Agenda

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

AGENDA

15 OCTOBER 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item	Subject	Page No.
1.	**Meeting Opened**	**3**
1.1	Acknowledgement of Country	3
1.2	Opening Prayer	3
2.	**Leave of Absence**	**3**
3.	**Condolences/Get Well Wishes**	**4**
3.1	Condolences	4
4.	**Declaration of any Prescribed conflict of interests/Declarable conflicts of interest by councillors**	**5**
5.	**Mayoral Minute**	**5**
6.	**Confirmation of Minutes**	**6**
6.1	Confirmation of Ordinary Meeting Mintues - 17 September 2025	6
7.	**Business Arising from Minutes**	**7**
8.	**Committee Reports**	**7**
9.	**Deputations/Presentations**	**7**
10.	**Executive Office Reports**	**8**
10.1	Summary of Council Actual Performance v Budget - 30 September 2025	8
10.2	Revised 2025-2026 Operational Plan	26
10.3	Operational Plan 2025-2026 First Quarter Performance Report	73
10.4	Community Grants Review Committee - Terms of Reference	126
10.5	Major Community Grants Program - Round 1 - 2025/2026	135
11.	**People, Customer & Corporate Services Reports**	**139**
11.1	Request to lease part of Property No. 134680 - Application of Section 236(1)(b)(ii) of the Local Government Regulation 2012	139
11.2	Request from Ropehill Community Sports Centre Inc for increase in Maintenance Contribution	142
11.3	Land Asset Management Plan Project	144
11.4	Statutory Delegations Register Update	150
12.	**Community & Regional Prosperity Reports**	**271**
12.1	Local Heritage Study and Local Heritage Register	271
12.2	Round 1 of the 2025/26 Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) Grant Program	760
12.3	Laidley Library Opening Hours	766
13.	**Infrastructure Reports**	**769**
13.1	Request for Sole Supplier Exception - Telstra Relocation Services	769
13.2	Request for Budget Increase for Complementary Roof Project Works	772

14. Items for information 775

14.1 Chief Executive Officer's Monthly Report - September 2025 775

14.2 Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services Monthly Report - September 2025 802

14.3 Group Manager Community & Regional Prosperity Monthly Report - September 2025 812

14.4 Group Manager Infrastructure Monthly Report - September 2025 818

14.5 Councillor Portfolio Monthly Update - September 2025 836

14.6 Quarterly Progress Update on Actions Arising from Council Resolution - September 2025 842

14.7 Quarterly Investment Report - July to September 2025 843

15. Confidential Items 846

16. Meeting Closed 846

1. MEETING OPENED

1.1 Acknowledgement of Country

The traditional owners of the land on which the meeting is held to be acknowledged.

1.2 Opening Prayer

A minute's silence to be held for those persons recently deceased followed by the opening prayer.

2. LEAVE OF ABSENCE

No Leave Of Absence.

3. CONDOLENCES/GET WELL WISHES

3.1 Condolences

Author: Bella Greinke, Project Officer
Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT letters of condolence be forwarded to the families of recently deceased persons from within, or associated with, the Lockyer Valley region.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

4. DECLARATION OF ANY PRESCRIBED CONFLICT OF INTERESTS/DECLARABLE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BY COUNCILLORS

4.1 Declaration of Prescribed Conflict of Interest on any Item of Business

Pursuant to Chapter 5B, Part 2 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, a councillor who has a prescribed conflict of interest in an issue to be considered at a meeting of a local government, or any of its committees must:

(a) inform the meeting of the prescribed conflict of interest in the matter, including the following about the interest –
    i. if it arises because of a gift, loan or contract, the value of the gift, loan or contract
    ii. if it arises because of an application or submission, the subject of the application or submission
    iii. the name of any entity other than the councillor that has an interest in the matter
    iv. the nature of the councillor's relationship with the entity that has an interest in a matter
    v. details of the councillor's and any other entity's interest in the matter; and

(b) leave the meeting room, including any area set aside for the public, and stay out of the meeting room while the matter is being discussed and voted on unless the subject councillor has written notice from the Minister to participate in the matter.

4.2 Declaration of Declarable Conflict of Interest on any Item of Business

Pursuant to Chapter 5B, Part 3 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, a councillor who has a declarable conflict of interest in a matter to be considered at a meeting of the local government or any of its committees must inform the meeting about the personal interest in the matter, including the following particulars about the interests:

(a) the nature of the interests
(b) if it arises because of the councillor's relationship with a related party:
    i. the name of the related party to the councillor
    ii. the nature of the relationship of the related party to the councillor
    iii. the nature of the related party's interest in the matter
(c) if it arises because of a gift or loan from another person to the councillor or a related party:
    i. the name of the other person
    ii. the nature of the relationship of the other person to the councillor or related party
    iii. the nature of the other person's interest in the matter
    iv. the value of the gift or loan and the date the gift or loan was made.

(d) how the councillor intends to handle the matter i.e. leave the meeting or proposes to stay in a meeting.

5. MAYORAL MINUTE

No Mayoral Minute.

6. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

6.1 Confirmation of Ordinary Meeting Mintues - 17 September 2025

Author: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer
Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council held on Wednesday 17 September 2025 be taken as read and confirmed.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

7. BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

No Business Arising from Minutes.

8. COMMITTEE REPORTS

No Committee Reports.

9. DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

No Deputations/Presentations.

10. EXECUTIVE OFFICE REPORTS

10.1 Summary of Council Actual Performance v Budget - 30 September 2025

Author: Kylie King, Financial Accountant; Dee Stewart, Acting Chief Financial Officer
Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update of Council's financial performance against budget for the financial year to 30 September 2025.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT Council receive and note the Summary of Council Actual Financial Performance versus Budget to 30 September 2025.

Executive Summary

In accordance with Section 204 of the Local Government Regulation 2012, a financial report summarising the progress of Council's actual performance against budget is to be presented to Council. This report provides a summary of Council's financial performance against budget for the financial year to 30 September 2025.

At 30 September 2025, both revenues and expenditures are under target. Variations are mostly the result of timing differences and at this early stage of the financial year and are not of concern.

The amounts shown in the report relating to the Statement of Financial Position are subject to change as end of year processes are finalised and the 2024-25 audit completed.

Proposal

Monthly reporting of Council's financial performance is a legislative requirement and reinforces sound financial management practices throughout the organisation. The following report provides a summary of Council's financial performance against budget to 30 September 2025.

Operating Revenue - Year to date target $32.96 million actual $32.52 million or 98.68%

At 30 September 2025, overall operating revenue for the year to date is below target.

Rates and Utility Charges (Gross) on target
The first rates levy for 2025/2026 was issued on the 13th August with a due date of 17th September 2025. Rates will be closely monitored throughout the year regarding cash flow and overdue balances as well as whether growth targets are being achieved as forecast. 90.11% of the rates levy was collected as at 9th October 2025.

Charges and Fees above budget by $0.43 million
This favourable variance is predominantly due Development Assessment fees and charges ($0.28 million) and Building and plumbing fees and charges ($0.14 million).

Operating Grants and Subsidies under budget by $0.85 million.

This line item is under budget due to a timing delay with the receipts of emergency works ($0.75 million) and counter disaster funding ($0.55 million) from QRA. The claims have been submitted and the money will be received from QRA in the coming months.
This variance is being partially offset due to Roads to Recovery payment being higher than anticipated with both the 2024/25 and 2025/26 allocations to be recognised in this year.

Operating Expenditure - Year to date target $21.44 million actual $19.78 million or 92.27%

Goods and Services under budget by $1.66 million
Variations are mostly due to timing differences and at this stage of the financial year.

- Regional development operating projects including water initiatives underspent $1.09 million
- Growth and policy operating projects underspent $0.34 million.
- Civil Operation contractors overspent by $0.12 to be monitored.
- Facilities power and contractors overspent and to be reviewed for budget amendment.

Capital Project Expenditure – Year to date target $6.96 million actual $6.80 million or 97.68%
At 30 September 2025, Council has expended $6.80 million on its capital works program with a further $5.47 million in committed costs for works currently in progress.

Council has spent $4.18 million on the delivery of infrastructure projects with the main focus of the 2025/2026 capital works program moving away from the restoration of flood damaged roads under the REPA program and moving towards the renewal of existing assets. $26.1 million has been included in the capital works budget for roads and related infrastructure. Additional detail is provided in the capital works program within the attachment.

Following the completion of the end of financial year accruals, a report will be presented to Council to amend the 2025-26 Budget to include requested carry-forward balances for capital work in progress at 30 June. This will increase the capital budget for the year.

Statement of Financial Position
The Statement of Financial Position provides information on the breakdown of Council's assets and liabilities at a point in time. At 30 September 2025, Council had $83.68 million in current assets compared to $16.55 million in current liabilities with a ratio of 5.05:1. This means that for every dollar of current liability, there is $5.05 in assets to cover it.

Statement of Cash Flows
The Statement of Cash Flows provides information on the amount of cash coming in and going out. As at 30 September 2025, there has been a net cash inflow of $6.26 million with $9.33 million inflow from operating activities, a net cash outflow of $3.07 million from investing activities including capital revenue and expenditure. The Statement of Cash Flows is important as it shows the real movement in Council's cash balances, as opposed to the accounting movements shown in the Statement of Income and Expenditure. Historically, to maintain adequate working capital, it is estimated that Council needs around $15 million cash at any one time. This is in addition to cash that is constrained for specific purposes. As at 30 September, Council's cash balance was $66.72 million. Unexpended grant funds, which are restricted to be spent in accordance with the terms of the grant, are $13.54 million.

Sustainability Measures
The Local Government Sustainability Framework represents the Department's approach to working with Queensland Councils on sustainability challenges. It covers both financial and non-financial indicators.

The financial sustainability measures are included in Council's monthly financial report. This is not a mandatory requirement of the new sustainability framework but it is good financial practice to do so.

Council has met or favourably exceeded targets, based on the five year average, set by the Department for the Lockyer Valley Regional Council. Graphical representation of Council's financial performance for each of the sustainability measures has been included as an attachment to this report.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Leadership and Council Outcome:

- Undertake robust and accountable financial, resource and infrastructure planning and management to ensure affordable and sustainable outcomes for our community.
- Compliant with relevant legislation.

Finance and Resource
Monitoring of budgets and actuals will remain important if Council is to achieve the financial results adopted as part of the 2025-26 Budget.

Legislation and Policy
In accordance with section 204 of the Local Government Regulation 2012, a financial report summarising the progress of Council's actual performance against budgeted performance is to be provided to Council.

Risk Management
Key Corporate Risk Category: FE2
Reference and Risk Description: Finance and Economic

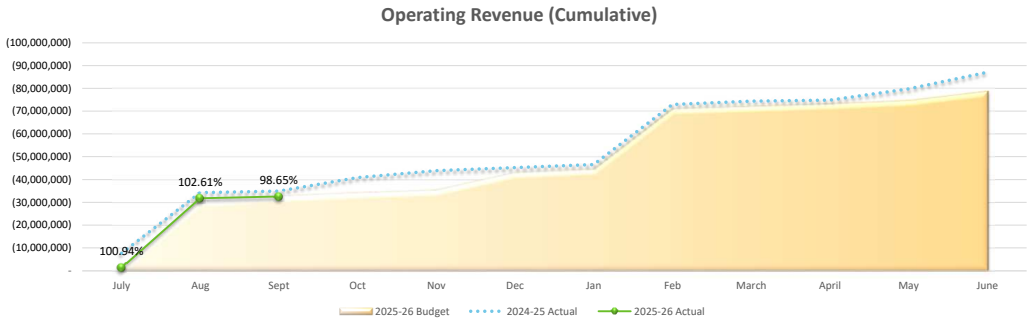
Consultation
Internal Consultation

- Managers and Group Managers
- Finance Team
- Portfolio Councillor Consultation

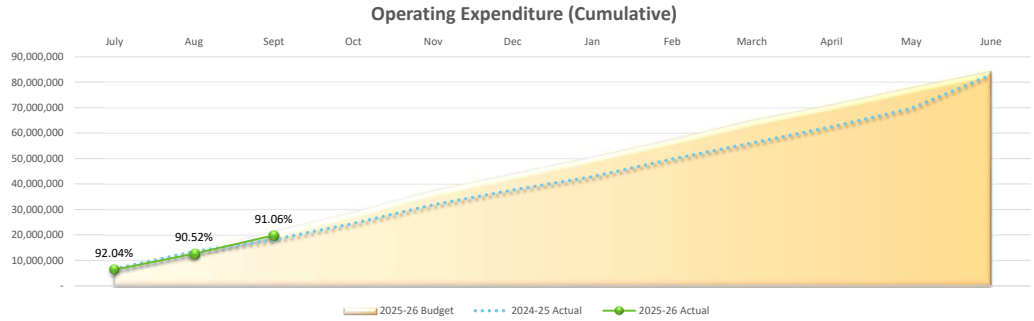
Attachments

1⇩	Monthly Finance Report - September 2025	14 Pages
2⇩	Sustainability Indicators - September 2025	1 Page

LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
Operating Revenue and Expenditure Dashboard
For the Period Ending 30th September, 2025

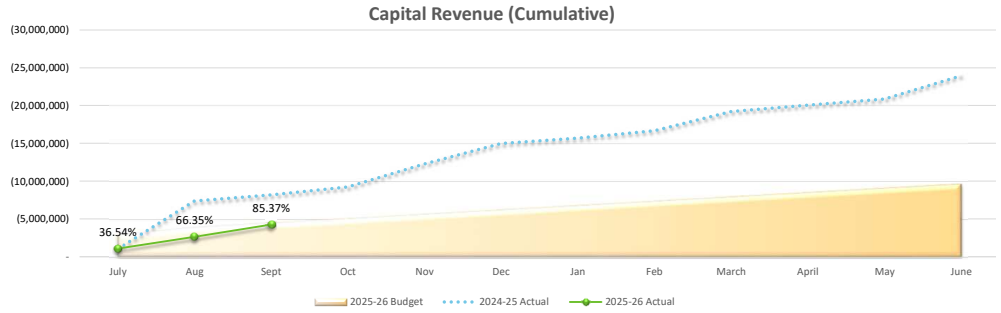


REVENUE TO DATE by Type	Rates and Utility Charges (Gross)	Discount	Charges and Fees	Interest	Operating Grants and Subsidies	Operating Contributions and Donations	Revenue - Contract/Recoverable Works	Other Revenue	Profit from Investments	Total
Actual	(26,538,676)	1,092,496	(1,763,267)	(807,792)	(3,097,241)	(496,108)	(47,500)	(866,339)	-	**(32,524,427)**
Budget	(26,450,313)	1,067,136	(1,328,938)	(784,342)	(3,947,601)	(556,000)	(222,500)	(735,909)	-	**(32,958,467)**
Variance	*(88,363)*	*25,360*	*(434,330)*	*(23,451)*	*850,360*	*59,892*	*175,000*	*(130,430)*	-	***434,039***
Target %	**99.67%**	**97.68%**	**75.37%**	**97.10%**	**127.46%**	**112.07%**	**468.42%**	**84.94%**	-	**98.68%**
Movement to Prior Month Target %	→	→	→	→	→	↑	→	↓	→	→



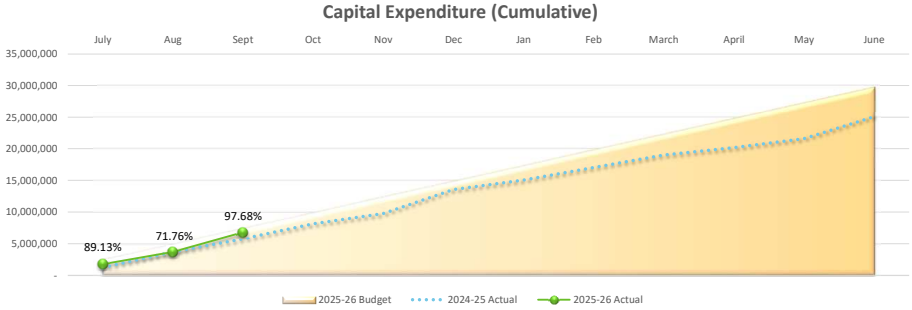
EXPENDITURE TO DATE by Type	Employee Costs	Goods and Services	Finance Costs	Depreciation	Total
Actual	7,907,104	7,587,394	32,063	4,256,835	**19,783,396**
Budget	7,901,037	9,251,277	31,663	4,256,836	**21,440,813**
Variance	*6,067*	*(1,663,883)*	*400*	*(1)*	***(1,657,416)***
Target %	**99.92%**	**121.93%**	**98.75%**	**100.00%**	**92.27%**
Movement to Prior Month Target %	↑	↓	↑	→	→

LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
Capital Revenue and Expenditure Dashboard
For the Period Ending 30th September, 2025



REVENUE TO DATE by Type	Capital Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	Profit (Loss) on Disposal of Non Current Assets	Total
Actual	(4,268,498)	-	**(4,268,498)**
Budget	(5,000,000)	-	**(5,000,000)**
Variance	*(731,502)*	-	**(731,502)**
Target %	**85.37%**	**-**	**85.37%**
Movement to Prior Month Target %	↓	→	↓

Note: Graph above is reflecting capital grants and subsidies and developer contributed assets only



EXPENDITURE TO DATE by Group	People, Customer and Corporate Services	Executive Office	Infrastructure	Community and Regional Prosperity	Total
Actual	300,742	11,052	5,860,742	627,691	**6,800,226**
Budget	284,938	33,750	6,045,533	597,500	**6,961,721**
Target %	**105.55%**	**32.75%**	**96.94%**	**105.05%**	**97.68%**
Movement to Prior Month Target %	→	→	↑	→	↑

Lockyer Valley Regional Council (Whole Council)
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Period Ending September

	Current Annual Budget	Actuals YTD	Budget YTD	Variance Amount YTD	Variance % YTD
Income					
Revenue					
Recurrent Revenue					
Rates and Utility Charges (Gross)	52,895,626	26,538,676	26,450,313	88,363	0.33%
Discount	(2,134,271)	(1,092,496)	(1,067,136)	(25,360)	2.38%
Charges and Fees	5,565,144	1,763,267	1,328,938	434,330	32.68%
Interest	3,360,356	807,792	784,342	23,451	2.99%
Operating Grants and Subsidies	12,168,360	3,097,241	3,947,601	(850,360)	-21.54%
Operating Contributions and Donations	1,090,000	496,108	556,000	(59,892)	-10.77%
Revenue - Contract/Recoverable Works	1,200,000	47,500	222,500	(175,000)	-78.65%
Other Revenue	2,380,645	866,339	735,909	130,430	17.72%
Profit from Investments	2,392,047	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Recurrent Revenue	78,917,907	32,524,427	32,958,467	(434,039)	-1.32%
Capital Revenue					
Capital Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	10,533,874	4,268,498	5,000,000	(731,502)	-14.63%
Gain on Sale	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Revenue	89,451,781	36,792,926	37,958,467	(1,165,541)	-3.07%
Capital Income	-	(1,043)	-	(1,043)	0.00%
Total Income	**89,451,781**	**36,791,882**	**37,958,467**	**(1,166,584)**	**-3.07%**
Expenses					
Recurrent Expenses					
Employee Costs	32,460,199	7,907,104	7,901,037	6,067	0.08%
Goods and Services	34,677,852	7,587,394	9,251,277	(1,663,883)	-17.99%
Finance costs	126,650	32,063	31,663	400	1.26%
Depreciation	17,027,343	4,256,835	4,256,836	(1)	0.00%
Total Recurrent Expenses	84,294,044	19,783,396	21,440,813	(1,657,416)	-7.73%
Capital Expenses	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Expenses	**84,294,044**	**19,783,396**	**21,440,813**	**(1,657,416)**	**-7.73%**
Net Recurrent Result/Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	**(5,376,137)**	**12,741,031**	**11,517,654**	**1,223,377**	**10.62%**
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL ITEMS	**5,157,737**	**17,008,486**	**16,517,654**	**490,832**	**2.97%**

LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Period Ending 30 September, 2025

	2025-2026 Annual Budget	2025-2026 YTD Actuals
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts		
Receipts from customers	73,654,000	33,143,770
Dividend received	-	-
Interest received	3,360,000	807,792
Payments		
Payments to suppliers and employees	(66,799,000)	(24,620,868)
Interest expense	-	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	10,215,000	9,330,695
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	10,534,000	1,991,213
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(29,764,000)	(6,894,375)
Payments for investment property	-	-
Distributions received from joint ventures and associates	1,760,000	546,315
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment	347,000	1,285,039
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(17,122,000)	(3,071,808)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(6,908,000)	6,258,887
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	44,273,000	60,463,205
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	37,365,000	66,722,092

LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 30 September, 2025

	2025-2026 Annual Budget	2025-2026 YTD Actual
Current Assets		
Cash assets and cash equivalents	37,365,000	60,722,092
Cash investments	-	6,000,000
Trade and other receivables	4,660,000	9,261,589
Inventories	752,000	712,667
Contract Receivable	12,275,000	5,114,825
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	-	1,866,521
Total Current Assets	55,052,000	83,677,695
Non Current Assets		
Trade and other receivables	14,735,000	14,734,969
Equity investments	36,894,000	33,550,835
Investment properties	1,926,000	-
Property, plant and equipment	893,212,000	871,171,665
Intangible assets	34,000	41,949
Total Non Current Assets	946,801,000	919,499,417
TOTAL ASSETS	1,001,853,000	1,003,177,112
Current Liabilites		
Trade and other payables	12,125,000	4,864,457
Provisions	11,517,000	8,598,913
Contract Liability Grants	1,495,000	3,090,626
Total Current Liabilities	25,137,000	16,553,996
Non Current Liabilities		
Provisions	48,948,000	48,791,448
Total Non Current Liabilities	48,948,000	48,791,448
TOTAL LIABILITIES	74,085,000	65,345,445
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS	**927,768,000**	**937,831,668**
Community Equity		
Retained surplus (deficiency)	494,538,000	485,114,126
Asset revaluation surplus	438,574,000	437,263,510
Reserves	-	2,713,000
Current Surplus/(Deficit)	(5,343,000)	12,741,031
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY	**927,768,000**	**937,831,668**

LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
For Period Ended September, 2025

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM

	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
INFRASTRUCTURE										
Cost Centre: Parks & Open Spaces										
Program: Parks and Open Spaces Projects										
24/25 Ldley Rec Res Shelter Replacement	-	51,656	18,309	69,965	(69,965)	-	-	100	95	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
25/26Laidley Rec Res Shelter Replacement	77,000	55,246	18,969	74,215	2,785	-	77,000	100	95	
Jean Biggs Redevelopment (SEQCSP)	-	2,055	26,830	28,885	(28,885)	-	-	85	0	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Laidley Recreation Reserve Signage	22,000	-	-	-	22,000	-	22,000	Not applicable	5	
Playground Repairs	153,000	2,196	-	2,196	150,804	-	153,000	Not applicable	5	
Parks and Open Spaces Projects Projects Total	252,000	*111,153*	*64,109*	175,262	76,738	-	252,000			
Cost Centre: Capital Program Delivery										
Program: Asphalt Resheet Programme										
25/26 AC Renewal Program	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	-	300,000	0	0	
Asphalt Resheet Programme Projects Total	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	-	300,000			
Program: Bridge Renewal Programme										
24/25 Bridge Renewals - Minor Works	-	986	12,750	13,736	(13,736)	-	-	Not applicable	3	Contractor engaged. Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Bridge Minor Works	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	0	0	
Mahon Bridge (BRP)	-	1,684,407	1,550,660	3,235,067	(3,235,067)	-	-	100	85	Carry forward budget from 24/25. Due for opening end of October / early November.
Bridge Renewal Programme Projects Total	200,000	*1,685,393*	*1,563,410*	3,248,803	(3,048,803)	-	200,000			
Program: Culvert Renewal Programme										
Flagstone Crk Rd Lilydale-Culvert Renew	652,179	-	-	-	652,179	-	652,179	100	0	IFC Complete in 24/25 FY. To be undertaken internally Feb/Mar 2026
MaMaLilydale Rd Culvert, MaMaCrk-Renewal	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	0	Not applicable	Design only.
SpaWater Rd Culvert, HelidonSpa-Renewal	74,550	-	-	-	74,550	-	74,550	0	Not applicable	Design only.
Culvert Renewal Programme Projects Total	736,729	-	-	-	736,729	-	736,729			
Program: Future Design Works Programme										
Footpath Miss Links - Jones Road(SEQCSP)	-	2,246	-	2,246	(2,246)	-	-	55	0	Concept design has commenced. Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Footpath Miss Links-William St (SEQCSP)	-	3,438	690	4,128	(4,128)	-	-	70	0	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Future Design Bucket, All-Future Design	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	-	300,000	Not applicable	Not applicable	Future Design Holding Budget
Gehrke Road, Plainland (Dev Funded)	-	32,968	80,009	112,977	(112,977)	-	-	100	Not applicable	Project finalised. Carry forward budget from 24/25.
John Street South, Laidley	1,778,679	51,421	271,417	322,837	1,455,841	-	1,778,679	100	20	Stage 1 Complete. Recommencing in the December School Holidays
Jones Road, Withcott Widening (FDW)	-	1,450	-	1,450	(1,450)	-	-	40	0	Tendering ground test geotech survey. Carry forward budget from 24/25.

	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Mountain Road, Summerholm Drainage (FDW)	-	3,130	5,180	8,310	(8,310)	-	-	5		Carry forward budget from 24/25. Overspend under investigation
Old Laidley - Forest Hill Road (BS)	-	480,088	187,952	668,039	(668,039)	-	-	100	90	
Spencer Street Gatton (CNLGG)	-	1,567	3,080	4,647	(4,647)	-	-	95	Not applicable	Project being finalised. Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Subdivision Renewals	-	1,017	-	1,017	(1,017)	-	-	77	Not applicable	Budget from future design bucket. Project on hold.
Subdivision Renewals, Various	200,000	930	-	930	199,070	-	200,000	10	0	Scoping underway and possibly coped with Bitumen Reseal Program
Summerholm Road Landslip (FDW)	-	478	-	478	(478)	-	-	0	0	
Tenthill Creek Road - Stage 2	-	3,774	84,524	88,298	(88,298)	-	-	5	0	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
William Street Gatton	-	1,027	-	1,027	(1,027)	-	-	100	Not applicable	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Future Design Works Programme Projects Total	2,278,679	*583,533*	*632,851*	1,216,384	1,062,295	-	2,278,679			
Program: Footpath Renewal Programme										
Alfred Street Laidley	9,500	-	-	-	9,500	4,750	4,750	0	0	
CBD Pavers, Ldly- Footpath Renew	60,000	1,931	-	1,931	58,069	-	60,000	0	0	
Edward Street Laidley	8,500	-	-	-	8,500	4,250	4,250	0	0	
Fairway Drive, Hatton Vale	674,605	14,723	-	14,723	659,882	337,303	337,302	100	0	Design complete and being packaged up to go to market. Tender documents underway.
Goodwin Street Stage 1 Laidley	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	5,500	5,500	0	0	
Goodwin Street Stage 2 Laidley	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	3,500	3,500	0	0	
Jones Road Withcott	371,426	8,622	6,960	15,582	355,844	185,713	185,713	25	0	
Patrick St, Ldly - Footpath Renewal	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000	0	0	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Patrick Street Foothpath Renewal(SEQCSP)	-	1,468	-	1,468	(1,468)	-	-	2	0	
Thomas Street Laidley	13,750	-	-	-	13,750	6,875	6,875	0	0	
Footpath Renewal Programme Projects Total	1,230,781	*26,743*	*6,960*	33,703	1,197,078	547,891	682,890			
Program: Floodway Renewal Programme										
MtBerrymanRd, MtBerryman-Floodway Renew	950,000	-	-	-	950,000	-	950,000	100	0	Design completed in previous years. Currently Planned for delivery in Feb 2025
Redbank Crk Rd Floodway, Adare-Renewal	120,000	-	-	-	120,000	-	120,000	0	Not applicable	Design only.
Schluters Rd, Blenheim-Floodway Renewal	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	0	Not applicable	Design only.
Sutcliffes Rd,F'stone Crk-Floodway Renew	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000	0	Not applicable	
Floodway Renewal Programme Projects Total	1,130,000	-	-	-	1,130,000	-	1,130,000			
Program: Gravel Resheet Programme										
25/26 Gravel Resheet program	700,000	-	-	-	700,000	-	700,000	0	0	
Gravel Resheet Programme Projects Total	700,000	-	-	-	700,000	-	700,000			
Program: Other Infrastructure Projects										
Disability access program	50,000	4,393	-	4,393	45,607	-	50,000	0	0	
Helidon Township Entry	-	712	-	712	(712)	-	-	100	100	Project complete. Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Lake Apex Car Park (SEQLP)	-	356,226	54,746	410,972	(410,972)	-	-	100	95	Stage 2 about to commence and anticipating all works complete prior to the end of December. Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Robinson Road, Gatton - Road Upgrades	100,000	5,470	1,285	6,755	93,245	-	100,000	5	0	
Smith Street Stormwater Pit Upgrade	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	5	0	Investigations underway

	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Survey Equipment	-	67,514	-	67,514	(67,514)	-	-	Not applicable	100	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Survey Equipment GNSS Fleet	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	Not applicable	0	
Other Infrastructure Projects Projects Total	300,000	*434,316*	*56,032*	490,348	(190,348)	-	300,000			
Program: Pavement Renewal Programme										
24/25 Pavement Rehab (SEQCSP)	-	29,833	159,345	189,178	(189,178)	-	-	Not applicable	20	Otto Road and Unnamed Road 16 pavement rehabilitation complete. Scoping for other roads underway. Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Biggs Road, Withcott (SEQCSP)	-	3,702	6,059	9,761	(9,761)	-	-	100	100	Work Completed. Small carry forward budget from 24/25.
Blanchview Rd,Blanchview- LandslipRemed	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	Not applicable	Not applicable	Design only.
Caleys Court, Lockrose-P'ment Renewal	50,098	-	-	-	50,098	-	50,098	0	0	Design only.
Capital Pavement Repairs	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	Not applicable	0	
Chadwick Rd, Gatton - Pavement Renewal	36,082	-	-	-	36,082	-	36,082	0	Not applicable	Design only.
Dippel Road, Thornton - Pavement Renewal	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	Not applicable	Not applicable	Design only.
Gavin Road, Plainland - Pavement Renewal	26,769	-	-	-	26,769	-	26,769	0	Not applicable	Design only.
Grantham Scrub Road	169,000	-	-	-	169,000	169,000	-	Not applicable	0	
Jims Road, Blenheim - Pavement Renewal	10,778	-	-	-	10,778	-	10,778	0	0	
Kessling Dr, Ldly- P'ment Renewal	11,715	-	-	-	11,715	-	11,715	0	0	
Lyne Road, Morton Vale (SEQCSP)	-	8,217	14,629	22,846	(22,846)	-	-	100	100	Work Completed. Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Paradise Rd, Mt Sylvia-P'ment Renewal	23,430	-	-	-	23,430	-	23,430	0	Not applicable	Design only.
Pike Street, Laidley - Pavement Renewal	53,250	-	-	-	53,250	-	53,250	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Railway St, Ldly - Pavement Renewal	14,620	-	-	-	14,620	-	14,620	0	Not applicable	
SummerholmRd,Summerholm-Landslip Remedia	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000	5	0	
Tenthill Creek Drainage Upgrade (SEQCSP)	-	207,977	11,468	219,445	(219,445)	-	-	100	90	Project mostly completed. Budget to be transferred from operational to capital in Budget Review 1. Seeking from the funding body to undertake additional works on Tenthill Creek Road with the underspends (reseal area with Blackspot)
Tenthill Creek Lower Tenthill (BS)	187,500	-	-	-	187,500	187,500	-	50	0	Procurement underway
Tenthill Ropeley Rockside 'hardt (TIDS)	1,487,966	11,618	305,798	317,417	1,170,549	743,983	743,983	80	0	Design works progressing and works due to commence at the end of January
T'hill Ck/S'hardt/RopeleyRockside Rd(BS)	36,500	-	-	-	36,500	36,500	-	50	0	Procurement underway
T'hill Ck/Winwill Conn/Old Ropeley (BS)	37,000	-	-	-	37,000	37,000	-	50	0	Procurement underway
Vale Court, Summerholm - P'ment Renew	17,069	-	-	-	17,069	-	17,069	50	Not applicable	Design only.
Pavement Renewal Programme Projects Total	2,586,777	*261,347*	*497,299*	758,647	1,828,130	1,173,983	1,412,794			
Program: Seal Renewal Programme										
24/25 Bitumen Reseal Program (RTR)	-	11,692	124,897	136,589	(136,589)	-	-	Not applicable	100	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
25/26 Bitumen Reseal Program (RTR)	6,000,000	198,167	148,571	346,738	5,653,262	1,483,331	4,516,669	Not applicable		Procurement in process.
Seal Renewal Programme Projects Total	6,000,000	*209,859*	*273,468*	483,327	5,516,673	1,483,331	4,516,669			

	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Program: Stormwater Renewal Programme										
Anthony Court, Summerholm Drainage (FDW)	42,600	3,130	1,640	4,770	37,830	-	42,600	95	0	
Cochrane St, Gatton-S'water Upgrade	42,600	6,429	1,600	8,029	34,571	-	42,600	100	90	Alternative solution undertaken and mostly completed.
Douglas McInnes Dr, Ldly-S'water Upgrade	520,930	963	2,700	3,663	517,268	-	520,930	95	0	
Gatton North Feasibility-S'water Upgrade	200,000	6,037	-	6,037	193,963	-	200,000	5	0	
Mountain Rd , Ldy - S'water upgrade	159,750	201	900	1,101	158,649	-	159,750	90	0	
Stormwater Renewal Programme Projects Total	965,880	*16,760*	*6,840*	23,600	942,281	-	965,880			
Cost Centre: DRFA New Event - REPA										
Program: REPA Programme										
DRFA - Feb 2022 - LVRC.0070 Sealed Zone 8	-	32,063	63,150	95,213	(95,213)	-	-	100	95	One job outstanding (cultural heritage site)
DRFA - Feb 2022 - REPA Project Mgt	-	-	33,065	33,065	(33,065)	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0102 Unsealed Zone 10	-	(6,601)	-	(6,601)	6,601	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0103 Unsealed Zone 8	-	(134,534)	385,541	251,007	(251,007)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0104 Unsealed Zone 5	-	443,627	184,240	627,866	(627,866)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0106 Unsealed Zone 1	-	233,975	41,681	275,656	(275,656)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0107 Unsealed Zone 3	-	28	-	28	(28)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0108 Unsealed Zone 7	-	140,729	22,782	163,510	(163,510)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0109 Unsealed Zone 9	-	179,508	15,638	195,146	(195,146)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0114 Sealed Roads	-	262	29,292	29,555	(29,555)	-	-	Not applicable	5	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - REPA Project Mgt	-	18,412	108,446	126,858	(126,858)	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	
DRFA - TC Alfred - Laidley Creek West Road	-	1,932	80,030	81,962	(81,962)	-	-	2	0	
DRFA - TC Alfred - REPA Project Mgt	-	34,116	-	34,116	(34,116)	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	
REPA	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	REPA Budget Holding Project.
REPA	750,000	-	-	-	750,000	750,000	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	REPA Budget Holding Project.
TC Alfred - IRW - Laidley Footpath	-	9,879	-	9,879	(9,879)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
REPA Programme Projects Total	5,750,000	*953,396*	*963,865*	1,917,261	3,832,739	5,750,000	-			
Program: REPA Complementary Works Programme										
DRFA - Jan 2024 - Comp Works	-	7,031	12,861	19,892	(19,892)	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	
REPA Complementary Works Programme Projects Total	-	*7,031*	*12,861*	19,892	(19,892)	-	-			
Cost Centre: Depot										
Program: Depot Projects										
Gatton Depot Compliance Measures Stage2	200,000	1,098	20,420	21,518	178,482	-	200,000	0	1	
Depot Projects Projects Total	200,000	*1,098*	*20,420*	21,518	178,482	-	200,000			

	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Cost Centre: Fleet										
Program: Fleet Projects										
2023/2024 Fleet Purchases	-	347,911	2,075	349,986	(349,986)	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	
2025/2026 Fleet Purchases	1,875,000	-	340,807	340,807	1,534,193	160,000	1,715,000	Not applicable	Not applicable	
24/25 Fleet Purchases	-	332,727	18,732	351,459	(351,459)	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Materials Handler (Asset Sales)	-	536,517	20	536,537	(536,537)	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	
SES Troop Carrier	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	62,246	7,754	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Fleet Projects Projects Total	1,945,000	*1,217,156*	*361,633*	1,578,789	366,211	222,246	1,722,754			
Cost Centre: Cemetery										
Program: Cemetery Projects										
Design Comp-Future Cemetery Work at Ldly	50,000	-	4,825	4,825	45,175	-	50,000	25	Not applicable	
Forest Hill Cemetery Fence Replacement	18,000	-	13,013	13,013	4,987	-	18,000	Not applicable	10	
Gatton Cemetery Seam Strips - Section 10	55,000	-	7,714	7,714	47,286	-	55,000	100	5	IFC ready. Construction on hold waiting for pre-dig.
Cemetery Projects Projects Total	123,000	-	*25,552*	25,552	97,448	-	123,000			
Cost Centre: Camping Grounds										
Program: Camping Grounds Projects										
LakeDyer Site Improvement Program Stage1	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	0	0	
Renovation of Amenities Lake Dyer(LRCI4)	-	104,869	20,041	124,910	(124,910)	-	-	100	100	
Camping Grounds Projects Projects Total	50,000	*104,869*	*20,041*	124,910	(74,910)	-	50,000			
Cost Centre: Facilities										
Program: Facilities Projects										
Accessibility Improvements (LRCI4)	-	5,646	-	5,646	(5,646)	-	-	100	100	Project complete. Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Gatton Shire Hall Doors Replacement	38,349	850	-	850	37,499	-	38,349	Not applicable	2	Insurance claim. Budget Review 1.
Gatton Shire Hall Stage Lift	55,776	957	-	957	54,819	-	55,776	10	0	
Gatton Tennis Court - Repairs/CourtResurf	85,000	-	-	-	85,000	-	85,000	0	0	Stakeholder liaison in progress.
Gttn Admin Roof Works & Relocation Costs	-	22,145	83,173	105,318	(105,318)	-	-	Not applicable	20	Complimentary works include box guttering and sarking.
Hall Damage Roof Repairs and Comp Works	200,070	81,968	72,325	154,293	45,777	-	200,070	100	50	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Ldly Saleyards Improvement Program	600,000	-	-	-	600,000	-	600,000	10	0	
LIEC Building Compliance Works	265,000	8,628	7,532	16,160	248,840	-	265,000	20	0	In progress.
LVCC - Fire Compliance Works to Building	-	612	-	612	(612)	-	-	100	100	
LVCC Replace of non-comp Playgd Soffall	15,758	-	-	-	15,758	-	15,758	Not applicable	2	
LVSAC Pool Heating Replacement (SEQCSP)	-	67,792	152,004	219,795	(219,795)	-	-	100	70	Carry forward budget from 24/25. Procurement underway.
Netball Court Design Package	-	3,530	-	3,530	(3,530)	-	-	5	0	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Procurement Building Renovations	90,000	-	4,440	4,440	85,560	-	90,000	70	0	
Replacement of LVAC Pool Blankets	-	44,369	12,129	56,498	(56,498)	-	-	Not applicable	80	Budget from review 1.
Replacement of two Ovens LCC	-	11,590	11,590	23,180	(23,180)	-	-	Not applicable	50	Budget from review 1.
Facilities Projects Projects Total	1,349,953	*248,087*	*343,192*	591,279	758,674	-	1,349,953			
Total for Group	**$ 26,098,799**	***$ 5,860,741***	***$ 4,848,532***	**$ 10,709,273**	**$ 15,389,526**	**$ 9,177,451**	**$ 16,921,348**			

	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
PEOPLE AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE										
Cost Centre: Governance and Property										
Program: Legal Services Projects										
Land Asset Management Project	146,750	-	-	-	146,750	-	146,750	10	0	
Subdivision Gatton Saleyards	-	*9,359*	*1,521*	10,880	(10,880)	-	-			
Legal Services Projects Projects Total	146,750	*9,359*	*1,521*	10,880	135,870	-	146,750			
Cost Centre: Information Communication Technology										
Program: Information Communication Technology Projects										
25/26 Mobile Device Renewals	45,000	*19,036*	-	19,036	25,964	-	45,000	50	10	In progress.
Audio Visual Renewals	-	*87,531*	-	87,531	(87,531)	-	-	100	95	Installation Completed. Carry forward budget from 24/25.
CCTV Hardware Renewals	50,000	*1,513*	-	1,513	48,487	-	50,000	10	0	In progress.
Endpoint Hardware Renewals	245,000	*107,301*	*7,920*	115,221	129,779	-	245,000	40	10	In progress.
Firewall Hardware Renewals	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000	10	0	
ICT Hardware Replacement/Renewals	-	*3,990*	-	3,990	(3,990)	-	-	Not applicable	15	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
UPS Renewal	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	10	0	
Information Communication Technology Projects Projects Tot	415,000	*219,371*	*7,920*	227,291	187,709	-	415,000			
Cost Centre: Waste Disposal										
Program: Waste Disposal Projects										
Design for Cell 6	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	0	0	Process for drafting specification and tender to commenced October 2025 with aim to have finalised design completed by June 2026 for construction tender.
Irrigation Pump	40,000	-	*28,800*	28,800	11,200	-	40,000	Not applicable	80	Supplier has met with landfill crew this week to confirm configuration setup. Unit is being assembled at present. Expected delivery by end October 2025.
Old Gatton Landfill Leachate Trench	-	*3,980*	*434,431*	438,411	(438,411)	-	-	Not applicable	35	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Waste Disposal Projects Projects Total	240,000	*3,980*	*463,231*	467,211	(227,211)	-	240,000			
Cost Centre: Transfer Stations										
Program: Transfer Station Projects										
Generator for Treatment Plant Road	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	8,000	Not applicable	0	This unit will replace one currently on loan from Fleet. It will be same specification as the unit at the existing Withcott transfer station site (for future integration to Solar power system).
HWare/Comms network upgrade -Waste sites	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	Not applicable	0	This IT equipment is to support upgraded software system for weighbridges. The software tender process is in progress.
Skip Bins	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000	Not applicable	0	This is standard equipment. It requires review of existing equipment to identify replacements and where the new bins will be deployed.
Tanks/Plumbing/Pumps-Waste Site Huts	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	Not applicable	0	This program is to upgrade water supply on transfer station sites. It will eliminate the need for monthly water delivery to sites. Currently working through with plumbers.

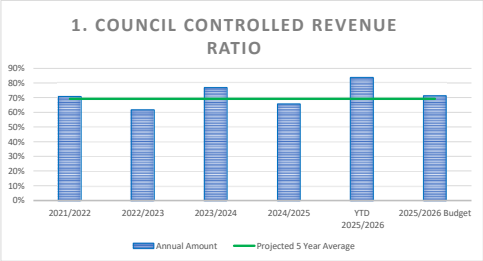
	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Transfer Station Projects Projects Total	188,000	-	-	-	188,000	-	188,000			
Cost Centre: Waste Minimisation										
Program: Waste Minimisation										
Composting Pads Treatment Plant Road	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	Not applicable	0	This is part of the leachate trench project. It is currently underway at the transfer station site. It will take place toward the end of that project which is estimated to be the first half of 2026.
Waste Minimisation Projects Total	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000			
Cost Centre: Public Order & Safety										
Program: Public Order and Safety Projects										
CCTV Hardware Renewals	-	68,033	-	68,033	(68,033)	-	-	Not applicable	80	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Public Order and Safety Projects Projects Total	-	68,033	-	68,033	(68,033)	-	-			
Total for Group	$ 1,139,750	$ 300,742	$ 472,672	$ 773,414	$ 366,336	$ -	$ 1,139,750			

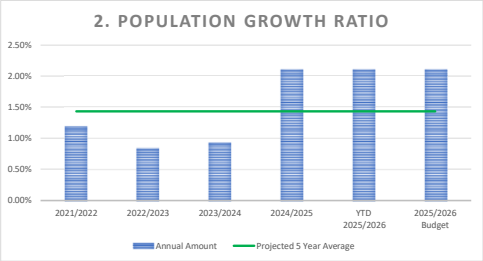
	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PROSPERITY										
Cost Centre: Regional Development										
Program: Regional Developments Projects										
Strategic Land Acq-DemoCosts-Napier St	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	Not applicable	0	
Strategic Land Acquisition	2,340,000	-	*9,820*	9,820	2,330,180	-	2,340,000	Not applicable	10	
Regional Developments Projects Projects Total	2,390,000	-	9,820	9,820	2,380,180	-	2,390,000			
Cost Centre: Growth & Policy										
Program: Growth and Policy Projects										
Flood Mitigation Options Laidley	-	*7,428*	*8,025*	15,453	(15,453)	-	-	Not applicable	35	Carry forward budget from 24/25.
Laidley Disaster Ready Project Phase 1	-	*620,263*	-	620,263	(620,263)	-	-	0	25	Purchase of land for flood mitigation project. Carry forward budget from 24/25 and Budget review 1.
Growth and Policy Projects Projects Total	-	627,691	8,025	635,716	(635,716)	-	-			
Total for Group	**$ 2,390,000**	***$ 627,691***	***$ 17,845***	**$ 645,536**	**$ 1,744,464**	**$ -**	**$ 2,390,000**			
EXECUTIVE OFFICE										
Cost Centre: Disaster Management										
Program: Disaster Management Projects										
Existing Equipment Upgrades	100,000	-	*31,235*	31,235	68,765	-	100,000	10	0	Contract award for Base Staton Upgrade.
Flood Warning Infra Network (QRA, FWIN)	-	*11,052*	*103,338*	114,389	(114,389)	-	-	85	0	Hardware is installed. Awaiting Bureau issue of Comms IDs and commissioning. Survey of sensors to be undertaken.
New Rain Gauges / Cameras	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	35,000	20	0	Options analysis recommendation pending approval.
Disaster Management Projects Projects Total	135,000	*11,052*	*134,573*	145,624	(10,624)	-	135,000			
Total for Group	**$ 135,000**	***$ 11,052***	***$ 134,573***	**$ 145,624**	**-$ 10,624**	**$ -**	**$ 135,000**			
Total for Council	**$ 29,763,549**	***$ 6,800,226***	***$ 5,473,622***	**$ 12,273,847**	**$ 17,489,701**	**$ 9,177,451**	**$ 20,586,098**			

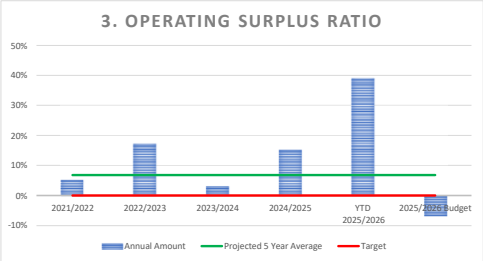
LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
For Period Ended September, 2025

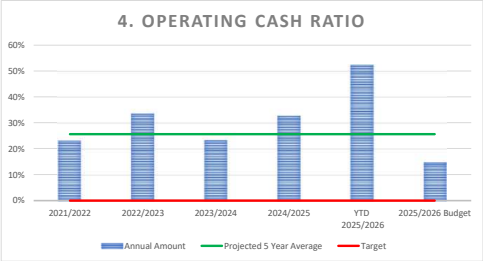
CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM SUMMARY

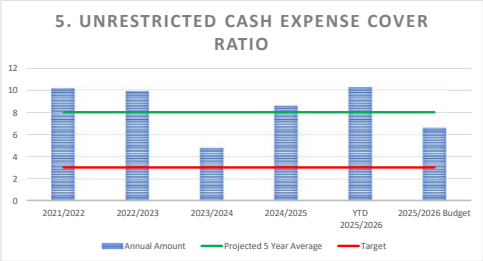
	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Camping Grounds	50,000	*104,869*	*20,041*	124,910	(74,910)
Capital Program Delivery	16,428,846	*3,217,951*	*3,036,859*	6,254,810	10,174,036
Cemetery	123,000	-	*25,552*	25,552	97,448
Depot	200,000	*1,098*	*20,420*	21,518	178,482
DRFA New Event - REPA	5,750,000	*960,427*	*976,726*	1,937,153	3,812,847
Facilities	1,349,953	*248,087*	*343,192*	591,279	758,674
Fleet	1,945,000	*1,217,156*	*361,633*	1,578,789	366,211
Parks & Open Spaces	252,000	*111,153*	*64,109*	175,262	76,738
Total for Group	**$ 26,098,799**	***$ 5,860,741***	***$ 4,848,532***	**$ 10,709,273**	**$ 15,389,526**
PEOPLE AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE					
Governance and Property	146,750	*9,359*	*1,521*	10,880	135,871
Information Communication Technology	415,000	*219,371*	*7,920*	227,291	187,709
Public Order & Safety	-	*68,033*	-	68,033	(68,033)
Transfer Stations	188,000	-	-	-	188,000
Waste Disposal	240,000	*3,980*	*463,231*	467,211	(227,211)
Waste Minimisation	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Total for Group	**$ 1,139,750**	***$ 300,742***	***$ 472,672***	**$ 773,414**	**$ 366,336**
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PROSPERITY					
Growth & Policy	-	*627,691*	*8,025*	635,716	(635,716)
Regional Development	2,390,000	-	*9,820*	9,820	2,380,180
Total for Group	**$ 2,390,000**	***$ 627,691***	***$ 17,845***	**$ 645,536**	**$ 1,744,464**
EXECUTIVE OFFICE					
Disaster Management	135,000	*11,052*	*134,573*	145,625	(10,625)
Total for Group	**$ 135,000**	***$ 11,052***	***$ 134,573***	**$ 145,625**	**-$ 10,625**
Total for Council	**$ 29,763,549**	***$ 6,800,226***	***$ 5,473,622***	**$ 12,273,848**	**$ 17,489,701**

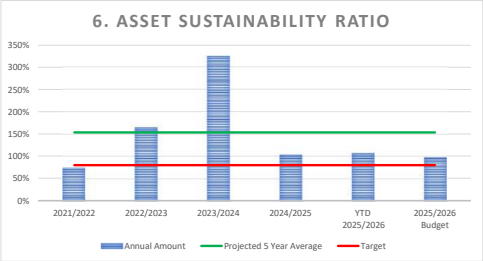

1. COUNCIL CONTROLLED REVENUE RATIO
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
2021/2022
2022/2023
2023/2024
2024/2025
YTD 2025/2026
2025/2026 Budget
Annual Amount
Projected 5 Year Average

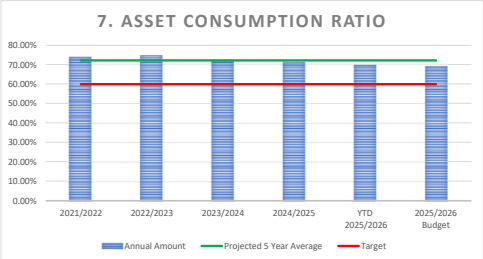

2. POPULATION GROWTH RATIO
2.50%
2.00%
1.50%
1.00%
0.50%
0.00%
2021/2022
2022/2023
2023/2024
2024/2025
YTD 2025/2026
2025/2026 Budget
Annual Amount
Projected 5 Year Average

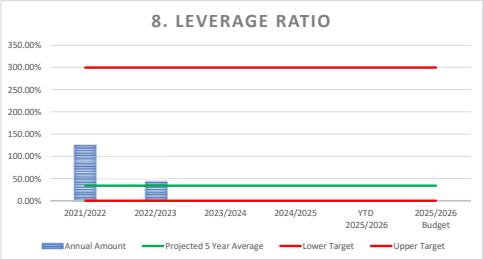

3. OPERATING SURPLUS RATIO
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
-10%
2021/2022
2022/2023
2023/2024
2024/2025
YTD 2025/2026
2025/2026 Budget
Annual Amount
Projected 5 Year Average
Target


4. OPERATING CASH RATIO
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
2021/2022
2022/2023
2023/2024
2024/2025
YTD 2025/2026
2025/2026 Budget
Annual Amount
Projected 5 Year Average
Target


5. UNRESTRICTED CASH EXPENSE COVER RATIO
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
2021/2022
2022/2023
2023/2024
2024/2025
YTD 2025/2026
2025/2026 Budget
Annual Amount
Projected 5 Year Average
Target


6. ASSET SUSTAINABILITY RATIO
350%
300%
250%
200%
150%
100%
50%
0%
2021/2022
2022/2023
2023/2024
2024/2025
YTD 2025/2026
2025/2026 Budget
Annual Amount
Projected 5 Year Average
Target


7. ASSET CONSUMPTION RATIO
80.00%
70.00%
60.00%
50.00%
40.00%
30.00%
20.00%
10.00%
0.00%
2021/2022
2022/2023
2023/2024
2024/2025
YTD 2025/2026
2025/2026 Budget
Annual Amount
Projected 5 Year Average
Target


8. LEVERAGE RATIO
350.00%
300.00%
250.00%
200.00%
150.00%
100.00%
50.00%
0.00%
2021/2022
2022/2023
2023/2024
2024/2025
YTD 2025/2026
2025/2026 Budget
Annual Amount
Projected 5 Year Average
Lower Target
Upper Target

10.2 Revised 2025-2026 Operational Plan

Author: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer
Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's adoption of the revised annual 2025-2026 Operational Plan for the 2025-2026 financial year.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT Council adopt the revised 2025-2026 Operational Plan, as attached to this report.

Executive Summary

The *Local Government Act 2009* and *Local Government Regulation 2012* requires Council to prepare and adopt an Operational Plan for each financial year. The 2025-2026 Operational Plan identifies planned activities for the organisation, consistent with the Corporate Plan 2022-2027 and the annual Budget.

Proposal

Council adopted its 2025-2026 Operational Plan on 1 July 2025.

The 2025-2026 Operational Plan was presented to Council for adoption at the same time Council adopted its 2025-2026 Budget. The Operational Plan is a key financial planning and corporate performance reporting document that informs the community of Council's key strategic priorities.

Since adoption of the 2025-2026 Operational Plan, the Executive Leadership Team have been working with their respective teams to ensure that the Operational Plan, reflected the priorities of Council and where multi-year projects were to be delivered, be clear on what performance outcomes would be delivered in the 2025-2026 Financial Year.

As such there have been some changes made to achieve the abovementioned intent. Therefore, Council is required to adopt a revised 2025-2026 Operational Plan.

The changes do not change the intent of Council's strategic priorities for the 2025-2026 financial year, but provide clarity around the performance outcomes that will be delivered.

The following changes have been made to the 2025-2026 Operational Plan:

- Removal of images of staff who are no longer employed by Council;
- The removal of the Operational Plan Activity in relation to, *Council leading the community's response and recovery to disasters* as this is considered "Business as Usual";
- The addition of the Operational Plan Activity in relation to, "*Advocate for improved water security and supply through the Lockyer Valley and Somerset Water Collaborative*";
- The addition of the Technology 1 strategy as a separate line item in the Operational Plan given the importance of the project to the organisation.
- Clarifying performance outcomes to be delivered in the 2025-2026 financial year;
- Updating areas of responsibility;
- Updating project completion dates; and

In total, there are 27 Operational Plan Activities outlined in the 2025-2026 Operational Plan. A breakdown of the activities for each Corporate Plan Theme is as follows:

Theme	Total Action Items for 2025-2026
Lockyer Community	**3**
Lockyer Business, Farming and Livelihood	**3**
Lockyer Nature	**3**
Lockyer Planned	**8**
Lockyer Leadership & Council	**10**
Total	**27**

Critical Dates
There are no critical dates relevant to this report.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Lockyer Leadership and Council; 5.7 - compliant with legislation.

Finance and Resource
The activities and outcomes identified in the 2025-2026 Operational Plan are aligned with the 2025-2026 Budget.

Legislation and Policy
Section 104 (5)(a)(v) of the *Local Government Act 2009,* identifies the annual Operational Plan as one of the key financial planning documents that must be established by a local government.

Section 174 (1) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* requires Council to prepare and adopt an annual Operational Plan for each financial year and Section 174 (5) identifies that Council must discharge its responsibilities in a way that is consistent with its annual Operational Plan.

Further, Section 175 (1) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* requires the Operational Plan to be: consistent with Council's annual Budget; state how Council will progress the implementation of the five (5) year Corporate Plan during the period of the annual Operational Plan and manage operational risks.

Risk Management
Key Corporate Risk Code and Category: LCL1
Key Corporate Risk Descriptor: Legal Compliance and Liability
Compliance management – regulatory or contract compliance, litigation, liability and prosecution.

Consultation
Portfolio Councillor Consultation
Portfolio Councillor, Deputy Mayor Chris Wilson was briefed, along with the Mayor in relation to the proposed changes to the 2025-2026 Operational Plan.

Internal Consultation
Group Managers in consultation with their respective leadership groups were responsible for the development of the 2025-2026 Operational Plan and the subsequent amendments.

Community Engagement

On adoption of the revised 2025-2026 Operational Plan the document will be published on the publications page of Council's website.

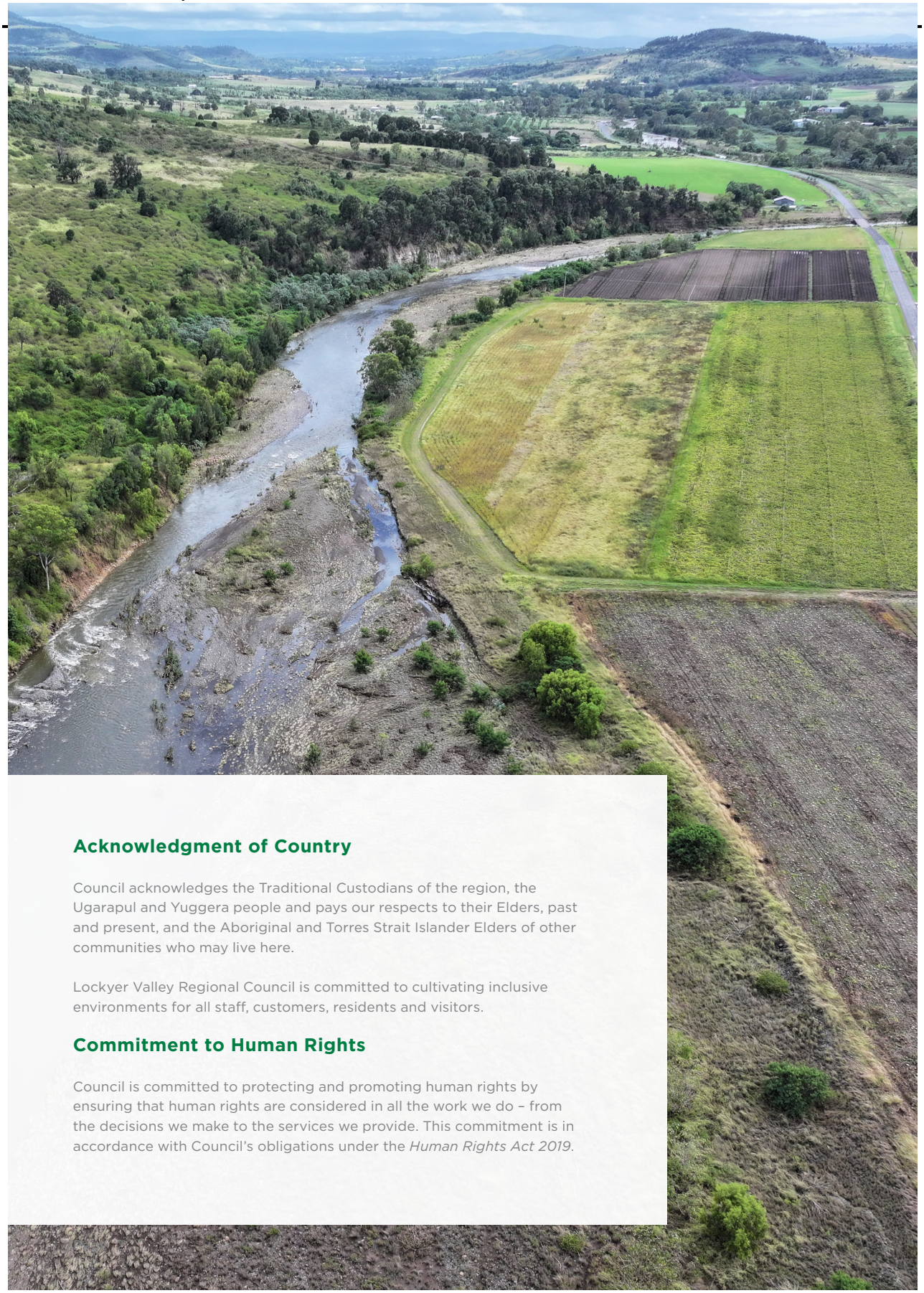
Attachments

1⇩ Draft 2025-2026 Operational Plan Revised 44 Pages

Lockyer Valley Regional Council

2025-2026 Operational Plan





Acknowledgment of Country

Council acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the region, the Ugarapul and Yuggera people and pays our respects to their Elders, past and present, and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders of other communities who may live here.

Lockyer Valley Regional Council is committed to cultivating inclusive environments for all staff, customers, residents and visitors.

Commitment to Human Rights

Council is committed to protecting and promoting human rights by ensuring that human rights are considered in all the work we do – from the decisions we make to the services we provide. This commitment is in accordance with Council's obligations under the *Human Rights Act 2019*.



Contents

Introduction 4
About the Operational Plan 4
Building Our Operational Plan 4
Vision, Mission and Values 7
Our Role 8
Federal, State and Local Government Responsibilities 9
Commitment to Human Rights 9
Monitoring Our Progress 10
Quarterly Performance Report 10
Annual Report 10
Financing Our Operations 10
Council's Strategic Planning Framework 11
Managing Our Risks 12
Lockyer Community 14
Lockyer Business, Farming and Livelihood 18
Lockyer Nature 22
Lockyer Planned 26
Lockyer Leadership and Council 34

Introduction

About the Operational Plan

The Operational Plan (the Plan) is a strategic document that is developed and adopted annually with the Budget. The Plan captures strategic deliverables for the 2025-2026 financial year to ensure Council delivers the Commitments and Outcomes of the Corporate Plan 2022-2027.

The Plan sets the one-year direction for Council and articulates our significant activities, areas of responsibility, addresses Council's risks and monitors the overall performance of Council.

Section 104 (5)(v) of the *Local Government Act 2009* requires that Council must under its system of financial management establish an annual operational plan. Sections 174 and 175 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* determine the preparation, adoption and content requirements of the annual operational plan.

Building Our Operational Plan

Like the Corporate Plan, the Operational Plan utilises the seven (7) themes of the Community Plan as the framework with the inclusion of an eighth theme, Lockyer Council.

Below are the eight themes, some of which have been combined in the Corporate and Operational Plans where similar outcomes exist:

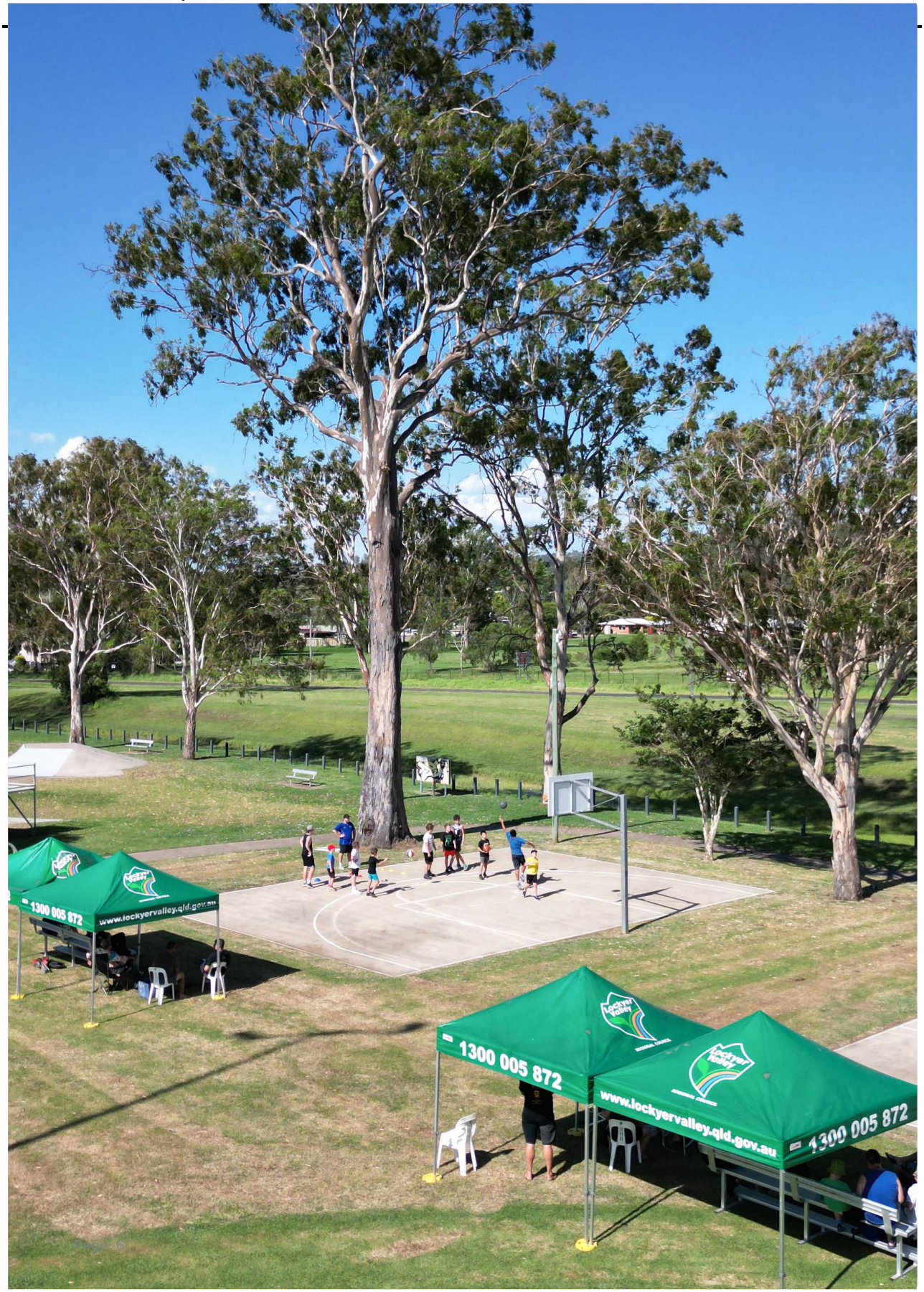
- Lockyer Community
- Lockyer Business, Farming and Livelihood
- Lockyer Nature
- Lockyer Planned
- Lockyer Leadership and Council

The development process of the Operational Plan 2025-2026 was undertaken in conjunction with the 2025-2026 budget preparation and in consultation with Council staff.

Activities and projects included in the Operational Plan 2025-2026 were selected based on a specified criteria and does not include activities and deliverables which are considered to be business-as-usual. Progress updates on these activities and deliverables and how they assist Council in achieving its Corporate Plan Outcomes and Commitments are provided through the Monthly Group Reports to Council.

The Operational Plan 2025-2026 was presented to Council for adoption with the Budget at the Special Meeting of Council on 1 July 2025.


Page 5.


1300 005 872
www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au
1300 005 872
www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au
1300 005 872

Vision, Mission and Values

Vision

We will deliver sustainable services to enhance the liveability of our community while embracing our economic, cultural and natural diversity.

Mission

Lead, engage and empower.

Our Values

Values form the basis of our culture. They add meaning to work, and they provide a basis for consistent planning and decision making across the organisation. To ensure that staff live our values, every employee of Lockyer Valley Regional Council is expected to demonstrate articulated behaviours in their daily activities and in the way they make decisions.



We lead through excellence and partner with the community to achieve Council's vision and mission.



We accept ownership of our role and take responsibility for our actions. We are results focused, take pride in our successes and efforts and learn from our mistakes.



We strive to be valued and trusted by the Lockyer Valley community. We are respectful, open, transparent and honest in our dealings with the community. At all times we act in the best interests of the community.



We embrace diversity and communicate openly and honestly. We listen actively, consider and value the views of others. Our communication is clear, concise and consistent.



We strive to engage and communicate with our internal and external customers to meet agreed outcomes. We identify and aim to meet the needs of all customers in a responsive and equitable manner.



We value creative thinking and look for opportunities to collaborate and connect to deliver a better Lockyer Valley. We work together by recognising and sharing our talents, skills, experience and knowledge.



Our Role

As we work towards our outcomes, we recognise that not all of them can be achieved by Council alone. Council will fulfil a range of roles in working to achieve the outcomes outlined in this plan.

These roles include:

Council Role	Description
Provider	Delivering services
Funder	Funding other parties to deliver services
Regulator	Regulating activities through legislation, local laws or policies
Partner	Forming partnerships and strategic alliances with other parties in the interests of the community
Facilitator	Assisting others to be involved in activities by bringing groups and interested parties together
Advocate	Promoting the interest of the community to other decision makers and influencers



Federal, State and Local Government Responsibilities

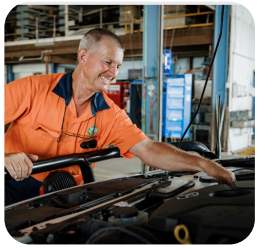
The priorities raised by the community present challenges which cannot be addressed by Council alone. Many of these priorities are the responsibility of the Australian and Queensland Governments and community organisations. In "Lockyer: Our Valley, Our Vision Community Plan 2017-2027", these organisations are identified for the Lockyer Valley region.

Where Council is not responsible for the provision of a particular service we can advocate to the relevant agency to secure support, funding and agreements for the benefit of the Lockyer Valley community.

Commitment to Human Rights

Council is committed to protecting and promoting human rights by ensuring that human rights are considered in all the work we do – from the decisions we make to the services we provide. This commitment is in accordance with Council's obligations under the *Human Rights Act 2019*.









Monitoring Our Progress

Quarterly Performance Report

Every quarter, a performance report is prepared and presented to Council by the Chief Executive Officer. This report outlines performance against the outcomes of the Corporate Plan and activities of the Annual Operational Plan.

Annual Report

At the end of the financial year, Council produces an Annual Report that reviews the performance achieved. The Annual Report provides the community with operational and financial information about Council's performance against the outcomes and service delivery commitments set out in the Corporate and Operational Plans.

Financing Our Operations

The following table outlines Council's 2024-25 Budget against the themes of the Corporate Plan 2022-27.

Theme	Operating Revenue	Operating Expense	Capital Revenue	Capital Expense
Lockyer Community	1,496,377	5,453,491	-	-
Lockyer Business, Farming and Livelihood	262,000	4,886,480	-	1,195,000
Lockyer Nature	1,078,712	1,078,032	-	-
Lockyer Planned	26,555,470	29,530,140	10,540,000	25,211,846
Lockyer Leadership and Council	49,525,348	43,310,900	-	3,356,703
Total	78,917,907	84,259,043	10,540,000	29,763,549



Council's Strategic Planning Framework

The diagram below represents the strategic planning framework used by Council.



Managing Our Risks

To manage and mitigate its risk, Council has in place a Corporate Risk Management Framework (Framework) which has been developed based on the principles set out in the Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018. This Framework comprises of an overarching Corporate Risk Management Policy and Guideline, a Risk Appetite Statement and supporting Risk Registers to record and report on action taken on identified risks.

To enable a streamlined and focused approach to ensuring it managing its most significant risks, Council identifies and groups its risk by type and category then rates each risk to the organisation by level. There are three different types of risk Council manages which are strategic, operational and project risk.

Strategic risks are the most significant risks which affects Council's ability to achieve its strategic outcomes and commitments. These risks generally arise externally and often outside of Council's explicit control, strategic risk may also be an operational risk which is of a magnitude, which if not managed, impact Council's strategic outcomes and commitments.

Currently there are 21 Strategic Risk's identified on Council's Strategic Risk Register. The Activities and Performance Outcomes included for delivery in this Operational Plan are the identified treatments outlined in the individual risk treatment plans developed to mitigate these risks.




408 YPX
532 KXG



Lockyer Community

Our healthy community welcomes the spirited diversity found within our region. Times of hardship highlight our resilience. Our high standards support our quality of life and vibrancy while providing a dynamic and safe place full of opportunity. We strive to build on who we are, and all that our region has to offer by connecting business, the community and government.

CORPORATE PLAN OUTCOMES

- A community with fair and reasonable access to services.
- Council optimises the use of its open spaces and facilities by improving access to and the quality of the facilities for individuals and groups for cultural, recreational and community activities.
- Enhanced wellbeing and safety of the community.
- Council seeks to understand community needs, resulting in partnerships that realise long-term benefits for the community in a timely manner.
- Events and activities that bring together and support greater connectivity in the community.
- The community's preparedness for disasters is improved through community education, training and strong partnerships between Council and other agencies.

Council seeks to understand community needs resulting in partnerships that realise long-term benefits for the community in a timely manner.				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Undertake placed-based and community consultation activities to seek the community's feedback and aspirations to inform future organisational prioritises and services.	Outcomes to be achieved: • Inform future Operational Plan deliverables by undertaking consultation and engagement activities to understand the communities' aspirations and to inform Council decision making processes. • Report back to Council the feedback received from the community to inform the preparation of the subsequent year budget and strategic Plans.	No budget allocation is required to deliver this project.	Chief Executive Officer	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.

Delivering this Operational Plan activity will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitment:

- Deliver the priorities of the Community Development and Engagement strategy.

Corporate Risk Alignment

Corporate Risk Category: Stakeholder (Political) P1

Risk ID: P1-1

Risk Description: Inadequate relationships with key stakeholders may jeopardise positive outcomes for the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Corporate Risk Category: Reputation

Risk ID: R1-1

Risk Description: Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Enhanced wellbeing and safety of the community				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Undertake a review of Council's Local Laws. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	Outcomes to be achieved: • Finalise the review of Subordinate Local Law No.2 (Animal Management) 2011. • Undertake a review of Subordinate Local Law No.3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011.	No budget allocation is required to deliver this project.	Community and Regional Prosperity	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Delivering this Operational Plan Activity will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitment: • *Provide regulatory services for the safety of the community.*				
Corporate Risk Alignment				
Corporate Risk Category: Reputation **Risk ID:** R1-1 **Risk Description:** Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				

The community's preparedness for disasters is improved through community education, training and strong partnerships between council and other agencies.

Operational Plan Activity	Performance Outcome	Budget	Responsibility	Project Dates
To assist Council and the community to respond to flood events, additional rain gauges are installed in Council's Flood Warning Infrastructure Network.	Outcomes to be achieved: • Two new rain gauges are installed in the Sandy Creek/ Grantham catchment.	$35,000	Chief Executive Officer	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.

Delivering these Operational Plan Activities will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitment:

- *Foster community resilience and coordinate the community responses to disaster events.*

Corporate Risk Alignment

Corporate Risk Category: Reputation

Risk ID: R1-1

Risk Description: Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Corporate Risk Category: Infrastructure and Assets

Risk ID: IA1-1

Risk Description: Failure of infrastructure assets or failure to provide adequate infrastructure assets due to lack of strategic asset planning may impact financial sustainability and results in complaints from the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.



Lockyer Business, Farming and Livelihood

Lockyer Business

Our business community is a thriving and inclusive network where it is easy to do business. We create opportunities and encourage innovation that inspires business confidence and collaborative partnerships.

Lockyer Farming

As custodians we manage our water and land assets to ensure our farming future. We pride ourselves on our innovation and clean, green reputation.

We work together to support our farmers of current and future generations.

Lockyer Livelihood

We are a community where lifelong learning opportunities exist. Our quality education facilities are highly regarded and provide diverse career pathways. We look to develop skills and generate job opportunities for all.

CORPORATE PLAN OUTCOMES

- Encourage opportunities for the Lockyer Valley to drive economic and community outcomes.
- Maximise opportunities through engagement and partnership with stakeholders to achieve a strong resilient economy.
- Promote and market the Lockyer Valley as a destination for commerce, tourism and lifestyle.
- Attract and support education and employment opportunities for the community.
- Foster a flexible, supportive and inclusive business environment.

Encourage opportunities for the Lockyer Valley to drive economic and community outcomes.				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Update the existing concept plan and business case for the Lockyer Valley Equine Precinct to ensure alignment with Racing Queensland's objectives for the facility. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	Outcomes to be achieved: • The 2022 Concept plan and business case are updated to reflect the horse racing, training and community uses proposed to be included in the master plan for the Precinct.	Council Contribution $50,000	Chief Executive Officer	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.

Delivering this Operational Plan Activity will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitments:

- Deliver the strategic priorities of the Economic Development Strategy.
- Identify opportunities to facilitate private sector investment in the region.
- Advocate for investment in an equine precinct and equine related activities for the region.

Corporate Risk Alignment

Corporate Risk Category: Stakeholder (Political) P1

Risk ID: P1-1

Risk Description: Inadequate relationships with key stakeholders may jeopardise positive outcomes for the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Corporate Risk Category: Reputation

Risk ID: R1-1

Risk Description: Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Maximise opportunities through engagement and partnership with stakeholders to achieve a strong resilient economy.				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Advocate for improved water security and supply through the Lockyer Valley and Somerset Water Collaborative. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	Outcomes to be achieved: Finalise the optimisation assessment report for Phase 2.1 and Phase 2.2 of the project delivered as five (5) packages of work. **Package 1 - Design** • Basis of design • Concept design report • Draft operations manual • Survey & service location plan • Approvals pathway **Package 2 -Financial, Commercial and Economic Feasibility and Analysis** • Service need • Base case • Social impact evaluation • Economic analysis • Financial analysis • Affordability analysis • Public sector comp • Benefits register **Package 3 – Legal and Regulatory Framework** • Legal & regulatory investigation pathway **Package 4 – Cost and Quantity Surveying** • Basis of estimate • Cost estimation report • Basis of schedule • Execution schedule • Market considerations and Delivery model report	Council Contribution: $60,000 Grant funding: $6,500,000.00	Chief Executive Officer	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.

	Package 5 – Stakeholder Engagement • Public interest considerations • Stakeholder engagement plan development and implementation			

Delivering this Operational Plan Activity will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitments:

- *Advocate for a secure and sustainable water supply for the region.*
- *Deliver the strategic priorities of the Economic Development Strategy.*

Corporate Risk Alignment

Corporate Risk Category: Stakeholder (Political) P1

Risk ID: P1-1

Risk Description: Inadequate relationships with key stakeholders may jeopardise positive outcomes for the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Corporate Risk Category: Reputation

Risk ID: R1-1

Risk Description: Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Corporate Risk Category: Infrastructure and Assets

Risk ID: IA1-1

Risk Description: Failure of infrastructure assets or failure to provide adequate infrastructure assets due to lack of strategic asset planning may impact financial sustainability and results in complaints from the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Promote and market the Lockyer Valley as a destination for commerce, tourism and lifestyle.				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Deliver the Forest Hill Silos project as per the endorsed masterplan. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	Outcomes to be achieved: • Operational Works application lodged and approved by Council. • Commence Painting of Murals on Forest Hill silos. • Commence Stage 1 construction of a viewing platform and parking area.	Council Contribution: $435,652 Grant Funding: $1,850,000	Community and Regional Prosperity	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Delivering this Operational Plan Activity will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitments: • *Deliver the strategic priorities of the Tourism Strategy.* • *Deliver the strategic priorities of the Economic Development Strategy.*				
Corporate Risk Alignment				
Corporate Risk Category: Stakeholder (Political) P1 **Risk ID:** P1-1 **Risk Description:** Inadequate relationships with key stakeholders may jeopardise positive outcomes for the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				
Corporate Risk Category: Reputation **Risk ID:** R1-1 **Risk Description:** Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				


Delicious
& fresh
...in the Lockyer Valley
FOOD
LOVERS
GUIDE
GUIDE
Lure
LOCKYER

Page 23.



Lockyer Nature

Our natural assets are valued and protected to sustain our unique rural lifestyle.

CORPORATE PLAN OUTCOMES

- Lockyer Valley's natural assets are managed, maintained and protected.
- Council's policies and plans support environmentally sustainable development.
- Community and private landholders' stewardship of natural assets increases.
- Council and the community actively reduce waste, recycle and reuse more.
- Council and the community actively reduce consumption of non-renewable resources.

Council and the community actively reduce waste, recycle and reuse more				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Monitor implementation of the Waste Recycling and Reduction Plan. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	Outcomes to be achieved: • Continue to deliver a community education program to assist with improving the regions waste management practices. • Continue to further refine the Full Cost Pricing model (FCP).	Budget allocation of $10,000 for Waste Education Projects. Budget allocation of $30,000 for review and update of the FCP model.	People, Customer and Corporate Services	Delivery of our Waste Education program is a continual process, evolving to meet the changing demands and needs of the community. The full cost pricing model will be reviewed bi-annually – in 2025 and again in 2027.
To safeguard the delivery of waste and recycling services throughout the region: • Negotiate a contract for the processing of LVRC's domestic recycling. • Review and prepare waste facility plans to ensure future capacity and operational suitability. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future*	Outcomes to be achieved: • Undertake a tender process for recycling processing and implement the recommendations of the tender process to a suitable provider. • Undertake a review to determine the scope for the design and upgrade of major waste facilities to meet future waste management needs for the growing eastern area of the Region. • Initiate a design of future landfill cells/facilities to meet anticipated demand capacity within the medium term (4-6 years).	Budget allocation of $20,000 for preliminary assessment of planning, licence and compliance requirements. Budget allocation of $200,000 for design of Cell 6 in mid-2026.	People, Customer and Corporate Services	Detailed tender specification substantially completed. Expected release to market first half FY2025-26.

Council and the community actively reduce waste, recycle and reuse more				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Undertake a feasibility assessment to operate a material recycling facility (MRF). Note: This deliverable is subject to State Government funding. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	Outcomes to be achieved: • Conduct and finalise the feasibility of a material recycling facility operation that will provide processing of up to 50 tonnes per day, including the costs to establish. • Liaise with neighbouring councils to ascertain whether a partnership can be formed to process recycling at the material recycling facility. • Liaise with the Council of Mayors SEQ and relevant State Government departments to access suitable funding streams. • Business case finalised for the material recycling facility.	$40,000 to establish a Business Case. This will assist in providing a draft budget and a foundation for funding applications. Note: This deliverable is subject to State Government funding.	People, Customer and Corporate Services	Expected receipt of Business Case in late 2025. Further activities such as funding applications planned to follow immediately from this.
Delivering these Operational Plan Activities will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitment: • *Reduction in waste and increase in recycle and reuse.*				
Corporate Risk Alignment				
Corporate Risk Category: Reputation **Risk ID:** R1-1 **Risk Description:** Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				
Corporate Risk Category: Infrastructure and Assets **Risk ID:** IA1-1 **Risk Description:** Failure of infrastructure assets or failure to provide adequate infrastructure assets due to lack of strategic asset planning may impact financial sustainability and results in complaints from the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				

Corporate Risk Category: Environment and Community

Risk ID: EC1-2

Risk Description: Inadequate process and monitoring of obligations contained withing the Environmental Authority results in Council Waste Services being non-compliant with the Environmental Authority.
A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Corporate Risk Category: Business Continuity and Systems

Risk ID: BC1-2

Risk Description: No defined service standards for the performance and delivery of Council's services results in an inability to provide a consistent level of service to the community and non-compliance with statutory requirements.
A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.



Lockyer Planned

We have unique, well-connected communities. We have places and spaces that bring together people. Local services match the needs of the community. Our built infrastructure is designed and constructed to enable access for all.

CORPORATE PLAN OUTCOMES

- Growth and development in the region is sustainably managed through the adoption and implementation of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.
- Provision of fit-for-purpose infrastructure which meets the current and future needs of the region.
- A development assessment process that delivers quality development that is consistent with legislation, best practice and community expectations.
- Regional collaboration and targeted advocacy that drives external funding, for timely delivery of key infrastructure and enhanced community outcomes.
- An integrated approach to the planning of all communities that strengthens local identity and lifestyle.

Growth and development in the region is sustainably managed through the adoption and implementation of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Undertake the necessary planning studies to inform consequential planning scheme amendments to the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	Outcomes to be achieved: **Flood Hazard Overlay Code** • Prepare a draft Flood Hazard Overlay and Code. • Prepare and commence a planning scheme amendment to incorporate the new Flood Hazard Overlay and Code. **Local Heritage Study** • Undertake community consultation of the proposed Register of Heritage Places. • Prepare and commence a planning scheme amendment to incorporate the findings of the Local Heritage Study, including a new Register of Heritage Places as well as amendments to the Cultural Heritage Overlay and Code. **Matters of Local Environmental Significance** • Complete the study on Matters of Local Environmental Significance. • Prepare and commence a planning scheme amendment to incorporate the findings of the Matters of Local Environmental Significance study, including a new Biodiversity Overlay and Code.	$350,000.00	Community and Regional Prosperity	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.

Growth and development in the region is sustainably managed through the adoption and implementation of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme. (cont.)				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
(Cont.) Undertake the necessary planning studies to inform consequential planning scheme amendments to the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	**Growth Management Strategy** Complete the following project milestones: • **Milestone 1** – Opportunities and constraints analysis • **Milestone 2** – Drafting of the Growth Management Strategy • **Milestone 3** – Community Engagement of the Draft Strategy. • **Milestone 4** – Finalise Growth Management Strategy for Council adoption.			
Delivering this Operational Plan Activity will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitment: • Finalise and adopt the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.				
Corporate Risk Alignment				
Corporate Risk Category: Stakeholder (Political) P1 **Risk ID:** P1-1 **Risk Description:** Inadequate relationships with key stakeholders may jeopardise positive outcomes for the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				
Corporate Risk Category: Reputation **Risk ID:** R1-1 **Risk Description:** Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				
Corporate Risk Category: Environment and Community **Risk ID:** EC1-3 **Risk Description:** Failure to undertake strategic planning land use initiatives will result in the inability to achieve the orderly and sequential growth of the region which could negatively impact Council's financial sustainability. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				

Provision of fit-for-purpose infrastructure which meets the current and future needs of the region.				
Operational Plan Activity	**Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**

Undertake the preparation of Council's Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP) including:
• Undertaking the review of the supporting documents to inform the LGIP.
• Commence preparation of the LGIP Amendment.
 	
This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.
	Outcomes to be achieved:
	• Establish an internal working group with relevant internal stakeholders required to assist with the development of the LGIP Amendment.
	• Review supporting documents (Open Space Strategy, Roads and Transport information, Stormwater strategy) required to inform the LGIP growth modelling and determine if these documents require updating for the LGIP to be amended.
	• Commence the LGIP amendment, including:
	  • Update planning assumptions;
	  • Review the Priority Infrastructure Area;
	  • Update mapping to ensure alignment with the new planning scheme;
	  • Review of financial sustainability and schedule of works.
		Community and Regional Prosperity: $150,000.00
		
		Infrastructure: $250,000.00
			Community and Regional Prosperity and Infrastructure	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.

Provision of fit-for-purpose infrastructure which meets the current and future needs of the region.				
Operational Plan Activity	**Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Develop a flood mitigation solution for Laidley. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	Outcomes to be achieved: • The necessary investigations completed to inform the finalisation of the flood mitigation option for Laidley. • Undertake the civil design of the flood mitigation option including a detailed business case to understand construction costs of the proposed option. • Undertake community engagement of the proposed mitigation option for Laidley. • Review submissions received as part of the community engagement process. • Council adoption of the flood mitigation option for Laidley. • Actively seek funding opportunities for the planning, design, construction and implementation of the Flood mitigation option for Laidley.	Council Contribution: $50,000 Grant Funding: $15,070,092	Community and Regional Prosperity	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Undertake the program of work to re-instate Council's transport and drainage network impacted by the 2024 and 2025 Weather Event. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	Outcome to be achieved: • Rectify damaged assets impacted by the 2024 and 2025 weather event as per the QRA funding guidelines.	2024 Council contribution: $1,000,000.00 2024 QRA Funding Contribution: $11,150,000.00 2025 Council Contribution: 2025 QRA Funding Contribution: Still to be confirmed.	Infrastructure	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.

Provision of fit-for-purpose infrastructure which meets the current and future needs of the region.				
Operational Plan Activity	**Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Develop a policy and implementation framework in relation to "Unmaintained Roads".	Outcomes to be achieved: • Develop and finalise a policy and implementation framework. • Council adoption of policy and implementation framework.	No budget allocation is required to deliver this project.	Infrastructure	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Deliver the project plan deliverables to support the revitalisation of the Laidley Sale Yards. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future* financial years.	Outcomes to be achieved: • Establish an internal working group with relevant stakeholders. • Finalise the Request for Tender documentation and process to engage a suitably qualified firm to undertake the necessary works required. • Commence works to ensure compliance with Work Health & Safety, animal welfare and environmental obligations.	$800,000.00	Community and Regional Prosperity	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Delivering these Operational Plan Activities will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitments: • *Prepare and adopt a revised Local Government Infrastructure Plan for the Lockyer Valley.* • *Undertake strategic infrastructure planning to guide the provision of infrastructure across the region.* • *Plan, design and deliver essential infrastructure for roads, drainage, walkways and cycle paths for connectivity across the region.* • *Deliver the 5-year program of works based on asset management refining and delivery.*				

Corporate Risk Alignment
Corporate Risk Category: Stakeholder (Political) P1 **Risk ID:** P1-1 **Risk Description:** Inadequate relationships with key stakeholders may jeopardise positive outcomes for the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.
Corporate Risk Category: Reputation **Risk ID:** R1-1 **Risk Description:** Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.
Corporate Risk Category: Infrastructure and Assets **Risk ID:** IA1-1 **Risk Description:** Failure of infrastructure assets or failure to provide adequate infrastructure assets due to lack of strategic asset planning may impact financial sustainability and results in complaints from the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.
Corporate Risk Category: Environment and Community **Risk ID:** EC1-3 **Risk Description:** Failure to undertake strategic planning land use initiatives will result in the inability to achieve the orderly and sequential growth of the region which could negatively impact Council's financial sustainability. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.
Corporate Risk Category: Finance and Economic **Risk ID:** FE1-2 **Risk Description:** Failure to constrain the Priority Infrastructure Area (PIA) in Council's Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP) results in Council's inability to charge new development at full cost, which adversely impacts Council's financial sustainability as the community has to cover the difference in the cost of the infrastructure. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Growth and development in the region is sustainably managed through the adoption and implementation of the Lockyer Valley planning scheme and an integrated approach to the planning of all communities that strengthens local identity and lifestyle.

Operational Plan Activity	Performance Outcome	Budget	Responsibility	Project Dates
Undertake a consequential planning scheme amendment to incorporate the recommendations for the Grantham Masterplan.	Outcomes to be achieved: • Implement the recommendations of the Grantham Masterplan by undertaking a consequential planning scheme amendment to the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.	$10,000	Community and Regional Prosperity	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.

Delivering this Operational Plan Activity will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitments:

- Prepare and finalise a Growth Management Strategy to guide the orderly and sequential growth of the region.
- Undertake strategic infrastructure planning to guide the provision of infrastructure across the region.

Corporate Risk Alignment

Corporate Risk Category: Stakeholder (Political) P1

Risk ID: P1-1

Risk Description: Inadequate relationships with key stakeholders may jeopardise positive outcomes for the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Corporate Risk Category: Reputation

Risk ID: R1-1

Risk Description: Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Corporate Risk Category: Infrastructure and Assets

Risk ID: IA1-1

Risk Description: Failure of infrastructure assets or failure to provide adequate infrastructure assets due to lack of strategic asset planning may impact financial sustainability and results in complaints from the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Corporate Risk Category: Environment and Community

Risk ID: EC1-3

Risk Description: Failure to undertake strategic planning land use initiatives will result in the inability to achieve the orderly and sequential growth of the region which could negatively impact Council's financial sustainability. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.



Lockyer Leadership and Council

LOCKYER LEADERSHIP

Our leaders are visionary and seek coordinated outcomes for the benefit of the whole community.

LOCKYER COUNCIL

A well-managed, transparent and accountable organisation that gives the community confidence, demonstrates financial sustainability, where customers are satisfied with our services and our employees are proud to work.

CORPORATE PLAN OUTCOMES

- Undertake robust and accountable financial, resource and infrastructure planning and management to ensure affordable and sustainable outcomes for our community.
- Excellence in customer service.
- Actively engage with the community to inform council decision making processes.
- Commit to open and accountable governance to ensure community confidence and trust in council and our democratic values.
- Promote a values-based culture that appreciates and empowers its workforce.
- Provide leadership and contemporary management systems that drive a coordinated and connected organisation.
- Compliant with relevant legislation.
- Deliver reliable internal support services.

Undertake robust and accountable financial, resource and infrastructure planning and management to ensure affordable and sustainable outcomes for our community.				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Undertake a series of activities to enhance asset management maturity and capability throughout Council. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.*	Outcomes to be achieved: • Asset management plans for Council Fleet, Parks, Cemeteries and Community Facilities asset developed. • Skills and competencies needed by, as well as the capability and competency gaps of, those involved in the management of assets identified. • A competency and training pathway, tailored to the various roles across Council involved in the management of assets developed in order to achieve the identified competency levels	No budget allocation is required to deliver this project	Infrastructure	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Determine and implement a defined contract management framework that guides the contract management process and provides tools and templates to assist in effectively managing contracts.	Outcomes to be achieved: • Contract management framework developed encompassing set-up, management, and close-out phases. • Training to Council Officers on contract management framework designed and delivered.	No budget allocation is required to deliver this project	Chief Executive Officer	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Develop a procurement process which supports the needs of the business, ensures legislative compliance and provides value for money.	Outcomes to be achieved: • Procurement documents revised, approved and implemented. • Training to Council Officer on Procurement processes designed and delivered. • Reporting improvements, which includes data to ensure legislative compliance and compliments a strategic approach developed. • Mandatory on-line training developed.	No budget allocation is required to deliver this project.	Chief Executive Officer	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.

Undertake robust and accountable financial, resource and infrastructure planning and management to ensure affordable and sustainable outcomes for our community (cont.).				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**

Undertake a review and implement the recommendations of the Land Asset Management Project (LAMP), which seeks to rationalise Council's land holdings.
 	
This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial year
	Outcomes to be achieved:
	• Implement Council resolution 24-28/0253, whereby council recommended the following
	• Auction:
	  • Cricket Road, Regency Downs
	  • Biggs Road, Withcott.
	• Disposal: Subject to State Government requirements and responses received through expression of interest processes, implement any actions identified as appropriate to make the land suitable for disposal and invite tenders for the disposal of two parcels of land.
	• Investigation: Subject to State government requirements undertake investigation and market feasibility analysis to ascertain the viability and appropriate strategies to dispose of a number of parcels of land.
	• Amalgamate Voluntary Home Buy Back and land swap land assets where possible and market for disposal.
	• Implement disposal strategies for a number of parcels of land, in accordance with statutory requirements.
		Operational Budget Allocation: $150,000	People, Customer and Corporate Services	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.

Undertake robust and accountable financial, resource and infrastructure planning and management to ensure affordable and sustainable outcomes for our community (cont.).				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Commence the development of Council's next Corporate Plan. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial year.*	Outcomes to be achieved: • Develop a project plan and framework to inform the development of Council's Corporate Plan.	No budget allocation is required to deliver this project.	Chief Executive Officer	The performance outcomes identified are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Delivering these Operational Plan Activities will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitment: • *To be financially sustainable.* • *Deliver meaningful community engagement.* • *Compliance with governance obligations.*				
Corporate Risk Alignment				
Corporate Risk Category: Stakeholder (Political) P1 **Risk ID:** P1-1 **Risk Description:** Inadequate relationships with key stakeholders may jeopardise positive outcomes for the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				
Corporate Risk Category: Reputation **Risk ID:** R1-1 **Risk Description:** Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				
Corporate Risk Category: Finance and Economic **Risk ID:** FE1-3 **Risk Description:** Lack of strategic procurement planning means Council is not optimising its buying power which could result in value for money not being obtained and increased costs sustained by Council. Pl A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				
Corporate Risk Category: Infrastructure and Assets **Risk ID:** IA1-1 **Risk Description:** Failure of infrastructure assets or failure to provide adequate infrastructure assets due to lack of strategic asset planning may impact financial sustainability and results in complaints from the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.				

Promote a values based culture that appreciates and empowers its workforce				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Undertake organisational development activities that foster a values-based culture. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial year*	Outcomes to be achieved: • One pulse survey to provide insight into the organisations culture completed and findings reported to Council. • The identified activities of One Team, One Council workshops completed and reported to Council. • The identified leadership program and management team activities completed.	No budget allocation is required to deliver this project.	People, Customer and Corporate Services	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Review and implement the psychosocial hazard management plan and recommended control measures to achieve compliance with the Work Health and Safety (Psychosocial Risks) Amendment Regulation 2022 and the Code of Practice.	Outcomes to be achieved: • Draft hazard management plan including risk register and associated treatment plan. • Consult with staff, management and Joint Consultative Committee on draft documents. • Implement hazard management plan.	No budget allocation is required to deliver this project.	People, Customer and Corporate Services	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Enterprise Bargaining Agreements.	Outcomes to be achieved: • Commence negotiations with relevant unions for the Field and Officers' Enterprise Bargaining Agreements.	No budget allocation is required to deliver this project.	People, Customer and Corporate Services	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Delivering these Operational Plan Activities will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitments: • Commitment to the values of the organisation. • Commitment to the health and safety of our employees. • Commitment to a one team, one Council organisational culture.				

Corporate Risk Alignment
Corporate Risk Category: Stakeholder (Political) P1 **Risk ID:** P1-1 **Risk Description:** Inadequate relationships with key stakeholders may jeopardise positive outcomes for the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.
Corporate Risk Category: Reputation **Risk ID:** R1-1 **Risk Description:** Council's reputation may be negatively impacted due to inefficient, ineffective or no community engagement being conducted on a change in the level of service to the community, which may result in distrust in Council by the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.
Corporate Risk Category: Work Health and Safety **Risk ID:** WHS1-1 **Risk Description:** The safety of employees is compromised due to a workplace incident which may result in harm (physical/psychological to employees and a breach of WHS legislation. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.
Corporate Risk Category: Staff **Risk ID:** S1-1 **Risk Description:** Lack of cohesive and broad strategic leadership that does not demonstrate a values -based culture could result in staff becoming disengaged, siloed and reduce trust throughout the organisation. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

Deliver reliable internal support services				
Operational Plan Activity	**Performance Outcome**	**Budget**	**Responsibility**	**Project Dates**
Deliver the prioritised ICT Strategy outcomes which will assist in improving Council's cyber security maturity and ICT capabilities. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial year.*	Outcomes to be achieved: The following initiatives of the Cyber Security Strategy delivered: • Commence Essential Eight uplift. • Develop Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plans. • Renewal of ICT Security (Web Security, Email Security etc).	$340,000	People, Customer and Corporate Services	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Deliver the TechnologyOne Strategy. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial year.*	Outcomes to be achieved: • Develop a project plan for the property and rating transition from Ci to CiAnywhere. • Commence the customer request module transition from Ci to CiAnywhere.	$140,000	Chief Executive Officer/People, Customer and Corporate Services	The performance outcomes are scheduled for completion in the 2025-26 financial year.
Delivering this Operational Plan Activity will assist Council in achieving the following Corporate Plan Commitment: • Commitment to the health and safety of our employees. • Commitment to excellence in customer service. • Compliance with governance obligations.				

Corporate Risk Alignment
Corporate Risk Category: Infrastructure and Assets **Risk ID:** IA1-3 **Risk Description:** There is a risk that Council's ICT systems (both hardware and software) may fail completely or perform badly, due to human, technology and functionality failures, resulting in the loss of access to information and technology tools affecting Council's ability to achieve its objectives and services to the community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.
Corporate Risk Category: Legal Compliance and Liability **Risk ID:** LCL1-1 **Risk Description:** Changes in State and Federal legislation impacting on local government may result in changes to required operations and responsibilities for Council staff and contractors. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.
Corporate Risk Category: Business Continuity and Systems **Risk ID:** BC1-1 **Risk Description:** Risks that arise from the loss of confidentiality integrity or availability of information or information systems and reflect the potential adverse impacts to Council operations, assets, individuals and community. A Risk Treatment Plan is in place to manage the residual risk.

For more information phone 1300 005 872,
email mailbox@lvrc.qld.gov.au or visit www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au

Lockyer Valley Regional Council, PO Box 82, Gatton Qld 4343
© Lockyer Valley Regional Council



10.3 Operational Plan 2025-2026 First Quarter Performance Report

Author: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer
Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of Council's performance against the 2025-2026 Operational Plan for the period, 1 July 2025 to 30 September 2025 (first quarter).

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT Council receive and note the 2025-2026 Operational Plan First Quarter Update.

Executive Summary

Council adopted the 2025-2026 Operational Plan with its Annual Budget on 1 July 2025.

The Operational Plan captures the key activities that are of strategic importance to Council for the financial year and that deliver on the outcomes and commitments as contained in the 2022-2027 Corporate Plan.

Each quarter, the Chief Executive Officer is required to present a written report to Council on the organisations progress towards achieving the Performance Outcomes that are aligned with the relevant Operational Plan Activity.

Proposal

This report presents a summary of Council's performance against the 2025-2026 Operational Plan and the Performance Outcomes that are aligned with the relevant Operational Plan Activity for the period, 1 July 2025 to 30 September 2025 (first quarter).

Attached to this report is the *2025-2026 Operational Plan First Quarter Update* outlining the activity undertaken in relation to the identified Performance Outcomes. Further the report, also identifies reporting against budget expenditure and project completion dates.

An overview of the performance status to date, by the relevant Operational Plan Theme is included below:

Operational Plan Theme	Operational Plan Activities	2025-2026 Outcome Status		
		Completed	Carried Over	Won't be achieved
Lockyer Community	3	0	N/A	N/A
Lockyer Business, Farming and Livelihood	3	0	N/A	N/A
Lockyer Nature	3	0	N/A	N/A
Lockyer Planned	8	1	N/A	N/A
Lockyer Leadership & Council	10	0	N/A	N/A
Total	27	1	N/A	N/A

The 2025-2026 Operational Plan identifies 27 Operational Plan Activities to be delivered over the 2025-2026 financial year. Of the 27 Operational Plan Activities, 18 are multi-year projects, meaning these projects will be delivered over multi financial years and not completed in the 2025-2026 financial year. Only the Performance Outcomes to be achieved in the 2026-2026 financial year are outlined in the 2025-2026 Operational Plan.

During quarter 1:

- 23 Operational Plan Activities commenced.
- Three (3) Operational Plan Activities have not commenced and will commence in other quarters.
- One (1) Operational Plan Activity has been completed.

Given that this is the first quarter report for the 2025-2026 financial year, it is premature to indicate which projects will be carried over or won't be achieved and this is why "N/A" is represented in the abovementioned table.

Previous Council Resolutions

As this is the first quarter performance report, there are no previous resolutions that pertain to this report.

Critical Dates

A written assessment on the progress of the 2026-2026 Operational Plan must be provided to Council at least every three (3) months.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Leadership and Council – Compliant with legislation

Finance and Resource

Budget allocations in the 2025-2026 Budget align to the relevant Performance Outcomes in the 2025-2026 Operational Plan.

The *2025-2026 Operational Plan First Quarter Update* also details performance against each deliverable in line with the respective budget allocation for the Operational Plan Activity.

An overview of the status of the budget allocation is included below:

Operational Plan Theme	Operational Plan Activities	2025-2026 Budget Status		
		Completed within budget	Revised/ Underspent	Completed over budget
Lockyer Community	3	0	N/A	N/A
Lockyer Business, Farming and Livelihood	3	0	N/A	N/A
Lockyer Nature	3	0	N/A	N/A
Lockyer Planned	8	1	N/A	N/A
Lockyer Leadership & Council	10	0	N/A	N/A
Total	27	1	N/A	N/A

Given that this is the first quarter report for the 2025-2026 financial year, it is premature to indicate the budget status for each of the Operational Plan Activities and this is why "N/A" is represented in the abovementioned table.

Legislation and Policy

Section 174 (3) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* requires a progress report on the Operational Plan to be presented at Council meetings.

Risk Management

Key Corporate Risk Code and Category: LCL1
Key Corporate Risk Descriptor: Legal Compliance and Liability

Compliance management – regulatory or contract compliance, litigation, liability and prosecution.

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation

Cr Chris Wilson, the portfolio Councillor for Corporate Services is briefed, as required, on the performance of the 2025-2026 Operational Plan as part of the monthly Councillor Portfolio Briefings.

Internal Consultation

Progress reporting on Council's performance against the 2025-2026 Operational Plan and the Performance Outcomes that are aligned with the relevant Operational Plan Activity is completed by council officers responsible for the Operational Plan Activity.

Completed progress reporting is referred to the Executive Leadership Team to review prior to finalising the detailed performance report.

Community Engagement

The first quarter performance update will be published on Council's website for information purposes to the community.

Attachments

1⇩ 2025-2026 Operational Plan First Quarter Performance Report 50 Pages

Lockyer Valley Regional Council | **2025-2026 Operational Plan**

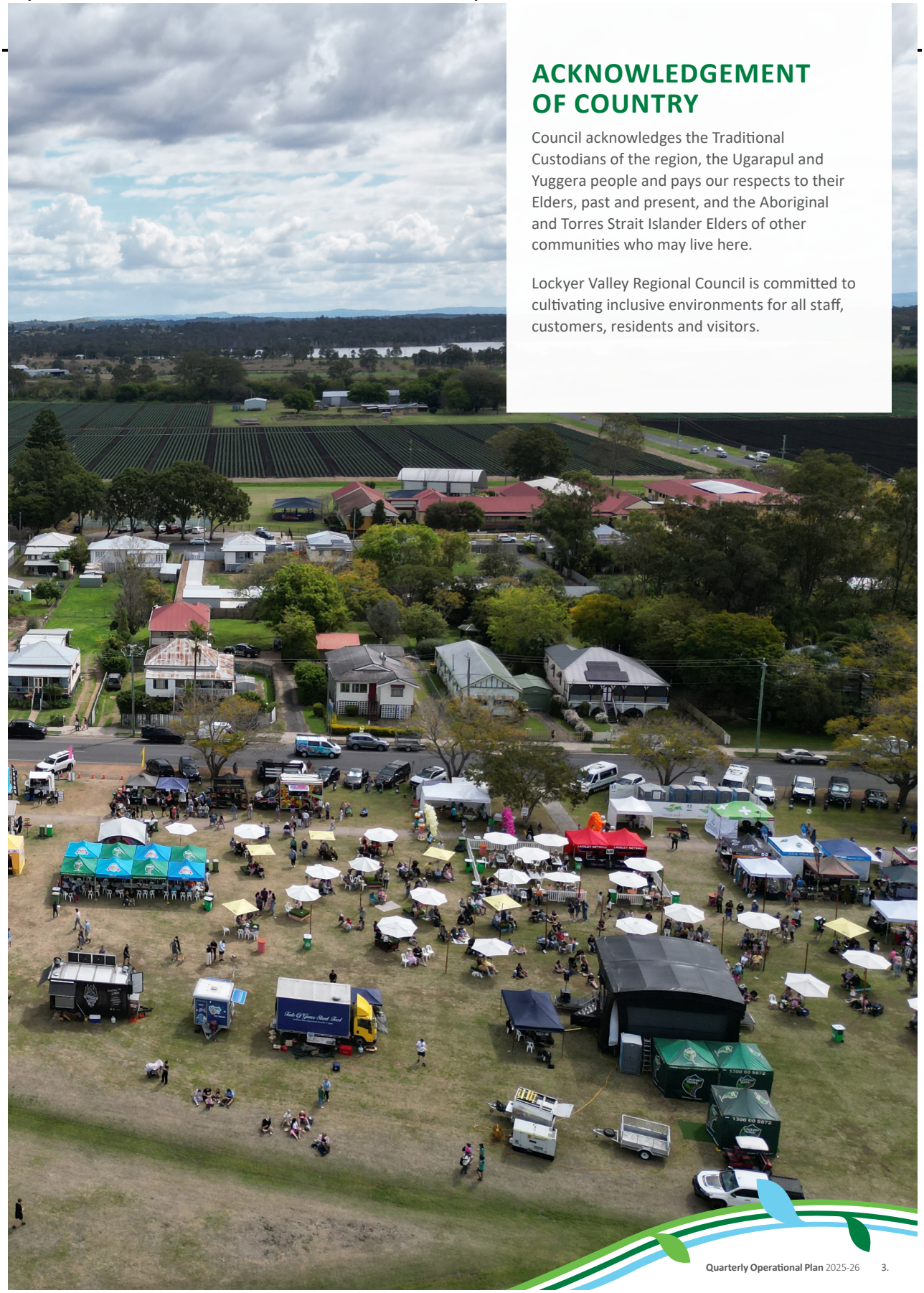
First Quarter Performance Report



CONTENTS

Introduction 4
Commitment to Human Rights 4
Vision, Mission and Values 5
Our Role 6
Quarterly Highlights 8
Performance Status 10
Lockyer Community Deliverables 12
Lockyer Business, Farming and Livelihood Deliverables 16
Lockyer Nature Deliverables 20
Lockyer Planned Deliverables 24
Lockyer Leadership and Council Deliverables 30





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Council acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the region, the Ugarapul and Yuggera people and pays our respects to their Elders, past and present, and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders of other communities who may live here.

Lockyer Valley Regional Council is committed to cultivating inclusive environments for all staff, customers, residents and visitors.

INTRODUCTION

The Operational Plan (the Plan) is a strategic document that is developed and adopted annually with the Budget. The Plan captures strategic deliverables for the 2025-26 financial year to ensure Council delivers the Commitments and Outcomes of the Corporate Plan 2022-27.

The Plan sets the one year direction for Council and articulates our deliverables, areas of responsibility, addresses risks and monitors the overall performance of Council.

Section 174 (3) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* includes the requirement for the Chief Executive Officer to present a written assessment of the organisation's progress towards implementing the Operational Plan to Council at meetings of Council at regular intervals of not more than three months. This quarterly performance report on Council's Operational Plan 2025-26 ensures Council meets is legislative responsibilities.

COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS

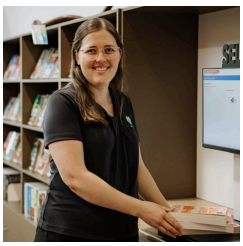
Council is committed to protecting and promoting human rights by ensuring that human rights are considered in all the work we do – from the decisions we make to the services we provide. This commitment is in accordance with Council's obligations under the *Human Rights Act 2019.*



VISION, MISSION AND VALUES







VISION:

We will deliver sustainable services to enhance the liveability of our community while embracing our economic, cultural and natural diversity.

MISSION:

Lead, engage and empower.

OUR VALUES:

Values form the basis of our culture. They add meaning to work and they provide a basis for consistent planning and decision making across the organisation. To ensure that staff live our values, every employee of Lockyer Valley Regional Council is expected to demonstrate articulated behaviours in their daily activities and in the way they make decisions. Our values are:



LEADERSHIP

We lead through excellence and partner with the community to achieve Council's vision and mission.



ACCOUNTABILITY

We accept ownership of our role and take responsibility for our actions. We are results focused, take pride in our successes and efforts and learn from our mistakes.



INTEGRITY

We strive to be valued and trusted by the Lockyer Valley community. We are respectful, open, transparent and honest in our dealings with the community. At all times we act in the best interests of the community.



COMMUNICATION

We embrace diversity and communicate openly and honestly. We listen actively, consider and value the views of others. Our communication is clear, concise and consistent.



CUSTOMER FOCUS

We strive to engage and communicate with our internal and external customers to meet agreed outcomes. We identify and aim to meet the needs of all customers in a responsive and equitable manner.



TEAMWORK AND COLLABORATION

We value creative thinking and look for opportunities to collaborate and connect to deliver a better Lockyer Valley. We work together by recognising and sharing our talents, skills, experience and knowledge.

OUR ROLE

As we work towards our outcomes, we recognise that not all of them can be achieved by Council alone. Council will fulfil a range of roles in working to achieve the outcomes outlined in this Plan.

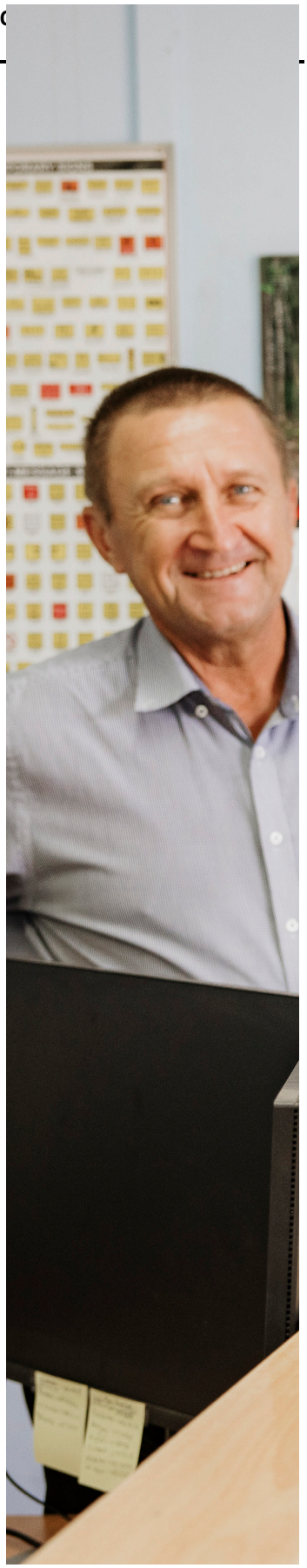
These roles include:

COUNCIL ROLE	DESCRIPTION
Provider	Delivering services
Funder	Funding other parties to deliver services
Regulator	Regulating activities through legislation, local laws or policies
Partner	Forming partnerships and strategic alliances with other parties in the interests of the community
Facilitator	Assisting others to be involved in activities by bringing groups and interested parties together
Advocate	Promoting the interest of the community to other decision makers and influencers










EVACUATION PROCE
1 WHEN ALARM SOUNDS, LEAVE IMMEDIATELY BY NEAREST EXIT.
2 PROCEED IN AN ORDE MANNER TO ASSE
3 REMAIN AT AS UNTIL ALL

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS



COMMUNITY COMES ALIVE AT LAIDLEY SPRING FESTIVAL

It was a celebration of colour, community and retro revival at the 62nd annual Laidley Spring Festival.

The three-day event was a resounding success and attracted record crowds to the region, with preliminary estimates showing an increase of 10 to 15 per cent across individual events.

The stunning spring sunshine provided the perfect backdrop for the region's incredible makers, creators, producers, artists, musicians, and of course, unforgettable food to take the spotlight.

Saturday saw crowds line Patrick Street for the Street Parade, where Laidley District Cricket Club took out the title of Grand Champion Float. The Parade boasted a total of 28 entries including floats, vintage cars and tractors, walking community groups, roving entertainers and marching bands.

Sunday's Bee Happy Day was again an incredible success, with crowds swarming in Forest Hill to enjoy the Makers Markets, circus and balloon-making workshops, a bubble disco and children's craft activities.

Overall, the event drew thousands of attendees and proved yet another major success for vendors, entertainers and local businesses.

Council is proud to deliver this annual event that continues to get bigger and better each year, and which is a testament to the many teams across the organisation, our amazing volunteers and the spirit and support of the community that all play a part in bringing the festival to life.



NEW AMENITIES BLOCK DELIVERED AT LAKE DYER

Lake Dyer now boasts a brand-new disability compliant amenities building.

Council recently put the finishing touches on the upgraded amenities block, made possible thanks to funding secured from the Australian Government's Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Phase 4.

The new facility offers five ensuites, ambulant toilets, baby change facilities, a disability compliant ensuite and a laundry with two sinks.

A solar-powered floodlight has been installed in the car park as well as new sensor lights for improved safety and visibility after-dark, and new landscaping and a path create an accessible connection from the building to the car park.

This project represents the region's growth, as well as Council's commitment to providing services and facilities that meets our growing community.



PASSIONATE QTM VOLUNTEER WINS MAJOR AWARD

In September, Queensland Transport Museum (QTM) volunteer Nick Stokes took home a top gong in the statewide Gallery and Museum Achievement Awards.

The awards, presented annually by Museums & Galleries Queensland, recognise excellence in the Queensland public gallery and museum sector, with Nick winning the Individual Volunteer Award.

An active QTM volunteer for 16 years, Nick has made significant contributions to the organisation, with his engaging guided tours, changeover and maintenance of exhibits and support behind the scenes.

This award is well-deserved and shines a light on Nick's timeless dedication to ensuring the museum remains an engaging and educational destination.

Nick's extensive knowledge of transport heritage, and his passion to keep it alive, is a key factor in the long running success of the museum.



DOG REGISTRATION MADE EASIER AND MORE AFFORDABLE

Dog owners in the Lockyer Valley can now opt for a one or three-year dog registration, with Council introducing an expanded duration to make it easier and more affordable.

The changes, which came into effect on 1 July 2025, give dog owners the choice of either a one-year registration or a discounted three-year registration.

Councillors requested the change in response to declining rates of dog registration over the past few years and to assist residents with cost-of-living pressures.

Owners who opt for a three-year registration effectively get the third year for free.

Under Council's 2025-26 Fees and Charges, it will cost just $100 to register a desexed dog for three years compared to $50 for a one-year registration.

Owners can request a partial refund if their dog passes away during the first half of the registration period, or they can choose to transfer the remainder of the registration to a new dog.

In Queensland, it is a State Government requirement that all dogs over the age of 12 weeks are registered, with fines payable if you are found in breach.

Performance Status

Milestone Status

This report presents a summary of Council's performance against the 2025-2026 Operational Plan and the Performance Outcomes that are aligned with the relevant Operational Plan Activity for the period, 1 July 2025 to 30 September 2025 (first quarter).

This report is the first quarter performance report outlining the activity undertaken in relation to identified Performance Outcomes. Further the report also identifies reporting against budget expenditure and project status.

This quarter one (1) Operational Plan Activity has been completed.



Status		Number
Carried Over	●	0
Won't Be Achieved	●	0
Completed within Milestone	✓	1

Budget Status

This quarter one (1) project has been completed within budget.

Status		Number
Revised/Underspent Budget	●	0
Completed – Over Budget	●	0
Completed within Budget	✓	1


LOCKYER
VALLEY
REGIONAL
COUNCIL

Lockyer Community Deliverables

Our healthy community welcomes the spirited diversity found within our region. Times of hardship highlight our resilience. Our high standards support our quality of life and vibrancy while providing a dynamic and safe place full of opportunity. We strive to build on who we are and all that our region has to offer by connecting business, the community and government.

Council Seeks to Understand Community Needs Resulting In Partnerships That Realise Long-Term Benefits For The Community In A Timely Manner.

Operational Plan Activity

Undertake placed-based and community consultation activities to seek the community's feedback and aspirations to inform future organisational prioritises and services.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Inform future Operational Plan deliverables by undertaking consultation and engagement activities to understand the communities' aspirations and to inform Council decision making processes.
- Report back to Council the feedback received from the community to inform the preparation of the subsequent year budget and strategic Plans.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • Community engagement officers delivered four (4) Council Pop-Ups across six (6) days during the quarter. • Staff attended the Laidley and Gatton Show, the Festival of Cultures and Laidley Spring Festival providing the opportunity to engage with more than 400 people. • Community feedback will be collated, analysed and workshopped with Council in quarter three (3) to inform the preparation of the 2026-2027 Budget and Operational Plan.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Enhanced Wellbeing and Safety of The Community.

Operational Plan Activity

Undertake a review of Council's Local Laws.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Finalise the review of Subordinate Local Law No.2 (Animal Management) 2011.
- Undertake a review of Subordinate Local Law No.3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Subordinate Loal Law No.2 (Animal Management) 2011** • Proposed amendments to Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2011 have been drafted and will be further discussed with Councillors at a workshop in quarter two (2). **Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011** • Work is yet to commence on the review of subordinate Local Law No. 3. • The review is scheduled to commence in quarter three (3).	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

The Community's Preparedness for Disasters Is Improved Through Community Education, Training and Strong Partnerships Between Council And Other Agencies.

Operational Plan Activity

To assist Council and the community to respond to flood events, additional rain gauges are installed in Council's Flood Warning Infrastructure Network.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Two new rain gauges are installed in the Sandy Creek/Grantham catchment.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget

First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter:
	• This project initially planned to install two (2) additional rain gauges within the flood warning infrastructure network to enhance rain data coverage in the upper Sandy Creek (Grantham) catchment with the aim of assisting with early warning.
	• Following technical assessments and consultation with flood warning infrastructure specialists, site-specific challenges such as terrain, vegetation, and accessibility have been identified. Additionally, there is a recognised need to provide the community with clear context around flood hazards beyond raw rainfall data.
	• As a result, alternative infrastructure options are now being investigated to ensure the selected solution is both technically feasible and effective in supporting community preparedness. Options being considered include:
	• **Rain Gauges**
	  ○ Challenges exist due to environmental and access constraints.
	  ○ Raw rainfall data requires context to be meaningful for community-decision-making.
	• **Flood Cameras**
	  ○ Provide real-time visual context that can directly inform and engage the community.
	  ○ Widely trusted and easily understood by the community.
	  ▪ Further site investigations to be undertaken including a potential location at the Sandy Creek crossing Sandy creek road, south of Gatton bypass
	  ▪ Communications testing to be undertaken to assess feasibility.
		On track	On track

Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Lockyer Business, Farming and Livelihood Deliverables

Lockyer Business: Our business community is a thriving and inclusive network where it is easy to do business. We create opportunities and encourage innovation that inspires business confidence and collaborative partnerships.

Lockyer Farming: As custodians we manage our water and land assets to ensure our farming future. We pride ourselves on our innovation and clean, green reputation. We work together to support our farmers of current and future generations.

Lockyer Livelihood: We are a community where lifelong learning opportunities exist. Our quality education facilities are highly regarded and provide diverse career pathways. We look to develop skills and generate job opportunities for all.

Encourage Opportunities for The Lockyer Valley to Drive Economic and Community Outcomes.

Operational Plan Activity

Update the existing concept plan and business case for the Lockyer Valley Equine Precinct to ensure alignment with Racing Queensland's objectives for the facility.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- The 2022 Concept plan and business case are updated to reflect the horse racing, training and community uses proposed to be included in the master plan for the Precinct.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • The last Equine Collaborative meeting was held on 28 July 2025. • The consultant engaged to assist with the project provided a draft review of the concept plan and the associated costings to Racing Queensland and Council on 24 July 2025. • The two (2) design options (minor development – minor track modifications and major development – new track layout) have been considered and the preferred option recommendation from the consultant is the new track layout. • The Draft track layout design and costings has been completed by the consultant. • The Steering Committee need to consider the recommendations of the draft track layout design and costings.	On track	On track

	• Racing Queensland have advised there will be no further works by them on design concepts until the finalisation of the Racing Review due for release in October 2025. • Lockyer Turf Club have advised they have entered into a funding agreement for $150,000 with the Queensland Government as part of the election commitment to continue the next phases of the project. • The next meeting is scheduled for Monday 20 October to consider the consultants report, prioritisation and next steps.		
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Maximise Opportunities Through Engagement and Partnership with Stakeholders To Achieve A Strong Resilient Economy.

Operational Plan Activity

Advocate for improved water security and supply through the Lockyer Valley and Somerset Water Collaborative.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

Finalise the optimisation assessment report for Phase 2.1 and Phase 2.2 of the project delivered as five (5) packages of work.

Package 1 - Design

- Basis of design
- Concept design report
- Draft operations manual
- Survey and service location plan
- Approvals pathway

Package 2 -Financial, Commercial and Economic Feasibility and Analysis

- Service need
- Base case
- Social impact evaluation
- Economic analysis
- Financial analysis
- Affordability analysis
- Public sector comp
- Benefits register

Package 3 – Legal and Regulatory Framework

- Legal & regulatory investigation pathway

Package 4 – Cost and Quantity Surveying

- Basis of estimate
- Cost estimation report
- Basis of schedule
- Execution schedule
- Market considerations and Delivery model report

Package 5 – Stakeholder Engagement

- Public interest considerations
- Stakeholder engagement plan development and implementation

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Package 1 – Design** • Engeny have been engaged to complete a preliminary concept design for two schemes, being 8,500GL and 22,500GL. • This work is scheduled for completion by the end of quarter two (2). • SMEC have been engaged to complete work in relation to water quality, energy efficiencies, and the Bespoke A+ treatment plant Capex and Operational expenses. **Package 2 – Financial, Commercial and Economic Feasibility and Analysis** • The financial, commercial and economic feasibility and analysis has been broken into sub packages of work. • Synergies are providing the service need, base case and economic opportunities preliminary work. This work is scheduled to be completed by November 2025. • COMSEQ/Resilient Rivers are working on the environmental benefits and economic value of sediment mitigation for the Brisbane River and Moreton Bay. Ricardo have been engaged to develop the overall pricing strategy. This will be completed by November 2025. **Package 3 – Legal and Regulatory** • Work is yet to commence on this package of works. Work is scheduled to commence in quarter three (3). **Package 4 – Cost and Quality Surveying** • ECS have been engaged to provide the cost estimates on an 8,500GL and 22,500GL scheme designed by Engeny including the cost estimates of the bespoke A+ treatment plant. **Package 5 – Stakeholder Engagement** • Bastion have developed a community awareness program and delivery will commence in October 2025 and will be delivered for four (4) months. • An Advocacy Stakeholder Engagement resource has been added to the project team and is responsible for the development and delivery of the stakeholder Communication and Engagement Plan. This resource has been engaged until June 2026. • Newsletter project updates have been distributed through the collaborative in July 2025, August 2025 and September 2025. • The collaborative attend and sponsored the International River Symposium on the 8-10 September 2025 in Brisbane. This provided the opportunity to showcase the project and the benefits of the project. • BADU consultants have been engaged to develop the best delivery outcome for the scheme. **Meetings conducted during the reporting period below** • **15 July 2025:** Unity Water tour of Wamuran Waste Treatment Facility. The purpose of the site inspection was to gain an understanding of water quality objectives and pricing. • **17 July 2025, 5 August 2025, 14 August 2025, 4 September 2025, 18 September 2025:** Project Working Group meetings. • **25 July 2025, 22 August 2025, 26 September 2025:** Project Control Group meetings. • **1 September 2025 and 30 September 2025:** Strategic Leadership Group Meetings between the Chief Executive	On track	On track

	Officers of Urban Utilities, Seqwater, Lockyer Valley Regional Council, Sommerset Regional Council to ensure each organisations strategic alignment of the project. • **Weekly:** Project briefings for the reporting between Infrastructure Project Solutions and Council. • **Weekly:** Economic Study Manger has weekly meetings with the Economic consultants and the project management team to ensure the delivery of phase 1 of the financial, commercial and economic feasibility and analysis packages by November 2025. **Advocacy Briefings on the project in this reporting period below** • There have been several advocacy project briefings held between the SEQ Council of Mayors, Minister Perritt, Member for Wright, Member for Blair, Queensland Farmers Federation and Senior members of government. **Other** • Other work in progress include the Climate Impacts modelling for Lockyer Valley & Somerset regions in 5yr, 10yr, 15yr, 20yr cycles to understand the impact on potential agricultural production if the scheme where not to proceed.		
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Promote And Market the Lockyer Valley as a Destination for Commerce, Tourism and Lifestyle.

Operational Plan Activity

Deliver the Forest Hill Silos project as per the endorsed masterplan.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Operational Works application lodged and approved by Council.
- Commence Painting of Murals on Forest Hill silos.
- Commence Stage 1 construction of a viewing platform and parking area.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Operational Works Application** • The Operational works application was lodged with Council on 18 June 2025. • The application is currently under assessment. An Information Request was made by Council in July 2025. • Place Design Group are in the process of responding to the Request For Information (RFI) and this likely to finalised within the next month. **Painting of the Silo's** • The Expression of Interest (EOI) documentation to engage a suitably qualified and experienced silo artist is currently being finalised. • It is anticipated that the EOI documentation will be released by the end of October 2025.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Lockyer Nature Deliverables

Our natural assets are valued and protected to sustain our unique rural lifestyle.

Council and the Community Actively Reduce Waste, Recycle and Reuse More.

Operational Plan Activity

Monitor implementation of the Waste Recycling and Reduction Plan.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Continue to deliver a community education program to assist with improving the regions waste management practices.
- Continue to further refine the Full Cost Pricing model (FCP).

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Community Education** • Staff attended "Under 8's" day at Hatton Vale State School to promote recycling and waste management. • Staff arranged for an expert to attend "Laidley Spring Festival" to provide information in relation to safe vape disposal. • Staff have prepared a set of five (5) bookmarks that promote recycling. The bookmarks have been shared internally and externally and have been well received. • Media release to remind the community of the importance of recycling. **Full Cost Pricing Model** • A contractor has been engaged to assist Council officers to develop the full cost pricing model to inform the budget for the 2026/2027 financial year.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Council and the Community Actively Reduce Waste, Recycle and Reuse More .

Operational Plan Activity

To safeguard the delivery of waste and recycling services throughout the region:

- Negotiate a contract for the processing of LVRC's domestic recycling.
- Review and prepare waste facility plans to ensure future capacity and operational suitability.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Undertake a tender process for recycling processing and implement the recommendations of the tender process to a suitable provider.
- Undertake a review to determine the scope for the design and upgrade of major waste facilities to meet future waste management needs for the growing eastern area of the Region.
- Initiate a design of future landfill cells/facilities to meet anticipated demand capacity within the medium term (4-6 years).

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Tender process** • The tender for the recycling processing has been completed and awarded. **Future waste management needs** • This project is scheduled to commence in October 2025. **Land Fill** • This project is scheduled to commence in October 2025.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Council And the Community Actively Reduce Waste, Recycle and Reuse More.

Operational Plan Activity

Undertake a feasibility assessment to operate a material recycling facility (MRF).

Note: This deliverable is subject to State Government funding.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Conduct and finalise the feasibility of a material recycling facility operation that will provide processing of up to 50 tonnes per day, including the costs to establish. assessed.
- Liaise with neighbouring councils to ascertain whether a partnership can be formed to process recycling at the material recycling facility.
- Liaise with the Council of Mayors SEQ and relevant State Government departments to access suitable funding streams.
- Business case finalised for the material recycling facility.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • The business case is scheduled to be finalised in October 2025. A workshop with Council will occur during the second quarter. • Council officers will commence seeking suitable funding streams in October 2025. • Council Officers will seek to finalise interest through “in principle support letters” from interested Councils who also wish to utilise the facility.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.


953D
CAT
CATERPILLAR

Lockyer Planned Deliverables

We have unique, well-connected communities. We have places and spaces that bring together people. Local services match the needs of the community. Our built infrastructure is designed and constructed to enable access for all.

Growth and Development in the Region is Sustainably Managed Through the Adoption and Implementation of The Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.

Operational Plan Activity

Undertake the necessary planning studies to inform consequential planning scheme amendments to the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

Flood Hazard Overlay Code

- Prepare a draft Flood Hazard Overlay and Code.
- Prepare and commence a planning scheme amendment to incorporate the new Flood Hazard Overlay and Code.

Local Heritage Study

- Undertake community consultation of the proposed Register of Heritage Places.
- Prepare and commence a planning scheme amendment to incorporate the findings of the Local Heritage Study, including a new Register of Heritage Places as well as amendments to the Cultural Heritage Overlay and Code.

Matters of Local Environmental Significance

- Complete the study on Matters of Local Environmental Significance.
- Prepare and commence a planning scheme amendment to incorporate the findings of the Matters of Local Environmental Significance study, including a new Biodiversity Overlay and Code.

Growth Management Strategy

- Complete the following project milestones:
  - **Milestone 1** – Opportunities and constraints analysis
  - **Milestone 2** – Drafting of the Growth Management Strategy
  - **Milestone 3** – Community Engagement of the Draft Strategy.
  - **Milestone 4** – Finalise Growth Management Strategy for Council adoption.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Flood Hazard Overlay Code** • This project has been frustrated by significant updates in intensity-frequency-duration (IFD) data and climate change projections that Council are required to adhere to. • Due to delays in calibration of the flood models, the updated Flood hazard overlay mapping will not be finalised before the *Temporary Local Planning Instrument* expires in July 2026. • A consultant has been engaged to review the flood modelling program and support preparation and implementation of a new Flood hazard overlay and to resolve the issues in relation to the IFD data and climate change projections. • A workshop to discuss this work with Councillors will be held early in the second quarter. • Discussions are ongoing with officers from the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and planning to discuss and agree on a plan to enable the State Interest Review of the new Flood hazard overlay and code. • The current Flood hazard overlay code (which is implemented through the TLPI) will only need to be updated to reflect the parameters of the new overlay. **Local Heritage Study** • Community consultation on proposed changes to the Local Heritage Register was undertaken between 3 July 2025 and 22 August 2025. • Consultation was initially scheduled to end on 8 August 2025, however, on 7 August, Council advised the community of an extension to the period of consultation to 22 August 2025 based on community feedback and in particular the time it took for landowners to receive notification of the proposed listing from Australia Post. • 22 meetings occurred with community members and 53 submissions were received during the period of consultation. • Submissions are currently being reviewed and will be presented to a Councillor workshop for discussion prior to adoption of a new Local Heritage Register. • A second heritage consultant has been engaged to peer review the submissions received and to provide advice on the proposed listings. • Officers have commenced drafting a Qualified State Interest amendment to incorporate minor changes to the heritage provisions of the Planning Scheme and the Cultural heritage overlay, with the formal amendment process anticipated to begin before the end of the calendar year. **Matters of Local Environmental Significance** • The draft Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) Study and associated mapping have been finalised and are currently being reviewed by officers. • The draft study includes recommendations in relation to proposed amendments to the Planning Scheme. The findings of the study, and the recommended changes to the Planning Scheme and Biodiversity Overlay, will be discussed at Councillor workshop in the second quarter. • Officers will then commence the Qualified State Interest amendment process to incorporate the changes into the Planning Scheme once the amendments are adopted by Council. **Growth Management Strategy** • An opportunities and constraints analysis (Milestone 1) has been completed. • Workshops focusing on the Scenic Amenity and Infrastructure components of the Growth Management Strategy are scheduled for completion in early October 2025 to support the drafting of the strategy.	On track	On track

Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.



Provision of Fit-For-Purpose Infrastructure Which Meets the Current and Future Needs of the Region.

Operational Plan Activity

Undertake the preparation of Council's Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP) including:

- Undertaking the review of the supporting documents to inform the LGIP.
- Commence preparation of the LGIP Amendment.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Establish an internal working group with relevant internal stakeholders required to assist with the development of the LGIP Amendment.
- Review supporting documents (Open Space Strategy, Roads and Transport information, Stormwater strategy) required to inform the LGIP growth modelling and determine if these documents require updating for the LGIP to be amended.
- Commence the LGIP amendment, including:
    - Update planning assumptions;
    - Review the Priority Infrastructure Area;
    - Update mapping to ensure alignment with the new planning scheme;
    - Review of financial sustainability and schedule of works.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • Procurement documents have been prepared to commence engagement of a suitable consultant to assist Council with the delivery of the project. • Work on the LGIP is scheduled to commence in the second quarter.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Provision Of Fit-For-Purpose Infrastructure Which Meets the Current and Future Needs of The Region.

Operational Plan Activity

Develop a flood mitigation solution for Laidley.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- The necessary investigations completed to inform the finalisation of the flood mitigation option for Laidley.
- Undertake the civil design of the flood mitigation option including a detailed business case to understand construction costs of the proposed option.
- Undertake community engagement of the proposed mitigation option for Laidley.
- Review submissions received as part of the community engagement process.
- Council adoption of the flood mitigation option for Laidley.
- Actively seek funding opportunities for the planning, design, construction and implementation of the Flood mitigation option for Laidley.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • The consultant has finalised the hydraulic modelling and the associated design for the proposed mitigation option. • A consultant has been engaged to undertake the civil design of the proposed mitigation option as well as preparation of a business case to understand the costs of delivering the proposed mitigation option in its entirety. • Engagement has commenced and has been ongoing with the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) in relation to the works that are required to be undertaken at Patrick Street Bridge and Whites Road culvert. • Engagement has commenced with officers from the DTMR and the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) in relation to funding required to deliver the project. • A draft community engagement plan has been completed for the project.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Provision Of Fit-For-Purpose Infrastructure Which Meets the Current and Future Needs of The Region.

Operational Plan Activity

Undertake the program of work to re-instate Council's transport and drainage network impacted by the 2024 and 2025 Weather Event.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcome to be achieved:

- Rectify damaged assets impacted by the 2024 and 2025 weather event as per the QRA funding guidelines.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **2024 Event** • All REPA assessments have been submitted and approved by QRA. • The unsealed road grading program is ongoing. Two (2) grading crews are currently working across the region. This work is scheduled for completion in October 2025. • The sealed road program has been approved and damaged verified on site. Works will be completed by internal Council crews following the completion of the unsealed road program. **2025 Event** • All the unsealed road damage assessment submissions have been lodged with QRA. • Internal assessment between the overlapping damage with the 2024 event has been completed and submission updated accordingly.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Provision Of Fit-For-Purpose Infrastructure Which Meets the Current and Future Needs of The Region.

Operational Plan Activity

Develop a policy and implementation framework in relation to "Unmaintained Roads".

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Develop and finalise a policy and implementation framework.
- Council adoption of policy and implementation framework.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • Council adopted the "*Unmaintained and Unconstructed Roads Policy and Procedure*" at the 20 August 2025 Council Meeting.	Completed within milestone	Completed within budget
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Provision Of Fit-For-Purpose Infrastructure Which Meets the Current and Future Needs of The Region.

Operational Plan Activity

Deliver the project plan deliverables to support the revitalisation of the Laidley Sale Yards.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Establish an internal working group with relevant stakeholders.
- Finalise the Request for Tender documentation and process to engage a suitably qualified firm to undertake the necessary works required.
- Commence works to ensure compliance with Work Health & Safety, animal welfare and environmental obligations.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget

First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter:
	• An internal working group consisting of the following staff has been established.
	  • Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity
	  • Group Manager Infrastructure
	  • Acting Manager Facilities
	  • Acting Manager Finance
	  • Co-ordinator Development Assessment
	  • Principal Procurement
	  • Principal Safety
	  • Building Certifier/Regulatory Officer
	  • Environmental Health Officer
	  • Acting Executive Assistant
	• The Draft Tender documents are currently being prepared.
	• The tender process will commence in quarter two (2).
		On track	On track

Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Growth And Development in The Region Is Sustainably Managed Through the Adoption and Implementation of The Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme and An Integrated Approach to The Planning of All Communities That Strengthens Local Identity and Lifestyle.

Operational Plan Activity

Undertake a consequential planning scheme amendment to incorporate the recommendations for the Grantham Masterplan.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Implement the recommendations of the Grantham Masterplan by undertaking a consequential planning scheme amendment to the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • The final version of the Draft Grantham Structure Plan was completed in August 2025. • The Draft Structure Plan will be presented to Councillors at a Councillor workshop in October 2025. • Council Officers have commenced drafting a proposed amendment to the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme to incorporate the recommendations of the Grantham Structure Plan.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.



Lockyer Leadership and Council Deliverables

Lockyer Leadership: Our leaders are visionary and seek coordinated outcomes for the benefit of the whole community.

Lockyer Council: A well-managed, transparent and accountable organisation that gives the community confidence, demonstrates financial sustainability, where customers are satisfied with our services and our employees are proud to work.

Undertake Robust and Accountable Financial, Resource and Infrastructure Planning and Management to Ensure Affordable and Sustainable Outcomes for Our Community.

Operational Plan Activity

Undertake a series of activities to enhance asset management maturity and capability throughout Council.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial years.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Asset management plans for Council Fleet, Parks, Cemeteries and Community Facilities asset developed.
- Skills and competencies needed by, as well as the capability and competency gaps of, those involved in the management of assets identified.
- A competency and training pathway, tailored to the various roles across Council involved in the management of assets developed in order to achieve the identified competency levels

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • Council has engaged an external contractor to assist with the development of Asset Management Plans for fleet, parks, cemeteries and community facilities. • This work is expected to be completed within the first quarter of 2026. • The asset management steering committee has been formed and meets on a quarterly basis. Each member is currently undertaking a self-assessment of skills and competencies to determine ongoing training needs. • A Training analysis will then be undertaken to identify knowledge gaps and a training schedule will then be developed to support staff.	On track	On track

Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.



Undertake Robust and Accountable Financial, Resource and Infrastructure Planning and Management to Ensure Affordable and Sustainable Outcomes for Our Community.

Operational Plan Activity

Determine and implement a defined contract management framework that guides the contract management process and provides tools and templates to assist in effectively managing contracts.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Contract management framework developed encompassing set-up, management, and close-out phases.
- Training to Council Officers on contract management framework designed and delivered.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • Work is yet to commence on this project. • Work will commence on the project in the third quarter.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Undertake Robust and Accountable Financial, Resource and Infrastructure Planning and Management to Ensure Affordable and Sustainable Outcomes for Our Community.

Operational Plan Activity

Develop a procurement process which supports the needs of the business, ensures legislative compliance and provides value for money.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Procurement documents revised, approved and implemented.
- Training to Council Officer on Procurement processes designed and delivered.
- Reporting improvements, which includes data to ensure legislative compliance and compliments a strategic approach developed.
- Mandatory on-line training developed.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Procurement Documents** • Work has commenced of the review of documentation that is currently utilised to inform the procurement process to ensure functionality, useability, efficiency and compliance with legislative requirements. **Officer Training** • Both generic and specific procurement training is delivered to Council officers on a regular basis. • This quarter, five (5) training sessions have been delivered to staff. This is an ongoing commitment to ensure that officers have up to date knowledge and information about legislative requirements. • The mandatory online training program is yet to commence development. It is intended that this will commence in quarter three. **Reporting Improvements** • Work has commenced on improving reporting that is provided across the organisation. • This quarter ELT are being provided non-conformance reports and the forward schedule of procurement activity to understand procurement activity across the organisation. • The procurement team are currently working with the Business Systems team to develop reporting dashboard and QL One Reports.	On track	On track

Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.



Undertake Robust and Accountable Financial, Resource and Infrastructure Planning and Management to Ensure Affordable and Sustainable Outcomes for Our Community.

Operational Plan Activity

Undertake a review and implement the recommendations of the Land Asset Management Project (LAMP), which seeks to rationalise Council's land holdings.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial year

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Implement Council resolution 24-28/0253, whereby council recommended the following
- Auction:
  - Cricket Road, Regency Downs
  - Biggs Road, Withcott.
- Disposal: Subject to State Government requirements and responses received through expression of interest processes, implement any actions identified as appropriate to make the land suitable for disposal and invite tenders for the disposal of two parcels of land.
- Investigation: Subject to State government requirements undertake investigation and market feasibility analysis to ascertain the viability and appropriate strategies to dispose of a number of parcels of land.
- Amalgamate Voluntary Home Buy Back and land swap land assets where possible and market for disposal.
- Implement disposal strategies for a number of parcels of land, in accordance with statutory requirements.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Auctions** • Cricket Road, Regency Downs and Hawck Street, Gatton were sold at auction. • The sale of Hawck Street, Gatton is under a conditional contract of the buyer obtaining development approval before settlement. Settlement is anticipated to occur in the 2026/2027 financial year. • Settlement of Cricket Road, Regency Downs occurred on 4 July 2025. **Disposal** • A workshop was held with Council on 2 September 2025 to provide an update on the progress of investigations for the reconfiguration and/or disposal of several properties. This includes land at Hayes Street, Laidley, Biggs Road, Withcott and the former Gatton Saleyards site. • A budget amendment will be sought as part of the December Budget review to undertake the necessary process to reconfigure the Gatton Saleyards to create one (1) lot for sale. • A report will be tabled at a Council meeting in quarter two (2), to apply the necessary statutory exceptions, to enable contracts	On track	On track

	to be entered into where negotiations for sale to adjoining owners have been successful. • Investigations in relation to on-site contamination are underway in relation to two (2) properties in Laidley, prior to disposal, being considered. • Engagement with external parties is occurring in relation to environmental offset and other opportunities for various parcels of land including GWIZ. **Voluntary Home Buy Back Parcels** • Amalgamation of land swap and voluntary home buy back lots is underway. Once completed, some of these properties may be made available for sale or lease by tender. Environmental opportunities, such as Offets and Koala fooder program, are also being considered.		
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Undertake Robust and Accountable Financial, Resource and Infrastructure Planning and Management to Ensure Affordable and Sustainable Outcomes for Our Community.

Operational Plan Activity
Commence the development of Council's next Corporate Plan. *This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial year.*
Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year
Outcomes to be achieved: • Develop a project plan and framework to inform the development of Council's Corporate Plan.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • Work is yet to commence on this project. • Work on this project will commence in late quarter two (2).	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Promote A Values Based Culture That Appreciates and Empowers Its Workforce.

Operational Plan Activity

Undertake organisational development activities that foster a values-based culture.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial year

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- One pulse survey to provide insight into the organisations culture completed and findings reported to Council.
- The identified activities of One Team, One Council workshops completed and reported to Council.
- The identified leadership program and management team activities completed.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Pulse Survey** • The Pulse Survey has been conducted and closed on 19 September 2025. • The results are currently being collated, will be released to all staff, and actioned accordingly. **Leadership Development Program** • The Leadership Development Programme facilitated by the Local Government Managers Association (LGMA) has commenced and will be completed in quarter two (2). • There are currently 24 number of staff from across the organisation participating in the program. • This is the 6th cohort to participate in the training. • The subjects covered to date is as follows: Leadership at Work Self-Awareness and Emotional Intelligence Culture and Developing Teams Delegation and Managing Change **One Team, One Council** • The One Team One Council sessions were completed during Quarter 1. • 12 sessions were delivered with 280 staff in attendance. • The sessions were facilitated by 16 Council officers across the 12 sessions. • Feedback and data collection from these sessions is currently being collated with action plans to be determined during quarter 2.	On track	On track

Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.



Promote A Values Based Culture That Appreciates and Empowers Its Workforce.

Operational Plan Activity

Review and implement the psychosocial hazard management plan and recommended control measures to achieve compliance with the Work Health and Safety (Psychosocial Risks) Amendment Regulation 2022 and the Code of Practice.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Draft hazard management plan including risk register and associated treatment plan.
- Consult with staff, management and Joint Consultative Committee on draft documents.
- Implement hazard management plan.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • Work continues with the draft Hazard Management Plan including proposed treatment plan. • Further consultation on the plan will occur with stakeholders in quarter (two) 2.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Promote A Values Based Culture That Appreciates and Empowers Its Workforce.

Operational Plan Activity
Enterprise Bargaining Agreements.
Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year
Outcomes to be achieved: • Commence negotiations with relevant unions for the Field and Officers' Enterprise Bargaining Agreements.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: • As per legislative requirements negotiations with the relevant unions is unable to commence until partway through quarter 3.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Deliver Reliable Internal Support Services.

Operational Plan Activity

Deliver the prioritised ICT Strategy outcomes which will assist in improving Council's cyber security maturity and ICT capabilities.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial year.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

The following initiatives of the Cyber Security Strategy delivered:

- Commence Essential Eight uplift.
- Develop Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plans.
- Renewal of ICT Security (Web Security, Email Security etc).

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Commence Essential Eight uplift** • Work has commenced on this deliverable with level 1 initiative 93% complete and level 2 66% complete. • A new Cyber Security Officer position has been filled, to improve momentum on this initiative and others as identified in the Cyber Security Strategy. **Develop Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plans** • Work has commenced on this deliverable with an audit completed on the current plans and procedures with recommendations for improvements provided. • Discussions are ongoing in relation to the implementation of the recommendations. **Renewal of ICT Security (Web Security, Email Security etc)** • Work has commended on this deliverable. The priority has been to Web Security platform, which is 95% completed.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

Deliver Reliable Internal Support Services.

Operational Plan Activity

Deliver the TechnologyOne Strategy.

This is a multi-year operational plan activity, some of its outcomes will be delivered in future financial year.

Performance Outcomes to be Delivered in 2025-26 Financial Year

Outcomes to be achieved:

- Develop a project plan for the property and rating transition from Ci to CiAnywhere.
- Commence the customer request module transition from Ci to CiAnywhere.

Quarter	Progress Commentary	Outcome	Budget
First Quarter	The following has been achieved this quarter: **Project Plan Development** • Work has commenced on the development of the project plan with the TechnologyOne Strategy updated and approved by the ICT Steering Committee at the August 2025 ICT Steering Committee meeting. • There will be five stages over five years for the property and rating transition, with each stage having its own project plan. **Customer Request Transition:** • Work has commenced on this project with a project plan currently under development. • Initial scheduling of the project is targeting a project commencement date of quarter 3. • Business process mapping is underway to inform the project implementation.	On track	On track
Second Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Third Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.
Fourth Quarter		Choose an item.	Choose an item.

For more information phone 1300 005 872,
email mailbox@lvrc.qld.gov.au or visit www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au

Lockyer Valley Regional Council, PO Box 82, Gatton Qld 4343
© Lockyer Valley Regional Council



10.4 Community Grants Review Committee - Terms of Reference

Author: Tye Casten, Community Engagement Officer
Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's adoption of a Terms of Reference to provide clarity and consistency for the Community Grants Review Committee regarding its purpose, responsibilities, and decision-making processes, ensuring the committee's actions are transparent, accountable, and aligned with Council objectives.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT Council adopt the Community Grants Review Committee Terms of Reference (version 1).

Executive Summary

This report seeks Council's adoption of a Terms of Reference for the Community Grants Review Committee. The document is intended to formalise the committee's purpose, responsibilities, and decision-making framework, providing clarity and consistency in its operations.

Establishing a Terms of Reference will support transparent and accountable governance of the community grants program and ensure alignment with Council's strategic objectives.

Proposal

This proposal seeks Council's endorsement of a Terms of Reference document for the Community Grants Review Committee. The document is designed to formalise the committee's role, responsibilities, and decision-making framework in relation to the assessment and recommendation of community grant applications.

The introduction of a Terms of Reference will provide greater clarity and consistency in the committee's operations, ensuring that its actions are transparent, accountable, and aligned with Council's strategic objectives. It will also support good governance by clearly defining expectations around membership, meeting procedures, conflict of interest management, and evaluation criteria.

The objective is to strengthen the integrity and effectiveness of the community grants program by ensuring decisions are made in a fair, informed, and consistent manner. The expected outcome is improved confidence in the grants process from both Council and the community, and a clearer operational framework for committee members.

Options

Council has the following options:

1. Adopt the Terms of Reference as proposed – formalising the committee's operations and governance.

2. Adopt the Terms of Reference with amendments – if Council identifies areas requiring further clarification or adjustment.

3. Choose not to adopt a Terms of Reference – maintaining the current informal arrangements, which may lack consistency and transparency.

Critical Dates

The Community Grants Review Committee will not assess applications to a Major Community Grant Round until April next year. The Committee can receive applications towards the Minor Community Grant Round at any time throughout the year and a delay in adoption may result in an application being submitted that and assessed without a formal governing structure adopted.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Community
- A community with fair and reasonable access to services.

Finance and Resource

There are no financial implications in implementing this document.

Legislation and Policy

The Major Community Grants Program that the Community Grants Review Committee provide a recommendation to Council on and Minor Community Grants Program they award funding for are within Council's Community Grants and Assistance Policy, and Council's Community Grants and Assistance Procedure.

Risk Management

Key Corporate Risk Code and Category:	EC1 Environment and Community
Key Corporate Risk Descriptor:	Environment and the community, including sustainable development, social and community wellbeing, relationships, public health, recreation, regional profile, and identity

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation
The Community Grants Review Committee which contains Mayor Milligan and Councillor A. Wilson have reviewed this document.

Internal Consultation
This document has been reviewed by the Community Grants Review Committee which contains Manager Communities and Principal Engagement and Communications. It has also been reviewed by the CEO and by the Governance Officer.

Attachments

1⇩ Terms of Reference - Community Grants Review Committee 7 Pages

Community Grants Review Committee Terms of Reference

October 2025

Document Control

This page will be re-issued every time amendments are made to controlled documents. Amended documents will have their revision status and issue date updated accordingly.

Version	Clause(s)	Changes	Author	Issue Date
0		Initial Document	Tye Casten	2025
1				
2				
3				
4				

Contents

Contents

Community Grants Review Committee Terms of Reference....1

1. Purpose....1
2. Scope of the Committee's Work....1
3. Role of Members....1
4. Absences of Members....2
5. Responsibilities and Duties....2
6. Meetings....3
6. Membership Criteria....4
7. Code of Conduct....4
8. Amendments....4

1. Purpose

The Community Grants Review Committee ('the Committee') assesses applications/requests for funding under both the Major Community Grants Program and Minor Community Grants Program of Lockyer Valley Regional Council (Council).

In this assessment process, the Committee determines allocations for Minor Community Grant Applications and provides recommendations to Council on the allocation of Major Community Grants in accordance with the Community Grants and Assistance Policy and Procedure. The final decision regarding Major Community Grant applications is made by Council, upon consideration of the committee's recommendations.

The Committee will ensure that grants are assessed in a fair and accountable manner, aligning with the strategic objectives and priorities of the community or organisation offering the grants. All assessments are conducted in accordance with the relevant Council policies and procedures.

2. Scope of the Committee's Work

The Committee's role includes the following tasks:

- **Reviewing grant applications**: Assessing all Major and Minor community grant applications received within the prescribed funding cycle.
- **Recommending funding allocations**: Providing recommendations for the allocation of grant funds based on merit, community need, and alignment with funding criteria.
- **Ensuring compliance**: Ensuring that grant applications meet the eligibility criteria and comply with the terms and conditions set by the funding program.
- **Providing feedback**: Offering constructive feedback to applicants, where applicable, and recommending future improvements to the grant process.
- **Monitoring and evaluating**: Reviewing the outcomes of funded projects, including performance against goals and impact on the community, and ensuring proper use of funds.

3. Role of Members

The Committee will comprise:

- **Chairperson (The Mayor):** Appointed to oversee the Committee's meetings, discussions, and decisions.
- **Members (Community Development Portfolio Councillor, Manager Communities, and Principal Engagement and Communications):** Members should have and provide expertise in areas such as local knowledge of community needs and programs, community development principles, grant management, non-profit sector operations, and financial management, and represent a range of views.

Group: Executive Office
Unit: Engagement and Communications
Approved: Ordinary Council Meeting
(Resolution Number:XX-XX/XX)
Date Approved: 00/00/20XX
ECM: 5121067

Effective Date: 00/00/20XX
Version: 1
Review Date: 00/00/20XX
Superseded/Revoked: NA

- **Grant Administrator (Community Engagement Officer):** Responsible for overseeing the processes and administration of promoting, receiving applications, preparing reports for assessment, awarding, and overall management of the grant programs.

- **Advisors:** Subject matter experts who may be invited to provide specific input or advice as needed.

4. Absences of Members

In the absence of the assigned committee representatives the following will be applied:

- If the Mayor is unavailable to assess applications to either the Minor or Major Community Grant Programs, the Mayor will nominate another councillor to act as proxy as a general member. The Community Development Portfolio Councillor will be the Acting Chair of the assessment committee.

- If the Community Development Portfolio Councillor is unavailable to assess applications to either the Minor or Major Community Grant Programs, they, in conjunction with the Mayor, will nominate an alternate Councillor to participate in the assessment process.

- In the instance where both the Mayor and Community Development Portfolio Councillor are unavailable, consideration should initially be given to rescheduling assessments until at least one of the Mayor and Portfolio Council are available. Where this is not practical, the Mayor and Portfolio Councillor will nominate proxies and the role of chairperson will go to the nominated Councillor with the most grant assessment experience.

- If either the Manager Communities and/or Principal Engagement and Communications are unavailable to assess applications to either the Minor or Major Community Grant Programs, Council's CEO will delegate an alternate Council Officer who best suits the membership criteria (see section 8.).

Each Committee member should be fully prepared for all meetings. As a part of this preparation, members are expected to have read and considered the summary of applications, and to contact the Community Engagement Officer prior to the assessment meeting with any requests for clarification.

Committee members are expected to actively contribute to assessment discussions, sharing any relevant knowledge they have to ensure that the best decisions are made by the committee.

5. Responsibilities and Duties

- **Review and Evaluate Applications:** Examine grant applications based on criteria such as community impact, feasibility, sustainability, and alignment with strategic priorities.

- **Recommend Funding:** After reviewing all eligible Major Community Grant applications, make recommendations to Council for funding approval at a Council Meeting.

- **Allocate Funding:** After reviewing an eligible Minor Community Grant application, assess against grant criteria and award funding.

- **Conflict of Interest:** Declare any personal or professional conflicts of interest prior to reviewing or discussing applications and recuse themselves from the evaluation process if necessary.

- **Transparency and Accountability:** Ensure that the decision-making process is transparent and that all applicants are treated fairly and consistently.

- **Provide Feedback:** Offer feedback to grant applicants, either in the form of approval, conditional funding, recommendations for resubmission, if applicable, and explanations of why an application may not have been approved.

- **Review Financial Accountability:** Ensure that grant recipients adhere to financial reporting requirements and spend funds appropriately.

6. Meetings

- **Frequency:** Meeting requirements differ between assessment of Minor Community Grants Program and the Major Community Grants Program. Meetings to assess a Major Community Grant round will be held within a fortnight after the grant round closes and Minor Community Grant assessments will be assessed via email correspondence within two weeks of a request for grant funding being received by Council.

- **Location:** Meetings to assess the Major Community Grant Program are to be held in person; assessment of the Minor Community Grants Program is generally managed via email although it could occur in person if the Committee happens to be convened.

- **Quorum:** A quorum will be recognised when at least three (3) committee members are in attendance, including any proxies as described in 4. Absences of Members.

- **Minutes and Documentation:** The Community Development Officer will make and retain notes rather than formal Minutes from discussion to support the assessments made. Evidence of the discussion and votes for the Minor Community Grant Program will be recorded and the key discussion points for the Major Community Grant assessment meeting is provided in the report prepared for and presented to the Council Meeting.

  Committee members will be provided with an information report on each application prior to the Major Community Grant Program assessment meeting. Applications are not assessed solely on the information provided by the applicant. A supporting report of each application containing a history of relevant previous interactions with and activities of the applicant will be provided to committee members.

- **Consideration of Nominations:** If the committee deems there is a more appropriate Council grant for an application, Council may consider the nomination under the more appropriate category on the condition the necessary documentation for the alternate grant has been provided by the applicant.

- **Voting:** Approval of a Minor Community Grant application requires agreement of at least three (3) committee members. Recommendations to Council of Major Community Grant recipients also requires

- the agreement of at least three (3) committee members. In the instance where a majority vote cannot be achieved the chairperson's vote will be the deciding factor.

- **Media:** The Mayor is the official spokesperson for media releases where the matter is of political, controversial, or sensitive nature. The Portfolio Councillor will generally be the nominated spokesperson for community grants, subject to approval by the Mayor. Committee members are not to represent the Committee to the media without prior approval of the Mayor. Regular updates will be provided to the community regarding the outcomes of the grant process.

6. Membership Criteria

- **Expertise**: Members should have experience or expertise in one or more of the following areas: community development, grant writing, non-profit management, financial oversight, or public policy.

- **Diversity**: Members should represent a diverse range of backgrounds, perspectives, and expertise to ensure that various relevant matters are considered in the decision-making process.

- **Commitment**: Members must be committed to attending meetings, engaging in the work of the Committee, and reviewing applications in a timely manner.

7. Code of Conduct

Committee members are expected to:

- **Act with Integrity:** Ensure that decisions are made with fairness and integrity, without bias or external influence. Committee members must declare any conflicts of interest and follow Council's standard Conflict of Interest policy and procedure.

- **Confidentiality:** Maintain confidentiality regarding the content of grant applications and any sensitive discussions held during Committee meetings.

- **Respect and Collaboration:** Engage in respectful dialogue and work collaboratively to achieve the Committee's objectives.

- **Impartiality:** Ensure impartiality and transparency in evaluating applications and avoid any conflicts of interest.

8. Amendments

The Terms of Reference may be amended from time to time as necessary to reflect changes in the objectives of the grant program or organisational needs. Any amendments will require the approval of the Committee and be adopted by Council.

10.5 Major Community Grants Program - Round 1 - 2025/2026

Author: Tye Casten, Community Engagement Officer
Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to present the recommendations of the Community Grants Review Committee to Council for approval.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT Council approve funding for Round 1 of the 2025/2026 Major Community Grants Program allocating a total of $32,761 to the following applicants, as recommended by the Community Grants Review Committee:

Corp of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane – Parish Grants	**$4,000**
Crime Stoppers Queensland Limited	**$1,042**
Lockyer Information & Neighbourhood Centre, trading as: Community Centre	**$4,000**
Lockyer Race Club	**$4,000**
Lockyer Valley Netball Association Inc.	**$1,927**
Mulgowie Public Hall Association Incorporated	**$4,000**
Returned and Services League of Australia (Queensland Branch) Laidley Sub-Branch Inc.	**$3,500**
Steve Jones Community Men's Shed Inc.	**$3,140**
Withcott & District Progress Association Inc.	**$3,200**
Withcott Scout Group – The Scout Association of Australia Queensland Branch Inc.	**$3,951**

Executive Summary

For the 2025/2026 financial year, Council allocated $70,000 across two rounds as part of its Major Community Grants program. The Program allocates funding to community groups to a maximum of $4,000, based on applications from the groups meeting certain criteria as noted in the Proposal section of this report. Applications for Round 1 of Council's 2025/2026 Major Community Grants Program were called on 15 August 2025 and closed on 15 September 2025. 14 applications were received, requesting a total of $50,895.29 in grant funding from a total pool of $35,000.

This report outlines the evaluation undertaken by the Community Grants Review Committee and the recommendations of the committee for distributing the available funding to eligible organisations.

Proposal

The applications were assessed by Mayor Tanya Milligan, Councillor Anthony Wilson, Principal Engagement and Communications and also Manager Communities against the assessment criteria and considering the overall funds available for the round.

In evaluating each application, consideration was given to the project rationale, community benefit, sustainability and the community group's capacity and/or willingness to self-fund. Council's Community Engagement Officer provided administrative support.

It should be noted that Mayor Milligan was not present for the discussion of the Crime Stoppers application and Manager Communities for the discussion of the Lockyer Turf Club's application. This was due to a stated conflict of interest.

The following applications have not been recommended to receive funds in this round

- **Laidley Lions Junior Rugby League Club:** This application was to engage CPR Group to deliver a Club Governance Development Workshop for clubs across the Lockyer Valley. It was noted by the committee that Council had recently delivered a series of workshops in conjunction with CPR Group to the community on this topic and Laidley Lions Junior Rugby League Club were not in attendance. Council will be delivering another governance workshop in conjunction with CPR group in November and, due to this, recommend this application not be approved. The applicant can apply for funding under future grant rounds or other Council and non-Council grants.

- **Life Without Barriers:** This application was to support a Carer's Wellness Day event designed to promote mental health, physical wellbeing and social connection with any existing carers within their Ipswich catchment which includes the Lockyer Valley and Somerset Regions. The committee recommend that this application not be approved as it was deemed that the organisation's financial status indicated that their organisation is more equipped to self-fund their application than other applicants were to self-fund their own application. The applicant can apply for funding under future grant rounds or other Council and non-Council grants.

- **Ropehill Community Sports Centre:** This application was to provide moveable aluminium grandstand-style seating to enhance spectator viewing at the venue's events. The committee recommends that the application not be approved. While the project itself does not require significant preparatory work, the quote submitted was notably lacking in detail and effort. This diminished the committee's confidence in the applicant's engagement with the process and suggested that the application was reactive, rather than developed with a strategic approach. The applicant can apply for funding under future grant rounds or other Council and non-Council grants.

- **UQG Rugby Union Club Inc.:** This application was to support a clubhouse and deck rejuvenation project for the club. The committee recommends that this application not be approved as whilst the project may offer benefits to the club, the committee were uncomfortable allocating community grant funding to infrastructure located on university-owned land, particularly in the absence of any financial co-contribution or formal support from the university. The applicant can apply for funding under future grant rounds or other Council and non-Council grants.

The ten (10) applications below are recommended to receive funding towards their designated project.

ROUND 1 – 2025/26 Major Community Grants Program			
Organisation	**Project Description**	**Amount Requested**	**Recommended Grant**
Corp of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane – Parish Grants	Community First Aid - Our Lady of the Valley, Gatton Laidley Parish	$4,000	**$4,000**
Crime Stoppers Queensland Limited	Administration and Marketing	$4,000	**$1,042**

Lockyer Information & Neighbourhood Centre trading as: Community Centre	Valley Fest 2026	$4,000	**$4,000**
Lockyer Race Club	Race Club Digital Meeting Room	$4,000	**$4,000**
Lockyer Valley Netball Association Inc.	Equipment Upgrade to Support Upcoming Hard-Court Redevelopment	$1,927	**$1,927**
Mulgowie Public Hall Association Incorporated	Visual Display and Office Equipment	$4,000	**$4,000**
Returned and Services League of Australia (Queensland Branch) Laidley Sub-Branch Inc.	Security Cameras	$3,500	**$3,500**
Steve Jones Community Men's Shed Inc.	Defibrillator	$3,140	**$3,140**
Withcott & District Progress Association Inc.	STEM Sprouts - Withcott & District STEM and Robotics Initiative	$3,200	**$3,200**
Withcott Scout Group – The Scout Association of Australia Queensland Branch Inc.	Withcott Scout Group - Whitegoods Upgrade - Supporting Safe, Practical Life Skills for Local Youth	$3,951	**$3,951**
Total of recommended applications		**$35,719**	**$32,761**
Total of non-recommended applications		**$15,176.29**	**$0.00**
	TOTAL	**$50,895.29**	**$32,761**

Options

Council has the following options:

1. Council can approve the funding allocations as per the officer's recommendation on behalf of the Community Grants Review Committee.

2. Council can approve funding allocations that differ from the officer's recommendation on behalf of the Community Grants Review Committee.

Critical Dates

In accordance with the Community Grants and Assistance Procedure, grant funding must be spent within 12 months of the applicant receiving advice that their application has been successful.

Successful applicants of the grant need to be notified of their application's success and need to send in their invoice to Council before the end of the 2025/2026 financial year to receive funds.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Community
- A community with fair and reasonable access to services.

Finance and Resource

A budget of $70,000 is provided annually for Category 1 – Major Community Grants Program with two rounds of $35,000 each. As this is the first round within the current financial year, $35,000 is allocated for this round. Any of this budget that is not awarded within Round 1 will be reallocated to the Round 2 budget.

The Major Community Grants Program is for non-recurrent grants of between $1,000 and $4,000. The total funding recommended in this report is $32,761.

Legislation and Policy

The applications received under Round 1 of the 2025/2026 Major Community Grants Program have been assessed in accordance with the *Community Grants and Assistance Policy* and the *Community Grants and Assistance Procedure.*

According to the *Guidelines for local government administration of community grants* (October 2009), "It should be noted that while there is no right of appeal against a decision to approve or refuse to grant, decisions in relation to grants are still subject to the *Judicial Review Act*". All appeals are otherwise treated in accordance with Council's Complaints Management Process.

To ensure total transparency in the assessment process, the *Guidelines for local government administration of community grants* (October 2009) stress the importance that there be a separation of responsibilities so that the person making the decision is different from the person assessing the applications.

Risk Management

Key Corporate Risk Code and Category:	EC1 Environment and Community
Key Corporate Risk Descriptor:	Environment and the community, including sustainable development, social and community wellbeing, relationships, public health, recreation, regional profile, and identity

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation
All applications were discussed with the Mayor and Councillor A. Wilson in the Community Grants Review Committee's meeting to assess applications to Round 1 of the 2025/2026 Major Community Grants Program.

Internal Consultation
A committee meeting was held with Mayor Milligan, Councillor A. Wilson, Principal Engagement and Communications, Manager Communities and two Community Engagement Officers on 1 October 2025.

Community Engagement
A media release was published regarding the opening of Round 1 of the 2025/26 Major Community Grant Program. This was also published on Council's website and social media pages and included in both the *Community Connect* newsletter and the *On the Ball* newsletter. A series of social post were run throughout the open grant round period.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

11. PEOPLE, CUSTOMER & CORPORATE SERVICES REPORTS

11.1 Request to lease part of Property No. 134680 - Application of Section 236(1)(b)(ii) of the Local Government Regulation 2012

Author: Julie Lyons, Senior Property Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to consider a request received from the Gatton Lapidary Club Inc to enter into a lease over part of Property No. 134680 and if granted, apply the statutory exception from tendering in Section 236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT with respect to the request by the Gatton Lapidary Club Inc to enter into a lease over part of Property No. 134680, Council resolve to:

(a) Apply the exception contained in Section 236(1)(b)(ii) of the Local Government Regulation 2012 to enable a lease to be offered to a community organisation; and

(b) Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate a lease with the Gatton Lapidary Club on terms satisfactory to Council.

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to consider a request received from the Gatton Lapidary Club Inc ('the community group') to enter into a lease over part of Property No. 134680 situated at 6 Plant Street, Helidon ("the land") for the purpose of a local area geology display and discharge Council's statutory obligations before formal tenure is offered.

Proposal

The community group contacted Council requesting to lease the old girl guides building situated on the land for the purpose of developing a local area geology display. They have advised they already have an extensive collection of local rocks and have begun producing informative posters with the intention of eventually having a display that could be open to the public.

An inspection of the land and building has been conducted by the community group and they have confirmed it would suit their proposed use. The area in yellow below shows the approximate part of the land the community group wish to lease. At this stage they have requested a lease for a term of 1 year with a 1 year option to enable them to determine the level of interest in their display and whether a longer term lease would be viable.

Area	Approximately 1135m²
Tenure	Reserve
Zoning	Sport and Recreation



Alternatively, Council could offer the land and building for lease by public tender to assess what broader interest may exist. The community group would have an opportunity to submit a tender if they wished, but this would take more time to activate the building for use.

Options

Option 1 – Apply statutory exception from tendering in Section 236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* and offer a lease to the community group;

Option 2 – Advise the community group Council rejects their request and provide reasons.

Option 3 – Invite public tenders for the lease of the land and building and advise the community group they are welcome to submit a tender.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Community

- Council optimises the use of its open spaces and facilities by improving access to and the quality of facilities for individuals and groups for culture, recreational and community activities.

Lockyer Leadership and Council

- Compliant with relevant legislation

Finance and Resource

If the recommendation is accepted and a lease is offered to the community group, it is proposed to charge annual rent in line with the State Rental Category for Charities and small sporting or recreational clubs with the minimum rent being $146.86 per annum excluding GST.

The community group will be responsible for their own legal costs (if any) incurred in reviewing and signing the lease. They will also be required to obtain all insurances, be responsible for all outgoings, maintenance and improvements.

The lease documents can be prepared internally by Council's Property Officer.

Legislation and Policy

Before a lease can be offered, Council is required to invite tenders or resolve to apply a relevant statutory exception before entering into a lease for the disposal of land. This report identifies the relevant exception to be Section 236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* where a lease is being offered to a community organisation.

Risk Management

Key Corporate Risk Code and Category:	LCL1
Key Corporate Risk Descriptor:	Legal Compliance and Liability Compliance management – regulatory or contract compliance, litigation, liability and prosecution

Consultation

Internal Consultation

- ✓ Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries
- ✓ Engagement and Communications
- ✓ Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Finance

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

11.2 **Request from Ropehill Community Sports Centre Inc for increase in Maintenance Contribution**

Author: Julie Lyons, Senior Property Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

The purpose of this Report is to consider a request from the Ropehill Community Sports Centre Inc for an increase in the annual maintenance contribution from Council over Property No. 244890.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT with respect to the request from the Ropehill Community Sports Centre Inc for an increase in the maintenance contribution from Council over Property No. 244890 Council resolve to approve the request and increase the annual maintenance contribution to $40,000.00 plus GST per annum to be backdated to 1 April 2025.

Executive Summary

This Report seeks Council's approval to fulfill a request from the Ropehill Community Sports Centre Inc ('the Lessee') for an increase in the annual maintenance contribution from Council to cover the increased costs of maintenance, fuel, and other outgoings including the employment of a part time trainee.

Proposal

The Lessee currently has a lease over Property No. 244890 for the purpose of sports and fitness related activities. Council currently pays to the Lessee a maintenance contribution of $30,000.00 per annum plus GST which is to be applied to the maintenance of the sports field area for the benefit of the community.

On 19 March 2025 Council received an email from Golden West Apprenticeships on behalf of the Lessee advising they have been working with the Lessee regarding employment opportunities for an individual who has been volunteering to assist the Lessee with the ground maintenance.

The Lessee is not in a position, nor is it viable, to set up a payroll system, work cover etc. for one part-time employee. Golden West Apprenticeships are willing to support the Lessee by providing a Certificate II in Sports Turf Management traineeship to the volunteer which would give the Lessee the ability to employ the volunteer.

Golden West Apprenticeships would coordinate the entire traineeship process including compliance with legislative requirements and administration of paperwork including payroll, superannuation and worker's compensation. They would act as the legal employer of the volunteer and would assume all responsibility for all matters such as HR, industrial relations, wages and allowances for training.

The Lessee has requested an increase in the annual maintenance contribution from Council to assist with the rate charged by Golden West Apprenticeships to employ the individual and the increase of costs for equipment, fuel and maintenance.

It is noted that the Lessee maintains the facility to a high standard. The employment of the trainee will also provide an opportunity to ensure this continues into the future if for any reason the current groundskeeper were to scale back their role.

Options

Option 1 Approve the Lessee's request and increase the maintenance contribution from $30,000.00 to $40,000.00 plus GST per annum until the end of the lease term, including the option term.

Option 2 Advise the Lessee that Council is not prepared to offer an increase in the annual maintenance contribution and provide reasons.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Leadership and Council
- Excellence in Customer Service

Finance and Resource

The financial implications are that Council will pay a further $10,000.00 plus GST per annum until the end of the Lessee's lease noting the first term of the lease expires on 31 March 2028 with a 1 x 5-year option remaining.

Risk Management

Key Corporate Risk Code and Category:	R1
Key Corporate Risk Descriptor:	Reputation Reputation and Goodwill
Key Corporate Risk Code and Category:	FE2
Key Corporate Risk Descriptor:	Finance and Economic Decision making governance, due diligence, accountability and sustainability

Consultation

Internal Consultation

- ✓ Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries
- ✓ Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Finance

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

11.3 Land Asset Management Plan Project

Author: Julie Lyons, Senior Property Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

This Report stems from Council Resolution Number 24-28/0253 and seeks resolutions of Council to meet Council's statutory requirements to enable the reconfiguration of the Gatton Saleyards land and the disposal of identified land assets to progress.

Officer's Recommendation:

1. **THAT Council resolve to apply the exception in Section 236(1)(c)(iv) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to enable the following land assets to be sold to the adjoining owners:**
   a) **9 and 15 Harris Street, Grantham described as Land No. 128181 and 128141;**
   b) **Gatton Laidley Road, Forest Hill described as Land No. 68101;**
   c) **Porter Road, Plainland described as Land No. 58971;**
   d) **Blenheim Road, Laidley Heights described as Land No. 80141;**
   e) **Gatton Helidon Road, Nicholls Street & Railway Street, Grantham described as Land No. 127711, 185731, 191521, 191661, 127741, 184821, 127441, 127451, 127461, 127471, 127481, 127491 & 127501;**

2. **THAT in relation to the Gatton Saleyards described as Land No. 122641, Council resolve to:**
   a) **delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to re-commence and complete the reconfiguration of 1 into 2 lots with a change application for the reconfiguration and operational works to be submitted as per diagram 1 in this Report; and**
   b) **include a budget allocation in the next budget review to cover all costs involved to give effect to this resolution and enable the surplus land to be sold.**

Executive Summary

The purpose of this Report is to seek a resolution from Council to:

- meet Council's statutory obligations for the disposal of identified land assets to adjoining landowners where appropriate; and
- seek Council's endorsement to re-commence the reconfiguration of the Gatton Saleyards land in anticipation of future disposal.

Proposal

Disposal to Adjoining Owners

Further engagement has occurred with the interested adjoining landowners and the land assets proposed for sale to adjoining landowners are:

- 9 and 15 Harris Street, Grantham
  - ✓ Land Swap land
  - ✓ The only adjoining landowner wishes to proceed to purchase both properties and amalgamate into his land to create one lot.
  - ✓ Offer received - $5,000.00 (meets market valuation)

- Gatton Laidley Road, Forest Hill
  - ✓ The only adjoining landowner wishes to proceed to purchase this property and amalgamate into his land to create one lot.
  - ✓ Offer received - $150,000.00 (meets market valuation)

- Porter Road, Plainland
  - ✓ The only adjoining landowner wishes to proceed to purchase this property and amalgamate into their land to create one lot.
  - ✓ Offer received - $37,000.00 (meets market valuation)

- Blenheim Road, Laidley Heights
  - ✓ The only adjoining landowner wishes to proceed to purchase this property and amalgamate into his land to create one lot.
  - ✓ Offer received - $7,500.00 (meets market valuation)

- Gatton Helidon Road, Nicholls Street & Railway Street, Grantham
  - ✓ The only interested adjoining landowner wishes to proceed to purchase these properties and amalgamate into his land to create one lot.
  - ✓ Offer received - $60,000.00 (meets market valuation)

Before a contract can be entered into with the respective buyers, Council is required by section 236(2) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to resolve to apply the relevant exception from listing these properties for disposal by public auction or tender. The relevant exception is contained in section 236(1)(c)(iv) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* and is detailed in the Legislation and Policy section of this report.

If the recommendation in this report is accepted, the next step is to enter into a contract of sale for each property with the relevant parties and commence the amalgamations with the buyers' adjoining properties.

Gatton Saleyards

Council previously offered part of the Land for sale by way of tender however closed the tender process without award.

The Land is currently improved with the former saleyards building, a large industrial shed (The Men's Shed) and a small shed (The Lions Club). It is proposed that the community uses be retained by Council (The Men's Shed and The Lions Club) on one lot, and the balance of the land be a new lot for sale by either auction or tender.

A number of reconfiguration options have been workshopped with Council and the recommended layout is shown in Diagram 1 below.

Diagram 1 – Community uses to be retained by Council (yellow) and potential industrial land disposal (green):



The Land already holds approval for a one into two lot reconfiguration and the approved layout plan can be amended to reflect Diagram 1 in this Report through a change application lodged with Council (subject to Council approval). Before Council put a hold on the reconfiguration originally and tested the market interest in buying and developing the balance of the land, Council had completed the design stage and was yet to commence construction of the operational works.

To respond to market feedback and enable a more simpler disposal process to be undertaken for the surplus part of the land in future, it is recommended that Council re-commence the one into two reconfiguration with a change application that reflects the layout in Diagram 1.

Options

Disposal to Adjoining Owners

Option 1 - Apply the exceptions from tendering and dispose of the land to the adjoining landowners.

Option 2 - Do nothing and retain the land.

Gatton Saleyards

Option 1 – Re-commence the reconfiguration of the land by submitting a change application as per Diagram 1 in this Report and include a budget allocation in the next budget review to cover all costs.

Option 2 - Do nothing and leave the Land as is.

Previous Council Resolutions

Council Resolution Number 20-24/0670:

That Council resolve to:

a) *delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to make enquires with local real estate agents to identify market demand and pricing;*

b) *include a budget allocation in the next budget review to cover all costs involved with a 1 into 2 reconfiguration;*
c) *delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to apply for the reconfiguration (1 into 2 lots) including commencing processes to provide additional services for the new lots.*

Council Resolution Number 24-28/0253:

That Council Invite Expressions of Interest in accordance with Section 228(2)(b) of the Local Government Regulation 2012 on Gatton Saleyards described as Land No. 126641 as it is in the public interest to do so to test what market interest exists, the highest and best use and whether Council should be undertaking any further activities in relation to the land boundaries, infrastructure or rationalisation or retention of current uses prior to disposal.

Council Resolution Number 24-28/0394:

That Council:
1. *With respect to the Request for Tenders for the disposal of Land No. 126641, endorse the Chief Executive Officer's closure of the Request for Tender process without award.*
2. *Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to further investigate options for the disposal of the balance of Land No. 126641.*

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Leadership and Council
- Excellence in customer service
- Compliant with relevant legislation

Finance and Resource

Disposal to Adjoining Owners

Disposal of the land assets will provide some revenue to Council whilst reducing Council's management and maintenance responsibilities. Council's Senior Property Officer will undertake the drafting of Contracts, amalgamation to create one lot and the conveyancing for the sale of the land.

Gatton Saleyards

If Council recommence the reconfiguration a budget allocation will be required to cover the one into two subdivision costs. Expenditure on the reconfiguration project to date is $93,114.36. Council was at the stage where design was complete and were ready to move on to construction stage. A fee estimate for detailed design and construction documentation services has been provided by RMA Engineers in the amount of $141,471.00. The cost for the Change Application is approximately $1,130.00 plus $280.00 for each condition change.

Approximate budget allocation required:

	Expenditure
1 into 2 Construction Costs to complete	796,073.06
Engineering Consulting Fees	141,471.00
Change Application Fee (Approximate)	2,000.00
10% Contingency	93,954.41
Budget Allocation Required (Approximate)	**$1,033,498.47**

Legislation and Policy

Disposal to Adjoining Owners

Council may dispose of the land to adjoining landowners only if it first resolves to apply the exception from tendering in section 236(1)(c)(iv) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012.* This exception states that a local government may dispose of a valuable non-current asset other than tender or auction if the land is disposed of to a person who owns adjoining land if:

- the land is not suitable to be offered for disposal by tender or auction for a particular reason, for example the size or the existence of particular infrastructure on the land; and
- there is not another person who owns other adjoining land who wishes to acquire the land; and
- it is in the public interest to dispose of the land without tender or auction; and
- the disposal is otherwise in accordance with sound contracting principles.

Investigations have been conducted with all adjoining landowners to ensure that these requirements are met. It is considered to be in the public interest to dispose of the identified land assets in this way for various reasons including:

- the limited development zoning and flooding constraints on a number of these lots
- some of the land assets being constrained by existing encroachments of the adjoining landowners
- the costs and resources involved in running a public disposal process would not be viable given the size, location or other characteristics of these land assets being considered to be such that only limited interest from a broader public market would likely be received.

Gatton Saleyards

If the recommendation is accepted and a new lot is created for the surplus part of the land, Council must dispose of it in accordance with Part 3 Division 2 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* and Council's Procurement Policy. In particular, Council is limited by Section 227 of the Regulation to the sale of land occurring by way of tender or auction only unless a relevant statutory exception is applied.

Risk Management

Key Corporate Risk Code and Category: FE2
Key Corporate Risk Descriptor: Finance and Economic
Decision making governance, due diligence, accountability and sustainability

Key Corporate Risk Code and Category: LCL1
Key Corporate Risk Descriptor: Legal Compliance and Liability

	Compliance management – regulatory or contract compliance, litigation, liability and prosecution
Key Corporate Risk Code and Category:	IA1
Key Corporate Risk Descriptor:	Infrastructure and Assets Planning, managing and maintaining assets for the future

Consultation

Internal Consultation

- ✓ Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Facilities
- ✓ Finance

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

11.4 Statutory Delegations Register Update

Author: Brian Ranse, Governance Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to maintain the currency of the Council to Chief Executive Officer Statutory Delegations Register.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT Council delegate to the Chief Executive Officer the powers referred to in the document titled "Council to CEO - October 2025 Statutory Delegations Register Update" pursuant to Section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009*.

Executive Summary

In accordance with Section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council may delegate powers under this Act or any other Act to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). This delegation framework enables the efficient and timely resolution of a broad range of operational matters undertaken by Council.

This report proposes the delegation of powers under 45 distinct Acts and Regulations to ensure the Chief Executive Officer is appropriately empowered to carry out Council's operational responsibilities effectively and without unnecessary delay.

Proposal

This report presents to Council the latest statutory delegations update released by LGAQ and relevant to Council for consideration. The recommendation made in this report is for Council to resolve to delegate these powers to the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with Section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009*.

These delegations, if adopted will:

- Introduce two new registers into the Council to CEO Statutory Delegations Register.
- Update 10 registers where legislation has been repealed, amended or introduced.
- Identify new legislative reprints for 32 registers.
- Support the efficient and timely execution of operational responsibilities.
- Ensure decision-making authority is appropriately aligned with the CEO's role.
- Reduce administrative delays by enabling direct action on matters within the CEO's remit.
- Maintain compliance with statutory obligations while streamlining governance processes.

The proposed delegations have been reviewed to ensure they reflect current legislative requirements and operational needs. A schedule of the relevant Acts and Regulations, including an index outlining the changes, is attached for Council's consideration.

Options

Option 1 Adopt the updates to the Council to Chief Executive Officer Statutory Delegations Register.

Option 2 Don't adopt the updates to the Council to Chief Executive Officer Statutory Delegations Register

Previous Council Resolutions

24-28/0407 The last updates to the Council to Chief Executive Officer Statutory Delegations Register were adopted in July 2025

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Corporate Plan 2022-2027 – Lockyer Leadership and Council

- Compliant with relevant legislation.

Legislation and Policy

Council's statutory delegation registers require regular updating in line with changes made by Parliament to relevant legislation that Council is empowered to act under. Council is required under Section 275(5) of the *Local Government Act 2009* to review delegations from Council to the Chief Executive Officer at least annually.

Risk Management

Empowering the Chief Executive Officer to exercise powers that sit with Council under legislation means that Council operations can be streamlined, decisions can be more quickly implemented, and Council's focus can be kept on more strategic matters. The Chief Executive Officer can, in turn, delegate some of these powers to Council staff.

The risk to Council in not adopting these updates is that this could mean negatively affect the validity of the Chief Executive Officer's actions and open Council to adverse findings in relation to complaints, judicial review and other legal proceedings. This in turn can cause reputational damage.

The updates presented to Council for adoption will ensure the Chief Executive Officer continues to be appropriately authorised to act in accordance with current legislative requirements.

Corporate Risk Register –	LCL1
Corporate Risk Category –	Legal Compliance and Liability Compliance management – regulatory or contract compliance, litigation, liability and prosecution

Attachments

1⇩ Council to CEO – October 2025 Statutory Delegations Register Update 119 pages

Statutory Delegatsion Register UPDATE Council to CEO October 2025

	A	B	C	D	E
3	Sheet Number	Legislation Name	Date Reviewed	Reprint Date	Changes
4	1	Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008 - -	14/07/2025	28/08/2024	Changes.
5	2	Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008	14/07/2025	20/06/2025	New reprint
6	3	Biosecurity Regulation 2016 – -	14/07/2025	27/06/2025	New reprint.
7	4	Building Regulation 2021	14/07/2025	10/03/2025	New Reprint
8	5	Economic Development Act 2012	14/07/2025	30/06/2025	New Reprint
9	6	Electrical Safety Act 2002 – -	14/07/2025	30/06/2025	New Reprint
10	7	Electrical Safety Regulation 2013 – -	14/07/2025	1/04/2025	Changes.
11	8	Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014	14/07/2025	18/06/2025	New Reprint
12	9	Environmental Protection Regulation 2019	14/07/2025	8/09/2025	New reprint.
13	10	Housing Regulation 2015	14/07/2025	1/07/2025	New reprint.
14	11	Information Privacy Act 2009 -	14/07/2025	1/07/2025	Changes.
15	12	Justices Act 1886	14/07/2025	26/05/2025	New reprint.
16	13	Land regulation 2020	14/07/2025	1/07/2025	New reprint.
17	14	Land Title Act 1994	14/07/2025	24/07/2025	New reprint.
18	15	Local Government Electoral Act 2011 –	14/07/2025	22/11/2024	NEW Register
19	16	Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014	14/07/2025	19/06/2025	Changes.
20	17	Mineral Resources Act 1989 – -	14/07/2025	19/06/2025	Changes.
21	18	Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999 – -	14/07/2025	1/07/2025	New reprint.
22	19	Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017	14/07/2025	1/06/2025	New reprint.
23	20	Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 – -	14/07/205	6/03/2025	New reprint.
24	21	Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation 2024 -	14/07/2025	6/06/2025	New reprint.
25	22	Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 -	14/07/2025	6/06/2025	New reprint.
26	23	Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 - -	14/07/2025	19/06/2025	New reprint.
27	24	Petroleum and Gas (Safety) Regulation 2018 - -	14/07/2025	27/06/2025	New reprint.
28	25	Planning Act 2016 – -	14/07/205	18/07/2025	New reprint.
29	26	Planning Regulation 2017 – -	14/07/2025	18/07/2025	New Reprint
30	27	Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019 – -	14/07/2025	27/06/2025	New Reprint
31	28	Public Health Act 2005 – -	14/07/2025	1/07/2025	New Reprint

	A	B	C	D	E
32	29	Public Health Regulation 2018	14/07/2025	3/05/2025	New Reprint
33	30	Queensland Productivity Commission Act 2025	14/07/2025	22/04/2025	NEW REGISTER
34	31	Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008	14/07/2025	1/08/2025	Changes.
35	32	Right to Information Act 2009 – -	2/07/2025	1/07/2025	Changes.
36	33	Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)	14/07/2025	26/05/2025	New Reprint
37	34	State Emergency Services Act 2024	26/06/2025	16/06/2025	New Reprint
38	35	State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999 - -	14/07/2025	30/06/2025	New Reprint
39	36	State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014 – -	14/07/2025	1/07/2025	New Reprint
40	37	Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003	14/07/2025	27/04/2025	New Reprint
41	38	Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998 – -	14/07/2025	6/06/2025	New Reprint
42	39	Transport Infrastructure Act 1994	14/07/2025	16/06/2025	Changes.
43	40	Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021 – -	14/07/2025	30/05/2025	New Reprint
44	41	Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 - -	14/07/2025	1/07/2025	New Reprint
45	42	Water Act 2000 - -	14/07/2025	19/06/2025	New Reprint
46	43	Water Regulation 2016	1/07/2025	27/06/2025	Changes.
47	44	Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - -	1/07/2025	1/03/2025	Changes.
48	45	Working With Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000	1/03/2025	1/01/2025	Changes.

	B	C	D	E	F	G
1						
2			Register of Delegations			
3			Council to CEO			
4						
5			**AMA - Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008**			
6						
7			***Version information***			
8			*Date reviewed*	*ECM: 5078371*		
9			*Reprint Date:*	*14/07/2025*		
10				*28/08/2024*		
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	***LEGISLATION***	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		AMA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give identifying information to particular persons.	*Section 39 Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
13		AMA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to recognise a body supervising an exhibition in which a cat or dog is participating.	*Section 42(4) Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
14		AMA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to be registered as a registered breeder.	*Section 43F Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
15		AMA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered breeder, to renew the registration and pay the relevant fee.	*Section 43K Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
16		AMA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered breeder, to give the chief executive notice of the change.	*Section 43N Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
17		AMA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the recipient of a show cause notice, to make written representations to the chief executive about why the proposed action should not be taken.	*Section 43R Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
18		AMA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a supplier of a dog, to give the other person a notice containing the information listed in subsection 43ZF(1).	*Section 43ZF Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
19		AMA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a registration notice.	*Section 43ZQ Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
20		AMA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a registration form and information.	*Section 51 Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
21		AMA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power to fix the fee for the registration of a dog.	*Section 52 Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
22		~~AMA.11~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power to recognise a body supervising an exhibition or an obedience trial in which a dog is participating.~~	~~*Section 54(1) Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*~~		
23		AMA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make:- (a) a dangerous dog declaration; or (b) a menacing dog declaration;	*Section 88(1) Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
24		AMA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a dog owner a proposed declaration notice regarding a dog.	*Section 90 Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
25		AMA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw a proposed declaration notice regarding a dog.	*Section 92 Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
26		AMA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider any written representations and evidence within a period stated in a proposed declaration notice and make a regulated dog declaration.	*Section 94 Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
27		AMA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an owner of a dog the subject of a regulated dog declaration, an information notice about the decision.	*Section 95 Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
28		AMA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to destroy a surrendered regulated dog.	*Section 100 Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
29		AMA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power to destroy a surrendered prohibited dog.	*Section 103E Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
30		AMA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of a proposed inspection program.	*Section 114 Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
31		AMA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power to include other information considered appropriate in the general register.	*Section 178(e) Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
32		AMA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power to authorise an employee to verify a copy of a document.	*Section 198(1) Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
33	AMA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power to recover necessary and reasonable costs referred to in subsection 207(1)) from the dog's owner or former owner.	*Section 207(2) Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
34	AMA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Where a local government has received a registration form in relation to a cat prior to 23 September 2013 and it has not yet given a registration notice, power to:- (a) refund the registration fee to the owner; or (b) if the local government is a declared local government—register the cat under former chapter 3, part 2; or (c) if a local government makes a local law requiring cats to be registered—register the cat under the local law.	*Section 227(2) Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		
35	AMA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Where a local government has received a registration fee in relation to a cat prior to 23 September 2013 and it has given a registration notice for the cat, power to refund the registration fee or a portion of the fee to the owner.	*Section 228(2)(b) Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations**			
3				**Council to CEO**			
4							
5		**BFSR - Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008**					
6							
7		*Version Information*		*ECM: 5078371*			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Act current as at:*		*29/06/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		BFSR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to take reasonable steps to ensure that a person does not obstruct an evacuation route of the building.	Section 8(3) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
13		BFSR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to ensure that a door on an evacuation route of the building is not locked, if the occupier knows, or reasonably ought to know, that a person is within the building on the internal side of the door.	Section 11(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
14		BFSR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, in the circumstances set out in subsection 12(1), to ensure that a door on an evacuation route of the building cannot be locked in a way that would be likely to unduly restrict, hinder or delay a custodian for the occupant in opening the door.	Section 12(3) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
15		BFSR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner or occupier of a building, to ensure that a person does not:- (a) install or alter a mechanical ventilation or air conditioning system in the building in contravention of subsection 13(1); or (b) do another act in contravention of subsection 13(2).	Section 13(4) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
16		BFSR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to ensure that the number of persons in the building at any 1 time is not more than the maximum number that may be accommodated under subsection 16(1) or (2).	Section 16 Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
17		BFSR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to ensure that the fire and evacuation plan for the building:- (a) is kept in written form; and (b) states the matters mentioned in subsection 21(3); and (c) includes:- (i) the evacuation diagram of the building; and (ii) if an evacuation diagram has been made for a part of the building—the evacuation diagram of the part of the building.	Section 21(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
18		BFSR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a managing entity, in the circumstances set out in subsection 22(1), to ensure that the fire and evacuation plan takes into account the evacuation coordination procedures stated in the fire and evacuation plans for all parts of the building occupied by secondary occupiers.	Section 22(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
19		BFSR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a secondary occupier of part of a multi-occupancy building, in the circumstances set out in subsection 23(1), to ensure that the fire and evacuation plan for the part of the building complements the evacuation coordination procedures under the fire and evacuation plan kept by the managing entity for the building.	Section 23(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
20		BFSR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, in the circumstances set out in subsection 24(1), to ensure that:- (a) a record of the fire safety management procedure is included in the building's fire and evacuation plan; and (b) the plan adequately reflects the procedure.	Section 24(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
21		BFSR.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to:- (a) take reasonable steps to obtain the relevant approval documents for the building; and (b) keep a relevant approval document for the building, or a copy of the document, with the building's fire and evacuation plan.	Sections 25(1) and (2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
22		BFSR.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to:- (a) ensure the fire and evacuation plan for the building is made available for inspection in the building during its normal business hours; and (b) allow an interested person to inspect the fire and evacuation plan free of charge.	Section 26(1) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
23		BFSR.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to:- (a) inspect the fire and evacuation plan for the building at any reasonable time; and (b) copy the plan.	Section 26(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
24		BFSR.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to change the fire evacuation plan in the circumstances listed in subsection 27(1).	Section 27(1) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
25		BFSR.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the managing entity of a multi-occupancy building who changes the fire and evacuation plan for the building, to give written notice of the change.	Section 27(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
26		BFSR.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the secondary occupier of a part of a multi-occupancy building who changes the fire and evacuation plan for the part of the building, to give written notice of the change.	Section 27(4) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
27		BFSR.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to:- (a) carry out a review of the fire and evacuation plan for the building; (b) keep a written record of the review; and (c) if the building is a high occupancy building—give a copy of the record to the fire safety adviser for the building.	Sections 28(1) and (2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
28		BFSR.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to display evacuation signs and evacuation diagrams for the building in compliance with subsections 30(2) and (3).	Section 30(1) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
29		BFSR.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building in the circumstances set out in subsection 32(1), to:- (a) give the person general evacuation instructions and first-response evacuation instructions for the building; and (b) give the evacuation coordination instructions for the building to the persons responsible for carrying out the evacuation coordination procedures under the fire and evacuation plan for the building.	Sections 32(2) and (3) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
30		BFSR.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a high occupancy building, to appoint a person who holds a current building fire safety qualification as the fire safety adviser for the building.	Section 34(1) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
31		BFSR.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to give general evacuation instructions for the building to each person working in the building at intervals of not more than 1 year.	Section 35(1) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
32		BFSR.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to give general evacuation instructions for the building to a person who starts working in the building no later than 2 days after the person starts working in the building.	Section 35(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
33		BFSR.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building in the circumstances set out in subsection 35(3), to give the general evacuation instructions for the building, as changed, to each person working in the building no later than 1 month after the change.	Section 35(4) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
34		BFSR.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to give first-response evacuation instructions for the building to each person working in the building at intervals of not more than 2 years.	Section 36(1) and 37 Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
35		BFSR.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to give first-response evacuation instructions for the building to a person who starts working in the building no later than 1 month after the person starts working in the building.	Section 36(2) and 37 Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
36		BFSR.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building in the circumstances set out in subsection 36(3), to give the first-response evacuation instructions for the building, as changed, to each person working in the building no later than 1 month after the change.	Sections 36(4) and 37 Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
37		BFSR.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to give the evacuation coordination instructions for the building to the responsible persons.			
38		BFSR.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building in the circumstances set out in subsection 38(3), to give the evacuation coordination instructions for the building, as changed, to the responsible persons no later than 1 month after the change.	Section 38(4) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
39		BFSR.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building in the circumstances set out in subsection 39(1), to give the evacuation coordination instructions to the person within 1 month before the person becomes responsible for carrying out the evacuation coordination procedure.	Section 39(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
40		BFSR.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an entity who start to occupy a building, to give the evacuation coordination instructions for the building to the persons responsible for carrying out the evacuation coordination procedures under the building's fire and evacuation plan.	Section 40(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
41		BFSR.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a budget accommodation building, to ensure that an evacuation of the building is carried out in accordance with the building's fire and evacuation plan at intervals of not more than 1 year.	Section 43(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
42		BFSR.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building other than a budget accommodation, to ensure that an evacuation of the building is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the subsection.	Section 44(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
43		BFSR.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to keep a fire and evacuation instruction record for each occasion fire and evacuation instructions for the building are given to a person.	Section 45(1) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
44		BFSR.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to keep an evacuation practice record of each evacuation of the building carried out under section 43 or 44.	Section 46(1) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
45		BFSR.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of an accommodation unit in a building, to display in the unit a sign that complies with subsections 48(1) and (2).	Sections 48(1) and (2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
46		BFSR.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to ensure that maintenance of each prescribed fire safety installation for the building is carried out by an appropriately qualified person.	Section 54(1) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
47		BFSR.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to ensure that each prescribed fire safety installation for the building is inspected and tested at intervals in compliance with QDC, part MP6.1.	Section 54(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
48		BFSR.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building in the circumstances set out in subsection 54(3), to ensure that the repair is carried out or the corrective action is taken.	Section 54(4) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
49		BFSR.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to keep a record of maintenance, in compliance with subsections 55(2) and (3), for the maintenance of each prescribed fire safety installation for the building.	Section 55(1) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
50		BFSR.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to:- (a) prepare an occupier statement; (b) keep a copy of each occupier statement with the record of maintenance; and (c) give the commissioner a copy of the statement.	Section 56A Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
51		BFSR.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier in the circumstances listed in subsection 55B(1), to keep with the fire safety management plan for the building:- (a) the record of maintenance for the building; and (b) the occupier statements prepared under section 55A for the building.	Section 55B(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
52		BFSR.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant for whom the assessment service has been provided, to pay the amount.	Section 57(4) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
53		BFSR.42	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant for the stated building work, to pay the base fee.	Section 59(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
54		BFSR.43	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant for the stated building work other than stated building work mentioned in section 59, to pay the base fee and the special fire service fee.	Section 60(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
55		BFSR.44	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant for the stated building work, to pay the assessment and inspection fee, the research fee, the fire engineering brief consultation fee and the fire engineering brief meeting fee.	Section 62(1) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
56		BFSR.45	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant in the circumstances listed in subsection 63(1), to pay the research fee and the minor performance meeting fee.	Section 63(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
57		BFSR.46	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant in the circumstances listed in subsection 64(1), to pay the service the reasonable travelling and accommodation costs of the representative attending the meeting.	Section 64(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
58		BFSR.47	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant for stated building work that is combustible cladding rectification work only, to pay the pay the service a fee for assessing or inspecting a required special fire service for the stated building work	Section 64A(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
59		BFSR.48	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant in the circumstances listed in subsection 65(1), to pay the reassessment fee.	Section 65(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
60		BFSR.49	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant in the circumstances listed in subsection 66(1), to pay the general inspection fee.	Section 66(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
61		BFSR.50	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant in the circumstances listed in subsection 67(1), to pay the general inspection fee.	Section 67(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
62		BFSR.51	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant in the circumstances listed in subsection 68(1), to pay the reinspection fee.	Section 68(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
63		BFSR.52	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of the building in the circumstances listed in subsection 69(1), to pay the general inspection fee.	Section 69(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
64		BFSR.53	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner or occupier of the building in the circumstances listed in subsection 71(1), to keep a copy of the plan or document in the way required by the subsection.	Section 71(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
65		BFSR.54	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who proposes to make a building development application in the circumstances listed in subsection 74(1), to pay the fees required by the subsection.	Section 74(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		
66		BFSR.55	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with an interest in a building who gives the service a written request for a fire safety report for the building, to pay the fee.	Section 75(2) Building Fire Safety Regulation 2008		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations Council to CEO			
2							
3			BR - Biosecurity Regulation 2016				
4							
5			*Version Information*	*ECM: 5078371*			
6			*Date reviewed*	*14/07/2025*			
7			*Reprint Date:*	*27/06/2025*			
8							
9							
10							
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
12		BIR1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered biosecurity entity for a designated place, to make a biosecurity management plan.	Section 94G(1) Biosecurity Regulation 2016		
13		BIR2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an entity mentioned in subsection (1), to:- (a) keep the plan as a separate document at the place; and (b) make the plan available for inspection at the place, on request, during ordinary business hours; and (c) ensure a sign is conspicuously displayed at each management area for the plan stating that:- (i) a biosecurity management plan applies to the place; and (ii) it is an offence for a person entering, present at, or leaving the management area to fail to comply with the measures stated in the plan unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	Section 94G(4) Biosecurity Regulation 2016		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
1						
2			Register of Delegations Council to CEO			
3						
4						
5	**BR - Building Regulation 2021**					
6						
7	***Version information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8	*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9	*Reprint Date:*		*10/03/2025*			
10						
11	**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12	BR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, if it is not practicable to show each of the designated bush fire prone areas in Council's planning scheme maps, to:- (a) prepare maps showing the areas; (b) state the date each area was designated as a bush fire prone area; and (c) ensure the maps are updated.	Section 7(4) Building Regulation 2021		
13	BR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register of the flood hazard areas Council designates and when each designation was made.	Section 8(4) Building Regulation 2021		
14	BR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 56(1), to take enforcement action against the builder.	Section 56(2) Building Regulation 2021		
15	BR. 4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 56(3), to notify the QBCC of the builder's non-compliance with the enforcement notice.	Section 56(3)(a) Building Regulation 2021		
16	BR. 5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency in the circumstances listed in subsection 65(1), to give the builder and the building certifier a notice stating it will not inspect the building work or inspect or test the service.	Section 65(2) Building Regulation 2021		
17	BR. 6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency in the circumstances listed in subsection 65(1), to:- (a) inspect the work or inspect or test the service; (b) give the builder and the building certifier a notice stating the referral agency aspects comply with the building development approval or the referral agency aspects do not comply with the approval, and the reasons why they do not comply	Section 65(3) Building Regulation 2021		
18	BR. 7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager in the circumstances listed in subsection 88(1), to give Queensland Fire and Rescue a notice in the approved form.	Section 88(2) Building Regulation 2021		
19	BR. 8	Chief Executive Officer	Power as the prescribed person for a temporary accommodation building to ensure:- (a) a code checklist is completed for the temporary accommodation building; and (b) a copy of the checklist is clearly displayed on or near the temporary accommodation building.	Section 89(2) Building Regulation 2021		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2				Register of Delegations				
3				Council to CEO				
4								
5		EDA - Economic Development Act 2012						
6								
7		*Version*		*ECM: 5078371*				
8		*Information*						
9		*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*				
10		*Reprint Date*		*30/06/2025*				
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	*LEGISLATION*	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT	
12		EDA1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission about a draft provisional land use plan.	*Section 36B Economic Development Act 2012*			
13		EDA2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with MEDQ about a draft provisional land use plan.	*Section 36C(3) Economic Development Act 2012*			
14		EDA3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission about a proposed amendment of a provisional land use plan.	*Section 36D(3) Economic Development Act 2012*			
15		EDA4	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with MEDQ about a proposed amendment of a provisional land use plan.	*Section 36D(3) Economic Development Act 2012*			
16		EDA5	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with MEDQ about a proposed declaration under section 40C(1).	*Section 40B Economic Development Act 2012*			
17		EDA6	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with MEDQ about a proposed PDA instrument change.	*Section 40H(1) Economic Development Act 2012*			
18		EDA7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, if asked by MEDQ, to prepare the proposed instrument for the planning instrument change.	*Section 40I Economic Development Act 2012*			
19		EDA8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with MEDQ about a proposed instrument for a planning scheme change.	*Section 40J(a) Economic Development Act 2012*			
20		EDA9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the proposer of the planning instrument change, to consult with any government entity, GOC or other entity it considers will be likely to be affected by the proposed planning instrument change.	*Section 40J(b) Economic Development Act 2012*			
21		EDA10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the proposer of the planning instrument change, to give MEDQ the proposed instrument for its approval.	*Section 40K(2) Economic Development Act 2012*			
22		EDA11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the proposer of the planning instrument change, to amend the proposed instrument for a planning instrument change in compliance with conditions imposed by MEDQ under section 40K(3)(b).	*Section 40K(6) Economic Development Act 2012*			
23		EDA12	Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish on its website the planning instrument change made or approved under section 40K.	*Section 40M(2) Economic Development Act 2012*			
24		EDA13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to MEDQ about the proposed planning instrument change.	*Section 41(5)(b) Economic Development Act 2012*			
25		EDA14	Chief Executive Officer	Power as the proposer to prepare a proposed planning instrument change. For the avoidance of doubt this power includes all actions and all matters required to be considered under sections 42A, 42B, 42C, 42D, 42E, 42G, 42H, 42I, 42J and 42L of the Economic Development Act 2012.	*Sections 42A 42B 42C 42D 42E 42G 42H 42I 42J and 42L Economic Development Act 2012*			
26		EDA15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to the making of a regulation making an interim local law.	*Section 43(3) Economic Development Act 2012*			
27		EDA16	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the enforcement authority under the Planning Act for a Planning Act approval and where chapter 3, part 2, division 4, subdivision 3 applies, to commence proceedings in the court seeking a declaration mentioned in s section 51A(3).	*Section 51A(1) Economic Development Act 2012*			
28		EDA17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the enforcement authority under the Planning Act for a Planning Act approval and where chapter 3, part 2, division 4, subdivision 3 applies, to give an infrastructure charges notice if the circumstances in section 51A(2) apply.	*Section 51A(2) Economic Development Act 2012*			
29		EDA18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a request by MEDQ to supply documents or information.	*Section 52(3) Economic Development Act 2012*			
30		EDA19	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with MEDQ about a proposed development scheme.	*Section 58(2)(a) Economic Development Act 2012*			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
31		EDA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power as an owner of land to consent to the making of a PDA development application.	*Section 82(1)(b) Economic Development Act 2012*			
32		EDA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to MEDQ about a PDA development application.	*Section 84(4)(b) Economic Development Act 2012*			
33		EDA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power as an owner of land to consent in writing to the cancellation of a PDA development approval.	*Section 98(1) Economic Development Act 2012*			
34		EDA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to consult with MEDQ about the declaration of a place renewal area.	*Section 104 AC(4)(b) Economic Development Act 2012*			
35		EDA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to consult with MEDQ about the declaration of a place renewal framework	*Section 104 AI(b) Economic Development Act 2012*			
36		EDA.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to do everything reasonably necessary to comply with the direction from MEDQ.	*Section 104AM(4) Economic Development Act 2012*			
37		EDA.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a superseding public sector entity to continue to make and levy the infrastructure expenses recoupment charge.	*Section 104AM(4) Economic Development Act 2012*			
38		EDA.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a charging entity to give a charge notice.	*Section 116(5) Economic Development Act 2012*			
39		EDA.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power to recover a charge that becomes owing under subsection (1).	*Section 117 Economic Development Act 2012*			
40		EDA.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to comply with a notice from MEDQ.	*Section 117(2)(2) Economic Development Act 2012*			
41		EDA.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to comply with a notice from MEDQ to remit the amount to MEDQ.	*Section 117E(2) Economic Development Act 2012*			
42		EDA.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with MEDQ about a proposed infrastructure agreement likely to continue to apply in relation to land after the land ceases to be in, or to be PDA-associated land for, a priority development area.	*Section 122(2) Economic Development Act 2012*			
43		EDA.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to do everything reasonably necessary to comply with the direction from MEDQ.	*Section 126A(4) Economic Development Act 2012*			
44		EDA.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to raise concerns or other issues relating to the proposed transfer with MEDQ.	*Section 127(5) Economic Development Act 2012*			
45		EDA.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to do everything reasonably necessary to comply with a direction given by MEDQ.	*Section 127(4) Economic Development Act 2012*			
46		EDA.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to raise concerns or other issues relating to the proposed provision or maintenance of the infrastructure with MEDQ.	*Section 128(5) Economic Development Act 2012*			
47		EDA.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to comply with a direction given by MEDQ to provide or maintain stated infrastructure	*Section 128(4) Economic Development Act 2012*			
48		EDA.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power to subdelegate a function or power of MEDQ delegated to Council under subsection (1) to an appropriately qualified employee Council.	*Section 169(4) Economic Development Act 2012*			
49		EDA.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where serving a document under the Economic Development Act 2012, to effect service by giving the receiver a communication stating that: (a) the relevant document can be viewed on a stated website or other electronic medium; and (b) the receiver may ask for a copy of the relevant document.	*Section 172 B Economic Development Act 2012*			
50		EDA.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where serving a document under section 171B(1) or (2), and where the receiver has asked for a copy of the relevant document, to give the receiver a copy of the relevant document.	*Section 172 B(6) Economic Development Act 2012*			
51		EDA.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a directed entity, in the circumstances specified in subsection (1), to comply with the direction.	*Section 213(2) Economic Development Act 2012*			
52		EDA.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a directed entity, in the circumstances specified in subsection (1), to comply with the direction.	*Section 214(2) Economic Development Act 2012*			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations**			
3				**Council to CEO**			
4							
5		**EA - Electricity Act 1994**					
6							
7		***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Act current as at:*		*30/06/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		EA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road authority, to enter a written agreement with an electricity entity.	Section 102(2) Electricity Act 1994		
13		EA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road authority, to give an electricity entity information about lines and levels for proposed roadworks.	Section 102(4) Electricity Act 1994		
14		EA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road authority, to consult with an electricity entity.	Section 103 Electricity Act 1994		
15		EA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public entity, to require an electricity entity to alter the position of the electricity entity's works in a publicly controlled place if the works could interfere with the exercise of the public entity's powers for the place.	Section 106 Electricity Act 1994		
16		EA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public entity, to refer a dispute with an electricity entity arising under Chapter 4, Part 4 of the Act to the Regulator.	Section 117(2) Electricity Act 1994		
17		EA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person whose interests are affected by a decision mentioned in schedule 1, to apply to the reviewer for internal review of the decision, including all steps necessary to progress the internal review (such as applying for a statement of reasons, applying to QCAT for a stay, participating in a mediation or arbitration).	Sections 214, 215, 218 and 217 Electricity Act 1994		
18		EA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person whose interests are affected by a decision of the regulator under section 218 to apply to QCAT for an external review of the decision.	Section 219 Electricity Act 1994		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations			
2				Council to CEO			
3							
4							
5		ESR - Electrical Safety Regulation 2013					
6							
7		*Version Information*		*ECM: 5078371*			
8		*Date reviewed*		14/07/2025			
9		*Reprint Date:*		1/04/2025			
10							
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
12		ESR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace, to manage risks to health and safety associated with electrical risks at the workplace in accordance with the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011* , chapter 3, part 3.1.	Section11 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
13		ESR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that electrical work is not carried out on or near energised electrical equipment-other than as prescribed in subsection 14(1).	Section 14 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
14		ESR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that, before electrical work is carried out on or near electrical equipment, the equipment is tested by a competent person to decide whether or not it is energised.	Section 15 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
15		ESR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that electrical equipment that has been de-energised to allow electrical work -to be carried out on or near the equipment, is not inadvertently re-energised while the work is being carried out.	Section 16 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
16		ESR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure the steps listed in subsection 19(1) are taken before electrical work on or near energised electrical equipment commences at a workplace.	Section 19 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
17		ESR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that only persons authorised by Council enter the immediate area in which electrical work on or near energised electrical equipment is being carried out.	Section 20 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
18		ESR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that, while electrical work is being carried out on or near energised electrical equipment, all persons are prevented from creating an electrical risk by inadvertently making contact with an exposed energised part of the equipment.	Section 21 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
19		ESR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that electrical work on or near energised electrical equipment is carried out in accordance with the requirements of subsections 22(1) and (2).	Section 22 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
20		ESR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 23(1), to:- (a) keep a copy of the risk assessment; (b) keep a copy of the safe work method statement; (c) ensure a copy of each assessment and each statement is readily accessible to any worker engaged by Council to carry out electrical work to which the assessment or statement relates; and (d) ensure that a copy of each assessment and each statement is available for inspection under the Act.	Section 23 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
21		ESR.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure workers who are required to perform, or help in performing, electrical work are competent in rescue and resuscitation in accordance with recognised practices in the electricity industry.	Section 28 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
22		ESR.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure Council's workers do not contravene subsection 31(1).	Section 31(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
23		ESR.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure Council's workers do not contravene subsection 32(1).	Section 32(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
24		ESR.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that no person, plant or thing at the workplace comes within an unsafe distance of an overhead or underground electric line.	Section 68(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
25		ESR.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, where it is not reasonably practicable to ensure the safe distance of a person, plant or thing from an overhead or underground electric line, to take those steps required by subsection 68(2).	Section 68(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
26		ESR.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking that performs electrical work on an electrical installation, to ensure the electrical installation, to the extent it is affected by the electrical work, complies with the requirements of subsection 71(1).	Section 71(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
27		~~ESR.16~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking that performs work on water equipment, to ensure that a person does not contravene subsection 72(1);~~	~~Section 72(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013~~		
28		ESR.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking that performs work on an electric motor, to ensure that a person does not contravene subsection 73(1).	Section 73(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
29		ESR.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in section 74, to take all reasonable steps to ensure the defect is fixed.	Section 74 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
30		ESR.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person in control of the electrical installation that receives electricity distributed by an electricity entity, to do those things required by subsection 76(2).	Section 76(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
31		ESR.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person in control of the electrical installation, to ensure that any structure supporting an electric line or item of electrical equipment forming part of the electrical installation complies with the requirements of subsection 77(1).	Section 77(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
32		ESR.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person in control of the electrical installation, to maintain, to a reasonable extent, the integrity of the insulation of any electric line, or connection to an electric line, that is part of the electrical installation	Section 78 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
33		ESR.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person in control of an overhead electric line, to ensure that trees and other vegetation are trimmed, and other measures taken, to prevent contact with the line that is likely to cause injury from electric shock to any person or damage to property.	Section 79 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
34		ESR.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person in control of an overhead electric line, to ensure that , if the line is disconnected from its electricity supply, the line is:- (a)dismantled as soon as practicable after disconnection; or (b)maintained so it is electrically and mechanically safe.	Section 80(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
35		ESR.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the transferor of residential land, to, on or before the date of possession for the land, give the transferee of the land written notice of whether an approved safety switch has been installed for the general purpose socket-outlets installed in the domestic residence on the land.	Section 82(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
36		ESR.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the transferor of residential land, to, within 90 days after the date of possession for the land, give the regulator a written notice stating the transfer and safety switch information.	Section 83(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
37		ESR.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, to have an approved safety switch installed for any general purpose socket-outlet.	Section 84(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
38		ESR.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of the residential land in the circumstances set out in subsection 85(1), to ensure within 90 days after the start date of the tenancy, that an approved safety switch is installed for ~~the~~ any general purpose socket-outlet	Section 85(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
39		ESR.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that any unsafe electrical equipment at the workplace complies with subsection 101(1).	Section 101(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
40		ESR.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that any cord extension set or flexible cable at the workplace complies with subsection 102(1).	Section 102(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
41		ESR.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that all electrical equipment for the performance of work complies with the requirements of AS/NZS 3012 (Electrical installations—Construction and demolition sites)	Section 104(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
42		ESR.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure, for the purposes of the business or undertaking, electrical equipment mentioned in AS/NZS 3012, clause 3.1 is not fitted with a tag that includes the test or retest date for the equipment unless the requirements of subsection 104(3) apply.	Section 104(3) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
43		ESR.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with management or control of a workplace where construction work is being carried out, to ensure that all construction wiring at the workplace complies with the requirements of AS/NZS 3012 (Electrical installations—Construction and demolition sites).	Section 104(5) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
44		ESR.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 105 applies, to ensure workers carrying out work for the person do not use a double adaptor or piggyback plug.	Section 106(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
45		ESR.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 105 applies, to ensure that specified electrical equipment of the person at the workplace complies with the requirements of subsections 107(1), (3) and (4).	Section 107 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
46		ESR.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 105 applies, to ensure that each safety switch, other than a portable safety switch, at the workplace complies with subsection 110(2).	Section 110(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
47		ESR.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 105 applies, to ensure that each portable safety switch the person has at the workplace complies with subsection 110(3).	Section 110(3) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
48		ESR.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 105 applies, to ensure that each safety switch that is not working properly complies with subsection 110(4).	Section 110(4) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
49		ESR.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 111 applies, to ensure that specified electrical equipment of the person at the workplace is not used to perform work unless it complies with subsections 112(1), (2) and (3).	Section 112 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
50		ESR.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 111 applies, to ensure that each safety switch, other than a portable safety switch, at the workplace complies with subsection 113(2).	Section 113(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
51		ESR.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 111 applies, to ensure that each portable safety switch the person has at the workplace complies with subsection 113(3).	Section 113(3) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
52		ESR.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 111 applies, to ensure that each safety switch that is not working properly complies with subsection 113(4).	Section 113(4) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
53		ESR.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to ensure that a worker does not carry out work in the roof space of a building, or enter the roof space for the carrying out of work in another part of the building, unless the circumstances in subsection 120C(1) apply and section 120C(3) is complied with (where applicable).	Section 120C Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
54		ESR.42	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 209(1), before the work starts, to give the electricity entity whose works include the electric line written notice in a form approved by the electricity entity.	Section 209(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
55		ESR.43	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 209(1), to pay the costs reasonably incurred by the electricity entity acting under subsection 209(3).	Section 209(4) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
56		ESR.44	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to keep a copy of the report of the examination, inspection or test for at least 5 years after the report is made.	Section 230(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
57		ESR.45	Chief Executive Officer	Power, before installing a cathodic protection system, to:- (a) advise all relevant persons for the proposed cathodic protection system of the proposal to install the system; and (b) allow the relevant persons to examine the proposal.	Section 241(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
58		ESR.46	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to ensure that the system is designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of the cathodic protection standard.	Section 242 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
59		ESR.47	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to comply with the requirements of subsection 243(1).	Section 243(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
60		ESR.48	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to perform tests.	Section 244 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
61		ESR.49	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system that is a registered system, to perform further tests and interference tests.	Section 245 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
62		ESR.50	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a relevant system, to perform interference tests on all foreign structures for the system.	Section 246 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
63		ESR.51	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, where required by the regulator, to perform interference tests on a foreign structure for the system not previously tested by the owner.	Section 247 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
64		ESR.52	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system in the circumstances required by subsection 248(1), to keep records of tests carried out under this division for 10 years.	Section 248(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
65		ESR.53	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, if asked by the regulator, to give copies of the records within 14 days after the request.	Section 248(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
66		ESR.54	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, if required by the regulator, to provide access to, and facilities for the testing of, the system.	Section 249(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
67		ESR.55	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to ensure the system complies with the requirements of section 250 for a cathodic protection system.	Section 250 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
68		ESR.56	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to ensure the system complies with the requirements of section 251 for a cathodic protection system.	Section 251 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
69		ESR.57	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to ensure that the tolerances for measuring instruments used to test the system comply with the safety and technical requirements of the cathodic protection standard.	Section 252 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
70		ESR.58	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a registrable system installed on land or premises not owned by the owner of the system, to identify the location of each anode groundbed of the system by erecting as close as practicable to the anode groundbed a clearly visible, durable sign suitably and indelibly inscribed with the location of the anode groundbed and the name of the owner of the system.	Section 253 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
71		ESR.59	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for registration of a cathodic protection system that is a registrable system and give the regulator further relevant information the regulator requires to decide the application.	Section 255 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
72		ESR.60	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a registered system, to give notice of the change in name or address.	Section 259(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
73		ESR.61	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a registered system, to give notice of the removal or the making inoperable.	Section 261 Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
74		ESR.62	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a registered system that is changed, or where its method of operation is changed, to advise the regulator and give written notice complying with subsection 262(2).	Section 262(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
75		ESR.63	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where required by the regulator, to take all or part of the action an applicant for registration of a registrable system is required to take under Part 13.	Section 262(3) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
76		ESR.64	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who conducts a business or undertaking, to ensure that the regulator is notified, in a way that complies with subsections (2) to (4) , immediately after becoming aware that a serious electrical incident or dangerous electrical event arising out of the conduct of the business or undertaking has occurred.	Section 265(1) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
77		ESR.65	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who conducts a business or undertaking, to keep a record of each serious electrical incident or dangerous electrical event for at least 5 years after the day that notice of the incident or event is given to the regulator.	Section 265(6) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		
78		ESR.66	Chief Executive Officer	Power, if a serious electrical incident or dangerous electrical event happens at a place, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the site where the incident or event occurred is not disturbed until an inspector arrives at the site or any earlier time that an inspector directs.	Section 269(2) Electrical Safety Regulation 2013		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations** **Council to CEO**			
3							
4							
5		**EOR - Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014**					
6							
7		*Version Information*		*ECM: 5078371*			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Act current as at:*		*18/06/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		EOR 1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land proposed to be included within a new area covered by a later environmental offset agreement, to decide whether or not to consent to the amended declaration of the environmental offset protection area.	Section 11(3)(c) Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014		
13		EOR 2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a decision maker, to decide an application for an area of land to be identified as an advanced offset and to do all things authorised or required by section 14 following the making of the decision.	Section 14 Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014		
14		EOR 3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a decision maker, to remove an advanced offset from the register kept under section 90 of the Act.	Section 14(7) Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014		
15		EOR 4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a decision maker, to decide an application to vary the boundary of an area of land identified as an advanced offset and to do all things authorised or required by section 15 following the making of the decision.	Section 15 Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014		
16		EOR 5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity, to extend the time for applying for internal review.	Section 18(2) Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014		
17		EOR 6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity, to review a reviewable decision, make an internal review decision and to do all things authorised or required by section 19 following the making of the decision.	Section 19 Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations**			
3				**Council to CEO**			
4							
5		**EPA - Environmental Protection Regulation 2019**					
6							
7		*Version Information*		*ECM: 5078371*			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Reprint date:*		*8/09/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		EPR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council is a referral agency for a development application for a material change of use for a concurrence ERA to assess the development application against the matters stated in subsection 21(2)(a) to (c).	Section 21(4) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
13		EPR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to an environmentally relevant activity, other than a prescribed ERA to do those things required in subsections 35(1)(a) to 35(1)(e).	Section 35(1) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
14		EPR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to a prescribed ERA to do those things required in subsections 35(3)(a) and 35(3)(b).	Section 35(3) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
15		EPR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to an activity, to consider whether to impose conditions about each of the matters listed in subsections 36(1)(a) to 36(1)(m).	Section 36(1) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
16		EPR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to an activity, to consider whether to impose monitoring conditions about the release of contaminants from the activity on the receiving environment.	Section 37 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
17		EPR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to an activity that involves, or may involve, the release of water or waste to a wetland for treatment, to refuse to grant the application for a reason listed in subsection 40(2).	Section 40 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
18		EPR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to an activity that involves, or may involve, the release of water or waste directly to groundwater, to refuse to grant the application for a reason listed in subsection 40(2).	Section 41 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
19		EPR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 41AA(1), to refuse to grant the application if the relevant activity will, or may have, a residual impact.	Section 41AA(3) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
20		EPR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who generates waste, if required by an authorised person, to retest the waste under chapter 5, part 1, division 2.	Section 47 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
21		EPR.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator of waste in the circumstances prescribed in subsection 51(1), to notify the administering authority of the change within 24 hours after receiving the test results for the retesting.	Section 51(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
22		EPR.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator of waste in the circumstances prescribed in subsection 51(1), to give a written report to the administering authority containing those things prescribed in subsection 51(3).	Section 51(3) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
23		EPR.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator of tested waste in the State, to:- (a) for each load of the waste transported to a receiver, record the prescribed information for the load in the approved form; (b) give the prescribed information for the load to the receiver; and (c) keep the record mentioned in subsection 52(1) for at least 5 years.	Section 52 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
24		EPR.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver in the State who is given a load of tested waste, to:- (a) record the prescribed information for the load in the approved form; (b) within 24 hours after becoming aware of an omission or inaccuracy in the prescribed information, give written notice of the omission or inaccuracy to the administering authority; and (c) keep the record mentioned in subsection 53(2) for at least 5 years.	Section 53 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
25		EPR.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a waste handler to pay the fee to the chief executive when giving prescribed information about the transportation of trackable waste to the administering authority.	Section 73 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
26		EPR.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator, to give the transporter the prescribed information about the waste in the prescribed form and to record the prescribed information about the waste.	Section 78(1) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
27		EPR.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator, to give the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed period after giving the waste to the transporter.	Section 78(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
28		EPR.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transporter, to give the receiver the prescribed information about the waste and to record the prescribed information about the waste.	Section 79(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
29		EPR.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transporter, to give the administering authority notice of a discrepancy in information received from the generator.	Section 79(3) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
30		EPR.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transporter, to keep the record mentioned in subsection 79(2)(b) for at least 5 years.	Section 79(4) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
31		EPR.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to record the prescribed information about the waste.	Section 80(1) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
32		EPR.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to give a copy of the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed period.	Section 80(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
33		EPR.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to give the administering authority written notice of a discrepancy in information received from the transporter.	Section 80(3) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
34		EPR.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transporter, to keep the record mentioned in subsection 80(1) for at least 5 years.	Section 80(4) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
35		EPR.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to record the prescribed information about the waste.	Section 84(1) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
36		EPR.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to give the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed period.	Section 84(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
37		EPR.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to give the administering authority written notice of a discrepancy in information received from the transporter.			
38		EPR.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to keep the record mentioned in subsection 84(1) for at least 5 years.	Section 84(4) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
39		EPR.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator, to give the transporter the prescribed information about the waste and to record the prescribed information about the waste.	Section 87(1) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
40		EPR.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator, to give the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed period.	Section 87(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
41		EPR.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to keep the record mentioned in subsection 87(1)(b) for at least 5 years.	Section 87(4) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
42		EPR.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transporter, to give the administering authority notice of a discrepancy in information received from the generator.	Section 88(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
43		EPR.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the administering executive for approval of a particular way of giving prescribed information to the administering authority under division 3 and to take all steps necessary to advance the application.	Section 92 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
44		EPR.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the administering executive for a consignment number for a load of trackable waste to be transported into Queensland and to take all steps necessary to advance the application.	Section 93 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
45		EPR.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the administering executive for an exemption for the transportation of trackable waste to which Chapter 5, Part 9 applies and to take all steps necessary to advance the application.	Section 94 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
46		EPR.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the administering executive for a generator identification number.	Section 97 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
47		EPR.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power to require an owner or occupier of relevant premises to supply waste containers other than standard general waste containers.	Section 101(1)(b) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
48		EPR.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power to supply premises with standard general waste containers.	Section 101(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
49		EPR.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a waste container to be kept at a particular place at a premises.	Section 103(1)(a) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
50		EPR.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a prescribed person of serviced premises, other than a detached dwelling, to supply: (a) an elevated stand at a level required by Council; or (b) an imperviously paved and drained area for the waste containers; and (c) a hose cock and hose in the vicinity of the stand or paved area; and (d) a suitable enclosure for the waste containers.	Section 104(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
51		EPR.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice about the removal of general waste.	Section 105 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
52		EPR.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written approval to the owner or occupier of relevant premises for depositing or disposing of general waste and to impose conditions on the approval.	Section 106 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
53		EPR.42	Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the occupier of relevant premises where there is industrial waste to: (a) supply industrial waste containers; (b) keep the waste containers at a place at the premises that Council requires; and (c) keep each waste container clean and in good repair.	Section 107(1) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
54		EPR.43	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the occupier does not supply the waste containers required under subsection 107(1)(a), to supply industrial waste containers.	Section 107(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
55		EPR.44	Chief Executive Officer	Power to require occupier of relevant premises where there is industrial waste, to treat the waste to the standard approved by Council for disposal of the waste at a waste facility.	Section 108 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
56		EPR.45	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to give the chief executive the information identified in subsection 117(2).	Section 117(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
57		EPR.46	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to subsection 117(6).	Section 117(7) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
58		EPR.47	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to keep the information listed in section 119.	Section 119 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
59		EPR.48	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to make written representations to the Minister in response to a notice issued pursuant to subsection 120(4).	Section 120 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
60		EPR.49	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to apply to the chief executive for an estimation technique approval and to respond to any request for further information.	Section 123 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
61		EPR.50	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to give the chief executive a written notice claiming that the information required to be given under section 117(2) or (7) should be treated as confidential and to respond to any requests for further information.	Section 127 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
62		EPR.51	Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce those provisions of the Act devolved to Council under Chapter 8, Part 1.	Sections 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135 and 136 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
63		EPR.52	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to recover as a debt an unpaid fee under the Act.	Section 155 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
64		EPR.53	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to give the chief executive the documents listed in subsection 166(1).	Section 166(1) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
65		EPR.54	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to keep the records listed in in subsections 170(a) to (d).	Section 170 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
66		EPR.55	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to comply with a notice issued by an authorised person pursuant to subsection 171(2).	Section 171(3) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
67		EPR.56	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to give the administering authority written notice that eligibility for the reduced annual fee under subsections 165(1)(c)(i) or (ii) has stopped.	Section 172 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
68		EPR.57	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to require by written notice the holder to pay the difference between the annual fee and the reduced annual fee.	Section 173(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
69		EPR.58	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to recover as a debt from the holder of an environmental authority an unpaid supplementary annual fee for an amended environmental authority.	Section 174(3) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
70		EPR.59	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to, by written notice, require the holder of an environmental authority for regulated waste transport to pay a supplementary annual fee and if unpaid, to recover the supplementary annual fee as a debt.	Section 175 Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
71		EPR.60	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to by written notice, require the holder to pay:- (a) the annual fee or the outstanding amount of the fee; and (b) the late payment fee stated in schedule 15 of the Regulation.	Section 177(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
72		EPR.61	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to comply with a notice issued pursuant to subsection 177(2).	Section 177(3) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		
73		EPR.62	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to pay the administering authority a fee for its assessment of the holder's annual returns and monitoring compliance with the transitional environmental program.	Section 178(2) Environmental Protection Regulation 2019		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				**Register of Delegations**			
2				**Council to CEO**			
3							
4							
5		**HR - Housing Regulation 2015**					
6							
7		***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Reprint Date:*		*14/07/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		HR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to use the funding or receipts in a way that complies with the funding agreement.	Section 7 Housing Regulation 2015		
13		HR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to repay the amount to the Chief Executive.	Section 8(3) Housing Regulation 2015		
14		HR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to pay the amount stated in the payment notice to the Chief Executive.	Section 9(4) Housing Regulation 2015		
15		HR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding for an ancillary housing service, to prepare annual financial statements and provide copies of the statements to the Chief Executive.	Section 11 Housing Regulation 2015		
16		HR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to keep and implement an asset management plan for each funded property and to provide a copy of the asset management plan to the Chief Executive.	Section 12 Housing Regulation 2015		
17		HR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding to provide a social housing service, to implement:- (a) the Social Housing Eligibility Criteria; and (b) the Allocations Policy for funded Social Housing Providers.	Section 14(2) Housing Regulation 2015		
18		HR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to accept an application from a person for a social housing service and to give the application to the Chief Executive or an approved funded provider.	Section 15(2) Housing Regulation 2015		
19		HR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding to provide an ancillary housing service, to keep an eligibility policy and implement the eligibility policy consistently and fairly.	Section 16(2) Housing Regulation 2015		
20		HR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding to provide housing for residential use, to keep a rent policy and implement the rent policy consistently and fairly.	Section 17(2) Housing Regulation 2015		
21		HR.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider who receives funding to provide housing for residential use, where a tenant pays rent for the housing, to keep a record of rent calculations for the tenant stating those matters listed in subsection (4).	Section 17(4) Housing Regulation 2015		
22		HR.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding to provide a social housing service, to give the Chief Executive information about each funded property for the service and where necessary, to notify details of changes of the information.	Section 18 Housing Regulation 2015		
23		HR.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding to provide a housing service, to comply with a notice from the Chief Executive for information.	Section 19(3) Housing Regulation 2015		
24		HR.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has applied to the Chief Executive to lodge a document, to comply with a requisition notice issued by the Chief Executive.	Section 26 Housing Regulation 2015		
25		HR.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an accommodation provider, to consult with the Chief Executive about the most appropriate way of transferring or otherwise disposing of the relevant asset.	Section 37(2) Housing Regulation 2015		
26		HR.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an accommodation provider, to comply with a condition imposed by the Chief Executive.	Section 37(6) Housing Regulation 2015		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
1						
2			Register of Delegations Council to CEO			
3						
4	**IPA - Information Privacy Act 2009**					
5						
6	***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
7	*Date reviewed*		*14/07/2025*			
8	*Reprint Date:*		*1/07/2025*			
9						
10						
11	**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12	IPA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to ~~transfer~~ Dispose an individual's personal information to an entity outside Australia under certain circumstances.	Section 33 Information Privacy Act 2009		
13	IPA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to enter into a service arrangement with an entity other than an agency to provide services and to take all reasonable steps to ensure the contracted service provider is required to comply with chapter 2, part 1 or 2 and ~~part 3~~ section 41	Section 35 Information Privacy Act 2009		
14	IPA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to prepare a draft QPP code and submit the draft to the Minister for endorsement.	Section 42(1) Information Privacy Act 2009		
15	IPA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to publish the draft on an agency website, invite the public to make submissions and consider any submissions.	Section 42(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		
16	IPA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to notify the commissioner of the publication under subsection 42(2).	Section 42(3) Information Privacy Act 2009		
17		Chief Executive Officer	~~Power, as agency, to give access to a document created after the application for access is received.~~	~~Section 47 Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
18	IPA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to take all reasonable steps to comply with the obligations of the agency in relation to a data breach Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 48 Information Privacy Act 2009		
19	IPA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give the other agency written notice of the data breach. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 48(4) Information Privacy Act 2009		
20	IPA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to extend the period within which the assessment must be completed Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 49(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		
21	IPA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give written notice to the information commissioner. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 49(3)(b) Information Privacy Act 2009		
22	IPA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to prepare a statement about the eligible data breach and give it to the information commissioner Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 51 Information Privacy Act 2009		
23	IPA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, take all reasonable steps to provide the information to the information commissioner Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 52(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		
24	IPA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with an access or amendment application if: (a) the application does not comply with all relevant application requirements; and (b) the applicant has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to consult with a view to making the application compliprovide the information. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 53(1) Information Privacy Act 2009		
25	IPA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with an application if the agency has given the applicant a written notice (the refusal notice) that states the agency refuses to deal with the application because the agency considers the work involved in dealing with the application would, if carried out, substantially and unreasonably divert the resources of the agency from its other operations, unless the commissioner has given the agency a written notice that dealing with the application would not have that effect. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 53(3) Information Privacy Act 2009		
26	~~IPA.8~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to give prescribed written notice of the decision.~~	~~Section 53(4) Information Privacy Act 2009~~		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
27	~~IPA.9~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with an access application if:~~ ~~(a) the application should have been made under the Right to Information Act (because it is for access to a document other than to the extent it contains the applicant's personal information); and~~ ~~(b) reasonable efforts have been made to inform the applicant that the application:~~ ~~(i) can not be made under the Information Privacy Act; and~~ ~~(ii) should be made under the Right to Information Act; and~~ ~~(iii) may be changed so it can be made under the Information Privacy Act, or may be dealt with under the Right to Information Act by paying the application fee.~~	~~Section 54 Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
28	IPA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a disclosing agency, to disclose relevant personal information held by the agency to a receiving agency if the receiving agency is the subject of an eligible data breach. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 54(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		
29	IPA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a disclosing agency, to charge a fee for provision of the personal information. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 54(6) Information Privacy Act 2009		
30	~~IPA.10~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, at any time before a deemed decision is taken to have been made in relation to an access or amendment application, to ask applicant for a further specified period to consider the application.~~ ~~*Note: more than one request can be made (section 55(2) Information Privacy Act*~~	~~Section 55(1) Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
31	~~IPA.11~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to continue to consider an access or amendment application, if a further specified period has been requested under section 55(1), the applicant has not refused the request, and no notice that the applicant has applied for review has been received.~~	~~Section 55(3) Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
32	~~IPA.12~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to give access to a document that contains information the disclosure of which may reasonably be expected to be of concern to a government, agency, or person (a "relevant third party"), only if reasonably practicable steps are taken to obtain the relevant third party's views on whether:~~ ~~(a) the document is a document for Chapter 3 of the Information Privacy Act (document of an agency or a Minister under the Right to Information Act); or~~ ~~(b) the information is exempt information or contrary to public interest information.~~	~~Section 56(1) Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
33	~~IPA.13~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to transfer an access or amendment application to another agency if the document is not in the original agency's possession, but is, to the original agency's knowledge, in the other agency's possession, and the other agency consents.~~	~~Section 57(2) Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
34	~~IPA.14~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with the application without having identified any or all of the documents, if the documents contain information of a stated kind or relate to a stated subject matter and it appears that all of the documents are comprised of exempt information (as defined in Schedule 3 of the Right to Information Act).~~	~~Section 59 Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
35	IPA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give a written notice to the information commissioner. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 59(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		
36	~~IPA.15~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with an access or amendment application, or, if considering two or more access or amendment applications by the applicant, all the applications, if the work involved in dealing with the application, or all the applications, would substantially and unreasonably divert the resources of Council from use in performance of Council functions.~~	~~Section 60(1) Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
37	IPA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give a written notice to the information commissioner . Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 60(3) Information Privacy Act 2009		
38	IPA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to :- (a) review the application of the exemption each month for the period during which the exemption is relied on; and (b) give the commissioner a summary of the review as soon as practicable after it is completed. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 60(4) Information Privacy Act 2009		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
39	IPA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give the applicant: (a) written notice of the refusal to deal with an access or amendment application under section 60(1) Information Privacy Act; and (b) a reasonable opportunity to consult.	Section 61(1) Information Privacy Act 2009		
40	IPA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to comply with a direction given by the information commissioner given under subsection 61(2). Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 61(3) Information Privacy Act 2009		
41	IPA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to make a submission to the information commissioner about the data breach. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 61(5) Information Privacy Act 2009		
42	IPA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with a later access application for one or more of the same documents sought under the first access application by the same applicant, to the extent it is for access to documents in the first application, if the later application does not disclose any reasonable basis for seeking such access.	Section 62(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		
43	IPA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with a later amendment application for one or more of the same documents sought to be amended under the first access application by the same applicant, to the extent it is for amendment to documents in the first application, if the later application does not disclose any reasonable basis for seeking such access.	Section 63(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		
44	IPA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, after considering an access application, to decide whether to give access to the document and whether any access charge must be paid by the applicant.	Section 64 Information Privacy Act 2009		
45	IPA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse access to a document in the same way and to the extent access can be refused under section 47 Right to Information Act were access to the document applied for under that Act.	Section 67(1) Information Privacy Act 2009		
46	IPA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to take a prescribed written notice to an applicant, for an access application, if: (a) the decision on the application, including a decision not to deal with the application; and (b) the fact that the document is not in the possession of, or under the control of Council, if this is the case.	Section 67(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		
47	IPA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to take all reasonable steps to facilitate entry by an authorised officer on the date and time consented to or stated under subsection 68(2)(d). Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 68(3) Information Privacy Act 2009		
48	IPA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give a prescribed written notice to an applicant if, for an access application, it is decided to give access to a document but access to the document is deferred under section 69(1) Information Privacy Act.	Section 69(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		
49	IPA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give prescribed written notice to an applicant that does not include details required to be in prescribed written notice under section 139(a) and (b) Information Privacy Act, but states that Council neither confirms nor denies the existence of the document, but assuming the document does exist, it would be a document to which access would be refused under section 67 Information Privacy Act to the extent it comprised prescribed information agrees to an authorised officer exercising a power mentioned in subsection 69(1)(a) or (b) by audio visual link. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 69(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		
50	IPA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, after considering an amendment application, to decide whether amendment of the document is permitted.	Section 72 Information Privacy Act 2009		
51	IPA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person of whom a requirement is made under section 70(1), to comply with the requirement. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 73(1) Information Privacy Act 2009		
52	IPA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to keep a register of eligible data breaches of the agency. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 72 Information Privacy Act 2009		
53	IPA.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to prepare and publish on the agency's website a policy about how it will respond to a data breach, including a suspected eligible data breach.			
54	IPA.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give an applicant for an amendment application a prescribed written notice of the decision on the application. Note – this section does not commence operation until 1 July 2026 (see section 219).	Section 73(4) Information Privacy Act 2009		
55	IPA.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to not include any exempt information or contrary to public interest information in the notice given under section 73(4) Information Privacy Act.	Section 73(5) Information Privacy Act 2009		
56	IPA.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, if a decision to amend the document is made, to make the amendment by altering the personal information or adding an appropriate notation to the personal information.	Section 74 Information Privacy Act 2009		
57	IPA.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to waive an access charge.	Section 80, 81 and 82 Information Privacy Act 2009		
58	IPA.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to defer the giving access to a document in a form requested, if it would: (a) interfere unreasonably with Council's operations; or (b) be detrimental to the preservation of the document; or (c) be inappropriate having regard to the physical nature of the document; or (d) involve an infringement of the copyright of a person other than the State, and give access in another form.	Section 84(1) Information Privacy Act 2009		
59	IPA.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to extend the period in which an applicant may access a document.	Section 84(2) Information Privacy Act 2009		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
60	~~IPA 32~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to defer giving access to a document for a reasonable period if the document was prepared:~~ ~~(a) for presentation to the Assembly or a committee of the Assembly; or~~ ~~(b) for release to the media; or~~ ~~(c) solely for inclusion in a document prepared for a purpose mentioned in (a) or (b).~~	~~Section 82 Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
61	~~IPA 33~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to decide irrelevant information from a copy of a requested document when giving access to that requested document, if the agency considers it is reasonably practicable to give access to the copy.~~	~~Section 83 Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
62	~~IPA 34~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to give access to a copy of a document from which the exempt information has been deleted.~~	~~Section 84 Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
63	~~IPA 35~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to give access to a copy of a document from which the contrary to public interest information has been deleted.~~	~~Section 85 Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
64	~~IPA 36~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to direct access to the document be given instead to an appropriately qualified healthcare professional nominated by the applicant and approved by the agency, where access was refused under section 47(1)(d) of the Right to Information Act, as applied under the Information Privacy Act.~~	~~Section 93(2) Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
65	~~IPA 37~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to conduct a particular further search or to conduct further searches directed by the information commissioner.~~	~~Section 115 Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
66	~~IPA 38~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as agency, to apply to the information commissioner for declaration that a person is a vexatious applicant.~~	~~Section 127 Information Privacy Act 2009~~		
67	IPA 26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as ~~agency~~ a relevant entity, to apply to the information commissioner for approval to waive or modify the obligation to comply with the privacy ~~principles~~, Principle requirements or chapter 3A, part 2 or 3 or section 72 or 3.	Section 157 Information Privacy Act 2009		
68	IPA 27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as ~~agency~~, relevant entity to ask the information commissioner to extend the time within which to take action stated in a compliance notice.	Section 159 Information Privacy Act 2009		
69	IPA 28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as relevant entity, to comply with a compliance notice.	Section 160 Information Privacy Act 2009		
70	IPA 39	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as ~~agency~~ relevant entity, to apply to QCAT, as provided under the QCAT Act, for review of the information commissioner's decision to give a compliance notice.	Section 161(1) Information Privacy Act 2009		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations**			
3				**Council to CEO**			
4							
5		**JA - Justices Act 1886**					
6							
7		***Version information***		***EDM: 5078371***			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Reprint Date:*		*26/05/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		JA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to commence a proceeding under the Justices Act 1886 by a complaint in writing.	Section 42(1) Justices Act 1886	24/01/2024 20-24/1010	
13		JA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal to the District Court an order made by justices or a justice in a summary way on a complaint for an offence or breach of duty.	Section 222(1) Justices Act 1886	24/01/2024 20-24/1010	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7			ECM: 5078371				
8							
9							
10				ECM: 4701631 14/07/2025 1/07/2025			
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
12		LR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to:- (a) give a public notice of the decision to adopt the model by-law; and (b) notify the chief executive. *NB. for the avoidance of doubt, this section does not include the power to adopt the model by-law.*	Section 4(3) Land Regulation 2020		
13		LR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, while the model by-law has effect, to keep a copy of the public notice available for inspection free of charge.	Section 4(6) Land Regulation 2020		
14		LR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to appeal against the purchase price decision.	Section 19(2) Land Regulation 2020		
15		LR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as prospective lessee or licensee, to appeal against the rental category decision.	Section 31(4) Land Regulation 2020		
16		LR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as prospective permittee, to appeal against the rental category decision.	Section 32(3) Land Regulation 2020		
17		LR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a tenure holder, to pay the rent or instalments for the tenure when and where required under Part 5, Division 5.	Section 48(1) Land Regulation 2020		
18		LR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a tenure holder in the circumstances set out in subsection 60(1), to apply to the Minister for a deferral of all or part of the rent or instalments payable for the tenure.	Section 60(2) Land Regulation 2020		
19		LR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a tenure holder who has lodged an application under subsection 60(2), to give the Minister any further information needed to help decide the application.	Section 60(4) Land Regulation 2020		
20		LR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a tenure holder in the circumstances set out in subsections 65(1) and (2), to pay the penalty interest.	Sections 65(3) and (4) Land Regulation 2020		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations Council to CEO**			
3							
4							
5		**LTA - Land Title Act 1994**					
6							
7		*Version Information*		*ECM-5078371*			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Act current as at:*		*24/07/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITION TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		LTA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person served with a written notice by the registrar, to give public notice of a request listed in subsection (1) and to satisfy the registrar that the public notification has been given.	Section 18 Land Title Act 1994		
13		LTA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to undertake the searches and obtain copies of the documents described in section 35(1)	Section 35(1) Land Title Act 1994		
14		LTA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner, to agree to a plan of subdivision and dedicating the public use land	Section 50(1)(b) Land Title Act 1994		
15		LTA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant planning body, to approve a plan of subdivision	Section 50(1)(b) Land Title Act 1994		
16		LTA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered proprietor whose interests are affected by the plan, to consent to a plan of subdivision	Section 50(1)(d) Land Title Act 1994		
17		LTA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of a lot, to dedicate the lot as a road for public use	Section 54(1) Land Title Act 1994		
18		LTA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant planning body, to approve a dedication notice to dedicate a lot as a road for public use	Section 54(3) Land Title Act 1994		
19		LTA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner, to sign a building management statement for registration	Section 54B(1) Land Title Act 1994		
20		LTA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner, to sign an instrument of amendment for a building management statement	Section 54E(2) Land Title Act 1994		
21		LTA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of all lots to which a building management statement applies, to ask the registrar to extinguish the building management statement.	Section 54G Land Title Act 1994		
22		LTA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner, to sign an instrument of extinguishment or partial extinguishment for a building management statement.	Section 54H(3) Land Title Act 1994		
23		LTA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of a lot with two or more registered owners, to request the registrar create a separate indefeasible title for the interest of each owner.	Section 57 Land Title Act 1994		
24		LTA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered owner subject to a joint tenancy, to unilaterally sever the joint tenancy.	Section 59(1) Land Title Act 1994		
25		LTA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered owner subject to a joint tenancy, to give notice of the severing of the joint tenancy in the way prescribed by subsection (2).	Section 59(2) Land Title Act 1994		
26		LTA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of transfer for the transfer of a lot or interest to or from Council.	Section 60(1) Land Title Act 1994		
27		LTA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of lease for the lease of a lot, or part of a lot, to or from Council.	Section 64 Land Title Act 1994		
28		LTA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of amendment of a lease to or from Council.	Section 67(1) Land Title Act 1994		
29		LTA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant local government, to approve the instrument of lease where it is for reconfiguring a lot within the meaning of the Planning Act 2016.	Section 65(3A) Land Title Act 1994		
30		LTA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessor under a registered lease who has lawfully re-entered and taken possession under the lease, to lodge a request for the registrar to register the re-entry.	Section 68(1) Land Title Act 1994		
31		LTA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessor or lessee under a registered lease, to execute and register an instrument of surrender of the lease.	Section 69(1) Land Title Act 1994		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
32		LTA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a subessee, to consent to the surrender of the lease.	Section 69(2) Land Title Act 1994		
33		LTA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessor or lessee under a registered lease, to give written notice of the surrender of the lease to every registered mortgagee and registered sublessee.	Section 69(3) Land Title Act 1994		
34		LTA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power to registeran instrument of easement benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 82(1) Land Title Act 1994		
35		LTA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner, lessee, person entitled to the land or public utility provider, to sign an instrument of easement for particular easements.	Section 83(1)(b) Land Title Act 1994		
36		LTA.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant local government, to approve the plan of survey for the creation of an easement giving access to a lot from a constructed road where it is the reconfiguring of a lot under the Planning Act 2016.	Section 83(2) Land Title Act 1994		
37		LTA.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of a lot burdened by an easement in favour of a public utility provider that is not a public thoroughfare easement, to recover from the public utility provider a reasonable contribution towards the cost of keeping the part of the lot affected by the easement in a condition appropriate for enjoyment of the easement.			
38		LTA.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of the lot benefited and the lot burdened by an easement, to ask the registrar to extinguish the easement.	Section 87 Land Title Act 1994		
39		LTA.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of surrender of an easement benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 90(1) Land Title Act 1994		
40		LTA.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign an instrument of surrender of an easement.	Section 90(2) Land Title Act 1994		
41		LTA.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee or sublessee of a lot benefited by an easement, to consent to surrender of the easement.	Section 90(3) Land Title Act 1994		
42		LTA.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of amendment of an easement benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 91(1) Land Title Act 1994		
43		LTA.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government and covenantee, to register an instrument of covenant.	Section 97A Land Title Act 1994		
44		LTA.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government and covenantee, to register an instrument of amendment of a covenant.	Section 97C Land Title Act 1994		
45		LTA.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government and covenantee, to sign and register an instrument of surrender of a covenant.	Section 97D Land Title Act 1994		
46		LTA.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of profit a prendre benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 97E Land Title Act 1994		
47		LTA.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of the lot benefited and the lot burdened by a profit a prendre, to ask the registrar to extinguish the profit a prendre.	Section 97J Land Title Act 1994		
48		LTA.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of amendment of a profit a prendre benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 97K Land Title Act 1994		
49		LTA.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of release of a profit a prendre benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 97L Land Title Act 1994		
50		LTA.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register instrument of carbon abatement interest for a lot owned by Council or over which Council has an interest.	Section 97O Land Title Act 1994		
51		LTA.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a registered interest in land affected by a proposed grant of a carbon abatement interest, to consent to the proposed grant.	Section 97P(c) Land Title Act 1994		
52		LTA.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register instrument of amendment of a carbon abatement interest for a lot owned by Council or over which Council has an interest.	Section 97S(1) Land Title Act 1994		
53		LTA.42	Chief Executive Officer	Power to register instrument of surrender of a carbon abatement interest for a lot owned by Council or over which Council has an interest.	Section 97U(1) Land Title Act 1994		
54		LTA.43	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to be registered as owner of a lot as an adverse possessor.	Section 99(1) Land Title Act 1994		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
55		LTA.44	Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw an application to be registered as owner of a lot as an adverse possessor and request that all documents lodged in support of the claim be returned.	Section 100 Land Title Act 1994		
56		LTA.45	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person claiming an interest in a lot the subject of an adverse possession claim, to lodge a caveat.	Section 104 Land Title Act 1994		
57		LTA.46	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a caveator given a written notice under subsection (1), to:- (a) start a proceeding in the Supreme Court to recover the lot; and (b) give written notice, in the way the registrar requires, to the registrar that the proceeding has started.	Section 106(2) Land Title Act 1994		
58		LTA.47	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a caveator that does not agree to the registration of the applicant for a lesser interest in the lot, to:- (a) start a proceeding in the Supreme Court to recover the lot; and (b) give written notice, in the way the registrar requires, to the registrar that the proceeding has started.	Section 107(2) and (3) Land Title Act 1994		
59		LTA.48	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant, to sign the plan of subdivision as if the applicant were the registered owner of the relevant lot.	Section 108A Land Title Act 1994		
60		LTA.49	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner holding the interest in the lot as trustee, to lodge an instrument of transfer to register the interest as being held as trustee.	Section 110(1) Land Title Act 1994		
61		LTA.50	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who is beneficially entitled under a will to a lot or an interest in a lot of a deceased registered proprietor, to apply to the registrar to be registered as proprietor of the lot.	Section 112(1) Land Title Act 1994		
62		LTA.51	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person mentioned in section 114(1), to apply to the Supreme Court for an order to be registered as proprietor of the lot.	Section 114(2) Land Title Act 1994		
63		LTA.52	Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a caveat.	Section 122 Land Title Act 1994		
64		LTA.53	Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw a caveat.	Section 125 Land Title Act 1994		
65		LTA.54	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a caveatee, to serve on the caveator a notice requiring the caveator to start a proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction to establish the interest claimed under the caveat and to notify the registrar of service of the notice.	Sections 126(2) and (3) Land Title Act 1994		
66		LTA.55	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a caveator served with a notice under subsection (2), to:- (a) start a proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction to establish the interest claimed under the caveat; and (b) notify the registrar that a proceeding has been started and the identity of the proceeding.	Section 126(4) Land Title Act 1994		
67		LTA.56	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a caveatee, to apply to the Supreme Court for an order that a caveat be removed.	Section 127(1) Land Title Act 1994		
68		LTA.57	Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a request to cancel a caveat.	Section 128(1) Land Title Act 1994		
69		LTA.58	Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the leave of a court of competent jurisdiction to lodge a further caveat.	Section 129(2) Land Title Act 1994		
70		LTA.59	Chief Executive Officer	Power to deposit a priority notice for a lot.	Section 138(1) Land Title Act 1994		
71		LTA.60	Chief Executive Officer	Power to deposit a request to extend a priority notice.	Section 141(1) Land Title Act 1994		
72		LTA.61	Chief Executive Officer	Power to deposit a request to withdraw a priority notice.	Section 143(1) Land Title Act 1994		
73		LTA.62	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected person for a lot to which a priority notice applies, to apply to the Supreme Court for an order that the priority notice be removed.	Section 144(1) Land Title Act 1994		
74		LTA.63	Chief Executive Officer	Power to deposit a request to cancel a priority notice.	Section 145(1)(b) Land Title Act 1994		
75		LTA.64	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the depositor of a priority notice, to request a correction to the priority notice.	Section 149(1) Land Title Act 1994		
76		LTA.65	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requisition given to Council by the registrar.	Section 156(3) Land Title Act 1994		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
77		LTA.66	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the registrar to redodge an instrument that the registrar has permitted to be withdrawn.	Section 159(4) Land Title Act 1994		
78		LTA.67	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the registrar to deposit an instrument for correction or cancellation.	Section 160 Land Title Act 1994		
79		LTA.68	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the registrar to lodge a plan of survey for the lot.	Section 165 Land Title Act 1994		
80		LTA.69	Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a standard terms document and amend a standard terms document on Council's behalf.	Section 169(1) Land Title Act 1994		
81		LTA.70	Chief Executive Officer	Power to request the registrar to withdraw a standard terms document on Council's behalf.	Section 172(1) Land Title Act 1994		
82		LTA.71	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person affected by a correction, to apply to the Supreme Court for an order that the correction be amended or set aside.	Section 186(2) Land Title Act 1994		
83		LTA.72	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with an entitlement to compensation under section 188 or 188A, to apply to the Supreme Court for an order:- (a) for compensation to be paid by the State; (b) directing the registrar to take stated action.	Section 188B(1) Land Title Act 1994		
84							

Register of Delegations

Council to CEO.

LGEA - Local Government Electoral Act 2011

Version Information
Date reviewed: *14/07/2024*
Act current as at: *22/11/2023*

NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
LGEA 1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for a poll to be conducted by postal ballot.	Section 45AA(2) Local Government Electoral Act 2011	
LGEA 2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the electoral commissioner the further information reasonably required to make the recommendation.	Section 45AB(3) Local Government Electoral Act 2011	
LGEA 3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to: (a) ensure that the public may inspect the relevant map at the local government's public office and on the local government's website; and (b) publish details of the approval on the local government's website, and in other ways the local government considers appropriate	Section 45(4) Local Government Electoral Act 2011	
LGEA 4	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure that no liquor will be sold or supplied in the area during the taking of the ballot.	Section 47(3) Local Government Electoral Act 2011	
LGEA 5	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure the public may inspect the map showing the part of the local government's area at the local government's public office and on the local government's website.	Section 200E(5) Local Government Electoral Act 2011	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations** **Council to CEO**			
3							
4							
5		**MERA - Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014**					
6							
7		*Version information*		*COM- 5078377*			
8		*Date reviewed*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Act current as at:*		*19/06/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		MERA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority, to agree in writing to a longer entry period.	Section 57(3) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
13		MERA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority, to impose reasonable and relevant conditions on the resource authority holder about the entry to the public land or the carrying out of the authorised activity.	Section 59(2) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
14		MERA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority, to vary any condition it has imposed.	Section 59(7) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
15		MERA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority, to give the holder an information notice about the imposition of a condition or the varying of a condition.	Section 59(8) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
16		MERA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority for land, to give a waiver of entry notice.	Section 60(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
17		MERA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority, to sign a compensation agreement for the use of a public road for a notifiable road use.	Section 63(1)(b)(i) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
18		MERA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority, to give written consent to the carrying out of a notifiable road use on a public road.	Section 63(1)(b)(ii) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
19		MERA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority for a public road, to give a road use direction.	Section 64(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
20		MERA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority for a public road to give an information notice about the decision to give a road use direction.	Section 64(4)(b) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
21		MERA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of restricted land, to give written consent to the resource authority holder carrying out the activity and to impose conditions on the consent.	Section 70 Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
22		MERA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to apply to the Land Court for an order declaring the following:- (a) whether particular land is restricted land for a resource authority or the Mineral Resources Act, Schedule 1, section 2; and (b) whether a particular activity is a prescribed activity for a resource authority.	Section 72(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
23		MERA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to enter a conduct and compensation agreement with the resource authority holder.	Section 83(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
24		MERA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to give a conference election notice to the resource authority holder.	Section 83A(2) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
25		MERA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a conference with an authorised officer, to ask the other party for a longer period within which to hold the conference.	Section 83B(4) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
26		MERA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to use all reasonable endeavours to negotiate a conduct and compensation agreement or a deferral agreement.	Section 85(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
27		MERA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to agree to a longer negotiation period.	Section 85(2)(b), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
28		MERA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to enter an opt-out agreement.	Section 85(4), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
29		MERA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a conduct and compensation agreement or a deferral agreement, to terminate the agreement by giving notice to the other party during the cooling off period.	Section 87(2), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
30		MERA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as ~~an eligible claimant~~, a Party, to give an ADR election notice.	Section 88(2), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
31		MERA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, upon receipt of an ADR election notice pursuant to section 88(2), to accept or refuse the type of ADR and the ADR facilitator proposed in the notice.	Section 88(4), (5), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
32		MERA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the party giving the ADR election notice and where the other party does not accept the type of ADR or ADR facilitator proposed in the notice, to obtain a decision from the Land Court or a prescribed ADR institute about the matter not accepted.	Section 88(6), (5), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
33		MERA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the party giving the ADR election notice and where a decision has been obtained from the Land Court or a prescribed ADR institute about the matter not accepted in the notice, to give the other party notice of the decision.	Section 88(7), (8), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
34		~~MERA.23~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as a party given or giving an ADR election notice, to participate in the conference and enter a conduct and compensation agreement.~~	~~Section 89(1), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014~~		
35		~~MERA.24~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as a party given or giving an ADR election notice, to ask the other party for, or agree to, a longer period to enter a conduct and compensation agreement.~~	~~Section 89(2), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014~~		
36		~~MERA.25~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as a party who attended the ADR and where the other party did not attend the ADR, to apply to the Land Court for an order requiring the non-attending party to pay the attending party's reasonable costs of attending.~~	~~Section 89, Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014~~		
37		MERA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 91A(1), to give an arbitration election notice requesting the other party participate in an arbitration to decide the dispute.	Section 91A(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
38		MERA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party given an arbitration election notice, to accept or refuse the request for arbitration.	Section 91A(4) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
39		MERA.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an arbitration, to jointly appoint the arbitrator proposed in the arbitration election notice or another arbitrator.	Section 91A(5) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
40		MERA.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the party giving an arbitration election notice, to require a prescribed arbitration institute to appoint an arbitrator.	Section 91A(6) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
41		~~MERA.30~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as a party to an arbitration and where the circumstances of section 91E(2) apply, to agree with the other party about the payment of the fees and expenses of the arbitrator.~~	~~Section 91E(3), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014~~		
42		~~MERA.31~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as a party to an arbitration, to agree with the other party about the payment of each party's costs.~~	~~Section 91E(3), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014~~		
43		~~MERA.27~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power, as a party, to give an ADR election notice to the other party.~~	~~Section 92A(2), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014~~		
44		MERA.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party given an ADR election notice, to accept or refuse the request for ADR.	Section 92A(3), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
45		MERA.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an ADR, to jointly appoint the ADR facilitator proposed in the ADR election notice or another ADR facilitator.	Section 92A(5), Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
46		MERA.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority for a public road, to enter a road compensation agreement.	Section 34(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
47		MERA.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party given or giving an ADR election notice, and where a conduct and compensation agreement has not been entered and ~~no arbitration election notice has not been given and not accepted~~, to apply to the Land Court to decide the dispute.	Section 36(2) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
48		MERA.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Land Court for a declaration that all or part of the stated costs are payable under section 91.	Section 90B(1)(a) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
49		MERA.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to apply to the Land Court for an order requiring payment of negotiation and preparation costs under section 91.	Section 90B(1)(b) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
50		MERA.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a compensation agreement, to apply to the Land Court for an order about the alleged breach.	Section 99A(2) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
51		MERA.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority, to apply to the Land Court for the Court to decide a resource authority holder's compensation liability.	Section 109(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
52		MERA.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority or an eligible claimant, to apply to the Land Court for a review of the original compensation.	Section 101(2) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
53		MERA.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land that may be affected by a resource authority, to give notice to an authorised officer of concerns relating to the resource authority.	Section 101(3)(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
54		MERA.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land or another person interested in the concern, to participate in a conference conducted by the authorised officer, including agreeing to a settlement of the concern the subject of the conference.	Sections 101(3)(2) and 101(3)(3) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
55		MERA.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party who attends a conference, to apply to the Land Court for an order requiring a party who did not attend the conference to pay the attending party's reasonable costs of attending.	Section 101(4)(b) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
56		MERA.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an ADR, to use all reasonable endeavours to negotiate a resolution of the dispute.	Section 196(4)(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
57		MERA.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an ADR, to, within the usual period, ask the other party for a longer period.	Section 196(4)(2) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
58		MERA.42	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an ADR, to apply to the Land Court for an order requiring the payment of the costs.	Section 196(4)(3) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
59		MERA.43	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances in subsection 196(4)(2), to pay the fees and expenses in equal shares and agree to another payment amount.	Section 196(4)(2) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		
60		MERA.44	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity, to give the chief executive a copy of a notice or consent given by or to Council under chapter 3.	Section 205(1) Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
1			Register of Delegations			
2			Council to CEO			
3						
4						
5	**MRA - Mineral Resources Act 1989**					
6						
7	***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8	*Date reviewed*		*14/07/2025*			
9	*Reprint Date:*		*19/08/2025*			
10						
11	**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12	MRA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a note on each relevant map in Council's planning scheme.	Section 48(3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
13	MRA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive a written notice for the taking of land for which mining interests are extinguished.	Section 10AA(9) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
14	MRA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the decision-maker about the granting of a new mining tenement for an area that includes acquired land.	Section 10AA(C)(1) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
15	MRA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a reserve, to give written consent, with or without conditions, to a parcel prospecting permit holder entering the surface of the reserve.	Sections 19(1) and 20 Mineral Resources Act 1989		
16	MRA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of occupied land, to give written consent, with or without conditions, to a district prospecting permit holder entering the surface of the land.	Sections 19(2) and 20 Mineral Resources Act 1989		
17	MRA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of occupied land, to give written consent, with or without conditions, to a prospecting permit holder entering the land for hand mining.	Sections 19(3) and 20 Mineral Resources Act 1989		
18	MRA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to apply to the chief executive to rectify the damage referred to in subsection (1) that has been caused by any activity allegedly authorised under a prospecting permit in respect of the land.	Section 26(3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
19	MRA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to give written approval to the chief executive for the refund of security for a parcel prospecting permit.	Section 26(9) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
20	MRA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land where a person purports to enter the land under authority of a prospecting permit, to report to the chief executive that a person is not authorised to enter or be upon the land or is not complying with any condition of the prospecting permit or of any provision of the Act.	Section 34(1) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
21	MRA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land where a person purports to enter or be on the land under authority of a prospecting permit, to ask the person for proof of the person's authority to enter or be on the land.	Section 46(1) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
22	MRA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of occupied land, to give written consent, including conditions on the consent, to a person entitled to enter the land under a prospecting permit to enter the land at night.	Sections 47(1) and (5) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
23	MRA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of occupied land, to give written consent, including conditions on the consent, to a person entitled to enter the land under a parcel prospecting permit to enter the land at night.	Section 47(2) and (5) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
24	MRA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant owner of restricted land, to give written consent to an application for a mining claim on the land.	Section 51(2) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
25	MRA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land that is a reserve, to consent to the granting of a mining claim over the land.	Section 54(a) Mineral Resources Act 1989		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
26	MRA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land that is affected by an application for a mining claim, to make a written request to the chief executive for a conference.	Section 65(1)(a) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
27	MRA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to attend a section 65 conference and to reach agreement about something discussed at the conference.	Sections 66 and 69 Mineral Resources Act 1989		
28	MRA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of relevant land and/or as a relevant local government, to lodge a written objection in the approved form to an application for a mining claim and to serve a copy of the objection on the applicant.	Section 71 Mineral Resources Act 1989		
29	MRA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw an objection to a mining claim by giving written notice to the entities specified in subsection (1).	Section 71A Mineral Resources Act 1989		
30	MRA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested party, to agree with the applicant for a mining claim about the amount of compensation to be paid to Council and to sign the agreement.	Section 85(1)(a) and (3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
31	MRA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested party, at any time before compensation is determined by agreement, to apply in writing to the Land Court to have the Land Court determine the amount of compensation.	Section 85(4) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
32	MRA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested party, to give an ADR election notice.	Section 85AA(2) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
33	MRA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party given an ADR election notice, to accept or refuse the request for ADR.	Section 85AA(3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
34	MRA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an ADR, to jointly appoint the ADR facilitator proposed in the ADR election notice, or another ADR facilitator.	Section 85AA(4) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
35	MRA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an ADR, to use all reasonable endeavours to negotiate a resolution of the dispute.	Section 85AB(2) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
36	MRA.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an ADR, to, within the usual period, ask the other party for a longer period.	Section 85AB(3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
37	MRA.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the attending party, to apply to the Land Court for an order requiring the payment of the costs.	Section 85AC(3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
38	MRA.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party aggrieved by a determination of the Land Court made under section 85, to appeal to the Land Appeal Court against the Land Court's decision.	Section 86 Mineral Resources Act 1989		
39	MRA.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an appellant pursuant to section 86, to lodge the security in the decided form and amount.	Section 86A(5) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
40	MRA.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land that is a reserve, to give the Minister the land owner's views about further prospecting or exploration on the land.	Section 124(2) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
41	MRA.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to agree an amount of compensation payable in respect of the proposed use of the land as access in respect of a mining claim as a result of a variation under section 125, sign the agreement and file the agreement.	Section 125(10) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
42	MRA.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land where a person purports to enter or be on the land under authority of an exploration permit, to ask the person for proof of the person's authority to enter or be on the land.	Section 167(1) Mineral Resources Act 1989		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
43	MRA.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land in the area of a mineral development licence, to certify that there is no actual damage to the land that should be rectified	Section 190(8)(a) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
44	MRA.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land where a person purports to enter or be on the land under authority of a mineral development licence, to ask the person for proof of the person's authority to enter or be on the land.	Section 216(1) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
45	MRA.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to consent to a mining lease holder making an application to conduct drilling and other activities on land not included in the surface area covered under the lease.	Section 237(2)(d)(i) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
46	MRA.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of restricted land, to consent to the making of an application for a mining lease over the land.	Section 238(1)(a) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
47	MRA.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge an objection to an application for grant of a mining lease.	Sections 260(1) and (2) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
48	MRA.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power to serve a copy of the objection lodged against an application for grant of a mining lease on the applicant.	Section 260(4) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
49	MRA.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw an objection lodged against an application for grant of a mining lease.	Section 261(1) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
50	MRA.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land that is a reserve, to give written consent to the grant of a mining lease over the surface area of the reserve.	Section 271A(2)(a) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
51	MRA.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of restricted land, to give written consent to the application for the surface of restricted land for the mining lease to be included in the mining lease.	Section 275A(2)(a) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
52	MRA.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of restricted land, to agree with the applicant about the compensation payable to Council for the inclusion of the surface of the land in the mining lease.	Section 275A(2)(c) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
53	MRA.42	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land the subject of an application to grant, renew or include the surface of restricted land in a mining lease, to agree with the applicant for the lease about the amount of compensation to be paid to Council and to sign the agreement.	Sections 279(1)(a) and (3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
54	MRA.43	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land the subject of a mining lease where no part of the surface area of that land is included in the lease, to agree with the holder of the lease about the amount of compensation to be paid as compensation for any damage caused to the surface of the land and to sign the agreement.	Sections 280 Mineral Resources Act 1989		
55	MRA.44	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who could be a party to an agreement under sections 279 or 280, to apply in writing to the Land Court to determine the amount of compensation.	Section 281(1) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
56	MRA.45	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party aggrieved by a determination of the Land Court made under section 281, to appeal to the Land Appeal Court against the decision.	Section 282(1) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
57	MRA.46	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an appellant pursuant to section 282, to lodge the security in the decided form and amount.	Section 282A(5) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
58	MRA.47	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land in relation to a lease mentioned in section 279(1)(a) or 280(1), to agree in writing to amend the original compensation.	Section 283A(2) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
59	MRA.48	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land in relation to a lease mentioned in section 279(1)(a) or 280(1), to apply, in the circumstances identified in subsection (1), to the Land Court to review the original compensation.	Section 283B(2) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
60	MRA.49	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party, to give an ADR election notice.	Section 283C(2) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
61	MRA.50	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party given an ADR election notice, to accept or refuse the request for ADR.	Section 283C(3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
62	MRA.51	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an ADR, to jointly appoint the ADR facilitator proposed in the ADR election notice, or another ADR facilitator.	Section 283(4) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
63	MRA.52	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an ADR, to use all reasonable endeavours to negotiate a resolution of the dispute.	Section 283D(2) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
64	MRA.53	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an ADR, to, within the usual period, ask the other party for a longer period.	Section 283D(3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
65	MRA.54	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the attending party, to apply to the Land Court for an order requiring the payment of the costs.	Section 283E(3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
66	MRA.55	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to agree with the applicant about the compensation payable to Council for the proposed use of the land as access in respect of a mining lease as a result of a variation under section 317 and to sign the agreement.	Section 317(10) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
67	MRA.56	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a landowner to whom a water monitoring bore is being transferred, to consent to the transfer.	Section 334ZZO Mineral Resources Act 1989		
68	MRA.57	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of affected land, to:- (a) give consent to the entry of the land; (b) impose reasonable conditions on the entry of the land; (c) withdraw consent for entry of the land; and (d) sign an acknowledgement of the consent.	Section 344G Mineral Resources Act 1989		
69	MRA.58	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to enter a compensation agreement, to sign the agreement and to file it.	Section 345(2) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
70	MRA.59	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who could be a party to a compensation agreement, to apply in writing to the chief executive to have the Land Court decide the amount of compensation and the terms, conditions and times of its payment.	Section 345(3) Mineral Resources Act 1989		
71	MRA.60	Chief Executive Officer	Power as the owner or occupier of restricted land to consent, with or without conditions, to the entry of the land under section 386V.	Schedule 1, Section 2(1)		
72	MRA.61	Chief Executive Officer	Power as the owner of occupied land to consent, with or without conditions, to the entry of the land under section 386V at night.	Schedule 1, Section 3(1)		
73	MRA.62	Chief Executive Officer	Power as the owner of a reserve to impose conditions on the entry of the surface of the reserve under section 386V.	Schedule 1, Section 4		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations			
2				Council to CEO			
3							
4							
5		MQSA - Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999					
6							
7		*Version Information*		ECM: 5078371			
8		*Date reviewed*		14/07/2025			
9		*Reprint Date:*		1/07/2025			
10							
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
12		MQSA.1	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine, to comply with the operator's obligations contained in subsections (1) and (2).	Section 38 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
13		MQSA.2	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine, to give the inspector for the region in which the mine is situated notice of:- (a) the operator's name and address; and (b) the name of and description of the land comprising the mine or part of the mine.	Section 47(1)(a) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
14		MQSA.3	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine, to give the inspector for the region in which the mine is situated a facility description for the mine.	Section 47(1)(b) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
15		MQSA.4	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine, to give the inspector for the region in which the mine is situated notice of the day operations are to start.	Section 47(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
16		MQSA.5	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine, to give the inspector for the region in which the mine is situated notice of the appointments specified in subsection (4).	Section 47(4) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
17		MQSA.6	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine, to give the inspector for the region in which the mine is situated written particulars of the land added or omitted.	Section 47(5) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
18		MQSA.7	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine, to appoint a person to act as the site senior executive during the absence.	Section 52(1) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
19		MQSA.8	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine that has been abandoned, to give the chief inspector plans showing the extent of operations undertaken at the mine.	Section 58(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
20		MQSA.9	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine, to keep a mine record and make it available for inspection.	Section 59 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
21		MQSA.10	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a former operator, to give the new operator the mine record for the mine.	Section 59(5) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
22		MQSA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator for the previous mine, to give a training and assessment report for the person.	Section 60B(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
23		MQSA.12	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine that has been abandoned, to ensure that the abandoned mine is safe and made secure.	Section 61(1) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
24		MQSA.13	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person in control or temporarily in control of a mine, to give the representative reasonable help in the exercise of powers under subsection (1).	Section 116(2) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
25		MQSA.14	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with an obligation under the Act with access to the documents, to produce the documents.	Section 116(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
26		MQSA.15	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier, to consent to the entry of a place by an officer and sign an acknowledgement of the consent.	Section 131(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
27		MOSA.16	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person required to give reasonable help under section 136(3)(f), to comply with the requirement.	Section 137 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
28		MOSA.17	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person of whom the requirement is made, to comply with the requirement.	Section 143(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
29		MOSA.18	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a thing that has been seized and not returned, to apply to the chief inspector for its return.	Section 146(2) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
30		MOSA.19	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person of whom a document production requirement has been made, to comply with the requirement.	Section 152 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
31		MOSA.20	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person of whom a document certification requirement has been made, to comply with the requirement.	Section 153 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
32		MOSA.21	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person to whom a directive is given, under Part 9, Division 5, Subdivision 3 or 4 to comply with the directive.	Section 168 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
33		MOSA.22	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has received a directive, to apply under Part 9, Division 5, Subdivision 8 for the directive to be reviewed. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes (without limitation) the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 172, 173, 174 and 175.	Sections 172, 173, 174 and 175 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
34		MOSA.23	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person required to give primary information under subsection (1), to comply with the requirement.	Section 195A(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
35		MOSA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a corporation on which a civil penalty is imposed to appeal against the chief executive's decision.	Section 216A(b) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
36		MOSA.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power to file a notice of appeal with an Industrial Magistrates Court and serve a copy of the notice.	Section 218(1) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
37		MOSA.26	The Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal to the Industrial Court. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes (without limitation) the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 223 and 224.			
38		MOSA.27	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person dissatisfied with a decision of an industrial magistrate in proceedings brought under subsection 234(1), to appeal to the Industrial Court.	Section 234 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
39		MOSA.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant corporation, to make a written submission to the chief executive to show why the civil penalty should not be imposed.	Section 246H *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
40		MOSA.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an enforceable undertaking relating to a contravention or alleged contravention of the Act.	Section 246I *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
41		MOSA.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has given an enforceable undertaking, to withdraw the undertaking or vary the undertaking.	Section 246O *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
42		MOSA.31	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to advise a subsequent worker that the original worker exercised rights under subsection (1).	Section 253(4) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
43		MOSA.32	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with obligations under the Act, to make a representation to an inspector or inspection officer.	Section 254 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		
44		MOSA.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person from whom the information was obtained, to consent to the disclosure of information concerning Council.	Section 255(1)(a) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
45		MQSA 34	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person give a notice by the CEO under subsection 259(1), to comply with the notice.	Section 259(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3				Council to CEO			
4		MQSR - Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017					
5							
6				ECM: 5078371			
7		*Version Information*					
8		*Date reviewed*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Reprint Date:*		*1/06/2025*			
10							
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
12		MQSR.1	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure hazard identification for the mine's operations is done during the operations' planning and design.	Section 6(2) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
13		MQSR.2	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk at a mine, to apply hazard controls in the order identified in subsection (1).	Section 8(1) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
14		MQSR.3	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk at a mine, to monitor risk in the person's own work and activities at the mine.	Section 9(1) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
15		MQSR.4	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a mine, to pay a safety and health fee.	Section 11G(1) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
16		MQSR.5	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a mine, to give the chief executive a safety and health census.	Section 11D(1) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
17		MQSR.6	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a mine, to apply to the chief executive to extend the period to give a safety and health census.	Section 11D(2)(a) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
18		MQSR.7	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a mine, in the circumstances set out in subsection 11DA(1), to choose to give a safety and health census each financial year rather than each quarter.	Section 11DA(2) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
19		MQSR.8	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a mine, in the circumstances set out in subsection 11DB(1), to give the chief executive a safety and health census for the current quarter and each earlier quarter of the financial year, not previously given to the chief executive.	Section 11DB(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
20		MQSR.9	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a mine, to keep records enabling the accuracy of the information required to be included in the safety and health census to be verified.	Section 11DC(2) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
21		MQSR.10	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a mine, to give the CEO the records within 14 days or a later period agreed in writing with the CEO.	Section 11DC(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
22		MQSR.11	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a mine, to make submissions to the chief executive.	Section 11E(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
23		MQSR.12	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a mine, to pay the amount of the safety and health fee stated in the invoice.	Section 11E(6) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
24		MQSR.13	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure:- (a) switchgear used at the mine allows for reliable circuit interruption, under fault conditions, at all points in the mine's electrical distribution system; and (b) each electrical circuit at the mine is protected against overload, short circuit and earth fault under all operating conditions to effectively:- (i) interrupt the electricity supply; and (ii) isolate faults.	Section 22 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
25		MQSR.14	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure that the electricity supply to the plant identified in section 23 is capable of interruption from an accessible position remote from the plant.	Section 23 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
26		MQSR.15	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure:- (a) each automatic, programmable or computerised electrical control system at the mine operates safely under all operating conditions, including power supply instability or failure; and (b) the emergency stopping systems and safety alarms at the mine remain effective if there is a fault or failure in a system mentioned in paragraph (a).	Section 24 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
27		MQSR.16	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure each earthing system at the mine is installed and maintained at sufficiently low impedance and has sufficient capacity to ensure:- (a) reliable operation of electrical protective systems and devices; and (b) adequate protection against contact with conductive parts that have become live under fault conditions.	Section 25 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
28		MQSR.17	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure the mine has earth leakage protection for each electrical circuit exceeding extra low voltage that:- (a) is in a portable, transportable or mobile apparatus; or (b) has an outlet for, or supplies electricity to, a trailing cable or flexible lead.	Section 26 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
29		MQSR.18	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure each item of electrical equipment used at the mine has a full current isolation facility in a location that is easily accessible by a person required to carry out the isolation.	Section 27(1) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
30		MQSR.19	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure the isolator is clearly marked or labelled and compatible with the mine's isolation and lock-out procedures.	Section 27(2) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
31		MQSR.20	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure electrical equipment exceeding extra low voltage used at the mine has a device or feature for preventing a person inadvertently contacting live parts of the equipment.	Section 29 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
32		MQSR.21	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure the prospective touch voltage at the mine is limited to a level necessary to achieve an acceptable level of risk.	Section 30 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
33		MQSR.22	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure voltage rise in an electrical installation at the mine caused by lightning strike, static electricity, voltage surges and other transient voltages is limited to a level necessary to achieve an acceptable level of risk	Section 31 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
34		MQSR.23	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a mine mentioned in subsection (2), to provide adequate resources at the mine to ensure the effectiveness and implementation of the emergency response plan.	Section 35(3) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
35		MQSR.24	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk in relation to ground control at a mine during the mine's design, operation or abandonment, to ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent or control local and area failures in ground integrity.	Section 44 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
36		MQSR.25	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk at a mine in relation to the mine layout, design and construction, to ensure the layout, design and construction is carried out having regard to the matters listed in section 45.	Section 45 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
37		MQSR.26	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk at a mine in relation to the design and construction of the mine's roads, to ensure the specification for the design and construction enables the safe movement of vehicles about the mine.			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
38		MQSR.27	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk in relation to ventilation at a mine, to ensure appropriate measures are taken to ensure the ventilating air in a place where a person may be present at the mine is of a sufficient volume, velocity and quality to achieve a healthy atmosphere.	Section 48 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
39		MQSR.28	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk in relation to storing and handling hazardous chemical or dangerous goods, to ensure they are handled and stored in the manner prescribed under section 56.	Section 56 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
40		MQSR.29	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk in relation to selecting explosives for use at the mine, to ensure the explosives comply with the requirements of section 65.	Section 65 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
41		MQSR.30	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk at a mine in relation to the selection and design of plant, to ensure that the selection and design of plant complies with the requirements of sections 100, 101 and 102.	Sections 100, 101 and 102 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
42		MQSR.31	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure plant used or intended for use, at the mine is manufactured, constructed, stored, transported and installed in accordance with any applicable specifications and instructions.	Section 104(1) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
43		MQSR.32	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure for fixed plant:- (a) the plant is installed in a location and environment that is compatible with the plant and its use; and (b) the mine layout incorporates appropriate facilities and adequate space for:- (i) access to and egress from the plant during emergencies; and (ii) the plant's operation, monitoring, servicing and maintenance.	Section 104(2) *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
44		MQSR.33	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure plant is commissioned in its operating environment at the mine before it is used to ensure those matters listed in subsections (1) and (2).	Section 105 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
45		MQSR.34	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk at a mine in relation to the operation of plant, to ensure the plant is not operated in a way prescribed in section 106.	Section 106 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
46		MQSR.35	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has an obligation under the Act to manage risk at a mine in relation to the monitoring of plant, to ensure the plant is monitored in accordance with section 108.	Section 108 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
47		MQSR.36	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator, to ensure plant in use at the mine is serviced and maintained in accordance with section 109.	Section 109 *Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017*		
48		MQSR.37	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a worker's employer, to pay for the worker's health surveillance and health surveillance reports.	Section 131(6) Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017		
49		MQSR.38	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a worker's employer, to pay for the worker's health surveillance, respiratory health examination and health surveillance reports.	Section 145(4) Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017		
50		MQSR.39	The Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a former worker's employer, to carry out the respiratory health surveillance.	Section 145(H)(3) Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Regulation 2017		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations			
2				Council to CEO			
3							
4							
5		**NCAR - Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020**					
6							
7		***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8		*Date reviewed*		*4/07/2025*			
9		*Reprint Date:*		*6/06/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		NCAR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 61(1) to:- (a) destroy the flying-fox roost; (b) drive away, or attempt to drive away, a flying-fox from the roost; and (c) disturb a flying fox in the roost.	Section 61(2) *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
13		NCAR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to carry out the activities listed in subsection 62(1) in relation to a tree that is a flying-fox roost.	Section 62(1) *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
14		NCAR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for the grant of an animal authority.	Section 235 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
15		NCAR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice from the chief executive asking for other information or a document the chief executive requires to decide the application.	Section 242(4) *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
16		NCAR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power to amend an application for the grant of an animal authority.	Section 243 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
17		NCAR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a renewable licence, to apply to renew the licence.	Section 258 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
18		NCAR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an animal authority, to apply for an amendment of the authority.	Section 265 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
19		NCAR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice from the chief executive asking for other information or a document the chief executive requires to decide the amendment application.	Section 266(1) *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
20		NCAR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power to amend an application for the amendment of an animal authority.	Section 267 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
21		NCAR.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice from the chief executive giving the holder the opportunity to make written representations to the chief executive about why the proposed amendment should not be made.	Section 271(1) *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
22		NCAR.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make written representations to the chief executive about why the chief executive should not suspend or cancel an animal authority.	Section 275(1) *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
23		NCAR.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power to return an animal authority that has been amended to the chief executive.	Section 276 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
24		NCAR.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to return an animal authority that has been suspended to the chief executive.	Section 277 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
25		NCAR.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power to return an animal authority that has been cancelled to the chief executive.	Section 278 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
26		NCAR.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to have an animal authority that has been damaged, destroyed, lost or stolen, replaced.	Section 279 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
27		NCAR.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to surrender an animal authority (with an accompanying notice of surrender) to the chief executive.	Section 280 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
28		NCAR.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to amend the urban flying-fox management area map.	Section 371 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		
29		NCAR.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to provide information to the chief executive that is relevant to the removal of an urban flying-fox management area from the urban flying-fox management area map.	Section 372 *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations**	## Please note that this register only includes powers for councils that are trustees of a conservation park listed in schedule 1. ##		
3				**Council to CEO**			
4							
5		**NCPAMR - Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation 2024 - Council to CEO**					
6							
7		*Version Information*		*ECM: 5078371*			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Act current as at:*		*7/08/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		NCPAMR 1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee of a conservation park listed in schedule 1, column 1, to exercise the powers of the chief executive stated in schedule 1, column 3 for that park.	Section 15 Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation 2024		
13		NCPAMR 2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee of a conservation park listed in schedule 1, column 1, to use a fee charged for a service provided in the park for giving effect to the management principles for the park	Section 17(2) Nature Conservation (Protected Areas Management) Regulation 2024		

Register of Delegations

Council to CEO

NCPR - Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020

Version Information ***ECM: 5078371***

Date reviewed: *14/07/2025*

Act current as at: *6/06/2025*

NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
NCPR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a plant authority, to ensure a relevant person carrying out an activity under the authority has a copy of the authority endorsed by the holder with the relevant person's name and residential address available for inspection.	Section 63(2) Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
NCPR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a plant authority, to:- (a) give the chief executive a notice stating the nature of the change and (b) apply to the chief executive for an amendment of the authority to reflect the change.	Section 64(1) Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
NCPR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a protected plant growing licence, to carry out the activities listed in section 71.	Section 71 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
NCPR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a protected plant harvesting licence, to take an authorised plant in accordance with section 79.	Section 79 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
NCPR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a protected plant clearing permit, to carry out the activities listed in section 89.	Section 89 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
NCPR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for the grant of a plant authority.	Section 97 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
NCPR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a request from the chief executive asking for other information or a document the chief executive requires to decide the application.	Section 105 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
NCPR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to amend an application for the grant of a plant authority.	Section 107 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
NCPR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a plant authority, to apply to amend the authority.	Section 117 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
NCPR.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a plant authority, to make written representations to the chief executive about why a proposed amendment to the plant authority should not be made.	Section 121 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
22		NCPR.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a plant authority, to make written representations to the chief executive about why the chief executive should not suspend or cancel the plant authority.	Section 124 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
23		NCPR.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power to return a plant authority that has been amended to the chief executive.	Section 125 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
24		NCPR.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to return a plant authority that has been suspended to the chief executive.	Section 126 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
25		NCPR.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power to return a plant authority that has been cancelled to the chief executive.	Section 127 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
26		NCPR.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to have a plant authority that has been damaged, destroyed, lost or stolen, replaced	Section 128 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
27		NCPR.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to surrender a plant authority (with an accompanying notice of surrender) to the chief executive.	Section 129 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
28		NCPR.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the chief executive to agree to reduce the area of the usual buffer zone for an area to be cleared.	Section 134 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
29		NCPR.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a protected plant licence in the circumstances set out in subsection 152(1), to keep a protected plant harvest record.	Section 152 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
30		NCPR.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a protected plant licence in the circumstances set out in subsection 153(1), to keep a protected plant trade record.	Section 153 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
31		NCPR.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a plant authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 154(1), to keep a record of the information listed in subsection 154(2).	Section 154 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
32		NCPR.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a plant authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 155(1), to keep a record of the information listed in subsection 155(2).	Section 155 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
33		NCPR.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a plant authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 163(1), to give the chief executive a notice stating the record or copy has been stolen, lost, destroyed or damaged.	Section 163 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
34		NCPR.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a protected plant harvesting licence in the circumstances set out in subsection 167(1), to attach a tag supplied under section 165 to the plant.	Section 167 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
35		NCPR.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a protected plant licence in the circumstances set out in subsection 173(1), to attach a protected plant harvest label.	Section 173 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		
36		NCPR.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a protected plant harvesting licence in the circumstances set out in subsection 174(1), to attach a protected plant trade label.	Section 174 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
37		NCPR.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a protected plant harvesting licence in the circumstances set out in subsection 175(1), to mark or label a container containing the plant with the words required by subsection 175(2).			
38		NCPR.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 177(2), to remove a harvest label.	Section 177 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020		

Council to CEO

PG - Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004

Version Information		*ECM 5078371*
Date reviewed:		*14/07/2025*
Act current as at:		*19/06/2025*

NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
PG.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission about an application for a pipeline licence.	Section 41(2)(d)(v) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 427(1), to give the relevant pipeline licence holder a notice stating:- (a) details of the proposed road or proposed change; and (b) that the holder may, within a stated period, lodge submissions to the authority about the proposal at the office of the authority stated in the notice.	Section 427(2) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 427(1), to give the holder notice of the decision to implement the proposal.	Section 427(5) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 429(1), to comply with the request from the holder.	Section 429(2) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 431(1), to give the holder a works direction.	Section 431(3) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority, to ensure the works the subject of the direction are carried out.	Section 431(5) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority, to recover from the holder as a debt any reasonable costs the authority incurs in ensuring the works are carried out.	Section 431(6) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to consult with the applicant about the proposed permission and conditions and lodge submissions.	Section 469(2)(d) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to agree with the authority holder that the equipment or improvements need not be removed from the land.	Section 580(3) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land in the circumstances set out in subsection 584(1), to claim compensation from the State.	Section 584(3) Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004		
PG.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of an operating plant, for each stage of the plant, to make or adopt a safety management system and implement and maintain the system.	Section 674(1) Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004		
PG.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of an operating plant, whenever the plant is operating, to:- (a) keep a copy of the safety management system for the plant or the part of the system relevant to the plant, open for inspection; (b) display, and keep displayed, in a conspicuous place at the plant a notice stating where the copy of the system is open for inspection; and (c) ensure each person who has an obligation under the system is told they have an obligation under the system within a reasonable period.	Section 676(1) Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004		
PG.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of an operating plant, to take all reasonable steps to ensure everyone who has an obligation under the safety management system for the plant complies with their obligations.	Section 677(1) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of an operating plant, to revise the safety management system for the plant if any of the circumstances listed in subsection 678(1) make the revision appropriate.	Section 678(1) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of an operating plant, to:- (a) ensure resulting records for the safety management system for the plant are made and kept for a period of 7 years; and (b) whenever the plant is operating, keep a copy of the resulting records open for inspection at the place identified in subsection 678(4)(b).	Section 678(4) Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004		
PG.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of an operating plant, to comply with a validation notice.	Section 679(4) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of an operating plant, to comply with a revision notice.	Section 681(4) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of an operating plant, to appoint a site safety manager for the site.	Section 692(1) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		
PG.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of an operating plant, to comply with a notice of the chief inspector given pursuant to subsection 692(2).	Section 692(3) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
31		PG:20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of an operating plant, to give the chief inspector a notice stating the information prescribed by regulation about the operating plant.	Section 694A(2) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*			
32		PG:21	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person mentioned in subsection 699(1) to take all reasonable steps to ensure no person or property is exposed to a level of risk in relation to the operating plant that is more than an acceptable level.				
33		PG:22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of operating plant to comply with a direction given to the operator under subsection 707(3).	Section 707(4) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*			
34		PG:23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person to whom a safety instruction applies, to comply with the instruction.	Section 708B(10) *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*			
35		PG:24	Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation from the State if Council incurs a cost, damage or loss because of the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power under this part by or for an inspector or authorised officer.	Section 778(1) Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004			
36		PG:25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to agree to a shorter period of notice to enter the land.	Section 798F(1)(b) Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004			
37		PG:26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to give consent to the authorised person entering the land and sign an acknowledgement of the consent.	Section 779(4) Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004			
38								

Council to CEO

PG - Petroleum and Gas (Safety) Regulation 2018

Version Information ***ECM: 5078371***

Date reviewed *14/07/2023*

Reprint Date: *27/08/2025*

NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
PGR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person mentioned in section 155 or 156(1)(a), to lodge a safety and health fee return.	Section 157(1) *Petroleum and Gas (Safety) Regulation 2018*		
PGR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person mentioned in section 155 or 156(1)(a), to apply to extend the period for lodging a safety and health fee return.	Section 157(3)(a) *Petroleum and Gas (Safety) Regulation 2018*		
PGR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person that has failed to lodge a safety and health fee return, under sections 157 or 158, to respond to a notice from the CEO.	Section 164(2)(b) and (3) *Petroleum and Gas (Safety) Regulation 2018*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2				Register of Delegations				
3				Council to CEO				
4								Action Tab
5		PA - Planning Act 2016						
6								
7		Version Information		ECM: 5078277				
8		Date Created		14/07/2025				
9		Date Revised		18/07/2025				
10		Report Date:						
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT	
12		PA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the Minister about the making or amending of a State Planning instrument.	Section 10 *Planning Act 2016*			
13		PA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of a proposed planning scheme or proposed amendment to the chief executive and follow the process for making or amending a planning scheme. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 18, 20 and 26 and as required under a notice given by the chief executive or in the Minister's rules.	Sections 18, 20 and 26 *Planning Act 2016*		This delegation does not include any powers that are required to be exercised by Council pursuant to a resolution of Council.	
14		PA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply a planning scheme as a categorising instrument in relation to prescribed tidal works in the tidal area for Council's local government area	Section 19 *Planning Act 2016*			
15		PA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power to follow the process for the making or amending of an LGIP as set out in the Minister's rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 21 and 26 and as required in the Minister's rules.	Sections 21 and 26 *Planning Act 2016*		This delegation does not include any powers that are required to be exercised by Council pursuant to a resolution of Council.	
16		PA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power to follow the process for the making or amending of a planning scheme policy as set out in the Minister's rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 22 and 26 and as required in the Minister's rules.	Sections 22 and 26 *Planning Act 2016*		This delegation does not include any powers that are required to be exercised by Council pursuant to a resolution of Council.	
17		PA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power to follow the process for the making or amending of a TLPI as set out in the Minister's rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 23 and 26 and as required in the Minister's rules.	Sections 23 and 26 *Planning Act 2016*		This delegation does not include any powers that are required to be exercised by Council pursuant to a resolution of Council.	
18		PA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power to follow the process for repealing a TLPI or planning scheme policy. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in section 24.	Section 24 *Planning Act 2016*		This delegation does not include the power to decide to repeal the TLPI or planning scheme policy which is required to be exercised by Council pursuant to a resolution of Council (see subsection (1)).	
19		PA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to review a planning scheme and a LGIP and follow the process for the review as set out in the Minister's rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 25 and 26 and as required in the Minister's rules.	Sections 25 and 26 *Planning Act 2016*		This delegation does not include any powers that are required to be exercised by Council pursuant to a resolution of Council.	
20		PA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide whether or not to agree to a superseded planning scheme request and give notice of the decision.	Section 29 *Planning Act 2016*			
21		PA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide a compensation claim. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters detailed in sections 32 and 33.	Sections 32 and 33 *Planning Act 2016*			
22		PA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make or amend a designation and follow the process in the designation process rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters detailed in sections 35, 36, 37, 38 and the designation process rules.	Sections 35, 36, 37 and 38 *Planning Act 2016*		This delegation does not include any powers that are required to be exercised by Council pursuant to a resolution of Council.	
23		PA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected party, to make submissions about the proposal to the Minister.	Section 37(4) *Planning Act 2016*			
24		PA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to extend the duration of a designation. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in section 39.	Section 39 *Planning Act 2016*			
25		PA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power to repeal a designation made by Council. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters as detailed in sections 40 and 41.	Sections 40 and 41 *Planning Act 2016*			
26		PA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of an interest in designated premises, to request a designator to repeal a designation made by the designator on the basis that the designation is causing the owner hardship.	Section 41(1) *Planning Act 2016*			
27		PA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to include a note about the making, amendment, extension or repeal of a designation in Council's planning scheme. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in section 42.	Section 42 *Planning Act 2016*			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
28		PA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager and where the circumstances of section 45(6) apply, to give the weight considered appropriate in the circumstances to the documents referenced in section 45(8).	Section 45(8) *Planning Act 2016*			
29		PA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an exemption certificate for the development. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in section 46.	Section 46 *Planning Act 2016*			
30		PA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power to act as the "assessment manager" for all development applications, change representations, cancellation applications and extension applications received by Council under Chapter 3 of the *Planning Act 2016*. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions of an assessment manager and consider all matters as detailed in sections 48, 51, 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 71, 75, 76, 84, 85, 86, 87, 93, 100, 101, 105, 107 and 109 of the *Planning Act 2016*.	Sections 48, 51, 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 71, 75, 76, 84, 85, 86, 87, 93, 100, 101, 105, 107 and 109 *Planning Act 2016*			
31		PA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a list of persons who are appropriately qualified to be an assessment manager in relation to a particular type of development.	Section 48(3)(b) *Planning Act 2016*			
32		PA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter an agreement with a person on Council's list of persons who are appropriately qualified to be an assessment manager in relation to a particular type of development.	Section 48(3)(d) *Planning Act 2016*			
33		PA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of premises, to give written consent to the making of the development application.	Section 51(1) *Planning Act 2016*			
34		PA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power to act as a "referral agency" for all development applications and cancellation applications received by Council as the referral agency under Chapter 3 of the *Planning Act 2016*. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions of a referral agency and consider all matters as detailed in sections 46, 54, 55, 56, 57, 65, 66, 67, 84, 85, 100, 107 and 109 of the *Planning Act 2016*.	Sections 46, 54, 55, 56, 57, 65, 66, 67, 84, 85, 100, 107 and 109 *Planning Act 2016*			
35		PA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister about making or amending the instrument mentioned in subsection (8)(c).	Section 64(9) *Planning Act 2016*			
36		PA.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power to act as a "responsible entity" for all change applications received by Council as a responsible entity under Chapter 3 of the *Planning Act 2016*. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions of a responsible entity and consider all matters as detailed in sections 79A, 79, 80, 81, 81A, 81B, 82, 83, 93, 100, 105, 107 and 109 of the *Planning Act 2016*.	Sections 79A, 79, 80, 81, 81A, 81B, 82, 83, 93-100, 105, 107 and 109 *Planning Act 2016*			
37		PA.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power to act as an "affected entity" for all change applications received by Council as an affected entity under Chapter 3 of the *Planning Act 2016*. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions of an affected entity and consider all matters as detailed in section 80 of the *Planning Act 2016*.				
38		PA.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power to act as an "additional referral agency" for a change application where section 82A applies. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions of an additional referral agency and consider all matters as detailed in section 82A of the *Planning Act 2016*.	Section 82A *Planning Act 2016*			
39		PA.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to give written consent to the cancellation application.	Section 84(3)(b)(i) *Planning Act 2016*			
40		PA.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility, to give written consent to the cancellation application.	Section 84(3)(b)(ii) *Planning Act 2016*			
41		PA.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to give written consent to the extension application.	Section 86(2)(b)(i) *Planning Act 2016*			
42		PA.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power to note an approval referred to in subsection (1) on Council's planning scheme and give notice of the approval to the chief executive.	Section 89 *Planning Act 2016*			
43		PA.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a direction given by the Minister.	Section 93(2) *Planning Act 2016*			
44		PA.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions in response to a proposed call in notice received by Council.	Section 102 *Planning Act 2016*			
45		PA.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the decision-maker, to give the Minister reasonable help.	Section 105(3) *Planning Act 2016*			
46		PA.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make representations to the Minister about the proposed declaration.	Section 106(3)(f) *Planning Act 2016*			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
47		PA-36	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make representations to the Minister about the proposed amendment.	Section 106HB(2)(a)(vi) *Planning Act 2016*			
48		PA-37	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make representations to the Minister about the proposed revocation.	Section 106HD(2)(a)(vi) *Planning Act 2016*			
49		PA-38	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a decision-maker, to- (a) request the responsible chief executive requires to assess or decide the application; and (b) if the decision-maker is for the application directs the decision-maker to assess the application or a stated part of the application—assess the application or part.	Section 106K *Planning Act 2016*			
50		PA-39	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a participating local government for a distributor-retailer, to enter a break-up agreement about the charges break-up and publish a copy of the agreement on the local government's website.	Section 115 *Planning Act 2016*			
51		PA-40	Chief Executive Officer	Power to carry out the steps required after making a charges resolution.	Section 118 *Planning Act 2016*			
52		PA-41	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an infrastructure charges notice. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters as detailed in sections 119, 120, 121 and 129	Sections 119, 120, 121 and 129 *Planning Act 2016*			
53		PA-42	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government that gave an infrastructure charges notice, to agree with the recipient about:- a whether the levied charge may be paid other than as required under section 122, including whether it may be paid by instalments; and/or b whether infrastructure may be provided instead of paying all or part of the levied charge.	Section 123 *Planning Act 2016*			
54		PA-43	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to consider representations made on an infrastructure charges notice and, issue a negotiated notice or give a decision notice.	Section 125 *Planning Act 2016*			
55		PA-44	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government with a LGIP that identifies adequate trunk infrastructure to service the subject premises, to impose a development condition requiring either or both of the following to be provided at a stated time: a the identified infrastructure; and/or b different trunk infrastructure delivering the same desired standard of service.	Section 128(1) *Planning Act 2016*			
56		PA-45	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government with a LGIP that does not identify adequate trunk infrastructure to service the subject premises, to impose a development condition requiring development infrastructure necessary to service the premises to be provided at a stated time.	Section 128(2) *Planning Act 2016*			
57		PA-46	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to impose an extra payment condition. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters as detailed in sections 130, 131, 132, 133, 134 and 135.	Sections 130, 131, 132, 133, 134 and 135 *Planning Act 2016*			
58		PA-47	Chief Executive Officer	Power in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) to, by notice given to the applicant, amend the infrastructure charges notice.	Section 137 *Planning Act 2016*			
59		PA-48	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to consider and decide a conversion application. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters as detailed in sections 140, 141 and 142	Sections 140, 141 and 142 *Planning Act 2016*			
60		PA-49	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to agree with an applicant that a levied charge, for the purpose of its recovery, is not taken to be rates.	Section 144(2) *Planning Act 2016*			
61		PA-50	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to impose a development condition about non-trunk infrastructure.	Section 145 *Planning Act 2016*			
62		PA-51	Chief Executive Officer	Power in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) to:- (a) pay the amount of the levied charge to the State infrastructure provider; and (b) agree with the State infrastructure provider and the person who provided the replacement infrastructure about when the amount of the levied charge will be paid.	Section 149 *Planning Act 2016*			
63		PA-52	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to enter an infrastructure agreement. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters as detailed in Chapter 4, Part 4	Chapter 4, Part 4 *Planning Act 2016*			
64		PA-53	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority, to give a show cause notice.	Section 167 *Planning Act 2016*			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
53		PA.54	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority, to give an enforcement notice.	Section 168 *Planning Act 2016*			
55		PA.55	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with a private certifier before giving an enforcement notice.	Section 169 *Planning Act 2016*			
63		PA.56	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the giving or withdrawal of an enforcement notice to the chief executive.	Section 170 *Planning Act 2016*			
68		PA.57	Chief Executive Officer	Power to bring offence proceedings for an offence against the Act.	Section 174 *Planning Act 2016*			
69		PA.58	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent to proceedings being brought on behalf of the corporation.	Section 175(1)(a) *Planning Act 2016*			
70		PA.59	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority, to:- (a) take the action required under the enforcement order; and (b) recover the reasonable cost of taking the action as a debt to the authority from the defendant.	Section 176(10) *Planning Act 2016*			
71		PA.60	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority in an offence proceeding, to apply for an order for the payment of the expenses.	Section 178(1)(b) *Planning Act 2016*			
72		PA.61	Chief Executive Officer	Power to start proceedings in the P&E Court for an enforcement order.	Section 180 *Planning Act 2016*			
73		PA.62	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority, to:- (a) take the action required under the enforcement order; and (b) recover the reasonable cost of taking the action as a debt to the authority from the respondent.	Section 180(13) *Planning Act 2016*			
74		PA.63	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the P&E Court to cancel or change an enforcement order or interim enforcement order.	Section 181(4) *Planning Act 2016*			
75		PA.64	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority in an offence proceeding, to apply for a disposal order.	Section 214 *Planning Act 2016*			
76		PA.65	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a claim for compensation from the State where Council incurs loss because of the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power by or for an inspector.	Section 221 *Planning Act 2016*			
77		PA.66	Chief Executive Officer	Power as an appellant to start an appeal.	Sections 229(2), and 230 *Planning Act 2016*			
78		PA.67	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a respondent or co-respondent to be heard in an appeal.	Section 229(4) *Planning Act 2016*			
79		PA.68	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where an appeal is only about a referral agency's response, to apply to the tribunal or P&E Court to withdraw from the appeal.	Section 229(5) *Planning Act 2016*			
80		PA.69	Chief Executive Officer	Power to elect to be a co-respondent in an appeal.	Section 230(6) *Planning Act 2016*			
81		PA.70	Chief Executive Officer	Power to start proceedings for a declaration by a tribunal. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions detailed in sections 239(1), 240 and 241.	Sections 239(1), 240 and 241 *Planning Act 2016*			
82		PA.71	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the registrar information that the registrar reasonably requires for the proceedings.	Section 248(2) *Planning Act 2016*			
83		PA.72	Chief Executive Officer	Power to appear as a party to a tribunal proceeding.	Section 248 *Planning Act 2016*			
84		PA.73	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the tribunal.	Section 249 *Planning Act 2016*			
85		PA.74	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice to the Registrar once a tribunal's direction or order has been complied with.	Section 257 *Planning Act 2016*			
86		PA.75	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to the terms of the easement.	Section 263B(2)(b) *Planning Act 2016*			
87		PA.76	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public sector entity in the circumstances in subsection 263F(1), to give notice to the previous owner of the land.	Section 263F(2) *Planning Act 2016*			
88		PA.77	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public sector entity, before giving a notice under subsection 263F(2), to take an easement over all or part of the land to ensure the structural and operational integrity of any development infrastructure on the land.	Section 263F(4) *Planning Act 2016*			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
89		PA.78	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public sector entity in the circumstances in subsection 263(1), to by notice, offer the land for sale to the previous owner of the land at a price decided by the public sector entity.	Section 263(2) *Planning Act 2016*			
90		PA.79	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public sector entity in the circumstances in subsection 263(3), to dispose of the land.	Section 263(4) *Planning Act 2016*			
91		PA.80	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public sector entity in the circumstances in subsection 263(1), to decide the price for the land.	Sections 263(2), (4) and (5) *Planning Act 2016*			
92		PA.81	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an applicant the planning and development certificate applied for.	Section 265 *Planning Act 2016*			
93		PA.82	Chief Executive Officer	Power to note the registration of premises on Council's planning scheme.	Section 267(1)) *Planning Act 2016*			
94		PA.83	Chief Executive Officer	Power to note the registration of premises on Council's planning scheme.	Section 268A(9) *Planning Act 2016*			
95		PA.84	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of premises in an affected area, before entering into a lease of the premises with a person, to give a notice that states :- (a) the premises are in an affected area; and (b) that restrictions may apply to the person in taking proceedings about emissions from registered premises in the affected area.	Section 270 *Planning Act 2016*			
96		PA.85	Chief Executive Officer	Power to serve a document and give a copy of the document as permitted by section 275B.	Section 275B *Planning Act 2016*			
97		PA.86	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about an application for a temporary use licence made under section 275H.	Section 275H.A *Planning Act 2016*			
98		PA.87	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about an application to extend a temporary use licence made under section 275LB.	Section 275LC *Planning Act 2016*			
99		PA.88	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about an application to amend a temporary use licence made under section 275LG.	Section 275LH *Planning Act 2016*			
100		PA.89	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an amendment of a type specified in subsection (1) by following the process set out in the rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in the rules.	Section 293(5) *Planning Act 2016*		This delegation does not include any powers that are required to be exercised by Council pursuant to a resolution of Council.	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations Council to CEO			
2							
3							
4		**PR - Planning Regulation 2017**					
5							
6							
7		***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8		*Date reviewed*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Reprint Date:*		*18/07/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		PR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to extend the period mentioned in subparagraph (a).	Section 12(b) Planning Regulation 2017		
13		PR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish certain material listed in subsection (1) on Council's website after adoption of the economic support instrument.	Section 68E(1) Planning Regulation 2017		
14		PR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a copy of the economic support instrument and adoption notice to the chief executive.	Section 68E(3)(b) Planning Regulation 2017		
15		PR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish notice of revocation of an economic support instrument.	Section 68G(2) Planning Regulation 2017		
16		PR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a copy of the notice of revocation of economic support instrument to the chief executive	Section 68G(6) Planning Regulation 2017		
17		PR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the request complies with the criteria stated in section 2, to approve the request.	Schedule 18, Section 3(1) Planning Regulation 2017		
18		PR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the approval to the person making the request.	Schedule 18, Section 3(2) Planning Regulation 2017		
19		PR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep the documents listed in subsection (1) available for inspection and purchase.	Schedule 22, Section 1 Planning Regulation 2017		
20		PR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep the documents listed in subsection (1) available for inspection only.	Schedule 22, Section 2 Planning Regulation 2017		
21		PR.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish the documents listed in subsections (1) and (4) on Council's website.	Schedule 22, Section 3 Planning Regulation 2017		
22		PR.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances prescribed in Schedule 22, Section 3A, to publish the documents listed in subsections (2), (4) and (5) on Council's website.	Schedule 22, Section 3A Planning Regulation 2017		
23		PR.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstance prescribed in Schedule 22, Section 3B(1), to keep available for inspection and purchase a document that includes the trunk infrastructure information the local government publishes on its website from time to time under section 3A(4) or (5).	Schedule 22, Section 3B Planning Regulation 2017		
24		PR.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to keep the documents listed in subsections (1) and (2) available for inspection and purchase.	Schedule 22, Section 5 Planning Regulation 2017		
25		PR.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to keep the documents listed in subsection (1) available for inspection only.	Schedule 22, Section 6 Planning Regulation 2017		
26		PR.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to publish the documents listed in subsections (1) and (4) on Council's website.	Schedule 22, Section 7 Planning Regulation 2017		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
27		PR.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to keep the documents listed in subsections (a) to (d) available for inspection and purchase.	Schedule 22, Section 8 Planning Regulation 2017		
28		PR.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to keep a register for all development applications and change applications given to the referral agency under section 54 of the Act and to make it available for inspection only.	Schedule 22, Section 9 Planning Regulation 2017		
29		PR.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to publish the documents listed in subsections (a) to (d) on Council's website.	Schedule 22, Section 10 Planning Regulation 2017		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations			
2				Council to CEO			
3							
4							
5		**PDR - Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019**					
6							
7		***Version Information***		***EOM: 5078371***			
8		*Date reviewed*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Reprint Date:*		*27/06/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		PDR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for a treatment plant approval.	Section 16(1) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
13		PDR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to amend a treatment plant approval.	Section 16(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
14		PDR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive the information asked for under subsection (2).	Section 17(3) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
15		PDR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the new holder, to give the chief executive notice of the transfer in the approved form.	Section 24(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
16		PDR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive under subsection (1)	Section 26(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
17		PDR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of premises, to consent to the entry of the premises to carry out the inspection of the treatment plant.	Section 27(c) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
18		PDR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a treatment plant approval, to make written representations about the show cause notice to the chief executive.	Section 29(1) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
19		PDR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a transitional treatment plant approval, to apply for a further transitional treatment plant approval.	Section 35 (2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
20		PDR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council makes a fast-track work declaration or fast-track opt-out declaration, to:- (a) publish the declaration on Council's website; (b) give a copy of the declaration to the chief executive; (c) if Council is a participating local government for a distributor retailer – give a copy of the declaration to the distributor retailer; (d) ensure a copy of the declaration may be inspected, free of charge, at Council's public office.	Section 41 Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
21		PDR.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in a circumstance listed in subsection (1), to give the applicant an information request.	Section 45(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
22		PDR.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider each properly made application and decide to:- (a) approve the application with or without conditions; or (b) refuse the application.	Section 46 Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
23		PDR.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council decides to approve an application, to:- (a) issue a permit, or an amended permit, to the applicant; and (b) give a copy of the permit, or amended permit, to each entity listed in subsection (b).	Section 48 Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
24		PDR.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in a circumstance listed in subsection (1), to give an information notice about the decision.	Section 50(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
25		PDR.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written consent for an application relating to SEQ water work.	Section 53(6)(i) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
26		PDR.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written consent for an application relating to SEQ sewerage work.	Section 53(6)(i) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
27		PDR.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has issued a permit and has not given a final inspection certificate for the work carried out under the permit at least 3 months before the permit is to end, to give notice of the day the permit is to end to the entities listed in subsection (3).	Section 59(3) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
28		PDR.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power in the circumstances listed in the subsection (1), to allow the responsible person to give a covered work declaration for the work.	Section 67(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
29		PDR.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to inspect the work if the public sector entity asks Council to inspect the work under subsection (2).	Section 68(3) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
30		PDR.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power to, instead of inspecting on-site sewage work, allow an appropriate person to give Council an on-site sewage work declaration.	Section 69(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
31		PDR.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has passed a resolution under subsection (1), to:- (a) publish each declaration on its website; (b) give the chief executive a copy of the declaration; (c) ensure the declaration may be inspected, free of charge, at the local government's public office; and (d) ensure each remote area declaration includes a map identifying the remote area.	Section 71(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
32		PDR.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances identified in subsection (1), to decide to:- (a) accept the remote area compliance notice; or (b) otherwise, refuse to accept the notice.	Section 73(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
33		PDR.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances identified in subsection (1) and where Council has made a decision under subsection (2), to give the responsible person a decision notice.	Section 73(3) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
34		PDR.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances identified in subsection (1) and where Council has refused to accept the remote area compliance notice, to ensure the decision notice includes, or is accompanied by, an information notice.	Section 73(4) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
35		PDR.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council is taken to have decided to refuse to accept the remote area compliance notice, to give an information notice about the decision.	Section 73(6) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
36		PDR.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances identified in subsection (1), to amend the approved plan so that it correctly represents the work carried out under the permit.	Section 75(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
37		PDR.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an inspection certificate for the work to the responsible person for the work.			
38		PDR.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a final inspection certificate for the work to the responsible person for the work.	Section 84(1) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
39		PDR.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a copy of the final inspection certificate to the entities listed in subsection (1).	Section 86(1) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
40		PDR.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council receives a notice under subsection (2), to comply with the notice.	Section 86(3) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
41		PDR.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council is taken under subsection (2) to have decided to refuse to give an inspection certificate or final inspection certificate, to give an information notice about the decision.	Section 87(3) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
42		PDR.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council considers that a responsible person has not complied with the action notice, to give a copy of the notice to the owner of the premises.	Section 98(3) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
43		PDR.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power to establish a program for:- (a) registering each testable backflow prevention device installed at premises in Council's area; (b) monitor the maintenance and testing of each device.	Section 101 Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
44		PDR.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to:- (a) remove the obstruction or fix the damage; and (b) fairly apportion the reasonable cost of removing the obstruction or fixing the damage between the owners; and (c) recover as a debt from each owner, the owner's share of the cost.	Section 107(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
45		PDR.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to require by notice to the owner of the old building and the owner of the new building:- (a) the owner of the old building to change the affected vents; and (b) the owner of the new building to pay the owner of the old building the reasonable cost of changing the affected vents.	Section 108(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
46		PDR.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register containing each document listed in subsection (1).	Section 112 Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
47		PDR.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register containing each notice given to Council under section 102(2) or 103(3).	Section 113 Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
48		PDR.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register containing each service report for a greywater use facility or on-site sewage facility given to Council under section 106.	Section 114 Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
49		PDR.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register containing a copy of each show cause notice and enforcement notice given by Council.	Section 115(1) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
50		PDR.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power to remove a notice mentioned in subsection (1) from the register if the premises to which the notice relates are demolished or removed.	Section 115(2) Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		
51		PDR.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in relation to each register kept under part 8, division 2, to allow a person to:- (a) inspect the register, free of charge, at Council's public office; or (b) buy a copy of an entry in the register for not more than the reasonable cost of producing the copy.	Section 116 Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019		

Council to CEO

PHA - Public Health Act 2005

Version Information — ECM: 5078371
Date reviewed — 14/07/2025
Reprint Date: — 1/07/2025

NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
PHA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce the Act regarding local government public health risks and a regulation made under section 61 stating that the regulation is to be administered and enforced by local governments only.	Section 13 Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to apply to a magistrate for an order enforcing a public health order (an enforcement order).	Section 24(2) Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to enter a place to take steps to remove or reduce the risk to public health from the public health risk or prevent the risk to public health from recurring, if ordered by a magistrate.	Section 27(2)(b) Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to recover the amount, plus interest, a person has been ordered to pay under an enforcement order as an overdue rate payable to Council under the Local Government Act 2009.	Section 31 Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a request to register with the registrar of titles, in the appropriate form over the land, an unpaid amount, including interest, that is payable to Council under an enforcement order relating to a public health risk on land owned by a person as a charge on the land.	Section 32 Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive before the chief executive authorises a prevention and control program which relates to Council's local government area.	Section 36(5) Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an agreement with the chief executive for the disclosure of confidential information.	Sections 84(1)(b)(i) and (2)(a), 226(1)(b)(i) and (2)(a), 244(1)(b)(i) and (2)(a), and 269(3)(b)(i) and (2)(a) Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where given a notice under section 318E(2), to publish the pollution notice.	Section 318E(3) Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council incurs loss because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power by or for the chief executive under chapter 7A, to claim compensation from the State.	Section 313H Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to enter the place, at reasonable times, to take the steps stated in a public health order where the person has failed to comply the order.	Section 388(2) Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to give the occupier and owner of a place a notice required under the section, where an authorised person intends to enter the place to take steps required under a public health order.	Section 393(2) Public Health Act 2005		
PHA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to recover the amount payable, including interest, of the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by Council in exercising powers under section 388 or 405 as an overdue rate payable to Council under the Local Government Act 2009.	Section 406 Public Health Act 2005		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
24		PHA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to lodge with the registrar of titles, in the appropriate form over the land, a request to register an unpaid amount, including interest, that is payable to Council for steps taken by it on land owned by a person as a charge on the land.	Section 407 Public Health Act 2005			
25		PHA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a thing seized by an authorised person, to inspect the thing and, if it is a document, to copy it.	Section 415 Public Health Act 2005			
26		PHA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the court for an order against a person convicted of an offence against the Act for the payment of the costs Council has incurred in taking a thing or doing something else during the investigation of the offence.	Section 443(1)(b) Public Health Act 2005			
27		PHA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to deal with a thing forfeited as Council considers appropriate, including destroying the thing.	Section 446 Public Health Act 2005			
28		PHA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a thing forfeited to a relevant entity under section 413(1), to appeal against a decision resulting in the forfeiture of the thing.	Section 450 Public Health Act 2005			
29		PHA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to recover contribution from a prescribed person.	Section 454B(3) Public Health Act 2005			
30		PHA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with the indemnity conditions in relation to each asbestos-related event to which the official conduct relates.	Section 454C(2) Public Health Act 2005			
31		PHA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the proceeding to the State.	Section 454CA(2) Public Health Act 2005			
32		PHA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure each authorised person who exercises powers under the Act in relation to an asbestos-related event has satisfactorily completed the training prescribed by regulation.	Section 454G Public Health Act 2005			
33		PHA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep the records prescribed in subsections 454I(1), (2) for each asbestos-related event.	Section 454I Public Health Act 2005			
34								
35								
36								

Register of Delegations
Council to CEO

PHR - Public Health Regulation 2018

Version Information ***ECM: 5078371***

Date reviewed: *14/07/2025*

Act current as at: *3/05/2025*

NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
PHR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce Part 2, Divisions 1, 2 and 3.	Sections 6, 16, and 22 Public Health Regulation 2018		
PHR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve a site for the disposal of asbestos waste.	Section 12(2)(c) Public Health Regulation 2018		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1								
2					Register of Delegations			
3					CEO to Employee			
4								
5		QPCA - Queensland Productivity Commission Act 2025						
6								
7		*Version information*				*ECM:*		
8		*Date reviewed:*				*14/07/2025*		
9		*Accurate as at:*				*22/04/2025*		
10								
11		NO.	POSITION NUMBER	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT	
12		QPCA 1		Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity, to comply with a notice given by the commission pursuant to subsection 33(2).	Section 35(3) Queensland Productivity Commission Act 2025.		
13								
14								
15								

	B	C	D	E	F	G
1						
2			**Register of Delegations** **Council to CEO**			
3						
4						
5	**RTRA - Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008**					
6						
7	***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8	*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9	*Act current as at:*		*1/08/2025*			
10						
11	**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12	RTRA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- (a)Require the prospective tenant to apply using the required application form; and (b)Nominate at least 2 ways for the prospective tenant to submit the application.	Section 57B Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
13	RTRA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to request information about a prospective tenant in the ways required by subsection 57C(1)	Section 57C(1) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
14	RTRA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Powers to give a prospective tenant for a residential tenancy the documents prepared for section 61 (the written residential tenancy agreement) and any other information prescribed by regulation.	Section 58(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
15	RTRA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a residential tenancy agreement in the way required by section 61.	Section 61 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
16	RTRA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give to the tenant a residential tenancy agreement prepared for section 61 for signing.	Section 62(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
17	RTRA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign a residential tenancy agreement signed by the tenant and to return a copy signed by both parties to the tenant.	Section 62(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
18	RTRA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal if the Council as lessor reasonably believes the tenant has contravened section 62(2).	Section 64(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
19	RTRA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare, in the approved form, a condition report for premises and any inclusions, to sign the condition report, and to give a copy of the condition report to the tenant.	Section 65(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
20	RTRA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign the copy of a condition report received from the tenant at the end of the tenancy and, if not agreeing with the report, show the parts of the condition report that are disagreed with by marking the copy in an appropriate way, and to make a copy of the condition report and return it to the tenant at the tenant's given forwarding address.	Section 66(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
21	RTRA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give to a tenant an information statement in the approved form containing information for the benefit of the tenant, by the period specified in section 67.	Section 67 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
22	RTRA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give to the tenant a copy of the park rules in a moveable dwelling park and a copy of the rules as changed.	Section 68(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
23		RTRA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a tenant a copy of body corporate by-laws when giving the written agreement to the tenant for signing.	Section 69(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
24		RTRA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a prospective resident the information prescribed by regulation.	Section 76B *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
25		RTRA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- (c) require the prospective resident to apply using the required application form; and (d) nominate at least 2 ways for the prospective tenant to submit the application.	Section 76C Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
26		RTRA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to request information about a prospective tenant in the ways required by subsection 76D(1)	Section 76D(1) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
27		RTRA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a rooming accommodation agreement in the way required by section 77.	Section 77 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
28		RTRA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the document prepared for section 77 to the resident for signing.	Section 78(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
29		RTRA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign a rooming accommodation agreement signed by the resident and to return a copy signed by both parties to the resident.	Section 78(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
30		RTRA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare, in the approved form, a condition report for the room and the facilities in the room, to sign the condition report and to give a copy of the condition report to the resident.	Section 81(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
31		~~RTRA.16~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power to give the tenant a written notice stating an approved way, or a different approved way, as the way in which rent is required, or is proposed, to be paid.~~	~~Section 82(2) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008~~		
32		~~RTRA.17~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power to agree in writing to payments of rent being made in the way stated in a written notice received from the tenant.~~	~~Section 82(3) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008~~		
33		RTRA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the tenant a written notice ~~that gives the tenant a choice~~ changing 1 or more of the ways in which rent is to be paid under the agreement. ~~of at least 2 approved ways for payment of rent under section 82(1)(b) to (f) and advises about costs associated with the approved way.~~	Section 84(1)(a) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
34		RTRA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to a rent agreement.	Section 84(1)(b) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
35		RTRA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the tenant a written notice stating a choice of at least 2 other ways for the payment of rent.	Section 84A(2) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
36		RTRA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the tenant a written notice advising the tenant of the costs that are associated with the ways to pay rent offered to the tenant.	Section 84B(2) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
37		RTRA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power to declare any financial benefit the lessor or lessor's agent may receive if the tenant uses a particular way to pay rent.	Section 84B(3) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
38	RTRA.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice stating a place, or a different place, as the place at which rent is required to be paid.	Section 85(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008* Section 88 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008* Section 88(5) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
39	RTRA.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give and sign a receipt for payment of rent.			
40	RTRA.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a written record of the payment of rent.			
41	RTRA.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice of a proposal to increase rent for a periodic agreement or a fixed term agreement during the term of the agreement.	Section 91(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008* Section 93A(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
42	RTRA.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the tenant the evience o the day of the last rent increase.	Section 93B(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
43	RTRA.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for an order mentioned in subsection 93B(3).	*Accommodation Act 2008*		
44	RTRA.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice stating an approved way, or a different approved way, to pay rent under a rooming accommodation agreement.	Section 98(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
45	RTRA.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing to payments of rent under a rooming accommodation agreement being made in the way stated in a written notice given by a resident.	Section 98(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
46	RTRA.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a resident a written noticenotice changeing 1 or more of the ways in which rent is to be paid under the agreement ~~for the payment of rent that gives the resident a choice of at least 2 approved ways and advises about costs associated with the approved ways~~.	Section 99(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
47	RTRA.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to a rent agreement.	Section 99(1)(b) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
48	RTRA.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the resident a written notice stating a choice of at least 2 other ways for the payment of rent.	Section 99A(2) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
49	RTRA.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the resident a written notice advising the resident of the costs that are associated with the ways to pay rent offered to the resident.	Section 99B(2) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
50	RTRA.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power to declare any financial benefit the lessor or lessor's agent may receive if the resident uses a particular way to pay rent.	Section 99B(3) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
51	RTRA.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice stating a place, or a different place, as the place where rent is required to be paid.	Section 100(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
52	RTRA.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a receipt for the payment of rent.	Section 102 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
53	RTRA.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a written record of the rent paid.	Section 102(5) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
54	RTRA.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice stating the amount of increased rent under a rooming accommodation agreement ~~and~~ the day from which the increased rent is payable and the day the rent was last increased for the residents room.	Section 105(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
55	RTRA.42	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the resident evidence of the day of the last rent increase.	Section 105C(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
56	RTRA.43	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for an order mentioned in subsection 105E(3).	Section 105E(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
57	RTRA.44	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree on the amount and time for the decrease of rent for matters including loss of amenity or service.	Section 106 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
58	RTRA.45	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to a reduction in rent because of the resident's absence.	Section 107 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
59	RTRA.46	Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay a rental bond to the authority and to give the authority a notice, in the approved form, about the rental bond.	Section 116(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
60	RTRA.47	Chief Executive Officer	If rental bond instalments are payable under a residential tenancy agreement, power to pay the rental bond to the Residential Tenancies Authority once all rental bond instalments have been received and to give the Authority a notice, in the approved form, about the instalments.	Section 117 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
61	RTRA.48	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a provider who has received the last rental bond instalment, to pay the instalments to the authority and to give the authority a notice, in the approved form about the instalments.	Section 118(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
62	RTRA.49	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a provider where the agreement is ended before the provider receives all the rental bond instalments, to pay the instalments received by the provider to the authority and to give the authority a notice, in the approved form about the instalments.	Section 118(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
63	RTRA.50	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a provider in the circumstances set out in subsection 118(4), to pay the instalments received by the provider to the authority and to give the authority a notice, in the approved form about the instalments.	Section 118(4) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
64	RTRA.51	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessor under a residential tenancy agreement in the circumstances set out in subsection 119(1), to pay to the authority an amount equal to the maximum rental bond for the agreement or the difference between the maximum rental bond and the amount of rental bond actually paid.	Section 119(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
65	RTRA.52	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the authority for payment of a rental bond.	Section 125 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
66	RTRA.53	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a dispute resolution request to the authority about an application for payment of a rental bond.	Section 136A *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
67	RTRA.54	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the tenant or resident the evidence referred to in subsection 136AA(2).	Section 136AA(2) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
68	RTRA.55	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the tribunal for an order about the payment of a rental bond.	Section 136B(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
69	RTRA.56	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where an application has been made to the tribunal, to give the authority written notice of the application.	Section 136B(4) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
70	RTRA.57	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested person, to make a written request to the authority for an extension of the claim period.	Section 136C(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
71	~~RTRA.47~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about the payment of a rental bond and give the residential tenancy authority a written notice informing it of the application.~~	~~Sections 136(3)(c)(iv)(A) or Section 136(4)(c)(iv)(A) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act*~~		
72	~~RTRA.48~~	~~Chief Executive Officer~~	~~Power to give the Residential Tenancies Authority a written application requesting it to extend the 7 day period by not more than 3 days.~~	~~Section 136(5) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*~~		
73	RTRA.58	Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw an application to the Residential Tenancies Authority for the payment of a rental bond.	Section 140 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
74	RTRA.59	Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign and give a receipt for a rental bond.	Section 145 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
75	RTRA.60	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a copy of the receipt for a rental bond.	Section 145(4) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
76	RTRA.61	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice to the tenant or resident to increase the rental bond if the rent payable under the agreement increases.	Section 154 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
77	RTRA.62	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal disputing the amount being treated as a rental bond.	Section 155(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
78	RTRA.63	Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a prospective tenant to pay a key deposit.	Section 156 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
79	RTRA.64	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a receipt for a key deposit that was paid by a prospective tenant.	Section 157 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
80	RTRA.65	Chief Executive Officer	Power to refund a key deposit in full when the key is returned.	Section 158 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
81	RTRA.66	Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a prospective tenant to pay a holding deposit for a tenancy of premises.	Section 159 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
82	RTRA.67	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a receipt for a holding deposit.	Section 160 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
83	RTRA.68	Chief Executive Officer	Power to refund the holding deposit to the prospective tenant within 3 days after notifcation that the prospective tenant intends not to exercise the option.	Section 161(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
84	RTRA.69	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the tenant a copy of a document issued by the relevant supply authority showing the amount charged by the authority for the thing, service or facility.	Section 165(4) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
85	RTRA.70	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the tenant a copy of a document issued by the relevant water supplier showing the amount of the water consumption charges payable to the supplier.	Section 166(7) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
86	RTRA.71	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the tenant a copy of a document issued by the relevant supply authority showing the amount charged by the authority for the thing, service or facility.	Section 167(4) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
87	RTRA.72	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree a reduced rent amount attributable to a service or facility becoming unavailable for use by the tenant.	Section 168(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
88	RTRA.73	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written statement to the tenant showing each service or facility for which an amount of rent is attributable and the amount attributed to the service or facility.	Section 168(4) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
89	RTRA.74	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for a decision about: (a) the amount of the lessor's outgoings for a service charge payable by the tenant; or (b) the amount of the reduced rent payable under the agreement because a service or facility ceases to be available for use by the tenant.	Section 169(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
90	RTRA.75	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the resident a copy of a document issued by the supplying entity showing the amount charged by the entity for the utility service.	Section 170(3) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
91	RTRA.76	Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to the tenant's request to keep a pet at the premises.	Section 184D(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
92	RTRA.77	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter premises on a ground specified in section 192(1), to take all steps necessary to allow for the entry, and to exercise all the powers of Council upon making the entry.	Sections 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
93	RTRA.78	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal to enter the premises under order of the tribunal, and to comply with the rules of entry as changed by the tribunal.	Section 201 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
94	RTRA.79	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the tenant the tenant's name or place of employment.	Section 205(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
95	RTRA.80	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the tenant in writing to state the new address.	Section 205(3)(a) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
96	RTRA.81	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice to the tenant stating the lessor's and/or the lessor's agent's name and address for service including any change of such details.	Section 206 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
97	RTRA.82	Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide the tenant's request to attach a fixture or making a structural change to the premises, advise the tenant of the decision and, where relevant, state that the lessor's approval is subject to agreement by the body corporate.	Section 207(3) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
98	RTRA.83	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a copy of the request to the body corporate and advise the tenant as soon as reasonably practicable of the body corporate's decision about the request.	Sections 207(4) and (5) Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008		
99	RTRA.84	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ~~agree to the tenant~~decide the tenant's request to attaching a fixture or making a structural change to the premises including the power to set the terms upon which the agreement is given.	Sections ~~207 and~~ 208 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
100	RTRA.85	Chief Executive Officer	Power to waive the breach by a tenant attaching a fixture or making a structural change to the premises without the lessor's agreement and to treat the fixture or change as an improvement to the premises for the lessor's benefit.	Section 209A *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
101	RTRA.86	Chief Executive Officer	Power to supply and maintain the locks and keys that are necessary to ensure the premises are reasonably secure.	Section 210 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
102	RTRA.87	Chief Executive Officer	Power to change a lock to the premises or to agree to the other party to the residential tenancy agreement changing a lock to the premises and to give a copy of the key to the other party.	Section 211 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
103	RTRA.88	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to not being given a key for a lock to the premises changed by the tenant.	Section 211(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
104	RTRA.89	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal about a lock or key for the premises.	Section 213(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
105	RTRA.90	Chief Executive Officer	Power to nominate a nominated repairer and to provide written notice to the tenant stating the nominated repairer and to give written notice of any change in a nominated repairer.	Section 216 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
106	RTRA.91	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about the reimbursement or payment of an amount for emergency repairs to the tenant.	Section 220(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
107	RTRA.92	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for an extension of time to comply with a repair order.	Section 221B(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
108	RTRA.93	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to relocate to another site in the moveable dwelling park to the tenant.	Section 223 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
109	RTRA.94	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about the relocation of a tenant to another site in the moveable dwelling park.	Section 227 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
110	RTRA.95	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make rules about the use, enjoyment, control and management of a moveable dwelling park owned by Council.	Section 228 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
111	RTRA.96	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice proposing a change to a park rule to residents of the park.	Section 229 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
112	RTRA.97	Chief Executive Officer	Power as an owner of a moveable dwelling park to set up a park liaisons committee to consider objections received to the proposal to change a park rule.	Section 231 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
113	RTRA.98	Chief Executive Officer	Power to be Council's nominee on the park liaison committee.	Section 231(3)(b) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
114	RTRA.99	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a non resolution notice to each of the objectors objecting to a change of a park rule.	Section 231(6) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
115	RTRA.100	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order declaring the proposal to change a park rule to be reasonable or unreasonable.	Section 233(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
116	RTRA.101	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing to the transfer or subletting of the tenant's interest under an agreement.	Section 237(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
117	RTRA.102	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing to the transfer or subletting of all or a part of the tenant's interests under the agreement.	Section 238(2)(a) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
118	RTRA.103	Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the tenant to pay an amount equivalent to the reasonable expenses incurred by the lessor in agreeing to the transfer or subletting.	Section 240 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
119	RTRA.104	Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a tenant to pay a fee for the sale or attempted sale of a caravan on the premises.	Section 241(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
120	RTRA.105	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice of a tenancy to a buyer to whom Council proposes to transfer the Council's interests in the premises.	Section 242(1)(a) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
121	RTRA.106	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice of the transfer (the attornment notice) to the tenant if the lessor's interest is transferred.	Section 242(1)(b) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
122	RTRA.107	Chief Executive Officer	Power to be heard on an application by a person occupying the premises to be recognised as a tenant under an agreement.	Section 243(7) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
123	RTRA.108	Chief Executive Officer	Power to be heard before a tribunal on an application by a person to be recognised as the tenant or a co tenant under an agreement instead of the person's domestic associate.	Section 245(8) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
124	RTRA.109	Chief Executive Officer	Power to be heard before a tribunal on the application of an occupant for an order to be recognised as the tenant, or a co tenant under an agreement instead of the tenant or co tenant.	Section 246(6) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
125	RTRA.110	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree about cleaning common areas for a common area used by the resident and a minority of other residents of the provider.	Section 247(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
126	RTRA.111	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice to the resident stating the provider's name and address for service or the provider's agent's name and address for service and a notice detailing any changes to those details.	Section 248(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
127	RTRA.112	Chief Executive Officer	Power to supply and maintain the locks that are necessary to ensure the resident's room is reasonably secure.	Section 250(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
128	RTRA.113	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to change or repair a lock at the request of a resident.	Section 251 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
129	RTRA.114	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order relating to a lock or key mentioned in section 250.	Section 252 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
130	RTRA.115	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to the resident attaching a fixture, or making a structural change, to rental premises including setting the terms of the agreement.	Section 254 and 255 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
131	RTRA.116	Chief Executive Officer	Power to waive a breach by a resident who attaches a fixture or makes a structural change to rental premises without the provider's agreement, or to treat the fixture or change as an improvement to the rental premises for the provider's benefit.	Section 256(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
132	RTRA.117	Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a resident's request to keep a pet.	Section 256(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
133	RTRA.118	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a resident's room, for any reason, if the resident agrees.	Section 257(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
134	RTRA.119	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a resident's room, at a reasonable time, to inspect the room and to give notice of the entry.	Section 258(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
135	RTRA.120	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give at least 24 hours prior written notice of a proposed entry to a resident's room for a purpose mentioned in the section.	Section 259 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
136	RTRA.121	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a resident's room without notice for one of the reasons set out in section 260.	Section 260 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
137	RTRA.122	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to a tribunal for an order to enter the resident's room, which entry may be subject to rules of entry as changed by the tribunal.	Section 264 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
138	RTRA.123	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make house rules for rental purposes for any of the matters specified in section 268(1).	Section 268(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
139	RTRA.124	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice of proposed rule change for rental premises.	Section 270(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
140	RTRA.125	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice withdrawing the proposed rule change.	Section 271 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
141	RTRA.126	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice to residents stating that at least the prescribed number of residents have objected to the rule change and that the proposed change will not take effect on the proposed commencement date.	Section 272(4)(b) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
142	RTRA.127	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order declaring the proposed rule change to be reasonable.	Section 273(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
143	RTRA.128	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice of the tribunal's decision regarding an application under section 273 to each resident of the rental premises.	Section 273(7) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
144	RTRA.129	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice of the tribunal's decision on an application by a resident for an order declaring an existing house rule to be unreasonable to each resident of the rental premises.	Section 274(7) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
145	RTRA.130	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a person a copy of the house rules for the premises.	Section 275 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
146	RTRA.131	Chief Executive Officer	Power to display a copy of the house rules at a place in the rental premises where it is likely to be seen by the residents.	Section 276 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
147	RTRA.132	Chief Executive Officer	Power to end a residential tenancy agreement by written agreement with the tenant.	Section 277(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
148	RTRA.133	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to leave the premises to the tenant.	Section 277(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
149	RTRA.134	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the tenant's personal representative or relative on a day for the residential tenancy agreement to end.	Section 277(7)(c) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
150	RTRA.135	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a tenant a notice to remedy breach.	Section 280 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
151	RTRA.136	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to leave the premises to a tenant because of any of the reasons set out in sections 281 to 291 (inclusive).	Section 281(1), 282(1), 283(1), 284(1), 285(2), 286(1), 287(2), 288(1), 289(2), 290(2), 290A(1), 290B(1), 290C(1), 290D(1), 290E(1), 290F(1), 290G(1) and 291(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act*		
152	RTRA.137	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for a termination order because of any of the reasons set out in sections 293 to 299 (inclusive).	Sections 293, 294, 295, 296, 296A, 297, 297A, 297B, 298 and 299 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
153	RTRA.138	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an interim order to restrain tenant from causing further damage or injury.	Section 300 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
154	RTRA.139	Chief Executive Officer	Power to remedy a lessor's breach following receipt of a notice to remedy breach from the tenant.	Section 303 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
155	RTRA.140	Chief Executive Officer	Power, after receiving the notice ending tenancy interest, to inform the vacating tenant whether the lessor proposes to apply to the tribunal under section 308H to have the notice set aside.	Section 308C(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
156	RTRA.141	Chief Executive Officer	Power, if there are other tenants for the residential tenancy agreement, to inform the vacating tenant of the matters set out in subsection 308C(3).	Section 308C(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
157	RTRA.142	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 308E(1), to give each remaining tenant for the agreement a continuing interest notice.	Section 308E(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
158	RTRA.143	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for an order setting aside the notice because it does not comply with section 308B.	Section 308H(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
159	RTRA.144	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessor, to:- (a) give the tenant's personal representative or relative written notice that the agreement ends because of the tenant's death; (b) agree with the tenant's personal representative or relative on a day for the tenancy to end; (c) apply to the tribunal to decide the day for the tenancy to end.	Section 324A(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
160	RTRA.145	Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw a notice to leave for unremedied breach.	Section 333(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
161	RTRA.146	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to the tenant withdrawing a notice of intention to leave the premises.	Section 334(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
162	RTRA.147	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for a termination order without giving a notice to leave the premises to the tenant.	Section 335(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
163	RTRA.148	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for the issue of a warrant of possession.	Section 350(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
164	RTRA.149	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an abandonment termination notice to the tenant terminating the agreement.	Section 355(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
165	RTRA.150	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about the abandonment by the tenant of the premises.	Section 357(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
166	RTRA.151	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order requiring the tenant to pay compensation for the tenant remaining in possession and an occupation fee.	Section 358 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
167	RTRA.152	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order for compensation following the giving of an abandonment termination notice.	Section 359 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
168	RTRA.153	Chief Executive Officer	Power to take all reasonable steps to mitigate loss or expense incurred because of the matters set out in section 362(1).	Section 362 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
169	RTRA.154	Chief Executive Officer	Power to sell tenant's goods left on premises or dispose of them in another way.	Sections 363(2) and 363(4) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
170	RTRA.155	Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay any balance from the sale of goods of a former tenant to the public trustee.	Sections 363(8) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
171	RTRA.156	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order for an entitlement to receive an amount in the fund kept under the *Public Trustee Act 1978*.	Section 363(10) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
172	RTRA.157	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give documents left on the premises in the ways prescribed under section 364.	Section 364 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
173	RTRA.158	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with a resident, by written agreement, to end a rooming accommodation agreement.	Section 366(a) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
174	RTRA.159	Chief Executive Officer	Power to end a rooming accommodation agreement by giving a notice under Part 2.	Section 366(b) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
175	RTRA.160	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a resident notice requiring the resident to remedy a breach of a rooming accommodation agreement.	Section 368(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
176	RTRA.161	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a resident a notice requiring the resident to leave the rental premises because of failure to remedy breach.	Section 369(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
177	RTRA.162	Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw a notice requiring the resident to leave the rental premises because of failure to remedy breach.	Section 369(5) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
178	RTRA.163	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to leave the rental premises to a resident because of any of the reasons set out in sections 370(1) to 374(1) (inclusive).	Section 370(1), 371(1), 371A, 371B(1), 371C(1), 371D(1), 371E(2), 372(2) and 374(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act*		
179	RTRA.164	Chief Executive Officer	Power to use necessary and reasonable force to remove a resident and the resident's property from rental premises if the resident refuses to leave the premises and the circumstances specified in section 375(1) apply.	Section 375(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
180	RTRA.165	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for a termination order for repeated breaches by the resident.	Section 376(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
181	RTRA.166	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order terminating a fixed term agreement because of excessive hardship.	Section 377(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
182	RTRA.167	Chief Executive Officer	Power to remedy a provider's breach following receipt of a notice requiring remedy of breach from the resident.	Section 378 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
183	RTRA.168	Chief Executive Officer	Power, after receiving the notice ending residency interest, to inform the vacating resident whether the provider proposes to apply to the tribunal under section 381H to have the notice set aside.	Section 381C(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
184	RTRA.169	Chief Executive Officer	Power, if there are other residents for the rooming accommodation agreement, to inform the vacating resident of the matters set out in subsection 381C(3).	Section 381C(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
185	RTRA.170	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 381E(1), to give each remaining resident for the agreement a continuing interest notice.	Section 381E(3) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
186	RTRA.171	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for an order setting aside the notice because it does not comply with section 381B.	Section 381H(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
187	RTRA.172	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a provider, to:- (a) give the resident's personal representative or relative written notice that the agreement ends because of the resident's death; (b) agree with the resident's personal representative or relative on a day for the agreement to end; (c) apply to the tribunal to decide the day for the agreement to end.	Section 387A(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
188	RTRA.173	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for a termination order without giving a notice to leave the rental premises to the resident.	Section 388(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
189	RTRA.174	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make reasonable efforts to contact a former resident about property left at the rental premises.	Section 392(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
190	RTRA.175	Chief Executive Officer	Power to deal a with personal document or money in the ways stated in the section.	Section 392 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
191	RTRA.176	Chief Executive Officer	Power to sell property left at the rental premises that is not a personal document or money, or to dispose of it in another way.	Sections 393(2), 393(4) and 393(5) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
192	RTRA.177	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply the proceeds from the sale of property under section 393 in the ways stated in the section.	Sections 393(7) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
193	RTRA.178	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal to make an order conferring an entitlement to receive funds paid to the public trustee under section 392 or section 393.	Section 395(4) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
194	RTRA.179	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a dispute resolution request to the Residential Tenancies Authority and to take all steps necessary to participate in the conciliation, withdraw from a conciliation and agree to the terms of a conciliation agreement.	Sections 402, 404, 405, 406, 408 and 410 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
195	RTRA.180	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the tribunal for an order declaring that a stated agreement is, or is not, a residential tenancy agreement or a rooming accommodation agreement to which the Act applies.	Section 418 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
196	RTRA.181	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about a breach of a term of a residential tenancy agreement or a rooming accommodation agreement.	Section 419(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
197	RTRA.182	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about a disputed ground stated in a notice to remedy breach or notice of intention to leave premises given to Council as the lessor by the tenant (other than a notice of intention to leave without ground).	Section 424(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
198	RTRA.183	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about a disputed ground stated in a notice to remedy breach or a notice of intention to leave premises (other than a notice of intention to leave without ground).	Section 425(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
199	RTRA.184	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about a general dispute between parties to a residential tenancy agreement or rooming accommodation agreement.	Section 429(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
200	RTRA.185	Chief Executive Officer	Power to be heard before the tribunal on an application regarding a dispute between cotenants or coresidents about a rental bond for an agreement.	Section 430(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
201	RTRA.186	Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation for a loss or expense incurred because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under Chapter 7, Part 2.	Section 449 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
202	RTRA.187	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order excluding a person from a moveable dwelling park because of the person's behaviour in the park.	Section 455(1) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
203	RTRA.188	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an applicant a written notice.	Section 458A(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	B	C	D	E	F	G
204	RTRA.189	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an applicant a written notice.	Section 458B(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
205	RTRA.190	Chief Executive Officer	Power to list personal information about a person in a tenancy database after complying with the requirements of section 459(2).	Section 459 *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
206	RTRA.191	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the other person a copy of the personal information and consider any submissions made by the other person.	Section 459(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
207	RTRA.192	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to give a database operator written notice.	Section 459A(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
208	RTRA.193	Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a copy of a written notice given under this section.	Section 459A(4) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		
209	RTRA.194	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a copy of a person's personal information listed about the person.	Section 459C(2) *Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1				Register of Delegations				
2				Council to CEO				
3								
4								
5				RIA - Right to Information Act 2009				
6								
7				*Version Information*	*ECM: 5078371*			
8				*Date reviewed*	*2/07/2025*			
9				*Reprint Date:*	*1/07/2025*			
10								
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT	
12		RIA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish a publication scheme.	Section 21 Right to Information Act 2009			
13		RIA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to disclose information under a publication scheme, without limiting another way Council may disclose information.	Section 22 Right to Information Act 2009			
14		RIA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to refund an application fee if no application fee is payable for the application under subsection 24(5).	Section 24(6) *Right to Information Act 2009*			
15		RIA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give access to a document created after the application is received but before notice is given under section 54.	Section 27(2) Right to Information Act 2009			
16		RIA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power to search for a document from a backup system if Council considers the search appropriate.	Section 29(2) Right to Information Act 2009			
17		RIA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint an appropriately qualified healthcare professional to make a healthcare decision in relation to an access application.	Section 30(3)(b) Right to Information Act 2009			
18		RIA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an agency, to participate in an external review.	Section 89(1) Right to Information Act 2009			
19		RIA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the information commissioner to participate in an external review if Council is affected by the decision the subject of the external review.	Section 89(2) Right to Information Act 2009			
20		RIA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the information commissioner to allow Council further time to deal with the access or amendment application which has become the subject of an application for an external review concerning a deemed decision in relation to an access application.	Section 93(1) Right to Information Act 2009			
21		RIA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a reasonable request from the Commissioner for further assistance with an external review.	Section 96(1) Right to Information Act 2009			
22		RIA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make oral or written submissions to the Commissioner in an external review.	Section 97(2)(b) Right to Information Act 2009			
23		RIA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the approval of the Commissioner for Council to be represented by another person in an external review and to appoint the representative.	Section 97(3) Right to Information Act 2009			
24		RIA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a preliminary inquiry from the Commissioner.	Section 98 Right to Information Act 2009			
25		RIA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the applicant for external review and the commissioner an additional statement containing further and better particulars of the reasons for the decision.	Section 99(4)(2) Right to Information Act 2009			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
26		RIA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the commissioner full and free access at all reasonable times to the documents of the agency or ~~an~~ ~~elected councillor~~ including documents protected by legal professional privilege.	Section 100 Right to Information Act 2009			
27		RIA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the commissioner a written transcript of the words recorded or contained in a document and a written document created using equipment that is usually available to Council for retrieving or collating stored information.	Sections 101(2) and (3) Right to Information Act 2009			
28		RIA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power to conduct a particular ~~further~~ search, or ~~further~~ searches, for a document when required to by the commissioner.	Section 102 Right to Information Act 2009			
29		RIA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice issued by the commissioner pursuant to this section.	Section 103 Right to Information Act 2009			
30		RIA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power to provide the commissioner with the views of the relevant third party.	Section 107A(2)(a) Right to Information Act 2009			
31		RIA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a participant in an external review, to apply to the information commissioner to correct an error in a written decision of the commissioner.	Section 111(2) Right to Information Act 2009			
32		RIA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an agency, to apply to the information commissioner for the declaration of an applicant as a vexatious applicant.	Section 114(1) Right to Information Act 2009			
33		RIA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a participant in an external review, to make a request to the information commissioner to refer a question of law arising on an external review to the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal.	Section 118 (1) Right to Information Act 2009			
34		RIA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a participant in an external review, to appeal to the appeal tribunal against a decision of the information commissioner on the external review.	Section 119 Right to Information Act 2009			
35		RIA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the information commissioner to extend the 10 year period during which disclosure of certain information cannot be made.	Schedule 4, Part 4, section 13(1) Right to Information Act 2009			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations**			
3				**Council to CEO**			
4							
5		**RSNL(Qld) - Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)**					
6							
7				***Version Information*** ***ECM: 5078371***			
8				*Date reviewed:* *14/07/2025*			
9				*Act current as at:* *26/05/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		RSNL1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice issued by the Regulator pursuant to section 20(2).	Section 20(5) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
13		RSNL2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to enter an interface agreement.	Section 105(2)(a) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
14		RSNL3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager of a public road, to identify and assess, so far as is reasonably practicable, risks to safety from the existence or use of any rail or road crossing that is part of the road infrastructure because of the circumstances listed in subsection 107(2)(a)(i) and 107(2)(a)(ii).	Section 107(2)(a) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
15		RSNL4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager of a public road, to determine measures to manage, so far as is reasonably practicable, the risks identified pursuant to section 107(2)(a).	Section 107(2)(b) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
16		RSNL5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager of a public road, for the purposes of managing risks identified under section 107(2)(a), to seek to enter an interface agreement with the rail infrastructure manager of the rail infrastructure.	Section 107(2)(c) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
17		RSNL6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager of a private road given a written notice under section 108(1)(c)(i), to identify and assess, so far as is reasonably practicable, risks to safety from the existence or use of any rail or road crossing that is part of the road infrastructure of the road because of, or partly because of, railway operations.	Section 108(2)(a) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
18		RSNL7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager of a private road given a written notice under section 108(1)(c)(i), to determine measures to manage, so far as is reasonably practicable, risks identified pursuant to section 108(2)(a).	Section 108(2)(b) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
19		RSNL8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager of a private road given a written notice under section 108(1)(c)(i), to enter into an interface agreement with the rail infrastructure manager to manage risks identified pursuant to section 108(2)(a).	Section 108(2)(c) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
20		RSNL9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to comply with a notice given by the Regulator under section 110(2) or a direction given under section 110(4).	Section 110(6) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
21		RSNL10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to maintain a register of interface agreements, and arrangements determined by the Regulator under section 110, in relation to roads for which it is the road manager.	Section 111(2) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
22		RSNL11	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make available for inspection by a rail safety officer, or produce to the officer for inspection, particular documents.	Section 168A(4) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
23		RSNL12	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with an improvement notice within the period specified in the notice.	Section 177 *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
24		RSNL13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a direction given under Part 4, Division 8 or a prohibition notice.	Section 181 *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
25		RSNL14	Chief Executive Officer	Power to notify the relevant rail infrastructure manager before carrying out any works near a railway that threaten, or are likely to threaten, the safety of the railway or the operational integrity of the railway.	Section 199(1) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
26		RSNL15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice given by the Regulator under section 199(2).	Section 199(4) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
27		RSNL16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice given by the Regulator under section 199(5).	Section 199(6) *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
28		RSNL17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, if an eligible person, to apply for a review of a reviewable decision.	Section 216 *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		
29		RSNL18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, if an eligible person, to apply to the Court against: (a) a reviewable decision made by the Regulator; or (b) a decision made, or taken to have been made, by the Regulator under section 216 in respect of a reviewable decision.	Section 217 *Rail Safety National Law (Queensland)*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations			
2				Council to CEO			
3							
4							
5		**SES - State Emergency Services Act 2024**					
6							
7		***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*26/06/2025*			
9		*Act current as at:*		*16/06/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		SES.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an agreement with the commissioner about: 1. the responsibilities of the commissioner and Council in relation to the SES in Council's local government area; or 2. the performance of SES functions by Council employees.	Section 11 *State Emergency Service Act 2024*		
13		SES.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in a circumstance identified in subsection (1), to agree to the establishment of an SES unit for Council's local government area.	Section 23(1)(b) *State Emergency Service Act 2024*		
14		SES.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an entity that the commissioner considers represents the local community for the local government area, to consult with the commissioner before the establishment of an SES unit for Council's local government area.	Section 23(3) *State Emergency Service Act 2024*		
15		SES.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in a circumstance identified in subsection (3), to nominate an SES member for appointment as the local controller for an SES unit for Council's local government area.	Section 24(3)(a) *State Emergency Service Act 2024*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations			
2				Council to CEO			
3							
4							
5		SPEA - State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999					
6							
7		*Version Information*		*ECM: 5078371*			
8		*Date reviewed*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Reprint Date:*		*30/09/2025*			
10							
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
12		SPEA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to approve a form for an infringement notice.	Section 15(1) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
13		SPEA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to approve (or refuse where the conditions in this section have not been complied with) an application for payment of a fine by instalments.	Section 23 *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
14		SPEA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to submit particulars required for registration of approval of instalment payments with the State Penalties Enforcement Registry.	Section 24(1) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
15		SPEA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to withdraw an infringement notice at any time before the fine is satisfied in full and take the steps required by subsection (2).	Sections 28(1) and (2) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
16		SPEA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to apply to the registrar on behalf of the subject applicant for a work and development order to satisfy all or part of the enforceable amount of the applicant's SPER debt.	Section 32J(1) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
17		SPEA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to undertake an eligibility assessment.	Section 32K(1) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
18		SPEA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to give the registrar evidence to support the eligibility assessment.	Section 32K(2) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
19		SPEA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to apply to SPER on behalf of the individual for an increase in the order amount.	Section 32O(1) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
20		SPEA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to withdraw the work and development order because the approved sponsor is unable to continue as the approved sponsor.	Section 32P(1) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
21		SPEA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the recipient of a notice under section 32L, 32O or 32Q, to apply, as provided under the QCAT Act, to QCAT for a review of the decision.	Section 32S *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
22		SPEA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority in the circumstances listed in subsections 33(1)(a) to (d), to give the State Penalties Enforcement Registry a default certificate for the infringement notice offence.	Section 33(1) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
23		SPEA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority who has given a default certificate under subsection 33(1), to pay the registration fee.	Section 33(3) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
24		SPEA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority who has given a default certificate under subsection 33(1), to give an amended default certificate to the State Penalties Enforcement Registry.	Section 33(7) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
25		SPEA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor who has the agreement of the debtor, to apply on behalf of the debtor under part 3B for:- (a) a work and development order to satisfy the amount of the order; or (b) if the debtor is subject to a work and development order – a variation of the order.	Section 41(2) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
26		SPEA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to (a) accept payment of the fine in full; or (b) issue a fresh infringement notice where the registrar has cancelled an enforcement notice and referred the matter back to Council.	Section 57(4) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
27		SPEA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power as an employer who pays earnings to an employee for whom a fine collection notice for redirection of the enforcement debtor's earnings is in force, to when paying the earnings, deduct an amount from the earnings as required under Part 5, Division 4.	Section 81 *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
28		SPEA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power as an employer who deducts an amount from an employee's earnings under a fine collection notice, to pay the amount to the registrar and give to the registrar a return in the approved form.	Section 84(1) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
29		SPEA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer who does not deduct an amount from an employee's earnings under a fine collection notice, to give to the registrar a return in the approved form.	Section 84(2) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
30		SPEA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer who pays earnings to an employee while a fine collection notice relating to the employee is in force, to give the employee the written notice required under the subsection.	Section 84(3) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
31		SPEA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where an employee to whom a fine collection notice relates stops being an employee while the notice is in force, to give the registrar the written notice of that fact.	Section 84(4) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
32		SPEA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to keep the records required to be kept by this section.	Section 94 *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
33		SPEA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to state any matter in subsection (2) is evidence of the matter.	Section 157(2) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
34		SPEA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to request the Registrar to give a certificate under subsection (3).	Section 157(4) *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		
35		SPEA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve forms for use as infringement notices.	Section 162 *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations			
2				Council to CEO			
3							
4							
5		**SPER - State Penalties and Enforcement Regulation 2014**					
6							
7		***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8		*Date reviewed*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Reprint Date:*		*1/07/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		SPER.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the registrar for the approval of Council as an approved sponsor.	Section 19AG State Penalties and Enforcement Regulation 2014		
13		SPER.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a request of the registrar for additional information.	Section 19AH(1) State Penalties and Enforcement Regulation 2014		
14		SPER.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to agree with the registrar to an amendment of the approval.	Section 19AM(1) State Penalties and Enforcement Regulation 2014		
15		SPER.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to keep the records listed in subsection 19AN(1).	Section 19AN(1) State Penalties and Enforcement Regulation 2014		
16		SPER.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to comply with a request of the registrar to give copies of all documents relevant to the work and development orders for which Council is an approved sponsor.	Section 19AO(2) State Penalties and Enforcement Regulation 2014		
17		SPER.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to surrender the approval as an approved sponsor.	Section 19AO(1) State Penalties and Enforcement Regulation 2014		
18		SPER.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to make written representations to the registrar in response to a show cause notice.	Section 19AU(2)(d) State Penalties and Enforcement Regulation 2014		
19		SPER.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to take the remedial action, to the satisfaction of the registrar.	Section 19AX(1)(a) State Penalties and Enforcement Regulation 2014		
20		SPER.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances specified in subsection 19AZ(1), to apply to QCAT for a review of the decision.	Section 19AZ(2) State Penalties and Enforcement Regulation 2014		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations**			
3				**Council to CEO**			
4							
5		**SMIA - Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003**					
6							
7		*Version Information*		*ECM: 5078371*			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*24/07/2025*			
9		*Act current as at:*		*27/04/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		SMIA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to consent to a surveyor placing a permanent survey mark on the land.	Section 21(2) Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003		
13		SMIA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public authority that placed, or requested to be placed, a survey mark, to give to the chief executive a copy of a survey plan or other information necessary to establish a survey mark as a recognised permanent survey mark.	Section 34 Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003		
14		SMIA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the survey mark is on a road under the control of Council, to maintain the integrity of survey markers and provide updated information to the survey control register.	Section 39 Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003		
15		SMIA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public authority, where the survey mark is on land, other than roads, controlled by Council, to maintain the integrity of survey markers, and provide updated information to the survey control register.	Section 40 Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003		
16		SMIA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public authority, where a person interferes with a recognised permanent survey mark, to take action reasonably necessary to reinstate the physical and survey integrity of a recognised permanent survey marker.	Section 44 Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003		
17		SMIA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public authority, to provide the chief executive with information about the boundaries of an administrative area.	Section 49 Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1				Register of Delegations Council to CEO				
2								
3								
4								
5		TOSPA - Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998						
6				ECM- 5078277				
7		Version Information						
8		Date reviewed		14/07/2025				
9		Reprint Date:		16/06/2025				
10								
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT	
12		TOSPA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Department about a proposed local law under section 154.	Section 155 *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*			
13		TOSPA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a request for information from the chief executive about a local law made under section 154.	Section 156 *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*			
14		TOSPA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce Part 7, Divisions 4 to 8 and Part 8, Division 4 of the Act.	Sections 165 and 166 *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*			
15		TOSPA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a request for information from the chief executive about the local government's administration and enforcement.	Section 167 *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*			
16		TOSPA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to give consent to an authorised person to enter the place.	Section 181(1)(a) *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*			
17		TOSPA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to sign an acknowledgement confirming that consent to enter the place was given to an authorised person.	Section 182(3) *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*			
18		TOSPA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person required to give the authorised person reasonable help under section 187(3)(f), to comply with the requirement	Section 188(2) *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*			
19		TOSPA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person given a requirement under section 187(3)(g), to comply with the requirement.	Section 189(1) *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*			
20		TOSPA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a seized thing, to inspect the thing seized by an authorised person and, if it is a document, to copy it.	Section 209(1) *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*			

Council to CEO

TIA - Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

Version Information
ECM: 5078371
Date reviewed: *26/08/2025*
Act current as at: *16/08/2025*

NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
TIA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive concerning the development of a roads implementation program if the chief executive believes that Council would be affected by the program.	Section 11(4) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive concerning the development of a rail implementation program if the chief executive believes that Council would be affected by the program.	Section 14(3)(a) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive concerning the development of implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure if the chief executive believes that Council would be affected by the programs.	Section 17(4) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare and make submissions to the Minister in relation to any declaration, or revocation of a declaration that a road or route, or part of a road or route, is a State-controlled road.	Section 25(b) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare and make submissions to the Minister in relation to any declaration or revocation of declaration that the whole or a part of a State-controlled road is a motorway.	Section 27(3)(b) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into contracts with the chief executive in respect of road works, other works or the operation of State-controlled roads within and outside Council's local government area.	Section 29 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a sharing arrangement with the chief executive for the costs of:- (a) acquisition of land for transport infrastructure; (b) road works on a State-controlled road; (c) other works that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the road network; or (d) the operation of a State-controlled road; including all necessary preliminary costs associated with acquisition, works, or operation.	Section 32 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an approval to carry out road works on a State-controlled road or interfere with a State-controlled road or its operation.	Section 33(2) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to provide written approval agreeing to the proposed temporary occupier occupying or using the land under section 35.	Section 36(1) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to make submissions to the proposed temporary occupier about the accommodation works or land management activities proposed to be carried out on the land.	Section 36(4) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to give notice to the chief executive claiming compensation for physical damage caused by the temporary entry, occupation, or use, or for the taking or consumption of material.	Section 37 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into agreements with the chief executive in relation to funding for road works on Council's roads.	Section 40 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a financial arrangement with the chief executive for improvements to State controlled roads that would be beneficial to Council's road network.	Section 41 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power to obtain the chief executive's written approval for consent to carry out road works or make changes to the management of a Council road if conditions under subsection (1) apply and exceptions under subsections (2) or (5) do not apply.	Section 42 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply and enforce conditions to proposed road works or changes to the management of a Council road.	Section 42(5) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to obtain the chief executive's written consent to the erection, alteration or operation of an advertising sign or device that would be:- (a) visible from a motorway; (b) beyond the boundaries of the motorway; and (c) reasonably likely to create a traffic hazard; and on conditions that comply with fixed criteria.	Section 43 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply conditions to the erection, alteration or operation of an advertising sign or device.	Section 43(4) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
TIA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to exercise all the powers Council may exercise for a local government road in its area in relation to State-controlled roads in its area.	Section 45 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
30		TIA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an approval to construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road.	Section 50(3) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
31		TIA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of ancillary works and encroachments, to enter into an agreement with the chief executive for a contribution towards the cost of the alteration, relocation, making safe or removal of the ancillary works and encroachments.	Section 52(6) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
32		TIA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the chief executive concerning a proposal to publish a gazette notice to make, amend or revoke a declaration or to make, amend or replace a policy for limited access roads.	Section 55 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
33		TIA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the chief executive to make a written decision stating any of the matters provided in sub-subsections (a)-(k) concerning access between 1 or more State-controlled roads and particular adjacent land which Council has an interest in.	Section 62(1) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
34		TIA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the chief executive, in writing, to give Council a copy of any decision in force under section 62(1) for land that Council has an interest in.	Section 67A *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
35		TIA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to enter into an agreement with the chief executive for:- (a) the supply by the chief executive of, or a contribution towards the supply by the chief executive of, alternative road access works between a State-controlled road and Council's land or between Council's land and another road; or (b) the carrying out, or contributions towards the carrying out of, other works in relation to Council's land.	Section 72(2) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
36		TIA.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to recover, as a debt from the chief executive, compensation for the diminution in land value because of the prohibition or change made to the access between a State-controlled road and Council's land.	Section 73(4) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
37		TIA.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an agreement with the chief executive for the supply of roadside service centres, roadside rest facilities and other roadside businesses adjacent to or near State-controlled roads.			
38		TIA.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a public utility plant, to give the chief executive written notice of Council's intention to take action mentioned in section 80 on a State controlled road.	Section 81 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
39		TIA.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a public utility plant (whether existing or proposed), to arrange with the chief executive for the sharing of the costs, including preliminary costs, of all or any of the following:- (a) acquisition of land associated with the plant; or (b) construction, augmentation, alteration or maintenance of the plant; or (c) construction of road works affected by the plant.	Section 83 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
40		TIA.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power to disclose, allow access to, record or use personal information under certain circumstances.	Sections 104(2) and 105ZN(2) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
41		TIA.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a local government tollway franchise agreement available for inspection and purchase.	Section 105Z(2) Transport Infrastructure Act 1994		
42		TIA.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power for a local government tollway to give notice of the matters mentioned in schedule 5 before a toll becomes payable.	Section 105ZB(1) Transport Infrastructure Act 1994		
43		TIA.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power for a local government tollway to amend the notification given under subsection 105ZB(1).	Section 105ZB(2) Transport Infrastructure Act 1994		
44		TIA.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to allow the chief executive to enter the land by giving written consent to the chief executive.	Section 109A(4)(a) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
45		TIA.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for a rail feasibility investigator's authority for an area of land.	Section 110 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
46		TIA.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as an owner or occupier of land, to consent to an investigator or an associated person to enter onto land; or (b) as an authorised investigator, to enter land, with the owner's or occupier's consent; for the purpose of investigating the land's potential and suitability as a rail corridor.	Section 114(3)(a) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
47		TIA.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an authorised investigator, to allow an associated person to act under the investigator's authority.	Section 115(1) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
48		TIA.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to ask a person who has entered, is entering, or is about to enter Council's land under an authority for the person's identification or about the person's authority to enter Council's land.	Sections 115(4) and 408(4) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
49		TIA.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an authorised investigator, to do anything necessary or desirable to minimise damage to the land or inconvenience to the land's owner or occupier.	Section 117(b) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
50		TIA.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to:- (a) claim compensation from the relevant person for the loss or damage arising out of an entry onto land, any use made of the land, anything brought onto the land, or anything done or left on the land in connection with the relevant person's authority; (b) require the relevant person to carry out works to rectify, within a reasonable time, the damage after the relevant person has finished investigating the land under the authority; or (c) require the relevant person to carry out works to rectify the damage and claim compensation from the investigator for any loss or damage not rectified.	Section 118 (1) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
51		TIA.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as an owner or occupier of land, to make an agreement with the relevant person with regards to the amount of compensation; or (b) as an authorised investigator, to make an agreement with owner or occupier of the land with regards to the amount of compensation.	Section 118(4)(a) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
52		TIA.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to agree to entry by a person to carry out railway works or accommodation works.	Section 164(2)(b) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
53		TIA.42	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to agree to allow the chief executive or an accredited person to take or use the material on Council's land.	Section 165(c) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
54		TIA.43	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to give written notice to the chief executive or an accredited person regarding:- (a) a claim for compensation for the loss or damage caused by the entry or railway works or accommodation works carried out on Council's land; (b) a claim for compensation for the taking or use of materials; (c) a requirement that the accredited person carry out works in restitution for the damage; or (d) a requirement that the accredited person carry out works in restitution for the damage and a claim for compensation for any loss or damage not restituted.	Section 166(1) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
55		TIA.44	Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the chief executive's written approval to carry out works near a railway.	Section 188 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
56		TIA.45	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to make an agreement with an authorised person to allow the authorised person to enter Council's land and inspect railway works.	Section 168(7)(b) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
57		TIA.46	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an agreement with the chief executive, or commence proceedings in a court, for compensation to be paid to Council because of the revocation of an unregistered right in a railway manager's sublease for a section of rail corridor land.	Section 240B (5)-(7) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
58		TIA.47	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a sublease with the chief executive for a section of non-rail corridor land.	Section 240D *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
59		TIA.48	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to seek and negotiate with the railway manager a right of access across a proposed railway if Council's land is adjacent to the relevant land or Council has access over the relevant land.	Section 240E(2) and (3) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
60		TIA.49	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager or as an owner of land, to ask the chief executive, if an agreement regarding right of access cannot be made, to decide whether a right of access across the proposed railway should be granted.	Section 240E(5) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
61		TIA.50	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager or an owner of land, to give the chief executive the information the chief executive requires in deciding whether to grant a right of access across the proposed railway.	Section 240E(7) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
62		TIA.51	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager of a rail corridor land or as an owner of land, to enter into an agreement in relation to the compensation payable for the cancellation of a right of access across a rail corridor land.	Section 240F(4) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
63		TIA.52	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to commence proceedings in the Land Court for compensation.	Section 240F(6) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
64		TIA.53	Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) to make an agreement with the railway mnager for a railway within a common area; or (b) as a railway manager, to make an agreement with a relevant person for a relevant road within a common area regarding the costs of removing rail transport infrastructure from the common area and restoring the relevant road.	Section 249(5) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
65		TIA.54	Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as a railway manager, to:- (i) in constructing or managing a railway, to alter the level of a road or require the authority responsible for the road to alter its level; (ii) make an agreement with the authority responsible for the road with regards to the responsibility for the payment of all reasonable expenses incurred in altering the road level; (iii) make an agreement with a person, whose land is directly affected by the road alteration, regarding the amount of compensation payable to the person; (iv) if an agreement cannot be reached with the person directly affected by the road alteration, make an application to a court with jurisdiction to make a decision on the amount of compensation; or (b) as an authority responsible for a road, to make an agreement with the railway manager with regards to the responsibility for the payment of all reasonable expenses incurred in altering the road level; or (c) as an occupier or owner of land that has been directly affected by the road alteration, to:- (i) make an agreement with the railway manager regarding the amount of compensation payable to Council; (ii) make an application to a court with jurisdiction to make a decision on the amount of compensation.	Section 250 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
66		TIA.55	Chief Executive Officer	Power to construct, maintain and operate a road on rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land, if permitted by the chief executive, by way of a bridge or other structure that allows the road to go over or pass under the relevant infrastructure on the land, or a crossing at the same level as the relevant infrastructure.	Section 253(1) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
67		TIA.56	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an agreement with the chief executive concerning the maintenance of a road and a bridge, structure or crossing constructed on rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land, as well as the costs of removing the bridge, structure or crossing when the road is no longer in use and the subsequent restoration of the relevant infrastructure on the land.	Section 253(7) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
68		TIA.57	Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as a railway manager, to give written approval to a person seeking to interfere with the railway; or (b) to seek written approval from a railway's manager to interfere with the railway; and (c) to interfere with a railway provided that the interference is:- (i) with the railway manager's written approval; (ii) permitted or authorised under a right of access under sections 240E or 253, or under the *Transport (Rail Safety) Act 2010*; or (iii) otherwise approved, authorised or permitted under this Act or another Act.	Section 255(1) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
69		TIA.58	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the chief executive to make a change to the management of a local government road if the change would require work on a railway or would have a significant adverse impact on the safety and operational integrity of a railway or future railway.	Section 258A *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
70		TIA.59	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land next to existing railway, or as a railway manager of the existing railway, to enter into an agreement for compensation for railway works with the railway manager or the owner or occupier of the land, respectively.	Section 260(4)(b) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
71		TIA.60	Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as an owner or occupier of land adjacent to an existing railway, to carry out further works at Council's expense, with the railway manager's agreement, if Council considers that the works carried out under section 260 are insufficient for the convenient use of the land; or (b) as a railway manager of an existing railway:- (i) to agree to the further works proposed to be carried out by the owner or occupier of land adjacent to the existing railway at its expense; (ii) to require, by written notice given to the owner or occupier, the further works to be carried out under the supervision of a person nominated by Council and according to plans and specifications approved by Council.	Section 260(6) and (7) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
72		TIA.61	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land adjacent to an existing railway, to cross the existing railway with Council's, and its employees' and agents', vehicles and livestock until the railway manager carries out the works pursuant to subsection (2), unless Council has received compensation for the works.	Section 260(9) and (11) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
73		TIA.62	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operational licensee, to:- (a) apply for an approval by a responsible entity to construct, maintain, use or operate miscellaneous transport infrastructure stated in the licensee's operational licence across, over or under an intersecting area; and (b) subject to any approval conditions, construct, maintain, use or operate the miscellaneous transport infrastructure identified in the application across, over or under the area.	Section 420 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
74		TIA.63	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible entity for an intersecting area, to grant or refuse an approval for an application by a licensee to construct, maintain, use, or operate miscellaneous transport infrastructure stated in the licensee's operational licence across, over, or under an intersecting area.	Section 420(3) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
75		TIA.64	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operational licensee, to apply in writing to the Minister for an approval under section 420 should the responsible entity refuse the application or fail to grant the application within 20 business days after the application is made.	Section 422 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
76		TIA.65	Chief Executive Officer	Power to impose reasonable conditions on an approval given to a licensee's application made by Council or the Minister.	Section 423 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
77		TIA.66	Chief Executive Officer	Power to jointly, with a licensee applicant, appoint an independent arbitrator to resolve a dispute concerning approval conditions.	Section 426(1) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
78		TIA.67	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the Minister and the Minister administering the *Planning Act 2016*, if Council and the licensee applicant do not appoint an arbitrator within 10 business days of the giving of a dispute notice, to appoint an independent arbitrator to resolve a dispute concerning approval conditions.	Section 426(2) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
79		TIA.68	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operational licensee, to make an agreement with the State regarding the ownership of miscellaneous transport infrastructure.	Section 431 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
80		TIA.69	Chief Executive Officer	Power to commence proceedings against a licensee to claim an amount incurred by Council for the cost, damage, liability, or loss because of the existence, construction, maintenance, use or operation of the miscellaneous transport infrastructure by the licensee.	Section 432(3) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
81		TIA.70	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to give permission to the chief executive, or a person authorised by the chief executive, to occupy or use Council's land for the purposes of Chapter 12.	Section 434 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
82		TIA.71	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to claim compensation from the chief executive for physical damage caused to Council's land by the entry, occupation, use, or for the taking or consumption of materials from the land under Chapter 12.	Section 435 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
83		TIA.72	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for an exemption from complying with a provision of a regulation about transporting dangerous goods by rail	Section 443(1) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
84		TIA.73	Chief Executive Officer	Power to help, or attempt to help, in a situation in which an accident or emergency involving dangerous goods happens or is likely to happen.	Section 458 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
85		TIA.74	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent to Council's appointment as a manager of a public marine facility.	Section 459(2) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
86		TIA.75	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a public marine facility, to exercise all its functions, powers and obligations under the *Local Government Act 2009*, and do anything Council considers necessary or convenient for the facility's effective and efficient management.	Section 462 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
87		TIA.76	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a public marine facility, to impose fees for the use of the facility, whether as a condition of an approval to use the facility or otherwise, and recover the fee as a debt owing to Council.	Section 466 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
88		TIA.77	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a public marine facility, to resign.	Section 467 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
89		TIA.78	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a public marine facility, to remove, within 3 months of its resignation or the revocation of the appointment, any improvements to the facility added by Council that do not form an integral part of the facility.	Section 468 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
90		TIA.79	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to give consent to an authorised person under Chapter 15 to enter the place.	Section 473 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
91		TIA.80	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to sign an acknowledgement of the consent given to an authorised person under Chapter 15 to enter the place.	Section 475(1)(a) and (5) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
92		TIA.81	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the chief executive in relation to a proposed declaration of a transport interface management area.	Section 475Z(2) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
93		TIA.82	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a transport interface agreement for a transport interface.	Section 475Z) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
94		TIA.83	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to provide written agreement to a person authorised by the chief executive to enter the land and inspect Council works that threaten, or are likely to threaten, the safety or operational integrity of transport infrastructure.	Section 476B(7)(b) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
95		TIA.84	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to undertake the following concerning the entry onto Council land pursuant to section 476B(7):- (a) claim compensation for loss or damage caused by the entry on Council land; or (b) claim compensation for the taking or use of materials; or (c) require the chief executive to carry out works in restitution for the damage; or (d) require the chief executive to carry out works in restitution for the damage and then claim compensation for any loss or damage not restituted.	Section 476C(2) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
96		TIA.85	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to enter into an agreement with the chief executive with regards to the amount of compensation to be claimed by Council pursuant to subsection (2).	Section 476C(4)(b) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
97		TIA.86	Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal to the Minister against a notice requiring Council to give to the chief executive, or to a specified person, information on a particular issue relevant to the discharge of functions or the exercise of powers under the Act or the *Planning Act 2016*.	Section 477(4) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
98		TIA.87	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, or proposed holder, of a licence to construct or establish transport infrastructure under the Act, to:- (a) seek consent from the chief executive allowing Council to submit a compliance management plan; and (b) submit a compliance management plan addressing 1 or more compliance matters for the licence.	Section 477G *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
99		TIA.88	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a public marine facility, to retain fees or other amounts recovered by Council pursuant to section 466 and not paid into the consolidated fund.	Section 480(8) *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
100		TIA.89	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the chief executive to review a decision described in schedule 3 that has affected Council's interests.	Section 485 *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
101		TIA.90	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal ("QCAT"), as provided under the QCAT Act, for a review of the chief executive's decision on a review under section 485.	Section 485A *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		
102		TIA.91	Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter an appeal to the Planning and Environment Court against the chief executive's decision on a review under section 485.	Section 485B *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations			
2				Council to CEO			
3							
4							
5		**TOR(VR) - Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021**					
6							
7		***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8		*Date reviewed*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Reprint Date:*		*30/08/2025*			
10					2		
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		TOR(VR).1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for an authorisation to use either of the following on a road:- (a)a particular unregistered vehicle; (b)a class of unregistered vehicle.	Section 13(1) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
13		TOR(VR).2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to register a vehicle eligible for registration under section 18 in Council's name and pay the relevant fees.	Sections 19(1) and 20 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
14		TOR(VR).3	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to renew a vehicle's registration and pay the relevant fees.	Sections 32(1) and 33 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
15		TOR(VR).4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an acquirer of a registered vehicle, to apply to the chief executive to transfer the vehicle's registration to the acquirer and pay the relevant fees.	Section 42 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
16		TOR(VR).5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a disposer of a registered vehicle, to:- (a)apply to the chief executive to transfer the vehicle's registration to the acquirer of the vehicle; or (b)give the chief executive a disposal notice.	Section 44 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
17		TOR(VR).6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an acquirer of a registered vehicle in the circumstances set out in subsection 45(1), to give a statement to the chief executive to the effect that the acquirer can not state the full name and address, or include the signature, of the disposer.	Section 45(2) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
18		TOR(VR).7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who acquires a registered vehicle under a legal process, to give the chief executive notice of the acquisition and any other information required to accompany the notice.	Section 49 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
19		TOR(VR).8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered operator of a vehicle, to cancel the vehicle's registration and give any other information required to cancel the registration.	Section 52 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
20		TOR(VR).9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered operator of a vehicle, to give the chief executive officer notice of the change and written evidence, satisfactory to the chief executive, of the change.	Section 68 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
21		TOR(VR).10	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive officer notice of the modification.	Section 69 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
22		TOR(VR).11	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for an unregistered vehicle permit and pay the relevant fees.	Section 73 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
23		TOR(VR).12	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for a replacement number plate and pay the relevant fees.	Section 123 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		
24		TOR(VR).13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive a statement giving details of the destruction, loss or theft.	Section 123(3)(a)(iii) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2021*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
25		TOR(VR).14	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for a replacement number plate.	Section 124 *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
26		TOR(VR).15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive a statement about the unlawful copying.	Section 124(3)(b) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
27		TOR(VR).16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive notice of the loss, theft or destruction.	Section 125(4)(b) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
28		TOR(VR).17	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive notice of the loss, theft or destruction.	Section 126(3)(a) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
29		TOR(VR).18	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive notice of the loss, theft or destruction.	Section 127(5) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
30		TOR(VR).19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 142A(1), to apply to the chief executive for approval to attach only 1 of the number plates to the vehicle.	Section 142A(2) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
31		TOR(VR).20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 151(1), to give the chief executive the notifiable information for the vehicle.	Section 151(2) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
32		TOR(VR).21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 152(1), to change the notifiable information previously given to the chief executive.	Section 152(2) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
33		TOR(VR).22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 153(1), to apply to the chief executive to correct the notifiable information previously given and give written evidence, to the satisfaction of the chief executive.	Section 153(2) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
34		TOR(VR).23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 155(1), to give notice of the repair.	Section 155(2) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
35		TOR(VR).24	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement to give the chief executive other information.	Section 156(3) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
36		TOR(VR).25	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a request for information from the chief executive.	Section 195(3) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
37		TOR(VR).26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible person, to request an extract from the register about a vehicle, and pay the relevant fee to, the chief executive.	Section 203(1) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)*		
38		TOR(VR).27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as client user, to request an extract from the register about a vehicle, and pay the relevant fee to, the public access provider.	Section 206(1) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		
39		TOR(VR).28	Chief Executive Officer	Power to request vehicle-related information, and pay the relevant fee to, the information provider.	Section 206(1) *Transport Operations (Road Use Management - Vehicle Registration)* Regulation 2021		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				**Register of Delegations**			
3				**Council to CEO**			
4							
5		**WRRR - Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023**					
6							
7		***Version Information***		***ECM: 5078371***			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*14/07/2025*			
9		*Act current as at:*		*1/07/2025*			
10							
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**
12		WRRR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has, by resolution, designated areas to conduct general waste or green waste collection, to decide the frequency of the collection of general waste or green waste in the designated areas.	Section 50(1) Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023		
13		WRRR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare an emergency plan and keep it up to date.	Section 56 Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023		
14		WRRR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government recycling provider who operates or provides a kerbside recycling collection service to give the chief executive the information prescribed in subsection 83(1) for the financial year	Section 83(1) Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023		
15		WRRR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government recycling provider who operates or provides a recycling service other than a kerbside recycling collection service to give the chief executive information about the percentage of households within the service area with access to the service	Section 83(2) Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2				Register of Delegations Council to CEO			
3							
4		WA - Water Act 2000					
5							
6		Version Information		ECM: 5078371			
7		Date reviewed		14/07/2025			
8		Reprint Date:		19/06/2025			
9							
10							
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
12				**NOTE: By virtue of the *South-East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009*, Lockyer Valley Regional Council does NOT have powers as a 'service provider' under the *Water Act 2000*.**			
13		WA.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who is completing works that have been started, to give the chief executive notice about the works by the day stated in the moratorium notice.	Section 383(4)(d) *Water Act 2000*		
14		WA.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to stop construction of the work by the completion day and apply to the Minister for an extension of the completion day.	Section 383(2) *Water Act 2000*		
15		WA.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who is authorised, or has an entitlement to take or interfere with water, to provide information requested by the chief executive under section 35.	Section 35 *Water Act 2000*		
16		WA.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to give the chief executive an owner's notice.	Section 36 *Water Act 2000*		
17		WA.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a resource operations licence holder, to consult with the chief executive about the proposed temporary release of water from the reserve.	Section 40B(3) *Water Act 2000*		
18		WA.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a notice of public consultation on a proposed water plan.	Section 44 *Water Act 2000*		
19		WA.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission on a draft water plan.	Section 46 *Water Act 2000*		
20		WA.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission in response to a notice of the Minister's intention to postpone the expiry of a water plan.	Section 54 *Water Act 2000*		
21		WA.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions in response to a notice of the making of a draft water use plan.	Section 61 *Water Act 2000*		
22		WA.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about the amendment or replacement of a water management protocol.	Section 69(2)(c) *Water Act 2000*		
23		WA.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions in response to a notice of the making of a draft water entitlement notice.	Section 72 *Water Act 2000*		
24		WA.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power to take water for any of the purposes referred to in section 93.	Section 93 *Water Act 2000*		
25		WA.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power to interfere with water for any of the purposes referred to in section 94.	Section 94 *Water Act 2000*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
26		WA.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power as owner of land to take water for stock or domestic purposes.	Section 96 *Water Act 2000*		
27		WA.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power to take overland flow water that is not more than the volume necessary to satisfy the requirements of:- (a) an environmental authority, or (b) a development permit for carrying out an environmentally relevant activity.	Section 97(1) *Water Act 2000*		
28		WA.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to interfere with the flow of water by impoundment if the interference is not more than is necessary to satisfy the requirements of an environmental authority.	Section 97(2) *Water Act 2000*		
29		WA.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a constructing authority, or water service provider, to take water to operate public showers or toilets.	Section 99(1) *Water Act 2000*		
30		WA.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a constructing authority, to take water to construct or maintain infrastructure.	Section 99(2) *Water Act 2000*		
31		WA.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, subject to any relevant alteration or limitation prescribed under a moratorium notice, water plan or a regulation under section 1046 to:- (a) take water to carry out an activity prescribed by regulation; (b) take overland flow water; (c) take or interfere with underground water; (d) take water that has been collected in a dam other than a dam across a watercourse or lake.	Section 101(1) *Water Act 2000*		
32		WA.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power to, in a water plan area, subject to any relevant alteration or limitation prescribed under a moratorium notice:- (a) take water up to a volume stated in the water plan for the area; (b) take water if doing so is necessary to carry out an activity stated in the water plan for the area; (c) interfere with water to the extent stated in the water plan for the area.	Section 102(1) *Water Act 2000*		
33		WA.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power to, where there is no water plan or where the water plan for the area does not provide for the taking or interfering with water up to a volume stated in the plan, subject to any relevant alteration or limitation prescribed under a moratorium notice:- (a) take water up to a volume prescribed by regulation; (b) interfere with water to the extent prescribed by regulation.	Section 103(1) *Water Act 2000*		
34		WA.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to take water from a watercourse, lake or spring for stock or domestic purposes in the circumstances described in subsections (a) or (b).	Section 103 *Water Act 2000*		
35		WA.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a parcel or parcels of land, to apply for a water licence for the parcel or parcels.	Section 107 *Water Act 2000*		
36		WA.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prescribed entity, to apply for a water licence for taking water or interfering with the flow of water.	Section 107(4) *Water Act 2000*		
37		WA.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement for additional information received from the chief executive and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 112, (4) and (5) *Water Act 2000*		
38		WA.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish a copy of the public submissions notice in compliance with a notice received from the chief executive.	Section 112, (4) and (5) *Water Act 2000*		
39		WA.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive evidence of the publication.	Section 124(6) *Water Act 2000*		
40		WA.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for 1 or more dealings with a water licence, take all steps to progress the application and give notice of the application (if required).	Sections 121, 122, 123, 126 and 127 *Water Act 2000*		
41		WA.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to have a water licence reinstated.	Section 125 *Water Act 2000*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
42		WA.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement for additional information received from the chief executive and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 128 *Water Act 2000*		
43		WA.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a show cause notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to subsection (3).	Section 134 *Water Act 2000*		
44		WA.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power to surrender a water licence.	Section 136 *Water Act 2000*		
45		WA.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for a water permit for an activity.	Section 137 *Water Act 2000*		
46		WA.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement for additional information received from the chief executive and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 137A *Water Act 2000*		
47		WA.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation holder and as a resource operations licence holder to enter a supply contract for the allocation.	Section 147(4) *Water Act 2000*		
48		WA.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licence holder, to require the allocation holder to give reasonable security for supplying and storing the allocation.	Section 149 *Water Act 2000*		
49		WA.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a requirement from the chief executive to give additional information about the correction and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 151 *Water Act 2000*		
50		WA.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licence holder in a circumstance prescribed in subsection (1), to agree that the obligation on the water allocation holder to pay a charge has been satisfied.	Section 154(2) *Water Act 2000*		
51		WA.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licence holder in a circumstance prescribed in subsection (1), to give notice in the approved form to the chief executive of an agreement reached under subsection (2).	Section 154(3) *Water Act 2000*		
52		WA.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation holder in a circumstance prescribed in subsection (1), to give a disclosure statement and acknowledgement notice for the water allocation before entering a contract for the transfer or lease of the water allocation.	Section 155 *Water Act 2000*		
53		WA.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water allocation holder who proposes to transfer or lease a water allocation not managed under a resource operations licence, to give the chief executive notice of the proposed transfer or lease.	Section 157 *Water Act 2000*		
54		WA.42	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water allocation holder, to apply to the chief executive for a water allocation dealing, other than a transfer or lease, under the water allocation dealing rules and to take all steps to comply with the rules.	Section 159 *Water Act 2000*		
55		WA.43	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water allocation holder given a certificate under sections 157 or 159, to lodge it with the registrar.	Section 161 *Water Act 2000*		
56		WA.44	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water allocation holder, to surrender the water allocation by agreement with the chief executive.	Section 162(1) *Water Act 2000*		
57		WA.45	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a water allocation managed under a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to consent to the surrender of the water allocation with or without conditions.	Section 162(2) *Water Act 2000*		
58		WA.46	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a water allocation, to respond to a show cause notice as to why the allocation should not be forfeited.	Section 164(2) *Water Act 2000*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
59		WA.47	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person having an entitlement to exercise a power of sale in relation to a water allocation, to give notice of the proposed exercise of the power to any person having a registered interest in the water allocation.	Section 166(5) *Water Act 2000*		
60		WA.48	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person having an entitlement to exercise a power of sale in relation to a water allocation, to apply an amount received on the sale of the water allocation in the way mentioned in section 164(7).	Section 166(6) *Water Act 2000*		
61		WA.49	Chief Executive Officer	Power to search and obtain copies of documents in the water allocations register and pay any fees associated with the request.	Section 175 *Water Act 2000*		
62		WA.50	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an operations licence.	Section 206 *Water Act 2000*		
63		WA.51	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the chief executive to give additional information about the application and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 207 *Water Act 2000*		
64		WA.52	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to amend an operations licence.	Section 211 *Water Act 2000*		
65		WA.53	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an operations licence, to respond to a show cause notice issued by the chief executive about the proposed amendment or cancellation of the licence.	Section 212 *Water Act 2000*		
66		WA.54	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an operations licence, to consent to a different day being stated in the operations licence.	Section 213(4) *Water Act 2000*		
67		WA.55	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licensee or a new water entitlement holder, in circumstances where subsection (2) applies, to consent to the amendment including the new holder instead of the previous holder.	Section 213(5) *Water Act 2000*		
68		WA.56	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licensee, to apply to transfer the operations licence and pay any fee associated with the application.	Section 215 *Water Act 2000*		
69		WA.57	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licensee, to surrender an operations licence by giving the chief executive a notice of surrender.	Section 216 *Water Act 2000*		
70		WA.58	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for a permit to destroy vegetation, excavate or place fill in a watercourse, lake or spring.	Section 218 *Water Act 2000*		
71		WA.59	Chief Executive Officer	Power as the registered owner of land to consent to the making of an application for a permit to destroy vegetation, excavate or place fill in a watercourse, lake or spring.	Section 218(3) *Water Act 2000*		
72		WA.60	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the chief executive to give additional information about the application and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 219 *Water Act 2000*		
73		WA.61	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a permittee, to respond to a show cause notice issued by the chief executive about the proposed amendment or cancellation of a riverine protection permit.	Section 222 *Water Act 2000*		
74		WA.62	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to subsection (3).	Section 225(5) *Water Act 2000*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
75		WA.63	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an allocation of quarry material.	Section 227 *Water Act 2000*		
76		WA.64	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the chief executive to give additional information about the application, to pay the chief executive the reasonable amount and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 228 *Water Act 2000*		
77		WA.65	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation notice holder, to apply to transfer all or part of the allocation to another person and pay any fee associated with the application.	Section 235 *Water Act 2000*		
78		WA.66	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation notice holder, to apply to renew the allocation notice before it expires.	Section 236 *Water Act 2000*		
79		WA.67	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation holder, to respond to a show cause notice issued by the chief executive about the proposed amendment, suspension or cancellation of the allocation notice.	Section 237 *Water Act 2000*		
80		WA.68	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation holder, to surrender the allocation notice by giving the chief executive a notice of surrender.	Section 239 *Water Act 2000*		
81		WA.69	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation holder, to pay the royalty or price payable for quarry material removed under the allocation notice.	Section 240 *Water Act 2000*		
82		WA.70	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make written submissions in response to a notice published pursuant to section 345 of the *Water Act 2000*.	Section 345 *Water Act 2000*		
83		WA.71	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission to the responsible entity about a proposed underground water impact report or final report and give a copy of the submission to the chief executive.	Section 382 *Water Act 2000*		
84		WA.72	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to comply with any reasonable request by the holder made under subsection (1).	Section 404 *Water Act 2000*		
85		WA.73	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a water bore the holder reasonably believes has an impaired capacity, to negotiate and enter into an agreement with the holder about the matters listed in subsection (2).	Section 406 *Water Act 2000*		
86		WA.74	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a water bore, to comply with any reasonable request by the tenure holder made under subsection (1).	Section 416 *Water Act 2000*		
87		WA.75	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a water bore for which a responsible tenure holder has undertaken a bore assessment under division 2, to negotiate and enter into a make good agreement for the bore.	Section 423 *Water Act 2000*		
88		WA.76	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a water bore who has entered a make good agreement for the bore, to terminate the agreement within the cooling off period by giving written notice to the responsible tenure holder for the water bore.	Section 423A *Water Act 2000*		
89		WA.77	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a make good agreement, in the circumstances specified in subsection (1), to:- (a) give a notice under subsection (2); and (b) negotiate a variation of a make good agreement for the water bore.	Section 424 *Water Act 2000*		
90		WA.78	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to give the other party and the chief executive a conference election notice.	Section 426(2)(a) *Water Act 2000*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
91		WA.79	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to give the other party an ADR election notice.	Section 426(2)(b) *Water Act 2000*		
92		WA.80	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 who is given an ADR election notice, to accept or refuse the type of ADR and the ADR facilitator proposed in the notice.	Section 426(6) *Water Act 2000*		
93		WA.81	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 who has given an ADR election notice and where the party given the ADR election notice has not accepted the type of ADR or ADR facilitator under section 426(6), to make another proposal, or obtain a decision from the Land Court or prescribed ADR institute about the matter not accepted, and, for a decision from the Land Court or prescribed ADR institute, give the other party notice of the decision.	Sections 426(7) and 426(8) *Water Act 2000*		
94		WA.82	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 and where an ADR election notice has been given under section 426(2)(b), to use all reasonable endeavours to resolve the dispute.	Section 427(2) *Water Act 2000*		
95		WA.83	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 and where a conference election notice or an ADR election notice has been given, to ask for and agree to a longer period to apply instead of the usual period.	Section 427(3) *Water Act 2000*		
96		WA.84	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to attend a conference.	Section 429(1) *Water Act 2000*		
97		WA.85	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to seek the authorised officer's approval for someone else to be present at the conference.	Section 429(3) *Water Act 2000*		
98		WA.86	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to agree to the other party being represented by a lawyer.	Section 429(4) *Water Act 2000*		
99		WA.87	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party who attended the conference where the other party did not attend, to apply to the Land Court for Council's costs.	Section 430 *Water Act 2000*		
100		WA.88	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to negotiate an agreement about the matters the subject of the conference and to sign the agreement on Council's behalf.	Section 433 *Water Act 2000*		
101		WA.89	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 where a conference election notice or ADR election notice has been given and the dispute has not resolved by the end of the period under section 427(2) or (4), to give an arbitration election notice.	Section 433A(2) *Water Act 2000*		
102		WA.90	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 and where an arbitration election notice has been given, to accept or refuse the request for arbitration.	Section 433A(4) *Water Act 2000*		
103		WA.91	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 and where an arbitration election notice has been given, to jointly appoint an arbitrator.	Section 433A(5) *Water Act 2000*		
104		WA.92	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, the party giving an arbitration election notice and where the parties do not jointly appoint an arbitrator under section 433A(5), to require a prescribed arbitration institute to appoint an arbitrator.	Section 433A(6) *Water Act 2000*		
105		WA.93	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 that is the subject of arbitration, to pay the fees and expenses of the arbitrator as required by section 433E.	Section 433E *Water Act 2000*		
106		WA.94	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to the dispute or who attended the conference or ADR under section 425 of the *Water Act 2000*, to apply to the Land Court to decide the matter the subject of the election notice issued under section 425 of the *Water Act 2000*.	Section 434(1) *Water Act 2000*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
107		WA.95	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a water bore, to comply with a requirement of the chief executive to give the information referred to in subsection (2).	Section 454 *Water Act 2000*		
108		WA.96	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission in response to a proposal to amend the establishment regulation for a water authority.	Section 556 *Water Act 2000*		
109		WA.97	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a landholder who receives a notice from the chief executive, to make a submission regarding a proposed amalgamation or dissolution of water authorities.	Section 692 *Water Act 2000*		
110		WA.98	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant registered owner of land in the authority area, to enter a closed water activity agreement.	Section 695A *Water Act 2000*		
111		WA.99	Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing with the water authority to a proposed transfer by the water authority to the local government of all or part of the authority's functions and on how to implement the proposed transfer.	Section 700A(1)(a)(i) *Water Act 2000*		
112		WA.100	Chief Executive Officer	Power, together with a water authority, to notify the Minister of their agreement about the proposed transfer and on how it is to be implemented and ask for the Minister's approval of the proposed transfer.	Section 700A(1)(b) *Water Act 2000*		
113		WA.101	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the Minister made under this subsection.	Section 700A(2) *Water Act 2000*		
114		WA.102	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested person who has been given an information notice or compliance notice by the chief executive, to apply for an internal review of the original decision to give the notice.	Section 862 *Water Act 2000*		
115		WA.103	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested person who applied for an internal review under section 862 of the *Water Act 2000*, to appeal against, or apply for a review of, the review decision.	Section 877 *Water Act 2000*		
116		WA.104	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee of the leased land, to provide written consent to arrangements about the route the person may use across the lessee's land for the removal of the quarry material.	Section 966(2)(a) *Water Act 2000*		
117		WA.105	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the chief executive in response to a show cause notice issued pursuant to section 972H(2) and to comply with any notice issued pursuant to section 972H(3).	Sections 972H(2) and (3) *Water Act 2000*		
118		WA.106	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the chief executive in response to a show cause notice issued pursuant to section 972I(1) and to comply with any notice issued pursuant to section 972I(2).	Sections 972I(1) and (2) *Water Act 2000*		
119		WA.107	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the chief executive in response to a show cause notice issued pursuant to section 972J(2) and to comply with any notice issued pursuant to section 972J(3).	Sections 972J(2) and (3) *Water Act 2000*		
120		WA.108	Chief Executive Officer	Power as an occupier to consent to entry of land by a measurement contractor.	Sections 977(2) and (3) *Water Act 2000*		
121		WA.109	Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation from a measurement contractor if Council incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under the Act by a measurement contractor.	Section 980(1) *Water Act 2000*		
122		WA.110	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a claim for compensation under Chapter 8, Part 3 to the chief executive.	Section 988 *Water Act 2000*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
123		WA.111	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a client, to consent to the disclosure of commercially sensitive information.	Section 1010A(2) Water Act 2000		
124		WA.112	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land to which the expired licence attached, to apply to the chief executive:- (a) to reinstate the licence and make a validating declaration; or (b) to replace the licence and make a validating declaration.	Section 1273A Water Act 2000		
125		WA.113	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as holder of the new licence, to request the chief executive to make a validating declaration in relation to the licence.	Section 1273B Water Act 2000		

WR - Water Regulation 2016

Council to CEO

Version Information ***ECM: 5078371***

Date reviewed: *1/07/2025*

Act current as at: *27/06/2025*

NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
WR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to relocate a water licence.	Section 34 *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power as the holder of the water licence to be relocated, to swear the statutory declaration required in subsection (3)(b)(i).	Section 34(3)(b)(i) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested entity, to provide written consent to the proposed relocation.	Section 34(3)(b)(ii) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant under section 34, to give the chief executive a transfer notice.	Section 37 *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a proposed transferee, to give the chief executive a document evidencing ownership of land to which the new licence will attach.	Section 38(2) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a water allocation, to apply to the chief executive for a seasonal water assignment for the water allocation for the water year in which the application is made and to pay the application fee.	Section 58(1) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a seasonal water assignment notice, to apply to the chief executive for a seasonal water assignment for the seasonal water assignment notice for the water year in which the application is made and to pay the application fee.	Section 58(2) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive under subsection ~~(2)~~ (3).	Section 64 ~~(2)~~ (3) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive evidence of the publication.	Section 64 ~~(3)~~(4) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive additional information required under subsection (1) and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 65 *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has made an application under section 63, to pay the estimated cost to the chief executive.	Section 66(3) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power as the holder of a relevant authorisation, to ensure a measurement device complies with the requirements of section 108.	Section 108 *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a relevant authorisation, to ensure the measurement device is certified.	Section 110(2) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a relevant authorisation, to give the chief executive information about water taken under the authorisation.	Section 111 *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power as the holder of a relevant authorisation, to give the chief executive information about water taken through the works during the faulty period for the measurement device.	Section 113(1) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power in the circumstances stated in subsection 117(1): (a) to give the chief executive a notice complying with subsection 117(2) about the fault; and (b) take the action required under subsection 117(1)(b).	Section 117(1) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the recipient of a notice from the chief executive given under subsection 118(2), to comply with the notice.	Section 118(3) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a relevant authorisation, to keep for the recording period, the records listed in subsection 120(1).	Section 120(1) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the recipient of a notice from the chief executive given under subsection 121(1), to comply with the notice.	Section 121(2) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the recipient of a notice from the chief executive given under subsection 121C(2), to comply with the notice.	Section 121C(4) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licensee, to pay the water licence fees stated in the notice received from the chief executive.	Section 131(2)(b) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay a charge levied by a notice received from the chief executive pursuant to this section.	Section 134(1)(d) *Water Regulation 2016*		
WR.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a relevant authorisation in the circumstances listed in subsection 151(1), to ensure the meter is certified by a duly qualified person as complying with the measurement standards on or before the revalidation date for the meter.	Section 151(3) *Water Regulation 2016*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
35		WR.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a relevant authorisation in the circumstances listed in subsection 154(1), to arrange for a validation inspection to be carried out on the meter before the expiry date.	Section 154(3) *Water Regulation 2016*		
36		WR.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a relevant authorisation in the circumstances listed in subsection 156(1), to arrange for a validation inspection to be carried out on the meter before the validation date.	Section 156(2) *Water Regulation 2016*		
37		WR.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a relevant authorisation in the circumstances listed in subsection 157(1), to arrange for a validation inspection to be carried out on the meter before the validation date.			
38		WR.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a relevant authorisation in the circumstances listed in subsection 159(1), to arrange:- (a) the meter to be modified; and (b) a further validation inspection to be carried out by an authorised meter validator under the former section 112.	Section 159(2) *Water Regulation 2016*		
39		WR.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 166(1), to pay the meter operating charge.	Section 166(3) *Water Regulation 2016*		
40		WR.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 167(1), to pay the meter use charge.	Section 167(3) *Water Regulation 2016*		
41		WR.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 168(1), to pay the meter exit charge.	Section 168(3) *Water Regulation 2016*		

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1				Register of Delegations				
2				Council to CEO				
3								
4								
5		*WHSR - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*						
6								
7		*Version Information*		*ECM- 5078371*				
8		*Date reviewed*		*1/07/2025*				
9		*Reprint Date*		*1/09/2025*				
10								
11		**NO.**	**DELEGATE**	**DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED**	**LEGISLATION**	**DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER**	**CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT**	
12		WHSR.1	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace, to ensure that the agreed procedure for issue resolution at the workplace complies with subsection 22(3).	Section 22(3) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011			
13		WHSR.2	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved RTO, to grant a person a certificate of authority.	*Section 31B Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
14		WHSR.3	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking who has a duty under this regulation to manage risks to health and safety, to comply with the requirements of the regulation. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.	*Sections 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
15		WHSR.4	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace, to comply with all requirements relating to the provision of facilities at the workplace. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55.	*Sections 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
16		WHSR.5	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace, to prepare, maintain and implement an emergency plan.	*Section 43 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
17		WHSR.6	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to manage psychosocial risks under part 3.1.	*Section 55C Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
18		WHSR.7	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to review and, as necessary, revise the control measures if a person reports sexual harassment or sex or gender-based harassment at work.	*Section 55G Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
19		WHSR.8	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to prepare a prevention plan.	*Section 55H Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
20		WHSR.9	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to comply with all requirements relating to the risks to health and safety relating to noise. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 57 and 58.	*Sections 57, 58 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
21		WHSR.10	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to manage risks to health and safety relating to a musculoskeletal disorder associated with a hazardous manual task.	*Section 60 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
22		WHSR.11	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to manage risks to health and safety relating to working in a confined space. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77.	*Sections 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
23		WHSR.12	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace, to manage risks to health and safety associated with a fall. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 78, 79 and 80.	*Sections 78, 79, 80 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
24		WHSR.13	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to keep a record of the written evidence provided to the person under subsections 85(1), (2) and (3).	*Section 85(4) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
25		WHSR.14	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace, to maintain a written record of the evidence provided under subsections (1), (2) and (3).	*Section 85(4) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
26		WHSR.15	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace, to comply with all requirements relating to the carrying out of demolition work. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 142, 143 and 144.	*Sections 142, 143, 144 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
27		WHSR.16	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the regulator for a licence to carry out demolition work.	*Section 148 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
28		WHSR.17	Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission to the regulator in relation to a proposed refusal.	*Section 144I Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
29		WHSR.18	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a licence to carry out demolition work, to make a submission to the regulator in relation to a proposed amendment to a licence.	*Section 144P Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
30		WHSR.19	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a licence to carry out demolition work to apply to the regulator to amend the licence.	*Section 144Q(1) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
31		WHSR.20	Chief Executive Officer	Power after receiving a written notice of intention to refuse an application to amend the licence from the regulator, to make a submission to the regulator in relation to the proposed refusal.	*Section 144Q(2), Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
32		WHSR.21	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the regulator for a replacement document.	*Section 144U Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
33		WHSR.22	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a licence to carry out demolition work, to voluntarily surrender the licence document to the regulator.	*Section 144V Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
34		WHSR.23	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a licence to carry out demolition work, to apply to the regulator for renewal of the licence.	*Sections 144VA, 144VB Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
35		WHSR.24	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a licence to carry out demolition work, to make a submission to the regulator in relation to the proposed suspension, cancellation and/or disqualification.	*Section 144Y Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
36		WHSR.25	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a duty, to comply with all requirements relating to plant or structures. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 226A, 226C, 234, 235, 236, 237, 246 and 275.	*Sections 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 226A, 226C, 234, 235, 236, 237, 246, 275 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
37		WHSR.26	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with management or control of an item of plant stated in schedule 5, part 2, to apply to the regulator for the registration of that item of plant.	*Section 265 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
38		WHSR.27	Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a notice from the regulator on a proposal to refuse registration of an item of plant stated in schedule 5, part 2.	*Section 270(1)(b) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
39		WHSR.28	Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a notice from the regulator on a proposal to cancel the registration of an item of plant stated in schedule 5, part 2.	*Section 288C Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
40		WHSR.29	Chief Executive Officer	Power to return the registration document for an item of plant stated in schedule 5, part 2 to the regulator.	*Section 288D Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
41		WHSR.30	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a duty, to comply with all requirements relating to construction work, high risk construction work and/or excavation work. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 306C, 306D, 306E, 306G, 306H, 306I, 306K, 306L, 306M, 306N, 306O, 306P, 306Q, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 315A, 315E, 315F, 315G, 315H, 315J, 315L, 315M, 316 and 317.	*Sections 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 306C, 306D, 306E, 306G, 306H, 306I, 306J, 306K, 306L, 306MA, 306N, 306O, 306P, 306Q, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 315A, 315E, 315F, 315G, 315H, 315J, 315L, 315M, 316, 317 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
		WHSR.31	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to comply with all requirements relating to a hazardous chemical used, handled or stored at the workplace. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 341, 342, 343, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 378, 379, 389, 390 and 391.	*Sections 341, 342, 343, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 378, 379, 389, 390, 391 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
42		WHSR.32	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to prepare and maintain a register of hazardous chemicals used at a workplace.	*Section 346 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
43		WHSR.33	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to prepare, amend and keep a manifest of schedule 11 hazardous chemicals.	*Section 347 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
44		WHSR.34	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to give the regulator written notice if a quantity of a schedule 11 hazardous chemical or group of schedule 11 hazardous chemicals that exceeds the manifest quantity is used, handled or stored, or is to be used, handled or stored, at the workplace.	*Section 348 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
45		WHSR.35	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply in writing to the regulator for authorisation to use, handle or store a prohibited carcinogen or restricted carcinogen.	*Section 383 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
46		WHSR.36	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who applies under section 383, to give written notice of any change in information.	*Section 385 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
47		WHSR.37	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking in the circumstances listed in subsection 387(1), to give the worker a written statement.	*Section 387(2) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
48		WHSR.38	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking in the circumstances listed in subsection 388(1), to keep the records required in subsection 388(2).	*Section 388(2) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
49		WHSR.39	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to comply with all requirements relating to a lead process and/or lead risk work. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417 and 418.	*Sections 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
50								
51		WHSR.40	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with the general duties relating to asbestos and naturally occurring asbestos.	*Sections 420 and 430 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
52		WHSR.41	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure that all asbestos or asbestos contaminated material at a workplace is identified by a competent person.	*Section 422(1) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
53		WHSR.42	Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure that the presence and location of all asbestos or asbestos contaminated material at a workplace is clearly indicated and if practicable labelled.	*Section 424 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
54		WHSR.43	Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare, maintain and review an asbestos register for each workplace.	*Sections 425(1) and 426 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
55		WHSR.44	Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare, maintain and review an asbestos management plan for each workplace.	*Sections 429 and 430, 432 and 433 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
56		WHSR.45	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to undertake health monitoring in relation to asbestos. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443 and 444.	*Sections 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
57		WHSR.46	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to provide training to workers about asbestos, and keep and make available, records of the training.	*Section 445 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
58		WHSR.47	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with a duty, to comply with all requirements relating to demolition and refurbishment, asbestos removal work and asbestos-related work. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 463, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 475, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483 and 484.	*Sections 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 463, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 475, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
59		WHSR.48	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with a duty, to comply with all requirements relating to major hazard facilities. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes all powers found in sections 535, 536, 537, 540(2)(b), 547, 548, 551, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 577, 583(A, 587, 588, 593, 594, 596, 600, 601, 604(b), 607	*Sections 535, 536, 537, 540(2)(b), 547, 548, 551, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 577, 583(A, 587, 588, 593, 594, 596, 600, 601, 604(b), 607 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
60		WHSR.49	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible person in relation to a reviewable decision set out in section 676 of the *Work Health and Safety Regulation*, to apply to the regulator for an internal review of a decision.	*Section 678(1) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
61		WHSR.50	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible person in relation to a reviewable decision under section 89(5), 138(5), 256(5), 269(5) or 497(5) of the *Work Health and Safety Regulation* to apply to the regulator for an internal review of the decision.	*Section 678(2) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
62		WHSR.51	Chief Executive Officer	Power to provide the additional information.	*Section 680(4) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
63		WHSR.52	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible person to apply to QCAT for an external review of a reviewable decision made by the regulator or of a decision made, or taken to have been made, on an internal review.	*Section 683 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
64		WHSR.53	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an exemption from compliance with any provision of the *Work Health and Safety Regulation*.	*Section 684 Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*			
65		WHSR.54	Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an exemption from compliance with any provision of the Work Health and Safety.	Section 688 Work Health and Safety.			
66		WHSR.55	Chief Executive Officer	Regulation relating to a major hazard facility. Power, as a relevant person, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety of all persons who may be affected by the relevant person's relevant activity.	Regulation 2011 Section 703 Work Health and Safety. Regulation 2011			
67		WHSR.56	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person, to notify the regulator of a notifiable incident and keep a record of the notifiable incident.	Section 711 Work Health and Safety. Regulation 2011			
68								

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1				Register of Delegations			
2				Council to CEO			
3							
4							
5		WWC - Working With Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000					
6							
7		*Version Information*		*ECM: 3078371*			
8		*Date reviewed:*		*1/07/2025*			
9		*Act current as at:*		*1/07/2025*			
10							
11		NO.	DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION	DATE & RESOLUTION NUMBER	CONDITIONS TO WHICH THE DELEGATION IS SUBJECT
12		WWC.01	Chief Executive	Power, as a person who employs someone in employment that is regulated employment, to develop and implement a written strategy about the person's employees that complies with the requirements of subsection 171(1).	Section 171 Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000		
13		WWC.02	Chief Executive	Power, as a person who carries on a regulated business, to develop and implement a written strategy about the regulated business that complies with the requirements of subsections 172(a) and 172(b).	Section 172 Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000		
14		WWC.03	Chief Executive	Power as an employer, before giving a notice mentioned in section 175(1)(b) or 176C(1)(b) to take reasonable steps to verify the person's identity.	Section 173(1) Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000		
15		WWC.04	Chief Executive	Power as an employer, to give a notice mentioned in section 175(1)(b) or 176C(1)(b), in the approved form and in the approved way.	Section 173(2) Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000		
16		WWC.05	Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer who employs another person in regulated employment, to keep a register that complies with subsection 369(3) about the employee's employees.	Section 369 Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000		
17		WWC.06	Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive.	Section 370(3) Working with Children (Risk Management and Screening) Act 2000		

12. COMMUNITY & REGIONAL PROSPERITY REPORTS

12.1 Local Heritage Study and Local Heritage Register

Author: Prudence Earle, Senior Strategic Planner
Responsible Officer: Amanda Pugh, Group Manager Community & Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek a Council resolution to make amendments to the Local Heritage Register in accordance with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, to endorse the Local Heritage Study, and commence the process to amend the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme and Planning Scheme Policy No. 6.3 Cultural Heritage to incorporate changes to the Register, amend the Cultural Heritage Overlay and make other associated amendments.

Officer's Recommendation:

1. **THAT, in accordance with section 119 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992,* Council:**
   a. **Remove the places described in Attachment 1 from the Local Heritage Register; and**
   b. **Enter or retain the places described in Attachment 2 in the Local Heritage Register.**

2. **THAT, subject to further investigation, the following places be considered for inclusion on the Local Heritage Register at a future date.**

Place Number	Place Name	Address	Suburb	Lot and Plan Description
LHP0704	Gorman's Gap Road	Gormans Gap Road	Flagstone to Preston	Road reserve; Lot 2 RP138335; Lots 150 & 151 CC479
LHP0508	Neilsen's Place	130 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 2 RP815658; Road reserve
LHP0710	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church	1305 Gatton Clifton Road	Mount Whitestone	Lot 1 RP123274
LHP01715	Fourways Garage Complex (former)	2 Winwill Connection Road	Winwill	Lot 1 RP63651
NA	Gatton murder paddock	111 Tenthill Creek Road	Gatton	Lot 2 SP304651
NA	Early bird sanctuary	Main Greenswamp Road	Lake Clarendon	Lot 1 SP104158
NA	Six Chain Tunnel (rail tunnel)			Rail corridor

3. **THAT, in accordance with section 120 of the Act, Council provide a notice of decision to all submitters and all owners of places to be entered in, removed from, or retained in the Local Heritage Register.**

4. **THAT Council endorse the Local Heritage Study prepared by Australian Heritage Specialists.**

5. **THAT Council decide to amend the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme and Planning Scheme Policy No. 6.3 Cultural Heritage and commence the amendment process in accordance with the Minister's Guidelines and Rules to incorporate the new Local Heritage Register, amend the Cultural Heritage Overlay and make other associated amendments.**

Executive Summary

The Minister's approval for adoption of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme was subject to conditions including the requirement for Council to complete a Local Heritage Study and include the recommendations of the study into the Planning Scheme.

Council's current Local Heritage Register is included in Planning Scheme Policy 6.3 Cultural Heritage and was adopted with the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme. The Register includes 135 places, all located within the former Gatton Shire and many being of questionable heritage significance.

A Local Heritage Study was undertaken by Australian Heritage Specialists which found substantial changes to Council's current Local Heritage Register were warranted.

At the Council meeting on 18 June 2025, Council proposed to enter places in, and remove places from, the Local Heritage Register.

Public consultation on the proposed changes to the Register has been undertaken. Fifty-three (53) submissions were received and these have been reviewed by AHS. Following that review, AHS has made recommendations in relation to the removal further places from the Register, to not proceed with entry of two places, and to nominate seven places for further investigation. Based on these recommendations the final Local Heritage Register presented for adoption consists of 112 places.

It is further recommended that Council decides to amend the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme and Planning Scheme Policy 6.3 Cultural Heritage to incorporate the new Local Heritage Register and make associated amendments.

Proposal

AHS has prepared the Local Heritage Study (Attachment 3) which includes various recommendations. Two key recommendations of the report include updating the Local Heritage Register ('the Register') and the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.

Several other recommendations were included to assist Council to maintain an up to support landowners of local heritage places including:

1. Introducing a General Exemption Certificate and Exemption Certificates to provide clarity to landowners what they can and can't do when undertaking works on local heritage place.
2. Establishing heritage incentive programs to support landowners of local heritage places, e.g. grants, waiving application fees, providing a heritage advisory service.
3. Developing a heritage education and engagement program to promote public awareness and appreciation, e.g. heritage festivals, heritage walks and signage, publications and media campaigns.
4. Undertaking further research on local heritage places that have potential State Heritage significance.
5. Completing further research to determine Local Heritage Places that represent the region as whole and further studies to expand the heritage list, including:
    a. A contextual study of Laidley to identify further heritage places;
    b. A Neighbourhood Character Study to assess remaining properties on the Long List and identify historically significant residential areas;
    c. A field survey to locate heritage places not identified through desktop research;
    d. A review of previous study stages and fieldwork findings;
    e. Compilation of a list of additional places recommended for inclusion in the Register.

Consultation on Proposed Update of the Local Heritage Register

At the Council meeting on 18 June 2025, Council proposed to:

- Remove 69 places from the Register;
- Enter 50 places in the Register;
- Change the entries for the places proposed to be retained in the Register to correct and update information.

Under section 116 of the QHA, a local government may propose to enter or remove a place from a local heritage register. If a local government proposes to enter a place in, or remove a place from, its local heritage register, it must:

(a) give the owner of the place notice of the proposal; and
(b) within 10 business days after giving the notice to the owner, publish the notice in a newspaper.

On 2 July 2025, notices were sent to all owners of places proposed to be entered in, removed from, or retained in the Register. The notices included draft citations and information sheets about the local heritage register process and how to make a submission.

Public notices were published in *The Lockyer Somerset Independent* on 3 August 2025, 10 August 2025 (to correct errors) and 7 August 2025 (to extend the timeframe for consultation). Initially the public consultation period was to end on 8 August 2025, however this timeframe was extended until 22 August 2025 to provide submitters additional time to respond. On 1 August 2025 an email was sent to landowners advising of the extension to the submission period.

As well as the formal public notification process under the QHA, Council undertook the following additional consultation activities:

- Individual meetings: 22 one-on-one meeting were held with landowners, Council's Strategic Planner and a heritage expert from AHS.
- Information was made available on Council's website, including on the Engagement Hub.
- Social media: Nine posts were shared across Facebook and other platforms between 9 July and 19 August 2025.
- Information sheets explaining the proposed changes and their alignment with the Planning Scheme were distributed at events and published online.
- Media releases were issued on 24 July 2025, 7 August 2025 and 14 August 2025.
- Community Events: Council staff engaged with the public at the Laidley Show (5 July 2025), Gatton Show (18–19 July 2025) and Festival of Cultures (3 August 2025).

Review of Submissions

In accordance with the QHA, a submission must be on the basis that the place is or is not a place of cultural heritage significance. However, all submissions have been accepted and reviewed.

Council must have regard to any submission received before deciding to enter a place in, or remove a place from, the Local Heritage Register. Council may decide to remove a place from the Register only if satisfied the place is no longer a place of cultural heritage significance for its area.

Council received a total of 53 submissions (including duplicates) that involved:

- 6 submissions in support of the proposed removal of the following places from the Register:

  - 1 Bowen Street, Helidon;
  - 62 Cochrane Street, Gatton;
  - 1 Jones Street, Withcott;
  - 8 Larkin Street, Gatton;
  - 1 Spencer Street, Gatton;
- 1 submission objecting to the proposed removal of a place from the Register:
  - Gatton Burial Ground (former);
- 26 submissions in objection to the entry or retention of a place in the Register:
  - Laidley Salvation Army Hall;
  - Forest Hill Cinema (Former);
  - 33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill;
  - Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station (currently on the Register);
  - Laidley Hospital Complex;
  - Neilsen's Place;
  - Whithouse Buildings;
  - Windermere Residence;
  - Mount Whitestone Non-Denomination Church (currently on the Register);
  - Gormans Gap Road (currently on the Register);
  - Forest Hill Masonic Lodge;
  - Queensland National Hotel;
  - Carmody's Buildings;
  - Forest Hill Presbyterian Church;
  - 552 Connor Road, Helidon (residence);
  - Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church (currently on the Register);
- 3 submissions recommending new entries:
  - Gatton murder paddock, 111 Tenthill Creek Road, Lot 2 SP304651;
  - Early bird sanctuary, Main Greenswamp Road, Lake Clarendon, Lot 1 SP104158;
  - Six Chain Tunnel (rail tunnel) – this submitter also provided additional information;
- 15 submissions providing additional information on places; and
- 3 submissions acknowledging the heritage listing.

Following consideration of the submissions, AHS has prepared a Public Submission Review Report (Attachment 4). AHS has recommended:

1. In addition to the 69 places Council proposed to remove from the Register, the following places also be removed:

Current Place Number	Place Name	Address	Lot and Plan Description
LH1007	Gorman's Gap Trail	Gormans Gap Road Reserve	Road reserve; Lot 2 RP138335; Lots 150 & 151 CC479
LH1019	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church	1305 Gatton Clifton Road, Mount Whitestone	Lot 1 RP123274
LH1025	Fourways Garage Complex (former)	2 Winwill Connection Road, Winwill	Lot 1 RP63651

2. The following places not be entered or retained in the Register at this time, but are further investigated for local heritage significance in the future:

Place Number	Place Name	Address	Lot and Plan Description
LHP0704	Gorman's Gap Road	Gormans Gap Road, Flagstone to Preston	Road reserve; Lot 2 RP138335; Lots 150 & 151 CC479
LHP0508	Neilsen's Place	130 Patrick Street, Laidley	Lot 2 RP815658; Road reserve
LHP0710	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church	1305 Gatton Clifton Road, Mount Whitestone	Lot 1 RP123274
LHP01715	Fourways Garage Complex (former)	2 Winwill Connection Road, Winwill	Lot 1 RP63651

3. That, despite being proposed for entry in the Register, the following place not be entered in the Register:

Place Number	Place Name	Address	Lot and Plan Description
LHP0412	552 Connors Road, Helidon (Residence)	552 Connors Road, Helidon	Lot 131 CSH51

Based on these recommendations the final Local Heritage Register will consist of 112 places. AHS has also recommended amendments to citations.

Within 10 business days of making a decision to enter a place in, or remove a place from, the Register, Council must give notice of the decision and the reasons for it, to all affected landowners and any submitters.

Amending the Planning Scheme

The Local Heritage Register is included in Planning Scheme Policy No. 6.3 Cultural Heritage, and all places on the Register are included in the Cultural Heritage Overlay. The adoption of changes to the Register will necessitate amendments to the Planning Scheme Policy and overlay. AHS has also recommended some minor changes to the Planning Scheme.

Under section 20(2) of the *Planning Act 2016*, Council may decide to amend the Planning Scheme by following the process prescribed in the Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR).

Chapter 2, Part 3 of the MGR outlines the process for a Qualified State Interest Amendment, which has shorter timeframes than the Major Amendment process under section 18 of the *Planning Act 2016*. This process applies to amendments involving no more than three State interests and excludes the State interest for natural hazards. The Qualified State Interest Amendment process is consider the most appropriate amendment process for integrating the Local Heritage Register into the Planning Scheme.

To commence the amendment process, in accordance with the MGR Council must decide to amend the Planning Scheme. Officers will then prepare the amendments and consult with State agencies before giving the Minister the relevant material. Following receipt of a notice from the Minister, Council may commence public consultation for a period of at least 20 days.

Options

1. Council adopts the Officer's Recommendations as contained within this report.
2. Council does not adopt the Officer's Recommendations as contained within this report.

Previous Council Resolutions

Council Meeting, 17 July 2024, Resolution Number: 24-28/0100 - Council resolved to the adopt the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme and Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme Policy SC6.3 Cultural heritage.

Council Meeting, 18 June 2025, Resolution Number: 24-28/0332 - Proposal to Enter Places In, and Remove Places From, the Local Heritage Register

Critical Dates
Council must make a decision on the proposed changes to the Local Heritage Register within 80 business days from when the first notice was published. A decision must therefore be made before 27 October 2025.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Lockyer Community – A community with fair and reasonable access to services.
Lockyer Community – Council seeks to understand community needs, resulting in partnerships that realise long-term benefits for the community in a timely manner.
Lockyer Planned – An integrated approach to the planning of all communities that strengthens local identity and lifestyle.

Finance and Resource
There will be costs associated with providing public notice of the adoption of changes to the Local Heritage Register.

Legislation and Policy
The processes for entering place into, and removing places from, the Local Heritage Register have been following in accordance with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1994*.

Consultation

Councillor Consultation
Workshops in relation to the Local Heritage Study and proposed changes to the Local Heritage Register have been held with Councillors on 28 May 2025, 3 June 2025 and 7 October 2025.

Internal Consultation
Internal consultation has been undertaken in relation to the Local Heritage Register and the Local Heritage Study report. The Local Heritage Register and the Local Heritage Study report have been circulated to:

- Governance and Property: This team has provided further information to assist with identifying the appropriate landowners to notify.
- Finance: No comment provided.
- Community and Recreation Facilities: No comment provided.
- Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries: No comment provided.
- Infrastructure Delivery: No comment provided.

Community Engagement
This report details the consultation process that has been undertaken in relation to the Local Heritage Register and further public notification upon adoption.

Additionally, AHS undertook external consultation with:

- Gatton and District Historical Society;
- Laidley Pioneer Village and Museum; and
- Several individual property owners.

Attachments

1⇩	Places to be Removed from the Local Heritage Register	2 Pages
2⇩	Places to be Entered or Retained in the Local Heritage Register	5 Pages
3⇩	Local Heritage Study prepared by Australian Heritage Specialists	79 Pages
4⇩	Local Heritage Study - Public Submission Review Report	396 Pages

Places to be Removed from the Local Heritage Register

EXISTING PLACE NUMBER	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	SUBURB	LOT AND PLAN DESCRIPTION
LH0802	Blanchview House	339 Blanchview Road	Blanchview	Lot 2 RP130372
LH0803	Hughes House	35 Church Road	Blanchview	Lot 45 RP835157
LH1003	Uniting Church Lockyer Parish, Flagstone Creek	55 Flagstone School Road	Flagstone Creek	Lot 1 RP13881
LH1006	Gorman's Gap Trail	Gorman's Gap Road reserve	Flagstone Creek	
LH0232	1 Spencer Street residence	1 Spencer Street	Gatton	Lot 11 RP844544
LH0209	14 Gaul Street residence	14 Gaul Street	Gatton	Lot 21 RP21578
LH0231	17 Smith Street residence	17 Smith Street	Gatton	Lot 3 RP63243
LH0218	21 Old College Road residence	21 Old College Road	Gatton	Lot 5 RP42674
LH0218	21 Old College Road residence	21 Old College Road	Gatton	Lot 6 RP42674
LH0219	26 Old College Road residence	26 Old College Road	Gatton	Lot 2 RP63650
LH0201	35 Allan Street residence	35 Allan Street, Gatton	Gatton	Lot 93 RP21582
LH0206	35 East Street residence	35 East Street	Gatton	Lot 6 RP102788
LH0208	4 Gaul Street residence	4 Gaul Street	Gatton	Lot 26 RP21578
LH0238	4 Whittle Street residence	4 Whittle Street	Gatton	Lot 42 G1223
LH0228	H Freeman Building	48-50 Railway Street	Gatton	Lot 2 RP179724
LH0220	60 Old College Road residence	60 Old College Road	Gatton	Lot 1 RP99843
LH0203	62 Cochrane Street residence	62 Cochrane Street	Gatton	Lot 1 RP135891
LH0234	65 Spencer Street residence	65 Spencer Street	Gatton	Lot 26 RP102788
LH0235	73 Spencer Street residence	73 Spencer Street	Gatton	Lot 22 RP102788
LH0236	77 Spencer Street residence	77 Spencer Street	Gatton	Lot 2 RP59734
LH0212	8 Larkin Street residence	8 Larkin Street	Gatton	Lot 29 G1236
LH0221	83 Old College Road residence	83 Old College Road	Gatton	Lot 15 RP156787
LH0207	Gatton & District Historical Society	Freemans Road	Gatton	Lot 2 RP802604
	Gatton town centre	Railway Street (from Spencer Street to Crescent Street), Crescent Street (from Railway Station to 44 Crescent Street) and Park Lane, Hickey Street and Old College Road fronting Littleton Park.	Gatton	Various
LH0303	2 Harris Street	2 Harris Street	Grantham	Lot 10 RP25736
LH0307	22 Victor Street residence	22 Victor Street	Grantham	Lot 6 RP25729
LH0302	Summit	9 Christopher Street	Grantham	Lot 1 RP172377
LH0301	Sandy Creek Bridge	Dutchman's Road (Over Sandy Creek)	Grantham	Lot 207 CSH482
	Old Grantham town centre	William Street (from Anzac Avenue to Victor Street), Victor Street (from William Street to Christopher Street), Railway Street (from Henderson Street to William Street), Gatton Helidon Road (from Harris Street to Anzac Avenue) and part of Anzac Avenue.	Grantham	Various
LH0404	1 Bowen Street residence	1 Bowen Street	Helidon	Lot 101 H1261
LH0405	10 Bowen Street residence	10 Bowen Street	Helidon	Lot 203 H1261
LH0440	10 Wrights Road residence	10 Wrights Road	Helidon	Lot 1 RP149759
LH0402	12 Arthur Street residence	12 Arthur Street	Helidon	Lot 1 RP52940
LH0416	14 Lawlers Road residence	14 Lawlers Road	Helidon	Lot 8 RP146973
LH0427	14 Russell Street residence	14 Russell Street	Helidon	Lot 10 SP112158
LH0439	14 William Street residence	14 William Street	Helidon	Lot 1 RP148530
LH0409	15 Deviney Street residence	15 Deviney Street	Helidon	Lot 1 RP146973
LH0410	15 George Street residence	15 George Street	Helidon	Lot 10 H1268
LH0420	Butchers Shop residence	16 Railway Street	Helidon	Lot 2 RP199749
LH0431	18 Station Street residence	18 Station Street	Helidon	Lot 207 H1261

EXISTING PLACE NUMBER	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	SUBURB	LOT AND PLAN DESCRIPTION
LH0403	20 Arthur Street residence	20 Arthur Street	Helidon	Lot 2 RP2591
LH0432	22 Station Street residence	22 Station Street	Helidon	Lot 209 H1261
LH0442	22 Wrights Road residence	22 Wrights Road	Helidon	Lot 2 RP59783
LH0433	23 Station Street residence	23 Station Street	Helidon	Lot 318 H1261
LH0406	24 Bowen Street residence	24 Bowen Street	Helidon	Lot 302 H1261
LH0422	26 Railway Street	26 Railway Street	Helidon	Lot 8 RP23157
LH0423	28 Railway Street residence	28 Railway Street	Helidon	Lot 9 CSH1370
LH0429	28 School Street residence	28 School Street	Helidon	Lot 17 RP203794
LH0414	30 Laidley Street residence	30 Laidley Street	Helidon	Lot 1 RP23164
LH0434	31 Station Street residence	31 Station Street	Helidon	Lot 314 H1261
LH0424	32 Railway Street residence	32 Railway Street	Helidon	Lot 12 RP840606
LH0415	35 Laidley Street residence	35 Laidley Street	Helidon	Lot 2 RP164477
LH0425	39 Railway Street residence	39 Railway Street	Helidon	Lot 1 CSH2483
LH0425	39 Railway Street residence	39 Railway Street	Helidon	Lot 2 CSH2483
LH0430	445 Seventeen Mile Road	445 Seventeen Mile Road	Helidon	Lot 150 CA311265
LH0438	5 William Street residence	5 William Street	Helidon	Lot 220 H1261
LH0401	Comerford Sandstone	521 Airforce Road	Helidon	Lot 2 CSH1127
LH0408	8 Deviney Street residence	8 Deviney Street	Helidon	Lot 5 H1268
LH0428	9 School Street residence	9 School Street	Helidon	Lot 40 RP214041
LH0411	Australian Sandstone Industries	Goldmine Road	Helidon	Lot 50 SP163235
	Helidon town centre	Piccadilly Lane (from Warrego Highway to Gatton Helidon Road), Railway Street (from Warrego Highway to Turner Street), Turner Street (from Piccadilly Lane to Gunn Street), Arthur Street (from Railway Station to Mary Mackillop Street), Mary Mackillop Street (from Arthur Street to Turner Street)	Helidon	Various
LH1011	216 Back Ma Ma Creek Road residence	216 Back Ma Ma Creek Road	Ma Ma Creek	Lot 1 RP210317
	Ma Ma Creek town centre	Gatton Clifton Road (from 803 Gatton-Clifton Road to Petersens Road), Lot 286 CH312323, Lot 93 CP892908 and Lot 148 CP892908 extending to Petersens Road.	Ma Ma Creek	Various
LH0602	162 Costello's Road residence	162 Costello's Road	Murphys Creek	Lot 11 1RP151357
LH0603	17 Freya Street residence	17 Freya Street	Murphys Creek	Lot 502 MC1281
LH0608	Skye	48 Watts Road	Murphys Creek	Lot 1 RP835159
LH0605	65 Ossian Street residence	65 Ossian Street	Murphys Creek	Lot 21 RP825748
LH1019	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church	1305 Gatton Clifton Road	Mount Whitestone	Lot 1 RP123274
LH1101	Bicentennial National Trail	Thornton to White Mountain	Thornton to White Mountain	Various
LH1025	Fourways Garage complex	2 Winwill Connection Road (corner Gatton Clifton Road)	Winwill	Lot 1 RP63651

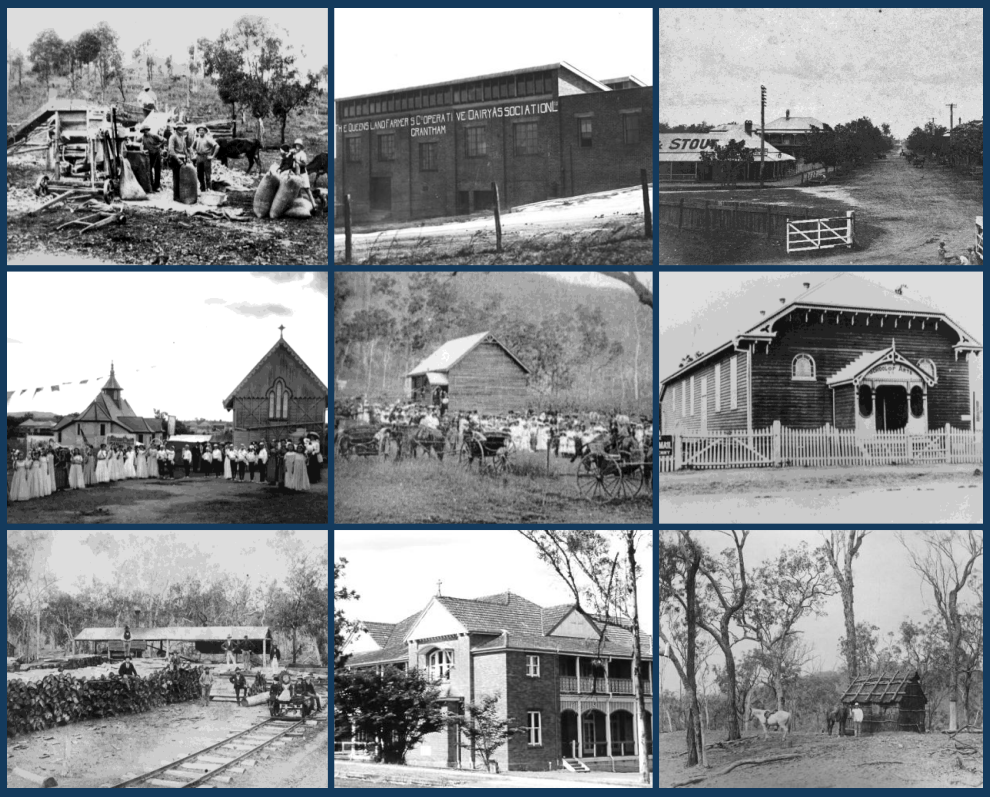
Places to be Entered or Retained in the Local Heritage Register

NEW PLACE NUMBER	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	SUBURB	LOT AND PLAN DESCRIPTION
LHP0701	Blanchview Methodist Church (former)	327 Blanchview Road (corner Church Road)	Blanchview	Lot 1 RP21376
LHP0901	Caffey Cemetery	977 Mount Sylvia Road	Caffey	Part of Lot 227 CC466; Lot 228 CC466; Lot 226 CC466
LHP0801	Forest Hill Cemetery	Corner of Gatton College Connection Road and Logan Road	College View	Lot 103 CC603; Lot 95 CC116
LHP0702	Flagstone Creek State School and Residence	56 Flagstone School Road	Flagstone Creek	Lot 8 CC2973
LHP0703	Stockyard Creek Public Hall	111 Stockyard Creek Road	Flagstone Creek	Lot 1 SP184799
LHP0306	Fordsdale School of Arts	2085 Gatton Clifton Road	Fordsdale	Lot 217 CC2361
LHP0101	Forest Hill Presbyterian Church	14 Church Street	Forest Hill	Lot 40 RP7805
LHP0102	St Thomas' Anglican Church (former)	9 Church Street	Forest Hill	Lot 105 SP192314
LHP0103	Forest Hill School of Arts	22 Railway Street	Forest Hill	Lot 1 F5304
LHP0104	G Wyman General Store (former)	42 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 2 RP149296; Road Reserve
LHP0105	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	33 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 20 SP192308; Road Reserve
LHP0106	Forest Hill Cinema (former)	6 Railway Street	Forest Hill	Lot 103 F5301; Road Reserve
LHP0107	Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former)	44 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 5 RP119037; Road Reserve
LHP0108	46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	46 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 4 RP119037; Road Reserve
LHP0109	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	9 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 92 RP7805
LHP0110	Forest Hill Post Office	40 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 1 RP149296; Road Reserve
LHP0111	Forest Hill Railway Shelter	37 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 1 CP867703
LHP0112	St Joseph's Catholic Church	8-10 Hunt Street	Forest Hill	Lot 115 F5301; Lot 116 F5301
LHP0113	38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	38 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 5 RP111163
LHP0201	Railway Street Commercial Shops	25-39 Railway Street	Gatton	Lot 6RP98976; Lot 8RP98976; Lot 30SP150234; Lot 2RP115618; Road Reserve
LHP0202	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre	20-30 Maitland Street	Gatton	Lot 43 G124; Lot 44 G124; Lot 45 G124; Lot 22 G121
LHP0203	Gatton Cemetery	Corner Denis Minson Drive and Lake Apex Drive	Gatton	Lot 83 CC2850
LHP0204	Gatton Railway Station	Crescent Street	Gatton	Lot 381 SP121744; Lot 382 SP121744
LHP0205	Braeside Residence	97 Railway Street	Gatton	Lot 3 RP21565
LHP0206	Gatton Post Office and Residence (former)	42-44 Crescent Street	Gatton	Lot 24 RP147633; Lot 22 RP147633

NEW PLACE NUMBER	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	SUBURB	LOT AND PLAN DESCRIPTION
LHP0207	Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse)	29 Maitland Street	Gatton	Lot 3 RP118318
LHP0208	Royal Hotel	2 Railway Street (corner Crescent Street)	Gatton	Lot 1 RP98977; Road Reserve
LHP0209	St Mary's Presbytery	15 Maitland Street	Gatton	Lot 1 RP189586
LHP0210	Commercial Hotel	1 Railway Street (corner Crescent Street)	Gatton	Lot 2 RP99478; Road Reserve
LHP0211	Gatton Water Facility	48 Cochrane Street (corner East Street)	Gatton	Lot 2 CC807885
LHP0212	Gatton Civic Centre	26 Railway Street	Gatton	Lot 120 G126
LHP0213	Gatton Station Master's Residence	16 Hickey Street	Gatton	Lot 385 SP121744
LHP0214	79 Spencer Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop)	79 Spencer Street	Gatton	Lot 1 RP59734; Road Reserve
LHP0215	42 Railway Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop)	42 Railway Street	Gatton	Lot 6 SP167562; Road Reserve
LHP0802	St Therese's Catholic Church	10 Brightview Road	Glenore Grove	Lot 14 RP31173
LHP0803	Glenore Grove State School and Residence	1-7 Brightview Road	Glenore Grove	Lot 36 CP816808
LHP0301	William Street Camphor Laurel Trees	William Street	Grantham	William Street Road Reserve
LHP0302	McGarva's Store (former)	6 William Street	Grantham	Lot 1 RP91609; Road Reserve
LHP0303	Singh's Grantham General Store (former)	2 Harris Street	Grantham	Lot 10 RP25736; Road Reserve
LHP0304	Grantham State School and Residence	15 Victor Street	Grantham	Lot 40 SP154108
LHP0305	Grantham Butter Factory (former)	6 Victor Street	Grantham	Lot 1 RP189736
LHP0804	Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery	3 Niemeyer Road	Hatton Vale	Lot 2 RP890756; Lot 1 RP22855; Lot 11 SP126953
LHP0401	St Joseph's Catholic Church Complex	35 Gunn Street	Helidon	Lot 3 RP897079
LHP0402	Helidon Catholic Cemetery	53 Helidon Dip Road	Helidon	Lot 3 RP897079
LHP0403	Criterion Hotel	1 Railway Street (corner Turner Street)	Helidon	Lot 1 RP53098; Lot 2 RP53098; Road Reserve
LHP0404	Helidon Post Office and Residence	13-15 Turner Street	Helidon	Lot 1 SP303410; Lot 2 SP303410
LHP0405	Helidon War Memorial and Trees	Railway Street	Helidon	Road Reserve
LHP0406	Helidon Police Complex	17-21 Turner Street	Helidon	Lot 142 H1263
LHP0407	Helidon Butcher's Shop and Residence (former)	16-18 Railway Street	Helidon	Lot 2 RP84646 ; Lot 2 RP199749; Road Reserve
LHP0408	26 Railway Street, Helidon (Shop)	26 Railway Street	Helidon	Lot 8 RP23157; Road Reserve
LHP0409	14 Railway Street, Helidon (Shop)	14 Railway Street	Helidon	Lot 1 RP199749; Road Reserve
LHP0410	Helidon General Cemetery	Cemetery Road	Helidon	Lot 146 CA311190
LHP0411	St Paul's Lutheran Church (former)	60 Railway Street	Helidon	Lot 28 RP23148
LHP0413	Wright Residence	18 Wrights Road	Helidon	Lot 1 RP59783

NEW PLACE NUMBER	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	SUBURB	LOT AND PLAN DESCRIPTION
LHP0414	St Joseph's Convent (former)	37 Gunn Street	Helidon	Lot 4 RP897079
LHP0903	Junction View State School and Residence (former)	7 East Haldon Road	Junction View	Lot 107 CC2843
LHP0904	Junction View Public Hall	2275 Mount Sylvia Road	Junction View	Lot 2 RP78634
LHP0805	Hatton Vale ANZAC WWII Memorial	Thallon Road	Kensington Grove	Lot 800 RP856727
LHP0501	Laidley Post Office and Residence	139 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 452 RP913055
LHP0502	Laidley Uniting Church	45 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 1 RP25582
LHP0503	Das Neumann Haus	100 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 11 RP913060; Road Reserve
LHP0504	Laidley Central State School (former)	21-23 Hope Street	Laidley	Lot 4 SP268162
LHP0505	Laidley Baptist Church and Hall (former)	25-27 Samuel Street	Laidley	Lot 15 RP67647; Lot 17 RP67647; Lot 18 RP67647
LHP0506	Laidley Presbyterian Church (former)	36 William Street	Laidley	Lot 2 RP138862
LHP0507	St Saviour's Church	28 Ambrose Street	Laidley	Lot 74 L176; Lot 75 L176
LHP0509	St Patrick's Catholic Church	1 John Street South	Laidley	Lot 22 RP25585
LHP0510	Laidley Cemetery	6 Southern Street	Laidley	Lot 468 CC836059
LHP0511	Whitehouse Buildings	120-122 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 1 RP108650; Road Reserve
LHP0512	Giesemann's Building	107-115 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 9 SP104819; Lot 10 SP104818; Lot 12 RP807894; Road Reserve
LHP0513	Carmody's Buildings	144-150 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 2 RP894701; Lot 3 RP894701; Lot 4 RP894701; Lot 5 RP894701; Road Reserve
LHP0514	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop)	99 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 2 RP56955; Road Reserve
LHP0515	Laidley War Memorial	Corner Patrick Street and Whites Road	Laidley	Lot 210 SP140941; Road Reserve
LHP0516	Goodwin and Storr	137 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 1 RP25597; Road Reserve
LHP0517	Marsden's Studio (former)	98 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 3 RP3375; Road Reserve
LHP0518	Laidley Hospital Complex	William Street	Laidley	Lot 1 CC876; Lot 1 RP46489
LHP0519	Laidley Railway Bridge	Between Spicer & Railway Streets	Laidley	Lot 81 SP122022; Road Reserve
LHP0520	Laidley Railway Line	Pike Street	Laidley	Lot 18 SP121980
LHP0521	Britannia Hotel	112 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 1 RP108653; Road Reserve
LHP0522	Queensland National Hotel	88-90 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 23 SP120566; Lot 2 RP149843
LHP0523	Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former)	4 Hope Street	Laidley	Lot 1 RP188503
LHP0524	Laidley Salvation Army Hall	12 William Street	Laidley	Lot 10 RP804707
LHP0525	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent	Laidley	Laidley	Lot 281 SP130175; Lot 5

NEW PLACE NUMBER	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	SUBURB	LOT AND PLAN DESCRIPTION
				CP886803; Lot 301 SP122021
LHP0526	Windermere Residence	3 Old Laidley Forest Hill Road	Laidley North	Lot 3 SP162376
LHP0705	Tent Hill Lower State School	90 Lower Tenthill Road	Lower Tenthill	Lot 289 SP200131
LHP0706	Ma Ma Creek State School	803 Gatton-Clifton Road	Ma Ma Creek	Lot 288 CC3089
LHP0707	Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former)	826 Gatton-Clifton Road	Ma Ma Creek	Lot 93 CP892908
LHP0708	Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex	837 Gatton-Clifton Road	Ma Ma Creek	Lot 1 RP32702; Part of Lot 1 RP32704
LHP0709	St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery	815 Gatton-Clifton Road	Ma Ma Creek	Lot 2 RP32703; Lot 4 SP290646
LHP0905	St Patrick's Catholic Church (former)	1240 Mount Sylvia Road	Mount Sylvia	Lot 1 RP149899
LHP0906	Cross Lutheran Church (former)	143 Left Hand Branch Road	Mount Sylvia	Lot 1 RP36829
LHP0907	Mount Sylvia Uniting Church (former)	387 Back Mount Sylvia Road	Mount Sylvia	Lot 1 RP36790
LHP0908	Mount Sylvia Post Office and Residence (former)	1304 Mount Sylvia Road	Mount Sylvia	Lot 1 RP165014; Road Reserve
LHP0711	Mount Whitestone State School	1313 Gatton-Clifton Road	Mount Whitestone	Lot 287 CC2440
LHP1001	Mulgowie Hall and Cricket Ground	Corner of Beckman Road and Mulgowie School Road	Mulgowie	Lot 113 CC1804
LHP1002	Mulgowie State School and Residence (former)	8-10 Mulgowie School Road	Mulgowie	Lot 140 SP104183; Lot 141 SP104183
LHP1003	Mulgowie Hotel and Store	104-106 Mulgowie Road	Mulgowie	Lot 2 RP69377; Lot 3 RP69377; Lot 1 SP255668
LHP0601	Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church	10-12 Thor Street	Murphys Creek	Lot 510 SP216183
LHP0602	Murphys Creek Cemetery	Corner of Cemetery Road and McCannes Road	Murphys Creek	Lot 274 CC3194
LHP0603	Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station	3 Penfolds Road	Murphys Creek	Lot 1 RP159861; Road Reserve
LHP0604	Jessie's Cottage	18 Jessie Lane	Murphys Creek	Lot 56 CH3135
LHP0605	Lockyer Rail Station (former)	18 Jessie Lane	Murphys Creek	Lot 56 CH3135
LHP0806	Plainland Lutheran Cemetery	5 Cemetery Road	Plainland	Lot 2 RP201276
LHP0807	St John's Lutheran Church (former)	3 Cemetery Road	Plainland	Lot 7 RP894699
LHP0808	Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery	Ropeley-Rockside Road	Ropeley	Lot 2 RP32605; Road Reserve
LHP0809	Ropeley Apostolic Church	86 Steinmuller Road	Ropeley	Lot 7 RP880414
LHP0810	Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery	396 Ropeley Rockside Road	Ropeley	Lot 1 RP58307; Lot 1 RP32693
LHP0811	Ropeley State School and Residence	2 Hogers Road	Ropeley	Lot 242 CC1819
LHP1004	St George's Church of England (former)	192 Mulgowie Road	Thornton	Lot 51 CC305
LHP0716	Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground	Off Thomas Road adjoins 64 Thomas Road	Upper Lockyer	Lot 127 CA311526
LHP0712	Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former)	51 Upper Tenthill School Road	Upper Tenthill	Lot 285 SP161917
LHP0713	Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery	Ingoldsby Road	Upper Tenthill	Lot 1 RP36786
LHP0714	Rope Hill Cricket Club Pavilion	Ropehill Road	Upper Tenthill	Lot 2 RP214734



LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

HERITAGE STUDY REPORT

MAY 2025

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SPECIALISTS

Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

Australian Heritage Specialists Pty Ltd

Contact details are:

Benjamin Gall

Principal Consultant

ABN: 51 605 153 419

Level 8, 231 North Quay BRISBANE QLD 4000

Tel: (07) 3221 0000

Email: projects@ahspecialists.com.au

Copyright © 2025

Document Verification	
Project	Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study
Project Number	24089
Document Title	Local Heritage Study Report
File Location	Projects\24089 LOCKYER VALLEY Local Heritage Study\Reporting
Client	Lockyer Valley Regional Council

Version History				
Revision	Date	Version	Prepared by	Authorised by
00	31/03/2025	Draft report for review	JP, JR, BG	BG
01	23/05/2025	Final Report	JR, BG	LG

Contents

1 Introduction 4
1.1 Project Scope 4
1.2 Overall Framework 5
1.3 Standards and Guidelines 6
1.4 Study Area 6
1.5 Approach and Methodology 8
1.6 Previous Studies 11
1.7 Project Timing 11
1.8 Personnel 11
1.9 Limitations 12
2 Heritage Review 13
2.1 Overview 13
2.2 Context 13
2.3 Queensland Thematic Framework 17
2.4 Assessment Methodology 19
2.5 Review Outcomes 20
3 Planning Scheme Review 23
3.1 Relevant Legislation 23
3.2 Local Planning Instrument 23
3.3 Results of Review 24
4 Heritage Policy, Products, and Tools 28
4.1 Heritage Incentives 28
4.2 Engagement Strategy 30
4.3 Notification to Owners 30
4.4 Education and Promotion 31
4.5 'Plan on Page' and Information Sheets 33
5 Conclusions and Recommendations 34
5.1 Conclusions 34
5.2 Recommendations 35
Reference List 38
Appendices 40
Appendix A – Long List 40
Appendix B – Short List and Citations (Site Cards) 66
Appendix C – Consultation Plan 70
Appendix D – Notification Letters 71

List of Tables

Table 1: Project Methodology (AHS, 2024). 8
Table 2: Background studies relevant to the review (AHS, 2025). 11
Table 3: Lockyer Valley Region Thematic Framework (AHS, 2025). 18
Table 4: Criteria for listing Local Heritage Places (DES, 2020). 19
Table 5: Assessment methodology for review of Long List (AHS, 2025). 20
Table 6: Summary Results of Review (AHS, 2025). 20
Table 7: Places on the Short List that hold potential to threshold at a State level (AHS, 2025). 22
Table 8: Recommended Heritage Incentives (AHS, 2025). 28
Table 9: Incentives utilised by other local governments (AHS, 2025). 29
Table 10: Recommendations to assist with the LHR, schedule, and/or overlay (AHS, 2025). 36
Table 11: Local heritage Long List for LVRC (AHS, 2025). 41
Table 12: Short List of places for priority listing in the LVRC LHR / schedule / overlay (AHS, 2025).... 66

List of Figures

Figure 1: Strategic Heritage Framework for Local Councils (AHS, 2025). 5
Figure 2: Study Area (AHS, QGIS, 2025; QSpatial, 2025). 7
Figure 3: Railway Street, Gatton (State Library of Queensland, c. 1907-1909). 14
Figure 4: First hotel at Gatton (State Library of Queensland, c. 1875). 15
Figure 5: Grantham Butter Factory (State Library of Queensland, c. 1915). 16
Figure 6: Queensland Thematic Framework (Blake 2013; image created by AHS). 17
Figure 7: Approach to determine heritage significance (AHS, 2025). 19
Figure 8: Approach to notify owners of local heritage places (AHS, 2025; adapted GRC, 2017). 31
Figure 9: Example of Heritage Walk plaques and interpretation signage (AHS, 2024). 33

Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Definition
AHS	Australian Heritage Specialists Pty Ltd
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
DETSI / DES	Department of Environment, Tourism, Science, and Innovation (formerly the Department of Environment and Science; formerly the Environment of Heritage Protection)
HSR	Heritage Study Report
IDAS	Integrated Development Assessment System
LHP	Local Heritage Place
LHR	Local Heritage Register
LHS	Local Heritage Study
LVRC	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
NHL	National Heritage List
QHA	*Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
QHR	Queensland Heritage Register
TLPI	Temporary Local Planning Instrument

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Scope

Australian Heritage Specialists Pty Ltd (AHS) have been commissioned by the Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) to undertake a Local Heritage Study (LHS) which reviews places of non-Indigenous (Historic) local heritage significance in the Lockyer Valley region so that Council can make necessary amendments to the Local Heritage Register (LHR), schedule, and/or overlay within the *Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme 2024* (Planning Scheme). The LHS has seen the completion of a region-wide review with places now recommended for entry on the LHR, as well as places recommended for removal from the LHR.

The LHS utilised previous studies undertaken for the region, including for the former Gatton Shire Council which was completed in 2000 (adopted into the planning scheme in 2007) and the former Laidley Shire Council which was completed in 2001 (never formally adopted). The LHS also incorporated new research that has been conducted for each individual place proposed for local heritage listing within the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.

The study aimed to identify and assess heritage places, prioritise places for inclusion on a LHR, schedule, and/or overlay, and eventual integration of the LHS into the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme. This process included a review of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme and Planning Scheme Policy (No. 3 Cultural heritage), identifying and assessing places of heritage significance, determining which places are of sufficient cultural heritage significance to threshold for listing, creating citations (site cards) including statements of significance for each heritage place, preparing draft public notification documents, and creating policy products and tools to be implemented.

The project began with a Long List of 307 places provided by LVRC that were reviewed. This number was reduced to 265 places after removal of duplicates (noting that some duplication reflects deliberate mapping of individual land parcels for the management of GIS data for the former Overlay Map and for DCDB management purposes) and Indigenous sites. Desktop review and field inspections further reduced the number to 194 places potentially thresholding for local heritage listing. Additional potential places were also identified during site inspections that had been missed from earlier studies or were not on the Long List (these require further investigation).

Out of the 194 places for potential listing, only 27 of these places provided sufficient historical baseline information for assessment. Therefore, to sufficiently develop a Short List for priority listing within the required budget and timeframe, AHS and LVRC developed a staged approach. This staged approach focussed on non-residences and a select number significant residences for priority listing, bringing the final Short List number down to 117 places.

This Heritage Study Report (HSR) therefore provides a summary of findings from the LHS including a list of places within the Lockyer Valley Region that have been identified as holding local heritage significance and therefore are prioritised for local heritage listing. Draft heritage citations for 117 places have been developed for priority listing on a Short List (see Appendix B).

The HSR has also provided a review of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme and developed advice to Council on practical measures for implementing and managing a local heritage register, including advice on an acceptable engagement strategy which considers notification and public/community engagement and consultation.

1.2 Overall Framework

Most local Councils adopt a heritage strategy which considers the entry of places onto a local heritage register or overlay and include provisions in the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme to facilitate management of these places. Some Councils have also undertaken initiatives to ensure that owners receive heritage incentives to assist them to maintain their place, as well as other associated services and support (financial and non-financial).

A level of public engagement and community awareness is also critical to ensure successful integration of heritage matters into local and regional planning. A small number of Councils also participate in annual festivals and open house schemes, which showcase the area's history and utilise these assets as part of a program to enhance tourism and economic development. Continuous review is necessary, as places, owners, and frameworks are not static and updates and change to all parts of the strategy are continually required.

In summary, a robust heritage strategy for local Councils to identify, manage, and engage with heritage should be developed accordingly:

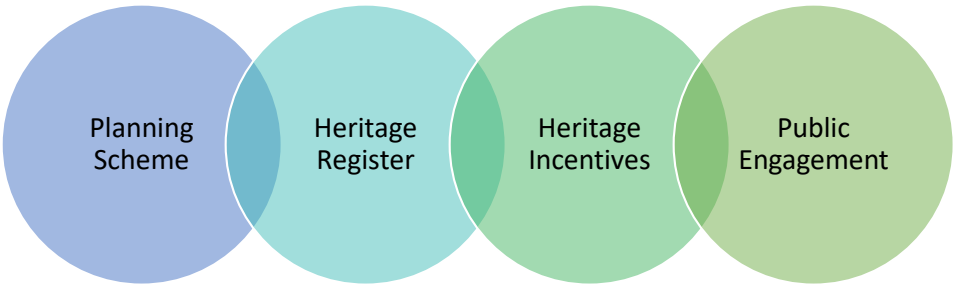


Figure 1: Strategic Heritage Framework for Local Councils (AHS, 2025).

1.2.1 Planning Scheme

Ensure the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme has the following:

- Accessible and use-friendly heritage provisions
- Use of simple codes and concepts
- Streamlined approval processes under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:
  - General Exemption Certificate (GEC)
  - Exemption Certificate (EC) (Heritage)
- Information Sheets to support owners in making appropriate decisions.

1.2.2 Heritage Register

Implement an up-to-date Local Heritage Register (LHR) that includes appropriately researched and developed citations and Statement of Significance. The LHR should be reviewed as required with allowance for new entries to be made where they are found to meet the relevant significance indicators and thresholds for local heritage listing.

1.2.3 Heritage Incentives

Develop a heritage incentives program or scheme that encourages owners of heritage places to maintain and conserve their properties. There are various options for incentives that can be considered by local councils to support owners of heritage places.

1.2.4 Public Engagement

Ensure that proactive and effective public engagement is undertaken which allows for meaningful community consultation. An appropriately developed public notification program allows for direct 'one-on-one' engagement with owners. Communication should come in the form of written notifications and information sheets that provide guidance.

1.3 Standards and Guidelines

This HSR report has been developed in accordance with best practice heritage principles including:

- *Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013* (Burra Charter)
- *Guideline: Identifying and Assessing Places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland* (DES 2020)
- Queensland Cultural Heritage Places Context Study (Blake 2005).

This HSR report also meets relevant compliance in accordance with:

- *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (QHA)
- *Queensland Heritage Act Regulation 2015*
- *Planning Act 2016*
- *Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme 2024.*

1.4 Study Area

The Study Area (Figure 2) encompasses the whole of the Lockyer Valley Local Government Area (LGA).

See over page for Figure 2.

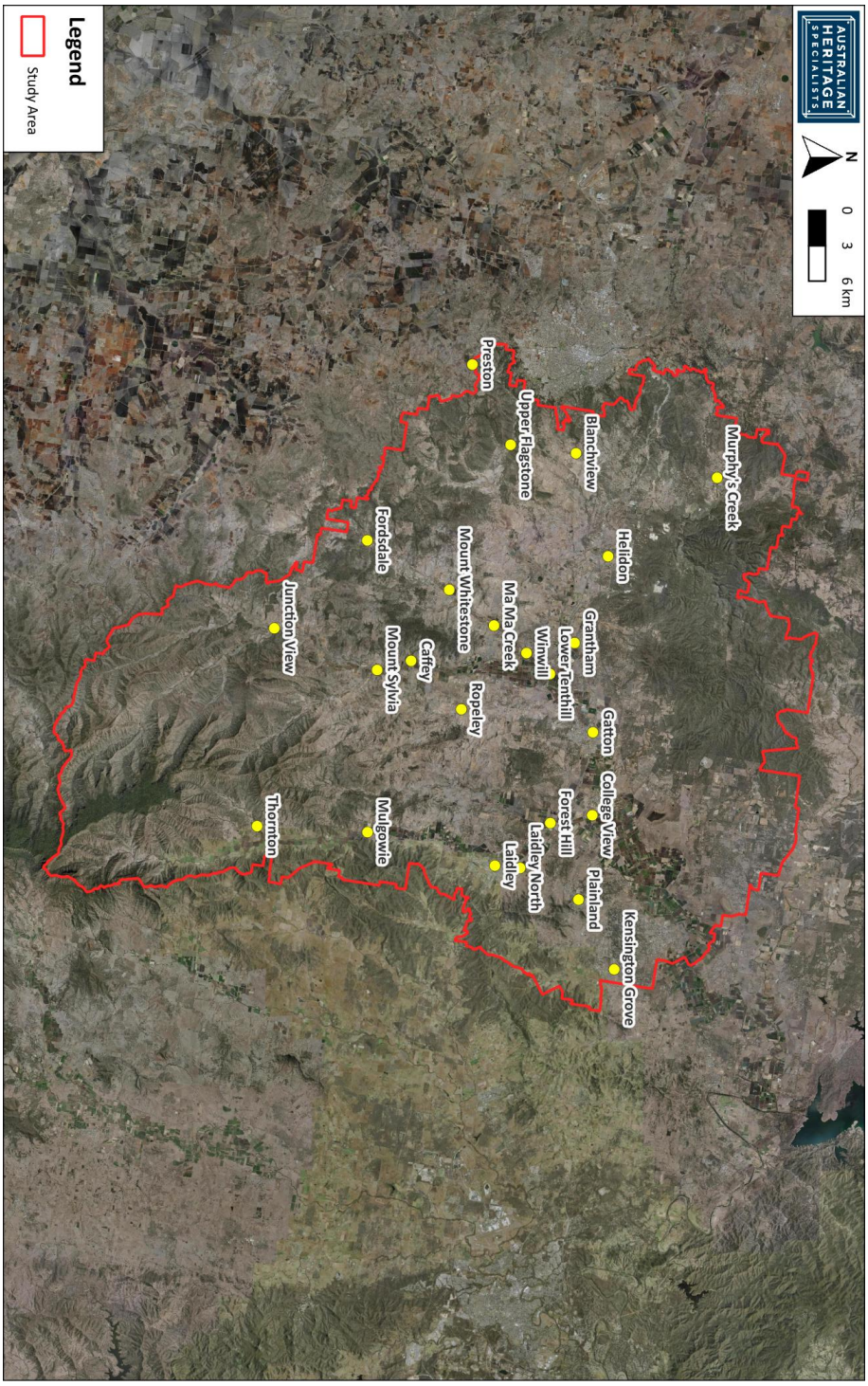


Figure 2: Study Area (AHS, QGIS, 2025; QSpatial, 2025).

1.5 Approach and Methodology

The project is broken down into five (5) key tasks as part of the overarching program. These tasks include:

1. TASK ONE: The Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study
2. TASK TWO: Review of Planning Scheme and Planning Scheme Policy
3. TASK THREE: Public Notification Documents
4. TASK FOUR: Associated Heritage Policy Products and Tools
5. TASK FIVE: Final Reporting.

The following methodology was developed for the requested services, based on AHS's experience preparing heritage studies for local government organisations to best practice standards, as well as the team's existing knowledge of the Lockyer Valley Region.

Table 1: Project Methodology (AHS, 2024).

Task	Methodology
Project Commencement (Project Plan and inception Meeting)	Inception meeting Once commissioned, the first step for AHS study team will be to prepare a **Project Plan** and to attend an inception meeting with the Council Project Team. Key agenda items for the inception meeting will include: • Introduction of heritage consultants, Council representatives and key stakeholders • Delivery of Project information requests and confirmation of Project Plan / key timings • Discussion of the Project site details: particularly current issues, proposed formats for data and outputs for each site • Consultation plan (Draft) for approval by Council • Consideration of communication and timing, including up to date Gannt chart • Outstanding matters and/or questions relating to the review and its outcomes. It is suggested that the inception meeting with relevant stakeholders should be approximately two hours in length in order to allow sufficient time to cover necessary agenda and familiarisation requirements. The inception meeting will be followed by the finalisation of the Project Plan, which will outline any additional matters agreed during inception, including agreed work program for the delivery of consultancy services. The Project Plan will also include a recommended Consultation Plan, which outlines the measures in which consultation will be undertaken throughout the study. It will also include an agreed Project Timeline (with final Gannt Chart).
Task One - The Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study	A. Finalise Heritage Citations • Prepare a **Master List / Long List** which captures all of information from previous review(s), including: o *Existing citations [approximately 300 sites]* o *Other sites noted from previous studies / assessments which AHS hold in their library* • Desktop review Long List to confirm: o Which properties hold existing citations with suitable information to be entered on a local heritage overlay (for example identify places which have been substantially altered/ merit a citation and identify any errors or information gaps) o Any additional sites identified as local heritage places (or prioritise for citations if otherwise). • Any gaps identified by desktop review of the Long List which require site visits to determine their suitability (from public vantage points for private properties) – will be undertaken to gain necessary site information • Advice upon any updates necessary for the site card (citation) to ensure they meet statutory requirements and/or State guidelines

Task	Methodology
Task One (cont.)	• **Progress Meeting 1** with Council Project Team to discuss and agree upon desktop review results of the Long List including Consultation Plan (Task 1B) and a methodology for priority ranking properties as the recommended **short list** for the heritage overlay or register (Task 1C) • Update Long List with results from the review to form a draft Short List (subject to consultation results) • Following accepted outcomes of meeting with Council Project Team, draft **Citations** for those places found to meet requirements for entry (Short List) from the desktop review and site inspections- in accordance with the provided template.
	B. Community Consultation A **Consultation Plan** will be developed in the early stages of the Local Heritage Study process and will be provided to Council for approval. The Consultation Plan will also anticipate changes due to feedback following consultation with Council and other stakeholders. The following will be undertaken as a minimum: • Community engagement via various measures (letter and/or advertisements) to nominate heritage places: we note that Council requires this should be open for an extended period and intended to start the research phase (e.g. 20 business days) – this approach will be confirmed at inception • Targeted stakeholder consultation is to be undertaken with local historical societies and historians. This will allow for oral histories to be documented for places (if necessary) • All consultation will be consistent with IAP2 – Public Participation Spectrum, which AHS have had experience developing consultation plans against this spectrum (among other sources). AHS have links with historians and historical societies in the region, but we will also seek Council's input on appropriate parties to contact.
	C. Establish a Priority Listing / Short List This phase will develop a methodology for priority ranking properties as the recommended **short list** for the heritage overlay or register. • It is recommended that a staged approach will be recommended which seeks to prioritise those places which hold the strongest thresholds for local heritage values against the relevant criteria contained in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (applied at a local level), IDAS and *Planning Act 2016*, as well as ICOMOS Burra Charter and Qld Government Guidelines. In our experience, a staged approach which prioritises the listing of places in this manner almost always succeeds, assuming an appropriate public engagement strategy is implemented. Provide summary results within a **Draft Heritage Options Report** – for consideration by Council, including: • A Draft Cultural Heritage Policy 'plan on page' – for consideration of the outcomes running in parallel from progress for Tasks 1-4 • Recommended local heritage places (Short List) that have been verified to hold sufficient significance to warrant entry in the List of Local Heritage Place under the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme Policy No. 3 Cultural Heritage – including updated histories • Any other heritage places that may be considered for nomination for entry into the Queensland Heritage Register • A procedure or process for monitoring and measuring the changing status of heritage places and updating histories and statements • A summary of consultation conducted with the community, Councillors, and any other relevant stakeholders, including methodology and outcomes

Task	Methodology
Task One (cont.)	• Completion of a short-list of places to be included in the Local Heritage Study within the Heritage Options Report, which will only occur once all statements for the short-list have been finalised and presented to Councillors and Council Officers • **Progress Meeting 2:** prepare and attend meeting with Council Project Team in preparation for Councillor Workshop • Presentation of the draft study including recommendations for integration into the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme, Planning Scheme Policy, and monitoring of local heritage places to a Councillor workshop before finalisation of the study and adoption by Council • Any other information that may be useful to the public that can be included at no additional cost or as a value add. A face-to-face meeting is included with Council Officers to discuss the outcomes of the Draft Heritage Options Report so that the strategy can be agreed and finalised as early as possible in the program. Submission of the Draft Heritage Options Report will be provided on completion.
Task Two: Review of Planning Scheme (& Planning Scheme Policy)	Review of Planning Scheme and Planning Scheme Policy Running in parallel to Task One, Task Two includes a detailed review of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme and planning scheme policy, and (where appropriate), make recommendations for amendment. The relevant parts of the planning scheme include at least the following: a. Strategic Framework. b. Cultural Heritage Overlay Code. c. Zone Codes. Results of review and recommended changes (if required) to the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme and Planning Scheme Policy No. 3 Cultural heritage (also currently in draft form) – which will be included in separate advice to Council for consideration on completion of this task. The report will be prepared by Benjamin Gall (AHS Principal), who is familiar with planning scheme requirements in this manner and a Member of the Planning Institute of Australia (MPIA).
Task Three: Public Notification Documents	Draft notification letters (and associated material) The scope of works will include preparation of draft notification documents and letters to landholders whose properties are intended to be included as a Local Heritage Place (as required under the QHA). • AHS will develop all necessary documents, including draft notices and fact sheets and web site information – which would be required for best practice outcomes. AHS are well versed in these requirements and have prepared a range of documents for Council's previously for this stage – including examples of 'fact sheets' which can be viewed at https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/downloads/file/4733/fact_sheet_-_understanding_redlands_heritage • AHS also recommend that an optional 'one on one' session be offered to private owners whose places are nominated for entry onto the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme be considered during the notification period, in which AHS would directly support Council. Such measures have been shown to be a critical aspect for successful implementation of a local heritage study.
Task Four: Associated Heritage Policy Products and Tools	Associated Heritage Policy Products and Tools The scope of works is to prepare policy products and tools that are required to assist with the study, ongoing monitoring, and built internal capacity and support officers to implement regulations. The policy products and tools are to be prepared in collaboration with Council Officers and use best practice standards. Examples include (but are not limited to): • A cultural heritage policy 'plan on a page' – which will be tailored for LVRC specifically by this review • Information sheets, guides, and technical information (where applicable) • Any general information that may be useful to the public that can be included as a no cost value add.

Task	Methodology
Task Five: Final Reporting	Lockyer Valley Heritage Study Report The culmination of Tasks Two-Four occurs at this point where all relevant results from the abovementioned activities are summarised into the LVRC Local Heritage Study Report. The Heritage Study Report will include summary outcomes, also from Task One: Heritage Options Report. • AHS will present the final report to Council in draft and final in PDF format. • AHS will also present all final recommendations and outcomes to Councillors and Council officers in a workshop (if requested).

1.6 Previous Studies

The Lockyer Valley region has been subject to various studies previously, including two (2) key studies undertaken for the former Gatton Shire Council and former Laidley Shire Council which were amalgamated into the Lockyer Valley Regional Council. There are other reports and studies for the general area that also provide baseline information that was reviewed in the development of the LHS.

Table 2: Background studies relevant to the review (AHS, 2025).

Study	Comments
Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study (Buchanan Architects, 2000)	Buchanan Architects undertook a study which identified and assessed places of historical cultural heritage within the Gatton Shire and provided recommendations of the significance of individual places. This study was adopted into the former Gatton Shire Planning Scheme in 2007. The study contains four (4) volumes which covers key areas / townships within the former Gatton Shire's LGA.
Laidley Shire Council Heritage Study (Laidley Shire Council, 2001)	The study was developed as a preliminary identification of the non-indigenous cultural heritage of Laidley Shire. The study sought to provide a basis for further identification and assessment of historical cultural heritage in Laidley Shire as well as the development of Planning Scheme policies in relation to management of heritage places. The study was never formally adopted into the former Planning Scheme.
A History of Gatton & District 1824 – 2008 (Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society 2014)	A comprehensive history of the Gatton Shire and surrounding district developed collaboratively by professional author Don Talbot, the Gatton & District Historical Society, and the Lockyer Valley Regional Council. The book provides insight into pre-colonisation, European settlement, and the region's development over time.

1.7 Project Timing

Project inception occurred in May 2024, with commencement of desktop review and site inspections, following this project inception. The Heritage Study Report draft was completed in March 2025 and finalised in May 2025.

1.8 Personnel

The following AHS personnel undertook this review:

- Finn Tobin (Heritage Consultant)
- Abbi Weldon (Heritage Consultant).
- Julia Redshaw (Senior Heritage Consultant)
- Julia Pritchard (Senior Heritage Consultant)
- Benjamin Gall (Principal Heritage Consultant)
- Linda Gall (Director).

1.9 Limitations

- Advice provided in this report is based upon experience by key personnel in developing heritage planning strategies for local government in Queensland but does not constitute legal opinion or advice. Further initiatives should be developed by Council where necessary
- The scope for this review was not an extensive study of the Lockyer Valley region, but a review of existing material to consider properties which hold suitable potential to be entered on a LHR, schedule, and/or overlay
- Due to the extensive number of places on the Long List, a Short List of priority places for listing was developed which focused primarily on non-residential buildings. Residential buildings and other places on the Long List will require further research and consideration prior to listing on the LHR
- Site visits were conducted for each place (from public vantage points) to gain as much site information as possible to update the Long List, however no internal inspections were undertaken
- A public engagement program, which includes notification to internal and external stakeholders, is yet to be undertaken and should be considered as a priority. Information on this program is provided within this report.

2 Heritage Review

2.1 Overview

Heritage is important in understanding the story of the Lockyer Valley region – its history, identity, and its people. Many heritage places, such as halls, churches, schools, businesses, train stations, and hotels, are the focal point for the community.

Heritage places contribute to the identity of the region and are vital in understanding how the area has developed to become an important Queensland location. Using, maintaining, and revitalising heritage places also assists local economies through employment opportunities, and by generating additional revenue, particularly through tourism, which is an important aspect for the Lockyer Valley region.

The retention and management of heritage places has an important role to play in protecting the environment, creating sustainable and vibrant communities, and upholding local economies. An important tool in this strategy is therefore the development of a Local Heritage Register (LHR) for the Lockyer Valley region to ensure the ongoing protection and use of heritage places.

This review has confirmed an appropriate strategy to prioritise the listing of local heritage places in the Lockyer Valley that satisfy entry requirements under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, and under the Queensland Government's *Guideline: Identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland* (and other provisions) to develop a sound LHR.

The LHR promotes the Lockyer Valley region's fascinating history, and each place contributes to the cultural identity and quality of life of the Lockyer Valley community.

2.2 Context

The following is a brief historical overview of the Lockyer Valley, outlining key information and dates within the region's history that aid in developing a thematic framework for the local area. This context aids in informing which places may threshold at a local heritage level. This historical context utilises the information provided by the previous studies (outlined in Section 1.6) and is not intended to be an in-depth history of the region.

This historical overview of the Lockyer Valley region focuses predominantly on non-Indigenous history. However, it is acknowledged that Aboriginal people have occupied mainland Australia for over 65,000 years. The Lockyer Valley has been lived on, and cared for, by Aboriginal Australians for millennia. It is also acknowledged that the arrival of European settlers to the region resulted in frontier wars that were fought throughout the 1800s and that these wars resulted in the significant displacement of Aboriginal people from the Lockyer Valley and surrounds.

2.2.1 Historical Overview

The Lockyer Valley is an alluvial plain in which the Lockyer Creek flows with various tributaries that stem from it (Queensland Places 2018a). Lockyer Creek was identified by Major Edmund Lockyer in 1825-26 on his expedition to explore Moreton Bay and the Brisbane River (Australian Dictionary of Biography, 2006; Queensland Places, 2018a). Throughout the 1820s to the 1840s, the Lockyer district was explored by government officials as well as some escaped convicts (Bennett, 1999). Allan Cunningham, in 1827 and 1828, explored the Logan, Ipswich, and Darling Downs region, linking together his explorations from the western inland routes to the eastern coastline (Davson, 1951).

In 1840, Lieutenant Owen Gorman lead a party of eleven men from the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement (Brisbane) into the Great Dividing Range. This route, known as Gorman's Gap Road, provided the main route to the squatters runs, before the discovery of an easier route at Hodgeson's Gap (CMP & Associates, 2004; Jarrot, 1976; Register of the National Estate, 1980). Squatters began to occupy the valley, and the Helidon Hills were noted at this time to have useful timber (Bennett, 1999; Skerman et al., 1988). In 1842, Moreton Bay was opened for free settlement which saw more settlers entering the Lockyer Valley and taking up pastoral runs, looking for land suitable for running sheep and cattle and sufficient timber for constructed yards, fences, houses, sheds, stables and more (Bennett, 1999; Queensland Places, 2018b).

The predominant industry of the Lockyer Valley was initially pastoralism, starting with sheep until the 1860s and then cattle from the 1870s (Bennett, 1999). Many of the early pastoralists were British Australian until the separation of Queensland from the colony of New South Wales in 1859, which saw the new government encourage agriculture activities in the district which promoted closer settlement. This led to places such as the Tent Hill Agricultural Reserve opening in the early 1860s near Gatton (Bennett, 1999; Skerman et al., 1988).

Substantial land selection continued to occur in the region after the *Crown Lands Alienation Act 1868*, particularly land along the valley creeks which were taken up rapidly (Bennett, 1999). In the early 1860s, pastoral production accounted for 93.5% of Queensland's total exports. The prospect of abundant and financially attainable land brought a new wave of immigrants from Europe, especially from Ireland, Scotland, and Germany (Skerman et al., 1988).

The opening of the Southern and Western Queensland Railway in 1866 was a catalyst for agricultural development in the Lockyer Valley and supported the growth of key industries such as timber milling and quarrying. The arrival of the railway spurred the establishment of new towns, such as Helidon and Murphy's Creek, at key railway stops. Townships such as Gatton and Laidley were already in existence at the opening of the railway but started to develop more rapidly as a response. These railway towns, including Grantham, became vital centres for local agriculture, community life, and government services (Bennett, 1999).

There were other small rural towns and villages that developed off the railway such as Forest Hill, Glenore Grove, Hatton Vale, and Plainland (with Hatton Vale and Plainland having German-Lutheran farm populations) (O'Keefe, 1932; Perkins & Tampke, 1986; Thiele, 1938). The arrival of the railway meant more immigrant farmers entered the valley, including many Irish and German settlers (Bennett, 1999; Perkins & Tampke, 1986).



Figure 3: Railway Street, Gatton (State Library of Queensland, c. 1907-1909).

In 1879, the Tarampa Division was introduced which included Gatton, Laidley, and Lowood. The Tarampa Division would later be renamed to Gatton Shire in 1938. A wave of repurchasing and selection of land occurred in the 1890s. The Rosewood, Lake Clarendon, and Tarampa estates were repurchased and opened as agricultural and grazing farms. In 1910, the last of the larger estates, Grantham and Tent Hill, were privately subdivided into farms and auctioned off (Bennett, 1999).



Figure 4: First hotel at Gatton (State Library of Queensland, c. 1875).

Around Gatton, farmers concentrated on small crops (maize, potatoes, pumpkins, citrus, some grapes, and cotton) up until the 1890s. Then the newly established Department of Agriculture introduced measures that encouraged the establishment of a dairy industry (Bennett, 1999). This industry started to boom from the 1890s and was supported by the Gatton Agricultural College (now UQ Gatton Campus) which was established in 1897 (Queensland Places 2018b). Farmers in the region, particularly those with unproductive land, took to dairying quickly. By the early 1900s, butter factories were established in Tent Hill, Gatton, and Grantham. As well as the dairy industry, pig-raising and fodder production became important (Bennett, 1999).

Between the early 1900s to 1930s, the Lockyer Valley experienced growth, particularly in dairy, small-cropping, orcharding, and cattle grazing (Bennett, 1999, Davson, 1951). During this period, Gatton emerged as the central administrative and service centre. Throughout the great depression of the 1930s and into the wartime era, dairying continued to be a sustainable industry, with agricultural production focussing on the war effort (Bennett, 1999). Irrigation had been tried in small patches as early as the 1890s, but it wasn't until the 1930s that the reticulation of electricity allowed the pumps to draw up underground water supplies for irrigation (Queensland Places 2018b). An article in the 1946 Australian Blue Book mentions that "irrigation on the very rich river flats and plains of the [Gatton] Shire has been developed to a remarkable degree, contributing largely to the wealth of the Shire" (Queensland Places 2018c).

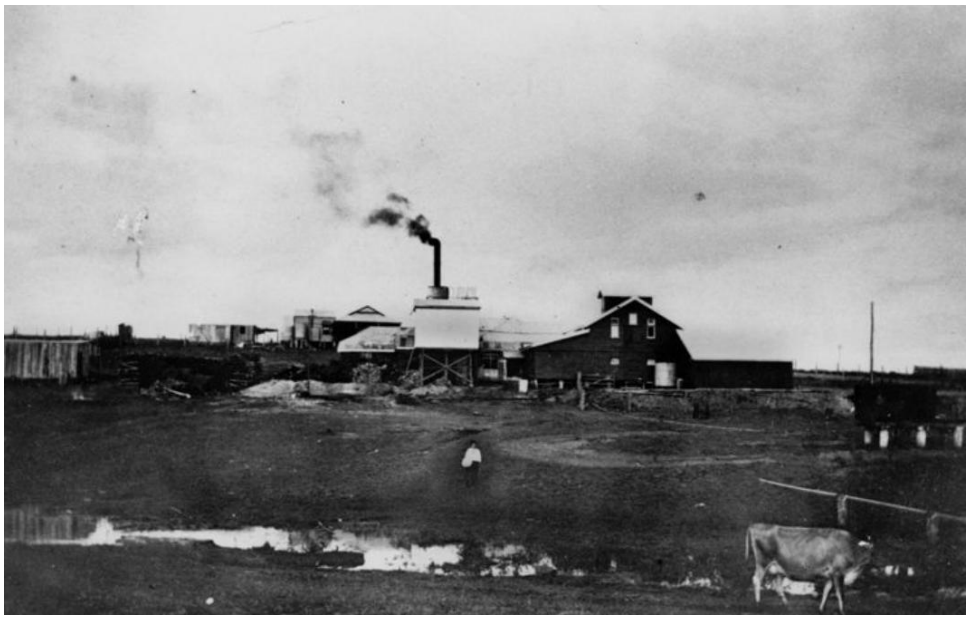


Figure 5: Grantham Butter Factory (State Library of Queensland, c. 1915).

The Queensland Agricultural College during the Second World War hosted the US Army who utilised the campus as the first operational US Army General Hospital in Australia (The University of Queensland, n.d.).

Post-war, the dairying industry was restructured which resulted in a loss of profit for small-farm dairying. Some farmers amalgamated their properties to survive the changes whilst others turned to small-cropping or grazing. From the 1960s, large-scale small-cropping started to boom which coincided with the further expansion of irrigation. This also resulted in an increase in agricultural equipment manufacturing firms in Gatton during the 1970s (Bennett, 1999). However, dairying began to decline in the late 1960s (Queensland Places 2018c) which led to the closure of several businesses such as the Grantham Butter Factory in 1971 (Bennett, 1999).

The decline in dairying was offset by the growth of horticulture and market gardening, as land in Brisbane previously used for these activities was being taken over for housing (Queensland Places 2018b). From the 1980s, the subdivision of less productive farms for residential purposes occurred creating suburbs such as the Withcott and Flagstone Creek areas (Bennett, 1999).

Over the course of its history, the Lockyer Valley has primarily been a pastoral and agricultural region and did not develop a large industrial base. Other industries that were developed were mainly timber getting, sawmilling, stone quarrying, and some manufacturing (Bennett, 1999).

In 2011, major floods were experienced in the Lockyer Valley which resulted in an enormous loss of property and life. The region has recovered but remains at risk of substantial flooding. Nevertheless, the Lockyer Valley remains as one of Queensland's leading agricultural regions with farming and rural production being key industries, followed by health care, education, and construction (LVRC n.d.).

2.3 Queensland Thematic Framework

Part of the Queensland Government's *Guideline: Identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland* (DES 2020) has been informed by the Queensland Thematic Framework (Blake 2005). The Queensland Thematic Framework has identified 10 principal themes in Queensland's history which are as follows:

Queensland Thematic Framework

1. **Peopling Places**
   - 1.1. the first inhabitants
   - 1.2. migration from outside and within
   - 1.3. encounters between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples
   - 1.4. family and marking the phases of life
2. **Exploiting, Utilising and Transforming the Land**
   - 2.1. exploring, surveying and mapping the land
   - 2.2. exploiting natural resources
   - 2.3. pastoral activities
   - 2.4. agricultural activities
   - 2.5. managing water
   - 2.6. managing flora and fauna
   - 2.7. experimenting, developing technologies and innovation
   - 2.8. protecting and conserving the environment
   - 2.9. valuing and appreciating the environment and landscapes
3. **Developing Secondary and Tertiary Industries**
   - 3.1. feeding Queenslanders
   - 3.2. developing manufacturing capacities
   - 3.3. developing engineering and construction industries
   - 3.4. developing economic links outside Queensland
   - 3.5. struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
   - 3.6. inventing devices
   - 3.7. financing
   - 3.8. marketing, retailing and service industries
   - 3.9. informing Queenslanders
   - 3.10. entertaining for profit
   - 3.11. lodging people
   - 3.12. catering for tourists
   - 3.13. adorning Queenslanders
4. **Working**
   - 4.1. organising workers and workplaces
   - 4.2. caring for workers' dependent children
   - 4.3. working in offices
   - 4.4. unpaid labour
   - 4.5. trying to make crim pay
   - 4.6. surviving as Indigenous people in a white-dominated economy
   - 4.7. working as exploited / indentured labour
5. **Moving Goods, People and Information**
   - 5.1. utilising human movement
   - 5.2. using draught animals
   - 5.3. using rail
   - 5.4. using shipping
   - 5.5. using motor vehicles
   - 5.6. using air transport
   - 5.7. telecommunications
   - 5.8. postal services
6. **Building Settlements, Towns, Cities and Dwellings**
   - 6.1. establishing settlements
   - 6.2. planning and forming settlements
   - 6.3. developing urban services and amenities
   - 6.4. dwellings
7. **Maintaining Order**
   - 7.1. policing and maintaining law and order
   - 7.2. government and public administration
   - 7.3. customs and quarantine services
   - 7.4. local government
   - 7.5. withstanding physical threats to order
   - 7.6. defending the country
8. **Creating Social and Cultural Institutions**
   - 8.1. worshipping and religious institutions
   - 8.2. cultural activities
   - 8.3. organisations and societies
   - 8.4. festivals
   - 8.5. sport and recreation
   - 8.6. commemorating significant events
9. **Educating Queenslanders**
   - 9.1. primary schooling
   - 9.2. secondary schooling
   - 9.3. educating adults
   - 9.4. tertiary education
10. **Providing Health and Welfare Services**
    - 10.1. health services
    - 10.2. caring for the homeless and destitute
    - 10.3. caring for women and children

Figure 6: Queensland Thematic Framework (Blake 2013; image created by AHS).

2.3.1 Lockyer Valley Thematic Framework

Taking the historical context of the Lockyer Valley into consideration, the following themes have been identified for the region from the Queensland Thematic Framework:

Table 3: Lockyer Valley Region Thematic Framework (AHS, 2025).

Principal Theme	Relevant Sub-Themes
1. Peopling places	1.1. The first inhabitants 1.2. Migration from outside and within 1.3. Encounters between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples
2. Exploiting, utilising, and transforming land	2.1. Exploring, surveying, and mapping the land 2.2. Exploiting natural resources 2.3. Pastoral activities 2.4. Agricultural activities 2.5. Managing water 2.9. Valuing and appreciating the environment and landscapes
3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries	3.1. Feeding Queenslanders 3.2. Developing manufacturing capacities. 3.4. Developing economic links outside Queensland 3.5. Struggling with remoteness, hardship, and failure 3.7. Financing 3.8. Marketing, retailing, and service industries 3.9. Informing Queenslanders 3.10. Entertaining for profit 3.11. Lodging people 3.12. Catering for tourists
4. Working	4.1. Organising workers and workplaces
5. Moving goods, people, and information	5.1. Utilising human movement 5.3. Using rail 5.5. Using motor vehicles 5.7. Telecommunications 5.8. Postal services
6. Building, settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings	6.1. Establishing settlements 6.2. Planning and forming settlements 6.3. Developing urban services and amenities 6.4. Dwellings
7. Maintaining order	7.1. Policing and maintaining law and order 7.2. Government and public administration 7.4. Local government 7.6. Defending the country
8. Creating social and cultural institutions	8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions 8.2. Cultural activities 8.3. Organisations and societies 8.4. Festivals 8.5. Sport and recreation 8.6. Commemorating significant events
9. Educating Queenslanders	9.1. Primary schooling 9.2. Secondary schooling 9.3. Educating adults 9.4. Tertiary education
10. Providing health and welfare services	10.1. Health services

2.4 Assessment Methodology

The following methodology was utilised during the review of local heritage places to determine whether a place was found to be of local heritage significance and therefore recommended for entry onto the LVRC LHR.

2.4.1 Entry Criteria

According to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* Schedule Dictionary, a place is considered significant if it possesses "aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance, to the present generation or past or future generations".

The Queensland Government developed an updated guideline for the assessment of local heritage places: *Guideline: Identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland* (DES 2020). This guideline has therefore been utilised in the development of this study. According to these guidelines the following criteria was used to determine if cultural heritage exists is as follows:

Table 4: Criteria for listing Local Heritage Places (DES, 2020).

Criteria for entry onto a local heritage register	
1	**Historical:** The place makes a significant contribution to our understanding of local history.
2	**Scientific:** The place has potential to yield information that may make a significant contribution to our understanding of local history.
3	**Typological (Aesthetic, Architectural, Historical, Other):** The place demonstrates the key characteristics of a type or class of place that makes a significant contribution to our understanding of local history.
4	**Aesthetic:** The place has aesthetic qualities that contribute to its cultural heritage significance.
5	**Social and Spiritual:** The place has a strong or special association with a local community or local cultural group, for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

2.4.2 Assessment of Significance

This review has utilised current best practice frameworks for the identification and assessment of heritage places in Australia, including:

- *Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013* (Burra Charter)
- *Guideline: Identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland* (DES 2020)
- Queensland Cultural Heritage Places Context Study (2005).

The significance of each place was determined through the application of heritage criteria, historical research, and a physical inspection which funnelled into an assessment of whether a place has cultural heritage significance and meets the necessary thresholds to be entered on a local heritage register.



Figure 7: Approach to determine heritage significance (AHS, 2025).

Table 5: Assessment methodology for review of Long List (AHS, 2025).

Assessment Process	Application
1. *Apply Thematic Framework*	Identify relevant historical themes for a place based upon regional context, its individual history, and its potential for satisfying one or more entry criterion.
2. *Apply Significance Indicators*	Test whether a place is of local, State or national significance (or not) by assessing its significance indicators as outlined in the *Guideline: Identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland* (DES 2020). Does a place: • 'make a significant contribution' or • 'has potential to yield' or • 'demonstrates' or • 'contribute to' or • 'has a strong or special association with'.
3. *Satisfy Entry Criteria*	Determine which criteria are satisfied and develop Statement of Significance for the place.

2.5 Review Outcomes

2.5.1 Local Heritage Places

The project began with a Long List of **307** places provided by LVRC that were reviewed. This number was reduced to **265** places after removal of duplicates, demolished places, State registered places, and Indigenous sites. Desktop review and field inspections further reduced the number to **194** places potentially thresholding for local heritage listing. Additional potential places were also identified during site inspections that had been missed from earlier studies or were not on the Long List (these require further investigation).

Out of the **194** places for potential listing, only **27** of these places provided sufficient historical baseline information for assessment. Therefore, to sufficiently develop a Short List for priority listing within the required budget and timeframe, AHS and LVRC developed a staged approach. This staged approach focussed on non-residences and a select number of significant residences for priority listing, bringing the final Short List number down to **117** places.

The results of this LHS therefore encompass Stage One of an overarching approach to the review of Lockyer Valley's local heritage places.

The following summary results are provided, based upon the abovementioned assessment process and methodology:

Table 6: Summary Results of Review (AHS, 2025).

Item	Review Findings
A. Heritage Study	A review of existing heritage studies and information provided by Council, has been undertaken to develop a historical context and understanding of the Lockyer Valley region. This included developing a thematic framework for the Lockyer Valley to help assess whether places threshold for local heritage listing on a LHR, schedule, and/or overlay.
B. *Heritage Register and Citations*	A Long List (**Appendix A**) was assembled by Council and reviewed by AHS which captures information from previous studies and information provided by council. The original Long List was **307** places, reduced to **265** places after the removal of duplicates and Indigenous places. Some separate places were combined into one joint place, further reducing the Long List to **262** places. Some places identified on the Long List may potentially threshold for local heritage listing, but this is unable to be determined as existing site information and research is insufficient to complete a

Item	Review Findings

	thorough assessment. As such, future detailed research and site inspections would be required to determine if these sites would threshold at a local level.
	Consultation with Council, the site inspections (from public vantage points), and desktop review of this Long List found:
	• 3 places have been previously entered onto the QHR
	• 20 places were extant, but inaccessible
	• 4 places were unable to be confirmed if they were extant as they were inaccessible
	• 11 places have been demolished or relocated
	• 6 places are Township Character Area listings (requiring further study)
	• 18 places were considered not to threshold
	• 6 places were unable to be located and require further research
	• 194 places have been investigated for potential entry
	  ○ 77 of these places have been found to require further research and study, as the existing research, coupled with a site inspection from public vantage points, did not facilitate any ability to form a conclusion regarding the overall status of the place
	  ○ 117 of these places have been proposed for the Short List.

C. *Establish a Short List*	From the Long List, a Short List of **117** places were identified for priority listing. These places were found to meet the requirements for entry on the LHR, schedule, and/or overlay based on the desktop review and site inspections. Citations (site cards) for these places, including a lot on plan, a heritage curtilage plan, a brief referenced history, a physical description, and a Statement of Significance have been prepared for each of these **117** places (**Appendix B**). Places were individually researched, prioritising the use of primary sources (but utilising secondary sources where necessary or applicable). Where gaps in research were identified for specific sites, brief consultation was undertaken with the Gatton and District Historical Society via email to seek additional information. However, only limited further information was available. It is recommended that the **117** places identified for priority listing are included in the updated LHR, schedule, and/or overlay in the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme. This includes the removal of local heritage places listed in the former planning scheme that are not included in the Short List.
D. Further Research	The heritage review identified significant gaps in the previous heritage studies and the Long List. The following further research is recommended to identify additional places of heritage significance in the Lockyer Valley region: • Contextual Study for Laidley as an individual township and area is lacking generally and has numerous places of potential heritage significance that have not previously been identified or assessed • A Neighbourhood Character Study is recommended to be undertaken to assess the remaining residences on the Long List, noting that some of these may threshold for local heritage listing. This study finds that there are localities within the Lockyer Valley region, such as Laidley, with several examples of early residences extant throughout that demonstrate and reflect the town and district's early development. Whilst some of these places may not threshold for local heritage significance, their character can be protected through a Neighbourhood Character Study and Overlay under the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme • Long List places requiring access and/or further research are lacking suitable information and access to determine whether they threshold for local heritage listing • Additional places were identified during the field inspections as holding potential to threshold for local heritage listing that were not on the Long List, including residences and homesteads, commercial premises, early transport routes, and cemeteries. Some examples of these include Hatton Vale St Paul's Lutheran Cemetery and Heifer Creek Cutting • The Long List has thematic gaps including '1. Peopling places' and '2. Exploiting, utilising, and transforming the land'. Specifically, places under the themes '2.3. Pastoral activities' and '2.4 Agricultural activities', which are significance aspects of the history of the Lockyer Valley, were not identified in the Long List.

2.5.2 Categories for Prioritisation of Places

The following categories have been assigned by the review:

- Short List: A Short List of places for priority listing have been identified. These sites have had histories researched and developed and site inspections conducted to determine condition and integrity. An assessment of the sites against the relevant significance indicators was conducted to determine if they threshold at a local or State level. Associate citations have been prepared for each site.
- Long List: In addition to Short List Places, some places identified on the Long List are potentially thresholding at a local level, but this is unable to be determined with existing information and further research is required. The existing site information and research is insufficient to complete a thorough assessment. Future detailed research and site inspections would be required to determine if these sites would threshold at a local level. Places on the Long List that are not on the Short List are categorised by existence and listing consideration:
    - Demolished/Relocated: Places that are no longer extant
    - Extant, but State Heritage: State places already listed on the Queensland Heritage Register
    - Extant, but inaccessible: Places that were inaccessible from public vantage points and therefore require site inspections to determine if they would threshold at a local level
    - Extant – further research required: Places that were identified during the site inspections but require further research to determine if they would threshold at a local level
    - Unable to confirm presence, inaccessible: Places that were inaccessible and their presence could not be confirmed from public vantage points.
    - Unable to locate: Places that were unable to be located
    - For Consideration – No: Places that were determined to not threshold.

2.5.3 Potential for State Heritage Places

There are places on the Short List that have been identified as holding potential to threshold at a State level (see Table 7). As such, these places are recommended for further research for submission onto the Queensland Heritage Register.

Table 7: Places on the Short List that hold potential to threshold at a State level (AHS, 2025).

Site ID	Site Name
LHP0202	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre
LHP0305	Grantham Butter Factory
LHP0503	Das Neumann Haus
LHP0504	Laidley Central State School (former)
LHP0509	Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church
LHP0525	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent
LHP0704	Gorman's Gap Road
LHP0709	Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery
LHP0803	Glenore Grove State School Residence (Residence Only)
LHP0804	Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery

3 Planning Scheme Review

A review of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme was conducted to assess how heritage matters are addressed and to identify any gaps or areas for potential improvement. While the planning scheme is largely satisfactory, the review identified gaps regarding the implementation of streamlined approval processes for building works on local heritage places. These include an urgent requirement to adopt a General Exemption Certificate (GEC) and Exemption Certificate (EC) (Heritage), which would remove the requirement for owners to prepare a Development Application (and seek Council's approval for a development permit), each time basic maintenance is required for a local heritage place.

3.1 Relevant Legislation

3.1.1 Queensland Heritage Act 1992

The primary State legislation for historic cultural heritage is the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (QHA). The aim of the QHA is to conserve Queensland's heritage, including local heritage places.

Under Part 11, Division 1 of the QHA, Local Councils are required to maintain a local heritage register (s.112).

Under Part 11, Division 2 of the QHA, each local heritage place entered in the register must include:

a) Enough information to identify the location and boundaries of the place; and

b) A statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place (Statement of Significance).

Part 11, Division 3 provides the relevant legislative framework for entry of places in, and removal of places from, a local heritage register.

3.1.2 Queensland Heritage Regulation 2015

Schedule 2 of the *Queensland Heritage Regulation 2015* provides the code for assessing development applications on local heritage places. This code provides benchmarks against which local governments must assess development applications for assessable development on a local heritage place or when a local government is the assessment manager or responsible entity.

Council may also consider the inclusion of additional or alternative measures for development of local heritage places within their planning scheme, however Schedule 2 is considered a very solid approach to commence drafting planning codes and policy frameworks for heritage.

Part 6, Division 2 of the QHA includes provisions which allow local Councils to manage the development of a local heritage place through either **Exemption Certificates** or **Development Approval**, according to the specific outcomes prescribed by the Code.

3.2 Local Planning Instrument

Accessible and user-friendly heritage provisions are vitally important part of the overall heritage strategy. Simple and effective planning controls are the best way to ensure management objectives for the local heritage places are met while avoiding prescriptive or unnecessary regulations and controls. This includes:

- Ensure plain English is employed in the drafting of policies and frameworks
- Use of simple codes and concepts, for example consider Schedule 2 of the *Queensland Heritage Regulation 2015* for development and only implement necessary changes in conjunction with this code

- Provide streamlining of approval mechanisms such as General Exemption Certificates and/or Exemption Certificate Application, in accordance with Part 6 Division 2 of the QHA
- Avoid using 'character' concepts within the heritage code or overlays (noting that a separate Character Overlay can still provide value and protection to places with historic value).
- Avoid using TLPIs or voluntary initiatives to protect heritage places unless there are risks in commencing the register without interim protection of the places proposed for entry.

3.3 Results of Review

A review of the following documents has been undertaken:

1 Strategic Framework
2 Planning Scheme Policy (SC6.3)
3 Cultural Heritage Overlay Code (8.5)
4 Table 5.10-4: Cultural heritage overlay
5 Local Heritage Register & Overlay mapping (OM5 00-14).

3.3.1 Strategic Framework

The key aspects of the Strategic Framework relevant to heritage matters is located within Theme 5 - Element 4 - Cultural heritage (3.6.4). The recommended updated text is outlined below:

The unique blend of Lockyer Valley's Indigenous, historical and natural heritage is identified, protected and conserved for the benefit of the community and future generations (where appropriate to do so).

1. *Sites, places and objects of cultural heritage significance within the Lockyer Valley are protected from encroachment by development that diminishes their heritage significance, values and qualities.*
2. *The Main Range National Park being a part of the Gondwana Rainforest of Australia World Heritage Area is protected under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (Cth) and development is avoided that may harm its World Heritage listing.*
3. *Other State reserves including Lockyer National Park, Gatton National Park, Glen Rock National Park, Flagstone Creek Conservation Park, Dwyer's Scrub Conservation Park and Tenthill Conservation Park are protected and development is in the form of recreational Tourist activities.*
4. *Development of heritage places and heritage areas of National, State and/or Local significance are protected from harm or damage that destroys heritage features, significance, integrity or structural integrity of the place or area.*
5. *Heritage places, areas and streetscapes are protected and improved through restoration and adaptive reuse, and where appropriate should be guided by qualified heritage professionals*.

3.3.2 *Planning Scheme* Policy (SC6.3)

The Planning Scheme Policy (SC6.3) has been found to be generally sufficient. A number of minor updates have been recommended to Council separately.

3.3.3 Cultural Heritage Overlay Code

The cultural heritage overlay code (Section 8.5) has been found to provide a robust framework to manage local heritage places generally. A small number of updates have been recommended, including (but not limited to):

- Change of name from 'Cultural heritage overlay code' to 'Heritage overlay code' – as the definition of the latter is considered to have a more appropriate definition under the provisions of applicable legislation and guidelines for heritage matters (incl. *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and ICOMOS Burra Charter).
- Similarly, the key measure for 'Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment' should be altered to 'Heritage Impact Assessment' to ensure no confusion is made on this aspect of Performance Outcomes.
- The use of Indigenous heritage aspirations should be removed from the 'Heritage Overlay Code' as such matters are managed under State legislation and should not be duplicated.

3.3.4 Cultural Heritage Overlay – Table of Assessment

A review of the Heritage Overlay has been found to provide a robust framework. A small number of updates have been recommended, which are edited in the following table (Table 5.10-4).

Table 5.10-4 suggested updates (LVRC, 2024 edited by AHS, 2025)

DEVELOPMENT	CATEGORIES OF DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT BENCHMARKS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCEPTED DEVELOPMENT
Material change of use involving a Local heritage place.	No change	Heritage overlay code
Building work: *Note—Council is a concurrence agency for an application for Building work on a Local heritage place, unless:* a. *the place is also a State heritage place; or* b. *Council has issued an exemption certificate under the Queensland Heritage Act.* *Note—The State government is the Assessment manager or Referral agency for applications involving State heritage places under schedule 10, part 8, division 2 of the Planning Regulation.*	Impact assessment	The planning scheme including: Heritage overlay code
Operational work where involving: a. vegetation clearing, or earthworks that involves items listed with a Local heritage place in Planning Scheme Policy 3 Heritage; or b. Advertising device.	Code assessment	Heritage overlay code
All other development are not listed above for this overlay.	No change	Heritage overlay code

3.3.5 Categories of Development and Assessment — Building Work (5.8)

A review of the Categories of development and assessment — Building work has been found to require only a small number of updates, which are edited in the following table (Table 5.8.1)

Table 5.8.1 suggested updates – Building work (LVRC, 2024 edited by AHS, 2025)

1. The following table identifies the categories of development and the categories of assessment for Building work regulated under the planning scheme.

Note—For domestic outbuildings the QDC requirements apply.

Editor's note—The categories of development and assessment apply unless otherwise prescribed in the Planning Act or the Planning Regulation.

DEVELOPMENT	CATEGORIES OF DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT BENCHMARKS FOR ASSESSABLE DEVELOPMENT AND REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCEPTED DEVELOPMENT
Building work in the Limited development zone	**Impact assessment**	
	All Building work except the demolition of a building or structure.	The planning scheme
Building work for a Secondary dwelling	**Accepted development**	
	In the Emerging community zone, Low density residential zone, Low-medium density residential zone, Rural zone, Rural residential zone or Township zone	Dwelling house code
	Code assessment	
	In all other zones.	Dwelling house code The relevant Zone code/s
Building work on a Local heritage place	**Code assessment**	
	If—Any building work involving: a. interior or exterior alterations to a local heritage place; b. extensions to a local heritage place; c. erecting a new or separate building on a local heritage place	Cultural heritage overlay code
	Impact assessable	
	Building work, where involving the partial or total demolition or relocation of a local heritage place	The planning scheme including Cultural heritage overlay code and *Queensland Heritage Regulation 2015* (Schedule 2)
Accepted development		
Some minor works or maintenance may be exempt from requiring development approval, particularly if they have no or minimal negative impact on the cultural heritage significance and are therefore accepted development. These include: 1. General Exemption Certificate permitted under S.75 of the QHA for specific minor works that keep a local heritage place in active use and good repair. 2. Heritage Exemption Certificate: For works with a minor impact on cultural heritage significance that are not covered by the General Exemption Certificate, a Heritage Exemption Certificate may be approved by Council under S.72 of the QHA, which involves an application and approval process.		

3.3.6 Local Heritage Register & Overlay mapping (OM5 00-14).

The overlay mapping for local heritage places was found to be in good order, apart from the obvious requirements for update of physical places proposed previously and the recommended short list of places conducted by this study.

In regard to the overlay mapping for heritage places, we recommend:

- Update to the mapping overlay to remove those places (including character places) and to update the results of the recommended short list of places (once finalised).
- Importantly, both character places and 'Local Heritage Route' should be considered further through additional studies.
- The Heritage Register should be maintained alongside the overlay mapping and code.

The Draft Local Heritage Register is recommended to also be updated to remove the term 'cultural', and to include the completed citations (site cards) for the recommended short list of places. The register should also include a 'how to' explanatory guide in the inside cover for use of this register and its citations.

Importantly, we recommend that Council maintain the register (with citations) under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, which allows for the overlay to be administered in parallel within the planning scheme.

The recommended Draft LVRC Local Heritage Register is included in Appendix B.

Recommended Framework to Update Overlay Maps for 'Heritage'

Places with more than 5 sites have received their own ID code, with the remainder separated into geographical region:

- LHP0101 – LHP0113: Forest Hill (13 Places)
- LHP0201 – LHP0215: Gatton (15 Places)
- LHP0301 – LHP0305: Grantham (5 Places)
- LHP0401 – LHP0414: Helidon (14 Places)
- LHP0501 – LHP0526: Laidley (26 Places)
- LHP0601 – LHP0605: Murphy's Creek (5 Places)
- LHP0701 – LHP0716: Northwest Region (16 Places)
  (including Blanchview, Flagstone Creek, Upper Flagstone, Lower Tenthill, Upper Tenthill, Upper Lockyer, Ma Ma Creek, Mount Whitestone, and Winwill)
- LHP0801 – LHP0811: Northeast Region (11 Places)
  (including College View, Glenore Grove, Hatton Vale, Kensington Grove, Plainland, and Ropeley)
- LHP0901 – LHP0908: Southern Region (12 Places)
  (including Caffey, Fordsdale, Junction View, and Mount Sylvia, Mulgowie and Thornton).

3.3.7 Additional Opportunities

We have also recommended a General Exemption Certificate (GEC) and Exemption Certificate (EC) (Heritage) be implemented by Council alongside Development Assessment (Impact and Code Assessment) here, as this will alleviate substantial impacts on owners and Council who will be required to assess simple programs through DA.

All Councils now use these two items for local heritage places which are provided in accordance with S.72 or S.75 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992.*

4 Heritage Policy, Products, and Tools

4.1 Heritage Incentives

Heritage incentive schemes are critical in the ongoing maintenance and conservation of heritage places as it offers owners support and promotes community awareness and engagement with important places. It is generally recommended that heritage incentives are developed at the same time as the heritage register is implemented to help in promoting support for heritage listing, particularly with owners. There are a variety of opportunities and options available for heritage incentives, some of which are noted in the table below.

Table 8: Recommended Heritage Incentives (AHS, 2025).

Financial Incentives	
Heritage Grants	• Heritage grant schemes for maintenance, planning and conservation, either capped dollar for dollar funding or capped funding per place, per annum is considered one of the best options for financial incentives. Brisbane City Council are probably leading this area. A nominal figure of $50K per annum is suggested.
Rates rebates	• Found to be difficult to administer and could be more costly than the subsidy provided. Not recommended.
Development application fee waivers	• Waiving of lodgement fees for Development Applications could be considered by Council.
Non-financial Incentives	
Heritage advisory service	• Guidance to owners prior to and following the listing of properties, including 'one on one' sessions and technical assistance regarding the implications of heritage listing with owners is vitally important for the success of a heritage program and recommended for urgent implementation. • Heritage advisory services including pre-lodgement advice and design advice for owners making alterations to properties should also be considered.
Guidance information: Fact sheets, design guidelines, newsletters	• Preparation of documents to assist owners with their places, including fact sheets, conservation advice, design guidelines, thematic history publications are all beneficial, as well as access to historical files held by Council libraries for owners. • At minimum, fact sheets regarding 'what does it mean if my place is entered on the schedule' including how to make a submission during the notification period, should be prepared prior to any proposal to enter privately owned properties onto the Schedule. On-line information and organised press releases should be programmed alongside any proposal to notify owners.
Education and promotion	Heritage award schemes • Heritage festivals. • Heritage interpretation – trails/public exhibitions. • Publications in media. These should be considered in the future, once the entry of places onto the Schedule has been completed and recommended incentives are in place.

The following table summarises incentives utilised by other local government's (please see over):

Table 9: Incentives utilised by other local governments (AHS, 2025).

Councils	Information and Guidance	Heritage Advisory Service	Financial Support/Benefits	Education and Promotion
Brisbane City Council	• Fact sheets covering ○ Signage. ○ General conservation. ○ Technical conservation advice. ○ Recognising and identifying housing and garden styles. ○ Design guidelines.	• Expert conservation advice. • Fact sheets ○ Heritage. ○ Conservation. ○ Character. ○ Repair or refurbishment. • Heritage information on website.	• Heritage grant schemes.	• Heritage walks and trails ○ Brisbane Central heritage walk. ○ Aboriginal culture trails. ○ Suburb heritage trails. ○ Downloadable podcast walks ('Colonial Brisbane Heritage').
Gold Coast City Council	• Local heritage register brochure which explains criteria, historical themes, and history of Gold Coast. • Heritage Guidelines Series.	• Gold Coast City Council Heritage Team. • Development and architectural advice.	n/a	• Heritage festivals – an active program of heritage events and activities including an annual Heritage Expo and Fair. • Heritage walks, trails and historical markers. • Publications – brochures.
Ipswich City Council	• Brochures ○ Character provisions • Heritage Education Kit ○ Historical themes ○ In all schools and libraries and online	• Part time heritage adviser (an experienced conservation architect)	• Waiving of certain application fees	• Heritage award scheme – Awards for Excellence and the Ron Brown Memorial Heritage Conservation Awards • Heritage walks and trails – trails and historical markers • Heritage Seminar Series • Scholarship Program
Toowoomba Regional Council	• Guidance documents on redevelopment • Heritage Advisory Notes • Illustrated guide to 'typical' heritage house styles in the region	• Free heritage advisory service, supported by guidance notes	n/a	• Publications – regional heritage treasures booklet
Fraser Coast Regional Council	• Fact sheets created in conjunction with local heritage register	• Free heritage advisory services by heritage professionals	10% General rate rebate	• Heritage awards • Maryborough Open House
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	• Heritage discovery guide	• Heritage advisory services (offset by Heritage Levy of $8 p/a).	n/a	• Biannual 'Sunshine Coast Heritage Showcase' • Downloadable apps and digital heritage engagement • History and heritage walks • Digital stories • Name origin directory • Heritage projects

4.2 Engagement Strategy

Meaningful community consultation and engagement regarding the proposed addition and removal of places onto the LHR must be supported by a robust public engagement strategy which includes adequate information to allow property owners to understand the implications of listing, alongside broader opportunities within the community locally and regionally.

The provision of information and guidance on heritage planning controls and technical advice can be an invaluable way of informing and educating property owners and the community. Guidance and advice can cover the implications of heritage listing, the ways in which maintenance and repairs should be carried out as well as the ways in which acceptable development proposals can be formulated. Rather than an open forum, it is recommended that focused community consultation is undertaken at the time of listing new places on the LHR, schedule, and/or overlay, which includes the following components:

1. Workshop(s) with key stakeholder groups including Councillors, Officers, local historical societies and community groups to outline how the project has been developed and the process for entry of places in the future (enabling communities to enter places themselves if they wish).
2. Ensure correct public notification compliant with Part 11 of the QHA is followed when proposing the entry or removal of local heritage places on a local heritage register.
3. Following written notifications to property owners and adequate public advertisement, allowance should be made for 'one-on-one meetings' with those property owners who have concerns or raise objections to the inclusion or removal of their property on the schedule.
4. A heritage expert should attend such meetings to explain the reason for the proposed listing and the implications. The use of one-on-one meetings is common throughout regional Qld and has proven results.
5. Ideally, guidance should be provided along with notification letters, which generally includes fact sheets and on-line tools, along with media releases. A web-based approach to disseminating information and receiving feedback is also recommended. This could be a specific link on the Council's website which explains the heritage listing process and provides online guidance on the register and the implications of being included on it. This system allows individuals to provide confidential feedback.

User-friendly and well-illustrated guidance can help shape development proposals and provide some certainty on the types and forms of development likely to be granted development approval by Council. Ideally such guidance should be available prior to the listing of additional heritage places on the local heritage register as part of the overall promotion and education program to support the initiative.

AHS have developed a Consultation Plan for LVRC (Appendix C).

4.3 Notification to Owners

Part 11 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* prescribes the actions that a local government must undertake to adopt, create, add or remove places from a Local Heritage Register. Accordingly, Council will be required to commence the process required under the QHA in relation to the heritage places recommended for inclusion in or removal from the Local Heritage Register.

Importantly, owners of identified places, and the public, must be notified before a place can be formally entered in or removed from Council's LHR, schedule, and/or overlay.

Council must also take into consideration any submissions made about the proposed entry or removal of a place in the Register before the place can be adopted by Council.

The process for notification must comprise the following steps:

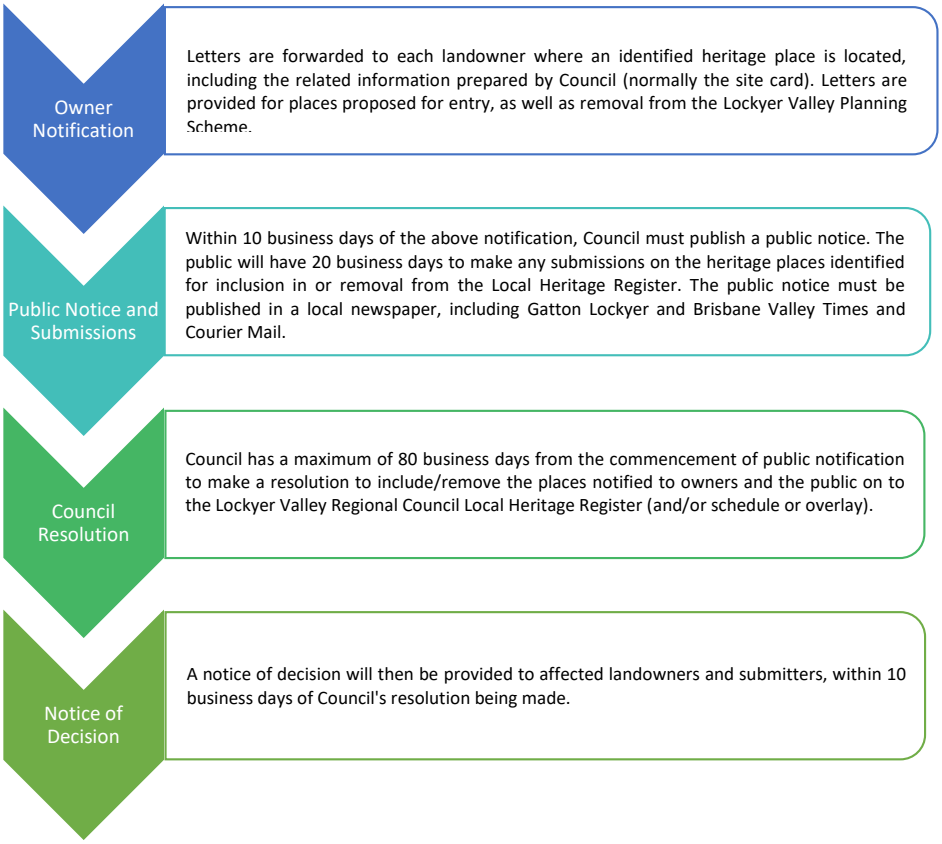


Figure 8: Approach to notify owners of local heritage places proposed for inclusion in or removal from the LHR, schedule, and/or overlay (AHS, 2025; adapted GRC, 2017).

4.4 Education and Promotion

Education and promotional activities can help to cultivate a positive attitude towards heritage conservation amongst property owners and the general public. Furthermore, it encourages public support and appreciation of the need for and benefits of heritage protection.

Education and promotional activities are closely allied to heritage tourism. Positive community-based initiatives with cultivated local media support can help to balance any bad publicity or negative media coverage that can occur in connection with local listing programmes. Whist these activities are not normally undertaken during the development of a LHR, schedule, and/or overlay, they are recommended for consideration on the basis that they greatly assist a region promoting its prominent heritage places within the region.

Common initiatives include (but are not limited to):

See over page for common initiatives.

Initiative	Description
Heritage Award Schemes	Awards which recognise exemplary heritage conservation projects such as sympathetic restoration works and innovative adaptive reuse projects raise public awareness of the benefits of heritage conservation as well as encouraging good conservation practice. Many Councils run award programs of this kind indicating the positive publicity benefits that they can bring. The National Trust also undertakes heritage awards (annually until recently) and Rockhampton Regional Council and Redlands City Council have previously won awards which relate to heritage conservation: 'Awards for Excellence' for example.
Heritage Festivals	Community-based festivals or fairs which are based on the many aspects of heritage from traditional crafts to local history information. Examples include the Lockyer Valley Heritage Festival which is highly regarded. Gold Coast City Council who had an active program of heritage events and other activities ranging from community-based exhibitions through to an annual Heritage Expo and Fair which involves over 40 pavilions and marquees showcasing the Gold Coast's history and heritage. The Sunshine Coast Regional Council ran a Biennial Sunshine Coast Heritage Showcase featuring educational and entertaining activities which attracts up to 1000 people from across SEQ and beyond. The showcase was funded by the Council's heritage levy with a budget of $10,000 allocated towards it over the financial years 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13. Fraser Coast Regional Council, Brisbane City Council and Toowoomba Regional Council are also involved with an Open House Scheme, which allows access to public and privately listed properties annually. These have provided positive outcomes in the community.
Heritage Interpretation	This can take the form of heritage trails and networks as well as public exhibitions and heritage-based public art programs. They can encourage walking, riding and driving trails and help to build heritage and cultural precincts. Redland City Council has created several heritage trails with interpretative signage in place at several heritage places. There is the opportunity to expand this initiative to other locations within the Lockyer Valley via other forms of media. Many councils in SEQ have heritage walks and trails including Brisbane City Council who have a 'Colonial Brisbane Heritage Walk' which can be downloaded as a podcast, Sunshine Coast Regional Council, Gold Coast City Council and Ipswich City Council who have a range of heritage trails and historical markers.
Publications	Promotional heritage publications can help to promote community awareness, understanding and appreciation of heritage and local history. Several Councils in SEQ produce such publications including the Gold Coast City Council who produce a range of glossy brochures about the heritage and history of the Gold Coast which are downloadable from the Council's website and have often been prepared in conjunction with exhibitions. Toowoomba Regional Council's Heritage Advisory Committee have produced a 'Regional Heritage Treasures' booklet based on nominations by residents of places or items they consider deserve recognition for their contribution to the traditions or culture of the region.
Media	Stories in local newspapers and Council newsletter, good news stories, can help promote a positive message with regard heritage protection and management. Such stories could cover successful refurbishment and adaptive reuse projects by residents as well as general information and advice on heritage matters such as repair and maintenance tips.

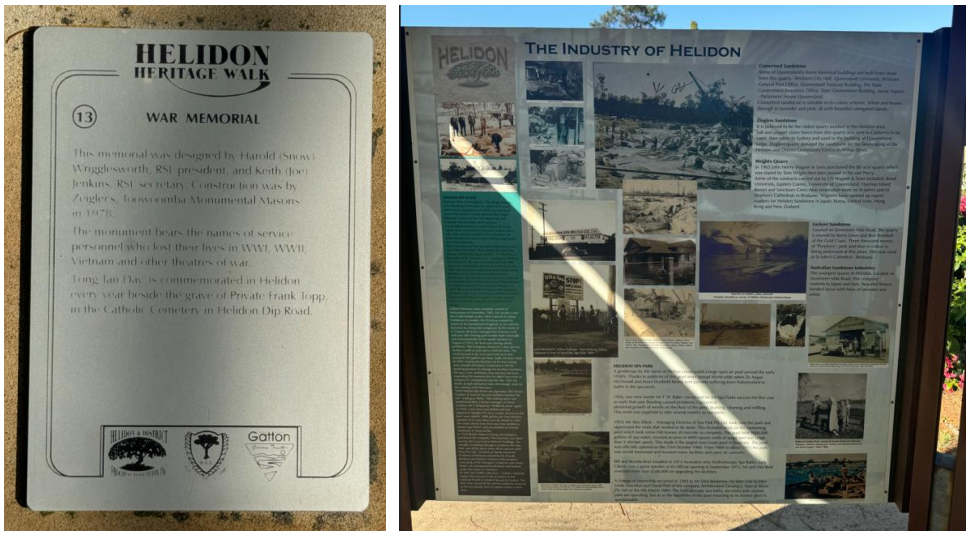


Figure 9: Example of Heritage Walk plaques and interpretation signage that already exist within the Lockyer Valley (AHS, 2024).

4.5 'Plan on Page' and Information Sheets

The scope of works for the Project has included the consideration of policy products and tools that will assist with the study, ongoing monitoring, and built internal capacity and support officers to implement regulations.

The policy products and tools are to be prepared in collaboration with Council Officers and use best practice standards. Examples include (but are not limited to):

- A cultural heritage policy 'Plan on Page' – which has been tailored for LVRC specifically by this review
- Information sheets, guides, and technical information (where applicable) to assist the implementation and ongoing management of the heritage study.
- These documents are still subject to a final workshop and review with Council Officers – with draft documents included at this stage.

The 'Plan on Page' and Information Sheets has been provided to LVRC separately.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

This report outlines the results of the Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study completed for Lockyer Valley Regional Council, based upon the agreed Project Plan. This review finds that:

1. The Lockyer Valley has a rich history of pastoralism and agriculture and continues to play a vital role in Queensland's development. As such, the Lockyer Valley is considered to be a highly significant place within Queensland containing a number of assets of heritage significance.
2. The Lockyer Valley consists of a minimum of 27 suburbs (Short List) that retain individual places significant to the region's local history. The Long List suggests that there may be other suburbs that retain significant places that should also be protected.
3. A Long List (access database) of **262 places** has been developed (**see Appendix A**).
4. Existing State registered places (QHR) on the Long List comprised **3 places** (of 22 QHR places within the LGA)**.**
5. A Short List of **117 places** has been developed (**see Appendix B**). The review has found that the Lockyer Valley has a high quantity of places that threshold or have potential to threshold for local heritage significance on the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme. The Short List are consists of places from the Long List which were found to meet the requirements for entry on the LHR, schedule, and/or overlay. Further places which could not be accessed or require further research remain on the Long List and are recommended for further consideration.

   The total number of Short List places for each region are as follows:

   - Forest Hill: 13 places
   - Gatton: 15 places
   - Grantham: 5 places
   - Helidon: 14 places
   - Laidley: 26 places
   - Murphy's Creek: 5 places
   - Northwest region: 15 places
   - Northeast region: 11 places
   - Southwest region: 8 places
   - Southeast region: 4 places
6. A number of places on the Short List have been identified has holding potential to **threshold at a State level**.
7. **Citations (site cards)** have been prepared for Short List places to be entered on the LHR, schedule, and/or overlay, which include a significance statement to ensure they are compliant with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and the *Guideline: Identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland* (**see Appendix B**).
8. A **Consultation Plan** and **public engagement strategy** has been developed (**see Appendix C**) which outlines a comprehensive approach to engage the community in discussions. This plan should be further refined to include and allowance for 'one on one' session with owners, development of associated press releases and community awareness programs.
9. An **appropriate public notification program**, including notification to owners in compliance with Part 11 of the QHA, must be followed which meets necessary compliance requirements. Assistance with written notification to owners has been provided (**see Appendix D**).

10. A **review of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme** has been undertaken (**see Appendix E**) and whilst it is largely satisfactory, key gaps were identified regarding the implementation of streamlined approval processes for building works on local heritage places. These include an urgent requirement to adopt a General Exemption Certificate (GEC) and Exemption Certificate (EC) (Heritage), which would remove the requirement for owners to prepare a Development Application (and seek Council's approval for a development permit), each time basic maintenance is required for a local heritage place.
11. A cultural heritage policy **'Plan on Page'** and **Information Sheets** to assist the implementation and ongoing management of the heritage study have been developed (provided to LVRC separately).
12. **Further research is recommended**:

- Contextual Study for Laidley as an individual township and area is lacking generally and has numerous places of potential heritage significance that have not previously been identified or assessed.
- A Neighbourhood Character Study is recommended to be undertaken to assess the remaining residences on the Long List, noting that some of these may threshold for local heritage listing. This study finds that there are localities within the Lockyer Valley region, such as Laidley, with several examples of early residences extant throughout that demonstrate and reflect the town and district's early development. Whilst some of these places may not threshold for local heritage significance, their character can be protected through a Neighbourhood Character Study and Overlay under the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.
- Long List places requiring access and/or further research are lacking suitable information and access to determine whether they threshold for local heritage listing.
- Additional places were identified during the field inspections as holding potential to threshold for local heritage listing that were not on the Long List, including residences and homesteads, commercial premises, early transport routes, and cemeteries. Some examples of these include Hatton Vale St Paul's Lutheran Cemetery and Heifer Creek Cutting.
- The Long List has thematic gaps including '1. Peopling places' and '2. Exploiting, utilising, and transforming the land'. Specifically, places under the themes '2.3. Pastoral activities' and '2.4. Agricultural activities', which are significance aspects of the history of the Lockyer Valley, were not identified in the Long List.

5.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations (Table 10) have been developed to assist with the management and implementation of the LHR, schedule, and/or overlay.

See over page for Table 10 (Recommendations).

Table 10: Recommendations to assist with the management and implementation of the LHR, schedule, and/or overlay (AHS, 2025).

Strategy Component	Recommendations and Actions	Related Report Section(s)
Recommendation One: Update of the Local Heritage Register (LHR), Schedule, and/or Overlay	• Update the LHR, schedule and/or overlay in the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme with the recommended Short List of local heritage places outlined in this study. • Proceed with the notification of the recommended Short List as part of the planning scheme, including removal of previous places, to enable consultation with the owners of places identified in the study. • An appropriate public notification program, including notification in compliance with Part 11 of the QHA, must be followed which meets necessary compliance requirements. • Enter the places, following consultation (and subject to consideration of submissions), into the LHR, schedule and/or overlay in the planning scheme, in accordance with the provisions of the QHA and other relevant instruments.	2.5.1 Local Heritage Places 4.3 Notification to Owners
Recommendation Two: Planning Scheme	• Revise the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme as per the marked-up documents provided to Council from our review (provided separately). • Introduce General Exemption Certificates (GEC) and Exemption Certificates (EC) (Heritage) application mechanisms, in accordance with the S.72 or S.75 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.	3 Planning Scheme Review
Recommendation Three: Develop Heritage Incentive Programs	• Review the mechanisms and costs for heritage incentives, ensuring an appropriate program is in place prior to the notification of publicly owned places. • The incentives scheme should consider advice contained in this report.	4.1 Heritage Incentives
Recommendation Four: Public Engagement	• Public engagement should include independent strategies to engage with owners of heritage places as well as the wider community, where there are many opportunities to utilise public engagement for positive results.	4.2 Engagement Strategy
Recommendation Five: Potential for State Heritage Places	• There are places on the Short List that have been identified as holding potential to threshold at a State level. • It is recommended that further research is undertaken of these places for submission onto the Queensland Heritage Register.	2.5.3 Potential for State Heritage Places
Recommendation Six: Neighbourhood Character Study	• Undertake a Neighbourhood Character Study to assess the remaining residences on the Long List, noting that some of these may threshold for local heritage listing. • The aim of the Neighbourhood Character Study would be to identify residences within key locations, such as Laidley, within the Lockyer Valley that are reflective of the history of the development of the town and surrounds. • Once completed, this study can be implemented to appropriately capture the traditional character of residences and will define a series of rules and/or restrictions to be followed in the management of these places.	2.5.1 Local Heritage Places

Strategy Component	Recommendations and Actions	Related Report Section(s)
Recommendation Seven: Further Heritage Study	• Undertake further research to identify additional places of heritage significance in the Lockyer Valley region, including those on the Long List that require further research and/or access. • Within this research, places may be identified that fill the thematic gaps within the present Long List, such as places relating to pastoral and agricultural activities. • Further research should be undertaken in a staged approach, such as: - Stage One: Undertake a contextual study of Laidley to identify additional places of potential heritage significance that have not previously been identified or assessed. This will include adding potential places in Laidley to the Long List. - Stage Two: Undertake a Neighbourhood Character Study (see Recommendation Six). - Stage Three: Further review of places on the Long List requiring further research and/or access, including those added to the Long List during stages one and two and the additional places identified during the previous field inspections. - Stage Four: If required, conduct a field program to identify any remaining places of potential heritage significance that may not be easily identifiable during desktop research. - Stage Five: Compile all findings from prior stages to develop a new Short List of additional places recommended for addition into the LHR, schedule, and/or overlay. This may also be conducted as part of each stage where suitable.	2.5.1 Local Heritage Places

Reference List

Australian Dictionary of Biography. (2006). *Edmund Lockyer (1784-1860).* National Centre of Biography, Australian National University. Retrieved from https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/lockyer-edmund-2366.

Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.

Blake, T. (2005). *Queensland Cultural Heritage Places Context Study.* Cultural Heritage Brance, Department of Environment.

CMP & Associates. (2004). *Gorman's Gap Conservation and Management Strategy.* Gatton Regional Shire.

Davson, W. (1951). *Lockyer saga: a jubilee historical review of the Lockyer Valley.* Maurice G. MacDougal, Brisbane.

Department of Environment and Science (DES). (2020). *Guideline: Identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland.* Arts and Heritage, Department of Environment and Science.

Jarrott, J. K. (1976). Gorman's Gap. *Queensland Heritage, 3*(4), 24-38.

Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC). (n.d.). *Economic and Demographic.* Retrieved from https://www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au/our-region/economic-and-regional-development/economic-and-demographic.

O'Keefe, M. (1932, June 7). Early days of Laidley: Pastor Niemeyer's great work: Successful land settlement schemes. *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113988481.

Perkins, J., & Tampke, J. (1986). Two pastors and their flocks: An episode in the European settlement of Queensland. *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland,* 12(5), 379-387.

QSpatial. (2025). Spatial data for the Study Area.

Queensland Places. (2018a). *Lockyer Valley and Regional Council.* Retrieved from https://queenslandplaces.com.au/lockyer-valley-and-regional-council.

Queensland Places. (2018b). *Gatton.* Retrieved from https://queenslandplaces.com.au/gatton.

Queensland Places. (2018c). *Gatton Shire.* Retrieved from https://queenslandplaces.com.au/gatton-shire.

Register of the National Estate. (1980). *Gorman's Gap Road*. Australian Heritage Database.

Skerman, P. J., Fisher, A. E., & Lloyd, P. L. (1988). *Guiding Queensland agriculture: 1887-1987.* Queensland Government, Department of Primary Industries.

State Library of Queensland:

First hotel at Gatton. (c. 1875). Image number: APE-021-01-0015. Retrieved from https://collections.slq.qld.gov.au/viewer/IE1398048.

Grantham Butter Factory. (c. 1915). Negative number: 10135. Retrieved from https://collections.slq.qld.gov.au/viewer/IE77983.

Wilmot Hotel on the main street in Gatton. (c. 1907-1909). Image number: 6988-0001-0001. Retrieved from

https://digital.slq.qld.gov.au/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?change_lng=en&dps_pid=IE1600396.

Theile, O. (1938). *One Hundred Years of the Lutheran Church in Queensland.* United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-30585562.

University of Queensland. (n.d.). *Commemorating 80 years since the withdrawal of the US Army's General Hospital.* UQ Contact Magazine. Retrieved from https://stories.uq.edu.au/contact-magazine/commemorating-80-years-since-the-withdrawal-of-the-us-army-general-hospital-at-gatton/index.

Appendices

Appendix A – Long List

The Long List (Table 9) encompasses all places identified by LVRC in 2024, with the removal of duplicates and Indigenous sites, to be reviewed for the potential to threshold for local heritage listing. Some places identified on the Long List may potentially threshold for local heritage listing, but this is unable to be determined as existing site information and research is insufficient to complete a thorough assessment. As such, future detailed research and site inspections would be required to determine if these sites would threshold at a local level.

Places on the Long List are categorised by existence and listing consideration:

- For Consideration – Yes: Places that are considered to threshold for local heritage listing and have been included in the Short List.
- For Consideration – No: Places that were determined by AHS to not threshold for local heritage listing.
- Demolished/Relocated: Places that are no longer extant.
- Extant, but State Heritage: Places already listed on the Queensland Heritage Register.
- Extant, but inaccessible: Places that were inaccessible from public vantage points and therefore require site inspections to determine if they would threshold at a local level.
- Extant, further research required: Places that were identified during the site inspections but require further research to determine if they would threshold at a local level.
- Unable to confirm presence, inaccessible: Places that were inaccessible and their presence could not be confirmed from public vantage points.
- Unable to locate: Places that were unable to be located.

See over page for Long List (Table 9).

Table 11: Local heritage Long List for LVRC (AHS, 2025).

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
		No	No	Hazareebagh Residence	Ballard	2239 Murphys Creek Road	23RP230477		Extant	No	LVRC reports it was moved onto site in 1986. Monument itself does not currently threshold.
		No	No	Blanchview School Monument	Blanchview	358 Blanchview Road	Road Reserve		Extant	Further Research Required	Further research required on school site itself.
	LH0803	Yes	Yes	Hugh's Farmhouse	Blanchview	35 Church Road	45RP835157		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
	LH0802	Yes	Yes	Blanchview Residence	Blanchview	339 Blanchview Road (corner Church Road)	2RP130372		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
LHP0701	LH0801	Yes	Yes	Blanchview Methodist Church (former)	Blanchview	327 Blanchview Road (corner Church Road)	1RP21376		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Schultz's Lookout	Blenheim	Schultz Lookout Road	3RP151324		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0901	LH1001	Yes	Yes	Caffey Cemetery	Caffey	977 Mount Sylvia Road	Part of 227CC466; 228CC466; 226CC466		Extant	Yes	
LHP0801		No	No	Forest Hill Cemetery	College View	Corner of Gatton College Connection	103CC603; 95CC116		Extant	Yes	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
						Road and Logan Road					
	LH1002	Yes	Yes	Graves of William and Sarah Philp	East Haldon	396 East Haldon Road	1RP58209 **or** 3RP82598		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	Landowner happy to provide access for inspection. LVRC reports it is originally an old railway house that was split with the other half relocated further along Fifteen Mile Road, past Murphy's Creek Homestead.
		No	No	Holmwood Residence	Fifteen Mile	219 Fifteen Mile Road	145CA3133		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
LHP0702	LH1004	Yes	Yes	Flagstone Creek State School and Residence	Flagstone Creek	56 Flagstone School Road	8CC2973		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Rosedale Residence	Flagstone Creek	1091 Flagstone Creek Road	19CH311336		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0703	LH1005	Maybe	Yes	Stockyard Creek Public Hall	Flagstone Creek	111 Stockyard Creek Road	1SP184799		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Barclay Farmhouse	Flagstone Creek	30 Flagstone School Road	2RP809515		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Garske Farmhouse	Flagstone Creek	28 Stephens Road	2RP21374		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
		No	No	Cadonia Farmhouse	Flagstone Creek	120 Stephens Road	48CH311763		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
	LH1003	Yes	Yes	Flagstone Creek Lockyer Uniting Church	Flagstone Creek	55 Flagstone School Road	1RP13881		Demolished /Relocated	No	
LHP0704	LH1006	No	Yes	Gorman's Gap Road	Flagstone to Preston	Gorman's Gap Road,	Road reserve; 2RP138335;		Extant	Yes	**Potential State significance.**

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
						Flagstone to Preston	150CC479; 151CC479.				
LHP0902	LH1007	Yes	Yes	Fordsdale School of Arts Hall	Fordsdale	2085 Gatton Clifton Road	217CC2361		Extant	Yes	
LHP0101		No	No	Forest Hill Presbyterian Church	Forest Hill	14 Church Street	40RP7805		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	96-98 Gatton Laidley Road East, Forest Hill - Residence	Forest Hill	96-98 Gatton Laidley Road East	1RP866732		Extant	Further Research Required	Previously listed as #94.
LHP0102		No	No	Forest Hill St Thomas' Anglican Church (former)	Forest Hill	9 Church Street	105SP192314		Extant	Yes	
LHP0103		No	No	Forest Hill School of Arts	Forest Hill	22 Railway Street	1F5304		Extant	Yes	
LHP0104		No	No	G. Wyman General Store (former)	Forest Hill	42 Victoria Street	2RP149296; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0105		No	No	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	Forest Hill	33 Victoria Street	20SP192308; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0106		No	No	Forest Hill Cinema (former)	Forest Hill	6 Railway Street	103F5301; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0107		No	No	Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former)	Forest Hill	44 Victoria Street	5RP119037; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0108		No	No	46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	Forest Hill	46 Victoria Street	4RP119037; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0109		No	No	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	Forest Hill	9 Victoria Street	92RP7805		Extant	Yes	
LHP0110		No	No	Forest Hill Post Office	Forest Hill	40 Victoria Street	1RP149296; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
LHP0111		No	No	Forest Hill Railway Shelter	Forest Hill	37 Victoria Street	1CP867703		Extant	Yes	
LHP0112		No	No	Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church	Forest Hill	8-10 Hunt Street	115F5301; 116F5301		Extant	Yes	Previously listed as the Forest Hill Bakery, however, this appears incorrect. Additionally, Forest Hill Heritage Walk Guide states it was the butcher from the 1930s but uses a 1910s photo and it is not the same building.
LHP0113		No	No	38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	Forest Hill	38 Victoria Street	5RP111163		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	25 Victoria Street, Forest Hill - Residence	Forest Hill	25 Victoria Street	99RP7805		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	23 Victoria Street, Forest Hill - Residence	Forest Hill	23 Victoria Street	98RP7805		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Forest Hill State School	Forest Hill	15 Church Street	73CC3563	State Heritage	Extant but State Heritage	No	
		No	No	Forest Hill Township	Forest Hill	Forest Hill	Various		N/A	No	
		No	No	Grain Silos	Forest Hill	Railway Street	23SP131010		Extant	No	
	LH0228	Yes	Yes	Gatton Butcher Shop	Gatton	48 Railway Street	3SP181315		Extant	No	Does not currently threshold.
LHP0201	LH0224; LH0226	Yes	Yes	Railway Street Commercial Shops	Gatton	25-39 Railway Street	6RP98976; 8RP98976; 30SP150234; 2RP115618; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
LHP0202	LH0217	Yes	Yes	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre	Gatton	20-30 Maitland Street Corner Denis Minson Drive and Lake Apex Drive	43G124; 44G124; 45G124; 46G124; 47G124; 24G124; 22G121		Extant	Yes	**Potential State significance.**
LHP0203	LH0211	Yes	Yes	Gatton Cemetery	Gatton	Crescent Street	83CC2850		Extant	Yes	
LHP0204	LH0205	Yes	Yes	Gatton Railway Station	Gatton	4 Whittle Street, Gatton - Residence	381SP121744; 382SP121744		Extant	Yes	
	LH0238	Yes	Yes	4 Whittle Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	4 Whittle Street	42G1223		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0205	LH0229	Yes	Yes	Braeside Residence	Gatton	97 Railway Street	3RP21565		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Rosemount Farmhouse	Gatton	261 Smithfield Road	25CA314		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	37 Princess Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	37 Princess Street	8RP21583		Demolished /Relocated	No	
	LH0208	Yes	Yes	4 Gaul Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	4 Gaul Street	26RP21578		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0209	Yes	Yes	14 Gaul Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	14 Gaul Street	21RP21578		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Smith Farmhouse	Gatton	369 Smithfield Road	1 RP189115		Unable to Locate	Further Research Required	LVRC reports it may be the house on Council's land on 1RP189115.

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
	LH0235	Yes	Yes	73 Spencer Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	73 Spencer Street	22RP102788		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0206	LH0204	Yes	Yes	Gatton Post Office and Residence (former)	Gatton	42-44 Crescent Street	24RP147633; 22RP147633		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Smithfield Road - Residence	Gatton	Smithfield Road	15CSH984		Unable to Locate	No	LVRC reports correct lot is 158CSH984 and demolished.
LHP0207	LH0216	Yes	Yes	Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse)	Gatton	29 Maitland Street	3RP118318		Extant	Yes	
	LH0234	Yes	Yes	65 Spencer Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	65 Spencer Street	26RP102788		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0208	LH0223	Yes	Yes	Royal Hotel	Gatton	2 Railway Street (corner Crescent Street)	1RP98977; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0209	LH0213	Yes	Yes	St Mary's Presbytery	Gatton	15 Maitland Street	1RP189586		Extant	Yes	
						1 Railway Street (corner Crescent Street)	2RP99478; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0210	LH0222	Yes	Yes	Commercial Hotel	Gatton						
	LH0219	Yes	Yes	26 Old College Road, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	26 Old College Road	1RP63650		Extant	Further Research Required	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
		No	No	55 Western Drive, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	55 Western Drive	7SP118273		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0232	Yes	Yes	1 Spencer Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	1 Spencer Street	11RP844544		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0211	LH0202	Yes	Yes	Gatton Water Facility	Gatton	48 Cochrane Street (corner East Street)	2CC807885		Extant	Yes	
LHP0212	LH0225	Yes	Yes	Gatton Civic Centre	Gatton	26 Railway Street	120G126		Extant	Yes	
	LH0231	Yes	Yes	17 Smith Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	17 Smith Street	3RP63243		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0206	Yes	Yes	35 East Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	35 East Street	6RP102788		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0203	Yes	Yes	62 Cochrane Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	62 Cochrane Street	1RP135891		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0213	LH0210	Yes	Yes	Gatton Station Master's Residence	Gatton	16 Hickey Street	385SP121744		Extant	Yes	
LHP0214	LH0237	Yes	Yes	79 Spencer Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop)	Gatton	79 Spencer Street	1RP59734; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	27 Spencer Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	27 Spencer Street	7RP2286		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0236	Yes	Yes	77 Spencer Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	77 Spencer Street	2RP59734		Extant	Further Research Required	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
	LH0221	Yes	Yes	83 Old College Road, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	83 Old College Road	15RP156787		Demolished /Relocated	No	
LHP0215	LH0227	Yes	Yes	42 Railway Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop)	Gatton	42 Railway Street	6SP167562; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
	LH0233	Yes	Yes	Colleen Residence	Gatton	50 Spencer Street	1RP118318		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0230	Yes	Yes	Gatton Burial Ground (former)	Gatton	21 Riddell Street	3RP156634; Road Reserve		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0201	Yes	Yes	35 Allan Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	35 Allan Street	93RP21582; 94RP21582		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0212	Yes	Yes	8 Larkin Street, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	8 Larkin Street	29G1236		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0220	Yes	Yes	60 Old College Road, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	60 Old College Road	1RP99843		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0218	Yes	Yes	21 Old College Road, Gatton - Residence	Gatton	21 Old College Road	5RP42674; 6RP42674		Extant	No	
		No	No	Imperial Hotel (former)	Gatton	41 Railway Street	13RP58442		Demolished /Relocated	No	
	LH0207	Yes	Yes	Gatton & District Historical Society	Gatton	Freemans Road	2RP802604		Extant	No	
	Listed but no #	Yes	Yes	Gatton Township	Gatton	Gatton	Various		N/A	No	
		No	No	Refugen Residence	Glen Cairn	2 Hubner Road	2RP122659		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	Building appears to have been significantly extended, with the early

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
		No	No	Birrin Place / Boyd's Rose Garden	Glen Cairn	51 Salt Springs Road	2RP57650		Unable to Locate	Further Research Required	residence still present within. LVRC reports the early residence has apparently been restored.
		No	No	Marked Tree	Glen Cairn	Glen Cairn Road	83CC1295		Unable to Locate	Further Research Required	
LHP0802		No	No	Glenore Grove Catholic Church	Glenore Grove	10 Brightview Road	14RP31173		Extant	Yes	
LHP0803		No	No	Glenore Grove State School and Residence	Glenore Grove	1-7 Brightview Road	36CP816808		Extant	Yes	**Potential State significance (potentially residence only).**
LHP0301	LH0304	Yes	Yes	William Street Camphor Laurel Trees	Grantham	William Street	Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0302	LH0308	Yes	Yes	McGarva's Store (former)	Grantham	6 William Street	1RP91609; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0303	LH0303	Yes	Yes	Singh's Grantham General Store (former)	Grantham	2 Harris Street	10RP25736; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0304	LH0306	Yes	Yes	Grantham State School and Residence	Grantham	15 Victor Street	40SP154108		Extant	Yes	
LHP0305	LH0305	Yes	Yes	Grantham Butter Factory (former)	Grantham	6 Victor Street	1RP189736		Extant	Yes	**Potential State significance.**
	LH0302	Yes	Yes	Summit Residence	Grantham	9 Christopher Street	1RP172377		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Glencoe Farmhouse	Grantham	201 Sandy Creek Road	2RP78123		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
	LH0307	Yes	Yes	22 Victor Street, Grantham - Residence	Grantham	22 Victor Street	6RP25729		Extant	Further Research Required	Further research required - recommend the site gets forwarded onto Engineering Heritage Australia to advise of scientific (engineering) significance.
	LH0301	Yes	Yes	Relocated Toowoomba Railway Station Footbridge (former)	Grantham	Over Sandy Creek, Off Ditchman's Road	207CSH482		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0804		No	No	Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery	Hatton Vale	3 Niemeyer Road	2RP890756; 1RP22855; 11SP126953		Extant	Yes	**Potential State significance.**
LHP0401	LH0412	Yes	Yes	Helidon St Joseph's Catholic Church Complex	Helidon	35 Gunn Street	3RP897079		Extant	Yes	
LHP0402		Yes	No	Helidon Catholic Cemetery	Helidon	53 Helidon Dip Road	3RP897079		Extant	Yes	
LHP0403	LH0418	Yes	Yes	Criterion Hotel	Helidon	1 Railway Street (corner Turner Street)	1RP53098; 2RP53098; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0404	LH0435 + LH0436	Yes	Yes	Helidon Post Office and Residence	Helidon	13 -15 Turner Street	1SP303410; 2SP303410		Extant	Yes	
LHP0405	LH0417	Yes	Yes	Helidon War Memorial and Trees	Helidon	Railway Street	Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0406	LH0437	Yes	Yes	Helidon Police Complex	Helidon	17-21 Turner Street	142H1263		Extant	Yes	
LHP0407	LH0421	Yes	Yes	Helidon Butcher's Shop and	Helidon	16-18 Railway Street	2RP84646; 2RP199749; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
				Residence (former)							
LHP0408	LH0422	Yes	Yes	26 Railway Street, Helidon (Shop)	Helidon	26 Railway Street	8RP23157; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0409	LH0419	Yes	Yes	14 Railway Street, Helidon (Shop)	Helidon	14 Railway Street	1RP199749; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Lazy Acres Residence	Helidon	1 Seventeen Mile Road	3SP220071		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0410	LH0407	Yes	Yes	Helidon General Cemetery	Helidon	Cemetery Road	146CA311190		Extant	Yes	
LHP0411	LH0426	Yes	Yes	Helidon St Paul's Lutheran Church (former)	Helidon	60 Railway Street	28RP23148		Extant	Yes	
LHP0412		No	No	552 Connors Road, Helidon (Residence)	Helidon	552 Connors Road	131CSH51		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	13 Bowen Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	13 Bowen Street	1RP138808		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0413	LH0441	Yes	Yes	Wright Residence Helidon St	Helidon	18 Wrights Road	1RP59783		Extant	Yes	
LHP0414	LH0413	Yes	Yes	Joseph's Convent (former)	Helidon	37 Gunn Street	4RP897079		Extant	Yes	
	LH0423	Yes	Yes	28 Railway Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	28 Railway Street	9CSH1370		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
	LH0433	Yes	Yes	23 Station Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	23 Station Street	318H1261		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0425	Yes	Yes	37-39 Railway Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	37-39 Railway Street	2CSH2483		Unable to Locate	No	LVRC reports that 39 Railway Street removed from list in PSP following public consultation

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
									Extant	Further Research Required	(incorrectly listed). Any building at 37 Railway Street has since been removed.
		No	No	Emohruo Residence	Helidon	8 Bowen Street	1RP158389		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0408	Yes	Yes	8 Deviney Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	8 Deviney Street	5H1268		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0404	Yes	Yes	3 Bowen Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	3 Bowen Street	101H1261		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0405	Yes	Yes	10 Bowen Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	10 Bowen Street	1SP332978		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0440	Yes	Yes	10 Wrights Road, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	10 Wrights Road	101SP321948; 102SP321948; 103SP321948		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0410	Yes	Yes	15 George Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	15 George Street	10H1268		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0431	Yes	Yes	18 Station Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	18 Station Street	207H1261		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
	LH0403	Yes	Yes	20 Arthur Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	20 Arthur Street	1RP2591; 2RP2591		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0442	Yes	Yes	22 Wrights Road, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	22 Wrights Road	2RP59783		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0406	Yes	Yes	24 Bowen Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	24 Bowen Street	302H1261; 2RP72654		Extant	Further Research Required	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
	LH0434	Yes	Yes	31 Station Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	31 Station Street	314H1261		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0428	Yes	Yes	9 School Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	9 School Street	2SP250338		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0402	Yes	Yes	12 Arthur Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	12 Arthur Street	1RP52940		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0416	Yes	Yes	14 Lawlers Road, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	14 Lawlers Road	8RP146973		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0427	Yes	Yes	14 Russell Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	14 Russell Street	10SP112158		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0432	Yes	Yes	22 Station Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	22 Station Street	209H1261		Demolished /Relocated	No	
	LH0429	Yes	Yes	28 School Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	28 School Street	17RP203794		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0424	Yes	Yes	32 Railway Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	32 Railway Street	12RP840606		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0409	Yes	Yes	15 Deviney Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	15 Deviney Street	1RP146973		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0414	Yes	Yes	30 Laidley Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	30 Laidley Street	1RP23164		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0439	Yes	Yes	14 William Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	14 William Street	1RP148530		Extant	Further Research Required	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
	LH0415	Yes	Yes	35 Laidley Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	35 Laidley Street	2RP164477		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0438	Yes	Yes	5 William Street, Helidon - Residence	Helidon	5 William Street	22DH1261		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0411	Yes	Yes	Montgomery Quarry	Helidon	Goldmine Road	50SP163235		Unable to Confirm Presence, Inaccessible	Access Required	
		No	No	Jude's Quarry	Helidon	Goldmine Road	1RP204795		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
	LH0430	Yes	Yes	Seventeen Mile Road Sandstone Quarry	Helidon	445 Seventeen Mile Road	150CA311265		Unable to Confirm Presence, Inaccessible	Access Required	
	LH0401	Yes	Yes	Airforce Road Sandstone Quarry	Helidon	521 Airforce Road	2CSH1127		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
	Listed but no #	Yes	Yes	Helidon Township	Helidon	Helidon	Various		N/A	No	
		No	No	Helidon Railway Footbridge	Helidon	Railway footbridge across main railway line	452SP117138		Demolished /Relocated	No	
LHP0903	LH1008	Yes	Yes	Junction View State School and Residence (former)	Junction View	7 East Haldon Road	107CC2843		Extant	Yes	
LHP0904	LH1009	Yes	Yes	Junction View Public Hall	Junction View	2275 Mount Sylvia Road	2RP78634		Extant	Yes	
LHP0805		No	No	Hatton Vale ANZAC WWII Memorial	Kensington Grove	Thallon Road	800RP856727		Extant	Yes	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
		No	No	C. W. Hooper and Hooper	Laidley	121 Patrick Street	13SP104818		Extant	No	
LHP0501		No	No	Laidley Post Office and Residence	Laidley	139 Patrick Street	452RP913055		Extant	Yes	
LHP0502		No	No	Laidley Uniting Church	Laidley	45 Patrick Street	1RP25582		Extant	Yes	
LHP0503		No	No	Das Neumann Haus	Laidley	100 Patrick Street	11RP913060; 2RP3375; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	**Potential State significance.**
LHP0504		No	No	Laidley Central State School (former)	Laidley	21-23 Hope Street	4SP268162		Extant	Yes	**Potential State significance.**
LHP0505		No	No	Laidley Baptist Church and Hall (former)	Laidley	25-27 Samuel Street	15RP67647; 17RP67647; 18RP67647		Extant	Yes	
LHP0506		No	No	Laidley Presbyterian Church (former)	Laidley	36 William Street	2RP138862		Extant	Yes	
LHP0507		No	No	Laidley St Saviour's Church	Laidley	28 Ambrose Street	74L176; 75L176		Extant	Yes	
LHP0508		No	No	Neilsen's Place	Laidley	130 Patrick Street	2RP81658; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0509		No	No	Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church	Laidley	1 John Street South	22RP25585		Extant	Yes	**Potential State significance.**
LHP0510		No	No	Laidley Cemetery	Laidley	6 Southern Street	468CC836059		Extant	Yes	
LHP0511		No	No	Whitehouse Buildings	Laidley	120-122 Patrick Street	1RP108650; 2RP118317; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0512		No	No	Giesemann's Building	Laidley	107-115 Patrick Street	9SP104819; 10SP104818; 12RP807894; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
LHP0513		No	No	Carmody's Buildings 99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop)	Laidley	144-150 Patrick Street	2RP894701; 3RP894701; 4RP894701; 5RP894701; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0514		No	No		Laidley	99 Patrick Street	2RP56955; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0515		No	No	Laidley War Memorial	Laidley	Corner Patrick Street and Whites Road	210SP140941; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0516		No	No	Goodwin and Storr	Laidley	137 Patrick Street	1RP25597; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	110 Railway Street, Laidley - Residence	Laidley	110 Railway Street	2SP317794		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0517		No	No	Marsden's Studio (former) 1 Pike Street, Laidley - Residence	Laidley	98 Patrick Street	3RP3375; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
		No	No		Laidley	1 Pike Street	4RP154080		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0518		No	No	Laidley Hospital Complex	Laidley	William Street	1CC876; 1RP46489		Extant	Yes	
LHP0519		No	No	Laidley Railway Bridge	Laidley	Between Spicer & Railway Streets	81SP122022; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Lions Park and Narda Lagoon	Laidley	Vaux Street; Drayton Street	479CP884760		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0520		No	No	Laidley Railway Line	Laidley	Pike Street	18SP121980		Extant	Yes	
LHP0521		No	No	Britannia Hotel	Laidley	112 Patrick Street	1RP108653; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
		No	No	Cunningham's Crest	Laidley	Range View Park, Mountain Road	200RP152444		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Cunningham's Memorial	Laidley	105 Drayton Street	1SP292001		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Karinya Home	Laidley	William Street	91CC2557		Extant	Further Research Required	Does not currently threshold. Further research required.
		No	No	Laidley Show Grounds	Laidley	Corner of Cooper Street and Hayes Street	2RP83508		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
LHP0522		No	No	Queensland National Hotel	Laidley	88-90 Patrick Street	23SP120566; 2RP149843		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Faehrmann's Residence	Laidley	40 Orton Street	3RP25647		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Hooper's Home	Laidley	25 Spicer Street	2L1734; 70L176		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP0523		No	No	Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former)	Laidley	4 Hope Street	1RP188503		Extant	Yes	
LHP0524		No	No	Laidley Salvation Army Hall	Laidley	12 William Street	10RP804707		Extant	Yes	
LHP0525		No	No	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent	Laidley	Laidley	281SP130175; 5CP886803; 301SP122021		Extant	Yes	**Potential State significance.**
		No	No	Laidley Pioneer Village & Museum	Laidley	92 Drayton Street	10L1748; 1SP250444		Extant	No	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
		No	No	Laidley Lutheran Church	Laidley	7 Macgregor Street	9RP25580; 10RP25580; 11RP25580; 12RP25580		Extant	No	
		No	No	19 Spicer Street, Laidley - Residence	Laidley	19 Spicer Street	3L1734		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	22 Campbell Street, Laidley - Residence	Laidley	22 Campbell Street	3RP62422		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	41 Robinson Road, Laidley - Residence	Laidley	41 Robinson Road	5RP843412		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	8 James Street, Laidley - Residence	Laidley	8 James Street	14RP25667		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Laidley Library (former)	Laidley	128 Patrick Street	1RP108649		Extant	No	
		No	No	Laidley Township	Laidley	Laidley	Various		N/A	No	
		No	No	Alfred Street Tree	Laidley	109 Alfred Street	41RP25619		Demolished /Relocated	No	
		No	No	Spicer, Orton, William, and Ambrose Street	Laidley	Laidley	Various		N/A	No	
		No	No	Exchange Hotel	Laidley	134-138 Patrick Street	1RP108646	State Heritage	Extant but State Heritage	No	
		No	No	Laidley Masonic Hall (former)	Laidley	39 Spicer Street	1RP25647		Demolished /Relocated	No	
		No	No	Muckert's Sawmill	Laidley	11 Lowe Street	2RP152132		Extant	No	
		No	No	4 Merlian Road, Laidley Heights - Residence	Laidley Heights	4 Merlian Road	1RP160485		Extant	Further Research Required	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
LHP0526		No	No	Windermere Residence	Laidley North	3 Old Laidley Forest Hill Road	3SP162376		Extant	Yes	
LHP0705	LH1010	No	Yes	Tent Hill Lower State School	Lower Tenthill	90 Lower Tenthill Road	289SP200131		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Petite Chateau Residence	Lower Tenthill	946 Gatton Helidon Road	2RP807366		Demolished /Relocated	No	
LHP0706	LH1012	Yes	Yes	Ma Ma Creek State School	Ma Ma Creek	803 Gatton-Clifton Road	288CC3089		Extant	Yes	
LHP0707		No	No	Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former)	Ma Ma Creek	826 Gatton-Clifton Road	93CP892908		Extant	Yes	
LHP0708	LH1014	Yes	Yes	Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex	Ma Ma Creek	837 Gatton-Clifton Road	1RP32702; Part of 1RP32704		Extant	Yes	
LHP0709	LH1013	Yes	Yes	Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery	Ma Ma Creek	815 Gatton-Clifton Road	2RP32703; 4SP290646		Extant	Yes	**Potential State significance.**
	LH1011	Yes	Yes	216 Back Ma Ma Road, Ma Ma Creek - Residence	Ma Ma Creek	216 Back Ma Ma Road	1RP210317		Unable to Confirm Presence, Inaccessible	Access Required	
		No	No	Pagels Cottage	Ma Ma Creek	63 Ma Ma Lilydale Road	1RP112834		Extant	Further Research Required	
	Listed but no #	Yes	Yes	Ma Ma Creek Township	Ma Ma Creek	Ma Ma Creek	Various		N/A	No	
		Yes	No	Ma Ma Creek Community Centre Trees	Ma Ma Creek	830 Gatton Clifton Road	Road reserve		Demolished /Relocated	No	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
		No	No	Welks Remnant	Mount Berryman	Berlin Road	1RP112090		Extant	No	
LHP0905	LH1017	Yes	Yes	Mount Sylvia St Patrick's Catholic Church (former)	Mount Sylvia	1240 Mount Sylvia Road	1RP149899		Extant	Yes	
LHP0906	LH1016	Yes	Yes	Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former)	Mount Sylvia	143 Left Hand Branch Road	1RP36829		Extant	Yes	
LHP0907	LH1015	Yes	Yes	Mount Sylvia Uniting Church (former)	Mount Sylvia	387 Back Mount Sylvia Road	1RP36790		Extant	Yes	
LHP0908	LH1018	Yes	Yes	Mount Sylvia Post Office and Residence (former)	Mount Sylvia	1304 Mount Sylvia Road	1RP165014; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Pepperina Place	Mount Sylvia	1151 Mount Sylvia Road	132CH312362		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
		Yes	No	Mount Sylvia State School	Mount Sylvia	6 Left Hand Branch Road	1CC1373	State Heritage	Extant but State Heritage	No	
LHP0710	LH1019	Yes	Yes	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church	Mount Whitestone	1305 Gatton-Clifton Road	1RP123274		Extant	Yes	
LHP0711	LH1020	Maybe	Yes	Mount Whitestone State School	Mount Whitestone	1313 Gatton-Clifton Road	287CC2440		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Kincaple Farmhouse	Mount Whitestone	1280 Gatton Clifton Road	1RP32673		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
		No	No	Rosehill Farmhouse	Mount Whitestone	5 East Egypt Road	4SP332985		Extant	Further Research Required	
LHP1001		No	No	Mulgowie Hall and Cricket Ground	Mulgowie	Corner of Beckman Road and	113CC1804		Extant	Yes	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
				Mulgowie State School and Residence (former)	Mulgowie	8-10 Mulgowie School Road	140SP104183; 141SP104183		Extant	Yes	
LHP1002		No	No	Mulgowie Hotel	Mulgowie	104-106 Mulgowie Road	2RP69377; 3RP69377		Extant	Yes	
LHP1003		No	No	Gum Trees and Monument	Mulgowie	Mulgowie School Road	near 2RP69552		Unable to Locate	Further Research Required	
		No	No	McGrath's Bridge	Mulgowie	Corner of Beckman Road and Mulgowie Road	Road Reserve; Creek Crossing		Extant	No	
		No	No	Centenary Park	Mulgowie	Corner of Mulgowie Road and Thornton School Road	1SP250450		Extant	No	
		No	No	Pebble Creek Residence	Murphys Creek	701 Fifteen Mile Road	38CA31369		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
		No	No	Bonvale Farmhouse	Murphys Creek	303 Fifteen Mile Road	8SP131780		Extant	Further Research Required	
	LH0603	Yes	Yes	17 Freya Street, Murphy's Creek - Residence	Murphys Creek	17 Freya Street	502MC1281		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Jabiru Downs Residence	Murphys Creek	1280 Murphy's Creek Road	7SP196644		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
	LH0608	Yes	Yes	Skye Residence and Meringandan	Murphys Creek	48 Watts Road	2SP191123		Extant, but inaccessible	No	LVRC reports that the residence was relocated to

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
				Catholic Church (former)							this site in the mid-1970s, and the church 1980s.
LHP0601	LH0607	Yes	Yes	Murphy's Creek Presbyterian Church	Murphy's Creek	10-12 Thor Street	510SP216183		Extant	Yes	
				Murphy's Creek Cemetery	Murphy's Creek	Corner of Cemetery Road and McCannes Road	274CC3194		Extant	Yes	
LHP0602	LH0601	Yes	Yes	Murphy's Creek Store and Petrol Station	Murphy's Creek	3 Penfolds Road	1RP159861; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0603	LH0606	No	Yes	Jessie's Cottage	Murphy's Creek	18 Jessie Lane	56CH3135		Extant	Yes	
LHP0604	LH0604	Yes	Yes	Lockyer Rail Station (former)	Murphy's Creek	18 Jessie Lane	56CH3135		Extant	Yes	
LHP0605	LH0604	Yes	Yes	Plainland Lutheran Cemetery	Plainland	5 Cemetery Road	2RP201276		Extant	Yes	
LHP0806		No	No	Plainland St John's Lutheran Church (former)	Plainland	3 Cemetery Road	7RP894699		Extant	Yes	
LHP0807		No	No	Overdene Farmhouse	Postman's Ridge	322 Six Mile Creek Road	255SP200755		Unable to Confirm Presence, Inaccessible	Access Required	
		No	No	Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery	Ropeley	Ropeley-Rockside Road	2RP32605; Road Reserve		Extant	Yes	
LHP0808	LH0903	Yes	Yes	Ropeley Apostolic Church	Ropeley	86 Steinmuller Road	7RP880414		Extant	Yes	
LHP0809	LH0904	Yes	Yes								

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
				Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery	Ropeley	396 Ropeley Rockside Road	1RP58307; 1RP32693		Extant	Yes	
LHP0810	LH0902	Yes	Yes	Ropeley State School and Residence	Ropeley	2 Hogers Road	242CC1819		Extant	Yes	
LHP0811	LH0901	Maybe	Yes	Tullaringa Residence	Stockyard	397 Stockyard Creek Road	2SP217753		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Cunningham's Camp	Summerholm	57 Summerholm Road	3RP172672		Unable to Locate	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Thornton St George's Church of England (former)	Thornton	192 Mulgowie Road	51CC305		Extant	Yes	
LHP1004		No	No	Denbigh Farmhouse	Thornton	218 Mulgowie Road	1RP126739		Extant	Further Research Required	LVRC reports it may be a former school. Further research required.
				Well	Thornton	Main Camp Creek Road	2RP84729			Further Research Required	Added to Long List per LVRC's request.
	LH1101	Yes	Yes	Bicentennial National Trail	Thornton to Withcott	Various	Various		Unable to Locate	No	
		No	No	Hancock's Townson Sawmill	Townson	Mulgowie Townson Road	1RP66438		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	Landowner happy to provide access for inspection.
		No	No	Crosby Crossing Camp	Townson	Mulgowie Road	Road reserve & Laidley Creek		Unable to Locate	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Dolley Residence (former)	Upper Flagstone	1709 Flagstone Creek Road	3RP835199		Extant	Further Research Required	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
LH0716	LH0805	Yes	Yes	Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground	Upper Lockyer	Off Thomas Road	127CA311526		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	Amherst Park Residence	Upper Lockyer	875 Murphy's Creek Road	43RP162657		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
	LH0804	Yes	Yes	TBC	Upper Lockyer	32 Larnook Street	27RP143017		Demolished /Relocated	No	
	LH0605	Yes	Yes	65 Ossian Street, Upper Lockyer - Residence	Upper Lockyer	65 Ossian Street	21RP825748		Extant, but inaccessible	Access Required	
	LH0602	Yes	Yes	162 Costellos Road, Upper Lockyer - Residence	Upper Lockyer	162 Costellos Road	111RP151357		Extant	Further Research Required	
LH0712	LH1024	No	Yes	Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former)	Upper Tenthill	51 Upper Tenthill School Road	285SP161917; 1RP68481		Extant	Yes	
LH0713	LH1022	Yes	Yes	Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery	Upper Tenthill	Ingoldsby Road	1RP36786; 1RP144719		Extant	Yes	
LH0714	LH1023	No	Yes	Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion	Upper Tenthill	Ropehill Road	2RP214734		Extant	Yes	
		No	No	West Haldon Cemetery	West Haldon	263 West Haldon Road	68SP107986		Extant	Further Research Required	Further inspection required. Suggested area is on high ground not visible from the road. Property gate present and unclear if it is private property. As such, unable to verify the presence of a cemetery.
LH0715	LH1025	Yes	Yes	Fourways Garage Complex (former)	Winwill	2 Winwill Connection Road	1RP63651		Extant	Yes	

New Site ID (Short List)	Former Site ID	Present on former Gatton Scheme	Present on Draft Scheme 2024	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan	Statutory Listing	Current State	For Consideration	Notes
	LH0806	Yes	No	1 Jones Street, Withcott - Residence	Withcott	1 Jones Street	2RP903407		Extant	Further Research Required	
		No	No	Hopewell Farmhouse	Woodlands	720 Woodlands Road	3RP201231		Extant, but inaccessible	No	

Appendix B – Short List and Citations (Site Cards)

A Short List of places for priority listing have been identified. These sites have had histories researched and developed and site inspections conducted to determine condition and integrity. An assessment of the sites against the relevant significance indicators to determine if they threshold at a local or State level. Associated citations have been prepared for each site.

Table 12: Short List of places for priority listing in the LVRC LHR / schedule / overlay (AHS, 2025).

Site ID	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan
LHP0101	Forest Hill Presbyterian Church	Forest Hill	14 Church Street	40RP7805
LHP0102	Forest Hill St Thomas' Anglican Church (former)	Forest Hill	9 Church Street	105SP192314
LHP0103	Forest Hill School of Arts	Forest Hill	22 Railway Street	1F5304
LHP0104	G. Wyman General Store (former)	Forest Hill	42 Victoria Street	2RP149296; Road Reserve
LHP0105	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	Forest Hill	33 Victoria Street	20SP192308; Road Reserve
LHP0106	Forest Hill Cinema (former)	Forest Hill	6 Railway Street	103F5301; Road Reserve
LHP0107	Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former)	Forest Hill	44 Victoria Street	5RP119037; Road Reserve
LHP0108	46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	Forest Hill	46 Victoria Street	4RP119037; Road Reserve
LHP0109	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	Forest Hill	9 Victoria Street	92RP7805
LHP0110	Forest Hill Post Office	Forest Hill	40 Victoria Street	1RP149296; Road Reserve
LHP0111	Forest Hill Railway Shelter	Forest Hill	37 Victoria Street	1CP867703
LHP0112	Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church	Forest Hill	8-10 Hunt Street	115F5301; 116F5301
LHP0113	38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	Forest Hill	38 Victoria Street	5RP111163
LHP0201	Railway Street Commercial Shops	Gatton	25-39 Railway Street	6RP98976; 8RP98976; 30SP150234; 2RP115618; Road Reserve
LHP0202	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre	Gatton	20-30 Maitland Street	43G124; 44G124; 45G124; 46G124; 47G124; 24G124; 22G121
LHP0203	Gatton Cemetery	Gatton	Corner Denis Minson Drive and Lake Apex Drive	83CC2850
LHP0204	Gatton Railway Station	Gatton	Crescent Street	381SP121744; 382SP121744
LHP0205	Braeside Residence	Gatton	97 Railway Street	3RP21565
LHP0206	Gatton Post Office and Residence (former)	Gatton	42-44 Crescent Street	24RP147633; 22RP147633
LHP0207	Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse)	Gatton	29 Maitland Street	3RP118318
LHP0208	Royal Hotel	Gatton	2 Railway Street (corner Crescent Street)	1RP98977; Road Reserve
LHP0209	St Mary's Presbytery	Gatton	15 Maitland Street	1RP189586
LHP0210	Commercial Hotel	Gatton	1 Railway Street (corner Crescent Street)	2RP99478; Road Reserve
LHP0211	Gatton Water Facility	Gatton	48 Cochrane Street (corner East Street)	2CC807885
LHP0212	Gatton Civic Centre	Gatton	26 Railway Street	120G126

Site ID	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan
LHP0213	Gatton Station Master's Residence	Gatton	16 Hickey Street	385SP121744
LHP0214	79 Spencer Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop)	Gatton	79 Spencer Street	1RP59734; Road Reserve
LHP0215	42 Railway Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop)	Gatton	42 Railway Street	6SP167562; Road Reserve
LHP0301	William Street Camphor Laurel Trees	Grantham	William Street	Road Reserve
LHP0302	McGarva's Store (former)	Grantham	6 William Street	1RP91609; Road Reserve
LHP0303	Singh's Grantham General Store (former)	Grantham	2 Harris Street	10RP25736; Road Reserve
LHP0304	Grantham State School and Residence	Grantham	15 Victor Street	40SP154108
LHP0305	Grantham Butter Factory (former)	Grantham	6 Victor Street	1RP189736
LHP0401	Helidon St Joseph's Catholic Church Complex	Helidon	35 Gunn Street	3RP897079
LHP0402	Helidon Catholic Cemetery	Helidon	53 Helidon Dip Road	3RP897079
LHP0403	Criterion Hotel	Helidon	1 Railway Street (corner Turner Street)	1RP53098; 2RP53098; Road Reserve
LHP0404	Helidon Post Office and Residence	Helidon	13 -15 Turner Street	1SP303410; 2SP303410
LHP0405	Helidon War Memorial and Trees	Helidon	Railway Street	Road Reserve
LHP0406	Helidon Police Complex	Helidon	17-21 Turner Street	142H1263
LHP0407	Helidon Butcher's Shop and Residence (former)	Helidon	16-18 Railway Street	2RP84646; 2RP199749; Road Reserve
LHP0408	26 Railway Street, Helidon (Shop)	Helidon	26 Railway Street	8RP23157; Road Reserve
LHP0409	14 Railway Street, Helidon (Shop)	Helidon	14 Railway Street	1RP199749; Road Reserve
LHP0410	Helidon General Cemetery	Helidon	Cemetery Road	146CA311190
LHP0411	Helidon St Paul's Lutheran Church (former)	Helidon	60 Railway Street	28RP23148
LHP0412	552 Connors Road, Helidon (Residence)	Helidon	552 Connors Road	131CSH51
LHP0413	Wright Residence	Helidon	18 Wrights Road	1RP59783
LHP0414	Helidon St Joseph's Convent (former)	Helidon	37 Gunn Street	4RP897079
LHP0501	Laidley Post Office and Residence	Laidley	139 Patrick Street	452RP913055
LHP0502	Laidley Uniting Church	Laidley	45 Patrick Street	1RP25582
LHP0503	Das Neumann Haus	Laidley	100 Patrick Street	11RP913060; 2RP3375; Road Reserve
LHP0504	Laidley Central State School (former)	Laidley	21-23 Hope Street	4SP268162
LHP0505	Laidley Baptist Church and Hall (former)	Laidley	25-27 Samuel Street	15RP67647; 17RP67647; 18RP67647
LHP0506	Laidley Presbyterian Church (former)	Laidley	36 William Street	2RP138862
LHP0507	Laidley St Saviour's Church	Laidley	28 Ambrose Street	74L176; 75L176
LHP0508	Neilsen's Place	Laidley	130 Patrick Street	2RP815658; Road Reserve
LHP0509	Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church	Laidley	1 John Street South	22RP25585
LHP0510	Laidley Cemetery	Laidley	6 Southern Street	468CC836059
LHP0511	Whitehouse Buildings	Laidley	120-122 Patrick Street	1RP108650; 2RP118317; Road Reserve

Site ID	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan
LHP0512	Giesemann's Building	Laidley	107-115 Patrick Street	9SP104819; 10SP104818; 12RP807894; Road Reserve
LHP0513	Carmody's Buildings	Laidley	144-150 Patrick Street	2RP894701; 3RP894701; 4RP894701; 5RP894701; Road Reserve
LHP0514	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop)	Laidley	99 Patrick Street	2RP56955; Road Reserve
LHP0515	Laidley War Memorial	Laidley	Corner Patrick Street and Whites Road	210SP140941; Road Reserve
LHP0516	Goodwin and Storr	Laidley	137 Patrick Street	1RP25597; Road Reserve
LHP0517	Marsden's Studio (former)	Laidley	98 Patrick Street	3RP3375; Road Reserve
LHP0518	Laidley Hospital Complex	Laidley	William Street	1CC876; 1RP46489
LHP0519	Laidley Railway Bridge	Laidley	Between Spicer & Railway Streets	81SP122022; Road Reserve
LHP0520	Laidley Railway Line	Laidley	Pike Street	18SP121980
LHP0521	Britannia Hotel	Laidley	112 Patrick Street	1RP108653; Road Reserve
LHP0522	Queensland National Hotel	Laidley	88-90 Patrick Street	23SP120566; 2RP149843
LHP0523	Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former)	Laidley	4 Hope Street	1RP188503
LHP0524	Laidley Salvation Army Hall	Laidley	12 William Street	10RP804707
LHP0525	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent	Laidley	Laidley	281SP130175; 5CP886803; 301SP122021
LHP0526	Windermere Residence	Laidley North	3 Old Laidley Forest Hill Road	3SP162376
LHP0601	Murphy's Creek Presbyterian Church	Murphy's Creek	10-12 Thor Street	510SP216183
LHP0602	Murphy's Creek Cemetery	Murphy's Creek	Corner of Cemetery Road and McCannes Road	274CC3194
LHP0603	Murphy's Creek Store and Petrol Station	Murphy's Creek	3 Penfolds Road	1RP159861; Road Reserve
LHP0604	Jessie's Cottage	Murphy's Creek	18 Jessie Lane	56CH3135
LHP0605	Lockyer Rail Station (former)	Murphy's Creek	18 Jessie Lane	56CH3135
LHP0701	Blanchview Methodist Church (former)	Blanchview	327 Blanchview Road (corner Church Road)	1RP21376
LHP0702	Flagstone Creek State School and Residence	Flagstone Creek	56 Flagstone School Road	8CC2973
LHP0703	Stockyard Creek Public Hall	Flagstone Creek	111 Stockyard Creek Road	1SP184799
LHP0704	Gorman's Gap Road	Flagstone to Preston	Gorman's Gap Road, Flagstone to Preston	Road reserve; 2RP138335; 150CC479; 151CC479
LHP0705	Tent Hill Lower State School	Lower Tenthill	90 Lower Tenthill Road	289SP200131
LHP0706	Ma Ma Creek State School	Ma Ma Creek	803 Gatton-Clifton Road	288CC3089
LHP0707	Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former)	Ma Ma Creek	826 Gatton-Clifton Road	93CP892908
LHP0708	Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex	Ma Ma Creek	837 Gatton-Clifton Road	1RP32702; Part of 1RP32704
LHP0709	Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery	Ma Ma Creek	815 Gatton-Clifton Road	2RP32703; 4SP290646
LHP0710	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church	Mount Whitestone	1305 Gatton-Clifton Road	1RP123274

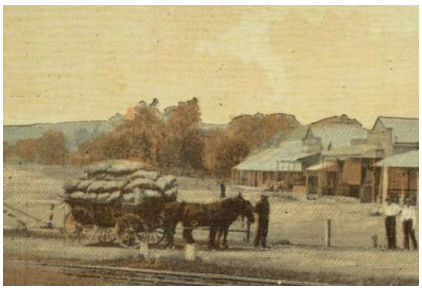
Site ID	Site Name	Suburb	Street Address	Lot on Plan
LHP0711	Mount Whitestone State School	Mount Whitestone	1313 Gatton-Clifton Road	287CC2440
LHP0712	Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former)	Upper Tenthill	51 Upper Tenthill School Road	285SP161917; 1RP68481
LHP0713	Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery	Upper Tenthill	Ingoldsby Road	1RP36786; 1RP144719
LHP0714	Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion	Upper Tenthill	Ropehill Road	2RP214734
LHP0715	Fourways Garage Complex (former)	Winwill	2 Winwill Connection Road	1RP63651
LHP0716	Gibbon's Camp Burial	Upper Lockyer	Off Thomas Road	127CA311526
LHP0801	Forest Hill Cemetery	College View	Corner of Gatton College Connection Road and Logan Road	103CC603; 95CC116
LHP0802	Glenore Grove Catholic Church	Glenore Grove	10 Brightview Road	14RP31173
LHP0803	Glenore Grove State School and Residence	Glenore Grove	1-7 Brightview Road	36CP816808
LHP0804	Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery	Hatton Vale	3 Niemeyer Road	2RP890756; 1RP22855; 11SP126953
LHP0805	Hatton Vale ANZAC WWII Memorial	Kensington Grove	Thallon Road	800RP856727
LHP0806	Plainland Lutheran Cemetery	Plainland	5 Cemetery Road	2RP201276
LHP0807	Plainland St John's Lutheran Church (former)	Plainland	3 Cemetery Road	7RP894699
LHP0808	Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery	Ropeley	Ropeley-Rockside Road	2RP32605; Road Reserve
LHP0809	Ropeley Apostolic Church	Ropeley	86 Steinmuller Road	7RP880414
LHP0810	Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery	Ropeley	396 Ropeley Rockside Road	1RP58307; 1RP32693
LHP0811	Ropeley State School and Residence	Ropeley	2 Hogers Road	242CC1819
LHP0901	Caffey Cemetery	Caffey	977 Mount Sylvia Road	Part of 227CC466; 228CC466; 226CC466
LHP0902	Fordsdale School of Arts Hall	Fordsdale	2085 Gatton Clifton Road	217CC2361
LHP0903	Junction View State School and Residence (former)	Junction View	7 East Haldon Road	107CC2843
LHP0904	Junction View Public Hall	Junction View	2275 Mount Sylvia Road	2RP78634
LHP0905	Mount Sylvia St Patrick's Catholic Church (former)	Mount Sylvia	1240 Mount Sylvia Road	1RP149899
LHP0906	Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former)	Mount Sylvia	143 Left Hand Branch Road	1RP36829
LHP0907	Mount Sylvia Uniting Church (former)	Mount Sylvia	387 Back Mount Sylvia Road	1RP36790
LHP0908	Mount Sylvia Post Office and Residence (former)	Mount Sylvia	1304 Mount Sylvia Road	1RP165014; Road Reserve
LHP1001	Mulgowie Hall and Cricket Ground	Mulgowie	Corner of Beckman Road and Mulgowie School Road	113CC1804
LHP1002	Mulgowie State School and Residence (former)	Mulgowie	8-10 Mulgowie School Road	140SP104183; 141SP104183
LHP1003	Mulgowie Hotel	Mulgowie	104-106 Mulgowie Road	2RP69377; 3RP69377
LHP1004	Thornton St George's Church of England (former)	Thornton	192 Mulgowie Road	51CC305

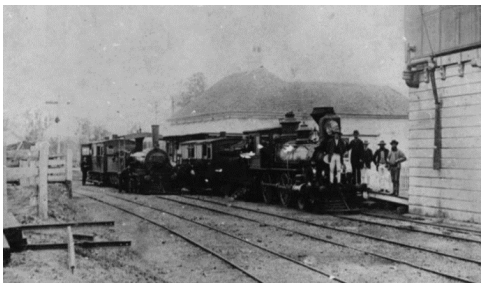
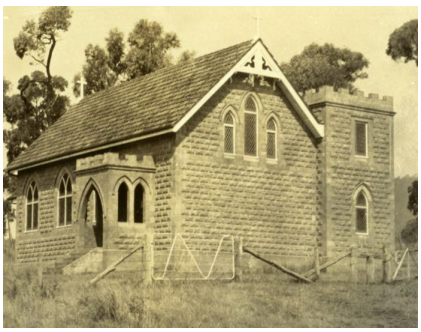
Download citations (site cards) via LVRC Sharepoint. These will be included in the appendix in the Final report.

Appendix C – Consultation Plan

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY (NON-INDIGENOUS) CONSULTATION PLAN

for Lockyer Valley Regional Council




Contents

1 Introduction 1
1.1 Overview of the Heritage Study 1
1.2 Purpose of the Consultation Plan 1
2 Consultation Plan 1
2.1 Key Stakeholders 1
2.2 Public Engagement Strategy 2
2.3 Risk Management 3
2.4 Proposed Activities 4
3 Conclusion 4

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Heritage Study

Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) has engaged Australian Heritage Specialists Pty Ltd (AHS) to provide heritage consultancy services for the proposed Lockyer Valley Heritage Study.

Section 112 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* requires that local governments keep a local heritage register and/or schedule or overlay of places of cultural significance in its area. The heritage study is more than simply meeting a legislative obligation: the significant places provide a sense of identity for local communities and reflect their unique history, especially the need for ingenuity and strong social bonds in a difficult environment. These places need to be identified and protected so that future generations can appreciate the history and heritage of the area bounded by the Lockyer Valley Regional Council local government area.

1.2 Purpose of the Consultation Plan

This Consultation Plan is designed to engage the community in discussions regarding the draft Short List of heritage places within the local government area. Through this process, community members will have the opportunity to provide their opinions and insights on these places.

The Consultation Plan aims to enhance community awareness and understanding of the heritage study, including the implications of owning a heritage place. By providing comprehensive information and educational resources, the plan seeks to empower property owners and community members on heritage matters. The consultation process aims to foster collaboration and partnership between stakeholders by facilitating dialogue and knowledge-sharing sessions.

2 Consultation Plan

2.1 Key Stakeholders

Identifying key stakeholders is essential for effective community engagement in the heritage study. Table 1 identifies key stakeholders and their potential interests and impact.

Table 1: Key stakeholders and their potential interests, influence, and impact (AHS 2024).

Key Stakeholders	Interests	Impact
Community Members	• Preservation of heritage. • Community identity. • Quality of life.	• Directly affected by heritage decisions. • Potential users of heritage resources.
Property Owners	• Property rights. • Heritage value of their assets. • Potential financial implications.	• Directly affected by a heritage listing and planning controls. • Responsible for property maintenance.
Council Members	• Community representation. • Balancing heritage conservation with development needs.	• Directly involved in heritage policies and regulations.
Historical Societies/Historians	• Preservation of heritage. • Heritage advocacy. • Public education.	• Provide historical insights and context for heritage places.
Business Owners	• Economic development. • Promotion of local attractions. • Balancing heritage with commercial interests.	• Heritage decisions can affect tourism initiatives and business operations related to heritage places.

2.2 Public Engagement Strategy

The public engagement strategy aims to facilitate meaningful participation and input from the community throughout the heritage study process. It involves a multi-faceted approach to reach a diverse range of stakeholders and ensure that their perspectives are considered in decision-making.

2.2.1 Information Dissemination

- Utilise various communication channels such as local newspapers, social media platforms, and council newsletters to raise awareness about the heritage study and its importance, including distribution of fact sheets.
- Create a dedicated webpage on council's website providing detailed information about the heritage study, access to fact sheets, and upcoming consultation events.
- Develop a communication plan with a content strategy for each communication channel, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity.

2.2.2 Community Engagement

- Invite community members to learn about the heritage study and the opportunity to provide feedback on the draft Short List of heritage places, including public workshops and questionnaires.
- Notify property owners of the final Short List (proposed heritage register) of heritage places through personalised letters and provide them with information on the implications and benefits of heritage listing, including one-on-one workshops (see Section 2.2.4 Empowerment).
- Consultation with Traditional Owners to inform them that this is a Non-Indigenous heritage study.

2.2.3 Involvement and Collaboration

- Facilitate public discussion opportunities through workshops and roundtable discussions with stakeholders.
- Engage historical societies and local historians in knowledge-sharing sessions to gather insights, oral histories, and historical documentation related to heritage places within the community (up to 5 meetings).
- Engage with council, including workshops, to gather feedback, and collaborate on decision-making processes (up to 5 meetings).
- Engage with council to provide updates on the study progress (monthly reporting or otherwise agreed).

2.2.4 Empowerment

- Conduct one-on-one sessions with property owners to address their concerns, provide guidance, and offer assistance regarding owning a heritage place during formal notification (following notification – currently out of scope).
- Provide information and guidance on heritage planning controls and technical advice to property owners, covering the implications of heritage listing, maintenance and repairs, and acceptable development proposals (fact sheets as mentioned in Section 2.2.1).
- Provide opportunities for community members to actively participate in heritage conservation efforts through volunteer programs, incentives, and educational workshops.

2.3 Risk Management

Identifying potential risks and challenges is crucial for effectively managing the consultation process and ensuring its success. The following risks may be encountered during the heritage study consultation, along with proposed mitigation strategies:

Table 2: Potential risks and challenges (AHS 2024).

Risk	Description	Mitigation Strategy
Lack of Community Engagement	• Low turnout or limited participation from community members may result in insufficient input.	• Implement targeted outreach efforts, including diverse communication channels and engagement methods tailored to the needs and interests of the community.
Miscommunication or Misunderstanding	• Inaccurate or unclear communication about the heritage study objectives, processes, or outcomes may lead to confusion and mistrust among stakeholders.	• Develop clear and accessible communication materials. • Ensure consistency in messaging across all communication channels.
Stakeholder Disagreements	• Conflicting interests or viewpoints among stakeholders, such as property owners and community members, may hinder consensus-building and decision-making processes. • This may include property owners who are against their property being heritage listed.	• Facilitate transparent and inclusive dialogue among stakeholders, acknowledging diverse perspectives and fostering a collaborative environment. • Utilise mediation or facilitation techniques to address conflicts constructively and reach mutually acceptable solutions. • Provide digestible information on owning a heritage place and what it means/does not mean. • Provide incentives for property owners.
External Factors	• External factors such as natural disasters, public health emergencies, or socio-political unrest may disrupt the consultation process and require contingency planning.	• Develop a contingency plan to address potential disruptions and adapt consultation activities as needed. • Maintain open communication with stakeholders and provide regular updates on any changes or adjustments to the consultation process.

By proactively identifying and addressing these potential risks and opportunities, the consultation process can be effectively managed, and the likelihood of successful community engagement outcomes can be maximised.

Regular monitoring and review of risk factors throughout the consultation process will ensure that mitigation strategies remain relevant and responsive to evolving circumstances.

2.4 Proposed Activities

This Consultation Plan currently envisages the following activities:

2.4.1 Internal Stakeholders (Council)

Table 3: Proposed activities – internal stakeholders (council) (AHS 2024).

Stage	Outputs
Project Inception	• Attendance at the Inception meeting. • Briefing of Project commencement/scope and timing via online and offline.
Project Management	• AHS will provide fortnightly updates verbally and monthly via email (at minimum) to the Project Co-ordinator. • Offer a monthly face to face meeting when requested (in addition to the nominated meetings) to ensure Council Officers are properly informed of status, program, and outcomes at all times.
Progress Meetings	• Up to 5 meetings with Council (including workshops and up to 2 Progress Meetings)

2.4.2 External Stakeholders

Table 4: Proposed activities – external stakeholders (AHS 2024).

Stage	Outputs
Progress Meetings	• Up to 5 meetings with local historical societies, historians, and/or the community.
Online Information	• Utilise various communication channels such as local newspapers, social media platforms, and council newsletters to raise awareness about the heritage study and its importance, including distribution of fact sheets. • Create a dedicated webpage on council's website providing detailed information about the heritage study, access to fact sheets, and upcoming consultation events.

3 Conclusion

In conclusion, this Consultation Plan outlines a comprehensive approach to engage the community in discussions regarding nominated heritage places within the LVRC local government area. By soliciting input from a diverse range of stakeholders and providing opportunities for meaningful participation, the plan aims to ensure that community voices are heard and considered.

Throughout the consultation process, the Consultation Plan seeks to enhance community awareness of the heritage study and the implications of owning a heritage place. By providing comprehensive information and resources, property owners and community members can make informed decisions.

The Consultation Plan reaffirms our commitment to meaningful stakeholder engagement and community involvement.

The Project Plan outlines the key deliverables and their timing in regard to recommended consultation.

Appendix D – Notification Letters

Notification Letter Template for Proposed Listing of a Local Heritage Place

[DATE]

[Mr John Smith
1 Street Name
Place, QLD, 0000]

Dear [John Smith],

I am writing to advise you that your property at X (Lot X on X) is currently being considered by Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) for listing on its Local Heritage Register (LHR).

The listing follows a region-wide assessment of Lockyer Valley properties and locations that retain recognisable significance including historical, scientific, typological, aesthetic, and social and spiritual significance under criteria established by the Queensland Government in line with the requirements established by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and associated regulations.

The citation attached below for your property identifies the historical context, physical description of the place, the criteria in which it satisfies for local heritage listing, and the statement of significance.

Lot and Plan No.	Locality	Address	Description

The proposed listing is one of 117 places identified in a recent review of the Lockyer Valley region's history which was undertaken through a Local Heritage Study. These places are being formally included within a Local Heritage Register within the draft LVRC Planning Scheme and are part of a Heritage Amendment Package.

The Heritage Amendment Package will be open for public submission from [DATE] to [DATE]. During this time, the amendment package, listing details and information sheets, along with information on how to make a submission, will be readily available on Council's website as follows: [WEBSITE LINK].

Council recognises the importance of working with individual property owners to support their continued property interests and enjoyment while enabling the preservation of local heritage. This includes options for future support through the provision of expert heritage and planning advice and property maintenance support

You are also invited to mee with Council planning officers and Council's heritage expert to discuss the listing of your property in more detail. You will then have the opportunity to provide a formal submission on the proposed listing.

At the completion of public consultation, LVRC will consider all submissions made about the amendment package and prepare a consultation report. Changes to the amendment package may be proposed to address issues raised in the submissions. Once the public consultation has been finalised, LVRC will consider whether the amendment should proceed. If LVRC resolve to proceed, it will request the final Minister's consideration and approval to adopt the amendment. If approved, a commencement date will be decided, and the amended version of the scheme will take effect.

For further information in the Planning Scheme amendment, and to arrange for a meeting with Council please contact LVRC's Strategic Planning Team on [PHONE NUMBER].

Yours sincerely,

[SIGNATURE]

Notification Letter Template for Proposed Listing Removal of a Local Heritage Place

[DATE]

[Mr John Smith
1 Street Name
Place, QLD, 0000]

Dear [John Smith],

I am writing to advise you that your property at X (Lot X on X) is currently being considered by Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) for removal from the Local Heritage Register (LHR).

The proposed removal from the LHR follows the first stage of a region-wide Local Heritage Study of Lockyer Valley properties and locations that retain recognisable significance including historical, scientific, typological, aesthetic, and social and spiritual significance under criteria established by the Queensland Government in line with the requirements established by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and associated regulations.

Council has reviewed a Long List of potential places. From this Long List, a Short List of 117 properties have been selected for priority listing on the LHR in this first stage. Your property has not currently been included on the Short List for priority listing in this first stage and therefore is being proposed for removal from the LHR at this stage.

Lot and Plan No.	Locality	Address	Description

Places being included or removed from the Local Heritage Register within the draft LVRC Planning Scheme are part of a Heritage Amendment Package.

The Heritage Amendment Package will be open for public submission from [DATE] to [DATE]. During this time, the amendment package, listing details and information sheets, along with information on how to make a submission, will be readily available on Council's website as follows: [WEBSITE LINK].

Council recognises the importance of working with individual property owners to support their continued property interests and enjoyment while enabling the preservation of local heritage. This includes options for future support through the provision of expert heritage and planning advice and property maintenance support.

You are also invited to mee with Council planning officers and Council's heritage expert to discuss the removal of your property in more detail. You will then have the opportunity to provide a formal submission on the proposed listing.

At the completion of public consultation, LVRC will consider all submissions made about the amendment package and prepare a consultation report. Changes to the amendment package may be proposed to address issues raised in the submissions. Once the public consultation has been finalised, LVRC will consider whether the amendment should proceed. If LVRC resolve to proceed, it will request the final Minister's consideration and approval to adopt the amendment. If approved, a commencement date will be decided, and the amended version of the scheme will take effect.

For further information in the Planning Scheme amendment, and to arrange for a meeting with Council please contact LVRC's Strategic Planning Team on [PHONE NUMBER].

Yours sincerely,

[SIGNATURE]



LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL

LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PUBLIC SUBMISSION REVIEW REPORT

OCTOBER 2025

AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE SPECIALISTS

Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

Australian Heritage Specialists Pty Ltd

Contact details are:

Benjamin Gall

Director

ABN: 51 605 153 419

Level 8, 231 North Quay, Brisbane Qld 4000

Tel: (07) 3221 0000

Email: ben@ahspecialists.com.au

Copyright © 2025

Document Verification	
Project	LOCKYER VALLEY Local Heritage Study
Project Number	24089
Document Title	Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study Public Submission Review Report
File Location	Projects\24089 LOCKYER VALLEY Local Heritage Study\Reporting\Submissions
Client	Lockyer Valley Regional Council

Version history				
Revision	Date	Nature of revision	Prepared by	Authorised by
00	30/09/2025	Draft report	JP, BG	BG
01	07/10/2025	Final report	JP	BG

Contents

1 Introduction 4
1.1 Background 4
1.2 Approach 4
1.3 Standards and Guidelines 4
1.4 Notification to Owners for Proposed Entry of a Place 5
1.5 Project Timing 5
1.6 Personnel 6
1.7 Assumptions and Limitations 6
2 Public Submission Review 7
2.1 Overview 7
2.2 Submissions Framework 7
2.3 Submission Review 8
3 Conclusions 12
3.1 Conclusions 12
3.2 Recommendations 12
Appendices 13
Appendix A – Summary of Submissions by Local Heritage Place 13
Appendix B –Review Particulars 16
Appendix C – Draft Site Cards (Citations) Sent by Public Notice (LVRC July 2025) 86

List of Tables

Table 1: Notice and Entry of the Draft Local Heritage Schedule (AHS 2025) 4
Table 2: Criteria for listing Local Heritage Places (QLD Government, 2020). 7
Table 3: Summary results of review of submissions (AHS 2025) 9
Table 4: Response to Submissions (AHS 2025) 16

List of Figures

Figure 1: Approach to notify owners of local heritage places (AHS, 2025; adapted GRC, 2017). 5

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Australian Heritage Specialists Pty Ltd (AHS) have been commissioned by the Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) to undertake a Local Heritage Study (LHS) which reviews places of non-Indigenous (Historic) local heritage significance in the Lockyer Valley region so that Council can make necessary amendments to the Local Heritage Register (LHR), schedule, and/or overlay within the *Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme 2024* (Planning Scheme).

The LHS has seen the completion of a region-wide review with places now recommended for entry on the LHR, as well as places recommended for removal from the LHR.

A community consultation phase and public notification period was recently undertaken whereby AHS assisted Council with one-on-one sessions with property owners.

This Public Submission Review report outlines the results from the subsequent review of 53 submissions (for 45 places), and includes conclusions and recommendations for consideration by Council, including any changes that are required to amend a local heritage place's proposed entry.

1.2 Approach

This report provides the results of the evaluation of any submissions received during the notification period, which forms part of the overall submission review report – as per the notification framework below:

Table 1: Notice and Entry of the Draft Local Heritage Schedule (AHS 2025)

Scope of Works	
Notice and Entry of the Draft Local Heritage Schedule - (amendment to planning scheme)	The following framework applies to the notification and entry of the proposed local heritage places: 1. Council proceeds with the notification of the recommended Local Heritage Register as part of the new planning scheme to enable consultation with the owners of places identified by the proposal for Local heritage listing. 2. Guidance to owners is provided prior to and following the listing of properties is made available, including 'one on one' sessions with interested owners. 3. Council undertakes an evaluation any submissions provided during the notice period and prepares a public submissions report [this report]. 4. Council resolves to enter the schedule/register of local heritage places, following consultation (and subject to consideration of submissions) as part of the proposed amendment into the updated planning scheme, in accordance with the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and other relevant instruments. 5. A notice of decision will then be provided to affected landowners and submitters, within 10 business days of Council's resolution being made.

1.3 Standards and Guidelines

AHS have assessed the draft local heritage places against the relevant criteria contained in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, IDAS, *Planning Act 2016* (PA), and *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (SPA), as well as ICOMOS Burra Charter.

The Qld Government Guidelines, *Guideline: Identifying and Assessing Places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland* (DES 2020) has also been utilised to confirm priority places for entry during the review.

1.4 Notification to Owners for Proposed Entry of a Place

Part 11 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* prescribes the actions that a local government must undertake to adopt, create, add, or remove places from a Local Heritage Register or Schedule. Accordingly, Council will be required to commence the process required under the QHA in relation to the heritage places recommended for inclusion in the amended Heritage Schedule.

Importantly, owners of identified places, and the public, must be notified before a place can be formally entered in Council's Local Heritage Schedule (Schedule 7). Council must also take into consideration any submissions made about the proposed entry of a place in the Register before the place can be adopted by Council.

The process for notification must comprise the following steps:

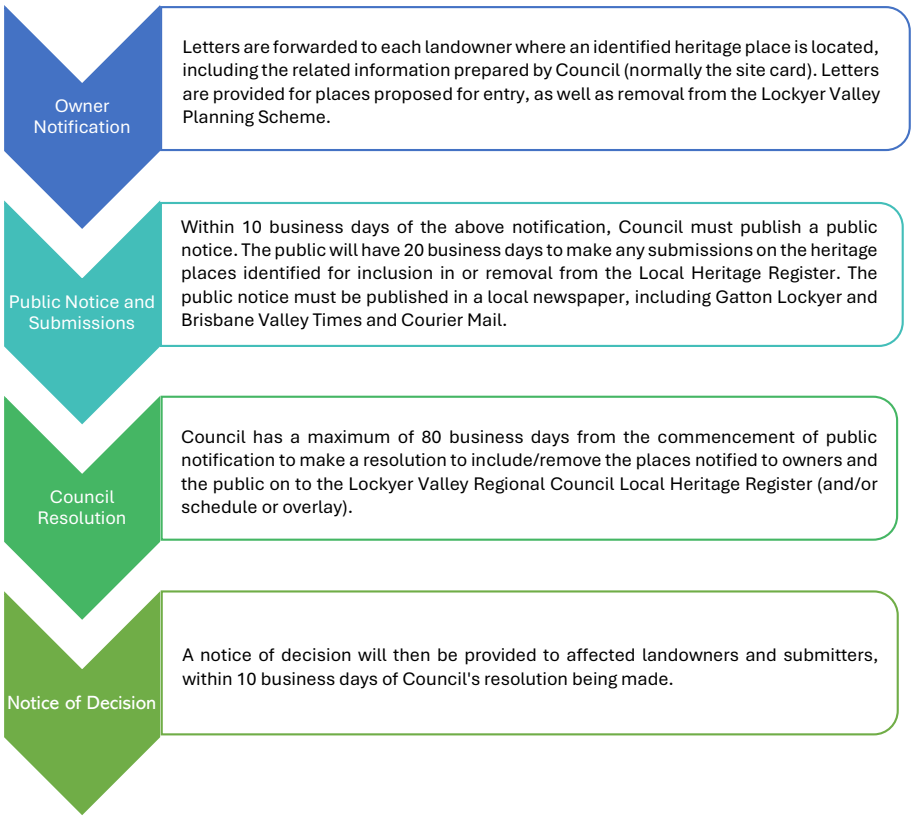


Figure 1: Approach to notify owners of local heritage places proposed for inclusion in or removal from the LHR, schedule, and/or overlay (AHS, 2025; adapted GRC, 2017).

1.5 Project Timing

Following notice to owners in July 2025, the consultation period ran until 5pm on Friday, 22 August 2025. One-on-one sessions were provided to owners during July and August 2025, including attendance at those meetings by Benjamin Gall (AHS), Julia Redshaw (AHS), and Prudence Earle (LVRC).

53 submissions were provided for review to AHS and the results are included here, for 45 places.

This draft report was prepared in September 2025, following a review of those submissions received by Council and provided to AHS during that period (note that not all submissions received by Council were reviewed by AHS – see Assumptions and Limitations below).

1.6 Personnel

The following AHS personnel undertook this review:

- Benjamin Gall (Principal Consultant)
- Julia Pritchard (Senior Heritage Consultant)
- Julia Redshaw (Senior Heritage Consultant)

AHS personnel were assisted by LVRC Officer's Prudence Earle and Annette Doherty.

1.7 Assumptions and Limitations

The following limitations are relevant to this review:

- This Public Submission Review Report only covers the public submissions that were provided to AHS (53 submissions – See Appendix B).
- Advice provided in this report is based upon experience by key personnel in developing heritage planning strategies for local government in Queensland but does not constitute legal opinion or advice. Further initiatives should be developed by Council where necessary

These limitations are generally consistent with a review of this nature and considered appropriate.

2 Public Submission Review

2.1 Overview

The project began with a Long List of 307 places provided by LVRC that were reviewed. Through further review and site inspections, this number was reduced 194 places potentially thresholding for local heritage listing. Additional potential places were also identified during site inspections that had been missed from earlier studies or were not on the Long List (these require further investigation).

Out of the 194 places for potential listing, only 27 of these places provided sufficient historical baseline information for assessment. Therefore, to sufficiently develop a Short List for priority listing within the required budget and timeframe, AHS and LVRC developed a staged approach. This staged approach focussed on non-residences and a select number significant residences for priority listing, bringing the final Short List number down to 117 places.

117 places recommended for entry as a priority listing onto the proposed Local Heritage Register (LHR). Of the 117 places, 65 are currently on the Register and 52 are new places proposed to be entered into the Register. There are 66 places (including 62 residences) that are currently proposed to be removed from the Register and placed on the Long List for future research and consideration.

2.2 Submissions Framework

Owners of properties, both for entry and removal, were notified by Council and invited to make a submission regarding the proposed entry (or removal) of their place onto the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Local Heritage Register, as required by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

In making a submission, Owners are required to address the Statement of Significance provided in the entry citation for their place. The Statement of Significance was provided in the Site Card for each place. This process is similar to that adopted for places recommended for entry to the Queensland Heritage Register (QHR).

Places should or should not be entered to a local heritage register based on whether they are significant or not, and this is based on the application of the best-practice assessment criterion outlined below:

Table 2: Criteria for listing Local Heritage Places (QLD Government, 2020).

Criteria for entry onto a local heritage register	
1	**Historical:** The place makes a significant contribution to our understanding of local history.
2	**Scientific:** The place has potential to yield information that may make a significant contribution to our understanding of local history.
3	**Typological (Aesthetic, Architectural, Historical, Other):** The place demonstrates the key characteristics of a type or class of place that makes a significant contribution to our understanding of local history.
4	**Aesthetic:** The place has aesthetic qualities that contribute to its cultural heritage significance.
5	**Social and Spiritual:** The place has a strong or special association with a local community or local cultural group, for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

A place needs to threshold at a local level for one or more criterion to be entered on a Local Heritage Register or Schedule.

2.3 Submission Review

A detailed review of each of the 53 submissions has been conducted (for 45 places). This section comprises a summary of each submission provided to AHS, in particular, any matters related to the Statement of Significance, how a response to the submission should be made, and the recommended action(s) resulting from the review.

2.3.1 Results of Review

The following table (Table 3) outlines an overall result of the assessment of the 53 submissions received by Council (for 45 local heritage places) and recommended responses to be considered for each of these submissions.

The table should be read in conjunction with the submissions received, and the relevant Site Cards (Citations) for each place. A detailed review of matters included in Appendix B.

[See Over]

Table 3: Summary results of review of submissions (AHS 2025)

SR	Name Heritage Place(s).	LHP ID	Proposed Change	Applied Sentiment	AHS Review Outcomes
1	1 Bowen Street residence	LH0405	Removal	Support	We recommend the proposed removal of the place from the local heritage register.
2	Laidley Salvation Army Hall	LHP0524	New Entry	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
3	62 Cochrane Street residence	LH0203	Removal	Support	We recommend the proposed removal of the place from the local heritage register.
4	1 Jones Street residence	LH0806	Removal	Support	We recommend the proposed removal of the place from the local heritage register.
5	1 Jones Street residence	LH0806	Removal	Support	Duplicate submission. We recommend the proposed removal of the place from the local heritage register.
6	Gatton Burial Ground (former)	LH0230	Removal	Objection	We recommend the proposed removal of the place from the local heritage register.
7	Forest Hill Cinema (former)	LHP0106	New Entry	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
8	Laidley Presbyterian Church (former)	LHP0506	New Entry	Query Only	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required. NOTE: Responses to queries raised in this submission have been tabled in the submission report and should be included in a response to the owner.
9	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	LHP0105	New Entry	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
10	111 Tenthill Creek Road, Gatton L2 SP304651		New Recommendation	New Recommendation	We recommend the place be added to the Long List for future consideration.
11	Main Greenswamp Road, Lake Clarendon (L1 SP104158)		New Recommendation	New Recommendation	We recommend the place be added to the Long List for future consideration.
12	Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station	LHP0603	Amendment	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
13	Laidley Hospital Complex	LHP0518	New Entry	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
14	Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former)	LHP0712	Amendment	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Amendments to the heritage boundary is required (including citation).
15	Jessie's Cottage	LHP0604	Amendment	Neutral	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
16	Neilsen's Place	LHP0508	New Entry	Objection	It is recommended that the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register is postponed until a brief site inspection can be conducted (by a qualified heritage consultant M.ICOMOS).
17	8 Larkin Street residence	LH0212	Removal	Support	We recommend the proposed removal of the place from the local heritage register.
18	Whitehouse Buildings	LHP0511	New Entry	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
19	Windermere Residence	LHP0526	New Entry	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
20	1 Spencer Street residence	LH0232	Removal	Support	We recommend the proposed removal of the place from the local heritage register.
21	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church	LHP0710	Amendment	Citation amendment	It is recommended that the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register is postponed until a review of the additional historical information can be conducted (by a qualified heritage consultant M.ICOMOS).
22	Various	Various	Various	Citation amendment	It is uncertain the basis of this submission (made by council officer directly involved in the project). All relevant information has been considered.
23	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	LHP0109	New Entry	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
24	Queensland National Hotel	LHP0522	New Entry	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
25	Carmody's Buildings	LHP0513	New Entry	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.

SR	Name Heritage Place(s).	LHP ID	Proposed Change	Applied Sentiment	AHS Review Outcomes
26	Gorman's Gap Road	LHP0704	Amendment	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. A site inspection is recommended by a qualified heritage consultant (M.ICOMOS) to verify this specific aspect of heritage boundary.
27	Forest Hill Presbyterian Church	LHP0101	New Entry	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits).
28	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	LHP0109	New Entry	Objection	Duplicate submission. We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
29	Forest Hill Presbyterian Church	LHP0101	New Entry	Objection	Duplicate submission. We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits).
30	552 Connors Road, Helidon (Residence)	LHP0412	Amendment	Objection	The place is no longer recommended for inclusion on the local heritage register.
31	Murphy's Creek Presbyterian Church	LHP0601	Amendment	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits).
32	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	LHP0109	New Entry	Objection	Duplicate submission. We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
33	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	LHP0109	New Entry	Objection	Duplicate submission. We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
34	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	LHP0109	New Entry	Objection	Duplicate submission. We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
35	Laidley St Saviour's Church	LHP0507	New Entry	Citation amendment	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits).
36	Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery	LHP0804	New Entry	Citation amendment	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits).
37	Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse)	LHP0207	New Entry	Citation amendment	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits, including heritage boundary).
38	Laidley Uniting Church	LHP0502	New Entry	Citation amendment	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits, including heritage boundary).
39	Marsden's Studio (former)	LHP0517	New Entry	Citation amendment	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits).
40	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	LHP0109	New Entry	Objection	Duplicate submission. We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
41	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	LHP0109	New Entry	Objection	Duplicate submission. We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
42	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	LHP0109	New Entry	Objection	Duplicate submission. We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
43	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	LHP0109	New Entry	Objection	Duplicate submission. We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.
44	Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church	LHP0601	Amendment	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required on the basis of this submission, however, submission 31 outlines minor edits (see above).
45	Laidley Railway BridgeLaidley Railway Line and ComplexVictoria Tunnel and AscentSix Chain Tunnel	LHP0519LHP0520LHP0525	New Entry	Citation amendment & Addition (Neutral)	A. (LHP0519 & LHP0520) We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits).B. (LHP0525) We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits).C. (Six Chain Tunnel - New Place) We recommend the proposed place be added to the Long List for future consideration.
46	Gatton Railway Station Gatton Station Masters house	LHP0204 LHP0213	Amendment	Citation amendment (Neutral)	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits) - NOTE 2 places included in the submission with same outcomes
47	Glenore Grove Catholic Church	LHP0802	New Entry	Citation amendment	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits, including heritage boundary).
48	St Mary's Presbytery	LHP0209	Amendment	Objection	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits, including heritage boundary).

SR	Name Heritage Place(s).	LHP ID	Proposed Change	Applied Sentiment	AHS Review Outcomes
49	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre	LHP0202	Amendment	Citation amendment	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits, including heritage boundary).
50	Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church	LHP0112	New Entry	Citation amendment	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits, including heritage boundary).
51	Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church	LHP0509	New Entry	Citation amendment	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. Citation should be amended (minor edits, including heritage boundary).
52	2 Winwill Connection Road Winwill (Fourways Garage Complex - Former)	LHP0715	Amendment	Neutral	We recommend a copy of the structural engineers report be provided for review. It is recommended that the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register is postponed until a brief site inspection can be conducted (by a qualified heritage
53	Gatton Water Facility	LHP0211	Amendment	Neutral	We recommend the proposed entry of the place onto the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation are required.

3 Conclusions

3.1 Conclusions

The review of public submissions has been completed. The overall results and recommendations are provided in Table 3, and Appendix B.

- 117 places were recommended for entry as a priority listing onto the proposed Local Heritage Register (LHR) and were correctly notified within July 2025 (see Appendix C).
- Of the 117 places, 65 are currently on the Register and 52 are new places proposed to be entered into the Register.
- The Project has also proposed 66 places (including 62 residences) to be removed from the Register.
- The consultation period for the notices ran until 5pm on Friday, 22 August 2025.
- 'One-on-one sessions' were provided to owners during July and August 2025, including attendance at those meetings by Benjamin Gall (AHS), Julia Redshaw (AHS), and Prudence Earle (LVRC).
- Owners of properties, both for entry and removal, were notified by Council in July 2025, and invited to make a submission regarding the proposed entry (or removal) of their place onto the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Local Heritage Register, as required by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.
- In making a submission, Owners were required to address the Statement of Significance provided in the entry citation for the place.
- 53 submissions were received (for 45 places) for review.

3.2 Recommendations

Following review of the 53 submissions provided by Council (for 45 places) in September 2025, the following conclusions were generally reached:

1. Six (6) places proposed for removal from the LHR are recommended for removal to take place as proposed (6 submissions received).
2. 32 places proposed for entry on the LHR are recommended to be entered accordingly, noting:
    a. 13 places are proposed for entry without any further action.
    b. 18 places proposed for entry require minor edits to the citation.
    c. 1 place is recommended for a site inspection.
3. Three (3) places proposed for entry onto the LHR are recommended to postponed until further research has been completed (remaining on the Long List).
4. Three (3) new places not previously considered for entry onto the LHR are recommended to be added (newly identified sites by the submissions received).
5. One (1) place proposed for entry on the LHR is recommended to not be entered.

It is therefore concluded that 113 places (of the 117 places notified by Council) should be adopted for entry onto the Local Heritage Register – as per the details provided in Table 2 & Appendix B.

Appendices

Appendix A – Summary of Submissions by Local Heritage Place

Local Heritage Place (LHP)	LHP ID	Proposed Change	Submission	Submission #	Total # of Submissions
N/A	N/A	Add to Long List	New Recommendations	10; 11; 45(C)	3
Laidley Presbyterian Church (former)	LHP0506	New Entry	Query (Not Submission)	8	1
1 Bowen Street, Helidon (Residence)	N/A (former ID: LH0405)	Removal	Support	1	1
62 Cochrane Street, Gatton (Residence)	N/A (former ID: LH0203)	Removal	Support	3	1
1 Jones Street, Withcott (Residence)	N/A (former ID: LH0806)	Removal	Support	4; 5	2 (second is a duplicate submission)
8 Larkin Street, Gatton (Residence)	N/A (former ID: LH0212)	Removal	Support	17	1
1 Spencer Street, Gatton (Residence)	N/A (former ID: LH0232)	Removal	Support	20	1
Gatton Burial Ground (former); Gatton and District Historical Society (Historical Village)	N/A (former ID: LH0230; LH0207)	Removal	Objection	6	1
Gatton Water Facility	LHP0211	Amendment	Support	53	1
Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station	LHP0603	Amendment	Objection	12	1
Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former)	LHP0712	Amendment	Objection	14	1
Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church	LHP0710	Amendment	Objection	21	1
Gorman's Gap Road	LHP0704	Amendment	Objection	26	1
552 Connors Road, Helidon (Residence)	LHP0412	Amendment	Objection	30	1

Local Heritage Place (LHP)	LHP ID	Proposed Change	Submission	Submission #	Total # of Submissions
Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church	LHP0601	Amendment	Objection	31; 44	2
St Mary's Presbytery	LHP0209	Amendment	Objection	48	1
Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	LHP0109	New Entry	Objection	23; 28; 32; 33; 34; 40; 41; 42; 43	9
Queensland National Hotel	LHP0522	New Entry	Objection	24	1
Carmody's Buildings	LHP0513	New Entry	Objection	25	1
Laidley Salvation Army Hall	LHP0524	New Entry	Objection	2	1
Forest Hill Cinema (former)	LHP0106	New Entry	Objection	7	1
33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	LHP0105	New Entry	Objection	9	1
Laidley Hospital Complex	LHP0518	New Entry	Objection	13	1
Neilsen's Place	LHP0508	New Entry	Objection	16	1
Whitehouse Buildings	LHP0511	New Entry	Objection	18	1
Windermere Residence	LHP0526	New Entry	Objection	19	1
Forest Hill Presbyterian Church	LHP0101	New Entry	Objection	27; 29	2
Laidley St Saviour's Church	LHP0507	New Entry	Objection	35	1
Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery	LHP0804	New Entry	Objection / Citation Amendment	36	1
Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse)	LHP0207	New Entry	Objection / Citation Amendment	37	1
Laidley Railway Bridge; Laidley Railway Line	LHP0519; LHP0520	New Entry	Citation Amendment	45(A)	1
Laidley Uniting Church	LHP0502	New Entry	Citation Amendment	38	1
Marsden's Studio (former)	LHP0517	New Entry	Citation Amendment	39	1
Victoria Tunnel and Ascent	LHP0525	New Entry	Citation Amendment	45(B)	1

Local Heritage Place (LHP)	LHP ID	Proposed Change	Submission	Submission #	Total # of Submissions
Gatton Railway Station; Gatton Station Masters Residence	LHP0204; LHP0213	New Entry	Citation Amendment	46	1
Glenore Grove Catholic Church	LHP0802	New Entry	Citation Amendment	47	1
Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church	LHP0112	New Entry	Citation Amendment	50	1
Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church	LHP0509	New Entry	Citation Amendment	51	1
Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre	LHP0202	Amendment	Citation Amendment	49	1
Various	Various	Various	Citation Amendment	22	1
Fourways Garage Complex (former)	LHP0715	Amendment	Neutral	52	1
Jessie's Cottage	LHP0604	Amendment	Neutral	15	1

Appendix B –Review Particulars

Table 4: Response to Submissions (AHS 2025)

Submission # 1	
Local Heritage Place (LHP) ID	LH0405
LHP Name	1 Bowen Street, Helidon (Residence)
Proposed Change	Removal
Submitter	Zali Domrow
Applied Sentiment	Support
Submission	As landholders of the above residence, we agree with the Council's proposal to remove the residence (10 Bowen Street, Helidon) from the local heritage register under the basis that historical significance cannot be demonstrated. In accordance with the 'Queensland Government Guideline: Identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland', we have not been able to source information/evidence that demonstrates that this place satisfies the Local Cultural Heritage Criterion or Significance indicators and therefore we have no objections for the property, 10 Bowen Street Helidon, being removed from this register.
Recommended Action	We recommend the proposed removal of the property from the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation required.
Submission # 2	
LHP ID	LHP0524
LHP Name	Laidley Salvation Army Hall
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Tuyen Thi Huynh
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	1. Historical Significance – Not Met The building has been extensively altered in recent years. Since purchasing the property, I have undertaken significant internal renovations, including: Replacement of the front door and entry area; Reconfiguration of internal walls and flooring; Modernisation of all electrical and plumbing systems; Use of the premises as both a residence and an active nail salon 2. Aesthetic/Formal/Architectural Significance – Not Met The façade and interior have undergone substantial changes, and much of the original character has been lost. Modern materials have been used (e.g., new doors, synthetic finishes, updated interiors). There is no remaining unique architectural feature that sets the building apart from others in Laidley compared to other heritage buildings in the area, this property lacks physical integrity. 3. Social or Spiritual Significance - Not Met There is no known association with significant community events, religious practices, or public gatherings. The building has functioned as a private residence and, more recently, a small business (nail salon). It does not hold symbolic or shared meaning for the broader community. I respectfully request that the Council reconsider this proposal and remove the property from consideration for the Local Heritage Register. If needed, I am happy to provide photographs of the alterations made, or meet with a Council representative to discuss this matter further.

	At present, this is our only residence, and we do not have access to any other permanent housing. My long-term intention is to continue living here while operating my small business to support myself and my family. I also plan to carry out further repairs and modest extensions in future, particularly at the rear of the property, to improve its liveability and safety. Being listed as a heritage place may create barriers to these essential improvements, which are necessary for us to live in safe, healthy conditions. I respectfully ask Council to take these practical living needs into account in reviewing this proposal. I would welcome the opportunity to speak further with a Council officer or provide supporting documents, including photos of renovations already completed. Being listed as a heritage place would likely limit my ability to do necessary improvements that support both personal living standards and small-scale local economic activity. I wish to ensure the building remains functional, safe and sustainable into the future.
Recommended Action	We recommend the proposed listing of the place on the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation required. We would encourage the owner to provide photographs regarding recent alterations, as this will provide both Council and the owner with a clearer understanding of the current condition and support future applications that are suggested will be conducted more readily.
Additional Notes	The property was inspected while still for sale, and subsequent internal alterations are acknowledged. Photographs of the current state are requested to clarify the extent of works and inform the assessment for heritage listing. • Historical significance: the physical alterations, pending confirmation on the extent of works, do not detract from the association the place has with the Salvation Army, and other religious denominations and local community members, who used the hall as a communal venue for over a century. • Typological significance: this will require confirmation once additional information on alterations is received. • Social and spiritual significance: this is supported by historical evidence of the place's longstanding role as a meeting hall and communal facility, even if the current use is residential and commercial. Concerns regarding ability to make future repairs or extensions are acknowledged. Heritage listing does not prevent alterations, and owners are supported through Council's heritage approvals process. Fact sheets and guidance material should be provided. On this basis, heritage values as cited remain valid pending further review of updated photographs.
Submission # 3	
LHP ID	LH0203
LHP Name	62 Cochrane Street, Gatton (Residence)
Proposed Change	Removal
Submitter	Ian O'Brien
Applied Sentiment	Support
Submission	I can confirm that myself Ian O'Brien and my wife, Karen O'Brien, have no objection to Council removing the property at 62 Cochrane Street, Gatton from the Local Heritage Register.
Recommended Action	We recommend the proposed removal of the property from the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation required.

Submission # 4	
LHP ID	LH0806
LHP Name	1 Jones Street, Withcott (Residence)
Proposed Change	Removal
Submitter	Mark Walsh
Applied Sentiment	Support
Submission	WEDPL purchased the Withcott Hotel around April 2021, and at that time we searched the title records to understand if any historical listings were involved in the land being purchased. No records were found for this Lot indicating any Cultural or heritage listings. So, I was very surprised to receive a letter from council indicating the Pub Caretakers Cottage is listed. I downloaded the Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study 2000 – Withcott, listing with a house in Jones Street lot identifier RPD L5 RP903407 (ie Vacant Commercial block of land adjoining the Withcott Hotel title RPD L2 RP903407) In referencing the photo it does appear to be the Withcott Hotel caretakers Cottage. SUPPORTING FACTS: I agree, the current property does NOT seem to support the importance or demonstrate aesthetic characteristics described, with multiple alterations and additions, having eroded these values. The residence is within a commercial zone, existing Pub and Retail Town Centre Lot. Several large projects have been approved in the surrounding area, which may see It viable to further develop the Hotel & Retail precinct, and this listing will impede further commercial development benefiting the broader Withcott Community. Therefore, I am fully supportive with the Council's proposal to remove this listing from the local heritage register.
Recommended Action	We recommend the proposed removal of the property from the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation required.
Additional Notes	Further focussed research would allow for more commentary on thresholds.
Submission # 5	
LHP ID	LH0806
LHP Name	1 Jones Street, Withcott (Residence)
Proposed Change	Removal
Submitter	Mark Walsh
Applied Sentiment	Support
Submission	I agree, the current property does NOT seem to support the importance or demonstrate aesthetic characteristics described, with multiple alterations and additions, having eroded these values. The residence is within a commercial zone, existing Pub and Retail Town Centre Lot. Several large projects have been approved in the surrounding area, which may see It viable to further develop the Hotel & Retail precinct, and this listing will impede further commercial development benefiting the broader Withcott Community. Therefore, I am fully supportive with the Council's proposal to remove this listing from the local heritage register.
Recommended Action	We recommend the proposed removal of the property from the local heritage register. No amendments to the citation required. (Duplicate to Submission #4).

Submission # 6	
LHP ID	LH0230; LH0207
LHP Name	Gatton Burial Ground (former); Gatton and District Historical Society
Proposed Change	Removal
Submitter	Kelven Freeman (Gatton & District Historical Society Inc.)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	Gatton and District Heritage Village and Gatton Burial Ground (Former) should not be taken off the Heritage Register. Please find attached reasons for this decision." The below information is an extract from an attached letter: Historical Village: "The leading criteria for the review was: Historical - the place makes a significant contribution to our understanding of local history. Surely the Historical Village meets this criterion from every aspect." Burial Ground: "Another item whose removal from the Register is proposed, is Gatton's original cemetery in Riddell Street. The cemetery, complete with a plaque funded by the then Gatton Shire Council, is a direct memorial to the first pioneers, settlers and travellers of Gatton. We believe it essential that recognition of this cemetery is included on the Heritage Register.
Recommended Action	We recommend the proposed removal of the property from the local heritage register. While the historical village contains a number of recognised historic buildings, these have been relocated from their original sites and within a reconstructed setting. As the village is an assemblage rather than an intact heritage 'place', it does not meet the threshold for entry onto the Local Heritage Register. We do congratulate the historical village for their immense efforts and this should not be seen as a suggestion the village is not of value – it just does not threshold for entry onto the local heritage register. While the commemorative plaque is acknowledged, current research indicates that all burials were reinterred elsewhere, and that no physical remains of the original cemetery are evident at the site. Further research is required to confirm suitability for listing, as such, it is currently on the Long List to be considered in future stages.
Submission # 7	
LHP ID	LHP0106
LHP Name	Forest Hill Cinema (former)
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Marc Vloeberghs
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	Helen and I consulted with our children, and we decided as a family that we do NOT WANT OUR HOUSE TO BE PUT IN THE LOCAL HERITAGE REGISTER at this time as my wife and myself (87-year-old) are in the process of selling our property. Our daughter (who is a lawyer) is helping us to sell the property and is dealing with the administration for a quick sale.
Recommended Action	We recommend the proposed entry of the property onto the local heritage register. The submission does not include t a clear statement addressing why the place does not meet the criteria for heritage significance nor any supporting evidence, which is the requirement for a submission to be correctly made. While personal preference is acknowledged, heritage assessment must be based on the criteria outlined by the Queensland Government within *Guideline: Identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland* (historical, scientific, typological, aesthetic, and social/spiritual).

Submission # 8	
LHP ID	LHP0506
LHP Name	Laidley Presbyterian Church (former)
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Katrina Thomasson
Applied Sentiment	Not a Submission – a Query
Submission	On behalf of the Laidley Kindergarten Association Inc., I write to respond to the proposal to include the Laidley Kindergarten building in the Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Register. This building is the former Laidley Presbyterian Church which resides at 36 William St Laidley. We appreciate the opportunity to have our say on this matter and commend Council for recognising places of local historical and cultural significance. While we understand the value of preserving heritage within the region, we would appreciate further clarification before forming a position on the proposed listing. To assist our committee and broader community in understanding the implications, we respectfully seek responses to the following questions: **1. Scope and Implications of the Listing** • What specific aspects of the site are proposed to be listed (e.g., building exterior, interior elements, entire site)? • Will routine maintenance or minor upgrades (e.g. painting, garden works, signage, installation of shade sails) require heritage approval? • Would future plans to expand or renovate the facility—for example, to accommodate growing enrolments or improve accessibility—be restricted or delayed? **2. Operational Considerations** • How will heritage listing impact our ability to meet ongoing compliance requirements under the National Quality Framework, especially in relation to child safety, disability access, and modern early learning environments? • Would Council provide technical advice, planning assistance, or access to heritage professionals to help us navigate obligations if the listing proceeds? **3. Financial and Administrative Impact** • Will inclusion on the heritage register affect our building or public liability insurance? If so, how? • Are there council or state grants available to assist with the higher cost of maintaining or upgrading heritage-listed buildings? • Can you confirm whether the listing would impose any ongoing reporting or administrative obligations on our volunteer committee? **4. Flexibility and Future Review** • Is the heritage listing permanent? Under what circumstances could it be reviewed or removed? • Are there alternative ways of recognising the building's heritage significance (e.g. interpretive signage) without a formal listing? We appreciate the importance of heritage protection but also seek to ensure that any decision supports the long-term viability and operational flexibility of Laidley Kindergarten, a not-for-profit, community-run service that has supported local families for generations. We would welcome the opportunity to engage further on this matter and ensure our community's voice is considered in the final decision.
Recommended Action	**No Action Required.** **Response provided to Council via email on 24/07/2025. See below:** **1. Scope and Implications of the Listing** What specific aspects of the site are proposed to be listed (e.g., building exterior, interior elements, entire site)? The entire site is proposed to be listed as heritage listings generally aim to capture the portion of the current lot that was within the extent of the original historical property boundary. This is typically

done to ensure that any unknown heritage sub-surface (e.g., archaeological finds) relating to the original use are also appropriately protected and managed (i.e., if you were to discover anything of potential archaeological value while undertaking ground works then you would need to notify Council).

Listing of the entire site does not mean that every element within the lot is considered to be of heritage significance. Typically, heritage significance is attributed to original or early building fabric and features that contribute to its historical use and/or character, as well as recognising places of historical social or spiritual value that may have 'intangible' significance (i.e., stories). Modern additions are not of heritage significance, though their alteration may still require some consideration to ensure the broader heritage values are not adversely impacted.

Significant elements are usually outlined within the citation (where possible from a public vantage point), and you can also get a heritage professional to undertake a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) of the place. This type of document outlines what elements are significant, what are not, and acts as a guiding document for works being undertaken. A CMP streamlines future approval processes as it provides Council with the necessary information to make faster decisions.

Will routine maintenance or minor upgrades (e.g. painting, garden works, signage, installation of shade sails) require heritage approval?

Routine maintenance and minor works generally do not require approval and are covered under a General Exemption Certificate (GEC) (a standing approval for common, low-risk works that do not impact heritage values). Council may provide guidelines on what activities are covered under a GEC. Whilst the works won't require approval, there may be general guidelines that outline ways to undertake certain activities as to not damage significant fabric, but with the activity itself not requiring approval.

Would future plans to expand or renovate the facility—for example, to accommodate growing enrolments or improve accessibility—be restricted or delayed?

Future expansions or renovations are not prohibited or restricted, but they may require a heritage Exemption Certificate (EC) application. This is a straightforward process where proposed works are reviewed to ensure they do not negatively impact against the building's heritage values. Adding extensions and improving accessibility is a very common practice for heritage places that are easily undertaken, assuming consideration to lessen impacts to significant fabric / values has been taken and that works are sympathetic to the heritage place. In many cases, solutions can be developed that allow for contemporary functionality (such as classroom upgrades) while retaining key heritage elements. In more complex cases, engaging a heritage consultant may be recommended to advise upon and support the application. Heritage listing does not prevent places being brought up to modern standards.

2. Operational Considerations

How will heritage listing impact our ability to meet ongoing compliance requirements under the National Quality Framework, especially in relation to child safety, disability access, and modern early learning environments?

Heritage listing does not prevent compliance with this. If physical works are needed to achieve compliance, such as installing ramps or safety fencing, these works are acceptable and can be approved, but, as abovementioned, may require an EC application. Again, this process is just to ensure that works are undertaken in a way that considers heritage values.

Would Council provide technical advice, planning assistance, or access to heritage professionals to help us navigate obligations if the listing proceeds?

Yes, Council officers can provide general advice on heritage obligations and approvals. While Council cannot endorse or recommend specific consultants, you may wish to engage a 'heritage consultant'. For more complex works, a heritage consultant can assist in preparing documentation and advising on best-practice approaches.

3. Financial and Administrative Impact

Will inclusion on the heritage register affect our building or public liability insurance? If so, how?

It is advisable to contact your insurance provider directly to confirm if this affects your policy. In general, heritage listing does not automatically increase premiums, but insurers may request additional information regarding the building fabric itself.

Are there council or state grants available to assist with the higher cost of maintaining or upgrading heritage-listed buildings?

No, Council does not currently offer local heritage grants and State heritage grants are typically reserved for state-heritage places or conserving moveable heritage (e.g., museum collections).

	Can you confirm whether the listing would impose any ongoing reporting or administrative obligations on our volunteer committee? There are no formal ongoing reporting obligations. For works carried out under a GEC, it is recommended that a record be kept of works carried out but this is not mandatory. For works carried out under an EC, there may be conditions (e.g., providing before and after photos), but these are assessed on a case-by-case basis. **4. Flexibility and Future Review** Is the heritage listing permanent? Under what circumstances could it be reviewed or removed? The heritage listing is not permanent, and submissions can be made to review the listing if, for example, inaccuracies in the citation have been identified. Removal or amendment of a listing must be supported by evidence that the place holds no heritage significance. Are there alternative ways of recognising the building's heritage significance (e.g. interpretive signage) without a formal listing? Interpretive signage are valuable forms of recognition, but they do not offer any statutory protection. Only formal listing under the local heritage overlay provides regulatory controls to ensure the long-term conservation of places of cultural heritage significance.
Submission # 9	
LHP ID	LHP0105
LHP Name	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Tonia Kerle
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	Historical - the original building burnt down in the 1930's. New building erected in the 1940's. When I bought the property, it was a pigeon pen overrun with pigeons, unpainted, windows falling out, filthy, bad wiring, only 1 shop was functional and only just functional, bricks falling out and building sunk in one corner. Scientific - the building is just a double brick building, these buildings are being built even today. Typological - does not fit in with the rest of the commercial buildings in Forest Hill, which are all constructed from wood and iron. Art Deco 1920's - 1930's, Art Deco items are still being produced in today's society. Aesthetic - only aesthetic now as I have cleaned it up, was originally a pigeon pen when I bought it, was not aesthetically pleasing then. Social & Spiritual - the shop has been so many things over the years and never one thing, to warrant anything spiritual or social.
Recommended Action	We recommend the proposed entry of the property onto the local heritage register. The matters raised do not demonstrate that the property fails to meet the heritage assessment criteria. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid.
Additional Notes	Heritage values as cited remain valid – no change recommended. • Historical significance: the historical significance relates to the 1940s construction of the building, which is documented in the citation. The physical condition at the time of purchase does not affect the historical significance. • Scientific significance: the place was not assessed as meeting scientific criteria. • Typological significance: while distinct from surrounding timber and iron shops, it is a representative and intact example of an Art Deco-style commercial building of the 1940s, demonstrating the continued use of the style in this context. • Aesthetic significance: the building's aesthetic value derives from its design and detailing, not subsequent repairs. • Social and spiritual significance: its varied uses over time support, rather than diminish, its recognised social significance as a long-standing commercial premises within the town.

Submission # 10	
LHP ID	N/A
LHP Name	Site of the Gatton Murders (111 Tenthill Creek Road, Gatton; 2SP304651)
Proposed Change	New Recommendation
Submitter	Edgar Stubbersfield
Applied Sentiment	New Recommendation
Submission	I understand that my son Andrew and John Pitman have spoken to someone about listing the murder paddock. I would like to recommend this listing. One hardly needs to justify this listing as it was a very big deal and probably the biggest murder investigation in Queensland, especially given the size of the state at the time. My grandmother escaped the tragedy, managing to escape from someone at the sliprails.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be added to the Long List for future consideration.
Additional Notes	A site that is only associated with a crime and with no demonstrable historical association – with no surviving fabric, structures, or associated landscape features – will continue to struggle to meet the required threshold for local heritage listing. Further research may provide necessary information for the threshold for local heritage listing to be met.
Submission # 11	
LHP ID	N/A
LHP Name	Main Greenswamp Road, Lake Clarendon; 1SP104158
Proposed Change	New Recommendation
Submitter	Edgar Stubbersfield
Applied Sentiment	New Recommendation
Submission	The heritage register should include the recreation reserve and later bird sanctuary at Lake Clarendon. I am forwarding an email I sent to councillor Neuendorf regarding Lord Huntingfield and the Lake Clarendon recreational reserve and bird sanctuary. If a Gatton born boy becoming governor of Victoria, southern Rhodesia and fill in governor of Australia for six months does not warrant some remembrance I do not know what does. The bird sanctuary was one of our states earliest. The present state of the site is a disgrace as the attached images show.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be added to the Long List for future consideration.
Submission # 12	
LHP ID	LHP0603
LHP Name	Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Jacob Stokes
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	I'm writing to request a reassessment and potential removal of 3 Penfolds Rd, Murphys Creek from being heritage listed. 1. This property hasn't been used commercially for several years and is used as a residential property.

	2. Based on a conversation with the previous owner, the NW building was transported from Toowoomba city to its current location after the fire. Due to this I'd argue the property doesn't demonstrate historical development of Murphy's Creek. 3. It is zoned as mixed-use/township and is surrounded by other residential properties. 4. It is my opinion that the town doesn't benefit from having this property heritage listed. 5. A heritage listing impacts the property value, freedom to renovate, and ability to sell in the future.
Recommended Action	We recommend the property be entered onto the local heritage register. The matters raised do not demonstrate that the property fails to meet the heritage assessment criteria. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid.
Additional Notes	Heritage values as cited remain valid – no change recommended. 1. Use: The property's use as a residence in recent years does not diminish its heritage significance, which relates to its origins and built form. 2. Historical development: If referring to the 1924 fire, the subsequent relocation of a building onto the site for the same commercial use does not negate its contribution to the historical development of Murphys Creek. 3. Planning/Zoning: Zoning and surrounding land use are planning considerations and do not affect the heritage values of a place. 4. Personal opinion: General statements of opinion do not constitute heritage grounds under the assessment criteria. 5. Economic factors: Concerns regarding property value, renovations, or resale are not relevant heritage grounds.
Submission # 13	
LHP ID	LHP0518
LHP Name	Laidley Hospital Complex
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Hannah Bloch and Claire Barratt (West Moreton Hospital and Health Service)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	William Street, Laidley (referred as Laidley Hospital) We appreciate the opportunity to make a submission noting the Lockyer Valley Local Heritage study has confirmed the Laidley Hospital has a strong association with the local community at Laidley as a longstanding healthcare facility. Upon review, West Moreton Hospital and Health Service (WMHHS) object to the proposal with consideration of the following: A. The WMHHS masterplan includes future planning for the Laidley Hospital site. A heritage listing would impact the delivery of proposed works. B. In partnership with Health Infrastructure Queensland (HIQ), WMHHS are in the process of addressing a portion of the master planning infrastructure upgrades. o Attached is the Queensland Government Hospital Rescue Plan which identifies Laidley Hospital for infrastructure upgrades (Attachment 1). C. Extract from the Planning Regulation 2017 (Attachment 2), Part 8 - Heritage Places, Division 1, Subdivision 1 Assessable Development: o *Development on a local heritage place, other than a Queensland heritage place, is assessable development, unless—* *(a)* the development is building work carried out by or for— *(i) the State* The Laidley Hospital is considered a Queensland State asset thereby the above provision is applicable, and this would include building work modifications and/or demolition of the asset (if and where needed to meet hospital requirements in supporting the health needs of the Laidley region).

	We trust that above information is sufficient in regard to the objection of the proposal for Laidley Hospital located at William Street, Laidley being added to the Local Heritage Register. We welcome the opportunity to meet with Lockyer Valley Regional Council planning officers and heritage experts to discuss further if required.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. While future planning and building requirements are acknowledged, these matters are not relevant to the assessment of heritage significance. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid.
Additional Notes	The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid – no change recommended. The heritage values of the place are independent of planning frameworks or future infrastructure upgrades. It is noted that under the *Planning Regulation 2017*, works carried out by or for the State on a State-owned asset are exempt from local heritage development assessment. Accordingly, heritage listing would not prevent upgrades or redevelopment of the site in line with State government planning.
Submission # 14	
LHP ID	LHP0712
LHP Name	Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former)
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Christopher Natalier and Kris Natalier
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	I note that you have advised that there is a potential partial heritage listing on our property of 41 Upper Tenthill School Lane, as it adjoins to the Upper Tenthill State School and Residence. We have reviewed the image that you have provided which shows the proposed area for heritage listing as orange and the property boundaries as white. I note that the white boundary line crosses over some of the former school amenities, undercover area and tennis court, whereas the orange area follows the fence line which is where we consider the boundary to be. We object to any of our land being included on the local heritage register due to the fact that the orange area you have highlighted all sits within 51 Upper Tenthill School Lane not 41 Upper Tenthill School Lane. Further, all school related buildings are located on the neighbouring land. Not ours. I do not believe that I need to provide any other form of evidence as you can clearly see this on the image that you have already provided.
Recommended Action	We recommend the boundary be amended and the place be entered onto the local heritage register.
Additional Notes	Boundary change recommended. The objection relates to the accuracy of the mapping boundary rather than the heritage significance of the place. The boundary of the place as mapped ever so slightly encroaches on the neighbouring property (the submitter) at 41 Upper Tenthill School Lane. The heritage features are located entirely within 51 Upper Tenthill School Lane, however, the way the boundary was marked followed the physical features rather than the administrative lot boundary lines. As it is a small change that will not affect the protection of the heritage place, the proposed boundary is therefore recommended to be amended to exclude 41 Upper Tenthill School Lane.

Submission # 15	
LHP ID	LHP0604
LHP Name	Jessie's Cottage
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Susan Stilgoe (Murphys Creek Neighbourhood Centre Association Inc. [MCNC])
Applied Sentiment	Neutral
Submission	• Until this information was received, the MCNC members did not know that the council had conferred Heritage status on Jessie's Cottage. The cottage was assessed by the QH (in the 1990's) when it was restored, as not being worthy of heritage listing. • As is in the records of (the old) Gatton District Council, the cottage is acknowledged as being owned by the (then) council – and MCNC has a letter from that council which confers management status on the MCNC, so that it is able to apply for grants for whatever equipment is needed to continue its operations on the Murphys Creek Grounds. • MCNC has always found that the council is very supportive of what we are trying to achieve with the help of our volunteers, to maintain an interest in our local history for the local community and the many visitors who pass through the Murphy Creek area. Many descendants of the early settlers visit us and leave us stories and mementos of their life in Murphys Creek and surrounds. • To continue our work in the area, the members completed the QG&M course in 2018 and consequently we are on the QG&M website under Jessies Cottage Local History Museum (JCLHM). We do have a Facebook Page JCLHM. We open the cottage to visitors and locals (we have early maps to show where the early families settled – as noted on our Fb page). The records and stories we have are set up in our smaller room on a semi-permanent basis for easy access. • Due to the council investigating the feasibility of changing a number of the heritage buildings in the Valley, it is sensible for MCNC to update our management status with the LVRC. At present we are currently looking at registering with the Gambling fund for a grant to get the storage area Progress has gifted to us suitable for museum storage, so need to reassure funding bodies that we have all permissions necessary to do the work on our portion of the building. • *We also believe that the LVRC would benefit from having Jessie's Cottage in Murphys Creek as an attraction for tourism and visitors to the upper end of the valley – especially as the visitors to the Olympics (in 2032} are sure to be passing through Murphys Creek wanting to see and learn about the local history of the S.E of Queensland.* • We have no intention of doing any change of structures in the cottage as it is currently. So, it will be pretty much as it was built and lived in by the family, so is a good example of how the early families lived in these small dwellings. We hope that you will consider the cottage an asset to the history of the Lockyer Valley and will continue to support the members and volunteers in what we are trying to do in the Upper Lockyer, Murphys Creek, and Surrounds area.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The matters raised relate to management and community use rather than the heritage listing of the place and are more appropriately addressed by Council.
Submission # 16	
Local Heritage Place (LHP) ID	LHP0508
LHP Name	Neilsen's Place
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Kim Chounding (Teddi Enterprises)

Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	The building in question only has significance in the façade of the building from the ! metre facing the street. This would be the only piece of interest as the building was originally 2 story and the council knocked it down and rebuilt it in I believe 1963 so I don't think there would be any real significance as there is nothing of the original building left except the façade facing the Main Street.
Recommended Action	The statement that the building was demolished and rebuilt in the 1960s requires verification prior to making a final decision for inclusion on the Local Heritage Register. This can be done via a brief site inspection.
Additional Notes	The objection states that the original building was demolished and rebuilt in the 1960s, leaving only the façade. No supporting evidence have been provided. Further corroborating information will be sought and reviewed before finalising the assessment.
Submission # 17	
LHP ID	LH0212
LHP Name	8 Larkin Street, Gatton (Residence)
Proposed Change	Removal
Submitter	Moira Chase
Applied Sentiment	Support
Submission	Submission Please find attached my past letter sent to council as nothing has changed and what you have listed about our house the makes it a Federation style has not existed in our house for well over 30 years now. You are welcome to inspect anytime and both neighbours will vouch that the items you have listed are long gone before we bought the home nearly 5 years ago. Email from 12 December 2023 We appreciate the importance of heritage listed places but are unsure on what you are trying to preserve with our house. I do not know when our property was last inspected but some items listed have not been on the home for over 30years! We bought the home 3 years ago and believe there is no cultural, spiritual or aesthetic significance in the home or address as dot pointed below. • There are 5 metres of aluminium windows along the length of the sleep out on left side of the house that the neighbours tell me, replaced sash windows over 30years ago. • The original flooring in verandah has been replaced with more modern decking. • Wooden house stumps replaced by adjustable steel house stump. • Inexpensive wire mesh roll top crooked 900mm fence across the front. • Except for 3 hydrangea plants, there are no others significant to the era. • The garden layout is not in keeping with the era. • Door at top of front stairs has been replaced by a plain door, not original lattice bat wing style. • The matching weatherboard shed is nearly beyond repair. • Water has been allowed to run under the house lifting and moving concrete sections visible from the road. Even the road/ bitumen itself in front of our home has been replaced in a large rectangular patch due to rain and surface water. Each time Gatton has a heavy downpour the council come along and fill the new potholes that appear in the rectangular replacement patch of bitumen. • An air conditioning unit and it's thick wiring run from under the verandah to the top roof at the front of the home also. • Please note that these modern additions were in place prior to our purchasing the home. We have worked hard to preserve the home, foundations and gardens but believe there are better examples of a Federation Style house in our town with all doors, windows and fretwork intaked.

Recommended Action	We recommend the removal of the place from the local heritage register. The heritage study has already recommended that the property be removed from the Local Heritage Register.
Additional Notes	The owner appears to have misunderstood the notice and thinks their residence is being listed, rather than being removed. Property is already proposed for removal – no change required.
Submission # 18	
LHP ID	LHP0511
LHP Name	Whitehouse Buildings
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Greg Ploetz (M.A. Kent & Associates)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	We advise that we act on behalf of the registered proprietors of the property at 120 Patrick Street, Laidley. We note that the Council is proposing changes to the Local Heritage Register, including entering the aforesaid property on the register. We make a submission on behalf of our client that the property not be included on the register due to the fact that the facade of the building constructed on the property has been significantly renovated and/or rebuilt and has no heritage value. Similarly, the rest of the building located on the property has over the years been rebuilt and renovated to the extent it is now nothing like it was when the building was first constructed. In those circumstances, the building as it is now, has no historical context and its physical description meets no relevant heritage criteria and as such it is not significant and worthy of Local Heritage Listing. Our client and our office are prepared to meet with Council and your heritage expert to discuss this matter further.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Previous renovations and/or alterations do not negate heritage significance. The place continues to threshold for the cited heritage criteria and retains sufficient integrity to illustrate its values.
Additional Notes	While interior alterations and shopfront changes are acknowledged, the building retains an intact Art Deco parapet and façade that contribute to the Patrick Street streetscape and demonstrate Laidley's commercial development in the 1930s-40s.
Submission # 19	
LHP ID	LHP0526
LHP Name	Windermere Residence
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Claudia Fiori and Peter Cross
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	As the property owners, we formally object to the proposed heritage listing of our home and don't believe that Council has satisfactorily met the necessary criteria for cultural or historical significance. This involves providing detailed historical research, potentially including land titles, photographs, maps, and other documentary evidence. Expert reports and assessments may also be required to support your claim. 1. Detailed history. A comprehensive written history of the place supported by thorough research. 2. Documentary evidence. Land title documents, historical photographs, maps, plans, and other relevant documents.

	3. Contemporary records. Newspaper articles, magazine publications, and journal entries from the relevant period. 4. Archival materials. Accessing and utilising materials from local government archives, state archives, and other relevant repositories. 5. Thematic history. Understanding the place's significance within the broader context of the local district or regions development. Other values: • Aesthetic: highlighting the architectural style, design elements, or unique construction techniques. • Scientific: demonstrating potential for research or showcasing unique or ecological features. • Social: illustrating the places association with significant events, cultural practices, or social movements. • Spiritual: showcasing the place's importance for cultural or spiritual practices. • Expert reports: specialist reports. If the home possesses unique architectural or historical features, obtain reports from heritage consultants or other relevant professionals. • Comparative analysis: comparison with similar places. Demonstrating how the place compares to others in the area highlighting its uniqueness or rarity.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The submission does not include the minimum required information for formal consideration as it does not include a clear statement addressing why the place does not meet the criteria for heritage significance nor any supporting evidence. The submission outlines a wide range of potential sources of evidence but does not provide contrary information showing that the place fails to meet the heritage criteria. Sufficient research has been undertaken, including land title records and newspaper articles, which support the assessment of the property's historical, aesthetic, and social values. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid. Heritage assessment must be based on the criteria outlined by the Queensland Government within *Guideline: Identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland* (historical, scientific, typological, aesthetic, and social/spiritual).
Additional Notes	The objection outlines a wide range of potential sources of evidence but does not provide contrary information showing that the place fails to meet the heritage criteria.
Submission # 20	
LHP ID	LH0232
LHP Name	1 Spencer Street, Gatton (Residence)
Proposed Change	Removal
Submitter	Alison Prentice (Princess Properties Pty Ltd)
Applied Sentiment	Support
Submission	I am writing in agreement to formally support the Lockyer Valley Regional Council assessment to remove 1 Spencer Street, Gatton from the final version of the Local Heritage Register, as heritage significance could not be demonstrated.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be removed from the local heritage register.
Additional Notes	Residences such as this requires revision during future stages.

Submission # 21	
LHP ID	LHP0710
LHP Name	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Beverly Sutton
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	Email 4/8/2025 In response to your mail last month, we would like to advise you that we are in process of disposing of the property Mt Whitestone non-denominational church. It is in the hands of our solicitor and the state government at this time. Our request is to remove the said building from your local heritage register. The history information that was sent with the document was all incorrect. That particular information belongs to the Church of Christ building that once stood on property on East Egypt Road, Mt Whitestone before the church joined with the Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ. The paragraph mentioning the Methodist Church I cannot state if that is correct or not. The land and the building were donated by the Philp family. Built in 1894. Always being a nondenominational church used by many different denominations over its life. If you require John to sign any documents please advise. John is a descendant of the JD Philp. Council's Response 5/08/2025 We appreciate you taking the time to clarify the property's current status and historical background. Are you able to provide documents that detail the history of the church? These can be documents such as written letters, anniversary booklets or leaflets, photographs, copies of invoices or other documents. We also acknowledge your request to remove the building from Council's local heritage register. Please note should Council make the decision to remove the place from the Local heritage register, that it remains as a heritage place under the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme until Council adopts a further planning scheme amendment, which may take up to a year more. Further email from Neil Meiklejohn (Council) to Council 5/08/2025 Thanks for your response to Beverley about Mt Whitestone Non-denominational Church. By coincidence through the community development work I did with rural halls, Beverley asked for my help to look into something with the church a couple of years ago. I enlisted some help and Sharon Neumann showed me a local history book that had some information about John Douglas Philp and/or the Church building. John Douglas Philp is listed as Trustee Under Nomination Trustee No. 304642 on Council's records. He appears to have been the sole trustee and from my memory of information Beverley told me he passed away around the early 1940s. Because he was Trustee and more by default, family and community members have cared for the land and building as well as they could for over 80 years since his passing. I understand the school grounds person mows the land for maintenance purposes. The family have been trying for years to work through a process to get the state to formally take back the land. It might be disposed of as surplus state land or amalgamated with the neighbouring school. The building is in relatively poor condition and could have done with a coat of paint 50 or more years ago. Some items previously contained in the church building may have been relocated to the Fordsdale School of Arts Hall | Ma Ma Creek Church | family members' homes. In the absence of identifying a suitable custodian for the church, and very significant funding, it is difficult to see how the church would be preserved let alone renewed. I hope these snippets of information help with your research and further consideration of Beverley's request. I am sure Sharon would still have the book to show you the information she shared with me.

Recommended Action	We recommend that the additional historical information provided be reviewed prior to making a final decision for inclusion on the Local Heritage Register.
Additional Notes	The owners advise that the history in the draft citation was incorrect and relates to a different church building. The correct information is described as the church being constructed in 1894 as a non-denominational church on land donated by the Philp family. The information requires verification against available historical sources before a final decision is made.
Submission # 22	
LHP ID	Various
LHP Name	Various
Proposed Change	Various
Submitter	Annette Doherty (Council)
Applied Sentiment	Citation Amendment(s)
Submission	Various
Proposed Response	Relevant changes have been made within the citations where applicable. It is uncertain the basis for a public submission to be made by a Council Officer who has been directly involved with the project. The majority of comments relate to project specific changes or feedback for site cards that should have been provided internally, especially regarding review of grammar and other basic matters that are intended for community submissions in this framework. We recommend this submission not be included in the responses for public submission, as they are a Council response.
Submission # 23	
LHP ID	LHP0109
LHP Name	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Beth Clark (Clark Town Planning)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	The Masonic Hall is a modest timber building with no particular architectural merit. It is similar to other heritage listed buildings in Forest Hill and is not a well recognised site within the Forest Hill community. It is set back from the road and located on the outskirts of the Forest Hill Township so many people would be unaware of its existence.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Heritage significance is not limited to grand or highly visible places. The property has been assessed as significant for its historical role, typological features, and social associations. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid.

Submission # 24	
LHP ID	LHP0522
LHP Name	Queensland National Hotel
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Bernard Barbeler
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	I am writing as the owner of Queensland National Hotel Laidley, located at 90 Patrick Street, Laidley, to formally object to the proposed heritage listing of this property. While I appreciate the importance of preserving local history, I do not believe that a full heritage listing is appropriate or practical in this instance. I respectfully ask that the following concerns be taken into consideration. 1. Ongoing Operations: As a fully operating hotel, we need the flexibility to modernise, renovate, and maintain the property in line with current safety standards and customer expectations. A heritage listing would impose significant restrictions on our ability to do so. 2. Financial Impact: Heritage protections often lead to increased maintenance costs, reduced ability to develop or improve the property, and a potential decrease in property value. These factors can place unnecessary financial pressure on small, locally owned businesses like ours. 3. Limited Heritage Significance: Although the building has some age, it does not hold unique architectural or cultural features that, in our view, meet the standard for heritage listing. 4. Prior Renovations and Alterations: The building has already undergone various modernisations over the years, which have altered its original form and character. These changes diminish its eligibility as a heritage-listed site. 5. Reasonable Compromise: I am more than happy to maintain the façade and street-facing appearance of the hotel in keeping with the character of the area. However, it is important that we retain the ability to renovate and upgrade internal areas and non-visible sections to ensure the hotel remains safe, functional, and welcoming to our guests. 6. Community Value: The hotel plays an ongoing role in supporting the local economy and providing hospitality to residents and visitors. It is in the best interest of the community that we continue to evolve and operate without unnecessary limitations. For these reasons, I kindly request that Council does not proceed with heritage listing this property.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Previous renovations and/or alterations do not, in itself, negate heritage significance. The place continues to threshold for the cited heritage criteria and retains sufficient integrity to illustrate its values. Heritage listing must be based on cultural heritage significance.
Additional Notes	Objects to inclusion based on operational flexibility, financial impact, prior alterations, and perceived limited significance. Operational and financial matters are not heritage grounds. Heritage values as cited remain valid – no change recommended. 1. Ongoing Operations: Local heritage listing does not prevent upgrades or maintenance required to comply with safety standards and customer expectations but rather ensures that works take heritage values into account. 2. Financial Impact: Financial considerations are not relevant heritage grounds under the assessment criteria. 3. Limited Heritage Significance: The hotel has been assessed as demonstrating historical, typological, and aesthetic significance as a longstanding hotel in Laidley's main commercial street. Hotels have historically played a central role in rural townships, and the Queensland National Hotel is a prominent example within the Patrick Street commercial precinct. 4. Prior Renovations and Alterations: Although prior renovations and alterations have been undertaken, the building retains key principal characteristics. 5. Reasonable Compromise: Local heritage listing would not prevent reasonable internal works or upgrades.

	6. Community Value: The hotel's ongoing economic and social role is acknowledged, but this does not diminish its identified heritage values. Its ongoing role in the community supports its significance which should be added to the citation.
Submission # 25	
LHP ID	LHP0513
LHP Name	Carmody's Buildings
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Anne Glasheen (Glaswood Investments Pty Ltd)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	I am writing to place on record my objection to the listing of my property at 144 Patrick St Laidley Qld 4343. In 1992/94 we went through considerable consultation with the then Department of Environment and Heritage when they proposed a listing on the State Heritage Register. The objections raised were fully investigated by the department and the decision was made by them that the Carmody Building is of minor importance in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history, as it is not an intact example of a 1920s group of shops. While the Carmody building may be one of a group of 1920's shops, neither the shopfronts nor the interiors are sufficiently intact to represent the principal characteristics of this class of places. The Department was also of the opinion that there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate that John Carmody was an important figure in Queensland history. A full copy of the Queensland Dept of Environment and Heritage reasons are attached to this email. We believe these reasons are still relevant today as they were in 1993.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Previous investigations by the State government are over 30 years prior, and we understand purported that the place was of local significance, which is consistent with our findings.
Additional Notes	Commentary provided around the Department of Environment and Heritage (now DETSI) is based at a State-level.
Submission # 26	
LHP ID	LHP0704
LHP Name	Gorman's Gap Road
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Keith and William Taylor
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	We are writing in response to the notice dated 2 July 2025 regarding the proposed amendment to the Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Register, specifically as it relates to the citation for Gorman's Gap Road, Place ID Number LHP0704. This submission formally objects to the retention of our property, Lot 2 RP138335, on the Local Heritage Register as part of this amendment. We request that Lot 2 RP138335 be removed from the local heritage boundary. Our objection is based on the following grounds, which we believe demonstrate that the place does not meet the required criteria for local heritage significance, particularly as it applies to my specific lot, rather than the public road reserve. **1. Lack of Specific Heritage Significance on Lot 2 RP138335** The heritage citation provided by Council outlines the historical significance of Gorman's Gap Road, citing specific features such as preserved cartwheel ruts, stone pitching, monuments, and former campsites. The provided map indicates that the "Local Heritage

	Boundary" includes parts of Lot 2 RP138335, however is unclear as to specifics of the affected area. • There are specific historical features and monuments mentioned in the citation (e.g., cartwheel ruts, cairns, plaques) and we are not aware of any on our private property, Lot 2 RP138335. They are located on the public road reserve or on other private land. • The citation mentions *'potential for archaeological deposits'*. We are not aware of any specific archaeological surveys conducted on our property to confirm this, and the claim appears to be speculation. **2. Inaccuracy in the Heritage Citation** The citation for Gorman's Gap Road appears to apply a broad, regional significance to all land parcels that the road passes through, without providing specific evidence to support the heritage value of Lot 2 RP138335 itself. The significant characteristics described in the citation - such as the road being the first gazetted in Queensland, a pioneer track, or a wildlife corridor - are tied to the *road itself* and not the private property. • Our private property does not contain the key characteristics of a pioneer track, as described in the typological criterion. The specific use and condition of our land uses are distinct from the public road and do not preserve this historical evidence. • The aesthetic and social significance criteria are applied to the road as a *'forested wildlife corridor* and for its importance to the *'local community*. This significance is tied to the publicly accessible road and not to my private land, which is not open to the public. **3. Request for Specific Information** To properly evaluate the proposed listing, we request that the Council provide evidence specifically linking Lot 2 RP138335 to the identified heritage values. This includes: • A detailed map clearly showing the exact location of any identified heritage features (e.g., cartwheel ruts, stone pitching) on my property. • The findings of any site-specific archaeological or historical surveys conducted on Lot 2 RP138335. • The heritage listing or overlay should be clearly defined with key points and references. Without these details I will not be able to understand and object to the heritage matters. • The Council needs to be specific about what the heritage listing is trying to achieve and what controls it may impose on my private adjoining land. **4. Effect on Rural Zone Uses and Future Development** We would like to be able to undertake any or all the consistent and permitted uses detailed in the Rural zone code on this site regardless of the heritage listing or overlay. • Consistent uses: Animal husbandry, Animal keeping, Battery storage facility, Caretaker's accommodation, Community residence, Cropping, Dwelling house, Emergency services, Environment facility, Extractive industry, Home-based business, Intensive animal industry, Intensive horticulture, Low impact industry, Major electricity infrastructure, Nature-based tourism, Outdoor sport and recreation, Outstation, Park, Permanent plantation, Renewable energy facility, Roadside stall, Rural industry, Rural workers' accommodation, Short-term accommodation, Substation, Telecommunications facility, Tourist park, Transport depot, Utility installation, Wholesale nursery, Winery. • These uses should not be impacted by inclusion in the Local Heritage Register or associated heritage overlay. • We may wish to realign boundaries and subdivide land severed by the Rossells Road road reserve. Inclusion in the Local Heritage Register or associated heritage overlay should not impact any potential to reconfigure the lot in the rural zone. We believe that the heritage value, as described in the citation, lies with the public road reserve, which we do not object to, and that including our private property (Lot 2 RP138335) is an overreach that lacks specific justification under the cultural heritage criteria.
Recommended Action	Whilst the owner has raised a range of matters which may well be accurate, these must be verified through visual inspection by a qualified heritage practitioner (M.ICOMOS). We recommend that the curtilage / boundary remain 'as proposed' until such time that an inspection can be conducted. Should the owner require to undertake work within the curtilage, a

	Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) would allow for practical outcomes to be quickly and simply reached, should it be shown that there are no remnants of the road existing in their property. AHS recommend an inspection of the curtilage be conducted. This can be done immediately on Council's request.
Additional Notes	Roads historically typically move and therefore until the site can be inspected further the citation should remain as proposed. We also received additional information during the consultation period from the 'Friends of Gormans Gap' including photos and some information about features across the track. These should also be considered during the field inspection. The whole road should be inspected and an Archaeological Management Plan developed to assist Council's management of this asset.
Submission # 27	
LHP ID	LHP0101
LHP Name	Forest Hill Presbyterian Church
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Sarah Krause (Central Presbyterian Church Ipswich)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	Central Church Ipswich (CCI) is submitting this application to have the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church (FHPC) Building removed from the potential Local Heritage Register being compiled by the Lockyer Valley District Council (LVDC). In the initial document outlining why the building should be included, the following areas were considered: *1. Historical* *The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church demonstrates the historical pattern of Presbyterianism in Forest Hill, dating to 1899. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in the Forest Hill area during this period. It remains in use as a church, continuing its historical function.* **CCI Rebuttal:** • In terms of an historical pattern of Presbyterianism, the Church hasn't remained in Presbyterian hands continuously - for a period of time, it was owned by the Uniting Church (approximately 20 years). The building has also been used by the Freemasons and International Order of Good Templars (both of which are incompatible with Presbyterian doctrine - they are not even spiritual organisations). These uses have ceased. • The building is not reflective of the historical development of social activities: the church building was not a regular venue for community events/social activities because it wasn't big enough - instead the School of Arts was used. The Forest Hill Church Building was in fact for a long time only used for Sunday services. • Forest Hill PC is no longer used as a church / place of worship due to a significant decline in attendance numbers - in fact the few who did attend were not people who lived in Forest Hill. CCI has not held services at Forest Hill since late 2022. • The Uniting Church took ownership of the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church in the 1970s until 1997. During this period, the Uniting Church did not use the building as a church. *2. Typological* *The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church is a good example of a typical late 19th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.*

	CCI Rebuttal: • The Forest Hill Church, although similar to some rural churches in material, does not represent a typical Presbyterian Church of an early era. • The building has been altered over time - porch changed, additions made to the back of the building in 1940, porch front doors aren't original, entrance moved from side to front, toilets added, not having a rose window (which is a fairly typical Presbyterian building feature).Internally, the original pulpit has been removed from the building, and a simple wooden stage area has been added. • The Forest Hill building no longer has the same character it may once have had many years ago due to the extensive internal and external changes. *3. Social and Spiritual* *The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events. Its ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Forest Hill.* **CCI Rebuttal:** • The Church Building has not demonstrated great spiritual significance to the community. You only have to look at the pattern of congregational attendance - never a large congregation, and dwindling over time; even in our most recent history of ownership, there were also hardly any locals attending. • There is no ongoing function for fostering spiritual connections; no ongoing cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation - the building hasn't been used as a church since 2022. • If the building and the church was of great spiritual significance and connection to the local community, there would have been no need to close the Church congregation down. Relocating to Plainland has seen a 5 fold increase in attendance for example. *Statement summary:* *The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church is historically significant for its role in the development of Presbyterianism in Forest Hill. Built in 1899, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Forest Hill.* **CCI Rebuttal Summary:** Central Church Ipswich, with the backing of the Presbyterian Church of Queensland, ceased church Services at the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church in late 2022 due to rapidly declining attendance numbers and a building no longer fit for purpose. There has been no spiritual or substantive community connections between the Forest Hill Community and the church building for many years, and there seems no likelihood that this will change. There have been significant alterations to the building over time, to a building that was not designed and built in a way to reflect Presbyterian churches of the era. The history and usage of the building has been varied since construction, and has not been fully owned or operated by the Presbyterian Church during its existence. The evidence that has been submitted demonstrates that it does not reach the requirements to be added to the Local Heritage Register. We therefore ask that the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church Building be removed from the provisional Local Heritage List.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be amended to clarify details provided where applicable, however, the place continues to threshold for the cited criteria and remains recommended for listing on the Local Heritage Register.
Additional Notes	Historical significance: The statement in the draft citation that the church remains in active use will be amended. The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church remains historically significant as one an early church in Forest Hill and for demonstrating the establishment of Presbyterianism in the district during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Ownership and use by other groups over time form part of the layered history of the place and do not diminish its heritage value. Typological significance: Alterations to the building, including changes to the porch, additions at the rear, and internal modifications are acknowledged. The church nevertheless retains the key

	features of a modest, late 19th century rural timber church including its rectangular plan, timber construction, and steeply pitched gable roof. The features continue to demonstrate the typology of small rural churches of the period. The loss of some details does not negate the ability of the place to illustrate the broader church type. The citation should be amended to reflect this. Social and spiritual significance: Although regular services ceased in 2022, the church retains significance as a venue for Presbyterian worship and associated ceremonies for over a century. Continuous use is not required for a place to meet this criterion, what matters is its long history as a venue for ritual, ceremony, and spiritual life in Forest Hill. Uses by other groups and the broader community for various purposes is common in churches, and does not diminish this significance. Additional clarification: references to community events in the history will be amended to reflect that some were held by the church but not necessarily within the church building itself.
Submission # 28	
LHP ID	LHP0109
LHP Name	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	RW Bro Keith Jackson
Applied Sentiment	Objection

Submission	At the July meeting of the Lodge Argyle no. 164, holding under the United Grand Lodge of Queensland, the brethren of the Lodge confirmed that it does not support the inclusion of the Forest Hill Masonic Centre, 9 Victoria Street, Forest Hill on the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Heritage Register.
	The Brethren wish to confirm this position in consideration of the following points:
	• The building fails to meet the criteria for being included on the Local Heritage Register based on its location;
	  ○ being 350m south from the centre of Forest Hill and situated amongst residential buildings;
	  ○ being similar in build and nature to a number of other buildings more closely situated to the town centre
	  ○ not being particularly outstanding in nature other than being a Masonic Centre
	• It will severely limit the autonomy of the Lodge to determine the future of the building and property noting the restrictive requirements imposed by the LVRC Planning Scheme and additional assessments under the Cultural Heritage Code will impact future use, resale, relocation or demolition of the building and property as determined necessary by the Lodge members
	• It will severely penalise the membership of the Lodge by increasing costs associated with insurance and maintenance of a building listed on the register;
	  ○ increasing the cost of general maintenance and upkeep of the building
	  ○ increasing costs of insurance by excluding suppliers who refuse to insure buildings registered based on the mandated increased cost of materials
	• We also note the Gatton Masonic Centre on Railway Street, Gatton and the Laidley Masonic Centre now situated on Forest-Hill Fernvale Road, Forest Hill have not been included on the register, representing a consistent approach across the Lockyer Valley with respect to Masonic Centres.
	Your consideration of these points in assessing and declining the Forest Hill Masonic Centre's inclusion in the Lockyer Valley Regional Council's Heritage Register will be greatly appreciated

Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Heritage significance is not limited to grand or highly visible places. The property has been assessed as significant for its historical role, typological features, and social associations. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid. Heritage assessment is based solely on cultural heritage significance. Please note that the heritage study is part of a staged approach, and as such, places such as the Gatton Masonic Centre, which were not on the Long List, have been recommended for consideration in future stages.

Additional Notes	Non-heritage matters do not alter the assessment – heritage values as cited remain valid. 1. Heritage criteria: While the building is modest in form and located outside the commercial core, heritage significance is not dependent on prominence or architectural elaboration. It retains principal characteristics of a small, timber hall of its period and demonstrates the historical spread of Freemasonry in the Lockyer Valley. 2. Lodge autonomy: Concerns about future use, relocation, or sale are noted, however, these are planning and management matters, not heritage grounds. Local heritage listing does not prevent adaptive reuse or appropriate works but ensures that changes take heritage values into account. 3. Financial matters: Concerns about maintenance costs and insurance are acknowledged, but financial considerations are not relevant heritage criteria. Council provides advice and assistance to owners of local heritage properties to support works. 4. Consistency across the region: It is noted that the Gatton Masonic Centre was not on the Long List and has been recommended for consideration in future stages of the heritage study. No Laidley Masonic Centre has been identified (and Forest Hill Fernvale Road is in Lowood / Fernvale which is outside of the LVRC LGA).
Submission # 29	
LHP ID	LHP0101
LHP Name	Forest Hill Presbyterian Church
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Eudo Hadde (PWC)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	Looking at the relevant components of the definition of cultural heritage significance: • for the Church to be of cultural heritage significance from a historical perspective, more than the mere presence or existence of the Church at a particular time in history is required. The Citation does no more than identify the Church in its historical context; • for the Church to be of cultural heritage significance from a typological perspective, more than the identification of the common design principles of a modest rural church are required. The physical description and statement of significance in the Citation do no more than identify these common design principles; • for the Church to be of cultural heritage significance from a social and spiritual perspective, any contribution the Church makes must be more than existential, that is, it must be important. The history, statement of significance and summary statement in the Citation do no more than identify the Church as being a venue for routine social and spiritual activities. • The Citation does not demonstrate that the Church is significant. As such, the Church does not satisfy the definition of 'cultural heritage significance' under the QHA. In these circumstances, the Church should not be entered in the Council's Local Heritage Register. **5.1 Criterion 1 – Historical significance** • The Citation states in relation to historical significance: o 'The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church demonstrates the historical pattern of Presbyterianism in Forest Hill, dating to 1899. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in the Forest Hill area during this period. It remains in use as a church, continuing its historical function.' o 'The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church is historically significant for its role in the development of Presbyterianism in Forest Hill.' • While this matter is discussed further below, it is inaccurate to state that the Church 'remains in use as a church, continuing its historical function'. The Church is no longer used for worship services. • For many years, worship services held in the Church had low attendance numbers with very little attendance form the Forest Hill town area. On 1 November 2022, the Presbytery of Mowbray approved the relocation of the worship services (and other related ministry activities)

of the Forest Hill congregation to the Faith Lutheran College Plainland (effective from 5 February 2023), and renamed the 'Forest Hill Congregation' to the 'Central Church Plainland Congregation'. The building continues to be used as an office for the Minister of the congregation; however, no worship services have been held in the Church since 2022.

- The Citation states that the Church reflects the historical pattern of Presbyterianism in Forest Hill but fails to demonstrate the *significance* of Presbyterianism or the Church in the context of the local history of Forest Hill.
- When assessing historical significance, consideration should be given to the 'significance indicators' in the Guideline. Each of the significance indicators (in bold and italics) is discussed below:
  - ***The place is associated with an event, phase, movement, activity, way of life, custom, process, function or land use, that has made a notable or influential contribution to local history.***

    The Guideline states that a place may satisfy Criterion 1 if the place has *influenced, or has been influenced by, or has resulted from*, a *key* event, phase, movement, activity, way of life, custom, process, function or land use in the local area.

    Examples of historically significant places in the Guideline include local government buildings reflecting a specific architectural style, war memorials, factories representative of important local industry, archaeological remnants of key historical activities and uncommon land uses All of these examples tend to respond to a key historical event or demonstrate a land use that is specific or unique to the local area.

    The Citation states that the Church reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in the Forest Hill area 'during this period' (although it is unclear which period is being referenced). The religious and social activities referred to in the Citation evidence the routine activities of a church. There is nothing in the Citation that evidences a notable or influential contribution of these activities to local history.

    The Church evidences the historical existence of Presbyterianism in the Forest Hill area (although Presbyterianism existed in Forest Hill prior to the Church). The existence of the Church and Presbyterianism in the area do not evidence a notable or influential contribution to the local history.
  - ***The place exemplifies a way of life that is now rare or uncommon.***

    The Guideline states that claims about rarity or uncommonness should not be used without expert analysis.

    The Citation does not advance an argument for rarity or uncommonness. In any event, the Church does not exemplify a way of life that is rare or uncommon, nor an uncommon land use.
  - ***The place shows a creative or technical achievement of a particular period in local history.***

    The Guideline states that a creative or technical achievement may be considered under aesthetic significance, however, the historical context of the achievement may also be significant, particularly where the achievement was in response to local, social, economic, political or environmental conditions.

    The Church does not demonstrate any innovative or distinctive design that may qualify as a creative or technical achievement of a particular period in local history.
  - ***The place has a special association with a person, group of people or organisation who made a notable or influential contribution to local history.***

    While the Church was associated with the Presbyterian congregation in the Forest Hill area (prior to its use for worship services ceasing), there is no evidence in the Citation that this association was 'special'. Further, for the same reasons outlined at paragraph (i) above, the Citation does not provide evidence that the Presbyterian congregation made a notable or influential contribution to local history. To the contrary, the Forest Hill congregation remained small throughout its history (with the numbers no higher than 30 adults). Over time, a lack of regular attendance, financial contribution and spiritual connection to the local Forest Hill community led to the closing of the Church as a public place of worship.

    Contrary to the information in the Citation, the Church is no longer used for worship services: weekly services ceased in late 2022 due to the ongoing decline in attendance numbers, particularly from the Forest Hill area.

These factors indicate that the Church is not a place with a special association to the Presbyterian congregation, nor that the Presbyterian congregation made a notable or influential contribution to local history.

- While the Church is a part of history (in the same way that other buildings, including other churches, are part of history), the Citation does not demonstrate that the Church is of historical *significance* in the context of the Forest Hill local area.

5.2 Criterion 3 – Typological significance

- The Citation provides in relation to typological significance:
  - 'The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church is a good example of a typical late 19th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.'
  - 'Built in 1899, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period.'
- The physical description of the Church in the Citation is of the Church as it exists today.
- The Citation has not demonstrated that the key characteristics of the Church make a significant contribution to an understanding of local history.
- The Church that was built in 1899 was 20 feet wide by 30 feet long, with walls 12 feet high. It was a rudimentary, plain, and unlined structure.
- In 1940, a hall was added at the back of the Church, which was also 20 feet wide by 30 feet long, doubling the size of the building.
- Extensive renovations were made to the Church after 1997, and the Church was then painted; carpet was used to cover the cracks in the floor of the Church and vinyl was put on the kitchen floor.
- Other improvements have been made over the years, including the replacement of the decking on the ramp, and the addition of a kitchenette and new toilets.
- The external appearance of the original Church has changed, with alterations to the front entry (porch) made some time between 1957 and 1997 and the addition of the hall. The original church had its main entry on the eastern side, with another door situated at the northern end.
- The internal appearance of the Church has changed over the years. In 2021, the original pulpit was removed, a small platform at the front of the Church was added and a large 90 inch TV screen was added to the front wall of the Church. The building contains small air conditioning/heating units on the wall.
- The Church, as it exists today, is a product of alterations and renovations. It is not the Church that was built in 1899.
- The key characteristics of the Church as described in the physical description and statement of significance in the Citation do not make a significant contribution to an understanding of local history. The key characteristics are commonplace elements of a modest rural timber church.
- The Guideline sets out significance indicators for typological significance. Each of the significance indicators (in bold and italics) is discussed below:
  - ***The place exemplifies a way of life or custom, function, process or land use that has made a notable contribution to local history.***

    For the same reasons as in paragraph 5.1(e)(i), the Citation does not provide evidence that the Church exemplifies a way of life or custom, function, process or land use that has made a notable contribution to local history. The existence of the Church and Presbyterianism within the local area is not sufficient to demonstrate a notable contribution to local history.
  - ***The place exemplifies the impact of an ideology, value or philosophy on the local built environment (including cultural landscapes).***

    The Church is a modest rural Presbyterian Church. There is no evidence in the Citation that the Church exemplifies the impact of Presbyterianism on the local built environment.
  - ***The place exemplifies the work of a designer who has made a notable or influential contribution to the local built environment (including cultural landscapes).***

    The Church does not exemplify the work of a designer who has made a notable or influential contribution to the local built environment.

- ***The place exemplifies a form that has made a notable contribution to the local built environment (including cultural landscapes).***

  The Citation states that the Church is a typical late 19th century modest rural timber church. There is no evidence that the form of the Church has made a notable contribution to the local built environment of Forest Hill.

- ***The place exemplifies an architectural style that has made a notable contribution to the local built environment (including cultural landscapes).***

  The Guideline provides examples of types of places illustrating an 'architectural style', including commercial and government buildings in neo-Classical styles, or buildings inspired by the International Modern style of the 1950s and 1960s

  The Citation states that the Church is a good example of a typical late-19th century rural timber church. To the extent that the Citation purports to identify this description as an architectural style, there is no evidence that it has made a notable contribution to the local built environment of Forest Hill.

- ***The place exemplifies a construction technique or specific use of materials that has made a conspicuous or early contribution to the local built environment (including cultural landscapes).***

  The Citation does not demonstrate that the Church exemplifies a construction technique or use of materials that made a conspicuous or early contribution to the local built environment. It is described in the Citation as a modest rural timber church.

- ***The place exemplifies the evolution or development of the key characteristics of a type of class of place.***

  The Guideline contemplates that this significance indicator applies to a place that demonstrates experimentation, such as an 'early era of service station design and function'. There is no evidence that the Church had an impact on the evolution or development of the design and construction of modest rural Presbyterian churches. That is, the Church is not an example that stands out as a marker or point of transition in the design style of a modest rural Presbyterian church.

- ***The place exemplifies a design or form that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or that has always been uncommon.***

  The Citation does not advance any evidence to demonstrate that the design or form of the Church was once common but is now rare or uncommon.

5.2 Criterion 5 – Social and spiritual significance

- In relation to social and spiritual significance, the Citation states:
  - 'The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events. Its ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Forest Hill.'
  - 'The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Forest Hill.'
- The Citation has not demonstrated that the Church has a strong or special association with the local community for social or spiritual reasons.
- The Guideline provides that a place has a strong or special association with a local community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons if that place has a perceived meaning or symbolic, spiritual or moral value that is significant to a community or cultural group, and that generates a strong sense of attachment.
- The Criterion applies to places for which a local community or cultural group exhibits strong or special feelings or attachment. It can include religious places, masonic temples and lodge halls, that are associated with formal religious and spiritual ceremony or ritual. Importantly, social value is to the *present* community.
- The Citation incorrectly states:
  - the Church 'remains in use as a church, continuing its historical function';
  - 'Its ongoing function [as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events] reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Forest Hill.'

- As noted above, on 1 November 2022, the Presbytery of Mowbray approved the relocation of the worship services and other related ministry activities of the Forest Hill congregation to the campus of Faith Lutheran College Plainland (effective from 5 February 2023).
- The Church has not been used for worship services since late 2022.
- The hall is currently used as an office/library for the Central Church Plainland Community Pastor. There has also been the occasional usage of the room for local community prayer meetings, however, the preference for these meetings by the Church members is to meet in homes. This is because none of the current members of the Plainland community live close to Forest Hill and because the room is not suitable for these types of meetings.
- For many years up to 2022, worship services had low attendance numbers with very little attendance from the Forest Hill area.
- Having regard to the above, the Church does not meet the requirements of Criterion 5, on the basis that the Church does not have a strong or special association with the present local community for social or spiritual reasons.
- Each of the significance indicators (in bold and italics) in the Guideline is discussed below:
  - ***The place is important to a local community as a landmark, marker or signature.***

    There is no evidence provided in the Citation that the Church is important to the local community as a landmark, marker or signature.
  - ***The place offers a valued customary experience.***

    The Guideline states that a local community or cultural group may form a strong attachment to a place that is readily accessible and regularly used and which provides a particular and valued experience of place that contributes to the community or group's sense of identity. Examples include main streets, work places, schools, halls, showgrounds and recreational venues, which generate fond feelings for the experiences they provide or have provided attachment or fond feelings for the Church arising from its historical use.
  - ***The place is a popular meeting or gathering place.***

    The Church is used as an office and for occasional group meetings, and no worship services have been held at the Church since late 2022. It is not a popular meeting or gathering spot.
  - ***The place is associated with events having a profound effect on a local community or cultural group.***

    This indicator is associated with war memorials, places associated with natural disasters or tragedies, or frontier conflict sites.

    The Citation does not demonstrate that the Church falls within this category of place.
  - ***The place is a venue for ritual or ceremony.***

    The Guideline provides that this category applies to religious places, masonic temples and lodge halls that are associated with formal religious and spiritual ceremony or ritual. The example provided is the Masonic Hall in Toowoomba, which was built in 1886 – 1887 and continues to serve the local Masonic fraternity.

    While the Church was previously a place for religious ceremony, it is no longer used as a place of worship. On this basis, it can be distinguished from the example given in the Guideline, which continues to be used for its original purpose.
  - ***The place symbolically represents the past in the present.***

    Places demonstrating symbolic quality should symbolise some aspect of the past that a local community or cultural group feels contributes to its *present identity*.

    The Citation does not provide evidence that the Church is relevant to the present identity of the local community in Forest Hill. On the contrary, worship services had very low attendance numbers from the Forest Hill area in the years leading up to 2022 (at which point worship services ceased altogether at Forest Hill).
  - ***The place has an essential community function leading to special attachment.***

    This category applies to places that provide essential community functions, such as government buildings, hospitals and cemeteries, schools, gaols and psychiatric institutions.

	The Church does not provide an essential community function leading to special attachment to the place.
	6 Current use of the Church
	• The Citation includes information which is not accurate. In particular, the Citation states:
	  o 'The church continues its original use.'
	  o 'It remains in use as a church, continuing its historical function.'
	  o 'Its ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Forest Hill.'
	  o '... its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Forest Hill.'
	• In addition to its use for worship, the building has been used for other purposes over the years.
	• The Forest Hill Freemasons Argyle Lodge Number 164 used the Church for monthly meetings between September 1906 and September 1922.
	• The International Order of Good Templars also used the building for a time, which cannot be clearly identified. This use has ceased.
	• The use of the building for a local playgroup ceased in the 1990s due to declining numbers of families living in the area.
	• A local Assemblies of God group met in the Hall during the 1990s but again ceased doing so due to low numbers.
	• The Citation states that the Church is noted for its 'Ladies of the Guild, fundraisers, Christmas events, concerts and festivals'. The footnote indicates that the Christmas event was held in 1905. The footnote also indicates that the festival was held in 1909.
	• The Ladies' Guild was active in the early years of the Church, including conducting fundraising activities, but ceased in 1976 and did not restart.
	• While some local events were held in the Church, many of the concerts, festivals and Christmas events were held in the School of Arts Hall at Forest Hill. This was because of the size of the Church, compared to the School of Arts Hall. The School of Arts Hall was also more accessible and useable for community events and closer to the town centre making it more accessible to the local community.
	• Worship services at the Church ceased in late 2022, due to a decline in attendance numbers (with average weekly adult attendance of 6-8 at that time). A new church community started in February 2023 in Plainland. The Plainland community now has 50 adults and 30 children on average each week in those 2.5 years.
	• The back portion of the Church (the old hall area) was converted into an office and library for the Central Church Plainland Community Pastor.
	• Since late 2022, the Church has been used occasionally for local community prayer meetings, but the preference is typically to hold these meetings in homes, as none of the current members of the Plainland community live close to Forest Hill.
	• Given the above, the Citation inaccurately portrays the Church continuing its historic use as a place of worship, which is said to be important to the spiritual and cultural identity of the present local community in Forest Hill.
	• To the contrary, the local community of Forest Hill is declining, the lack of regular attendance and financial commitment from local church attendees and a lack of spiritual connection to the local Forest Hill community has resulted in the Church no longer being used for worship or any of the other uses to which it has been put over the years.
	7 Conclusion
	• It is PCQ's submission that the Citation does not demonstrate that the Church is of cultural heritage significance to the local community at Forest Hill.
	• As the Citation does not demonstrate that the Church is of cultural heritage significance, it does not provide a basis for listing of the Church on the Council's Local Heritage Register.

Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be amended to clarify details provided where applicable, however, the place continues to threshold for the cited criteria and remains recommended for listing on the Local Heritage Register.
Additional Notes	Amend citation to clarify current use of the place. Otherwise, heritage values cited remain valid. • Historical significance: The church was the first Presbyterian church established in Forest Hill in 1899. It continues to demonstrate the historical pattern of Presbyterianism in the district and the development of religious life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Reduction in congregation numbers in recent years has no bearing on its historical heritage value. • Typological significance: The church retains the principal characteristics of a modest, late-19th century rural timber church. Alterations such as the 1940 rear hall addition and subsequent repairs or renovations do not negate its ability to demonstrate the type. Rather, they reflect the building's ongoing use and evolution over time. The Queensland Government local heritage assessment guidelines specifically note that a place may be significant where it demonstrates a "design or form that was once common but is now rare or uncommon" and "the evolution or development of the key characteristics of a type or class of place". This demonstrates what was once the common form of church construction and shows the development of these characteristics. • Social and spiritual significance: Although regular services ceased in 2022, the church retains significance as a venue for Presbyterian worship and associated ceremonies for over a century. Continuous use is not required for a place to meet this criterion, what matters is its long history as a venue for ritual, ceremony, and spiritual life in Forest Hill. Uses by other groups and the broader community for various purposes is common in churches, and does not diminish this significance.
Submission # 30	
LHP ID	LHP0412
LHP Name	552 Connors Road, Helidon (Residence)
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Dianne Marshall
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	We are writing to formally object to the proposed heritage listing of our property at 552 Connors Road, Helidon Queensland, which we understand is being considered primarily due to the stone fence surrounding the home and Amos Bateman, who was part of the Helidon Scrub Farmers Progress Association. While we understand the council's aim to preserve historically and culturally significant sites, we strongly believe that the listing of my home is neither warranted nor consistent with decisions made regarding other properties in the area. There are numerous older Federation and heritage style homes throughout the region that have not been proposed for heritage listing. These homes have retained more of their original features and historical character than our property. This raises the question, why has our home, which has undergone renovations and improvements, been singled out. Like most Queenslander homes today, they have modern fixtures but still have a balance of old and new, that is our intention with renovations. Now and in the future. Over the past 11 years, we have invested significantly in maintaining and enhancing the home while being mindful of its character. These works include: • Sourcing and installing antique lighting at the front of the house and inside • Replacing rotted timber floorboards on the veranda • Installing solar panels, air conditioning, and a fireplace • Adding a gas heater and exhaust fan • Renovating the kitchen and bathroom with new tiling, tap ware etc Additionally, we have already purchased materials for planned renovations to further restore and improve the home's appearance and functionality. These include:

	• Timber and supplies to restore the front veranda using tongue and groove boards affected by rot • A new front door • Cast iron panels and gates for the front fence (the existing gate has deteriorated significantly) • Louvres for added privacy on the veranda It is important to also point out that the stone fence, which is the focus of the heritage listing, is not an original feature of the property. A long standing neighbour has confirmed that the rock fence was built about 25 years ago. Furthermore, a relative of a past owner has confirmed recently that her grandparents once owned the house, and during their time, there was no rock fence in existence. Adding to this, approximately five years ago, Lockyer Valley Council carried out drainage works in front of the property. Unfortunately, the excavation damaged the structural integrity of the rock fence, causing nearly half of it to collapse. This raises concerns about the practicality of preserving a structure that is both recent in origin and already compromised. I also have concerns for our animals and son with autism if the fence falls down, they could escape or be injured. Between our mortgage and bills, every cent is put back into making our house comfortable and liveable, not only for ourselves but especially for our son. The previous owner also invested significantly in an extension to improve the home's livability. This home is our dream: a charming house on land. A heritage listing could severely impact our ability to continue improving it, or to adapt it to meet our family's needs now and in the future, particularly for providing a safe, comfortable space for our son to grow and thrive. Lastly, while I respect the historical significance of Amos Bateman's contributions to the local farming community, I do not believe that the association alone justifies placing the property under heritage listing, particularly when the physical evidence (such as the rock wall) does not date from his time at the property. In light of the above, we respectfully request that council reconsider its proposal to heritage list our property. We have taken care to preserve and improve the home with sensitivity and responsibility, and we intend to continue doing so. A heritage listing would limit future improvements, impose unnecessary restrictions, and is, in our view, not supported by sufficient historical justification or community precedent.
Recommended Action	In light of the information provided, the place is no longer recommended for inclusion on the Local Heritage Register. However, it will remain on the Long List for future consideration as part of broader character study.
Additional Notes	If the fence is a recent installation, and as this was a main factor for Council suggesting this place on the long list, we would recommend removing it from this stage of heritage listing and keep it on the Long List for consideration in future stages.
Submission # 31	
LHP ID	LHP0601
LHP Name	Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Eudo Hadde (PWC)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	Looking at the relevant components of the definition of cultural heritage significance: • for the Church to be of cultural heritage significance from a historical perspective, more than the mere presence or existence of the Church at a particular time in history is required. The Citation places significant weight on the earliness of the Church; however, this alone is not enough to demonstrate historical significance. The Citation does no more than identify the Church in its historical context; • for the Church to be of cultural heritage significance from a typological perspective, more than the identification of the common design principles of a modest rural timber church are required. The physical description and statement of significance in the Citation do no more than identify the common design principles;

- for the Church to be of cultural heritage significance from a social and spiritual perspective, any contribution the Church makes must be more than existential, that is, it must be important. The Church ceased being used for worship services in November 2016 and PCQ is not aware of any use of the Church since this date. The abandonment of the Church indicates that it is not a place with a strong or special association with the local community. The history, statement of significance and summary statement in the Citation do no more than identify the Church as being a past venue for routine social and spiritual activities.

The proposed amended Citation does not demonstrate that the Church is significant. Rather, the Church is in poor condition, has not been used for many years and its relevance to the local community has increasingly diminished over time. It is PCQ's position that the Church is not a place of cultural heritage significance under the QHA. In these circumstances, the Church should be removed from the Council's Local Heritage Register by resolution of the Council, and corresponding changes made to the Planning Scheme, including the Heritage Policy and the Heritage Overlay.

5.1 Criterion 1 – Historical significance

- The Citation states in relation to historical significance:
  - 'The Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church demonstrates the historical pattern of Presbyterianism in Murphys Creek, dating to 1872-1873. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in the Murphys Creek area during this period. Additionally, it is potentially the earliest remaining Presbyterian church in the wider Lockyer district.'
  - 'Presbyterianism was present within the wider Lockyer district from the 1860s, however, early congregants had to travel to the church in Toowoomba for services. House visitations within the district were occurring in the early 1870s, leading to the construction of a church in Laidley in 1872. Shortly after, between c. 1872-1873, the Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church was constructed. Noting the Laidley church was reconstructed in 1902 after cyclone damage, the Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church is potentially the earliest remaining Presbyterian church in the Lockyer District'
- The Citation states that the Church reflects the historical pattern of Presbyterianism in Murphys Creek but fails to demonstrate the *significance* of Presbyterianism or the Church in the context of the local history of Murphys Creek.
- The Citation gives significant weight to the earliness of the Church, noting that the Church is potentially the earliest remaining Presbyterian Church in the wider Lockyer district. However, earliness alone is not sufficient to establish historical significance, without some further association with early settlement or illustration of the pattern of local history.
- The Guideline provides that places 'associated with early settlement' can be significant in illustrating the pattern of local history and '[s]ometimes, significance can be regardless of intactness or condition of the place, especially if the place is the main or only surviving record of an important early phase in the history of a local area.'
- The Church post-dates development in Murphys Creek and apart from its existence at a point in time, it is not otherwise associated with or illustrative of early settlement in Murphys Creek. Further, the Church is not a rare example of a Presbyterian Church nor is it the only surviving record of an important early phase in the history of a local area. This is for two reasons:
  - there are a number of other Presbyterian churches in the local area (meaning the Church is not the only or a rare surviving record); and
  - the Citation has not demonstrated that the development of Presbyterianism in Murphys Creek (which the Church evidences) was an 'important early phase' in the history of the local area.
- Having regard to the above, the Citation does not provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate the Church's historical significance, notwithstanding its earliness.
- When assessing historical significance, consideration should be given to the 'significance indicators' in the Guideline. Each of the significance indicators (in bold and italics) is discussed below:
  - ***The place is associated with an event, phase, movement, activity, way of life, custom, process, function or land use, that has made a notable or influential contribution to local history.***

The Guideline states that a place may satisfy Criterion 1 if the place has *influenced, or has been influenced by, or has resulted from*, a *key* event, phase, movement, activity, way of life, custom, process, function or land use in the local area.

Examples of historically significant places in the Guideline include local government buildings reflecting a specific architectural style, war memorials, factories representative of important local industry, archaeological remnants of key historical activities and uncommon land uses. All of these examples tend to respond to a key historical event or demonstrate a land use that is specific or unique to the local area.

The Citation states that the Church reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in the Murphys Creek area 'during this period' (although it is unclear which period is being referenced, beyond the two years in which the Church was constructed). The Church has not been the site of any significant events, movements, activities or functions. Equally, it does not demonstrate a particular land use or way of life that is unique or notable to the local community.

The religious and social activities referred to in the Citation evidence the routine activities of a church, without evidence of any notable or influential contribution of these activities to local history.

The Church evidences the historical existence of Presbyterianism in the Murphys Creek area (although Presbyterianism existed in the Lockyer Valley prior to the construction of the Church, and was not the only religious denomination present in the area). The simple existence of the Church and Presbyterianism in the area do not evidence a notable or influential contribution to the local history.

- ***The place exemplifies a way of life that is now rare or uncommon.***

  The Citation does not advance an express argument for rarity or uncommonness. However, it does note that the Church may be the earliest remaining Presbyterian church in the Lockyer district.

  The Guideline states that claims about rarity or uncommonness should not be used without expert analysis. Rarity may apply in localities that have undergone considerable change and where very little evidence of earlier significant phases of historical development remains.

  The Church, although an early example, is not rare nor does it evidence an early phase of historical development, which is no longer common. Accordingly, the Church does not exemplify a way of life that is rare or uncommon, nor an uncommon land use.

- ***The place shows a creative or technical achievement of a particular period in local history.***

  The Guideline states that a creative or technical achievement may be considered under aesthetic significance, however, the historical context of the achievement may also be significant, particularly where the achievement was in response to local, social, economic, political or environmental conditions.

  The Church does not demonstrate any innovative or distinctive design that may qualify as a creative or technical achievement of a particular period in local history.

- ***The place has a special association with a person, group of people or organisation who made a notable or influential contribution to local history.***

  While the Church was associated with the Presbyterian congregation in the Murphys Creek area (prior to its use for worship services ceasing in 2016), there is no evidence in the Citation that this association was 'special'; it was simply the usual relationship between a Church and its congregation.

  Further, the Citation does not provide evidence that the Presbyterian congregation made a notable or influential contribution to local history.

- While the Church is a part of history (in the same way that other buildings, including other churches, are part of history), the Citation does not demonstrate that the Church is of historical *significance* in the context of the Murphys Creek local area.

5.2 Criterion 3 – Typological significance

- The Citation provides in relation to typological significance:
  - 'The Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church is a good example of a typical mid-late 19th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof,

	weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating modest design principles of small rural churches of this period.' o 'Built in c. 1872-1873, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period.' • To PCQ's knowledge regarding the state of the building: o a porch was added to the Church in late 1903, which was completed alongside the painting of the Church; o a short extension to the rear of the Church was added for the vestry, which was constructed and completed in 1937; o the Murphys Creek manse was opened on 24 May 1909; o the Church is in a poor condition and is considered unsafe, particularly due to the stability of the structure and the age and state of electrical wiring; o there are no basic facilities in the Church, including a toilet. • The key characteristics of the Church as described in the physical description and statement of significance in the Citation do not make a significant contribution to an understanding of local history. The key characteristics are commonplace elements of a modest rural timber church. • The Guideline sets out significance indicators for typological significance. Each of the significance indicators (in bold and italics) is discussed below: o ***The place exemplifies a way of life or custom, function, process or land use that has made a notable contribution to local history.*** For the same reasons as in paragraph 5.1(g)(i), the Citation does not provide evidence that the Church exemplifies a way of life or custom, function, process or land use that has made a notable contribution to local history. The existence of the Church and Presbyterianism within the local area is not sufficient to demonstrate a notable contribution to local history. o ***The place exemplifies the impact of an ideology, value or philosophy on the local built environment (including cultural landscapes).*** The Church is a modest rural Presbyterian Church. There is no evidence in the Citation that the Church exemplifies the impact of Presbyterianism on the local built environment. o ***The place exemplifies the work of a designer who has made a notable or influential contribution to the local built environment (including cultural landscapes).*** The Church does not exemplify the work of a designer who has made a notable or influential contribution to the local built environment. o ***The place exemplifies a form that has made a notable contribution to the local built environment (including cultural landscapes).*** The Citation states that the Church is a typical example of a modest rural timber church. There is no evidence that the form of the Church has made a notable contribution to the local built environment of Murphys Creek. o ***The place exemplifies an architectural style that has made a notable contribution to the local built environment (including cultural landscapes).*** The Guideline provides examples of types of places illustrating an 'architectural style', including commercial and government buildings in neo-Classical styles, or buildings inspired by the International Modern style of the 1950s and 1960s. The Citation states that the Church is a good example of a typical mid-late 19th century rural timber church. To the extent that the Citation purports to identify this description as an architectural style, there is no evidence that it has made a notable contribution to the local built environment of Murphys Creek. o ***The place exemplifies a construction technique or specific use of materials that has made a conspicuous or early contribution to the local built environment (including cultural landscapes).*** The Citation does not demonstrate that the Church exemplifies a construction technique or use of materials that made a conspicuous or early contribution to the local built environment. On the contrary, the Church is described in the Citation as a modest rural

timber church, suggesting it is not associated with any unique or specific construction techniques or materials.

- ***The place exemplifies the evolution or development of the key characteristics of a type of class of place.***

  The Guideline contemplates that this significance indicator applies to a place that demonstrates experimentation, such as an 'early era of service station design and function'.

  There is no evidence that the Church had an impact on the evolution or development of the design and construction of modest rural Presbyterian churches. That is, the Church is not an example that stands out as a marker or point of transition in the design style of a modest rural Presbyterian church.

- ***The place exemplifies a design or form that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or that has always been uncommon.***

  The Citation does not advance any evidence to demonstrate that the design or form of the Church was once common but is now rare or uncommon.

5.3 Criterion 5 – Social and spiritual significance

- In relation to social and spiritual significance, the Citation states:
  - 'The Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events. Its ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Murphys Creek.'
  - 'Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including Queens's Birthday picnics, annual socials, and participation in the broader region's church camp programs.'
  - 'The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Murphys Creek.'
- The Citation has not demonstrated that the Church has a strong or special association with the local community for social or spiritual reasons.
- The Guideline provides that a place has a strong or special association with a local community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons if that place has a perceived meaning or symbolic, spiritual or moral value that is significant to a community or cultural group, and that generates a strong sense of attachment. The Criterion applies to places for which a local community or cultural group exhibits strong or special feelings or attachment. It can include religious places, masonic temples and lodge halls, that are associated with formal religious and spiritual ceremony or ritual. Importantly, social value is to the *present* community.
- The Citation inaccurately identifies that the Church has an 'ongoing function [which] reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Murphys Creek.' The Church has not been used for worship services since November 2016 and there is no existing Presbyterian congregation in Murphys Creek. To PCQ's knowledge, the Church is abandoned.
- Having regard to the above, the Church does not meet the requirements of Criterion 5, on the basis that the Church does not have a strong or special association with the *present* local community for social or spiritual reasons.
- Each of the significance indicators (in bold and italics) in the Guideline is discussed below:
  - ***The place is important to a local community as a landmark, marker or signature.***

    There is no evidence provided in the Citation that the Church is important to the local community as a landmark, marker or signature.

  - ***The place offers a valued customary experience.***

    The Guideline states that a local community or cultural group may form a strong attachment to a place that is readily accessible and regularly used and which provides a particular and valued experience of place that contributes to the community or group's sense of identity. Examples include main streets, work places, schools, halls, showgrounds and recreational venues, which generate fond feelings for the experiences they provide or have provided.

	The Church is no longer used for any purpose; to PCQ's knowledge, it has not been used since worship services ceased in November 2016. The abandonment of the Church indicates that the present local community no longer has a strong attachment or fond feelings for the Church arising from its historical use. ○ ***The place is a popular meeting or gathering place.*** Worship services ceased in November 2016, and PCQ is not aware of any use of the Church for gatherings or meetings since this date. ○ ***The place is associated with events having a profound effect on a local community or cultural group.*** This indicator is associated with war memorials, places associated with natural disasters or tragedies, or frontier conflict sites. The Citation does not demonstrate that the Church falls within this category of place. ○ ***The place is a venue for ritual or ceremony.*** The Guideline provides that this category applies to religious places, masonic temples and lodge halls that are associated with formal religious and spiritual ceremony or ritual. The example provided is the Masonic Hall in Toowoomba, which was built in 1886 – 1887 and continues to serve the local Masonic fraternity. While the Church was previously a place for religious ceremony, it is no longer in use. On this basis, it can be distinguished from the example given in the Guideline, which continues to be used for its original purpose. ○ ***The place symbolically represents the past in the present.*** Places demonstrating symbolic quality should symbolise some aspect of the past that a local community or cultural group feels contributes to its *present identity*. The Citation does not provide evidence that the Church is relevant to the present identity of the local community in Murphys Creek. On the contrary, there is no Presbyterian congregation in Murphys Creek today and to PCQ's knowledge, the Church is not used for any purpose. ○ ***The place has an essential community function leading to special attachment.*** This category applies to places that provide essential community functions, such as government buildings, hospitals and cemeteries, schools, gaols and psychiatric institutions. The Church does not provide an essential community function leading to special attachment to the place. **6 Current use of the Church** • The Citation states: '[the Church's] ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Murphys Creek.' This statement is inaccurate and inconsistent with other statements in the Citation, including that '[t]he church continued to be used into the 2000s, however, it is unknown when it closed'. • While the Church was historically used for routine celebrations and gatherings associated with the Presbyterian congregation, it serves no ongoing function. Worship services were discontinued in November 2016, and PCQ is not aware of any use of the Church since this date. • Given this, the Citation inaccurately portrays the Church continuing its historic use as a place of worship, which is said to be important to the spiritual and cultural identity of the present local community in Murphys Creek. **7 Conclusion** • It is PCQ's submission that the Citation does not demonstrate that the Church is of cultural heritage significance to the local community at Murphys Creek. • As the Citation does not demonstrate that the Church is of cultural heritage significance, it does not provide a basis for the Church to remain listed on the Council's Local Heritage Register. PCQ submits that the Church should be removed from the Council's Local Heritage Register and corresponding amendments made to the Planning Scheme, in particular the Heritage Policy and the Heritage Overlay.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be amended to clarify details provided where applicable, however, the place continues to demonstrate historical, typological, and social/spiritual significance and remains recommended for listing on the Local Heritage Register.

Additional Notes	Amend citation to remove 'ongoing function' in social/spiritual criterion (error) and amend 'continued to be used into the 2000s' to 'until 2016'. Otherwise, heritage values cited remain valid. • Historical significance: The church is potentially the *earliest* surviving Presbyterian church in the Lockyer Valley. This "earliness" is a valid and important indicator of heritage significance, as noted in the Queensland Government's local heritage assessment guideline, which recognises places associated with early settlement as significant even if condition or intactness is limited. The church represents the establishment and growth of Presbyterianism in the district at a time when congregants were beginning to form local communities of worship rather than travelling to Toowoomba. Its long history as a venue for Presbyterian services and activities demonstrates the historical pattern of religious development in Murphys Creek. • Typological significance: The church retains the principal characteristics of a modest, late-19th century rural timber church. Alterations, including the suggested 1903 porch and 1937 vestry (of which, no historical sources have been referenced), are consistent with the continued use and development of the place over time and do not negate its ability to demonstrate the type. Rather, they reflect the building's ongoing use and evolution over time. The Queensland Government local heritage assessment guidelines specifically note that a place may be significant where it demonstrates a "design or form that was once common but is now rare or uncommon" and "the evolution or development of the key characteristics of a type or class of place". This demonstrates what was once the common form of church construction and shows the development of these characteristics. • Social and spiritual significance: Although regular services ceased in 2016, the church retains significance as a venue for Presbyterian worship and associated ceremonies for over a century in Murphys Creek. Continuous use is not required for a place to meet this criterion. Its long-standing role as a venue for ritual and ceremony means it retains associative and symbolic value as a representation of Presbyterian life in the area.
Submission # 32	
LHP ID	LHP0109
LHP Name	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Ian Matthews
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	After careful consideration, I respectfully submit that the Forest Hill Masonic Centre should not be included, for the reasons outlined below. 1. Heritage Criteria Not Met The building does not reasonably satisfy the criteria for local heritage listing: • It is located approximately 350 metres south of the Forest Hill town centre, positioned among residential properties rather than within the historic commercial precinct. • Its design and construction are similar to many other buildings located closer to the town centre. • Aside from its current use as a Masonic Centre, the building does not demonstrate distinctive architectural features or qualities that would make it a landmark of heritage significance. 2. Restrictions on Lodge Autonomy Heritage listing would impose unreasonable restrictions on the Lodge and its members in relation to the future of the property. Additional requirements under the LVRC Planning Scheme and Cultural Heritage Code would complicate any decision regarding future use, sale, relocation, or demolition of the building. These decisions should properly remain with the Lodge members without unnecessary external constraint. 3. Financial Burden on Members The proposed listing would create an unfair financial disadvantage for the Lodge's membership: Costs of maintenance and repair would increase as works would need to comply with heritage requirements.

	Insurance premiums are likely to rise, with some insurers declining coverage for heritage-listed properties, or charging substantially more due to mandated repair standards and materials. 4. Inconsistent Approach Across the Region We also note that other comparable Masonic Centres in the Lockyer Valley namely the Gatton Masonic Centre (Railway Street, Gatton) and the Laidley Masonic Centre (Forest-Hill Fernvale Road, Forest Hill) have not been listed. It would be inconsistent and inequitable for the Forest Hill Masonic Centre to be treated differently. Conclusion: For the above reasons, I respectfully request that the Forest Hill Masonic Centre not be included on the Local Heritage Register.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Heritage significance is not limited to grand or highly visible places. The property has been assessed as significant for its historical role, typological features, and social associations. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid. Heritage assessment is based solely on cultural heritage significance. Please note that the heritage study is part of a staged approach, and as such, places such as the Gatton Masonic Centre, which were not on the Long List have been recommended for consideration in future stages.
Additional Notes	Non-heritage matters do not alter the assessment – heritage values as cited remain valid. 1. Heritage criteria: While the building is modest in form and located outside the commercial core, heritage significance is not dependent on prominence or architectural elaboration. It retains principal characteristics of a small, timber hall of its period and demonstrates the historical spread of Freemasonry in the Lockyer Valley. 2. Lodge autonomy: Concerns about future use, relocation, or sale are noted, however, these are planning and management matters, not heritage grounds. Local heritage listing does not prevent adaptive reuse or appropriate works but ensures that changes take heritage values into account. 3. Financial matters: Concerns about maintenance costs and insurance are acknowledged, but financial considerations are not relevant heritage criteria. Council provides advice and assistance to owners of local heritage properties to support works. 4. Consistency across the region: It is noted that the Gatton Masonic Centre was not on the Long List and has been recommended for consideration in future stages of the heritage study. No Laidley Masonic Centre has been identified (and Forest Hill Fernvale Road is in Lowood / Fernvale which is outside of the LVRC LGA).
Submission # 33	
LHP ID	LHP0109
LHP Name	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Alan Small
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	I write to express my objection to a proposal by LVRC to list Forest Hill Masonic Lodge on the LVRC Heritage Register. If it becomes heritage listed, it will restrict the lodge in making any building changes to enhance the use of the building e.g. the addition of supper room, storage shed. It will also inhibit its future use or resale if that situation should arrive. Demolition would not be allowed if that situation should occur. Insurance would increase or may be declined by insurance companies, not to mention the increase in maintenance costs adding an extra burden on the members. The building has no special ornate architecture or features that sets it out from other building. The location of the building among residential buildings and some distance from the town centre does not meet the criteria for being included on the Local Heritage Register. It is noted that Gatton Masonic Centre and Laidley Masonic Centre have not been include on the Register.

	Listing buildings with marginal significance can dilute the impact of truly important heritage sites. Apart from Council where is the ground swell of support for this building to be listed.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Heritage significance is not limited to grand or highly visible places. The property has been assessed as significant for its historical role, typological features, and social associations. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid. Heritage assessment is based solely on cultural heritage significance. Please note that the heritage study is part of a staged approach, and as such, places such as the Gatton Masonic Centre which were not on the Long List have been recommended for consideration in future stages.
Additional Notes	Non-heritage matters do not alter the assessment – heritage values as cited remain valid. 1. Restriction on Building Works: Heritage listing does not prevent alterations but ensures that changes take heritage values into account. Owners are supported through Council's heritage approvals process. 2. Financial matters: Concerns about maintenance costs and insurance are acknowledged, but financial considerations are not relevant heritage criteria. Council provides advice and assistance to owners of local heritage properties to support works. 3. Other Masonic Centres: It is noted that the Gatton Masonic Centre was not on the Long List and has been recommended for further investigation in future stages of the heritage study. No Laidley Masonic Centre has been identified (and Forest Hill Fernvale Road is in Lowood / Fernvale which is outside of the LVRC LGA).
Submission # 34	
LHP ID	LHP0109
LHP Name	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Patrick Vela
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	I write to formally object to the proposed inclusion of Lodge Argyle, 9 Victoria Street, Forest Hill, in the Lockyer Valley Heritage Register. In my view, the property does not satisfy the necessary statutory thresholds for heritage listing under the **Queensland Heritage Act 1992** or the **Lockyer Valley Regional Council Planning Scheme (Cultural Heritage Overlay Code)**. My reasons are outlined below. **1. Failure to Meet Heritage Significance Criteria** Under section 35 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, a place may be entered in a heritage register only if it demonstrates significance according to established criteria (historic, aesthetic, architectural, or social value). In my view, Lodge Argyle fails to meet these thresholds: • **Historic Significance**: The building is located approximately 350 metres south of the Forest Hill town centre, set well back from the road frontage, and largely concealed among residential dwellings. Its limited visibility and separation from the town centre diminish any potential contribution of the building to the town's historic character. • **Representative or Aesthetic Value**: Architecturally, the hall is a generic weatherboard structure of no distinctive quality. It is not particularly rare, nor does it display outstanding design characteristics beyond its use as a Masonic Centre. • **Social or Community Significance**: Other comparable structures more centrally located in Forest Hill play a greater role in community identity and public life. Lodge Argyle does not demonstrate an integral or enduring community association beyond its function for a small membership base. • **Consistency**: Notably, neither the Gatton Masonic Centre nor the former Laidley Masonic Centre (now on Forest Hill Fernvale Road) are listed, suggesting inconsistent application of heritage criteria. **2. Planning Scheme Considerations**

	The **Lockyer Valley Regional Council Planning Scheme** requires that heritage listings under the Cultural Heritage Overlay Code demonstrate community benefit balanced against impacts on landholders. In this case, inclusion would impose significant and disproportionate burdens on lodge members: • **Financial**: Restricting insurance options will increase premiums, while compliance with heritage requirements will raise the costs of maintenance and repairs. • **Administrative**: Lodge members would be compelled to consult with Council for even routine works, potentially requiring exemption certificates and the engagement of planning consultants, creating unnecessary red tape and cost. • **Future Use and Property Rights**: Listing would severely limit the autonomy of lodge members in determining the building's future. The restrictive requirements of the Planning Scheme and Cultural Heritage Code will constrain future use, resale, relocation, or demolition. **Conclusion** In light of the above, I respectfully submit that Lodge Argyle does not satisfy the heritage significance criteria under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* or the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Planning Scheme. The adverse financial, administrative, and property impacts on the lodge membership clearly outweigh any limited heritage value. I therefore request that Council decline the proposed inclusion of Lodge Argyle in the Lockyer Valley Heritage Register.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Heritage significance is not limited to grand or highly visible places. The property has been assessed as significant for its historical role, typological features, and social associations. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid. Heritage assessment is based solely on cultural heritage significance. Please note that the heritage study is part of a staged approach, and as such, places such as the Gatton Masonic Centre which were not on the Long List have been recommended for consideration in future stages.
Additional Notes	Non-heritage matters do not alter the assessment – heritage values as cited remain valid. 1. Heritage criteria: While the building is modest in form and located outside the commercial core, heritage significance is not dependent on prominence or architectural elaboration. It retains principal characteristics of a small, timber hall of its period and demonstrates the historical spread of Freemasonry in the Lockyer Valley. 2. Lodge autonomy: Concerns about future use, relocation, or sale are noted, however, these are planning and management matters, not heritage grounds. Local heritage listing does not prevent adaptive reuse or appropriate works but ensures that changes take heritage values into account. 3. Financial matters: Concerns about maintenance costs and insurance are acknowledged, but financial considerations are not relevant heritage criteria. Council provides advice and assistance to owners of local heritage properties to support works. Consistency across the region: It is noted that the Gatton Masonic Centre was not on the Long List and has been recommended for consideration in future stages of the heritage study. No Laidley Masonic Centre has been identified (and Forest Hill Fernvale Road is in Lowood / Fernvale which is outside of the LVRC LGA).
Submission # 35	
LHP ID	LHP0507
LHP Name	Laidley St Saviour's Church
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Ben Byron (Anglican Church)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	We appreciate the opportunity to review the proposed entry and wish to raise several points for Council's consideration under section 118 of the Queensland Heritage Act before determining whether the place should be entered in the register. **1. Typological and aesthetic significance appear unsubstantiated**

	The citation claims the church is constructed of reinforced cement on a steel frame and may be the first reinforced concrete church in Queensland. However, a historical construction photograph shows the structure being erected on brick/block stumps with a full timber superstructure, and a 2024 engineering inspection likewise observed a timber frame with no evidence of a steel frame or reinforced concrete walling. Both the "Typological" and "Aesthetic" criteria in the citation depend on the uniqueness of reinforced concrete construction contrasted with "typical ecclesiastical timber churches". Given the structure is in fact timber-framed, the basis for these criteria appears unsubstantiated. **2. Social significance may be overstated** The citation identifies the church as a venue for community events. In reality, its use has been confined to worship and associated religious services, and it has not functioned as a general community hall or events venue. The claimed social significance therefore appears overstated. **3. Strategic implications and community benefit** The Anglican Church Southern Queensland is committed to respecting the history of its places while ensuring its property portfolio can respond to changing ministry and community needs. If heritage values are overstated, the effect of listing would be to constrain adaptive reuse and redevelopment options that could deliver substantial benefits to the broader community – for example, affordable housing in response to pressing local need. The proposed "Statement summary" relies on the premise that the church is unique as a reinforced concrete structure. If that premise is incorrect, it raises the question of whether the remaining heritage values are sufficient to outweigh the public benefits that could be realised through future alternative uses of the site. **4. Request** Given the above, we respectfully request that Council reconsider whether the cited heritage values are sufficient to justify the proposed listing, when weighed against the broader potential for community benefit if the site is retained with flexibility for future adaptive use.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be amended to clarify details provided where applicable, however, the place continues to threshold for the cited criteria and remains recommended for listing on the Local Heritage Register.
Additional Notes	Amend citation to clarify construction method and reduce social claims. Heritage values otherwise remain valid, and the church is recommended for inclusion on the Local Heritage Register. 1. Typological/Aesthetic Significance: The citation should be amended to remove references to reinforced concrete (and keep to 'concrete') to clarify the building's fabric until further research can be undertaken. Regardless of material, the church remains significant for its architectural form, scale, and detailing, which demonstrate ecclesiastical design characteristics adapted to a regional Queensland context. The removal of references to reinforced concrete does not alter the overall significance identified under typological and aesthetic criteria. 2. Social and Spiritual Significance: The citation should be amended to reduce the 'community events venue' claim. However, the church retains strong social and spiritual value as the site of Anglicanism in Laidley. 3. Adaptive Reuse and Redevelopment: Local heritage listing does not prevent adaptive reuse or redevelopment but ensures that changes take heritage values into account.
Submission # 36	
Local Heritage Place (LHP) ID	LHP0804
LHP Name	Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Apostle SK Dargusch (Apostolic Church of Queensland)
Applied Sentiment	Objection / Citation Amendment

Submission	ACQ commends Council on the general accuracy of the draft Citation. The following information is provided to clarify or correct particular elements. Based on ACQ's own records: 1. Reverand H.F. Niemeyer purchased the land at Hatton Vale in 1885 as a working farm. 2. The original church on the site was built and dedicated for worship in 1889. 3. The foundation stone for a new (i.e., the current) Church building was laid in 1948 and the church was dedicated for worship in 1950. 4. The current monumental cemetery was commenced in 1911. 5. The current lawn cemetery was commenced in 1987. ACQ also notes the word 'Reverend' is spelled incorrectly in various parts of the draft citation. **Entry on Local Heritage Register** ACQ notes the information sheet provided by Council states "Council uses the Local Heritage Register to protect and manage these local heritage places so they can be enjoyed now and in the future". ACQ also notes that a submission given in response to Council's notice *"must be made on the basis that the place is or is not a place of cultural heritage significance for the local government's area"* (*Queensland Heritage Act 1992,* section 117(3)). Subject to the clarifications above, ACQ agrees with the information in the draft Citation. The premises is a landmark in the region and holds special significance to the Apostolic faith in Australia. Reverend H.F. Niemeyer is venerated by the ACQ membership as the founder of the Apostolic Church of Queensland. ACQ agrees that the premises is a place of heritage significance. ACQ recognises that Council has a role to play in protecting the heritage values of the region. However, it is ACQ's opinion that Council has no role to play in the protection or management of the heritage value of the Hatton Vale premises unless ACQ itself abandons it. As detailed in the draft Citation, the premises was purchased by Reverend H.F. Niemeyer in 1885 and its upbuilding has occurred principally through the efforts of the ACQ membership over the intervening period. Through monetary donations and volunteer labour, construction of the current Cathedral was completed debt-free in 1950 and the contemporary extension was similarly competed debt-free, at a cost of approximately $3.5m in 2004. A key outcome of the modern extension is the visual prominence that it gives to the original Cathedral. This is visible in Figure 1. The Monumental and Lawn cemeteries are exclusively for members of the Apostolic Church of Queensland and are maintained by the membership. The Cathedral and cemeteries were built by the Apostolic Church of Queensland for the Apostolic Church of Queensland. The heritage value of the premises belongs to the Apostolic Church of Queensland; and it is the Apostolic Church of Queensland that has the greatest interest in maintaining that heritage, as it has done since 1885. The ongoing use of the premises and its overall presentation are the evidence of ACQ's commitment to preserving and maintaining the heritage values of the premises. ACQ therefore requests that Council does not enter the premises at Hatton Vale on the Local Heritage Register. **Other Considerations** If the Council decides that the premises must be included on the Local Heritage Register, ACQ respectfully requests: 1. The listing in the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme clearly states that it is limited to the original brick Cathedral building and the land that contains the Lawn and Monumental cemeteries. 2. Normal use of the cemeteries (e.g. burials, installations of headstones/ monuments) should not be subject to any new or additional regulation.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be amended to reflect or correct relevant details provided where applicable. The matters raised do not demonstrate that the property fails to meet the heritage assessment criteria. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid.
Additional Notes	Objection relates to non-heritage grounds; historical details will be incorporated where research sources can be acquired. Heritage values as cited remain valid and the place is recommended for inclusion on the LHR. • Spelling error: Sometimes spelled 'Reverand'. Noted and will amend.

	• Historical information: no corrections to information, but rather additional information. Historical details will be incorporated where research sources can be acquired. • Objection: the submission confirms that the place is a landmark in the region and holds heritage significance to the Apostolic faith in Queensland. They object to listing on the grounds that they believe Council should not be involved in the management of its heritage values. This is a non-heritage ground of objection and under the QHA, Council is required to identify and protect places of local cultural heritage significance, regardless of ownership or stewardship.
Submission # 37	
LHP ID	LHP0207
LHP Name	Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse)
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Patrick Thomas (Elevation Architecture on behalf of the Uniting Church)
Applied Sentiment	Objection / Citation Amendment
Submission	Prior to the recent heritage study undertaken by Australian Heritage Specialists (AHS). The Lockyer Valley Council had listed both the Lockyer Parish Uniting Church [former ID: LH0215] and the Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse) [former ID: LH0216] on its local heritage register. These two properties are located adjacent to each other and occupy the same allotment (see below aerial). The proposed draft Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Register provided on the Lockyer Valley website lists the proposed local heritage places within the regional council area. This draft local heritage register no longer includes the Lockyer Parish Uniting Church but does include the Gatton Manse. The Lockyer Council engagement hub does also not mention the removal of the Lockyer Parish Uniting Church under the 'Proposed removal of listings'. Elevation Architecture and our client (Uniting Church of Australia) attended a one-on-one meeting with the council and engaged heritage consultant on the 30th of July 2025 to discuss the listing of the Gatton Manse. During this meeting, it was determined that the Lockyer Parish Uniting Church has been removed from the local heritage register for no longer meeting the Local Heritage significance threshold. Additional information regarding this determination was not provided. Therefore, this submission has been prepared on the basis that the Lockyer Parish Uniting Church was removed from the register for no longer meeting the local heritage threshold. It is noted that this diminishes the significance of the Gatton Manse itself. ... **2. Comparative Analysis** ***Similar Residences in Local Area*** A comparative analysis of early 20th century timber residences in Gatton demonstrates that the Gatton Manse is not typologically distinctive. Multiple private dwellings constructed in the same era share the same key design characteristics — including short, ridged hip roofs, brick chimneys, verandah, and timber cladding without a religious association. These dwellings illustrate that the Manse's architectural form was common in the region, serving as a standard residence type rather than a purpose-designed manse. [Comparative analysis table included] The reviewed examples demonstrate that heritage-listed manses generally possess one or more of the following qualities: • Distinctive or ornate architectural detailing beyond that of a typical residential dwelling. • High levels of intactness in layout, finishes, and associated landscaping. • A strong and continuing functional or visual relationship with their associated church or religious complex. • Recognition as part of a broader heritage precinct, rather than as an isolated element. By contrast, the Gatton Manse: • Lacks distinctive architectural detail and is representative of a typical early 20th-century residence typology.

- Has undergone significant alterations (including enclosed verandah and roof replacement) and loss of original landscaping and curtilage.
- No longer forms part of a listed church precinct, as the associated church and hall have been removed from the Local Heritage Register.
- These differences highlight that the Gatton Manse does not exhibit the same qualities that justify the listing of other heritage manses.

3. Review of Heritage Significance

...

Criterion 1 – Historical Significance

The Gatton Manse does not meet the threshold for Criterion 1 – Historical Significance as outlined in the *Guideline: Identifying and Assessing Places of Local Cultural Heritage Significance in Queensland* (2020). While the building was constructed in 1910 to serve as a manse for the adjacent church and therefore has some association with the historical pattern of congregationalism in Gatton, this association was short-lived. The Manse has been a private residence for several decades, considerably longer than its original function.

The building's ability to demonstrate its original association has been further diminished by the removal of the associated church and hall from the local heritage register due to insufficient significant fabric. Without these associated places, the manse no longer forms part of a coherent heritage group that could collectively illustrate the development of congregationalism in Gatton. The potential future removal or alteration of the church and hall would further erode its interpretive context.

The surrounding setting has also been substantially altered: the original landscaping has been lost, the tennis courts to the rear were removed in the 1950s, and the adjacent land has remained vacant for decades. The place now reads in the streetscape as a separate, residence rather than an important part of a religious 'precinct'. Given the short duration of its use as a manse, the loss of context, and the absence of significant fabric, the place does not make a significant contribution to our understanding of local history as required under Criterion 1.

Guideline indicator: associated with a notable event, phase, movement, activity, way of life, custom, process, function or land use.

- Constructed as a manse in 1910 but used in this capacity for a relatively short period before conversion to private residence. No major events or influential activities are directly tied to the place.
- Marginal.

Guideline indicator: exemplifies a way of life, custom, process, function, or land use that was once common but is now rare or uncommon or that has always been uncommon.

- In the early 20th century, it was standard practice across Queensland and Australia to provide clergy with a residence adjacent or close to the church. The form and layout of such residences generally mirrored contemporary residential designs rather than adopting a specialised or distinctive building type. Given the ubiquity of manses in Queensland during the period, and the absence of distinctive or intact features in the Gatton Manse that would clearly demonstrate this way of life or land use, the place cannot be considered to "exemplify" an uncommon or rare custom or function. Listed manses in Queensland are typically substantial and unique in their design and setting, as demonstrated in the comparative analysis above.
- Does not meet.

Guideline indicator: Shows creative or technical achievement at a particular period in local history

- Design of the Manse is typical of rural residential construction of its era and does not show any creative or technical achievement.
- Does not meet.

Guideline indicator: Special association with a person, group or organisation

- Associated with the local congregation during early 20th century, but not for a considerable duration. The Guideline notes that such associations should be substantial or influential.
- Does not meet. Short-lived association.

Conclusion – Criterion 1

When assessed against the Queensland Government's Guideline: Identifying and Assessing Places of Local Cultural Heritage Significance in Queensland (2020), the Gatton Manse does not meet the threshold for Criterion 1 – Historical Significance. Although originally constructed as a manse for

	the local congregation, its use in this capacity was short lived and has been eclipsed by decades of occupation as a private residence. The removal of the associated church and hall from the local heritage register significantly reduces its historical context, and the altered setting no longer reflects its original function. With no surviving significant fabric to illustrate its religious use and the loss of group value, the place's contribution to understanding the historical development of congregationalism in Gatton is minimal. On this basis, it should not be considered to meet Criterion 1. **Typological** The Gatton Manse does not demonstrate the key characteristics of a distinct manse typology in its surviving fabric. Its form and features are generic to early 20th century residential houses in Gatton, with no unique architectural elements linked to its original function. Alterations, including verandah enclosures, internal changes, removal of landscaping and tennis courts have further reduced its integrity. The removal of the associated church and hall from the register undermines any group value. The place is therefore not a strong or representative example under Criterion 3. Guideline indicator: Demonstrates the key characteristics of a type or class of place • No recognised or consistent set of design features for early 20th century manses exists. The Gatton Manse's design and materials are typical of numerous contemporaneous rural houses in Gatton with no religious association. • Does not meet does not demonstrate distinctive characteristics beyond those of typical early 20th century dwellings. Guideline indicator: Evidence of significance is in the surviving fabric • Alterations include enclosed verandahs, changed internal layout, modern roof replacement, and loss of associated landscaping and tennis courts. These reduce the building's ability to convey its original form and function. • Does not meet surviving fabric no longer clearly demonstrates any original or distinctive manse features Guideline indicator: Represents a good/strong example of the type • Other early 20th century manses in the region are more intact, architecturally refined, and better illustrate the period and function. • Does not meet – not a strong or representative example in regional context. Guideline indicator: Integrity/Intactness • Loss of original setting (including associated church and hall from register) and physical alterations significantly diminish integrity. • Does not meet Guideline indicator: Association with a specific function or use demonstrated in fabric • No unique internal layout or external form that reflects a minister's residence; proximity to church is the primary distinguishing factor, which is not a typological characteristic in itself. • Does not meet – association is locational, not demonstrated through fabric. When assessed against the Queensland Government's Guideline: Identifying and Assessing Places of Local Cultural Heritage Significance in Queensland (2020), the Gatton Manse does not satisfy the requirements for Criterion 3 – Typological Significance. The place lacks distinctive characteristics that would set it apart as a manse type, and its cited features are generic to early 20th century rural dwellings in the region. Alterations to its form, enclosure of verandah, changes to internal layout, replacement of the roof, and loss of original setting elements have substantially reduced its integrity. The removal of the associated church and hall from the local heritage register further weakens any argument for group value. More intact, architectural examples of early 20th century manses exist regionally, making the Gatton Manse neither a strong nor representative example of the type/class. On this basis, the place should not be considered to meet Criterion 3. **Social and Spiritual** The Gatton Manse does not meet the threshold for Criterion 5 – Social and Spiritual Significance under the Guideline: identifying and assessing places of local cultural heritage significance in Queensland (2020). While the place has some historical association with early congregationalism in Gatton and was the venue for a small number of community events in the early 20th century —

	as documented in two referenced Trove newspaper articles, this association was limited in both extent and duration. The Manse's period as a venue for community events was short-lived, and the associated tennis courts, which were a focus of gatherings, were removed in the 1950s. For most of the place's existence, the building has been in private residential use, with no public access and no ongoing religious or community function. This lack of continuing or recent use means the place does not retain the living social connection that the Guideline identifies as essential for Criterion 5. The associated church and hall, which would have had far stronger and more direct community and spiritual associations, have already been assessed as not meeting the threshold for inclusion in the Local Heritage Register. The removal of these associated places has significantly weakened the Manse's context and interpretive value as part of a religious precinct. without these stronger associative elements, the Manse's limited and historic role in community life does not constitute the "strong or special" ongoing association required under Criterion 5. Guideline indicator: Is important to a local community as a landmark, marker, or signature • No distinctive landmark qualities; visually reads as a generic residence in the streetscape. • Does not meet Guideline indicator: Offers a valued customary experience • Briefly hosted community tennis and social events early in the 20th century; these activities ceased by the 1950s • Marginal Guideline indicator: is a popular meeting or gathering place • Only historically, for a short period; no public gatherings for decades. • Marginal Guideline indicator: is associated with events having a profound effect on a local community or cultural group • No record of events of profound or lasting impact; known events were small-scale and recreational. • Does not meet Guideline indicator: is a venue for ritual or ceremony • Served as minister's residence; no evidence of regular ceremonial use onsite. • Does not meet Guideline indicator: Symbolically represents the past in the present • Marginal Guideline indicator: Has an essential community function leading to special attachment • No current community function; has been private residence for decades. • Does not meet When assessed against the Queensland Government's Guideline: Identifying and Assessing Places of Local Cultural Heritage Significance in Queensland (2020), the Gatton Manse does not satisfy the requirements for Criterion 5 – Social and Spiritual Significance. Its association with the local community was brief, limited, and is not ongoing. The removal of the associated church and hall from the local heritage register has further reduced its social and spiritual context. Decades of private residential use, the loss of community facilities such as the tennis courts, and the absence of any continuing public role mean the place no longer retains the strong or special living association required under Criterion 5. On this basis, the place should not be considered to meet Criterion 5. 5. RECOMMENDATIONS 5.1. Recommendation 1: Removal from the Local Heritage Register Given the evidence presented in relation to Criteria 1, 3, and 5, the Gatton Manse does not meet the threshold for local heritage significance as defined under the Queensland Government's Guideline: Identifying and Assessing Places of Local Cultural Heritage Significance. The building's original function was neither rare nor uncommon, its typological characteristics are generic to early 20th century rural residences, and its social and spiritual connections have been substantially

	diminished over time. It is therefore recommended that the property be removed from the Local Heritage Register. 5.2. Recommendation 2: Reduction of the Heritage Boundary If Council determines that the Gatton Manse is to remain on the Local Heritage Register, it is recommended that the heritage boundary be reduced to exclude the rear vacant portion of land formerly occupied by the tennis courts. These courts were removed in the 1950s and the land has not contributed to the property's heritage values for over 70 years. Removing this land from the boundary will more accurately reflect the extent of surviving significant fabric and allow for more practical management of the site.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be amended to clarify details provided where applicable, however, the place continues to threshold for the cited criteria and remains recommended for listing on the Local Heritage Register. The boundary should be revised.
Additional Response	The associated church was removed from the Local Heritage Register due to major alterations, not because it was deemed to not be significant, and this does not diminish the significance of the Manse itself. The Manse retains heritage value as a purpose-built minister's residence designed in 1910, with a documented role in Gatton's local history. While the building has been altered, it still demonstrates the principal characteristics, including form and function of an early 20th century manse. The heritage boundary should be reduced to exclude the rear portion of land. Comments on the social and spiritual significance of the place have been acknowledged, and this criterion will be removed from the citation.
Additional Notes	Citation to be retained with boundary reduced to exclude rear land, and social/spiritual significance criterion removed – heritage values remain valid, and the place is recommended for inclusion on the Local Heritage Register. • Former listings and removal of the church: The church was removed because of major alterations and loss of intact fabric, not because the site lacks historical importance. This does not diminish the significance of the manse itself. • Comparative analysis: manses of this era were intentionally domestic in expression; typical domestic form is the typology. Representativeness at local level does not solely require ornate design or rarity. Local heritage registers frequently include "ordinary" houses where documented association and function are evidenced, as is the case here. Comparisons lean on State-level expectations. • Historical significance: Claims that use was short lived, however, historical research shows it was used until at least the 1950s (minimum 40 years use as a manse). Continuous use is not a requirement and the documented 1910 construction as a purpose-built, architect-designed manse anchors the place in the township's religious history. Significance at a local level recognises places that demonstrate a key historical pattern which in this case is the establishment and early 20th century consolidation of Congregationalism in Gatton. • Typological significance: Early 20th century manses typically may follow domestic Queensland house conventions (such as short-ridged hip roof, timber construction, verandah, brick chimney). These principal characteristics are retained and legible in the manse. Alterations such as verandah enclosure and roof replacement do not erase the ability to read the original form, scale, and function as a manse. • Social and spiritual: The historical research demonstrates early social use (concerts on the verandah, tennis club socials, Ladies' Guild meetings), however, we acknowledge this is limited and as such, this criterion will be removed from the citation. The submission outlines they did an "independent heritage assessment". Note that the assessment was prepared by an architectural practice, not a qualified heritage professional, and historical assertions are unreferenced, (which a heritage professional would undertake generally). Citation amendments: reduce boundary; in typological statement, note that manses commonly adopted domestic forms.

Submission # 38	
Local Heritage Place (LHP) ID	LHP0502
LHP Name	Laidley Uniting Church
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Patrick Thomas (Elevation Architecture on behalf of the Uniting Church)
Applied Sentiment	Citation Amendment
Submission	1.1. Council submission – Laidley Uniting Church This submission has been prepared in response to the proposed inclusion of the Laidley Uniting Church. The submission presents an independent heritage assessment of the proposed listing. The purpose of this submission is to request a reduction of the proposed heritage boundary to better reflect the extent of significant heritage fabric on the site. We acknowledge that the church building demonstrates high heritage significance as outlined in the proposed citation. However, the extent of the heritage boundary as currently proposed is excessive and incorporates land and structures that do not contribute to the heritage values of the place. The methodology used in the preparation of this submission accords with the principles and definitions set out in the Queensland Government's Guideline: Identifying and Assessing Places of Local Cultural Heritage Significance in Queensland (2020). 1.2. Our understanding of the place We understand the place was initially identified as being of potential heritage significance in the Laidley Shire Council – Heritage Study Stage One Final Report – Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire (Buchanan, 2000). The report noted the place under Typology 9: Developing Social and Cultural Institutions – Sub-theme A: Establishing places of worship. The site is currently comprised of three structures. The low-set 1930s timber church building, a low-set post war timber framed hall (approx. 1960s) and a low set building which connects the two (approx. 1980s). [Historical aerial analysis included] 2.2. Non-contributory areas & Historical Integrity: In reviewing the site, certain areas and features no longer contribute to an understanding of the place's heritage values. Later additions, vacant portions of land, and contemporary additions diminish the site's overall historical integrity. The heritage significance of the place is embodied primarily within the 1930s church building and its immediate curtilage, rather than across the entirety of the proposed boundary. See Figure 8 below, which outlines the relative heritage significance of the site. [Figure showing suggested heritage significance of each building] 2.3. Comparative heritage boundaries: A review of other heritage places and proposed heritage places demonstrate examples of proposed boundaries which limit heritage boundaries to fabric and areas that directly contribute to significance rather than a blanket lot boundary. This comparative analysis highlights that the current proposed boundary is broader than is necessary, reinforcing the case for a reduction. • The Local Heritage Boundary for St Patrick's Catholic Church has been carefully defined to exclude land at the rear and north of the site. Vacant land, tennis courts, and later structures not contributing to the church's significance have not been included in the boundary. • Jessie's Cottage also demonstrates a refined approach, with the heritage boundary not defined by the entirety of the associated lot. Only significant fabric and contributing elements are included, while contemporary and non-contributory elements are excluded. • The Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion has a succinct boundary that avoids encompassing contemporary or non-contributory features, ensuring the heritage listing reflects only those elements of direct cultural heritage value.

	This comparative review illustrates that, in other local heritage listings, boundaries have generally been defined to encompass only the fabric and areas that make a direct contribution to cultural heritage significance. In this context, the current proposed boundary for the subject site appears broader than is necessary. A refined boundary that more closely reflects contributory elements would bring the listing into alignment with established practice and ensure that the extent of protection is proportionate to the place's demonstrated heritage values. 3. Recommended Boundary Given the evidence and assessment presented above in relation to the Laidley Uniting Church. We respectfully request that Council amend the proposed heritage boundary to reflect only those areas that contain or support significant heritage fabric. This approach will ensure the heritage values of the church are protected while allowing flexibility for the ongoing use and development of the site. Reduction to the Church and Immediate Curtilage It is recommended that the heritage boundary be reduced to encompass only the highly significant 1930s timber church and its immediate surrounds. This would ensure the retention and protection of the core heritage values of the site, while removing areas that do not contribute to significance and have been substantially altered over time. Proposed boundary:  The recommended boundary above presents a balanced approach to managing the heritage values of the site. By refining the heritage boundary, the listing would more accurately reflect the cultural significance of the 1930s timber church and its immediate setting, while excluding areas that no longer contribute to heritage values. This approach ensures clarity for future development and site management and upholds the integrity of the Laidley Uniting Church.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The heritage boundary should be refined, however, will retain coverage of principal buildings including the hall.
Additional Notes	Whilst the heritage boundary should be considered for revision, but the hall and connecting structure are to remain within the heritage boundary. • Boundary: Boundaries are not drawn solely around contributory fabric but also take into account original extent of property/site use, setting and spatial relationships between buildings, potential archaeological deposits, and the need to manage change sympathetically. The Queensland Government local heritage assessment guidelines outline that "it is rare to include only the footprint of a building or structure as the heritage boundary" as the immediate surrounds are important to its conservation when taking into account setting and viewsheds. The guidelines state that "Where a heritage place contains some features that are not of significance – such as later additions that are not of significance in themselves – it is usual to define the wider heritage boundary, and then indicate any features within the heritage boundary that are not significant". • Comparative examples: The reasons behind those specific boundaries differ and are not directly comparable. Heritage boundaries are case-by-case, based on historic extent, surviving fabric, and archaeological potential. Amend citation: • Slightly reduction to heritage boundary • Hall date – clarify further that the hall is c. 1940s-1950s and not the original church.

Submission # 39	
LHP ID	LHP0517
LHP Name	Marsden's Studio (former)
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Ian Jones
Applied Sentiment	Citation Amendment
Submission	My submission is to correct and update some information for the 'Physical Description' in the citation of my property at 98 Patrick St, Laidley, purchased in 1991. Front facade; as I understand this was rebuilt in the 1970's with new frame, narrow chamferboard and aluminium window frames, there is no door in the northern entrance, only ply. As a result of extensive renovations during the 1990's; All other window frames and sills were rebuilt and fitted with timber awning windows, most glass now broken by vandals. Most of the weatherboard skin was renewed. Much of the internal lining was replaced with plasterboard, now damaged after floods and vandals. Steel stumps throughout. Many floor joists and bearers replaced and mostly ply flooring. The front awning roof and flashings are colorbond steel, the end panels are a compressed fibre board imitation of VJ boards. The rear skillion extension roofing is colorbond. External doors at the rear of this structure were converted to windows. The rear gable structure is also clad with colorbond roofing, barge boards, facias and gutters.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The additional information should be reviewed for incorporation into the heritage citation.
Additional Notes	Additional information regarding alterations will be incorporated into the citation. Amend citation – include the information provided, but is to be written as "the front façade is reported to have been rebuilt in the 1970s" etc.
Submission # 40	
LHP ID	LHP0109
LHP Name	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Roger Klaassen
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	**1. Lack of Sufficient Heritage Significance** The Forest Hill Masonic Centre does not meet the threshold for local cultural heritage significance as defined by the relevant assessment criteria of the LVRC Planning Scheme. • Location and Context: The subject property is located approximately 350 metres south of the Forest Hill town centre. Its setting is predominantly residential, and it is not integrally associated with the historic core or a key streetscape of the township. • Lack of Distinctiveness: The building is similar in its form, scale, materials, and nature to other structures of its era located closer to the town centre. It does not possess a degree of architectural or historical distinction that would make it stand out from these comparable properties. • Representative Value: While the building serves as a Masonic Centre, this function alone is not a sufficient basis for heritage listing. Its significance is not considered to be outstanding or rare within the local context. **2. Precedent Within the Lockyer Valley** A consistent approach has been applied to similar properties across the Lockyer Valley region. The Masonic Centres in both Gatton (Railway Street) and Laidley (now relocated to Forest Hill-Fernvale

	Road, Forest Hill) are not included on the Local Heritage Register. Placing the Forest Hill Masonic Centre on the register would create an inconsistent and inequitable precedent for the treatment of such properties. **3. Significant Financial and Operational Burdens** Listing the property would impose substantial and unreasonable burdens on the property owners, the members of the Lodge. • Restriction of Autonomy: Heritage listing would severely limit the Lodge's ability to determine the future of its own asset. The restrictive development requirements imposed by the LVRC Planning Scheme for a listed property would negatively impact the Lodge's options for the building's future use, adaptation, resale, potential relocation, or demolition, should such actions be deemed necessary by its members for the organisation's sustainability. • Increased Maintenance and Upkeep Costs: Ownership of a heritage-listed building mandates the use of specific materials and techniques for all maintenance and repairs, significantly increasing the ongoing costs of upkeep compared to an unlisted property. • Increased Insurance Premiums and Liability: Heritage listing is known to materially increase building insurance premiums. Furthermore, it can restrict the number of insurers willing to provide coverage, as many providers are reluctant to insure buildings with mandated repair requirements. This places a direct and perpetual financial penalty on the membership. **4. Conclusion** For the reasons outlined above, it is respectfully submitted that the Forest Hill Masonic Centre does not demonstrate sufficient local heritage significance to warrant inclusion on the Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Register. The proposed listing would be inconsistent with Council's approach to similar properties and would impose disproportionate and ongoing financial and operational hardships on the community organisation that owns and maintains the property. We therefore strongly object to its inclusion and request that Council decline to list the property.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Heritage significance is not limited to grand or highly visible places. The property has been assessed as significant for its historical role, typological features, and social associations. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid. Heritage assessment is based solely on cultural heritage significance. Please note that the heritage study is part of a staged approach, and as such, places such as the Gatton Masonic Centre which were not on the Long List have been recommended for consideration in future stages.
Additional Notes	Non-heritage matters do not alter the assessment – heritage values as cited remain valid. 1. Heritage criteria: While the building is modest in form and located outside the commercial core, heritage significance is not dependent on prominence or architectural elaboration. It retains principal characteristics of a small, timber hall of its period and demonstrates the historical spread of Freemasonry in the Lockyer Valley. 2. Lodge autonomy: Concerns about future use, relocation, or sale are noted, however, these are planning and management matters, not heritage grounds. Local heritage listing does not prevent adaptive reuse or appropriate works but ensures that changes take heritage values into account. 3. Financial matters: Concerns about maintenance costs and insurance are acknowledged, but financial considerations are not relevant heritage criteria. Council provides advice and assistance to owners of local heritage properties to support works. 4. Consistency across the region: It is noted that the Gatton Masonic Centre was not on the Long List and has been recommended for consideration in future stages of the heritage study. No Laidley Masonic Centre has been identified (and Forest Hill Fernvale Road is in Lowood / Fernvale which is outside of the LVRC LGA).

Submission # 41	
LHP ID	LHP0109
LHP Name	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Michael Crellin
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	I write as a member of Lodge Argyle at Forest Hill to formally object to the proposed inclusion of the Forest Hill Masonic Centre on the Local Heritage Register. While we respect the intent of heritage preservation, the proposed listing of our building is inappropriate, unnecessary, and potentially detrimental to both the Lodge and the wider community. 1. Failure to Meet Heritage Criteria According to the Council's *Local Heritage Register Information Sheet* and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, a place must demonstrate significance in one or more of the following categories: historical, scientific, typological, aesthetic, or social/spiritual significance. With reference to those criteria, I respectfully submit: • Historical: The Lodge does not make a unique or significant contribution to local history. It is one of many timber halls built in the 1920s, is typical of the era, and has only ever been utilised for Masonic business. • Scientific: The building does not contain or yield potential information relevant to local history or construction. • Typological: The structure is not rare, nor does it represent an exemplary architectural type. Similar timber halls exist extensively throughout Queensland, and the Lockyer Valley. • Aesthetic: The design is functional and plain, lacking distinctive qualities that would contribute to cultural heritage value, and is so insignificant that it appears ordinary and almost imperceptible when driving past the property. • Social/Spiritual: While the Lodge contributes greatly to charity, the building itself is a private meeting hall and does not hold social or spiritual significance for the broader community. By these criteria, the building **fails to qualify for heritage listing**. 2. Inconsistency with Previous State Assessment The Laidley Masonic Lodge was previously listed on the State Heritage Register but was later delisted to permit sale and relocation. It would be inconsistent and unreasonable for Council now to impose a local listing on the Forest Hill Masonic Centre when higher-level heritage authorities have already determined a similar (almost identical) Lodge building does not hold sufficient significance. 3. Financial and Administrative Burden The membership of the Lodge is comprised of volunteers to Freemasonry and derives no income other than member's dues and modest investments enabled from those dues. Our insurance broker has confirmed that heritage listing would result in: • Significantly increased premiums and additional coverage requirements, • Inordinate delays in undertaking even minor maintenance (due to heritage approval processes), and • Potential limitations on practical upgrades (such as accessibility, energy efficiency, or compliance with modern safety standards). These burdens place the Lodge's long-term viability at risk and will divert resources away from our significant charitable contributions, which have exceeded $80,000 since 2013. 4. Community Value Lies in Service, Not Structure I respectfully submit that the true legacy of Lodge Argyle is not embodied in the timber of our building, but in its service to the community. The Lodge regularly raises funds for local charities, contributes to community events, and provides direct support to causes across the Lockyer Valley, including in concert with Council.

	Heritage listing risks undermining these contributions by imposing financial and bureaucratic costs on our operations, without delivering any tangible benefit to the public. 5. Privacy and Restricted Access The Lodge is a private fraternal organisation, and our building is used solely for Masonic meetings. Heritage listing could create false public expectations of access, leading to unnecessary conflict. Members of the public have no right to enter or inspect the premises, and this will not change. 6. Legal Considerations and Rights Under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*: • Council must demonstrate that the place meets at least one of the statutory criteria for cultural heritage significance. It is my respectful submission that in our case, this test is not satisfied. • Council must provide a heritage citation with specific justification. To date, no detailed citation or evidence has been presented to Lodge Argyle. • Any decision to include the Lodge is subject to public consultation and may be disputed through further legal avenues, including administrative review if the decision is unreasonable, inconsistent, or unsupported by evidence. I respectfully submit, that such avenues may be perceived more broadly by the community as an unnecessary drain on public funds to prepare legal arguments and appear. 7. Request for Removal from Draft Register The current Draft Local Heritage Register (June 2025) includes the Forest Hill Masonic Lodge. I respectfully submit that this inclusion is unjustified for aforementioned reasons, request that Council remove the property from the final adopted register. Conclusion Lodge Argyle has responsibly maintained the Forest Hill Masonic Centre for over a century. Our commitment to preserving the memory of our forebears and supporting the wider community is beyond question; however, heritage listing the building will harm, hinder, and fetter (rather than help) the lodges altruistic purposes, by imposing costs and restrictions without demonstrable cultural benefit. I respectfully urge the Council to reject the proposal to heritage list the Forest Hill Masonic Centre at 9 Victoria Street, Forest Hill.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Heritage significance is not limited to grand or highly visible places. The property has been assessed as significant for its historical role, typological features, and social associations. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid.
Additional Notes	Non-heritage matters do not alter the assessment – heritage values as cited remain valid. Unqualified opinion on heritage criteria assessed for the place. 1. Heritage criteria: While the building is modest in form and located outside the commercial core, heritage significance is not dependent on prominence or architectural elaboration. It retains principal characteristics of a small, timber hall of its period and demonstrates the historical spread of Freemasonry in the Lockyer Valley. 2. Laidley Masonic Lodge: This was a State-level heritage matter, not a local level. 3. Financial and operational matters: Concerns about future use, relocation, sale, maintenance costs and insurance are acknowledged, however, these are financial and management matters, not heritage grounds. Local heritage listing does not prevent upgrades or maintenance required to comply with safety standards but rather ensures that works take heritage values into account. 4. Noted. 5. Access: Heritage listing does not permit public access. 6. Legal considerations and rights: Council has provided a heritage citation. There are no further rights that an owner would have in this process.

Submission # 42	
LHP ID	LHP0109
LHP Name	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Tayler Britton
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	I am writing to formally object to the proposed inclusion of the Forest Hill Masonic Centre on the Local Heritage Register. After careful consideration, it is my view that the building fails to meet the criteria necessary for heritage listing, particularly in relation to its location, architectural distinctiveness, and broader significance within the context of Forest Hill. The Centre is situated approximately 350 metres south of the town centre, embedded within a residential area. Its architectural style and character are consistent with a number of similar buildings located closer to the centre of town, and it is not distinguished by any exceptional historical or aesthetic features beyond its use as a Masonic facility. Furthermore, the proposed heritage listing would significantly constrain the Lodge's ability to manage and determine the future of the property. Under the current LVRC Planning Scheme and the Cultural Heritage Code, any modifications, repurposing, sale, or potential relocation or demolition of the building would be subject to extensive regulatory assessments and approvals. These constraints would limit the autonomy of Lodge members to make decisions in the best interests of the organisation and its future. The financial implications of the proposed listing are also of serious concern. Insurance costs are likely to increase, with some providers unwilling to insure heritage-listed properties due to the higher cost of materials and repairs. Additionally, the ongoing maintenance and upkeep of the building would become more expensive and administratively burdensome under heritage regulations, placing undue strain on the Lodge's resources and membership. We also note that other Masonic Centres in the region—specifically the Gatton Masonic Centre on Railway Street and the Laidley Masonic Centre on Forest Hill-Fernvale Road—have not been included on the heritage register. This indicates a precedent and consistent approach within the Lockyer Valley that acknowledges the general character and function of such buildings without imposing heritage restrictions. In light of the above, I respectfully request that Council reconsider the proposal to heritage list the Forest Hill Masonic Centre. I believe the building does not warrant such designation and that doing so would impose unreasonable limitations and costs on its current custodians.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Heritage significance is not limited to grand or highly visible places. The property has been assessed as significant for its historical role, typological features, and social associations. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid. Heritage assessment is based solely on cultural heritage significance. Please note that the heritage study is part of a staged approach, and as such, places such as the Gatton Masonic Centre which were not on the Long List have been recommended for consideration in future stages.
Additional Notes	Non-heritage matters do not alter the assessment – heritage values as cited remain valid. Unqualified opinion on heritage criteria. 1. Heritage criteria: While the building is modest in form and located outside the commercial core, heritage significance is not dependent on prominence or architectural elaboration. It retains principal characteristics of a small, timber hall of its period and demonstrates the historical spread of Freemasonry in the Lockyer Valley. 2. Financial and operational matters: Concerns about future use, relocation, sale, maintenance costs and insurance are acknowledged, however, these are financial and management matters, not heritage grounds. Local heritage listing does not prevent upgrades or maintenance required to comply with safety standards but rather ensures that works take heritage values into account.

	3. Consistency across the region: It is noted that the Gatton Masonic Centre was not on the Long List and has been recommended for consideration in future stages of the heritage study. No Laidley Masonic Centre has been identified (and Forest Hill Fernvale Road is in Lowood / Fernvale which is outside of the LVRC LGA).
Submission # 43	
LHP ID	LHP0109
LHP Name	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Phillip Charles
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	I write to object to the proposed or otherwise Heritage Listing of the Masonic Lodge Building, Victoria Street, Forest Hill Qld. My objection is based partly on my understanding that the building fails to meet Local Heritage listed criteria due to its situation away from the recognised centre of the town (some 350 metres). I believe the building slots into its location by being of similar build and era as those buildings/dwellings surrounding it. In fact, the building is rather bland, and I don't see any reason to target it specifically due to its appearance and construction. Unless the fact that it is a centre used by Argyle Masonic Lodge for their regular monthly meetings and other meetings as required by the organisation is part of the criteria for such listing. There has been discussion to improve the property, and I believe there is or has been a submission to council for the building of a storage shed adjoining the Lodge building. By listing, it would cause considerable concern and additional "red and blue" tape to the project, not forgetting the extra cost and burden on the members. The Lodge raises funds through the levy of dues to the members; any additional costs will impact not only the current members but the ability to attract new members. Argyle Lodge has been a model citizen and has injected many Thousands of Dollars into the community by supporting worthy charities. Any additional unnecessary burden (as I see it) may restrict charitable giving. It has also been raised amongst members that the upkeep, maintenance and insurance charges will/may be detrimentally affected by such listing. Whilst listing may be a "feel good" reason, I firmly object on the basis that it will not be of benefit to the community in general and actually introduce negative issues for the ongoing maintenance and improvement of the property.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. Heritage significance is not limited to grand or highly visible places. The property has been assessed as significant for its historical role, typological features, and social associations. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid. Heritage assessment is based solely on cultural heritage significance and not economic factors.
Additional Notes	Non related heritage matters cannot be considered as a measure for the places proposed entry to be altered – heritage values as cited remain valid. (Unqualified opinion on heritage criteria). 1. Heritage criteria: While the building is modest in form and located outside the commercial core, heritage significance is not dependent on prominence or architectural elaboration. It retains principal characteristics of a small, timber hall of its period and demonstrates the historical spread of Freemasonry in the Lockyer Valley. 2. Financial and operational matters: Concerns about future use, relocation, sale, maintenance costs and insurance are acknowledged, however, these are financial and management matters, not heritage grounds. Local heritage listing does not prevent upgrades or alterations but rather ensures that works take heritage values into account.

Submission # 44	
LHP ID	LHP0601
LHP Name	Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Walter Jones (St John's on Geddes)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	I am Walter Jones, Assistant Minister at South Toowoomba Presbyterian Charge, St John's on Geddes. The Murphey's Creek Church Facilities are part of the South Toowoomba Presbyterian Charge. I write to formally object to the proposed amendments to the citation for the Murphy's Creek Presbyterian Church (Church). I request that the Church be removed from the Lockyer Valley Regional Council's local heritage register and planning scheme local heritage place list. While I understand the Council's intent to preserve places of local significance, I believe the Church does not meet the necessary criteria for heritage listing and retaining the Church in the Council's local heritage register would have unintended negative consequences for the church's ongoing mission and operation. 1. The building lacks historical uniqueness or architectural distinction. The Church is a small non-functional building typical of small rural congregations in Queensland. It has not been the site of any historically significant events or figures. Its architectural style, materials, and construction methods are commonplace and not notably different from numerous similar churches across the region. Queen's birthday picnics were common and are not considered significant by the Church nor by the Community. The Church has been forgotten to the extent that the Council and the Community do not know the current use of the facilities. At best, the current use is for stock agistment. At worst, it sits abandoned. 2. The structure lacks integrity. The community does not consider the Church important and abandoned it years ago. We now consider the building unsafe. The wiring is unsafe and the walls have a range of movement. There is no toilet. The occasional services were moved away from the Church building to the Murphey's Creek Community Hall because of safety concerns. 3. The building is not an active place of worship and ministry. Retaining the local heritage listing would place undue restrictions on any works done to the building. The building would need work to make it usable and retaining the heritage listing increases both the cost and complexity of adapting the building to make it usable. If a congregation were to start using the building, they would be limited by the size of the building, which would make sustaining the congregation challenging. Flexibility is essential for a small congregation striving to serve the Lord and the community effectively, and the current heritage status restricts that flexibility. 4. There is no known community support for retaining the heritage listing. There is no congregation and no community members directly involved with the Church. This makes it impossible for the community itself to express desire or to express concerns about the proposal. There is no widespread or demonstrated public interest in preserving the Church as a heritage site. For these reasons, I respectfully request that the Lockyer Valley Regional Council not proceed with the proposed amendments to the citation for the Church and instead request that the Church be removed from the Council's local heritage register and planning scheme.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The matters raised do not demonstrate that the property fails to meet the heritage assessment criteria. The heritage values identified in the draft citation remain valid.
Additional Response	While concerns about condition, lack of current use, and financial concerns are acknowledged, these matters do not affect the heritage assessment. The church remains historically significant at the local level as one of Murphys Creek's early churches, and its form and character continue to demonstrate the history.

	Local heritage listing does not prevent reuse or upgrades to make the building usable again, which would be encouraged and supported from a heritage perspective, but rather ensures that works take heritage values into account.
Additional Notes	Concerns acknowledged but do not alter assessment – heritage values as cited remain valid. 1. Heritage criteria: The church retains historical significance as one of the early churches in Murphys Creek and reflects the establishment of Presbyterianism and community life in the district from the late 19th century. 2. Integrity: It is acknowledged that the building is in poor condition and currently unused. However, abandonment or a lack of congregation does not in itself negate heritage value. Integrity is considered in terms of the ability of the building to demonstrate its heritage values, and the church retains its form and character as a modest rural timber church. 3. Future use and works: Local heritage listing does not prevent adaptive reuse or alterations but rather ensures that works take heritage values into account.
Submission # 45.A	
LHP ID	LHP0519; LHP0520
LHP Name	Laidley Railway Bridge; Laidley Railway Line
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Mejrema Heric (Queensland Rail)
Applied Sentiment	Citation Amendment
Submission	Submission provides additional information including previous assessments and historic plans.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The provided information should be reviewed for incorporation (if required) into the heritage citation.
Additional Notes	Submission does not appear to provide any new information.
Submission # 45.B	
LHP ID	LHP0525
LHP Name	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Mejrema Heric (Queensland Rail)
Applied Sentiment	Citation Amendment
Submission	Submission provides additional information including previous assessments.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The provided information should be reviewed for incorporation (if required) into the heritage citation.
Additional Notes	Submission does not appear to provide any new information.
Submission # 45.C	
LHP ID	N/A
LHP Name	Six Chain Tunnel
Proposed Change	N/A
Submitter	Mejrema Heric (Queensland Rail)
Applied Sentiment	New Recommendation

Submission	Submission provides information including a previous assessment (associated also with Victoria Tunnel and Ascent).
Recommended Action	The place should be added to the Long List for future consideration.
Submission # 46	
LHP ID	LHP0204; LHP0213
LHP Name	Gatton Railway Station; Gatton Station Masters Residence
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Mejrema Heric (Queensland Rail)
Applied Sentiment	Citation Amendment
Submission	Submission provides additional information including previous assessments.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The provided information should be reviewed for incorporation (if required) into the heritage citation.
Submission # 47	
LHP ID	LHP0802
LHP Name	Glenore Grove Catholic Church
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Mark Burroughs (Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane on behalf of the Our Lady of the Valley Catholic Parish – Gatton Laidley)
Applied Sentiment	Citation Amendment
Submission	The St Therese's Catholic Church at Glenore Grove has not been recognised for its cultural heritage significance before now. The July correspondence from Council notified the Archdiocese, as formal owner of the site, of the proposal to include the site in the local heritage register of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council. Future development at the site will be assessed by Council for consideration of heritage impacts. ... In the physical description section, the heritage citation states that steeply pitched gable roof is clad in red corrugated iron. The Parish confirms that this material is not corrugated iron sheeting but is corrugated asbestos cement sheeting, Sauper 6 profile. This was a common roofing material for buildings constructed in the late 1930s. Further in the physical description section, the heritage citation makes reference to the protruding section to the rear (of the church building) includes single doors on each side accessed by small steps. It is considered that this section of the heritage citation is indeed referring to the combination of the chancel, sanctuary, and vestries at the rear of the church building – the standard arrangements of traditional church architecture and internal planning of this building type. The Archdiocese considers that it may be difficult to successfully prepare a submission against the proposed local heritage listing of the St Therese's Catholic Church building. The historical information in the heritage citation appears to be accurate. The inferences drawn from this information combined with the physical evidence of the church building appear to be sound in terms of the proposed local heritage listing of this site. Should the local heritage listing of the St Therese's Catholic Church site be formalised, the Archdiocese requests that the following items be favourably considered by Council and its consultants. The Archdiocese seeks to minimise the effects of the local heritage listing on their combined resources, that will allow the maintenance and care of the building to continue into the future with minimal interruptions and engagement with Council, in a heritage approval sense.

	The heritage citation shows the proposed heritage boundary or curtilage for the St Therese's Catholic Church site as the full extent of the cadastral lot of Lot 14 on RP31173. This is a somewhat standard practice of formalising the heritage listing of a site at both local and state government level. What this means in practice however is all elements of the site within the cadastral boundary are included as part of the Local Heritage Place. Works to the outbuilding on this site at the rear of the church, ranging from internal changes to the fixtures to the full demolition of this building, will no doubt require an application to Council for heritage approval if the current heritage boundary is retained. Changes to the trees, gardens and other landscaping within the site will no doubt require an application to Council for heritage approval, if the current heritage boundary is retained. To address this, the Archdiocese requests that the boundary be reduced to the contain the footprint of the church building only. Alternatively, the heritage citation could be revised so that it is very clear that the only element of the site that is of any heritage interest is the church building itself. This will contain the effect of the local heritage listing to the church building only and will reduce the extent and operation of the local heritage listing to a more manageable level for the Parish as the custodian of the building. Further, this approach may permit the Parish to relocate the building to a more opportunistic location on the site to potentially facilitate its structural improvement, overall refurbishment, repurposing and/or complimentary co-located uses. The main building issues that the Parish has to contend with in terms of the regular maintenance of their church properties are twofold – roof repairs and external painting. Both aspects are directly related to the long-term care of the building and are relevant in a heritage conservation sense. Buildings can be damaged over time, regardless of their being heritage listed or not, with leaking roofs allowing rainwater ingress, or damage to timber through painted surfaces needing to be upgraded. The St Therese's Catholic Church at Glenore Grove is the original asbestos cement sheeting and is in poor condition in places. And further, the external elevations will need to be repainted in the short to medium term. These projects are major undertakings for the Parish and will be expensive. The works are important though for the continued use and longevity of the building as a local church for the community, which will only be made more critical if the site is heritage listed. To address this, the Archdiocese respectfully requests that the Council consider that works for roof repairs and replacement of sheeting to the church building and repainting the external elevations of the church building are exempt development under the planning scheme and will not need heritage approval from Council. Other local government jurisdictions in Queensland, and indeed the department of the Queensland government that looks after cultural heritage issues (the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation – DETSI) have introduced a process of a "General Exemption Certificate". This General Exemption Certificate gives comprehensive and clear guidance to different categories of works that allow necessary interventions for repairs and maintenance to be exempt from needing heritage approvals. A comprehensive "General Exemption Certificate" regime can be invaluable in providing a practical and useful guide to ensure communities optimise their investments in these assets, which in turn allows them to live on. At the current time and into the future the church building continues to be used for religious purposes. While this use continues, internal changes to the building may be required for liturgical purposes. The Archdiocese respectfully requests that the Council consider that internal works to the building required for liturgical purposes are considered exempt development and will not need heritage approval from Council. Of recent times there are many instances in which churches in rural and remote areas are faced with no alternative but to cease activities as a church, and while this is not the case at Glenore Grove at this stage, the possibility will always continue to exist. Churches that are no longer used for this purpose are often converted to residential use. The site of the St Therese's Catholic Church is currently in the Community Facilities Zone of the planning scheme, reflecting its historical use as a community building. In that regard, the Parish and the Archdiocese respectfully requests that Council consider that any future Material Change of Use for this site for residential use be considered exempt development, that does not require planning approval from the Council for this residential use. Schedule 6, Part 2, Section 7D of the *Planning Regulation 2017* is relevant to this matter.

	5 SUMMARY This submission of the Archdiocese to the proposed local heritage listing of the St Therese's Catholic Church, at 10 Brightview Road, Glenore Grove, is summarised below. The Archdiocese respectfully requests that: • The heritage boundary be reduced to contain the footprint of the church building only, or the heritage citation is revised so that it is very clear that the only element of the site that is of any heritage interest is the church building itself. • Council confirm that works for roof repairs to the building and repainting the external elevations of the church building can be exempt development and will not need heritage approval from Council. • Internal changes to the building that are required for liturgical purposes will not be assessable development under the planning scheme and will not require heritage approval from Council. • Council confirm that future use of the church building for residential purposes is exempt development under the planning scheme and will not require planning approval from Council. Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission to the proposed local heritage listing of this site. Representatives of the Parish and the Archdiocese and their consultant would be happy to meet with the Council and its consultant to discuss the submission if and as required. This submission has been prepared with the assistance of Scott Richards, Associate Director of Urbis, on behalf of the Archdiocese and the Parish, with the assistance of both parties.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be amended to clarify details provided where applicable. The heritage boundary will be refined. Requests for exemptions relating to future works fall outside this process and would need to be considered separately through Council's planning mechanisms.
Additional Notes	Citation physical description to be amended; boundary remains unchanged – make clear in citation that significance relates specifically to the church building. • Amendments to citation: The citation should be amended to update the physical description to note the roof is *corrugated asbestos cement sheeting, Sauper 6 profile*, not red corrugated iron. The reference to "protruding section to the rear" will be replaced with *chancel, sanctuary, and vestries at the rear of the building*. • Exemptions: Requests for certain works to be automatically exempt are noted but cannot be determined as part of this process. These matters fall under the Planning Scheme and would need to be addressed separately through Council mechanisms such as General Exemption Certificates and Exemption Certificates. Preliminary advice is that some works would likely require applications, depending on scope. • General Exemption Certificates: Council has received recommendations regarding the adoption of General Exemption Certificates and Exemption Certificates and these should be urgently addressed.
Submission # 48	
LHP ID	LHP0209
LHP Name	St Mary's Presbytery
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Mark Burroughs (Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane on behalf of the Our Lady of the Valley Catholic Parish – Gatton Laidley)
Applied Sentiment	Objection
Submission	The heritage citation notes that the Presbytery building was constructed in 1942, after the original St Mary's Catholic Church was constructed in 1889. The citation suggests that the current use of the building is unknown. It can be confirmed that the building is still used for residential purposes. … The Archdiocese makes the following submission to the amended citation for the St Mary's Presbytery site, on behalf of the Parish, for the consideration of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council in regard to the Local Heritage Register and the local heritage listing of this site.

	The submission is made with the knowledge and understanding that the presbytery site is already heritage listed and has been so for many years as part of the former Gatton Shire Council Local Heritage Register. **4.1 The proposed heritage boundary** As discussed above, the proposed heritage boundary for the presbytery site is a large rectangular portion of the overall site, based around the location of the presbytery at the street frontage that extends west into the site, well past the building footprint of the presbytery. It is difficult to understand why the proposed heritage boundary has been drawn this way, and why such a large area of vacant land to the west of the site has been included in the boundary. The proposed boundary appears to be nothing more than an arbitrary determination, and one that is not based on any site elements or obvious features. The boundary does not appear to relate to any current or historical use or demarcation of the site (church use and presbytery use, for example), or a fenced area on site. The proposed boundary does not accord with lot sizes of this period in depth, width or overall size, as demonstrated by the adjoining properties. Nor does the proposed heritage boundary have any special "landscaping" or "context" or a relationship to the original church building. **4.2 Claims of historical significance** The citation notes that the original St Mary's Catholic Church was constructed in 1889. Historical research indicates that a presbytery associated with the church was constructed in 1886, when the Parish of Gatton was first established, for the accommodation of the local priest a few years before the church was built. This is more than 50 years before the subject building was constructed. It would appear that this presbytery building remained in use by the Parish Priest for many years, well into the twentieth century. This original presbytery appeared to remain in use until at least 1939. Tenders were called for a new presbytery in December 1940, and the subject building opened in June 1942. The subject presbytery building was associated with the original St Mary's Church building at this site, which was constructed in 1889 as a small timber church building, the same construction materials as the subject presbytery building. This original church building was replaced by the current church in the early 1960s. It was retained on site for some time and used as a church hall, but was later demolished. The heritage citation for this site contends that the St Mary's Presbytery building has historical significance as it was built as part of the Catholic precinct in Gatton, and it demonstrates the development and evolution of Catholicism in Gatton and the wider Lockyer district. This fairly broad assessment could be made against any building or structure that was developed by the Catholic community in the town, and *built as part of the Catholic precinct in Gatton*. There is nothing in the statement of significance in the heritage citation to suggest how this building is **important** in demonstrating the development and evolution of Catholicism in Gatton and the wider Lockyer district, which it needs to be to be afforded heritage protection. This presbytery building was not the original presbytery building developed in the town in the late nineteenth century. As it was constructed in the early 1940s, this was more than 50 years after the original St Mary's Church building was constructed on this wider site. The original presbytery building from the late nineteenth century (if it survived) would be clearly of greater historical significance than the 1940s presbytery building. The original 1889 church building (if it survived) would also be of greater historical significance than the 1960s church building which is currently on the site. The claim that this building is of historical significance could only be reasonably made if the original church was still in existence. The current church bears no resemblance, nor has it an intrinsic link to this presbytery building, and given the current church is not the subject of, nor has it been identified as potential for local heritage listing, then the presbytery stands on its own as a fairly simple and basic residential building of no real significance to Catholicism and its development in the region. The Archdiocese considers that the St Mary's Presbytery building does not have historical significance for the reasons outlined above. **4.3 Claims of typological significance** The heritage citation for this site contends that the St Mary's Presbytery building has typological significance, being representative of an early to mid twentieth century style presbytery in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical residential features of the period. Again, this is a fairly broad assessment that could be made against many residential buildings in the town of Gatton or indeed rural Queensland that were developed in this period. There is nothing

in the statement of significance in the heritage citation to suggest why this building is **important** in its representativeness or typicality as a residential building from this inter-war period, such as intactness, size, architectural value or any other aspect, which it needs to be to be afforded heritage protection. The presbytery building is little more than a standard residential building from the inter-war period. Apart from the cross on the ridge of the projecting gable at the front of the building, there is nothing in the fabric of the building which demonstrates its ecclesiastical use as a presbytery. The internal planning of the building is standard and straightforward for residential buildings of this inter-war period. There is nothing to suggest anything over and above a typical residential building from this period in the fabric of this building.

Further, and allied it to the above discussion, as a building form a presbytery building is unremarkable. A presbytery is a residential building similar to other residential buildings from that construction period – it happens to be associated with a church or religious pursuit. A church building by contrast from this and earlier periods is a more notable building form than a typical residential building. The form and detailing of a church building is more bespoke and considered - this makes church buildings more recognisable as a built form that is not common and is different to others.

The Archdiocese considers that the St Mary's Presbytery building does not have typological significance for the reasons outlined above.

4.4 Claims of social and spiritual significance

The heritage citation for this site contends that the St Mary's Presbytery building has social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholicism.

It has been established that the presbytery was constructed in the 1940s replacing an earlier building from the late nineteenth century. The first St Marys Catholic Church was built in 1889 and a presbytery was constructed shortly afterwards. It is perhaps not entirely accurate to suggest that this building is a site of *early Catholicism*, given the Catholic church has been present in the town of Gatton since the 1880s.

There is also a consideration of use of the presbytery building over time, by the Parish Priest and the local Catholic community of Gatton. A presbytery building is to a large degree a private residential property, little more than the residence of the Parish Priest while the priest was based at the Parish. The use of this presbytery building by the local Catholic community of Gatton would not have been the same as the adjacent church building, in terms of continued use over time that would generate a level of regard and therefore *social and spiritual significance* to this community. The presbytery was not the location for the regular church services, Communions, weddings and funerals, fetes and other events that brought the Catholic community together and indeed extended beyond to the general Gatton community. These activities would all have been based around the church building, and not the presbytery building, and may have no doubt generated some regard for the place and social and spiritual significance as these terms are used in heritage practice. The presbytery building was the private residence of the Parish Priest, and not a building used to a great level by the local Catholic community and therefore not a building to bring about social and spiritual significance in its use over time by the general community.

The Archdiocese considers that the St Mary's Presbytery building does not have social and spiritual significance for the reasons outlined above.

4.5 Proposed redevelopment of the site

While the formal owner of the church and presbytery is the Archdiocese, the local Parish is responsible for the general maintenance, upkeep, and stewardship of the church properties in Gatton, but also the wider parish area.

The land held as part of the wider St Mary's Church site in Maitland Street is extensive, and provides opportunities for future redevelopment for different uses including residential, to ensure the Parish's ongoing sustainability, and provide for new income streams to fund missional activities benefiting the local community.

Gatton is not immune from the current housing crisis being experienced right across Queensland, and demand for a diversity of housing typologies in Gatton is quite high, and generally difficult to secure. As a result, the Parish finds it difficult to find accommodation for teachers at the Our Lady of Good Counsel Primary School and carers at the Outside School Hours Care, and it is hard to retain good teachers at the school over time if they are commuting long distances to Gatton.

The Parish is considering redevelopment of parts of the wider site, north and west of the church itself and in the location of the presbytery building, for residential accommodation for the Gatton community, for the Parish Priest, teachers at the school and others who would benefit from additional residential choice in a thriving local town like Gatton. The continued local heritage listing

	of the St Mary's Presbytery building will only complicate these investigations and provide additional complexity to these investigations and the ultimate delivery of this major project of the Parish, that not only seeks to provide a range of benefits to the Parish but also the wider community and region. **5 SUMMARY** The Archdiocese acknowledges that the St Mary's Presbytery site was included in the Local Heritage Register of the Gatton Shire Council, and therefore is formally recognised as a local heritage place. It is pointed out that the Council has gone through a process of review of the existing heritage listings, and indeed is removing more than 60 places from its Local Heritage Register as part of this current process. Many of these are residential buildings in Gatton, like the subject building. The Archdiocese considers that the St Mary's Presbytery site is not a place of cultural heritage significance for the local government area of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council, for the reasons set out in this submission. The Archdiocese is concerned that the proposed retention of the St Mary's Presbytery on its current site will prejudice the master planning and redevelopment possibilities that the Parish is seeking to undertake in the short term to provide additional housing opportunities for the town and the region. Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission to the proposed local heritage listing of this site. Representatives of the Parish and the Archdiocese and their consultants would be happy to meet with the Council and its consultants to discuss the submission if and as required.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be amended to clarify details provided where applicable, however, the place continues to threshold for the cited criteria and remains recommended for listing on the Local Heritage Register. The boundary will be revised.
Additional Notes	Citation will be amended to refine the boundary, and to clarify historical and social context. Heritage values cited otherwise remain valid, and is recommended for local heritage listing. 1. Boundary: Noted. The heritage boundary should be reduced. 2. Historical information: the submission states that "this original presbytery appeared to remain in use until at least 1939. Tenders were called for a new presbytery in December 1940, and the subject building opened in June 1942". **Request sources of information. Citation only has the 1942 date.** 3. Historical significance: The presbytery is part of the broader Catholic precinct, alongside successive church buildings and associated facilities, which together illustrate over 130 years of Catholic presence in Gatton. While earlier structures no longer survive, the presbytery provides physical evidence of this evolution and represents a tangible stage of ongoing Catholic development in Gatton. Local heritage listing recognises not only the earliest or unique examples but also places that embody or demonstrate the historical trajectory of important community institutions. In this way, the presbytery continues to demonstrate the history and evolution of Catholicism in Gatton and the wider district. 4. Typological significance: Local heritage significance does not require a building to be architecturally elaborate to demonstrate typological significance. The presbytery retains key features of a early to mid 20th century rural presbytery (including timber build, gabled roof, weatherboard cladding, and simple detailing). These qualities make it representative of the building type in a local context. 5. Social and spiritual significance: Noted. The citation should remove reference to the presbytery as a site of "early" Catholicism. However, social and spiritual significance does not only derive from public gatherings or ceremonial functions. The presbytery's longstanding role as the residence of the Parish Priest directly supported the operation of the Gatton parish, providing continuity of religious leadership and embedding it within the Catholic precinct. This association with the Catholic community and its clergy is an important part of the parish, even if the presbytery itself was not the venue for mass or community events. 6. Proposed redevelopment: Local heritage listing does not prevent future development of the broader site but rather ensures that works take heritage values into account. Amend citation: • Change 'unknown' current use, to 'residential' purposes. • Change mention relating to above for point 3. • Reduce heritage boundary.

Submission # 49	
LHP ID	LHP0202
LHP Name	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Mark Burroughs (Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane on behalf of the Our Lady of the Valley Catholic Parish – Gatton Laidley)
Applied Sentiment	Citation Amendment
Submission	The convent is used as a kindergarten and Outside School Hours Care (OSHC) on the ground floor while the first floor is vacant, and the former school building is used as a staff room for school teachers. ... The citation shows a proposed heritage boundary or curtilage for this site as being the full extent of the cadastral lots described above. Therefore the heritage boundary includes the modern school building to the north of the and Daniel Walsh Centre, part of the modern school building to the east of the and Daniel Walsh Centre, the car park between the two main buildings, the extent of open space to the south of the convent building to Cochrane Street, the playground associated with the kindergarten and OSHC, and the sporting fields to the east of the site that are part of the Our Lady of Good Counsel Primary School. A small single storey shed is located in these sporting fields and it too appears to be within the proposed heritage boundary. **4 THE SUBMISSION** The Archdiocese makes the following submission to the proposed entry of this site in the Local Heritage Register, for the consideration of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council. Some of the statements of significance in the heritage citation for this site appear to be confused. The statement made for typological significance suggests that the convent buildings are representative of early twentieth century brick institutional buildings in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and grandeur comparable to those found in urban areas, but then suggests that the convent buildings have a level of style and grandeur comparable to urban areas. This is the same set of claims made in the heritage citation for the proposed local heritage listing of the St Patrick's Catholic Church at Laidley. Firstly, there is no accepted style or design regime that can be termed *early twentieth century brick institutional buildings*, that these buildings at Gatton apparently represent. Secondly, the Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre buildings cannot be representative of early twentieth century brick institutional buildings in *rural* Queensland, but then also demonstrate a level of style and grandeur comparable to those found in *urban* areas, at the same time. It would appear that this statement of significance is attempting to cover a number of disparate elements, somewhat unsuccessfully. Further, the claims made in the statement for the typological significance may be more accurately made against social (and spiritual) significance, as the statement appears to suggest that the Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre buildings have a close and special association with the prominent Toowoomba architect Henry Marks, in *demonstrating his approach to ecclesiastical design*. Notwithstanding the above, the architect Henry Marks was highly prolific in the Darling Downs area across many decades. It is highly unlikely that Marks would have a special association with these buildings, given the full complement of his work and given he was based in Toowoomba and not Gatton. There is no evidence in the heritage citation or claims made as to why these buildings have a special association with Marks. And further, these are not ecclesiastical buildings so they cannot demonstrate his approach to ecclesiastical design. The Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent building was a residential building primarily, providing accommodation for nuns and boarders at the school, while the Daniel Walsh Centre was designed as a school building. In any event, and despite the various claims made in the heritage citation, the Archdiocese considers that it may be difficult to successfully present a case against the proposed local heritage listing of the Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre buildings at Gatton. The historical information in the heritage citation appears to be largely accurate. The inferences drawn from this information combined with the physical evidence of the convent buildings generally

appear to be sound in terms of the proposed local heritage listing of this site and buildings, apart from the jumbled statements against typological significance in the statements of significance.

Should the heritage listing of the Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre buildings be formalised, the Archdiocese requests that the following discussion points be favourably considered by Council and its consultants.

The Archdiocese seeks to minimise the effects of the local heritage listing on the combined resources of the Archdiocese and the Parish, that will allow the maintenance and care of the building to continue into the future with minimal interruptions and engagement with Council, in a heritage approval sense.

The heritage citation shows the proposed heritage boundary for the Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre site as the full extent of the cadastral lots of the site. This is a somewhat standard practice of formalising the heritage listing of a site, at both local and state government level. What this means in practice however is all elements of the site within the cadastral boundaries are included as part of the Local Heritage Place. Works to the modern school building north of the Daniel Walsh Centre and to the modern school building to the east, ranging from internal changes to the buildings or their full demolition, would no doubt require an application to Council for heritage approval if the current heritage boundary is retained. Works to the car park area between the two main buildings would be assessable for heritage impacts, works to the open space to the south of the convent building to Cochrane Street would be assessable for heritage impacts, changes to the playground equipment associated with the kindergarten and OSHC to the rear of the Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent would be assessable for heritage impacts, changes to the sporting fields to the east of the site that are part of the Our Lady of Good Counsel Primary School would be assessable for heritage impacts, and changes to the small single storey shed located in these sporting fields that is within the proposed heritage boundary would be assessable for heritage impacts.

This proposed curtilage clearly overstates the cultural significance of the overall site and includes modern buildings and ancillary structures which have no cultural heritage significance.

To address these errors, the Archdiocese requests that the heritage boundary for this site be reduced to the contain the footprint of the two main buildings only, and extending to the street frontage of Maitland Street from the front elevations. This will contain the effect of the heritage listing to the two main buildings themselves, and no other structures or parts of the site. The modern school buildings do not need to be subject to the local heritage listing, nor do any of the other structures or elements described above and contained within these cadastral boundaries.

This will reduce the extent and operation of the heritage listing to a more manageable level for the Parish and Brisbane Catholic Education as the custodians of the building.

The heritage boundary does not need to be the extent shown in the heritage citation to conserve views to the Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre buildings. The main views of these buildings are from the west directly opposite the site and across Maitland Street. These views do not rely on areas to the south and east remaining as part of the heritage boundary and having future development thereon regulated for heritage impacts.

At the current time and into the future the two main buildings continue to be used for their current educational purposes. While these uses continues, internal changes to the building may be required for these reasons. The Archdiocese respectfully requests that the Council consider that internal works to the building required for these educational purposes are considered exempt development and will not need heritage approval from Council.

Other local government jurisdictions in Queensland, and indeed the department of the Queensland government that looks after cultural heritage issues (the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation – DETSI) have introduced a process of a “General Exemption Certificate”. This General Exemption Certificate gives comprehensive and clear guidance to different categories of works that allow necessary interventions for repairs and maintenance to be exempt from needing heritage approvals. A comprehensive “General Exemption Certificate ” regime can be invaluable in providing a practical and useful guide to ensure communities optimise their investments in these assets, which in turn allows them to live on.

5 SUMMARY

This submission of the Archdiocese to the proposed local heritage listing of the Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre site 20-30 Maitland Street Gatton, is summarised below.

	The Archdiocese respectfully requests that: • The heritage boundary be reduced to contain the footprints of the two main buildings only, and the areas of land to the west to the street frontage, so that it is clear that the only elements of this site that are of any heritage interest are the two main buildings. • Internal changes to the buildings that are required for current educational purposes will not be assessable development under the planning scheme and will not require heritage approval from Council. Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission to the proposed heritage listing of this site. Representatives of the Parish and the Archdiocese and their consultant would be happy to meet with the Council and its consultant to discuss the submission if and as required. This submission has been prepared with the assistance of Scott Richards, Associate Director of Urbis, on behalf of the Archdiocese and the Parish, with the assistance of both parties.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be amended to clarify details provided where applicable. The boundary should be revised. Requests for exemptions relating to future works fall outside this process, and are strongly encouraged for development through Council's revised planning scheme / approval frameworks as recommended by AHS.

Additional Notes	Citation amendment – Boundary to be adjusted to exclude northern and eastern contemporary buildings and reduce scale from open and disturbed land.
	• Current use: Update citation to include "*The convent is used as a kindergarten and Outside School Hours Care (OSHC) on the ground floor while the first floor is vacant, and the former school building is used as a staff room for school teachers."*
	• Boundary:
	  ○ The boundary will be amended to exclude the northern contemporary school building and the small portion extending across the contemporary eastern building.
	  ○ Southern boundary to be reduced to exclude heavily disturbed open land (1974 aerials show clearing/levelling, possible removal of a tennis court or other area, but no intact heritage features).
	  ○ The revised boundary will retain the heritage buildings, including areas in between (car park etc. will not be excluded but this does not mean they are of significance – leaves it too complicated for boundaries and leaves other places open for criticism if this one is removed).
	• Typological significance:
	  ○ This will be amended to remove reference to "rural" and instead emphasise a level of architectural design uncommon in Gatton for institutional buildings of the period, more reflective of those constructed in urban settings rather than rural.
	  ○ Association with Henry Marks *is* typological, not social, consistent with the Queensland local heritage guidelines. The word "closely" when describing association with Henry Marks will be removed.
	  ○ Use of "ecclesiastical" will be clarified, retaining that the buildings were part of a religious complex but note their functions (residential convent and school building).
	• Exemptions: Requests for certain works to be automatically exempt are noted but cannot be determined as part of this process. These matters fall under the Planning Scheme / Council approval frameworks under review (General Exemption Certificates and Exemption Certificates). Preliminary advice is that some works would likely require applications, depending on scope. Note that inclusion of playgrounds, carparks, or disturbed areas within the boundary does not mean they are heritage fabric or of any significance.
	• Council has received recommendations regarding the adoption of General Exemption Certificates and Exemption Certificates from AHS and should consider these most urgently.

Submission #50	
Local Heritage Place (LHP) ID	LHP0112
LHP Name	Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Mark Burroughs (Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane on behalf of the Our Lady of the Valley Catholic Parish – Gatton Laidley)
Applied Sentiment	Citation Amendment
Submission	The citation shows a proposed heritage boundary or curtilage for this site as being the full extent of the cadastral lots as described above. Apart from a small timber outbuilding (no doubt a toilet), there are no other buildings or structures within the property boundary. **4 THE SUBMISSION** The Archdiocese makes the following submission to the proposed entry of this site in the Local Heritage Register, on behalf of the Parish, for the consideration of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council. In the physical description section, the heritage citation makes reference to the *protruding section to the rear* (of the church building) *includes single doors on each side accessed by small steps.* It is considered that this section of the heritage citation is indeed referring to the combination of the chancel, sanctuary, and vestries at the rear of the church building – the standard arrangements of traditional church architecture and internal planning of this building type. The Archdiocese considers that it may be difficult to successfully prepare a submission against the proposed local heritage listing of the St Joseph's Catholic Church building. The historical information in the heritage citation appears to be accurate. The inferences drawn from this information combined with the physical evidence of the church building generally appear to be sound in terms of the proposed local heritage listing of this site. Should the local heritage listing of the St Joseph's Catholic Church site be formalised, the Archdiocese requests that the following discussion points be favourably considered by Council and its consultants. The Archdiocese seeks to minimise the effects of the local heritage listing on the combined resources of the Archdiocese and the Parish, that will allow the maintenance and care of the building to continue into the future with minimal interruptions and engagement with Council in a heritage approval sense. The heritage citation shows the proposed heritage boundary or curtilage for the St Joseph's Catholic Church site as the full extent of the cadastral lots. This is a somewhat standard practice of formalising the heritage listing of a site at both local and state government level. What this means in practice however is all elements of the site within the cadastral boundary are included as part of the Local Heritage Place. Works to the outbuilding on this site at the rear of the church, ranging from internal changes to the fixtures to the full demolition of this building, will no doubt require an application to Council for heritage approval if the current heritage boundary is retained. Changes to the trees, gardens and other landscaping will no doubt require an application to Council for heritage approval if the current heritage boundary is retained. To address this, the Archdiocese requests that the boundary be reduced to the contain the footprint of the church building only. Alternatively, the heritage citation could be revised so that it is very clear that the only element of the site that is of any heritage interest is the church building itself. This will contain the effect of the local heritage listing to the church building only and will reduce the extent and operation of the local heritage listing to a more manageable level for the Parish as the custodian of the building. Further, this approach may permit the Parish to relocate the building to a more opportunistic location on the current site, to potentially facilitate its structural improvement, overall refurbishment, repurposing and/or complimentary co-located uses. The main building issues that the Parish has to contend with in terms of the regular maintenance of their church properties are twofold – roof repairs and external painting. Both aspects are directly related to the long-term care of the building and are relevant in a heritage conservation sense. Buildings can be damaged over time, regardless of their being heritage listed or not, with leaking roofs allowing rainwater ingress, or damage to timber through painted surfaces needing to be

	upgraded. The St Joseph's Catholic Church at Forest Hill needs roof repairs in places. The external elevations also need to be repainted in the short term. These projects are major undertakings for the Parish and will be expensive. The works are important though for the continued use and longevity of the building as a local church, or indeed for another potential future use for the community, which will only be made more critical if the site is heritage listed. To address this, the Archdiocese respectfully requests that the Council consider that works for roof repairs to the building and repainting the external elevations of the church building are exempt development and will not need heritage approval from Council. Other local government jurisdictions in Queensland, and indeed the department of the Queensland government that looks after cultural heritage issues (the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation – DETSI) have introduced a process of a "General Exemption Certificate". This General Exemption Certificate gives comprehensive and clear guidance to different categories of works that allow necessary interventions for repairs and maintenance to be exempt from needing heritage approvals. A comprehensive "General Exemption Certificate" regime can be invaluable in providing a practical and useful guide to ensure communities optimise their investments in these assets, which in turn allows them to live on. At the current time and into the future the church building continues to be used for religious purposes. While this use continues, internal changes to the building may be required for liturgical purposes. The Archdiocese respectfully requests that the Council consider that internal works to the building required for liturgical purposes are considered exempt development and will not need heritage approval from Council. At some future time it may be that the church no longer operates as a sacred place of worship. Churches that are no longer used for this purpose are often converted to residential and other uses. The site of the St Joseph's Catholic Church is currently in the Community Facilities Zone of the planning scheme, reflecting its historical use as a community building. In that regard, the Archdiocese respectfully requests that Council consider that any future Material Change of Use for this site for residential use be considered exempt development that does not require planning approval from the Council for this residential use. Schedule 6, Part 2, Section 7D of the *Planning Regulation 2017* is relevant to this matter. Finally, the history of the specific building of the St Joseph's Catholic Church at Forest Hill is relevant to considerations of its future. This building was constructed in 1906 as the church in Glenore Grove and was relocated to this site at Forest Hill in 1938. Relocation of heritage buildings is usually discouraged, and it is difficult to obtain approval for such work. But for this site and building, the current location is not the original location of the building. If the church ceases operation as a church into the future, its conservation may require relocation to another site, somewhere else in the Lockyer Valley Regional Council local government area for example. In that regard, the Archdiocese respectfully requests that Council consider that a future relocation of the building to another site within the Lockyer Valley Regional Council local government area may be possible, given is history. **5 SUMMARY** This submission of the Archdiocese to the proposed local heritage listing of the St Joseph's Catholic Church at 8-10 Hunt Street Forest Hill, is summarised below. The Archdiocese respectfully requests that: • The heritage boundary be reduced to contain the footprint of the church building only, or the heritage citation is revised so that it is very clear that the only element of the site that is of any heritage interest is the church building itself. • Council confirm that works for roof repairs to the building and repainting the external elevations of the church building can be managed through exemptions. • Internal changes to the building that are required for liturgical purposes will not be assessable development under the planning scheme and will not require heritage approval from Council. • Council confirm that future use of the church building for residential purposes is exempt development under the planning scheme and will not require planning approval from Council. • Council consider that a future relocation of the building to another site within the Lockyer Valley Regional Council local government area may be possible, given its history.

	Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission to the proposed local heritage listing of this site. Representatives of the Parish and the Archdiocese and their consultant would be happy to meet with the Council and its consultant to discuss the submission if and as required. This submission has been prepared with the assistance of Scott Richards, Associate Director of Urbis, on behalf of the Archdiocese and the Parish, with the assistance of both parties.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be amended to clarify details provided where applicable. The boundary will be refined.
Additional Notes	Citation physical description to be amended; boundary remains unchanged – make clear in citation that significance relates specifically to the church building. • Amendments to citation: The reference to "protruding section to the rear" will be replaced with *chancel, sanctuary, and vestries at the rear of the building*. • Exemptions: Requests for certain works to be automatically exempt are noted but cannot be determined as part of this process. These matters fall under the Planning Scheme and would need to be addressed separately through Council mechanisms such as General Exemption Certificates and Exemption Certificates. Preliminary advice is that some works would likely require applications, depending on scope. • General Exemption Certificates: Council has received recommendations regarding the adoption of General Exemption Certificates and Exemption Certificates from AHS and should consider these most urgently.
Submission # 51	
LHP ID	LHP0509
LHP Name	Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church
Proposed Change	New Entry
Submitter	Mark Burroughs (Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane on behalf of the Our Lady of the Valley Catholic Parish – Gatton Laidley)
Applied Sentiment	Citation Amendment
Submission	The citation shows a proposed heritage boundary or curtilage of a large rectangular portion of the overall site. This curtilage extends from the corner of Edward Street and John Street South to the west along Edward Street to incorporate the footprint of the church building, and then north along John Street South to incorporate the adjacent hall and the location of the former presbytery building. The former presbytery building appears in the aerial photograph that is included in the heritage citation illustrating the proposed curtilage, even though this building is no longer extant at the site, a fact which is acknowledged in the history section of the citation. Further, the proposed curtilage also includes the adjacent hall building, even though the history section of the citation states is a modern building being constructed between 1997 and 2004. **4 THE SUBMISSION** The Archdiocese makes the following submission to the proposed entry of this site in the Local Heritage Register, for the consideration of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council. Some of the statements of significance in the heritage citation for this site appear to be confused. The statement made for typological significance suggests that the church building is representative of an early twentieth century style church in rural Queensland, but then suggests that the church has a level of style and grandeur comparable to urban areas. Firstly, there is no accepted style that can be termed an *early twentieth century style* for a church. Secondly, the St Patrick's Church cannot be representative of a church in *rural* Queensland, but then also demonstrate a level of style and grandeur comparable to those found in *urban* areas, at the same time. It would appear that this statement of significance is attempting to cover a number of disparate elements, somewhat unsuccessfully. Notwithstanding the above, the Archdiocese considers that it may be difficult to successfully prepare a submission against the proposed local heritage listing of the St Patrick's Catholic Church building at Laidley. The historical information in the heritage citation appears to be accurate. The inferences drawn from this information combined with the physical evidence of the church building appear to be sound in terms of the proposed local heritage listing of this site, apart from the jumbled statements against typological significance in the statements of significance.

	Should the local heritage listing of the St Patrick's Catholic Church site be formalised, the Archdiocese requests that the following items be favourably considered by Council and its consultants. The Archdiocese seeks to minimise the effects of the local heritage listing on the combined resources of the Archdiocese and the Parish, that will allow the maintenance and care of the building to continue into the future with minimal interruptions and engagement with Council in a heritage approval sense. The heritage citation shows the proposed heritage boundary or curtilage for the St Patrick's Catholic Church site as a large part of the subject site of Lot 22 on RP25585, extending from the corner of Edward Street and John Street South to the west and then to the north along John Street South to incorporate the adjacent hall and the location of the former presbytery building. This proposed curtilage clearly overstates the cultural significance of the wider site and includes a building which no longer exists and another building which the citation suggests is a modern building. To address these errors, the Archdiocese requests that the heritage boundary for this site be reduced to the contain the footprint of the church building and then extending to the street frontages of John Stret South and Edward Street. This will contain the effect of the local heritage listing to the church building itself and no other structures or parts of the site. The hall building does not need to be subject to the local heritage listing, and nor does the location of the former presbytery building at the site (which no longer survives). The Parish and the Archdiocese may consider the development of an Outside School Hours Care facility on the location of the former presbytery building at some future time, addressing a need in the local community. The development of such a facility does not need to be encumbered by a local heritage listing over a vacant area of land as a result of the heritage listing of the church some 50 metres away. This will reduce the extent and operation of the local heritage listing to a more manageable level for the Parish as the custodian of the building. The heritage boundary does not need to be the extent shown in the heritage citation to conserve views to the St Patrick's Catholic Church. The main views of this building are from the south directly opposite the church and across John Street South, and from the corner of Edward Street and John Street South. These views do not rely on areas to the north remaining vacant into the future and effectively being quarantine from future development thereon. At the current time and into the future the church building continues to be used for religious purposes. While this use continues, internal changes to the building may be required for liturgical purposes. The Archdiocese respectfully requests that the Council consider that internal works to the building required for liturgical purposes are considered exempt development and will not need heritage approval from Council. **5 SUMMARY** This submission of the Archdiocese to the proposed local heritage listing of the St Patrick's Catholic Church at 1 John Street South, Laidley, is summarised below. The Archdiocese respectfully requests that: • The heritage boundary be reduced to contain the footprint of the church building only and an area of land to the south and east to the two street frontages, so that it is clear that the only element of the site that is of any heritage interest is the church building itself. • Internal changes to the building that are required for liturgical purposes will not be assessable development under the planning scheme and will not require heritage approval from Council. Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission to the proposed local heritage listing of this site. Representatives of the Parish and the Archdiocese and their consultant would be happy to meet with the Council and its consultant to discuss the submission if and as required. This submission has been prepared with the assistance of Scott Richards, Associate Director of Urbis, on behalf of the Archdiocese and the Parish, with the assistance of both parties.
Recommended Action	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register. The citation should be updated with relevant material and the heritage boundary should be revised. Requests for exemptions relating to future works fall outside this process and would need to be considered separately through Council's planning mechanisms
Additional Notes	Amend boundary and refine typological significance. • <u>Boundary:</u> The boundary will be amended to exclude the contemporary hall and the removed presbytery.

	• Typological significance: This will be amended to remove reference to "rural" and instead emphasise a level of architectural design uncommon in Laidley for institutional buildings of the period, more reflective of those constructed in urban settings rather than rural. • Exemptions: Requests for certain works to be automatically exempt are noted but cannot be determined as part of this process. These matters fall under the Planning Scheme and would need to be addressed separately through Council mechanisms such as General Exemption Certificates and Exemption Certificates. Council has received recommendations regarding the adoption of General Exemption Certificates and Exemption Certificates from AHS and should consider these most urgently.
Submission # 52	
LHP ID	LHP0715
LHP Name	Fourways Garage Complex (former)
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Lynda Bailey
Applied Sentiment	Neutral
Submission	I am writing a submission for property, ID number LHP0715, Address, 2 Winwill Connection Road Winwill, Lot on Plan, 1RP63651. On 22 June 2024 this building was substantially damaged due to a vehicular collision into this property. A structural engineer from Kehoe's Toowoomba inspected and reported that the house needs to be totally demolished. Given the engineers report, am unsure how to go about a rebuild. Can this building be demolished due to the vehicular damage and not rebuilt the same? Or rebuilt at all? The need for full demolition from substantial damage may negate any heritage listing prospect.
Recommended Action	We recommended that a copy of the structural engineers report be provided for review prior to making a final decision for inclusion on the Local Heritage Register.
Submission # 53	
LHP ID	LHP0211
LHP Name	Gatton Water Facility
Proposed Change	Amendment
Submitter	Olena Chan (Urban Utilities)
Applied Sentiment	Support
Submission	Urban Utilities acknowledges that the Lockyer Valley Region contains many places that are important expressions of the city and region's shared history and identity including the Gatton Water Facility. These places provide communities with a sense of connection to a location and should be protected and maintained for existing and future communities. At present the existing water tower is not currently in use and Urban Utilities has no intention to bring the water tower back into service. Notwithstanding, we acknowledge that the water tower is prominent landmark within the local setting and contributes to a sense of place within the local community. Having reviewed the proposed amendment to the citation for the Gatton Water Facility, Urban Utilities has no objection to the site being maintained on Council's local heritage register and the proposed heritage citation.
Proposed Response	We recommend the place be entered onto the local heritage register.

Appendix C – Draft Site Cards (Citations) Sent by Public Notice (LVRC July 2025)

REGIONAL COUNCIL

Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Forest Hill Citations

Draft for Consultation

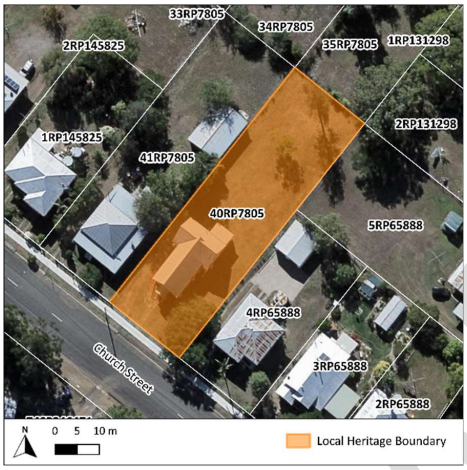
July 2025

CONTENTS

LHP0101	Forest Hill Presbyterian Church	14 Church Street	Forest Hill	Lot 40 RP7805
LHP0102	Forest Hill St Thomas' Anglican Church (former)	9 Church Street	Forest Hill	Lot 105 SP192314
LHP0103	Forest Hill School of Arts	22 Railway Street	Forest Hill	Lot 1 F5304
LHP0104	G. Wyman General Store (former)	42 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 2 RP149296; Road Reserve
LHP0105	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	33 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 20 SP192308; Road Reserve
LHP0106	Forest Hill Cinema (former)	6 Railway Street	Forest Hill	Lot 103 F5301; Road Reserve
LHP0107	Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former)	44 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 5 RP119037; Road Reserve
LHP0108	46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	46 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 4 RP119037; Road Reserve
LHP0109	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge	9 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 92 RP7805
LHP0110	Forest Hill Post Office	40 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 1 RP149296; Road Reserve
LHP0111	Forest Hill Railway Shelter	37 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 1 CP867703
LHP0112	Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church	8-10 Hunt Street	Forest Hill	Lot 115 F5301; Lot 116 F5301
LHP0113	38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)	38 Victoria Street	Forest Hill	Lot 5 RP111163

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill Presbyterian Church		
OTHER NAMES	Central Church Forest Hill		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0101		
ADDRESS	14 Church Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	40RP7805





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

Presbyterian services were held in Forest Hill as early as 1894 in private homes, with a Sunday school established by 1895. As the congregation grew, so did the need for a dedicated church building. As such, the Forest Hill Presbyterian Church, now known as the Central Church, was constructed in 1899 on land that was donated by the Jondaryan Estates Company[1].

The church is noted for its Ladies of the Guild, fundraisers, Christmas events[2], concerts and festivals[3]. In the early 1900s, the church was also the meeting place for Lodge Argyle (the Forest Hill Freemasons), until their own building was constructed in 1922[4]. For the church's 40th anniversary, the town commemorated a souvenir booklet "The Thistle", containing messages and historical information, written by the church's founder Reverend John Stoddart[5].

The church continues its original use.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church is a typical example of a rural timber church. The church is a T-Shape design with nave and chancel, set on low timber stumps, and is clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (southwestern elevation) features a central porch. This and the front gable are both adorned with a finial and gable pediment. The front gable also includes a rectangular vent. Short steps lead up to French doors on the central porch, with two narrow arched windows flanking the porch. The other elevations feature narrow rectangular windows. A contemporary access ramp on the northwestern side and short steps on the southeastern side provide entry through single doors that lead into a later skillion extension to the rear.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church demonstrates the historical pattern of Presbyterianism in Forest Hill, dating to 1899. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in the Forest Hill area during this period. It remains in use as a church, continuing its historical function.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church is a good example of a typical late 19th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events. Its ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Forest Hill.
Statement summary:	
The Forest Hill Presbyterian Church is historically significant for its role in the development of Presbyterianism in Forest Hill. Built in 1899, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Forest Hill.	
REFERENCES	
1. Opening of a New Church at Forest Hill. (1899, January 31). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123159412. 2. Forest Hill Presbyterian Church. (1905, December 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123907761.	

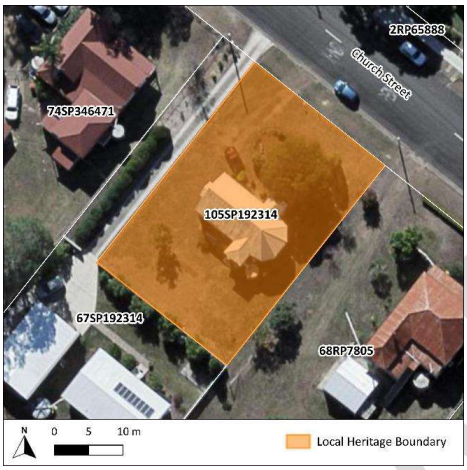
DRAFT

3. Forest Hill Presbyterian Church. (1909, December 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111630447.
4. Lodge Argyle, No. 1016, S. C. (1910, February 14). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112025315.
5. Forest Hill Presbyterian Souvenir. (1940, February 8). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122078111.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill St Thomas' Anglican Church (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Anglican Church Southern Queensland; Anglican Diocese of Brisbane; Saint Thomas		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0102		
ADDRESS	9 Church Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	105SP192314





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

Whilst early sources are limited, a news article from 1903 indicates that the Forest Hill St Thomas's Anglican Church (former) was open and operating by this time[1]. The church was noted historically for its social events, weddings[2], and Sunday School festivities including concerts[3]. Aerial imagery suggests that between 1933 and 1951, the church underwent structural modifications, including the addition of two small extensions on the northeastern and southwestern sides. These changes may have occurred at the same time as the formation of the octagonal shape at the rear of the building [4]. The church is now a private residence.

Historical themes:

6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
    6.2. Planning and forming settlements.

8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
    8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
    8.2. Cultural activities.
    8.6. Commemorating significant events.

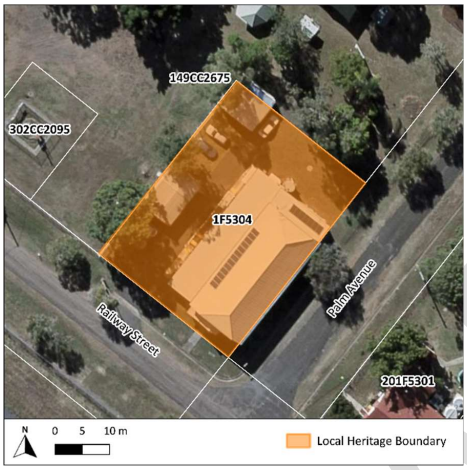
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Forest Hill St Thomas' Anglican Church (former) is a typical example of a rural timber church, with some structural alterations that have occurred over time. The church is set on low timber stumps and clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron.

The front façade (northwestern elevation) features a central porch with a small window. The northeastern and southwestern elevations feature rectangular windows with lancet designs, with two small protruding portions towards the rear. The southeastern elevation features an octagonal shape that is a later addition.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Forest Hill St Thomas' Anglican Church (former) demonstrates the historical pattern of Anglicanism in Forest Hill, dating to c.1900s. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Forest Hill during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Forest Hill St Thomas' Anglican Church (former) is a good example of a typical early 20th century timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Forest Hill St Thomas' Anglican Church (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events.
Statement summary:	
The Forest Hill St Thomas' Anglican Church (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Anglicanism in the Forest Hill area. The church appears to have been constructed around c.1900 and exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual significance as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events.	
REFERENCES	
1. A Forest Hill Farewell. (1903, April 16). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article125276731. 2. Our Forest Hill Letter. (1907, July 13). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 16. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124245579. 3. Our Forest Hill Letter. (1907, May 30). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123996119. 4. QImagery. 1933 and 1951 aerial imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.	

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill School of Arts		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0103		
ADDRESS	22 Railway Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1F5304





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Forest School of Arts, designed by Ipswich architect Mr. H. E. Wyman and constructed by Mr. W. French, was constructed on a portion of the Recreation Reserve in 1911. The building was described as including a rear wing to be temporarily utilised as a library and reading room and the main hall featuring a crow's ash floor for dancing purposes[1].

Based on historical photographs, convex window hoods were added to the side windows sometime after 1914[2]. By 1933, an extension was added to the northwestern elevation, which may have been further altered and/or extended over the years[3]. In 2010, the School of Arts was restumped and underwent renovations including a new kitchen, new stage boards, and interior and exterior painting[4].

A variety of classes were held in the School of Arts, such as dressmaking classes and book-keeping conducted by the Ipswich Technical College[5]. Over the years, the School of Arts was also known to have been utilised for a range of community events including dances[6], concerts[7], flower shows[8], euchre tournaments[9], and monthly meetings for the Country Women's Association[10].

The School of Arts continues to be used as a community venue.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.3. Organisations and societies. 9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.3. Educating adults.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Forest Hill School of Arts features similar characteristics to the earlier 1907 Forest Hill Post Office. It is a low set, rectangular plan timber structure clad in weatherboard. The hipped gambrel roof is clad in corrugated iron with contemporary solar panels.

The front façade (southwestern elevation) features a decorative timber bargeboard with timber brackets. Two multi-pane arched windows flank a front central porch. The porch features a corrugated iron gable roof with a decorative bargeboard surmounted with a finial. The gable end features VJ boards and is adorned with the words "Forest Hill School of Arts Est. 1911". The porch is supported by decorative timber posts and fretwork with a curved VJ board balustrade. Diagonal timber French doors with a three-pane fanlight are present within the porch. The porch is accessed via timber steps with a simple horizontal timber balustrade. A skillion roofed extension with a two-pane window has been added to the northwestern elevation of the porch.

The northwestern elevation features a pre-1933 extension with a corrugated iron skillion roof. The front façade is clad in weatherboard, whilst the side is clad in chamferboard. The extension features sash windows in the same size and style as the original building, except for three small windows on the southeastern end. Two doors are present with timber steps and a contemporary access ramp. The original windows and doors on this elevation of the main building are partially obscured by the extension but appear to remain extant.

The southeastern elevation features French doors with a three-pane fanlight accessed via timber steps with the same style balustrade as the porch. Flanking the doors are awning windows, whilst the northeastern-most window is a sash window. All windows on this elevation feature metal convex window hoods. At the northeastern-most end is a single VJ timber door with metal convex window hood accessed via timber steps with the same style balustrade as the porch.

On the northeastern elevation is the rear wing (the former library) which features a skillion roof clad in corrugated iron with contemporary solar panels. The rear wall features sash windows and contemporary air conditioning units on separate metal frame adjacent to the wall. A water tank elevated on timber stumps is present.

There are two contemporary corrugated iron sheds present on the site.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Forest Hill School of Arts, in use for over a century, demonstrates the historical development of the School of Arts movement in Forest Hill from the early 20th century as an early place for adult education and community functions.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Forest Hill School of Arts is an intact and representative example of a 1910s rural timber School of Arts building.
4. Aesthetic	The Forest Hill School of Arts contributes to the visual character of Forest Hill with its high level of craftsmanship and is a visually prominent feature within the streetscape.

DRAFT

5. Social and Spiritual	The Forest Hill School of Arts holds social significance for the local community as a School of Arts building that has been in continuous use for over a century.

Statement summary:

The Forest Hill School of Arts demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill and the School of Arts movement, serving as an early place for adult education and community functions. It is an intact and representative example of a 1910s rural timber School of Arts building. Its high level of craftsmanship contributes to the visual character of Forest Hill and is a visually prominent feature within the streetscape. It holds social significance for the local community as a School of Arts building that has been in continuous use for over a century.

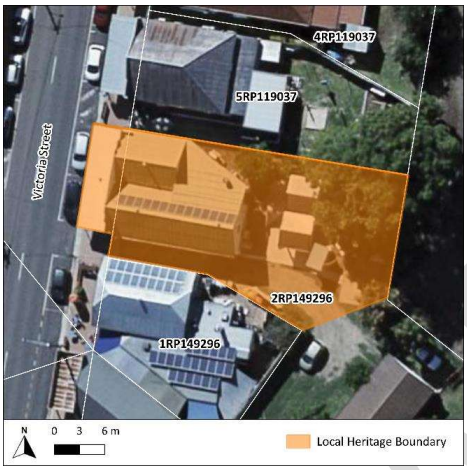
REFERENCES

1. Forest Hill School of Arts. (1911, June 17). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19706244.
2. Cox, F. R. (1914). *School of Arts building in Forest Hill, 1914.* State Library of Queensland. Negative: 39230. Retrieved from https://collections.slq.qld.gov.au/viewer/IE305859.
3. QImagery. Various Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
4. New look for old Hall. (2010, July 13). *The Courier Mail.* Retrieved from https://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/gatton/new-look-for-old-hall/news-story/7ba0d32580010ec60c160edd70daac66.
5. Our Forest Hill Letter. (1913, June 16). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113110185.
6. Forest Hill School of Arts. (1913, April 30). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113089819.
7. Forest Hill Concert. (1954, April 10). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118233194.
8. Forest Hill Flower Show. (1949, September 28). *The Queensland Times,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124635917.
9. Forest Hill Euchre. (1946, October 23). *The Queensland Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118371396.
10. Lockyer District. (1940, December 3). *The Queensland Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114218531.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	G. Wyman's General Store (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Cafe Sorella		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0104		
ADDRESS	42 Victoria Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP149296; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

George Wyman of Laidley was a well-respected and prominent figure in the Lockyer District during early settlement, having been a produce merchant, grocer, general storekeeper, Hon. Secretary of the Laidley Agricultural Society, President of the Laidley Cricket Club, and Mayor of the first Laidley Town Council during his life[1].

George first established a general store in Forest Hill in 1898, following the establishment of his Laidley branch[2]. In 1900, he planned to extend his general store by 6 metres, making it approximately 15 metres by 6 metres, and install two large show windows to the front façade[3]. In 1906, it was described that Wyman had erected a large "bulk store" measuring at approximately 15 metres by 7 metres, which is similar in size to his earlier store[4]. It is unclear whether the current structure was one of two stores owned by Wyman or if the 1906 structure was a replacement for his earlier store, however, it is known that the current structure was present from at least 1907 and was known as "G. Wyman's General Store"[5].

The store also housed Forest Hill's first branch of the Queensland National Bank from c. 1901 until the bank received a purpose-built building in c. 1909[6]. George Wyman died in 1911[7], and by 1927 the store was under the management of Mr. T. Waller[8]. Based on the early measurements and historical aerial imagery, the building appears to have doubled in width with a separately roofed extension added to the side of the building[9].

The building is no longer used as a general store and currently operates as a café.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

G. Wyman's General Store (former) is a timber structure clad in weatherboard. The corrugated iron hip and valley roof has a front gable end concealed behind a stepped timber and fibro cement (FC) sheeted parapet. A corrugated iron skillion awning with FC sheeted sides is supported by contemporary posts.

The front façade (western elevation) has been clad in contemporary metal sheeting, featuring large contemporary windows across the elevation with central French doors accessed via a brick step. The side elevations retain weatherboard cladding, with the northern elevation featuring metal convex window hoods over windows and doors. Contemporary metal gates flank the northern and southern elevations.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	G. Wyman's General Store (former) demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill in the late 19th and early 20th century and has a direct association with prominent Laidley figure George Wyman. It is the earliest remaining commercial store in Forest Hill.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Although altered from its original state, G. Wyman's General Store (former) still retains early principal characteristics of an early 20th century commercial building.
4. Aesthetic	G. Wyman's General Store (former) holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the main street as a historical commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	G. Wyman's General Store (former) holds social significance for the local community as an early essential business in Forest Hill and its direct association with George Wyman.

Statement summary:

G. Wyman's General Store (former) demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill in the late 19th and early 20th century and has a direct association with prominent Laidley figure George Wyman. As the earliest remaining commercial store in Forest Hill, it is a representative example of an early 20th century commercial building. It holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the main street as a historical commercial precinct. It holds social significance for the local community as an early essential business in Forest Hill and for its direct association with George Wyman.

DRAFT

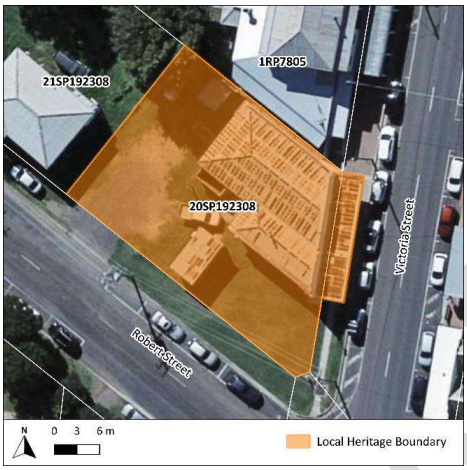
REFERENCES

1. The Late Mr. George Wyman. (1911, March 23). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112084057; Queensland Government. (2022). *G Wyman Building*. Queensland Heritage Register (QHR: 600654). Retrieved from https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600654.
2. Through the Laidley and Gatton Districts. (1898, August 30). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123594436; Agriculture. (1905, April 15). *The Queenslander,* p. 34. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20356211.
3. Forest Hill. (1900, August 28). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123266301.
4. Forest Hill Jottings. (1906, July 31). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124382381.
5. Forest Hill Post Office. (1907, November 30). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124246610.
6. Queensland Government. (2022). *Shop 3, Victoria Street, Forest Hill.* Queensland Heritage Register (QHR: 600651). Retrieved from https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600651.
7. The Late Mr. George Wyman. (1911, March 23). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112084057.
8. Lockyer District. (1927, February 9). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116910308.
9. QImagery. 1933 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0105		
ADDRESS	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	20SP192308; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	World War II 1939 – 1945

History:

The site at 33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill originally housed a timber butcher shop in the early 1900s[1]. By the 1930s, the site housed multiple shops owned by Mrs. A. A. Ballantine and leased out to businesses, including Mr. W. Crossley's store, which were destroyed by fire in 1939[2]. In 1940, Mrs. Ballantine erected a new shop in its place for Mr. Crossley[3], designed by architects W. Hodgen & Hodgen[4]. It is believed to initially have housed Crossley's Café in one of the two shop spaces, which was used to host weekly bridge tournaments[5], wedding receptions[6], and annual Forest Hill Cricket Club meetings[7].

It has since been used for various purposes, with it currently used for retail purposes.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1. Feeding Queenslanders.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill is a commercial premises, comprising of two adjoining tenancies. The façade consists of a prominent awning roof over the footpath, with a pressed metal ceiling and a stepped Art Deco-style parapet above. A corrugated iron hip and valley roof exists for each tenancy behind the parapet. A small portion of masonry on the northern and southern elevations is stuccoed. The shopfronts contain a mixture of masonry and fibro cement sheeting with large display windows and recessed shop entry doors.

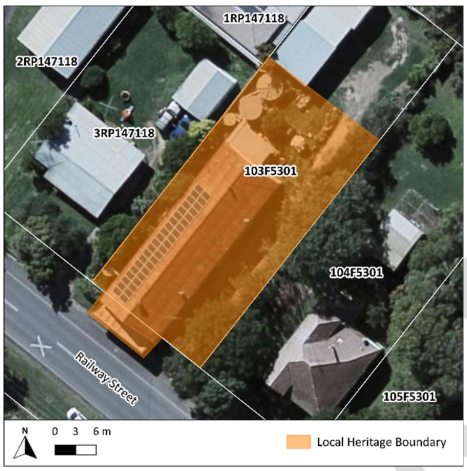
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill in the 1940s, replacing earlier commercial buildings destroyed by fire.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill is intact and representative example of a 1940s Art Deco-style commercial building.
4. Aesthetic	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill's Art Deco design contributes positively to the main street and Forest Hill's commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill holds social significance for the local community as a well-considered commercial premises since the 1940s.
Statement summary:	
33 Victoria Street, Forest Hill demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill in the 1940s. It is a good representative example of a 1940s Art Deco-style commercial building and contributes positively to the historical streetscape of Forest Hill's commercial area. It holds social significance for the local community as a commercial premises since the 1940s.	
REFERENCES	

1. Burnett, E. (1909). *View of Victoria Street, Forest Hill, 1909.* State Library of Queensland. Negative number: 39242. Retrieved from https://collections.slq.qld.gov.au/viewer/IE307704.
2. Five Shops Burnt at Forest Hill. (1939, December 11). *The Telegraph,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article184745464.
3. Lockyer District. (1940, June 21). *Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114532877.
4. Advertising. (1940, March 16). *The Courier-Mail,* p. 15. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article40863529.
5. Forest Hill. (1945, February 9). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114622375.
6. Burgess-Steffens. (1941, July 29). *The Courier-Mail,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article41953403.
7. Lockyer District. (1940, October 7). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114216247.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill Cinema (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Baha'i Faith Centre		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0106		
ADDRESS	6 Railway Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	103F5301; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Forest Hill Cinema (former) was opened in 1924 by Mr. D. Ogilvie of Rosewood[1]. The cinema, described as a big hall[2], also held wood chopping contests[3] and hosted various fundraising events[4].

Sometime between 1938[5] and 1951, the cinema had been converted into a garage owned by H. Raebig. In May 1951, a fire ignited at the garage and destroyed three motor cars and a truck. The extent of damage cost £3,000 and potentially destroyed the internal office[6]. It is unclear how much of the structure was saved from the fire, however the place appears to survive with key features externally.

The site is currently used for the Baha'i Faith.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.10. Entertaining for profit. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Forest Hill Cinema (former) is a symmetrical rectangular plan building with a corrugated iron gable roof featuring ridgeline vents and contemporary solar panels. The building has likely undergone various alterations over the years as it has been adapted for different uses and portions repaired or rebuilt after fire damages internally. The front façade features a flat roof corrugated iron awning, fibro cement sheeting, and stucco with an Art Deco idiom. Louvre windows are present above the awning and rectangular windows with security screens below the awning with front central glass doors. Contemporary plantings are present around the site.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Forest Hill Cinema (former) demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill throughout the 1920s-1950s as a building with varying uses to adapt to the changing needs of the town.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Forest Hill Cinema (former) is a rare example of a small community hall and cinema that was later repurposed as a garage. The rapid rise in the use of motor cars in the interwar and post-war era saw many halls convert to garages and mechanics.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Forest Hill Cinema (former) holds social significance for the local community as a commercial business (cinema then garage) during the early to mid-20th century.
Statement summary:	
The Forest Hill Cinema (former) demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill throughout the 1920s-1950s as a building with varying uses to adapt to the changing needs of the town. It holds social significance for the local community as a commercial business (cinema then garage) during the early to mid-20th century.	
REFERENCES	
1. Forest Hill. (1924, December 16). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article22880000. 2. Colour Standard. (1938, March 17). *Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay, and Burnett Advertiser,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article151203561. 3. Lockyer District. (1926, November 3). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115651954. 4. Lockyer District. (1928, November 17). *The Queensland Times,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115338427. 5. Colour Standard. (1938, March 17). *Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay, and Burnett Advertiser,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article151203561.	

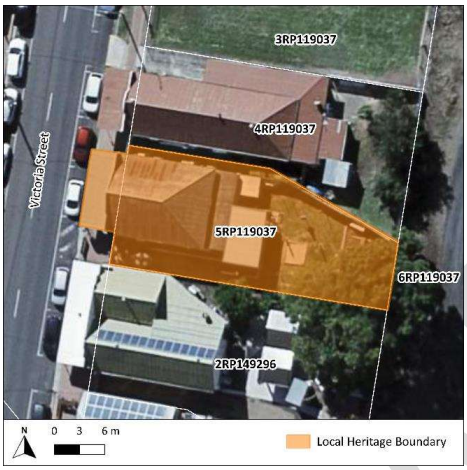
DRAFT

6. Garage Fire at Forest Hill. (1951, May 30). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124612482.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0107		
ADDRESS	44 Victoria Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	5RP119037; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914
History:	

In 1910, Mr. Albert Von Lossberg, former manager of the Commercial Bank of Australia in Caboolture, opened a new branch in Forest Hill[1]. It was the second bank to be opened in Forest Hill, following the opening of the Queensland National Bank in 1901 which occupied space within George Wyman's General Store until its own premises was constructed in c. 1909[2].

It is said to have continued its historical use as a bank, later becoming Westpac, until its closure in 1995. The building has since been utilised for various businesses such as a childcare centre[3] and most recently a hairdresser.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.7. Financing.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former) is a symmetrical timber structure clad in chamferboard on the front façade (western elevation) and weatherboard on the remaining elevations. The corrugated iron hip roof has a front gable end concealed behind a timber and chamferboard parapet with gabled peak. A corrugated iron bullnose awning with vertical timber sides extends over the footpath and is supported by timber stop chamfer posts with decorative timber brackets, with contemporary concrete blocks at the base.

The front windows have been altered since the original construction, now featuring large multi-pane windows flanking the central door. The central door has been altered, now recessed and a single door, and is accessed via concrete steps with a contemporary metal balustrade. Some doors and windows on the southern elevation feature convex metal window hoods. Contemporary gates and fences flank the northern and southern elevations. A contemporary extension appears to be present on the eastern elevation.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former) demonstrates the historical development and economic evolution of Forest Hill in the early 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former) is an intact and representative example of early 20th century timber commercial buildings.
4. Aesthetic	The Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former) holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the main street as a historical commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former) holds social significance for the local community as a banking institution in continuous use between 1910 – c. 1995.

Statement summary:
The Forest Hill Commercial Bank (former) demonstrates the historical development and economic evolution of Forest Hill in the early 20th century. It is an intact and representative example of early 20th century timber commercial buildings. It holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the main street as a historical commercial precinct. It holds social significance for the local community as a banking institution that was in continuous use for c. 85 years prior to its closure.

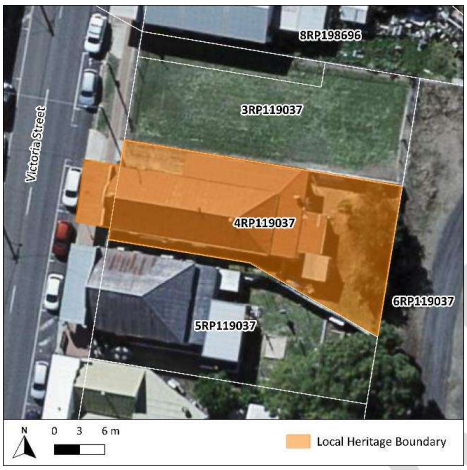
REFERENCES

1. Personal. (1910, October 12). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112029101.
2. Queensland Government. (2022). *Shop 3, Victoria Street, Forest Hill.* Queensland Heritage Register (QHR: 600651). Retrieved from https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600651.
3. Luvya Lockyer. (2021). *Forest Hill Self Guided Tours.* Lockyer Valley Regional Council. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/lockyervalleyregionalcouncil/docs/foresthill_a5_web.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0108		
ADDRESS	46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	4RP119037; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

It is unclear when the store at 46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill was constructed. According to historical records, the premises was occupied in the 1930s by Mr. W. Crossley's Newsagent and Tobacconist which also sold an array of fruit, confectionary, fancy goods, and ice cream[1]. Although its use likely varied throughout the years, photographs from 1975 show it to also be utilised as a newsagency[2]. The premises is consistent with a commercial premises constructed in the early part of the 20th century and is now a private residence.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.8. Marketing, retailing, and service industries. 3.9. Informing Queenslanders.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

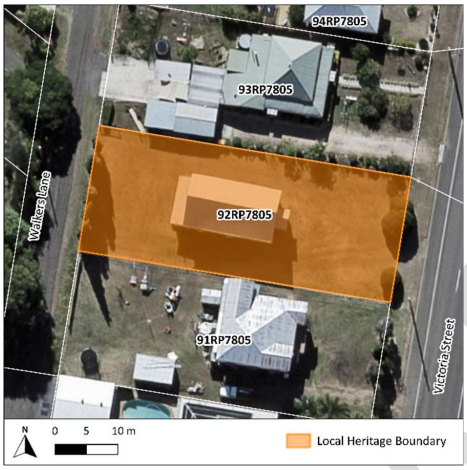
46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill is a symmetrical, rectangular timber structure clad in chamferboard (western elevation) and weatherboard (remaining elevations). The corrugated iron hip roof has ridgeline vents and features a front gable end concealed behind a semi-circle and rectangular chamferboard parapet. The front façade features a corrugated iron skillion awning shading the front entrance and footpath, which consists of contemporary windows and French doors.

Whilst it is unclear about the early layout, the rear portion of the structure incorporates a small residence, with some contemporary alterations to windows and doors observed. A contemporary skillion awning has been added to the northern and eastern elevations.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill in the early 20th century as an early commercial shop.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill retains early principal characteristics of early 20th century timber commercial buildings.
4. Aesthetic	46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the main street and Forest Hill's commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
46 Victoria Street, Forest Hill demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill in the early 20th century as an early commercial shop. It holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the main street and Forest Hill's commercial precinct.	
REFERENCES	
1. *Commercial Bank, Forest Hill, ca. 1931*. (c. 1931). State Library of Queensland. Negative number: 8573. Retrieved from https://collections.slq.qld.gov.au/viewer/IE394953; Advertising. (1937, September 30). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124605762. 2. Baker, M. (1975). *Row of shops in Forest Hill, Queensland, 1975.* State Library of Queensland. Retrieved from https://collections.slq.qld.gov.au/viewer/IE2659204.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill Masonic Lodge		
OTHER NAMES	Forest Hill Masonic Centre; Lodge Argyle No. 164		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0109		
ADDRESS	9 Victoria Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	92RP7805





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

Lodge Argyle, a Freemason group, was established in Forest Hill in 1906[1,2]. Prior to the construction of a dedicated building, Lodge Argyle would hold their meetings at the Presbyterian Church[3]. In 1922, the Forest Hill Masonic Temple was constructed, designed by W. Laurie (Laidley) and erected by John Renton (Forest Hill). The building was described as featuring silky oak panelling internally with the outer wall being weatherboard. The building also had a 'double roof' to combat the Queensland heat and had a rafted ceiling[4]. The building is described as 45ft (c.13.7m) by 24ft (c.7.3m) with walls being 12ft (c.3.6m) high[5].

Its opening was attended by Freemasons from across the region, including Brisbane, Rosewood, Laidley, Gatton, Helidon, and Lowood, were in attendance of the opening[6]. The Forest Hill Masonic Lodge continues to serve as a Masonic Centre.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.3 Organisations and societies.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Forest Hill Masonic Lodge shares similar design characteristics with typical rural community buildings such as churches. It is a symmetrical, rectangular-plan timber building clad in weatherboard, elevated on contemporary metal stumps likely having replaced the original timber stumps. It features a steeply pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (eastern elevation) features a central porch, above which is a sign for the lodge displaying the Freemasons symbol. Small arched windows adorn the porch and main walls. A set of steps leads to an entry door on the southern elevation. A contemporary skillion roof extension is located at the rear of the building.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Forest Hill Masonic Lodge demonstrates the historical presence of Freemasonry in Forest Hill since the early 1900s. Its establishment and continued function as a Masonic Centre reflect the spread of Freemasonry through rural Queensland in the early 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Forest Hill Masonic Lodge, constructed in 1922, demonstrates the principal characteristics of a small, timber community building. Its rectangular plan, weatherboard cladding, steeply pitched gable roof, and central porch are characteristic design features, making it a representative example of such community-oriented structures.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	As a longstanding meeting place for the Freemason community, the lodge serves as both a social hub and a site of ritual significance. The building's ongoing use as a Masonic Centre underscores its continuing role as a place of gathering, ceremony, and identity for the Freemason community in Forest Hill.
Statement summary:	
The Forest Hill Masonic Lodge is historically significant as a longstanding centre for Freemasonry in Forest Hill, reflecting the early 20th century development of fraternal societies in rural Queensland. Constructed in 1922, it demonstrates the principal characteristics of a small, timber community building. Socially and spiritually, it remains important as a place of gathering, ceremony, and identity for the Freemason community in Forest Hill, maintaining its original purpose into the present day.	
REFERENCES	
1. Masonic Installation at Forest Hill. (1907, July 30). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19398306. 2. Our Forest Hill Letter. (1906, August 16). *The Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser*, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124377644.	

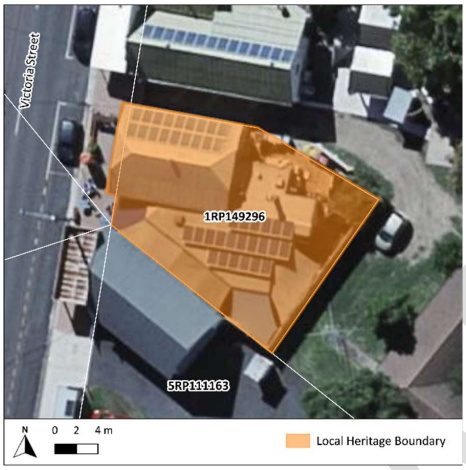
DRAFT

3. Lodge Argyle, No. 1016, S. C. (1910, February 14). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112025315.
4. Lockyer District: Forest Hill. (1922, October 6). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111127710.
5. Forest Hill: Masonic Installation. (1922, October 6). *Brisbane Courier*, p.7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20575556.
6. Lockyer District: Forest Hill. (1922, October 6). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111127710.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill Post Office		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0110		
ADDRESS	40 Victoria Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP149296; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

Postal services were present in Forest Hill by at least 1892, with it being listed in the post office directory as having a Parcel Post Office[1]. In 1907, the erection of a new Forest Hill Post Office was underway by Mr. J. Beaufoy on the land adjoining the G. Wyman General Store. It was proposed to serve as a post office, telegraph office, and telephone office[2] and was to open in the first week of January 1908[3]. During the c. 1950s, the exterior of the post office was clad in fibro cement sheeting with much of the timber fretwork, posts, and balustrades of the porch either removed or covered[4]. At some stage after this, the fibro sheeting was removed from all walls except for the northern elevation and the timber features of the porch were uncovered and/or reconstructed.

It continues to operate as a post office but is now also a gift shop and hospitality venue.

Historical themes:	5. Moving goods, people and information. 5.7. Telecommunications. 5.8. Postal services.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Forest Hill Post Office is a low set, rectangular plan structure clad in chamferboard on all elevations except the northern elevation which has been clad in fibro sheeting. The hipped gambrel roof is clad in corrugated iron with an early vent along the ridgeline and contemporary solar panels.

The front façade (western elevation) features a set of two sash windows, with a lead light window for the upper pane. The window is sheltered by a skillion window hood clad in corrugated iron with timber detailing, however, the original timber side brackets have since been removed. South of this window is an entry porch with timber fretwork, posts, and balustrade, some of which may contain early pieces and has been extended to continue the style into the new section created for hospitality purposes. The porch features VJ boards and exposed framing, timber floorboards, and a single timber door for access on the northern side.

The southern elevation is a contemporary extension. The northern elevation has been covered in fibro cement sheeting and features three sets of sash windows.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Forest Hill Post Office demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill in the early 19th century as an essential service in the township.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Forest Hill Post Office is an uncommon example of a rural timber post office, demonstrating design characteristics that are somewhat inconsistent with Queensland post office typologies and are likely locally inspired.
4. Aesthetic	The Forst Hill Post Office stands out as a visually prominent central feature within the main street.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Forest Hill Post Office has a strong association with the Forest Hill community as an ongoing primary centre for postal and telecommunication services for over a century.

Statement summary:

The Forest Hill Post Office demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill in the early 19th century as an essential service in the township. It is an uncommon example of a timber post office demonstrating design characteristics that are unusual within Queensland typologies and are potentially locally inspired. It stands out as a visually prominent feature within the main street. It has a strong association with the local Foret Hill community as an ongoing primary centre for postal and telecommunication services for over a century.

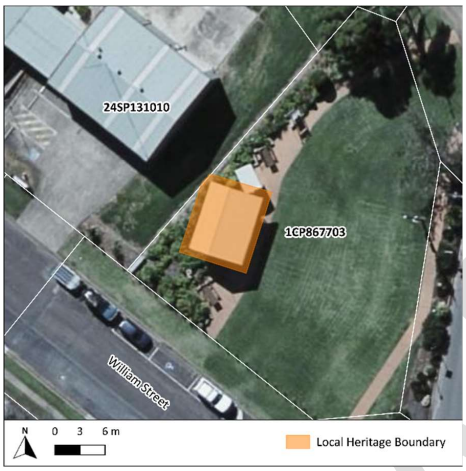
REFERENCES

1. *The Queensland Post Office Directory.* (1892). Weatherhill & Co., Brisbane.
2. Forest Hill Post Office. (1907, November 30). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124246610.
3. Forest Hill News. (1907, December 21). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124236315.
4. *Boonah and Forest Hill Post Offices 1956 and 1957.* (1956-1957). National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 32058673. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/AutoSearch.asp?O=PSI2&Number=32058673.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill Railway Shelter		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0111		
ADDRESS	37 Victoria Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1CP867703





HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The railway line between Grandchester and Gatton was completed and open for use in 1866[1]. In the 1870s, when Major Boyd purchased a farm in the Lockyer Valley, he was required to depart at Laidley Railway Station and drive to his farm due to the distance. This led to his agency developing a railway siding that he named after his farm, "Forest Hill"[2]. In 1882, Mr. and Mrs. Swan took over the siding[3].

In 1886, the siding was closed, and the Railway Department constructed the Forest Hill Railway Station[4]. Mrs. Swan was described as the gatekeeper and caretaker, station master, porter, and office staff and continued as such for three years[5]. The station continued to be in use until its closure in 1992[6].

The Forest Hill Railway Shelter, originally located adjacent to the railway line, is said to have been built in 1912 and was relocated to its current location in the 2000s[7].

Historical themes:	5. Moving goods, people and information. 5.3. Using rail.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Forest Hill Railway Shelter is a rectangular plan, timber structure clad in weatherboard with a corrugated iron gable roof with an integrated awning for shelter. The opening on eastern elevation features timber fretwork with a central stop chamfer post. A sign reading "Forest Hill" is present on this elevation. The structure has fixed four-pane windows on the northern, western, and southern

elevations. The interior walls have exposed frame and bracing with a timber bench extending across the walls supported by a curved timber bracket.

The structure has been moved from its original location into the "Forest Hill Place" park and is surrounded by contemporary features and plantings.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Forest Hill Railway Shelter is representative of the historical development and evolution of Forest Hill in the early 20th century and is associated with the railway siding which was established in the late 19th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Forest Hill Railway Shelter is an intact and representative example of early 20th century timber railway shelters.
4. Aesthetic	The Forest Hill Railway Shelter holds aesthetic significance for its prominent position in the Forest Hill Place park.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Forest Hill Railway Shelter holds social significance for the local community for its association with the early Forest Hill railway siding.

Statement summary:

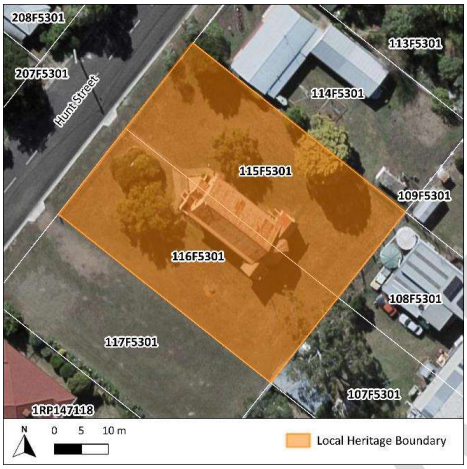
The Forest Hill Railway Shelter is representative of the historical development and evolution of Forest Hill in the early 20th century and is associated with the railway line which was established in the late 19th century. It is an intact and representative example of early 20th century timber railway shelters and holds social significance for the local community for its association with the early Forest Hill railway siding.

REFERENCES

1. Cole, A. E. (1945). Early History of the Queensland Railways. *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland, 3*(4), 284-311.
2. Forest Hill and Its Development. (1909, July 10). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 13. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19590942.
3. First Station Keeper. (1927, September 10). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117659922.
4. Forest Hill and Its Development. (1909, July 10). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 13. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19590942.
5. Death of Mrs. M. Swan. (1933, December 5). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118513031; First Station Keeper. (1927, September 10). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117659922.
6. Luvya Lockyer. (2021). *Forest Hill Self Guided Tours.* Lockyer Valley Regional Council. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/lockyervalleyregionalcouncil/docs/foresthill_a5_web.
7. Buchanan, G. (2001). *Laidley Shire Council Heritage Study*. Laidley Shire Council.

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church		
OTHER NAMES			
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0112		
ADDRESS	8-10 Hunt Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	115F5301; 116F5301





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church was officially opened on the 26th of June 1938 by Archbishop Buhig[1]. The church was remodelled and rebuilt from the Glenore Grove Catholic Church, originally constructed in 1906[2]. The remodelled St Joseph's Catholic Church was described as a wooden structure with sections lined with fibrocement or wood, featuring a red roof and leadlight windows. At the opening, the Archbishop referred to the church as 'filling the missing link between Brisbane and Toowoomba'[3]. Through extensive fundraising efforts, including dances, euchre tournaments[4], and plays[5], the cost of the church, land, and architect was reduced from £780 to £292[6]. The church continues its original use.

Historical themes:

6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
   - 6.2. Planning and forming settlements.

8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
   - 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
   - 8.2. Cultural activities.
   - 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church is a good example of a symmetrical, T-shaped, timber building set on low timber stumps and clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in red corrugated iron. The front façade (northwestern elevation) features a distinctive central porch with simple fretwork and topped with a simple cross. The porch, supported by timber posts with decorative brackets, houses French pointed arch doors and is flanked by steps on the northeastern side and contemporary steps with an access ramp on the southwestern side. The front gable end of the church features intricate gable decoration, also topped with a simple cross, and features a set of three lancet windows within rectangular frames above the porch. The rest of the windows are rectangular in shape. The protruding section to the rear includes single doors on each side accessed by small steps.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church demonstrates the historical pattern of Catholicism in Forest Hill, dating to the 1930s. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Forest Hill during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church is a good example of a typical mid-20th century T-shaped timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and leadlight windows, demonstrating common design principles of timber rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	The Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church contributes to the visual character of Forest Hill with its harmonious proportions and decorative elements. The decorative detailing adds to the church's aesthetic value, making it a visually prominent feature within the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholicism and as a venue for community events. The church's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Catholic congregation in Forest Hill.

DRAFT

Statement summary:
The Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church is historically significant for its role in the development of Catholicism in Forest Hill. Opening in 1938, adapted from a relocated 1906 church, it exemplifies the typical design of rural churches of this period, whilst also demonstrating decorative elements that contribute to its aesthetic value, making it a visually prominent feature within the streetscape. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Catholic worship and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Catholic congregation in Forest Hill.

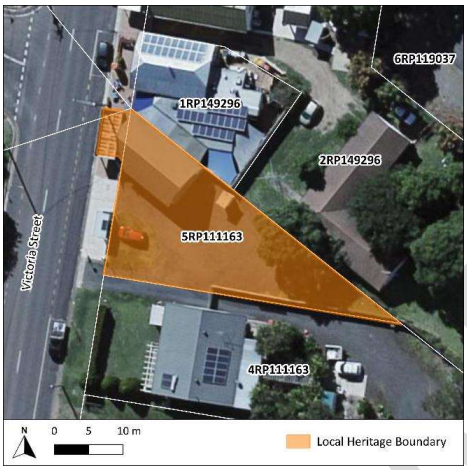
REFERENCES

1. New Catholic Church. (1938, June 28). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115616191.
2. New Catholic Church. (1906, November 27). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124383380.
3. New Catholic Church. (1938, June 28). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115616191.
4. Lockyer District. (1938, March 16). *The Queensland Times*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116893763.
5. Laidley. (1938, April 12). *The Queensland Times*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116895576.
6. New Catholic Church. (1938, June 28). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115616191.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill (Shop)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0113		
ADDRESS	38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	5RP111163





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	c. Interwar (1919 – 1939) – Postwar (1945 – 1960)
History:	

The construction date and historical use of the shop at 38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill is unknown, however, it is likely to have been constructed in the early 20th century, appearing in aerial imagery sometime between 1933-1951[1]. A partial image from the late 1950s shows that the shop advertised meat, but little else is known[2].

It has had various uses in recent years, including as a real estate agent[3]. Its current use is unknown.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1. Marketing, retailing, and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

38 Victoria Street is a symmetrical, rectangular timber building, with its façade set on an angle to face the street frontage. It is clad in weatherboard and fibro-cement (FC) sheeting. The corrugated iron gable roof features a parapet with a peak corresponding with the ridgeline that has been covered in a form of FC sheeting or similar. A corrugated iron flat roof awning, also with FC sheeting, is supported by stop chamfered timber posts. Two main entry doors are present within a recessed entry, accessed via a single step. The northern entrance door is a contemporary timber and glass door, whilst the southern is a timber door with four glass panels and VJ boards on the lower half. A contemporary skillion roof awning extension is present to the rear. Some contemporary freestanding walls are attached to the northern elevation in relation to the neighbouring café.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill in the early 20th century as an early commercial store.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill retains early principal characteristics of an early 20th century timber commercial building.
4. Aesthetic	38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the main street and Forest Hill's commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
38 Victoria Street, Forest Hill demonstrates the historical development of Forest Hill in the early 20th century as an early commercial store. It retains early principal characteristics of an early 20th century timber commercial building. It holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the main street and Forest Hill's commercial precinct.	
REFERENCES	
1. QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/. 2. *Boonah and Forest Hill Post Offices 1956 and 1957.* (1956-1957). National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 32058673. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/AutoSearch.asp?O=PSI2&Number=32058673. 3. Google. 2007-2023 Street View Imagery. Retrieved from https://www.google.com/maps.	

DRAFT

Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Gatton Citations

Draft for Consultation

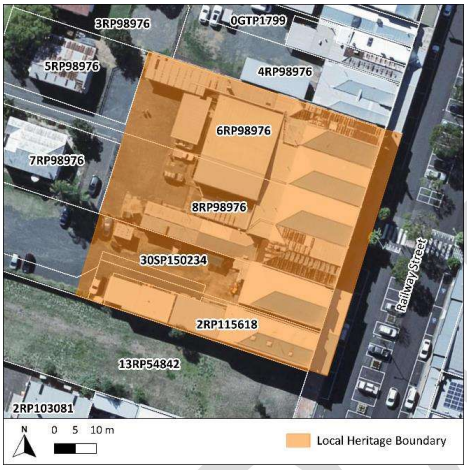
July 2025

CONTENTS

LHP0201	Railway Street Commercial Shops	25-39 Railway Street	Gatton	Lot 6 RP98976; Lot 8 RP98976; Lot 30 SP150234; Lot 2 RP115618; Road Reserve
LHP0202	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre	20-30 Maitland Street	Gatton	Lot 43 G124; Lot 44 G124; Lot 45 G124; Lot 46 G124; Lot 47 G124; Lot 24 G124; Lot 22 G121
LHP0203	Gatton Cemetery	Corner Denis Minson Drive and Lake Apex Drive	Gatton	Lot 83 CC2850
LHP0204	Gatton Railway Station	Crescent Street	Gatton	Lot 381 SP121744; Lot 382 SP121744
LHP0205	Braeside Residence	97 Railway Street	Gatton	Lot 3 RP21565
LHP0206	Gatton Post Office and Residence (former)	42-44 Crescent Street	Gatton	Lot 24 RP147633; Lot 22 RP147633
LHP0207	Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse)	29 Maitland Street	Gatton	Lot 3 RP118318
LHP0208	Royal Hotel	2 Railway Street (corner Crescent Street)	Gatton	Lot 1 RP98977; Road Reserve
LHP0209	St Mary's Presbytery	15 Maitland Street	Gatton	Lot 1 RP189586
LHP0210	Commercial Hotel	1 Railway Street (corner Crescent Street)	Gatton	Lot 2 RP99478; Road Reserve
LHP0211	Gatton Water Facility	48 Cochrane Street (corner East Street)	Gatton	Lot 2 CC807885
LHP0212	Gatton Civic Centre	26 Railway Street	Gatton	Lot 120 G126
LHP0213	Gatton Station Master's Residence	16 Hickey Street	Gatton	Lot 385 SP121744
LHP0214	79 Spencer Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop)	79 Spencer Street	Gatton	Lot 1 RP59734; Road Reserve
LHP0215	42 Railway Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop)	42 Railway Street	Gatton	Lot 6 SP167562; Road Reserve

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Railway Street Commercial Shops		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0201		
ADDRESS	25-39 Railway Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	6RP98976; 8RP98976; 30SP150234; 2RP115618; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 - 1939

History:

The Railway Street Commercial Shops were constructed in the 1930s to replace earlier shops that were destroyed by fire[1]. At the end of construction, they consisted of six bays, each featuring one to two ground-level tenancies and residential dwellings on the upper level. The five northern bays were completed by the end of 1934[2], whilst the southernmost and final bay was completed in 1937-38[3]. It is believed that the four northern bays were built for and owned by Mr. Samuel Haslett Hunter[4], whilst the two southern bays were built for and owned by Mr. Sydney Henry Hallas[5].

Hunter, a prominent Gatton businessman[6], was the first manager of the Dalby Friendly Societies' Dispensary prior to operating as a chemist in Gatton[7]. An active sportsman, he was involved in the Lockyer Jubilee Golf Club, Gatton Football Club, Gatton Men's Hockey Club, and the Gatton Cricket Club[8]. By 1936, he owned a café, likely within one of his tenancies[9]. Hallas, a fruiterer, later expanded his business, running a petrol depot, doing carting for the Works Department, and managing several agencies by 1951[10]. He was also a member of the Gatten Men's Hockey Club alongside Hunter[11].

Prior to the fire that destroyed the earlier businesses on the site, Hunter's two-storey building house his chemist, C. Kalvikoski's dentistry, N. Cran's tailor, and residential flats on the upper level[12]. Hallas' house was severely damaged, whilst his shop remained intact. It was, however, reportedly pulled down, using the awning to block the fire from spreading to the Imperial Hotel[13].

Since the 1930s, the tenancies have been leased to various businesses. Former tenants of Hunter's northern tenancies (6RP98976) included Heinrich Reisenleiter (longstanding member of the Gatton Shire Council), who took over F. Schultz's butcher's shop (1937)[14], and H. A. Manahan & Sons Pty Ltd, a large grocery store chain (1968)[15]. Former tenants of his southern tenancies (8RP98976) included businesses run by Roland Sieglar (1935) and Leslie Reithmuller (1936)[16], and later the Gatton Star Pty Ltd (1989)[17]. Wyman's Pty Ltd clothing store operated out of Hallas' southernmost tenancy (2RP115618) from 1973 until at least c. 2015[18]. In 2015, the southernmost wall and roof sustained damage during the fire that destroyed the Imperial Hotel[19].

Hunter and Hallas both died in the 1960s, however, ownership of the buildings remained in the Hunter family until at least the 1980s and the Hallas family until at least the 1960s-70s[20].

The buildings continue their historical use as commercial shops.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Railway Street Commercial Shops is a brick complex consisting of six two-storey bays, with corrugated iron hip roofs with the front gable ends concealed by a parapet. The parapet on the southernmost tenancy is larger than the earlier sections.

The four northernmost tenancies each feature a corrugated iron skillion roof balcony supported by timber posts with a weatherboard balustrade. The windows between each balcony appear to be enclosed by retain their general shape. Immediately below is the flat roof awning sheltering the shop fronts to the footpath which have been altered.

The two southernmost tenancies feature a corrugated iron skillion roof verandah extending along both sections. The verandah is supported by timber posts with cast iron lacework and balustrade. The southern side of the verandah features a timber slat balustrade, whilst the northern side has been enclosed. A central divider wall with windows is present within the verandah to separate the two sections. The verandah features French doors with fanlights. At ground level, two types of cast iron posts support the above verandah. The southernmost tenancy features pressed metal ceilings. The southernmost shopfront retains a recessed entrance but otherwise the shopfronts have been largely altered.

The southern elevation of the structure shows windows that have been enclosed, some of which retain their windowsill and lintel. An early tramway track survives in the laneway between the two southernmost tenancies. The rear of the structures varies with some clad in weatherboard. Various extensions and outbuildings are present.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Railway Street Commercial Shops demonstrate the historical development of Gatton in the early 20th century as the township continued to expand.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.

DRAFT

4. Aesthetic	The Railway Street Commercial Shops hold aesthetic significance for their contribution to the Railway Street streetscape and Gatton's historical commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Railway Street Commercial Shops hold social significance for the local community as a well-considered continuous commercial space since the 1930s.

Statement summary:

The Railway Street Commercial Shops demonstrate the historical development of Gatton in the early 20th century as the township continued to expand. They hold aesthetic significance for their contribution to the Railway Street streetscape and Gatton's historical commercial precinct. They hold social significance for the local community as a well-considered continuous commercial space since the 1930s.

REFERENCES

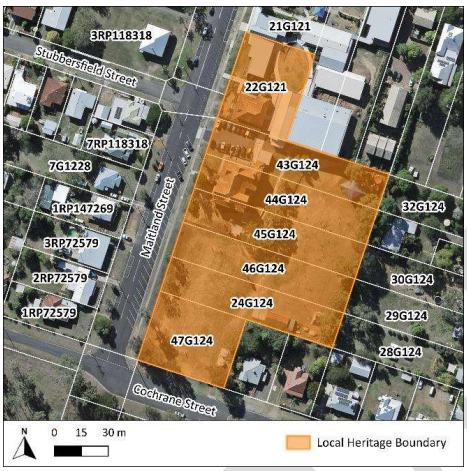
1. Building Progress. (1934, November 16). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118555107.
2. Lockyer District. (1934, December 22). *The Queensland Times*, p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118550576; Gatton, the Trading Centre of the Fertile Lockyer Valley. (1935, August 8). *The Queensland Illustrated Weekly,* p. 27. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article27510616.
3. Gatton. (1937, September 18). *The Queensland Times*, p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124593104; In Country Centres. (1937, September 23). *The Courier Mail,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article37903897.
4. Queensland Titles Registry. (1938-1962). *Deed of Grant: No. 124795*. Register Book Vol. S 2057, Folio 55; Queensland Titles Registry. (1938-1962). *Deed of Grant: No. 124796*. Register Book Vol. S 2057, Folio 56; Gatton. (1937, September 18). *The Queensland Times*, p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124593104.
5. Queensland Titles Registry. (1968-1973). *Certificate of Title: No. 26098*. Register Book Vol. 4162, Folio 162; Gatton. (1937, September 18). *The Queensland Times*, p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124593104; Big Fire at Gatton. (1934, April 7). *The Courier Mail,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1187220.
6. New Easement. (1934, August 16). *The Queensland Times,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116014752.
7. Big Fire at Gatton. (1934, April 6). *The Dalby Herald,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article218947046; Gatton Fire. (1934, July 13). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116022224.
8. Gatton. (1925, November 17). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20978118; Gatton. (1928, October 2). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254041724; Gatton Activities. (1931, March 12). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115661153; Gatton. (1931, June 29). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21712615.
9. Six Gatton Shops Entered. (1936, March 9). *The Courier Mail,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article36784279.
10. £100 Compensation. (1941, June 25). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114548626.
11. Gatton. (1931, June 29). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21712615.

12. Gatton Fire. (1934, July 13). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116022224.
13. Blaze at Gatton. (1934, April 7). *Daily Mercury,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article173321360; Gatton Business Block Destroyed By Fire. (1934, April 11). *The Week,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article182610819; Gatton Fire. (1934, July 13). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116022224.
14. Lockyer District. (1937, June 26). *The Queensland Times,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115997069; Sudden Death of Cr. H. Reisenleiter. (1951, March 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124618633; Queensland Titles Registry. (1938-1962). *Deed of Grant: No. 124795*. Register Book Vol. S 2057, Folio 55.
15. Queensland Titles Registry. (1962-1988). *Certificate of Title: No. 16283*. Register Book Vol. 3540, Folio 223; A Great Grocery Organisation. (1929, March 22). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 23. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21388202.
16. Queensland Titles Registry. (1938-1962). *Deed of Grant: No. 124796*. Register Book Vol. S 2057, Folio 56.
17. Queensland Titles Registry. (1962-1990). *Certificate of Title: No. 16285*. Register Book Vol. 3540, Folio 225.
18. Queensland Titles Registry. (1968-1973). *Certificate of Title: No. 26098*. Register Book Vol. 4162, Folio 162; Wilson, C. (2015). Gatton's Imperial Hotel destroyed by fire; deemed a 'threat to life' in July. *ABC News.* Retrieved from https://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-11-05/imperial-hotel-destroyed-buildings-damaged-major-fire-gatton/6913686.
19. Gatton's historic Imperial Hotel destroyed by huge blaze. (2015, November 5). *9 News*. Retrieved from https://www.9news.com.au/national/sad-day-for-gattons-history-after-old-queensland-hotel-destroyed-by-fire/32e60e19-e597-4d15-96c9-5547e2574ca2; Wilson, C. (2015, November 5). Gatton's Imperial Hotel destroyed by fire; deemed a 'threat to life' in July. *ABC News.* Retrieved from https://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-11-05/imperial-hotel-destroyed-buildings-damaged-major-fire-gatton/6913686.
20. Queensland Titles Registry. (1962-1988). *Certificate of Title: No. 16283*. Register Book Vol. 3540, Folio 223; Queensland Titles Registry. (1962-1990). *Certificate of Title: No. 16285*. Register Book Vol. 3540, Folio 225; Queensland Titles Registry. (1968-1984). *Certificate of Title: No. 26098*. Register Book Vol. 4162, Folio 163; Queensland Titles Registry. (1968-1973). *Certificate of Title: No. 26098*. Register Book Vol. 4162, Folio 162.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and Daniel Walsh Centre		
OTHER NAMES	Gatton Convent and School; Convent of Mercy		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0202		
ADDRESS	20-30 Maitland Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	43G124; 44G124; 45G124; 46G124; 47G124; 24G124; 22G121







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	World War I 1914 – 1918

History:

St Mary's Catholic school was established in 1868 but subsequently closed in 1892. In 1913, Archbishop James Duhig encouraged the parish to construct a new school[1]. This led to the construction of the Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent (formerly the Gatton Convent) and the Daniel Walsh Centre (formerly the Gatton Convent School) which officially opened on the 14th of January 1917[2].

The land was selected by Father Daniel Walsh[3], Gatton's parish priest[4]. The brick buildings were constructed by J. and F. Muller Bros and designed by Henry James Mark[5], a prominent Toowoomba architect[6] whose previous works included the Bishop's House[7] and St James Parish Hall[8] in Toowoomba.

As the school's administrator, the Sister's also used the ground level of the convent for music lessons, dining apartments, chapel, kitchen and bathrooms, whilst the first level was utilised as a dormitory for teaching Sisters and a large apartment for boarding up to 20 students. The school was originally separated from the convent by a dividing fence and consisted of a small classroom on the right wing[9].

The school was well-known for their music program and would hold annual fundraising concerts to showcase what the students had learned that year and to raise funds for the school[10]. The popularity of these concerts increased and in 1945, the School of Arts where the concert was held had become overcrowded, unable to accommodate the increasing number of attendees[11].

In the 1950s, fundraising efforts began to develop the Our Lady of Good Counsel College Building[12] to provide secondary education up to year 10, however, by 1971, the college closed as it was unable to offer full secondary school facilities[13]. The buildings continue to be used as a Catholic kindergarten and primary school.	
Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent is a large, two-storey brick structure featuring a tiled, multiple-transverse gable roof with chimney. The gable ends feature decorative timber battening on stucco, one of which is topped with an intricate cross. The northern and western elevations include L-shaped verandahs supported by timber posts. The ground level verandah features upper batten screens and contemporary balustrade, whilst the first level features a cast iron balustrade. French doors with fanlights are present along these elevations. The southern elevation includes a ground and first level balcony with this same detailing. Sash windows of various sizes are present across all elevations. The Daniel Walsh Centre is a large, brick structure with a tiled, short-ridged roof with a small front gable topped with an intricate crucifix. A wrap-around verandah extends along the northern, western, and southern elevations, supported by timber posts and battened panelling, with a cast iron balustrade. The building includes both single and French doors, with sash windows at ground level and square four-pane windows above. Modern additions are present to the rear of the building. The two buildings are divided by a contemporary car park and fencing.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and the Daniel Walsh Centre demonstrate the evolution of Catholic education in Gatton and the Lockyer region in the early 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and the Daniel Walsh Centre represent characteristics of early 20th century brick institutional buildings in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and grandeur comparable to those found in urban areas. They are closely associated with the prominent Toowoomba architect Henry James Mark, demonstrating his approach to ecclesiastical design.
4. Aesthetic	Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and the Daniel Walsh Centre exhibit strong aesthetic values in their scale, form, and ornamentation, with their high level of craftsmanship making them a visually prominent feature within the streetscape.

DRAFT

5. Social and Spiritual	Since their opening in 1917, Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and the Daniel Walsh Centre have held social and spiritual significance to the Gatton community, offering tuition and religious instruction for generations of students, continuing to the present day.

Statement summary:

Our Lady of Good Counsel Convent and the Daniel Walsh Centre are historically significant for their role in the development of Catholic education in Gatton and the Lockyer region in the early 20th century. They represent excellent examples of brick Catholic convent and school buildings of this period in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and grandeur comparable to those found in urban areas, making them a visually prominent feature within the streetscape. They hold social and spiritual significance to the Gatton community, offering tuition and religious instruction for generations of students, continuing to the present day.

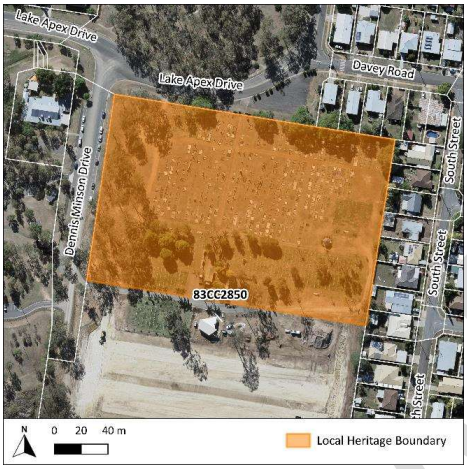
REFERENCES

1. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
2. Gatton Convent School. (1917, January 15). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113163267.
3. Sisters' Silver Jubilee. (1942, December 4). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113973100.
4. Death of Rev. Daniel Walsh. (1939, September 25). *The Telegraph,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article191599076.
5. Gatton Convent School. (1917, January 15). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113163267.
6. Watson, D., & McKay, J. (1993). *Queensland Architects of the 19th century*, p. 212. Queensland Museum.
7. Queensland Government. (2022). *Bishop's House*. Queensland Heritage Register: 600845. Retrieved from https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600845.
8. Queensland Government. (2022). *St James Parish Hall*. Queensland Heritage Register: 600856. Retrieved from https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600856.
9. Gatton Convent School. (1917, January 15). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113163267.
10. Gatton Convent Concert. (1937, November 4). *The Catholic Advocate,* p. 28. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article261927798.
11. Overcrowded Hall at Gatton Convent School Concert. (1945, October 22). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114617422.
12. Advertising. (1953, November 7). *The Courier-Mail*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article51069237.
13. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Gatton Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0203		
ADDRESS	Corner Denis Minson Drive and Lake Apex Drive, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	Part of 83CC2850





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Victorian 1860 – 1890

History:

Although the official opening for the Gatton Cemetery is not recorded, a grant for the land was allocated in 1869[1], with its earliest burials dating to the 1870s. A monument situated at the entry was dedicated by the Gatton Shire Bicentennial Community for the 1870 to 1888 unmarked graves. The cemetery is the resting place of the three victims in the historic 1898 unsolved Gatton murders[2].

As the cemetery continued to grow, tenders were called in 1913 for the construction of a 9 metre long shed and 1,000 gallon water tank[3]. In 1929, a bush fire caused considerable damage to several panels, fences, timber structures, and the adjoining paddock[4]. In 1931, the cemetery was officially surveyed with a site plan prepared[5]. A double outhouse is present at the northern end of the cemetery, visible from at least 1951[6]. The cemetery remains in use today.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Gatton Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot bordered by trees. The main entrance on the northern side is marked by two brick walls flanking a central brick road that leads south through the cemetery to a contemporary chapel. Near the entrance is a pre-1950s double outhouse with weatherboard cladding and VJ doors. A contemporary gazebo sits on the western side between historical and contemporary graves. The historical graves, located in the north, have a uniform layout delineated by religious denominations, while contemporary graves occupy the remaining areas. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, pillar, and obelisk designs. Minimal graves feature iron fencing.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Gatton Cemetery holds historical significance as its dates to the 1870s and has been in use for over a century, reflecting local burial practices and the growth and development of the Gatton region.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Gatton Cemetery is representative of late 19th and early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical cemetery design and functions of its time, including religiously delineated graves.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Gatton Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.
Statement summary:	
The Gatton Cemetery is significant for its association with the historical development of the Gatton region, dating to the 1870s. It reflects the burial practices of the local community in the late 19th and early 20th century, including Gatton's early settlers, and has remained an important site for remembrance over more than a century. The cemetery holds social and spiritual significance as a place with ongoing connection for the community, serving as a resting place for generations of residents and continuing in use to the present day.	
REFERENCES	
1. The Gazette. (1869, January 25). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1290860. 2. Lockyer Valley Regional Council. (n.d.). *Gatton Cemetery*. Retrieved from https://www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au/our-services/cemeteries/gatton-cemetery. 3. Our Gatton Letter. (1913, February 1). *Queensland Times*, p. 15. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113094305. 4. Bush Fires: Damage at Gatton Cemetery. (1929, December 23). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254111217.	

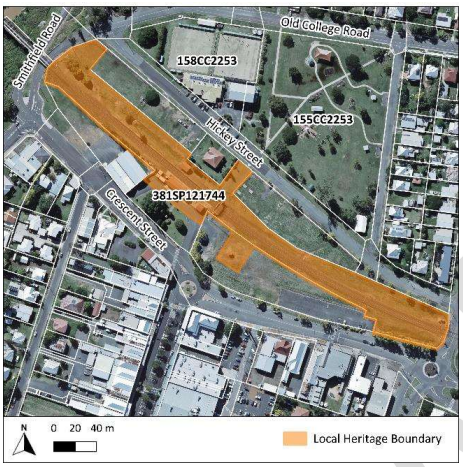
DRAFT

5. Gatton. (1931, September 23). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21767359.
6. QImagery. 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Gatton Railway Station Complex		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0204		
ADDRESS	Crescent Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	381SP121744; 382SP121744





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Various

History:

In 1863, the Parliament of Queensland passed the *Railway Bill* which allowed for the development of a railway between Ipswich and Grandchester (formerly Bigge's Camp) which opened in 1865. The railway was later extended to Warwick, Dalby, and Toowoomba[1]. The railway to Gatton was officially open on June 1, 1866[2]. The construction of the railway gave employment to a great number of Queenslanders[3].

A station building was constructed at Gatton in 1899-1900, though it was not the original station. Two platforms were provided with a waiting shed on the Brisbane platform[4]. A Goods Shed was provided in 1877, located to the east, a crane installed in 1880, sheepyard in 1882, weighbridge and loading stage in 1883, another weighbridge in 1905, and a turntable in 1993 (all of which are no longer extant)[5].

In 1908 a footbridge over the railway line was constructed. Instructions were given at the time to ensure the footbridge did not interfere with the fig tree planted by the Duke of Edinburgh[6].

Historical imagery illustrates that the original Railway Station Building had a hipped roof with a chimney stack coming through. The platform verandah had timber verandah posts with decorative crowns and brackets. The building was clad in wide chamferboards. It had a weatherboard skillion extension off to its side[7].

However, it appears the original Station Building was either demolished or relocated sometime after 1959. The current Station Building appears to have been relocated to site in its existing location around 1963[8]. It is reported that a Goods Shed was relocated to Gatton from Peaks Crossing on the Fassifern branch in 1965 (however aerials suggest it is likely 1963) and then was put up for sale in 1997[9]. The current station could potentially be the former Peak's Crossing Goods Shed as its design is consistent with Good Sheds from the late-nineteenth century. It may also have been a Good's Shed relating to Gatton station that has been moved from elsewhere on the site. In 1997 a Cream Shed is described to have existed within the complex, however it appears these buildings have been removed[10]. A small signal cabin or shunting cabin still exists on the site.	
Historical themes:	5. Moving goods, people and information. 5.3. Using rail.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Gatton Railway station has two side platforms on either side of the track. The footbridge is a timber framed structure spanning across the two railway lines. The Station Building has two sections, both clad in weatherboard, with a walkway in between and covered by a unified gable roof that extends longer on the platform side. The roof soffit has a stripped batten detail and there are decorative brackets to the platform-side roof overhang. The roof is clad in short-sheet corrugated iron. Early doors remain in-situ as well as sash windows and metal window hoods. Across from the Station Building is the Waiting Shed, which is a small structure with a gable roof, extending longer on the track side (similar to the Station Building). The roof is the same short-sheet corrugated iron. The Waiting Shed is a single skin weatherboard structure with a large opening in the middle that leads to bench seating. Decorative brackets are placed on the underside of the roof. East of the Station Building, setback from the railway line, is a small signal or shunting cabin which is clad in weatherboard. This building does not appear in this location in the historical blueprints, however a 'cabin' to similar dimensions is identified on the southern platform which may have potentially been moved to this current location. The lean-to roof is made with corrugated iron and has a narrow chimney flue. There are fixed four-pane windows on both sides of the cabin, and a small window exists on the western side. A contemporary building exists just east of the Station Building which appears to have replaced an earlier building.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Gatton Railway Complex has historical significance as it demonstrates the development of Gatton, the Lockyer Valley District, and Queensland's rail system more broadly from its earliest period. Although the original station building is no longer extant, the remaining buildings within the complex are demonstrative of country town railway infrastructure. The footbridge is also an example of a surviving footbridge that was not replaced with electrification.

DRAFT

2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Railway Station Building, Waiting Shed, Footbridge, and Signal Cabin are intact examples of early railway station buildings which demonstrate a typical construction style and materiality for buildings of this period.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:

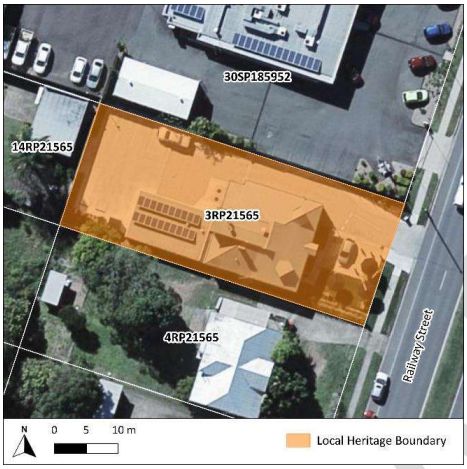
The Gatton Railway Complex is illustrative of the growing importance of Gatton in the late-nineteenth century and demonstrates the development of Gatton, the Lockyer Valley District, and Queensland's rail system more broadly from its earliest period. Although the original station building is no longer extant, the remaining buildings within the complex are demonstrative of country town railway infrastructure and buildings of this period. The Railway Complex continues to be used in its historic context.

REFERENCES

1. Cole, A. E. (1945). Early History of the Queensland Railways. *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland,* 3(4), 284-311; Queensland Museum. (n.d.) *Evolution of Rail in Queensland.* Retrieved from https://www.museum.qld.gov.au/learn-and-discover/queensland-stories/evolution-of-rail-in-queensland.
2. Opening of the Railway to Gatton. (1866, June 19). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1269581; Ward et al. (1997). *Queensland Railway Heritage Places Study: Vol 1*. Queensland Department of Environment and Queensland Rail.
3. Queensland. (1865, March 9). *Launceston Examiner,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article38658445.
4. Vintage Queensland. (2020). *Railway station at Gatton – 1910s.* Retrieved from https://www.facebook.com/VintageQueensland/photos/railway-station-at-gatton-1910s/1331291800391531/; Blue Mountains Library Local Studies. (c. 1905). *Gatton Railway Station c.1904.* Retrieved from https://www.flickr.com/photos/blue_mountains_library_-_local_studies/53864079986/.
5. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council; Queensland Government. (1912). *Blueprint, Gatton Station, Apparatus, Scale 40ft = 1in*. Queensland State Archives. Item ID: ITM3505068. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/items/ITM3505068.
6. Gatton Progress Association. (1908, May 14). *The Queensland Times*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124252357.
7. Ward et al. (1997). *Queensland Railway Heritage Places Study: Vol 1*. Queensland Department of Environment and Queensland Rail.
8. QImagery. 1959 & 1963 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
9. Ward et al. (1997). *Queensland Railway Heritage Places Study: Vol 1*. Queensland Department of Environment and Queensland Rail.
10. Ibid.

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Braeside Residence		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0205		
ADDRESS	97 Railway Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	3RP21565





HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Braeside Residence is reportedly constructed in 1906 by John Doyle and purchased soon after by Henry and Barbara Morrow[1]. Barbara, described as one of the pioneers of the Lockyer district, came to Queensland from Scotland at an early age and settled in Murphy's Creek, where she would eventually meet and marry Henry Morrow[2]. Henry came to Queensland from Ireland at 10 years old with his family. In 1865, he commenced work with the Railway Department on the first section of the Ipswich-Grandchester railway line[3]. He later became the Divisional Superintendent of the maintenance branch[4].

It is unclear when the building ceased being utilised as a residence, however, between at least 2007-2016[5] it was used as the Gatton RSL Sub-branch and is now currently a hospitality venue.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings. 6.4. Dwellings.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Braeside Residence building is a high set two-storey timber structure clad in weatherboard. It has a corrugated iron Dutch gable main roof with angled gable bays with timber battening on each corner. An early brick chimney is present on the southern side of the roof.

The front verandah (eastern elevation) features a central gabled pediment and is supported by stop chamfered timber posts with decorative brackets. The balustrade of the verandah and front steps

are both cast iron. The exterior walls within the verandah are clad with VJ boards with exposed bracing. Single timber doors with eight-pane windows and three-pane fanlights are present alongside sash windows. The subfloor features a contemporary lift. A contemporary extension with solar panels is present to the rear of the building (western elevation) and the surrounding grounds has been largely altered to facilitate a carpark.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Braeside Residence demonstrates the historical development of Gatton in the early 20th century and is closely associated with the early Lockyer district family, the Morrows.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	The Braeside Residence is a grand two-storey timber residence with a high level of design merit and craftsmanship and is a prominent feature in the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:
The Braeside Residence demonstrates the historical development of Gatton in the early 20th century and is closely associated with the early Lockyer district family, the Morrows. It is a grand two-storey timber residence with a high level of design merit and craftsmanship and is a prominent feature in the streetscape.

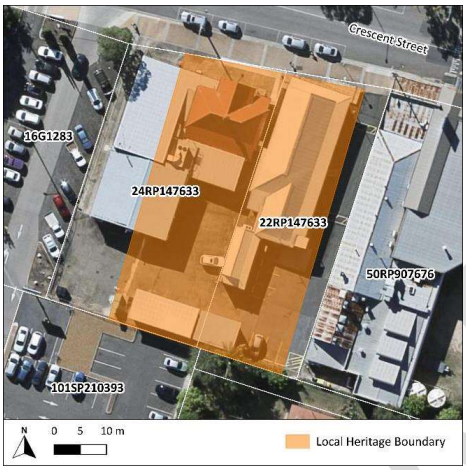
REFERENCES

1. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
2. Obituary. (1931, January 31). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 5. Retrieved by http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254171391.
3. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
4. General News. (1923, June 16). *The Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advisor*, p. 8. Retrieved by http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article151291727.
5. Google. (2007-2023). *Google Street View.* Retrieved from https://maps.google.com/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Gatton Post Office and Residence (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Gatton Post and Telegraph Office		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0206		
ADDRESS	42-44 Crescent Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	24RP147633; 22RP147633





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914
History:	

Postal and telegraph services in Gatton were previously conducted by the Railway Department, however, the growing township led to an increase in business that required a purpose-built post office building to be constructed with a permanent officer[1]. Land was being sought for the new post office by at least 1898[2] but was not chosen until mid-1908[3]. During this time, the State Public Works Department had developed plans[4] and tenders were received for the construction of a post office and adjacent residence[5]. Construction was complete in May 1908[6], at which time new telephone exchange poles were also being erected to connect to the post office[7].

By the 1970s, the brick extension to the western elevation of the post office had been constructed which subsequently enclosed the western porch[8]. During the 1980s, the residence had a new extension built onto the front to act as the new post office[9].

It is understood that the post office is under the ownership of Telstra, whilst the residence and front extension continue to operate as the new post office.

Historical themes:	5. Moving goods, people and information 5.7. Telecommunications 5.8. Postal services

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
The Gatton Post Office (former) is a typical example of the 1906 – 1921 period type T17 'Twin Porch, Gable, and Lantern' post office building. It is a square-plan timber structure clad in weatherboard and elevated on low timber stumps divided by timber battening. It has a hip and gable roof clad in corrugated iron with a lantern vent on the ridgeline. The front façade (northern elevation) features a gable end with decorative timber battening and a tapered bargeboard. The front central windows feature a shaped window header that once adorned the words "Post and Telegraph Office". The western elevation features the brick extension which subsequently enclosed the porch on that side. The eastern elevation retains its porch which features a skillion roof continuing from the main roof. The porch, accessed via timber steps, is supported by a simple timber post with brackets and features a timber two-rail slat balustrade. The eastern side of the porch has been enclosed. A four-panel timber door is present on the western side of the porch. The rear (southern elevation) features a skillion roof continuing from the main roof. A central door is present accessed via timber steps with a simple horizontal timber balustrade. Sash and casement windows are present. Some alterations have been made over time to the access point and windows on this elevation. The residence adjacent to the post office has a large contemporary front extension, whilst parts of the residence remain to the rear. The original portion is clad in weatherboard and some early sash windows remain, whilst other windows are later additions.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Gatton Post Office (former) demonstrates the historical development of Gatton in the early 19th century as an essential service in the township.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Gatton Post Office (former) is a typical example of a 1900s rural timber post office retaining much of the principal characteristics of the 1906 – 1921 period type T17 'Twin Porch, Gable, and Lantern' post office building.
4. Aesthetic	The Gatton Post Office (former) stands out as a visually prominent feature within the Crescent Street streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Gatton Post Office (former) has a strong association with the Gatton community as the first purpose-built post office in the township and having been a primary centre for postal and telecommunication services for over half a century.
Statement summary:	
The Gatton Post Office (former) demonstrates the historical development of Gatton in the early 19th century as an essential service in the township. It is a typical example of a 1900s timber post office retaining much of the principal characteristics of a type T17 'Twin Porch, Gable, and Lantern' post office building and stands out as a visually prominent feature within the Crescent Street streetscape.	

DRAFT

It has a strong association with the Gatton community as the first purpose-built post office in the township and having been a primary centre for postal and telecommunication services for over half a century.

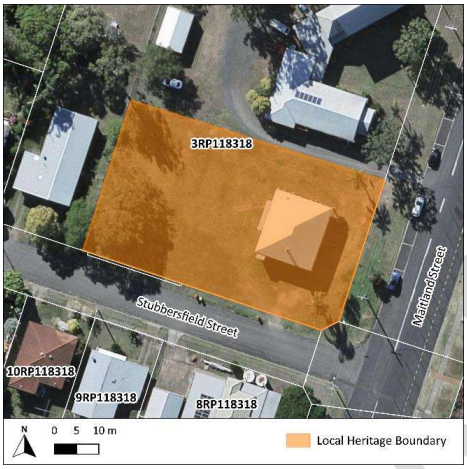
REFERENCES

1. Commonwealth Works. (1907, October 21). *The Telegraph,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article170591106.
2. Country Mails. (1898, October 4). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article3679978.
3. Gatton Post Office. (1908, June 24). *The Telegraph,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article174909203.
4. Proposed New Post Office at Gatton. (1907, October 22). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124242336.
5. Gatton Post Office. (1907, November 16). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19372448.
6. Below the Range. (1908, May 23). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19526585.
7. Below the Range. (1908, June 15). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19506927.
8. QImagery. Various Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/; *Gatton Post Office – 12 October 1977 – exterior view.* (1977). National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 6695086. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/AutoSearch.asp?O=PSI2&Number=6695086.
9. QImagery. Various Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/; Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse)		
OTHER NAMES	Gatton Congregational Church Manse		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0207		
ADDRESS	29 Maitland Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	Part of 3RP118318





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical Period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry, formerly the Gatton Congregational Church Manse, was originally associated with the Gatton Congregational Church (now Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church). Coinciding with a new minister, Reverand W. A. Keay, a manse was constructed on the church property in 1910 featuring two tennis courts to the rear for the church tennis club[1]. The manse was designed by architect Mr. W. J. Doughty and constructed by contractor Mr. E. E. Lowe[2].

The manse is also known to also been utilised for a range of community events including concerts held on the back verandah[3], tennis club socials[4], and meetings for the Congregational Church Ladies' Guild[5].

The current use of the building is unknown.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions 8.2. Cultural activities 8.3. Organisations and societies 8.5. Sport and recreation

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse) is a typical early 20th century manse in rural Queensland. It is a highset, symmetrical bungalow-style residence clad in weatherboard. The short ridged, hip roof is clad in corrugated iron with a brick chimney on the southern side. It is assumed that the surviving sections of front verandah once extended across three sides of the dwelling. The remaining sections of open verandah to the frontage are supported by simple timber posts with a dowel balustrade with an entry gate, accessed via timber stairs with a horizontal timber balustrade. The front façade sub-floor features shaped timber batten screens separate by timber posts.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse) demonstrates the historical pattern of Congregationalism in Gatton, dating to 1910. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Gatton during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse) is a typical example of an early 20th century manse, with features such as a short ridged hip roof, brick chimney, and verandah, demonstrating common design principles of rural manses and residences of this period.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Congregationalism and as a venue for community events.
Statement summary:	
The Gatton Lockyer Uniting Church Children's Ministry (former Manse) is significant for its role in the development of Congregationalism in Gatton. Built in 1910, it exemplifies the typical design of rural manses and residences of the period. The manse holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Congregationalism and as a venue for community events.	
REFERENCES	
1. Gatton Congregational Church. (1910, June 18). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 13. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19640747. 2. Gatton New Congregational Manse. (1910, June 2). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112073432. 3. Gatton Letter. (1913, February 21). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113089189. 4. Gatton. (1932, August 31). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254287021.	

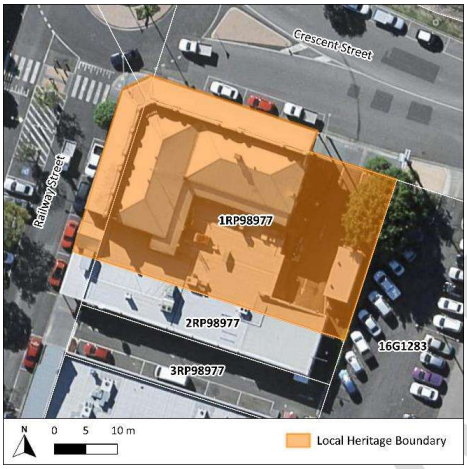
DRAFT

5. Gatton Guild. (1954, December 21). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118435404.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Royal Hotel		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0208		
ADDRESS	2 Railway Street (corner Crescent Street), Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP98977; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Royal Hotel completed construction and opened in May 1914[1], replacing the earlier Royal Hotel[2] (originally known as the Plough Inn[3]) on the same site[4]. The hotel was built by contractors Hastie and Halliwell[5]. In 1929, whilst being run by Mrs. E. M. Andrews, the hotel had electric lights installed and was described as having garages available for cars[6]. Over the years, the hotel has been known for its community events and meetings, including annual banquets and monthly meetings for organisations such as the Gatton Rifle Club[7] and Gatton Chamber of Commerce[8], and fundraising social events[9].

The hotel continues its historical use as a hospitality and accommodation venue.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1 Feeding Queenslanders. 3.8 Marketing, retailing and servicing industries. 3.11 Lodging people.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
The Royal Hotel is a two-storey brick structure with a corrugated iron cross hip roof featuring early chimneys and contemporary vents. The street frontage elevations (northern and western elevations) feature a continuous decorative brick parapet with rendered pilasters and the words "Royal Hotel 1914" adorning a rendered arched pediment central to each elevation. Extending across these elevations is a first-level corrugated iron bullnose verandah supported by timber stop chamfer posts with decorative brackets and is bound by a three-rail timber balustrade, with the bays enclosed with mesh screening. Along the verandah are low waisted French doors with glass panels and fanlights and some sash windows interspersed. The southeastern side of the verandah has been enclosed by FC sheeting and contemporary signage, whilst the southern elevation of this portion has been enclosed with a patterned glass casement window installed. The ground-level street frontage elevations feature the same style timber posts as the verandah, with most featuring concrete supports at the base. The western elevation entry features contemporary French doors with a multi-pane arched fanlight and brick arch. A contemporary electronic sliding door is present at the corner entry. The northern elevation features two different timber six-panel doors accessed via masonry steps, one of which features sidelights. Sash windows with brick voussoirs and large multi-pane arched windows with brick arches are present across these elevations. Early vents are present above and within the masonry skirting. A former doorway appears to be enclosed with brick on the northern elevation, retaining its brick voussoir. Towards the southern end of the eastern elevation, the brick has been adapted, and contemporary windows have been added. The western elevation features sash windows with brick voussoirs on the first-level, whilst the ground-level is concealed by a contemporary shade and fencing. Adjoining the southern elevation are contemporary extensions and utilities.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Royal Hotel, built in 1914 on the site of a mid-late 19th century hotel, demonstrates the historical development of Gatton in the early 20th century and is the earliest remaining hotel in Gatton.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Royal Hotel is an intact and representative example of early 20th century two-storey masonry hotel buildings.
4. Aesthetic	The Royal Hotel holds aesthetic significance for its prominent location and its contribution to Gatton's main street as a historical commercial precinct. It also exhibits a high level of craftsmanship and design quality.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Royal Hotel holds social significance for the local community as a gathering and accommodation space in use for over a century.

DRAFT

Statement summary:

The Royal Hotel, built in 1914 on the site of a mid-late 19th century hotel, demonstrates the historical development of Gatton in the early 20th century and is the earliest surviving hotel in Gatton. It is an intact and representative example of early 20th century two-storey masonry hotel buildings. With its high level of craftsmanship and design quality, the Royal Hotel holds aesthetic significance for its prominent location and its contribution to the main street as a historical commercial precinct. It holds social significance for the local community as a gathering and accommodation space in use for over a century.

REFERENCES

1. Our Gatton Letter. (1914, May 4). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120103373; Advertising. (1914, July 18). *The Queensland Times,* p. 15. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120091859.
2. Our Gatton Letter. (1913, October 14). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118652291.
3. Licensing Court, Gatton. (1880, May 27). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122925936.
4. *Wilmot Hotel on the main street in Gatton.* (c. 1907-1909). State Library of Queensland. Image number: 6988-0001-0001. Retrieved from https://digital.slq.qld.gov.au/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?change_lng=en&dps_pid=IE1600396.
5. Our Gatton Letter. (1914, May 4). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120103373.
6. Progressive Gatton. (1929, August 22). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21440708.
7. Gatton. (1922, December 20). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20591213; Gatton Rifle Club. (1923, August 24). *The Queensland Times,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120049673.
8. Gatton. (1924, February 9). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 16. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20696663; Gatton. (1924, May 17). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118564246.
9. Gatton. (1932, January 29). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21776030; Gatton. (1932, June 2). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 16. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21955781.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	St Mary's Presbytery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0209		
ADDRESS	15 Maitland Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP189586





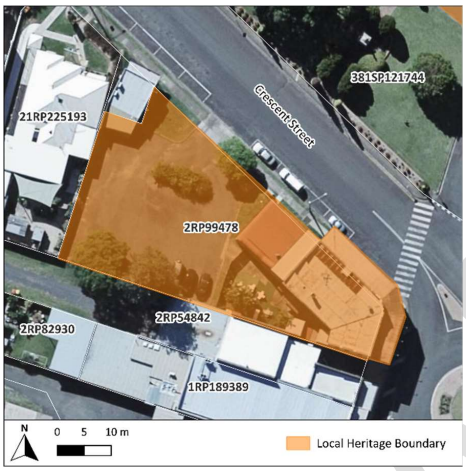
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	World War II 1939 – 1945
History:	
Catholicism was established in the wider Lockyer district in the late 1840s through regular visits by priests, with the first churches in the region being erected in 1866[1]. The original St Mary's Catholic Church in Gatton was constructed in 1889[2]. The current St Mary's Presbytery was constructed in 1942[3]. The current use of the presbytery is unknown.	
Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The St Mary's Presbytery is an example of an early to mid-20th century presbytery in rural Queensland. It is a highset, asymmetrical bungalow-style residence clad in weatherboard. The building is supported on combination of small brick piers to the exterior and stumps underneath. The 'hip and valley' roof is clad in corrugated iron and features a front gable topped with a simple cross. There is a gable end to the southern elevation as well. Many of the elevations consist of four-pane casement windows. The building features an entrance porch on its southern corner, accessed via timber steps and associated balustrade. The porch walls are clad in VJ timber with exposed frame. The porch balustrade matches the stairs and is a thin timber batten design.	

A contemporary garage door to the under-croft area exists centrally on the façade. Timber batten screening is provided to the under-croft / sub-floor area.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The St Mary's Presbytery holds historical significance as it was built as part of the Catholic precinct in Gatton, demonstrating the development and evolution of Catholicism in Gatton and the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The St Mary's Presbytery is representative of an early to mid-20th century style presbytery in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical residential features of the period.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The St Mary's Presbytery holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholicism.
Statement summary:	
The St Mary's Presbytery is historically significant as it was built as part of the Catholic precinct in Gatton, demonstrating the development and evolution of Catholicism in Gatton. It is representative of an early to mid-20th century style presbytery in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical residential features of this period. The presbytery holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Catholicism in Gatton.	
REFERENCES	
1. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview.* Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency. 2. Opening of St Mary's Church, At Gatton. (1889, October 1). *The Queensland Times*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article132177169. 3. Corpus Christi. (1942, June 9). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115076975.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Commercial Hotel		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0210		
ADDRESS	1 Railway Street (corner Crescent Street), Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP99478; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Commercial Hotel was constructed in 1927 to replace the original c. 1882 hotel (the Wilmot Hotel, later renamed the Scariff Hotel)[1] which was destroyed by fire in 1926[2]. The hotel, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Malouf, was designed by Brisbane architect Mr. J. L. Baldwin and constructed by Ipswich contractor Mr. J. Hoare. The hotel, with an overall cost of £5,000 including furnishings, featured 24 rooms, a circular bar, and a spacious dining room[3].

The hotel has had various owners over the years, including Tony Prentice who ran the hotel for 15 years before selling in 2020[6].

The hotel is still operational, but it is unclear if it still offers accommodation.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1. Feeding Queenslanders. 3.8. Marketing, retailing and servicing industries. 3.11. Lodging people.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Commercial Hotel is a two-storey, masonry structure with a parapet extending across its frontage adorned with "1927 Commercial Hotel" in render. The ground level is shaded by the upper floor verandah which is supported by timber posts. The masonry walls have been rendered and feature early vents with contemporary timber skirting. A main entrance is a key feature within the truncated corner with timber joinery. The eastern elevation features a recessed entry door flanked by awning windows. The northeastern elevation features an arched tripartite window and a recessed entry door flanked by colonial sash windows.

The first level verandah features a flat corrugated iron roof supported by timber posts with fretwork and painted masonry walls. The timber cross braced balustrade is a contemporary alteration. A 'Hardieplank' clad enclosure is present on the southern end of the verandah, whilst the northern end has been enclosed. One sash window and French doors with fanlight is visible from the exterior. A separate skillion roof balcony is present on the northwestern elevation, with the same features as the verandah. A contemporary skillion roof extension is present on the ground level of the northwestern elevation as a shaded dining area.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Commercial Hotel, built in 1927 on the site of a c. 1881 hotel, demonstrates the historical development of Gatton in the early 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Commercial Hotel is a representative example of an early 20th century two-storey masonry hotel building.
4. Aesthetic	The Commercial Hotel holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the main street as a historical commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Commercial Hotel holds social significance for the local community as a gathering place in continuous use for over ninety years.

Statement summary:

The Commercial Hotel demonstrates the historical development of Gatton in the early 20th century. It is a representative example of early 20th century two-storey masonry hotel buildings and holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the main street as a historical commercial precinct. It holds social significance for the local community as a gathering place in continuous use for over ninety years.

REFERENCES

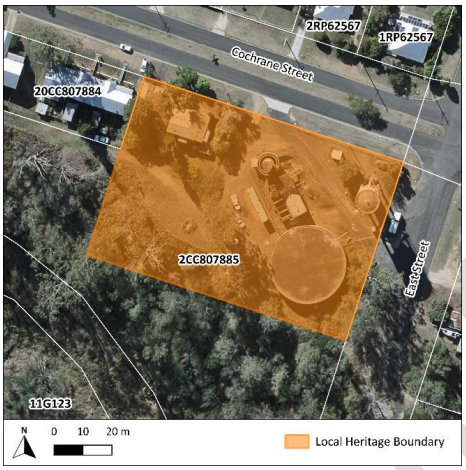
1. Gatton and District. (1927, May 10). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article253954500; Lockyer District: Gatton. (1927, October 1). *The Queensland Times*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117267892.
2. Gatton Fire Inquiry: Hotel Owner's Allegation. (1926, November 27). *The Telegraph*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article179574712.

3. Lockyer District: Gatton. (1927, October 1). *The Queensland Times*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117267892.
4. Mooney, C. (2020, December 14). *Prentice Getting Out Of Gatton's Commercial*. Pubtic. Retrieved from https://pubtic.com.au/prentice-getting-out-of-gattons-commercial/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Gatton Water Facility		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0211		
ADDRESS	48 Cochrane Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	Part of 2CC807885





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

Reticulated electricity was connected in Gatton in 1932 resulting in planning for a town water supply[1].

Gatton was the first town in Queensland to enjoy the State water supply scheme with water scientifically 'softened and purified'. The official waterworks of the Tarampa Water Authority was 'turned on' at Gatton in 1935. The water supply came from Tent Hill Creek with a concrete and timber weir being constructed in the Creek as well as an electrically driven centrifugal pumping plant, housed in a reinforced concrete pump well and tank on the banks of the creek. Also constructed at this time was a concrete tower tank (water tower) that had a 60,000-gallon capacity, a filtration and softening plan, and the installation of water reticulation to residences and business premises[2].

It is reported that 85% of the materials used in construction were of Queensland manufacture which had given employment to men in foundries and factories. It was recognised at the time that public works of this nature were important to assist in unemployment issues[3].

Messrs. Gibson and Sutherland were the contractors responsible for the pump well and weir, with other tenders potentially responsible for other parts of the work.[4] Funding for the scheme came from the Government's loan-subsidy arrangements. The plant was described at the time as one of the most modern in the Commonwealth[5], and the water tower was described a 'handsome' 'imposing structure'[6].

Historical themes:	2. Exploiting, utilising and transforming the land. 2.5. Managing water. 3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.6 inventing devices.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The water tower is a reinforced concrete structure located on the corner of Cochrane and East streets. The concrete columns are braced in the middle and lead up to a curved concrete valance at the base of the tank. An internal staircase winds up the central column, leading to a doorway and small landing below the base of the water tank. A steel maintenance ladder provides access up to the top of the water tank from the outside. A steel balustrade wraps around the top of the water tower. The weir is reported to exist on Tenthill Creek.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Gatton Water Facility has historical significance as the first water facility in Queensland that softened and purified water. The water tower represents a government-backed initiative to bring purified water to the residents of Gatton and illustrate the development and advancement of the township at that time.
2. Scientific	The Gatton Water Facility has scientific significance as the first water facility in Queensland that utilised technology to soften and purify water.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	The Water Tower at the Gatton Water Facility is representative of interwar concrete water tower construction and is a prominent landmark within the Gatton township and streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
The Gatton Water Facility is significant as the first water facility in Queensland that had technology to soften and purify water. The water tower is a prominent landmark feature within the Gatton township. The tower represents a government-backed initiative to bring purified water to the residents of Gatton and illustrate the development and advancement of the township at that time.	

DRAFT

REFERENCES

1. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
2. Gatton's Water Supply. (1935, July 29). *Daily Standard,* p.1. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article186182802.
3. Ibid.
4. Gatton Water Supply. (1934, May 18). *Queensland Times,* p.6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116021485.
5. Gatton's Modern Water Supply. (1934, November 17). *Queensland Times,* p.10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118551603.
6. Gatton Water Supply. (1935, March 21). *Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article119461177.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Gatton Civic Centre		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0212		
ADDRESS	26 Railway Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	120G126





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Postwar 1945 – 1960

History:

The former Gatton Shire Hall was destroyed by fire in 1941, necessitating Council to operate out of a rented premises until it could construct a new purpose-built building.[1] Plans for the Gatton Civic Centre began at the end of 1950, with engineer Mr. H. J. Hannam sketching an initial design of the building. The initial design saw the building with council chambers, library, shire offices, and an art gallery. It was proposed that the new building would be constructed on council property in North-street with suitable land available.[2] Although ideas for the civic centre began in late-1950, official plans were not drawn up or finalised until years later.

In 1954, council wished to push forward with the civic centre as it was urgently needed. The Gatton Shire Council therefore appointed a committee to draw up and submit a scheme for a civic centre in Gatton.[3] Brisbane town planning consultants and architects, Scorer and Scorer, undertook a review of the proposed scheme and building location, agreeing that it was an ideal site for the civic centre as it provided connection to the shops and was a practical space close to businesses.[4] Scorer and Scorer was established by the two Scorer brothers, Frederick Abraham and Nelson Charlton.[5]

Around the same time as the Civic Centre scheme was put together, Council was auctioning blocks of land in the business centre. It was said by the Shire Clerk at the time that the council would put the money earned from the allotment sales towards having plans prepared for the proposed Civic Centre.[6]

Scorer and Scorer develop the architectural plans for the building. The foundation stone was laid on the 8th of July 1957 with building works commencing. The building was constructed by G. E. Day and Sons. [7]

After two years of construction, the Civic Centre was opened in 1959 by the Governor of Queensland, Sir Henry Abel Smith. In 1988, the garden and bronze murals that are mounted on the building were installed with assistance from the Australian Bicentennial Authority. The garden was reportedly designed to mirror the Gatton Shire logo at the time. In 1996, the Civic Centre was extensively renovated with new offices and a new lobby. [8]

Gatton's Civic Centre continues to be utilised by Council as their Council chambers and offices.

Historical themes:	7. Maintain order. 7.2 Government and public administration. 7.4 Local government.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Gatton Civic Centre is a two-storey brick building with two wings. The entrance of the building is located on the corner of North and Railway Streets. The entrance is curved and comprises of a colonnaded face brick with parapet on the roof and short steps down to a small circular garden at the front. The parapet has a concrete coping on top. The façade The columns and lintel of the colonnaded entrance are finished with local Helidon Sandstone. Bronze cast lettering spelling 'GATTON CIVIC CENTRE' is fixed to the colonnade lintel and the three bronze murals hand below. Contemporary glass doors exist to the entrance, however there are also original panelled double-leaf door. A tall, square, brick column with fluted sandstone top rises above the roof on the Railway Street elevation and hosts a clock at the top with decorative brick bands running down its face.

Along the North Street elevation are six (6) steel casement windows and doors opening onto small balconies. Below the balconies are large square windows with brick sills.

Along the Railway Street elevation is a cantilevered awning which is not an original addition to the building but appears to be installed to support mechanical ventilation. Above the awning are original steel framed awning windows with concrete reveals. In font of these windows are vertical louvres, painted green, for sun protection. Below the awning are large, fixed glass windows which are more contemporary additions that have closed this lower portion of the building which was previously setback.

To the rear (east) of the building there is a garden area that was reportedly designed to reflect the Gatton Shire Council logo in 1988. The garden consists of open grassed areas boarded by trees and plantings. Pathways run through the garden with one leading towards a pergola located close to the centre.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Gatton Civic Centre holds historical significance as the primary Council offices and operating since the late-1950s. The place demonstrates the development of Gatton and its local government functions during the immediate post-war era.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.

DRAFT

3. Typological	The Gatton Civic Centre is a good example of a post-war civic structure in a modern building design for its time, its form making a notable contribution to the Gatton business district.
4. Aesthetic	The Gatton Civic Centre has aesthetic significance as a post-war brick construction which illustrates a modern architectural style for its time. The two-storey high brick building, particularly with sandstone colonnade, tall clock 'tower', and gardens, is a prominent feature in the streetscape and contributes to the visual character of Gatton.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Gatton Civic Centre has social significance as an important community landmark to the Gatton region and is associated with its ongoing local governance.

Statement summary:

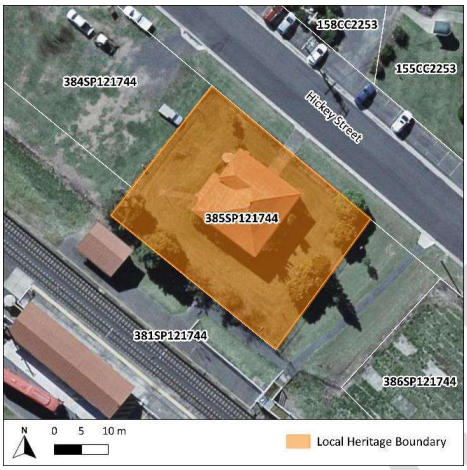
The Gatton Civic Centre is a significant building within the Gatton district as it demonstrates the development of Gatton and local government during the immediate post-war era. The building, as well as associated gardens, makes a significant contribution to Gatton streetscape and is a notable feature within the town's business district. It remains a community landmark with a continued historic use as a place of local governance.

REFERENCES

1. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
2. Civic centre to be built at Gatton. (1950, December 20). *The Queensland Times*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117259903.
3. Gatton Move for Civic Centre (1954, October 13). *Warwick Daily News*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article190457223.
4. Gatton shire council's present site ideal for civic centre (1954, November 10). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118441268.
5. University of Queensland. (2021). *Scorer and Scorer Architectural Drawings.* Retrieved from https://manuscripts.library.uq.edu.au/index.php/uqfl117-series-b.
6. Gatton council to sell land. (1954, November 24). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118434964.
7. Information received from the Gatton Civic Centre Foundation Stone.
8. Institute of Municipal Management. (1996). Municipal Manager (Queensland). *Institute of Municipal Management, Queensland Division, 6,* 1-24.

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Gatton Station Master's Residence		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0213		
ADDRESS	16 Hickey Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	385SP121744





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	c. Federation 1890-1914

History:

The first Station Master's Residence was constructed in 1866, at the same time as the Gatton Railway Station[1]. In 1936, it was requested that a new residence be constructed as the original residence was then 70 years old and they believed the station master should have a new home with upgraded amenity. The request was taken under consideration by the department, who reported to only 'sufficient money to keep rolling stock in order and carry out urgent works. The construction of a new residence would therefore be dependent on how much money the department could spare[2]. It is unknown if the funding was granted at this time.

A 1933 aerial indicates a square home in the current location of the Station Master's Residence; however, the building appears to have an extension at the west and is in a slightly different (less-centred) location on the allotment. In 1951, aerial imagery indicates that a house of similar dimensions to the existing house and the same location is present on the property. This could indicate the removal of the previous residence and construction of a new one, as per the 1936 request, or that the original home was moved and upgraded[4]. However, the current residence appears to date from the early 1900s and is best described as a bungalow style home, rather than of late 1930s construction, suggesting it is most likely to have been relocated to the site from elsewhere after 1936. It is considered unlikely to consist of any aspect of the original 1866 residence.

In 1959, aerial imagery indicates a second residence to the west existed by this time, and then a third residence to west had been constructed by 1963. The two western residences have since been demolished – the middle one by 1988 and the western-most one by 2010[5].	
Historical themes:	5. Moving goods, people and information. 5.3. Using rail. 6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.4. Dwellings.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Gatton Station Master's Residence is a single-skin, high set bungalow, with VJ walls and exposed framing, and a short-ridge pyramid roof clad with corrugated iron. A central vent exists along the top ridgeline. Verandah's wrap the northern, eastern, and southern, elevations with a simple timber balustrade and timber posts with simple decorative brackets. The southern verandah has been enclosed with weatherboards and FC sheeting. The rear / west of the house extends with a hipped roof and is clad with weatherboard. A central staircase rises on the front / east elevation with ply timber sheets on either side of the timber door to the stairs (previous reports indicate that lattice panels existed here previously). Horizontal slats close off the underside of the house. The windows and doors across the core of the residence appear to be boarded over with plywood. The rear / western portion features sash windows with a window hood to the northern elevation. A contemporary garage door to the under-croft area is present on the northern elevation. There are multiple mature trees present as well as contemporary features such as the surrounding fence or water tank.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Station Master's Residence demonstrates the development of Gatton in the 19th and early-20th century, and the expansion of the Queensland railway system and associated infrastructure from early times. The residence highlights the important work that was undertaken by Station Master's over the years.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	A relatively intact example of a Station Master's Residence in close proximity to the railway station.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

DRAFT

Statement summary:
As a relatively intact example of a Station Master's Residence in close proximity to the railway station, the Station Master's Residence demonstrates the development of Gatton in the 19th and early-20th century, and the expansion of the Queensland railway system and associated infrastructure from early times. The residence highlights the important work that was undertaken by Station Master's over the years.

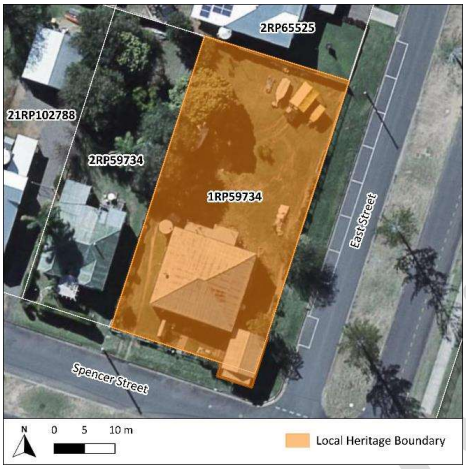
REFERENCES

1. Opening of the Railway to Gatton. (1866, June 19). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1269581; Railway Needs: Gatton Deputation. (1936, June 8). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117605689.
2. Railway Needs: Gatton Deputation. (1936, June 8). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117605689.
3. QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
4. QImagery. 1959, 1998, & 2010 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.

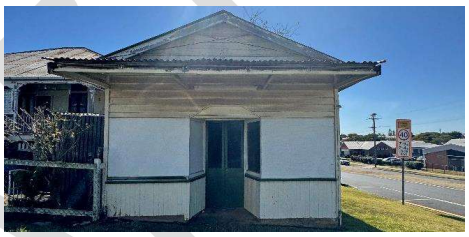
DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	79 Spencer Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0214		
ADDRESS	79 Spencer Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP59734; Road Reserve







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Residence: c. Federation (1890 – 1914) – Interwar (1919 – 1939) Shop: c. Postwar 1945 – 1960

History:

The land at 79 Spencer Street, Gatton, was first purchased in 1866 by Daniel Gould Copley and changed hands multiple times, including ownership by William Alexander Wellstead (1897-1909), Henry James Cossart (1909-1921), Thomas Lockyer O'Sullivan (1921-1946)[1], and Johanna Pickford (1946-1982)[2].

The residence, likely built by Wellstead, storekeeper[3], or Cossart, sawyer[4] in the early 20th century, as O'Sullivan, a produce buyer, was living at Spencer Street by 1922, indicating the house was built prior to that date[5].

The shop on the southeastern corner of the property appears in aerial imagery between 1933-1951[6] and reportedly began as a general store in the late 1940s-early 1950s[7], likely constructed for the Pickford family[8]. In 1958, Johanna Pickford resided at the property, with Marjorie Pickford listed as a shop assistant, likely working at this shop[9]. Johanna lived there until her passing in the 1980s, after which ownership transferred to Marjorie[10].

A skillion-roofed extension was constructed on the rear of the residence sometime between 1959-1963[11], but otherwise no significant structural changes appear to occur.

The property remains under private ownership, with the shop no longer in use.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries. 6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.4. Dwellings.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The 79 Spencer Street, Gatton, residence is a high set timber structure elevated on timber stumps, some having been replaced with metal on the western elevation. Some portions of the subfloor are enclosed by timber battens. The front façade (southern elevation) features a U-shaped verandah supported by stop chamfered timber posts with capitals and decorative brackets and is bound by a two-rail timber dowel balustrade. The southwestern corner has been enclosed with fibro-cement (FC) sheeting and continuous patterned glass casement windows. The verandah is accessed via central timber steps that lead to latticed French verandah doors. The two bays flanking this entry feature lattice infill and timber fretwork. The walls within the verandah are clad in single skin timber VJ boards and there are multiple French doors with fan lights and sash windows along the southern and eastern elevations.

Where the U-shaped verandah ceases at the rear of the residence, it is clad in weatherboard with continuous patterned glass casement windows, likely to have originally been a dining verandah. The subfloor on the northeastern corner is enclosed with iron sheeting and a casement window, likely to be an earlier laundry. A 1959-1963 elevated skillion extension, clad in weatherboard is present to the rear (northern elevation). The northern elevation of the extension features a small open portion with a two-rail timber slat balustrade and lattice infill flanked by varying styles of windows. An elevated corrugated iron water tank is present by the northwestern corner of the residence.

The shop is situated near the residence on the southeastern corner of the property. It is a symmetrical timber structure clad in weatherboard with a corrugated iron gable roof. The front façade (southern elevation) features a corrugated iron skillion roof awning supported by a horizontal timber frame. The shop windows, mostly boarded shut, sit above timber VJ boards and flank a recessed entry consisting of timber low-waisted French doors. The upper weatherboarded wall features hexagonal detailing above the entry. The western elevation features casement windows, largely obscured by a contemporary iron shed. The eastern elevation features a single timber VJ boarded door accessed via a masonry step. The northern elevation features a rear access door.

Based on aerial imagery, most plantings present on site appear to be post-1970s.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	79 Spencer Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop) demonstrates the historical development of Gatton during the early to mid-20th century. The early 20th century residence and its detached early to mid-20th century shop illustrate a pattern of small-scale, residentially associated commercial activity outside the town's main commercial street.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	79 Spencer Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop) are intact examples of an early 20th century residence and small early to mid-

DRAFT

	20th century timber shop, representing typical architectural forms for their periods.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:

79 Spencer Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop) demonstrates the historical development of Gatton during the early to mid-20th century. The early 20th century residence and its detached early to mid-20th century shop illustrate a pattern of small-scale, residentially associated commercial activity outside the town's main commercial street. They are intact examples of an early 20th century residence and small early to mid-20th century timber shop, representing typical architectural forms for their periods.

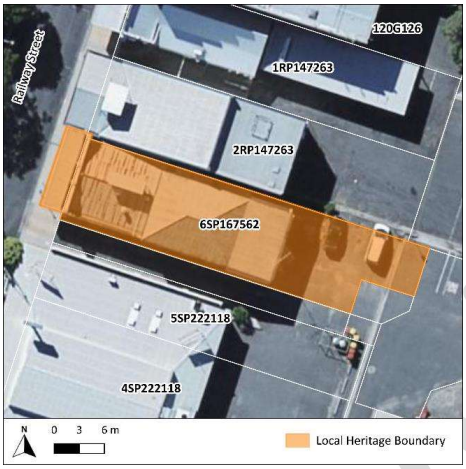
REFERENCES

1. Queensland Titles Registry. (1866-1977). *Deed of Grant: No. 73574*. Register Book Vol. 82, Folio 88.
2. Queensland Titles Registry. (1944-1986). *Certificate of Title: No. 428921*. Register Book Vol. 2225, Folio 161.
3. Commonwealth of Australia. (1906). *Electoral Roll, State of Queensland, Division of Darling Downs, Roll of Electors Who Vote at Gatton.* Retrieved from https://www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/1207/.
4. Commonwealth of Australia. (1910). *Electoral Roll for the Electoral District of Lockyer.* Retrieved from https://www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/1207/.
5. Commonwealth of Australia. (1922). *State of Queensland, Division of Darling Downs, Subdivision of Gatton, Map of Subdivision and Roll of Electors.* Retrieved from https://www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/1207/.
6. QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
7. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
8. Queensland Titles Registry. (1944-1986). *Certificate of Title: No. 428921*. Register Book Vol. 2225, Folio 161.
9. Commonwealth of Australia. (1958). *Electoral Roll, State of Queensland, Division of Oxley, Roll of Electors for the Subdivision of Gatton.* Retrieved from https://www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/1207/.
10. Commonwealth of Australia. (1980). *Electoral Roll, Subdivision of Gatton.* Retrieved from https://www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/1207/; Queensland Titles Registry. (1944-1986). *Certificate of Title: No. 428921*. Register Book Vol. 2225, Folio 161.
11. QImagery. 1959 & 1963 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	42 Railway Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0215		
ADDRESS	42 Railway Street, Gatton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	6SP167562; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Residence: c. Federation 1890 – 1914 Shop: Postwar 1945 – 1960

History:

In 1877, John Olsen was in possession of the land at 42 Railway Street, Gatton. A Bill of Mortgage was produced in September 1894[1] however he passed away that same month[2]. A notice called for all outstanding debts to be settled, or other arrangements made, leaving it unclear whether his wife, Mrs. Annie Olsen, resided there[3]. Annie owned the land until her death in 1912, after which it was transferred to her son, John Henry Olsen[4]. The current dwelling on-site was likely to have been constructed around this time.

Tragedy struck in 1914 when John Henry was killed by a mail train at 23 years old whilst employed as a night officer at Laidley Railway Station. It is understood that at this time he was staying with his sister Annie in Laidley, while another sister, Lucy, resided in Gatton, potentially at the family home[5]. As a result of his death, the land was transferred to his three sisters, Annie, Lucy, and Cecilia that same year[6].

Aerial imagery indicates the shop was built between 1951 and 1959 [7]. Its original use is unknown, but since the 2000s, it has housed a dry cleaners[8], real estate agency, retail shop, and massage business[9]. It currently operates as a shared commercial space with a tobacconist and an accountant.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.8. Marketing, retailing, and service industries. 6. Building settlements, cities and dwellings.

	6.4. Dwellings.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The shop at 42 Railway Street, Gatton, is a lowset commercial building of masonry construction and a low-pitched corrugated iron gable roof. The front façade (eastern elevation) of the commercial premises features a pilastered parapet with a suspended awning extending over the footpath and a central electronic entry door flanked by two shop windows. The southern elevation features contemporary two-pane windows, which replaced casement windows sometime after 2000. The attached highset timber residence to the rear has a corrugated iron short ridged roof and is clad in weatherboard. The subfloor is enclosed with masonry and various forms of iron sheeting and timber battening. The southern elevation features patterned glass casement windows with metal convex window hoods. The former front façade (eastern elevation) has had its front verandah removed to facilitate the construction of the 1950s shop. A rear skillion-roofed section is enclosed with a combination of weatherboard, VJ boards, fibro-cement (FC) sheeting, and iron sheeting. The southern elevation has casement windows with a continuous corrugated iron skillion window hood, while the eastern elevation features louvred windows within a protruding weatherboard and timber frame. The northern elevation consists of a continuous set of shorter, square windows with the same style window hood as the southern elevation.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	42 Railway Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop) demonstrates the historical development of Gatton as an early residential area and its transition to a commercial shop. It is an interesting example of main street redevelopment in the 1950s. It appears to be the only extant residence directly attached to a shop in Railway Street, Gatton.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
42 Railway Street, Gatton (Residence and Shop) demonstrates the historical development of Gatton as an early residential area and its transition to a commercial shop. It is an interesting example of main street redevelopment in the 1950s. It appears to be the only extant residence directly attached to a shop on Railway Street, Gatton.	
REFERENCES	
1. Queensland Titles Registry. (1877-1914). *Deed of Grant: No. 33798*. Register Book Vol. 304, Folio 58. 2. Advertising. (1894, September 22). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123758624.	

DRAFT

3. Advertising. (1894, October 2). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 1. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123749606.
4. Queensland Titles Registry. (1877-1914). *Deed of Grant: No. 33798*. Register Book Vol. 304, Folio 58; Death of Mrs. Olsen. (1912). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113065981.
5. Magisterial Inquiry. (1914, November 26). *The Queensland Times,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123031435.
6. Queensland Titles Registry. (1877-1914). *Deed of Grant: No. 33798*. Register Book Vol. 304, Folio 58.
7. QImagery. 1951 & 1959 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
8. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
9. Google. 2008-2023 Street View. Retrieved from https://www.google.com/maps.

DRAFT

Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Grantham Citations

Draft for Consultation

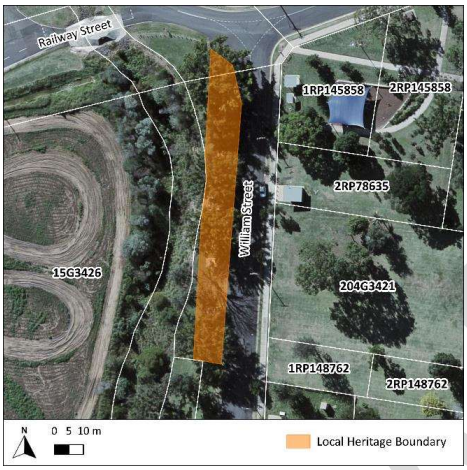
July 2025

CONTENTS

LHP0301	William Street Camphor Laurel Trees	William Street	Grantham	Road Reserve
LHP0302	Mc Garva's Store (former)	6 William Street	Grantham	Lot 1 RP91609; Road Reserve
LHP0303	Singh's Grantham General Store (former)	2 Harris Street	Grantham	Lot 10 RP25736; Road Reserve
LHP0304	Grantham State School and Residence	15 Victor Street	Grantham	Lot 40 SP154108
LHP0305	Grantham Butter Factory (former)	6 Victor Street	Grantham	Lot 1 RP189736

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	William Street Camphor Laurel Trees		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0301		
ADDRESS	Along William Street, Grantham	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	William Street Road reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939
History:	

In August 1927, the local council decided to plant six trees each in Grantham, Gatton, and Helidon. The council would provide the trees and the tree guards, but it was the local progress associations responsibilities to dig the holes, plant, and care for the trees[1]. By November, Mr. A. L. Guilford, Mr. J. R. Phillips, Mr. N. R. McCosker, and Mr. R. Risson (of the Grantham Progress Association) had chosen Camphor Laurel trees as the species that would line the main street of Grantham[2]. By December 1927, the trees had been planted[3].

Historical themes:	2. Exploiting, utilising, and transforming the land. 2.6. Managing flora and fauna.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	

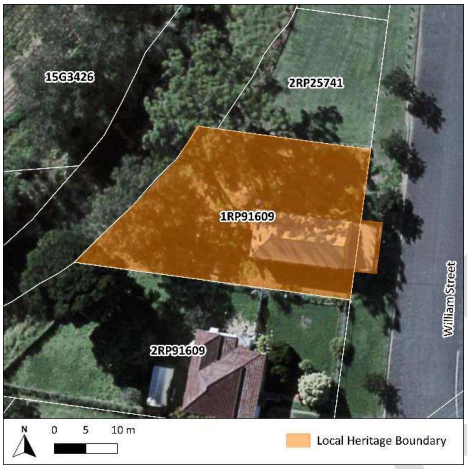
Six Camphor Laurel trees line the western side of William Street, Grantham along a flat grassed area. Interspersed between the trees are contemporary shelters, signs, and a 2011 flood memorial stone and plaque. The fifth tree from the north has been largely cut with only a few metres remaining.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The William Street Camphor Laurel Trees are historically significant as a 1927 planting regime, conducted by the local community that was part of a local council program involving six trees to be planted in the main streets of Grantham, Gatton, and Helidon.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	The William Street Camphor Laurel Trees are a prominent landscape feature of the William Street streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The William Street Camphor Laurel Trees are important to the local Grantham community as a marker of early community aspirations in Grantham as trees that were planted by the local community.
Statement summary:	
The William Street Camphor Laurel Trees are historically significant as a 1927 planting regime conducted by the local community that was part of a local council program involving six trees to be planted in the main streets of Grantham, Gatton, and Helidon. They are a prominent landscape feature of the William Street streetscape. They are important to the local Grantham community as a marker of community aspirations in Grantham as the trees were planted by the local community.	
REFERENCES	
1. Local Government. (1927, August 3). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article253976791. 2. Grantham. (1927, November 14). *The Queensland Times,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117272128. 3. Local Government. (1927, December 7). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254008054; Grantham. (1928, January 11). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124569328.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	McGarva's Store (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Grantham Meat Mart; Foyle's Restoration		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0302		
ADDRESS	6 William Street, Grantham	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP91609; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

McGarva's Store (former) was constructed in 1926 and used by brothers J. & G. McGarva to replace their earlier store, which was destroyed by fire that same year. The adjoining property to the south was described as the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. McGarva[1]. By 1926, the McGarva's had requested council approval to install a petrol pump on the footpath, though the exact date of its erection is unclear[2]. It is said to have later been removed and put into storage after it was no longer in use[3].

In 1932, the business went into bankruptcy, leading to tenders being invited for the purchase of all stock and fittings[4]. However, references to "McGarva's Store" continued throughout 1930s and 1940s[5].

At some point, the building was converted into a butcher's shop known as the Grantham Meat Mart[6]. By 2000, it had become Foyle's Restoration, an antique furniture restoration business[7]. The building has had numerous alterations changes over the years, including the addition of cast iron balustrades, removal of verandah brackets, changes to the external wall cladding, and the addition of metal concave window hoods[8].

The building now appears to be under private ownership and is no longer in commercial use.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.

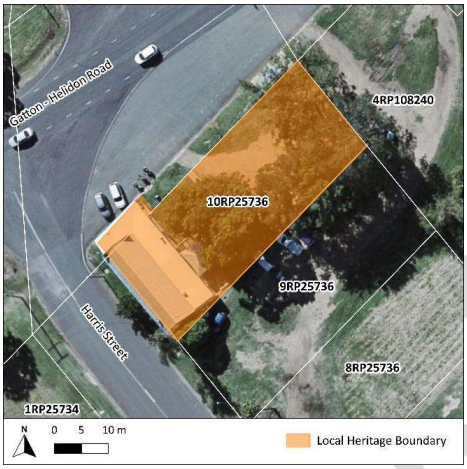
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
McGarva's Store (former) is a low set symmetrical, rectangular timber structure clad in contemporary corrugated iron and FC sheeting. The corrugated iron hip roof features a front gable end concealed behind an FC sheet parapet with gabled peak. A corrugated iron skillion awning extends over the shopfront with timber fretwork which is supported by timber posts. The simple front balustrade is partially infilled with cast iron panels that were added between 2000-2007. The front façade (eastern elevation) features large windows and a recessed contemporary entry door. Some timber VJ boards can be seen on the lower portion of the wall under the windows flanking the central door. The northern and southern elevations feature metal convex window hoods added between 2007-2015. A skillion awning extension is present to the rear. There are mature trees present on site which, based on aerial imagery, are post-1970s plantings.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	McGarva's Store (former) demonstrates the historical and commercial development of Grantham during the early 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	McGarva's Store (former) retains principal characteristics of an early 20th century timber store building.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
McGarva's Store (former) demonstrates the historical and commercial development of Grantham during the early 20th century. It retains principal characteristics of an early 20th century timber store building.	
REFERENCES	
1. Lockyer District. (1926, February 23). *The Queensland Times,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118612745; Grantham Burglary. (1926, June 25). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118624600. 2. Tarampa Council. (1926, September 8). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118643973. 3. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council. 4. Advertising. (1932, March 15). *The Telegraph,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article180052043. 5. Grantham. (1935, November 25). *The Queensland Times,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118342265; £400 in Prices: "Boyangs". (1939, April 16). *The Sunday Mail*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article98229558; Move for Fire Brigade at Grantham. (1946, November 16). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118381566.	

6. Queensland Reconstruction Authority. (1926, February 22). *Rebuilding Grantham together: Development* Scheme, p. 6-7. Retrieved from https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-10/rebuilding-grantham-full.pdf.
7. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
8. Google. (2000-2021). *Google Street Imagery*. Retrieved from https://www.google.com/maps; Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Singh's Grantham General Store (former)		
OTHER NAMES	The Floating Cafe		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0303		
ADDRESS	2 Harris Street, Grantham	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	10RP25736; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939
History:	

Singh's Grantham General Store (former) was constructed in 1926 and owned by Mr. N. Singh[1]. It was described as an up-to-date emporium with an attached refreshment room[2]. In 2000, it was described as operating as an antique shop[3]. During the catastrophic 2011 floods, the structure was torn from its stumps. It was then purchased and restored by Tony Wood and became The Floating Café[4], which it continues to operate as.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Singh's Grantham General Store (former) is a low set timber structure on contemporary stumps. The front façade (northwestern elevation) is clad in chamferboard, whilst the remaining elevations are clad in weatherboard. The northwestern elevation of the steeply pitched corrugated iron gable roof is concealed by an FC sheeted parapet with gabled peak. A corrugated iron skillion awning extends over the shopfront and is supported by posts with a horizontal timber board balustrade on enclosed part of the front section. Masonry steps lead from the roadside to the entrance which are flanked by stone retaining wall.

The main shopfront on the northwestern elevation features a recessed entry door accessed via timber steps and is flanked by two large windows. Adjacent to this on the northeastern side is an early extension with a large window and door accessed via timber steps.

The northeastern elevation features windows with corrugated iron skillion window hoods and timber brackets. A contemporary access ramp on this elevation leads to shaded dining area. The southwestern elevation features small highset three-pane windows and contemporary air conditioning units.

Some mature plantings are present on site.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	Singh's Grantham General Store (former) demonstrates the historical and commercial development of Grantham township during the early 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Singh's Grantham General Store (former) is a representative example of an early 20th century timber store building.
4. Aesthetic	Singh's Grantham General Store's (former) prominent position on the corner of Harris Street contributes to the streetscape of Grantham.
5. Social and Spiritual	Singh's Grantham General Store (former) holds social significance for the local community as a commercial space since the 1920s.

Statement summary:

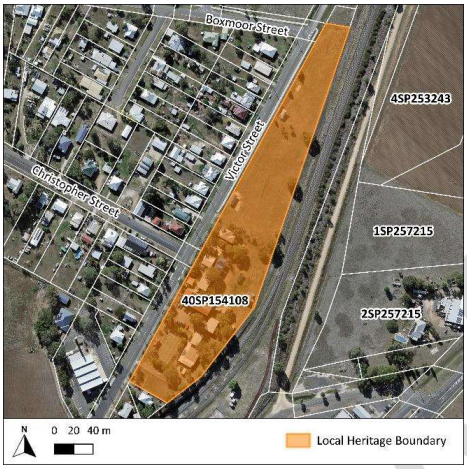
Singh's Grantham General Store (former) demonstrates the historical development of Grantham during the early 20th century. It is a representative example of an early 20th century timber store building and its prominent position on the corner of Harris Street contributes to the streetscape. It holds social significance for the local community as a commercial space since the 1920s.

REFERENCES

1. Grantham. (1926, May 10). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21037038.
2. District News. (1927, December 22). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254017541.
3. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
4. Madigan, M. (2015, June 6). Flood inquiry divides a community still searching for closure. *The Courier Mail.* Retrieved from https://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/flood-inquiry-divides-a-community-still-searching-for-closure/news-story/3ada8052f57e2f5cfcfbffcb7ac2fa98.

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Grantham State School and Residence		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0304		
ADDRESS	15-21 Victor Street, Grantham	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	40SP154108





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	School: World War I 1914 – 1918 Residence: Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

Grantham State School was opened in January 1905 with Miss Fielding as the head teacher and 25 students enrolled[1]. By 1915, the small school had become overcrowded, and Queensland Rail was petitioned to surrender the neighbouring railway reserve to the Department of Education. After several years, the allotment was finally acquired by Grantham State School in 1917. A new schoolhouse was constructed, designed to accommodate upwards of 100 students was planned, measuring 12m by 6.7m with two wide verandahs flanking each end[2]. No longer needed, the earlier school block was relocated to the Grantham School of Arts.

In the 1930s, a new cottage was erected on the grounds to serve as the teacher's residence[3]. In 1951, the nearby Grantham Scrub Provisional School (1898) closed, and students were moved to Grantham State School[4]. Grantham State School was renovated and expanded across the latter part of the 20th century, and the old schoolhouse was raised onto concrete stumps, the verandahs were enclosed, and a new wing was built to the rear of the building[5]. The site continues to operate as a school.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Grantham State School is a 1917 structure, with early photography of the school showing it to be a C/T2 Department of Public Works design. This original structure has been heavily adapted and renovated over the course of the 20th century, though some central elements of the structure remain. It is a rectangular structure clad in weatherboard with an open gabled roof. An early ventilation fleche has been removed from the roof, though the battened gable ends survive. The verandahs have been enclosed with weatherboard and narrow windows. The timber paling and skillion window hoods survive at either end of the schoolhouse, and it appears that the long set of awning windows survive behind a contemporary blind. The timber stumps appear to have been removed or replaced, and the subfloor is enclosed with contemporary cladding. Two water tanks stand on a low platform at the northern end of the building. A large 1950s extension has been attached to the eastern side of the 1917 schoolhouse. The Grantham State School Residence is a pyramid roof cottage with a front verandah and a rear extension. The residence is clad with weatherboard and retains early sash windows. It is set on timber stumps with timber batten cladding around the subfloor.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Grantham State School and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Grantham in the early 20th century and the changing education landscape of the region in the latter part of the 19th century into the 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Grantham State School retains characteristics of a WWI-era educational building, with adaptations demonstrative of changing approaches to educational philosophies in Queensland during this period. The teacher's residence is demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Grantham State School and Residence holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Grantham community.
Statement summary:	
The Grantham State School and Residence is historically significant for its role in the development of Grantham as an early rural school constructed in the early 20th century. The main schoolhouse, although extended to the east and adapted for changing educational needs, retains characteristics of a WWI-era school. The teacher's residence, built in the interwar period, retains early structural elements and fabric, and is demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture under	

DRAFT

the Department of Public Works. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Grantham community.

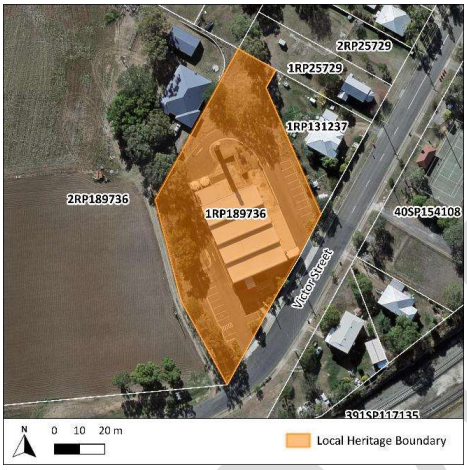
REFERENCES

1. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Admission Register - Grantham State School*. Item ID: ITM611582. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/items/ITM611582; Our Grantham Letter: Our School. (1905, January 28). *The Queensland Times*, p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124518653.
2. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
3. QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
4. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
5. QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
6. *Our school*. (2020, January 31). Grantham State School. Retrieved from https://granthamss.eq.edu.au/our-school; School annual report: Queensland state school reporting. (2023). In *Grantham State School*. Queensland Government. Retrieved from https://granthamss.eq.edu.au/supportandresources/formsanddocuments/annualreports/annual-report-2023.pdf.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Grantham Butter Factory (former)		
OTHER NAMES	The Queensland Farmers' Cooperative Dairy Association Ltd Grantham		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0305		
ADDRESS	6 Victor Street, Grantham	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP189736





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Grantham Butter Factory (former) was constructed in 1926[1], an upgrade from the earlier 1907 butter factory[2]. Prior to the construction of the new factory, Duncan Saxelby (secretary of the Queensland Butter and Cheese Factory Managers' Association) and Charles Henry Jamieson (Chairman of Directors of the Queensland Farmers' Association) inspected butter factories in New South Wales and Victoria for ideas for the Grantham Butter Factory[3]. The factory was then designed, constructed, and equipped by Waugh and Josephson of Brisbane[4]. The opening was a momentous occasion, with over 2,000 people in attendance from surrounding districts at what was described as an event of historical importance for the dairying industry in Queensland[5].

The factory, described as modern in design and equipment, was constructed with a saw tooth roof to allow natural light and ventilation throughout the building. The receiving, pasteurising, and manufacturing rooms were lined with a glass-like tessellated tile which were described as the first installation of its kind in Queensland, said to demonstrate the progress in factory design as it allowed for more hygienic manufacturing[6]. The factory was equipped to manufacture 70-80 tonnes of butter per week[7].

In 1940, the factory was inspected by one of Melbourne's largest milk distributors, Mr. J. Hogan, who stated that it was comparable to the best factories in Victoria[8]. By 1948, the factory had produced a total of 51,000,000 pounds of butter valued at approximately £3,150,000[9]. Over the years, the factory had won numerous prizes at regional shows and factory managers' conferences

for the quality butter produced[10]. The factory continued to be a principal source of livelihood in Grantham throughout the 1950s[11], during which time it is said that the 28 metre chimney was replaced[12].

The Grantham Butter Factory (former) ceased business and closed in 1971[13] as part of the deregulation and down-grading of the dairying industry in Queensland[14]. The factory remained vacant and in poor condition until the 2011 floods when the inside was cleaned out and the building was used as a donation collection and distribution point[15]. In May 2011, with the assistance of donations, the Rotary Club of Toowoomba South purchased the factory to convert it into a community centre[16]. After two years of restoration, including the replacement of the entire roof, the factory reopened[17] and continues to be used as a community and function venue.

Historical themes:	2. Exploiting, utilising, and transforming the land. 2.4. Agricultural activities. 3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1. Feeding Queenslanders. 3.2. Developing manufacturing capacities. 3.3. Developing economic links outside Queensland.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Grantham Butter Factory (former) is a large, double height brick structure with a saw tooth roof and brick pilasters on most elevations. The front façade (southeastern elevation) is adorned with the words "Queensland Farmers' Cooperative Dairy Association Ltd Grantham" with a continuous row of windows above and sets of multi-pane windows with lintels below. The entrance consists of contemporary doors sheltered by a corrugated iron and timber awning. A protruding section at the eastern end features smaller windows of the same style and a plaque from the construction depicting the names of key figures of the association.

The southwestern elevation is also adorned with the name of the association and features infilled windows at ground level and large multi-pane windows at upper level. The brick of the northeastern elevation is largely concealed, potentially where there was once an extension present and is now part of the carpark. A large concrete chimney is present to the rear.

There are mature plantings present on site.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Grantham Butter Factory (former) demonstrates the historical and economic development of Grantham during the early 20th century and the rise and eventual decline of the dairying industry in southeast Queensland. It has a special association with the Queensland Farmers' Cooperative Dairy Association Ltd.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Grantham Butter Factory (former) demonstrates principal characteristics of an early 20th century brick dairy processing factory.

DRAFT

4. Aesthetic	The Grantham Butter Factory (former) is a principal landmark in Grantham and is a prominent feature within the William Street streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Grantham Butter Factory (former) holds social significance for the local community as a representation of the growth and development of Grantham, and for its strong ties to the Grantham and surrounding farming communities.

Statement summary:

The Grantham Butter Factory (former) demonstrates the historical and economic development of Grantham during the early 20th century and the rise and eventual decline of the dairying industry in southeast Queensland. It has a special association with the Queensland Farmers' Cooperative Dairy Association Ltd. It demonstrates principal characteristics of an early 20th century brick dairy processing facility. It is a principal landmark in Grantham and is a prominent feature within the William Street streetscape. It holds social significance for the local community as a representation of the growth and development of Grantham, and for its strong ties to the Grantham and surrounding farming communities.

REFERENCES

1. Official Opening. (1926, August 18). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 22. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21044077.
2. Grantham Butter-Factory. (1907, May 30). *The Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123996144.
3. Jamieson Again Star Witness at Royal Commission. (1932, August 15). *The Daily Standard,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article182814007.
4. Climax of Co-Operative Effort. (1926, August 18). *The Queensland Times*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118638849.
5. Official Opening. (1926, August 18). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 22. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21044077; Butter Factory. (1926, August 18). *The Daily Mail,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article218347909.
6. Up-to-Date Butter Making Plant. (1926, August 18). *The Queensland Times,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118638862.
7. Butter Factory. (1926, August 18). *The Daily Mail,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article218347909.
8. Director's Visit. (1940, August 23). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114527632.
9. Grantham Butter Factory. (1948, January 1). *Queensland Country Life,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article97104739.
10. Lockyer District. (1939, April 5). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118447210; Director's Visit. (1940, August 23). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114527632.
11. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
12. Queensland Reconstruction Authority. (n.d.). *Rebuilding Grantham together: Development Scheme Grantham Reconstruction Area.* Retrieved from https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-10/rebuilding-grantham-full.pdf.
13. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.

14. Queensland Reconstruction Authority. (n.d.). *Rebuilding Grantham together: Development Scheme Grantham Reconstruction Area.* Retrieved from https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2018-10/rebuilding-grantham-full.pdf.
15. Maeseele, M. (2011, March 26). *Rotary buys factory.* The Courier Mail. Retrieved from https://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/ipswich/rotary-buys-factory/news-story/0e1b76348fca940898ed81e88e5e90ba; Grantham Butter Factory gets $2m facelift. (2013, June 28). *ABC News.* Retrieved from https://www.abc.net.au/news/2013-06-28/grantham-butter-factory-gets-2m-facelift/4787284.
16. Butter factory gains centre stage as activity centre. (2013, July 2). *The Courier Mail.* Retrieved from https://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/ipswich/property/butter-factory-gains-centre-stage-as-activity-centre/news-story/edf5ab83bf255bf29d2d81e73ae00603.
17. Grantham Butter Factory gets $2m facelift. (2013, June 28). *ABC News.* Retrieved from https://www.abc.net.au/news/2013-06-28/grantham-butter-factory-gets-2m-facelift/4787284.

DRAFT

REGIONAL COUNCIL

Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Laidley Citations

Draft for Consultation

July 2025

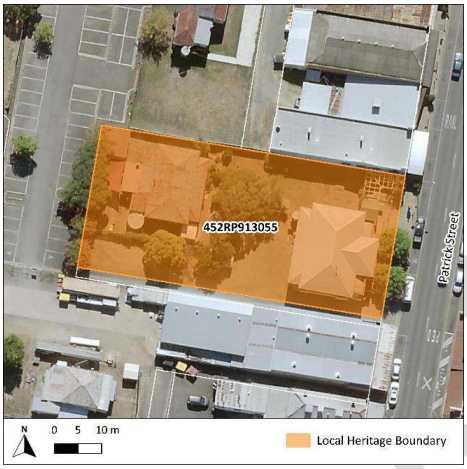
CONTENTS

LHP0501	Laidley Post Office and Residence	139 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 4 52RP913055
LHP0502	Laidley Uniting Church	45 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 1 RP25582
LHP0503	Das Neumann Haus	100 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 11 RP913060; Lot 2 RP3375; Road Reserve
LHP0504	Laidley Central State School (former)	21-23 Hope Street	Laidley	Lot 4 SP268162
LHP0505	Laidley Baptist Church and Hall (former)	25-27 Samuel Street	Laidley	Lot 15 RP67647; Lot 17 RP67647; Lot 18 RP67647
LHP0506	Laidley Presbyterian Church (former)	36 William Street	Laidley	Lot 2 RP138862
LHP0507	Laidley St Saviour's Church	28 Ambrose Street	Laidley	Lot 74 L176; Lot 75 L176
LHP0508	Neilsen's Place	130 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 2 RP815658; Road Reserve
LHP0509	Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church	1 John Street South	Laidley	Lot 22 RP25585
LHP0510	Laidley Cemetery	6 Southern Street	Laidley	Lot 468 CC836059
LHP0511	Whitehouse Buildings	120-122 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 1 RP108650; Lot 2 RP118317; Road Reserve
LHP0512	Giesemann's Building	107-115 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 9 SP104819; Lot 10 SP104818; Lot 12 RP807894; Road Reserve
LHP0513	Carmody's Buildings	144-150 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 2 RP894701; Lot 3 RP894701; Lot 4 RP894701; Lot 5 RP894701; Road Reserve
LHP0514	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop)	99 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 2R P56955; Road Reserve
LHP0515	Laidley War Memorial	Corner Patrick Street and Whites Road	Laidley	Lot 210 SP140941; Road Reserve

LHP0516	Goodwin and Storr	137 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 1 RP25597; Road Reserve
LHP0517	Marsden's Studio (former)	98 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 3 RP3375; Road Reserve
LHP0518	Laidley Hospital Complex	William Street	Laidley	Lot 1 CC876; 1RP46489
LHP0519	Laidley Railway Bridge	Between Spicer & Railway Streets	Laidley	Lot 81 SP122022; Road Reserve
LHP0520	Laidley Railway Line	Pike Street	Laidley	Lot 18 SP121980
LHP0521	Britannia Hotel	112 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 1 RP108653; Road Reserve
LHP0522	Queensland National Hotel	88-90 Patrick Street	Laidley	Lot 23 SP120566; Lot 2 RP149843
LHP0523	Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former)	4 Hope Street	Laidley	Lot 1 RP188503
LHP0524	Laidley Salvation Army Hall	12 William Street	Laidley	Lot 10 RP804707
LHP0525	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent	Laidley	Laidley	Lot 281 SP130175; Lot 5 CP886803; Lot 301 SP122021
LHP0526	Windermere Residence	3 Old Laidley Forest Hill Road	Laidley North	Lot 3 SP162376

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Post Office and Residence		
OTHER NAMES	Laidley Post and Telegraph Office		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0501		
ADDRESS	139 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	452RP913055





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

Postal and telegraph services were present in Laidley since at least the 1860s[1] and were conducted out of a small room at the railway station and managed by the railway department[2]. In 1890, due to the inadequacy of the current office, the community chose a premises for the post and telegraph office to function out of until the Postmaster-General would agree to construct one for them[3], which was confirmed in 1891[4].

This building, constructed where the current post office resides, appears to remain until 1923, when construction commenced for a new post office building to be attached to the existing Postmaster's residence[5]. This building was completed in 1924 but was destroyed by a fire along with the residence shortly after in 1925, before it had officially opened. As such, the local community urged that a new post office needed to be constructed out of brick to withstand any fire damage.

In October 1925, the new (and current) Laidley Post and Telegraph Office and Postmaster's Residence completed construction under contractor Mr A. Watson of Brisbane[6]. The Postmaster's Residence continued to be in use until at least the 1950s[7].

The Post Office remains in use, whilst the Postmaster's Residence is believed to be under private ownership.

Historical themes:	5. Moving goods, people and information. 5.7. Telecommunications. 5.8. Postal services.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Laidley Post Office is a good example of the 1920s period type M5 'Twin Porch' post office building. It is a symmetrical brick structure with an intersecting hip roof clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (eastern elevation) features a central section with three sets of sash windows with an upper window of six-panes. The windows feature keystones and brick voussoirs. Beneath the windowsills is a rectangular mould adorned with the words "Laidley Post Office".

Flanking this section are twin porches which feature tiled steps with a contemporary balustrade and a contemporary access ramp extending between each porch. Each porch features doors with fan lights and a four-pane window. Flanking each porch and the central section are indented brick pilasters, some with narrow eight-pane windows. The northern and southern elevations feature the same windows as the front central section, whilst the northern elevation contains skillion window hoods.

The Laidley Postmaster's Residence is a symmetrical timber structure with similar characteristics to the post office, including an intersecting hip roof clad in corrugated iron and sash windows with an upper window of six-panes. The exterior is clad in weatherboard.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley Post Office and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Laidley from the 1890s, with the current buildings rebuilt in the early 20th century. The place has remained as an essential service in the township for over a century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Post Office and Residence is a good example of a 1920s post office complex, including the 1920s period type M5 'Twin Porch' post office building.
4. Aesthetic	The Laidley Post Office and Residence stands out as a visually prominent feature within the Patrick Street streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Post Office and Residence has a strong association with the Laidley community as an ongoing primary centre for postal and telecommunication services for over a century.

Statement summary:

The Laidley Post Office and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Laidley from the 1890s, with the current buildings rebuilt in the early 20th century. The place has remained as an essential service in the township for over a century. It is a good example of a 1920s post office complex, including the principal characteristics of a type M5 'Twin Porch' post office building, and stands out as a visually prominent feature within the Patrick Street streetscape. It has a strong

association with the local Laidley community as an ongoing primary centre for postal and telecommunication services for over a century.

REFERENCES

1. Advertising. (1865, February 15). *The Darling Downs Gazette and General Advertiser,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article75512968.
2. Laidley Post Office. (1889, November 13). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article3503880.
3. Laidley Post and Telegraph Office. (1891, February 21). *The Queenslander,* p. 373. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20290439; Laidley Post Office. (1889, November 13). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article3503880.
4. Current News. (1891, July 18). *The Queenslander,* p. 138. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20294661.
5. New Post Office for Laidley. (1922, November 14). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article253273731; Laidley. (1923, August 22). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20641050.
6. New Post Office at Laidley. (1925, October 29). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118597350; Laidley. (1925, March 11). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121950155.
7. Family Notices. (1951, June 1). *The Queensland Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124618446.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Uniting Church		
OTHER NAMES	Laidley Methodist Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0502		
ADDRESS	45 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP25582





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Laidley Uniting Church, originally the Laidley Methodist Church, was constructed in 1933[1]. Methodism in the wider Lockyer district dates to at least 1883, with meetings held in Helidon in private homes. During this same year, the first Methodist Church was erected in Laidley, potentially making it the first in the region[2], followed by a larger replacement in 1885[3]. As the congregation continued to grow, Reverand Dewsbury proposed building a new church in 1911. Fundraising began, but the project was delayed due to the outbreak of World War I. Over time, fundraising efforts returned and building plans had been developed, however, the estimated cost was £1,800 and financial constraints meant the project was again put on hold[4].

Over 20 years later, in 1933, tenders were invited for the construction of the new timber and brick Laidley Methodist Church[5]. The design, overseen by architect Mr. W. Kerrisson[6], would include wood and brick construction, double casement leadlight windows, FC sheeted interiors, and a silky oak dado rail along the entire interior. The church would feature two vestries – one for the Minister in the northwest and another for the choir assembly in the southwest. Furniture was crafted locally by Mr. H. F. W. Neumann[7].

The new church was complemented by the retention of the old church on the property, which was repurposed as a hall for Sunday School and social activities[8]. Over the years, the church was noted for its community events including weddings[9], the tennis club[10], and the annual Harvest Festival[11].

In 1977, the Uniting Church in Australia was formed, combining the Methodist Church, and sections of the Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches[12]. As such, the Laidley Methodist Church became known as the Laidley Uniting Church. A hall, visible in aerial imagery from at least 1933[13], remains present on the site.	
Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Laidley Uniting Church is a good example of a 1930s timber church building, set on a brick foundation and clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in diamond shingled tiles. The front façade (eastern elevation) features a distinctive half-octagonal porch supported by timber posts and balustrade, with French VJ doors providing access. The sides of the porch protrude outward, featuring weatherboard on the lower half and FC sheeting with decorative timber elements and leadlight windows on the upper half. The front gable end of the church is adorned with FC-sheeting with decorative timber elements, dentils, and three rectangular leadlight windows. The rear gable end mirrors the design but on a smaller scale, adorned with FC sheeting with decorative timber elements and a rectangular vent. The northern and southern elevations include double lancet leadlight windows, while the rear protruding vestries feature gable ends with FC sheeting with decorative timber elements, dentils, and a pair of rectangular leadlight windows. Roof extensions on either side of the vestries are supported by timber posts and balustrades, sheltering access doors. The southern side has steps, whilst the northern side has a contemporary access ramp. A later additional building extends from the rear of the church. Adjacent to the church is the hall, which is simpler in design. It is a symmetrical, rectangular-plan timber building set on low timber stumps, with its front base constructed of brick. The box gable roof is clad in corrugated iron with simply designed bargeboards on the gable end. The front façade (eastern elevation) includes a central porch with patterned glass square windows, and a side door accessed via brick steps. A contemporary extension has been added to the rear of the hall, connecting it to the church. The hall does not appear to represent the re-used early church. The church grounds are enclosed by a contemporary metal balustrade fence.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley Uniting Church, constructed in 1933, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Methodism in Laidley and the wider Lockyer district, present since at least 1883.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Uniting Church is representative of a distinctive early 20th century style church in rural Queensland, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof with diamond shingles, weatherboard, and lancet windows. Whilst demonstrating

DRAFT

	common design principles of rural churches of this era, it also features unique detailing with its use of FC sheeting, shingles and decorative timber elements.
4. Aesthetic	The Laidley Uniting Church contributes to the visual character of Laidley with its harmonious proportions and decorative elements. The decorative, unique arts and crafts inspired detailing adds to the church's aesthetic value, making it a visually prominent feature within the streetscape. Additionally, the building demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Uniting Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Methodism and as a venue for community events. The church's ongoing function, as well as its continuity through denominational changes, reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Laidley Methodist and Uniting Church community.

Statement summary:

The Laidley Uniting Church, constructed in 1933, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of Methodism in Laidley since at least 1883. It is representative of early 20th century rural timber church designs in Queensland, featuring both common and uniquely decorative design elements that contribute to its aesthetic prominence and demonstrate a high level of craftsmanship. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Methodism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function throughout denominational changes reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining cultural identity of the Laidley Methodist and Uniting Church community.

REFERENCES

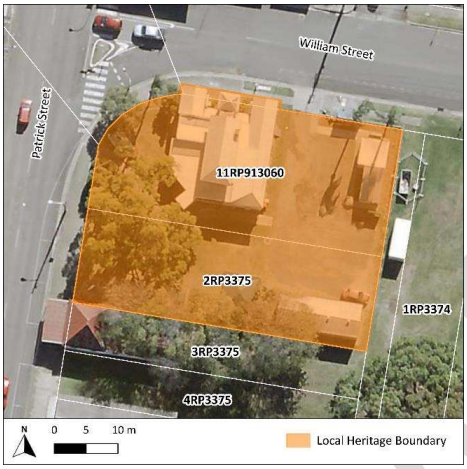
1. New Methodist Church. (1933, June 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118496876.
2. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview.* Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
3. Stump-capping. (1933, July 4). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118499008.
4. Stump-capping. (1933, July 4). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118499008.
5. Advertising. (1933, March 18). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113448015.
6. Stump-capping. (1933, July 4). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118499008.
7. New Methodist Church. (1933, June 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118496876.
8. New Methodist Church. (1933, June 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118496876.
9. Blake-Miller. (1938, February 26). *The Queensland Times,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116898614.
10. Laidley Tennis. (1938, August 13). *The Queensland Times,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115619398.

11. News from District Centres. (1945, June 29). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114625795.
12. Uniting Church Inauguration. (1977, May 22). *Royal Australian Navy News,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article267445865.
13. QImagery. 1933 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Das Neumann Haus		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0503		
ADDRESS	100 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	11RP913060; 2RP3375; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical Period:	Federation 1890 - 1914

History:

The Lockyer Valley and surrounds experienced a new wave of immigrants from Europe, especially Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, throughout the 1850s to 1880s[1]. The peak decade of German immigration to Queensland was in the 1880s with Rosewood Scrub, Logan, and Lockyer districts being the primary areas of settlement[2]. Land north and north-east of the Laidley railway, such as Plainland, Hatton Vale, and Prenzlau, had been selected by mostly Germans, or people of German origin[3]. During this period, notable persons, such as Reverend Pastor Niemeyer who founded the Apostolic Church of Queensland in 1883, encouraged German settlement in the area, including helping new German settlers who had freshly immigrated to Queensland make their way to Laidley and surrounds[4].

One of the German immigrants who migrated to Australia during the 1880s wave of German settlers was Hermann Fredrich Wilhelm Neumann[5]. Hermann migrated with his parents and two brothers in 1884, residing in Ipswich at the time. Hermann became a successful carpenter in Ipswich building furniture. After marrying his wife Annie and having three sons, Hermann and his family moved to Laidley in 1893 and constructed 'Das Neumann Haus'. There was a furniture showroom attached to the living room so his wife could assist with the business whilst also minding their children. To the rear of their property Hermann constructed a two-storey workshop and storage shed. Hermann's talents as a carpenter were renowned with one of his violins on display in Australia House, London, in the early 1900s, as well as his furniture being used locally by the churches[6].

Das Neumann Haus was a cultural hub for the local community where children were taught to play musical instruments and read literature. In c. 1905, an upper storey was added to the home which

included a music room, a tearoom, and two balconies. The family would sometimes play music from their balconies to the community below[7]. In 1934, Hermann Neumann passed away, with Annie passing on later in 1954. Their son, Carl, carried on the family business until he passed in the 1970s. Carl's wife, Lotte, continued to run the business until 1980 when the residence was gifted to Laidley Shire Council[8]. The rear workshop and storage shed has long been removed and replaced with gardens[9]. There is a Jacaranda tree in the park to the rear that is reportedly over 100 years old[10], and a grapevine called the 'Isabella Grapevine' that was planted by Hermann in the early 1900s.	
Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.3 Developing engineering and construction industries. 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Das Neumann Haus is a unique construction, custom-built by owner and carpenter Hermann Neumann. The building is raised on stumps with horizontal battens screening the underside of the house. There are two 'wings' to the house with a central two-storey portion. The central entrance steps take visitors up to a front tower-like structure with portico below and balcony above. The portico has a timber balustrade, batten frieze-rail, and lattice infill to the front. It appears that contemporary louvres have been placed along the sides to enclose the space. The open balcony above has lattice balustrades and a decorative batten frieze-rail that runs around the top between verandah posts – the corner posts are structural whilst the innermost are decorative. Between the portico and balcony is a sign that says 'Das Neumann Haus'. The building is clad in chamferboard and the gabled roofs are clad in corrugated iron and have decorative bargeboards, battens, and finials. The rear elevation, however, is clad in weatherboard. The front windows are sash windows with side panels and there are corrugated window awnings with battened ends that exist above. The remainder of the house appears to have a variety of windows and fanlights from various periods. On the western side of the upper storey is an open balcony which faces Patrick Street. This balcony is encased by timber balustrades. The rear of the building appears to have been modified over time, and a contemporary accessibility ramp and associated pathway has been added, along with a contemporary verandah and associated balustrades. The landscaping is a more contemporary design. There is a Jacaranda tree in the park to the rear that is reportedly over 100 years old, and a grapevine called the 'Isabella Grapevine' that was planted by Hermann in the early 1900s.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Das Neumann Haus is important in demonstrating the wave of German immigration and settlement in the Lockyer Valley throughout the late 19th century. Das Neumann Haus illustrates the skills and trades that came with German settlement in the region, particularly that of Hermann Neumann who was a prominent and renowned carpenter. The residence was a cultural hub for the local community where children were taught music and literature. The

	Neumann family carried out their business until it was gifted to the Laidley Shire Council in 1980, ensuring its continued use and enjoyment by the local community.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	Das Neumann Haus is a unique timber construction and design for its time and is a prominent landmark feature within the Laidley township. The house illustrates a high level of timber craftsmanship and artistic qualities no longer commonplace in building construction.
5. Social and Spiritual	Das Neumann Haus has strong community connections as a place that has been utilised by the local community for generations as a place of learning and culture.

Statement summary:

Das Neumann Haus is a unique timber construction that is a prominent landmark feature within the Laidley streetscape. Constructed by prominent carpenter and artisan, Hermann Neumann, the building has strong community associations as a place that has been utilised for learning and culture over many generations. The house also illustrates the wave of German immigration and settlement that occurred in the Lockyer Valley region throughout the late 19th century.

REFERENCES

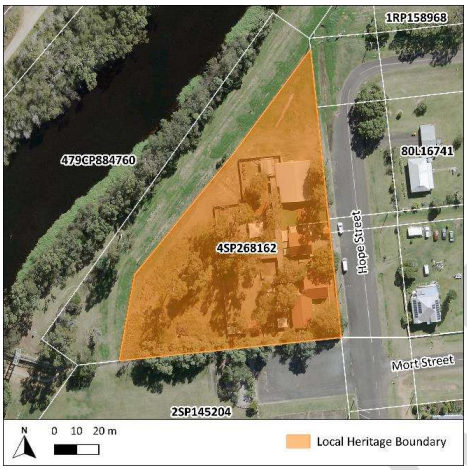
1. Davson, W. (1951). *Lockyer saga: a jubilee historical review of the Lockyer Valley.* Maurice G. MacDougal, Brisbane; Perkins, J., & Tampke, J. (1986). Two pastors and their flocks: An episode in the European settlement of Queensland. *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland, 12*(5), 379-387; John Oxley Library. (2015). *Germans in Queensland – history in pictures.* State Library of Queensland. Retrieved from https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/blog/germans-queensland-history-pictures.
2. Perkins, J., & Tampke, J. (1986). Two pastors and their flocks: An episode in the European settlement of Queensland. *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland, 12*(5), 379-387.
3. O'Keefe, M. (1932, June 7). Early days of Laidley: Pastor Niemeyer's great work: Successful land settlement schemes. *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113988481.
4. German immigrants: Arrival by the Asturias. (1909, March 27). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19570228.
5. Laidley. Death of Mr. H. F. W. Neumann. (1934, March 21). *The Telegraph,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article182645209.
6. Das Neumann Haus. (n.d.) *Historic: Das Neumann Hause Museum Arts and Crafts* [Brochure]. Obtained by Wolthers Architects.
7. Ibid.; Brown Signs. (n.d.). *Das Neumann Haus Museum*. Retrieved from https://www.brownsigns.net.au/museum/das-neumann-haus-museum/.
8. Das Neumann Haus. (n.d.) *Historic: Das Neumann Hause Museum Arts and Crafts* [Brochure]. Obtained by Wolthers Architects.
9. Brown Signs. (n.d.). *Das Neumann Haus Museum*. Retrieved from https://www.brownsigns.net.au/museum/das-neumann-haus-museum/.

10. Queensland. (n.d.). *Das Neumann Haus Museum*. Retrieved from https://www.queensland.com/au/en/things-to-do/attractions/p-56b26340d5f1565045da6e96-das-neumann-haus-museum.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Central State School (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Lagoon Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0504		
ADDRESS	21-23 Hope Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	7RP205684





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Laidley Central State School (former) was opened in March 1908 as the Lagoon Provisional School within the old Laidley township (Central Laidley)[1]. The schoolhouse was a 25ft (7.6m) by 16ft (4.9m) rectangular structure with a front and rear verandah, raised high on stumps to provide sheltered teaching and play space underneath[2]. Most of the finances for construction were provided by the State Government, and there was concern that the school would struggle to draw in students as it was placed between two previously established State Schools in North and South Laidley[3]. However, this quickly proved unfounded, and the school had an attendance of 53 by April 1908[4]. The first head teacher was Miss Grace Brown, and an assistant teacher was quickly assigned to the growing school[5]. The Lagoon Provisional School received State School status by 1909 and was renamed the Laidley Central State School[6].

By 1914, Laidley Central State School had an attendance of 74 pupils, and was performing at a high academic standard in High School and State School examinations under the tutelage of the new head teacher Mr. E D. Kenyon[7]. Growing attendance led the school to construct a new wing on the northern side of the schoolhouse at this time, measuring 31ft (9.4m) by 20ft (6.1m). It was adorned with large hopper windows on the eastern and western ends of the building and fanlights for ventilation and light[8].

The high attendance at Laidley Central State School was not to last, and in 1925 the Department of Public Works considered removing one of the classrooms. This proposal was met with serious debate and was never undertaken[9]. Laidley Central State School continued to provide education for

the old Laidley township area well into the 20th century until its closure on the 12th of December 1998[10]. The site is now used as an early learning centre.	
Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Laidley Central State School (former) has been adapted across several periods, including extensions to its northern and southern elevations, though the core of the structure is the 1908 Lagoon Provisional School. The schoolhouse structure is typical of early Department of Public Works designs from the 1900s. It is a long, rectangular structure clad in weatherboard and set high on stumps. Verandahs run the length of the eastern and western elevations of the school, and vertical joint (VJ) boards clad the southern corners of each verandah, likely the historic cloak rooms. The verandahs have been enclosed with glass windows and the balustrades have been replaced with contemporary sheeting. The corrugated iron roof was once open gabled, though has been extended to include structural additions. A northern wing was attached the Provisional schoolhouse in 1914. This wing adopted the changing design philosophies emerging toward education spaces in the latter part of the federation period, as the Department of Public Works sought to provide more light and better ventilation in State Schools. While the wing is also a weatherboard clad rectangular structure set on stumps, the open gabled roof is set on a much steeper pitch, and a set of twelve hopper windows is present at both the eastern and western elevations of the wing, with large iron and timber window hoods. A southern verandah connects with the eastern verandah of the Provisional school, which has also been enclosed with glass and contemporary sheeting. An extension has also been attached to the northwestern side of the Provisional schoolhouse, with historic aerial imagery indicating that this was a post-1980 inclusion.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley Central State School (former) demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the early 20th century and reflects the move from Provisional to State Schools as centres of education for rural communities.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Central State School (former) retains characteristics of an early 20th century rural school, with adaptations demonstrative of changing approaches to educational philosophies in Queensland. The in situ survival of the 1908 Provisional School portion of the structure is rare for rural schools.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Central State School (former) holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for 90 years as a school and continuing now as an early learning centre.

Statement summary:

The Laidley Central State School (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Laidley as an early rural school constructed in the early 20th century. It retains characteristics of an early 20th century rural school, with adaptations demonstrative of changing approaches to educational philosophies in Queensland. The in situ survival of the 1908 Provisional School portion of the structure is rare for rural schools. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for 90 years as a school and continuing now as an early learning centre.

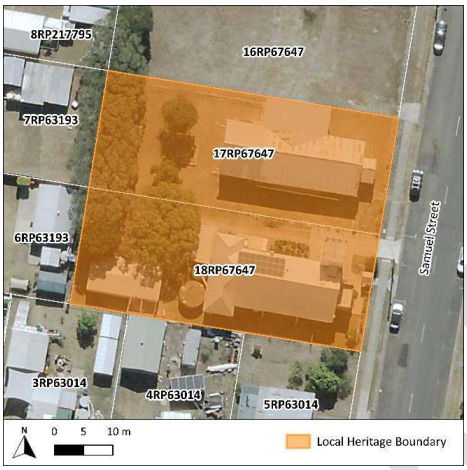
REFERENCES

1. Below the Range. (1908, March 7). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19517569.
2. Country News. (1908, March 14). *The Queenslander,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21819213; Laidley Central State School: Official Opening of New Wing. (1914, April 20). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120417153.
3. Laidley Central State School: Official Opening of New Wing. (1914, April 20). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120417153.
4. Laidley News: Lagoon Provisional School (1908, April 18). *The Queensland Times,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124260534.
5. Laidley News: Lagoon Provisional School (1908, April 18). *The Queensland Times,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124260534.
6. Laidley News. (1909, April 5). *The Queensland Times,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111613179.
7. Laidley Central State School: Official Opening of New Wing. (1914, April 20). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120417153.
8. Laidley Central State School: New Wing Opened. (1908, April 20). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19942344.
9. Laidley (1925, January 7). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121940717.
10. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Laidley Central State School*. Queensland State Archives. Item ID: A5407. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/agencies/A5407.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Baptist Church and Hall		
OTHER NAMES			
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0505		
ADDRESS	25-27 Samuel Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	17RP67647; 18RP67647







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Postwar 1945 – 1960

History:

The first Baptist meeting in the region was held in 1882 in the home of Mr. C. Mutzelburg in Bleinheim prior to the establishment of a church[1]. In 1892, the Blenheim Baptist Church was constructed which was attended by local Baptists and from other surrounding areas such as Laidley. This church was destroyed by fire in 1899 which led to a replacement church in Blenheim in 1907, built on land donated by Mr. F. Mutzelburg and Mr. S. Dart[2].

The Laidley Baptist Church Hall was constructed in 1952. This hall, costing £3,500, was designed to be used as a church as needed and would conduct evening services for the Laidley Baptist community. In early 1954, services ceased at the Blenheim Baptist Church which led to an increase in services in Laidley. This led to the decision to erect a church adjacent to the Laidley Baptist Church Hall. As the Blenheim Baptist Church was to be demolished, the timber was to be used in the new Laidley Baptist Church[3].

The Laidley Baptist Church was constructed in September 1954, designed and built by Paul Mutzelburg with the blueprints drawn by his son and cost £3,139. This cost was less than the estimated £3,500 due to the assistance of 40 volunteers during the construction. The church was described as a wooden building on brick foundations with a brick front. The interior features tiled baptistry, with a large leadlight window, and was lit by fluorescent lighting. The seating was to accommodate approximately 350 people, but this did not accommodate the extremely large turnout on the opening day. A special reference was made during the opening to the Jackwitz and Mutzelburg families for their continued connection with the church[4].

Both the church and hall survive today and are understood to be in private ownership.	
Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Laidley Baptist Church is a unique example of a mid-20th century church in rural Queensland with the nave being modestly detailed, in contrast to the rendered front façade with masonry entrance and large crenelated tower. The building is predominantly constructed of timber on a brick foundation. Its steeply pitched roof is clad in corrugated iron and includes contemporary solar panels on the northern side.

The front façade (eastern elevation) features a central, squared porch with rendered walls accented by brick corner pilasters. The flat roof of the porch accommodates contemporary air conditioning units. The porch is adorned with a set of three rectangular leadlight windows on the front, one on its southern side, and a door on its northern side. The front gable end is rendered and marked with the words "Laidley Baptist Church", above which is a small vent, and below, a contemporary vent. Flanking the porch are sets of two rectangular leadlight windows.

The crenelated tower on the northeastern corner is a prominent three-level feature. The eastern elevation is rendered and includes progressively smaller sets of two casement leadlight windows on each level. The western elevation is clad in FC sheeting, with a door at ground level and a small four-pane casement window at the top level. The northern elevation is similarly clad and has six-pane casement windows, decreasing in size up to the top level, which has four panes. The southern elevation is clad in metal sheeting and includes a contemporary square window on the top level. Historical imagery shows that the FC sheeting replaced the original chamferboard on the crenelated tower.

The northern and southern elevations of the church are clad in chamferboard and feature six-pane casement windows with a fanlight designed to resemble lancet windows. Both sides include two buttresses extending from the wall. The rear section, clad in chamferboard, features matching windows. The northern side has a door with timber steps and balustrades, whilst the southern door no longer has steps. A contemporary steeply pitched metal shelter stands at the fence line at the property's entry.

The Laidley Baptist Church Hall is a typical example of a mid-20th century rural Queensland hall design. It is a timber building set on low timber stumps, clad in weatherboard on its lower half and FC sheeting on its upper half, with a steeply pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (eastern elevation) features a central porch with three rectangular windows designed to resemble lancet windows, and timber French doors accessed by steps on the southern side. The front gable end has matching windows flanking either side of the porch. The southern elevation features two-pane rectangular windows and a door with an access ramp. The northern elevation includes windows matching the style of the front façade, along with an extension. The extension, set on contrasting stumps to the main hall, is fully clad in weatherboard without FC sheeting and features the same window style as the front facade on its eastern elevation. On the northern elevation, contemporary windows present. Both the church and hall are enclosed by separate metal fences.

Mature plantings and amenities block appear to the rear of the site.

DRAFT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley Baptist Church and Hall, constructed in the 1950s, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of the Baptist faith in the Lockyer region. It also has strong historical associations with the Mutzelberg family, who hosted the first Baptist meeting in the region at their home and were instrumental in the church's construction.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Baptist Church and Hall is representative of a distinctive mid-20th century style church and hall in rural Queensland. The hall has typical features, such as weatherboard, lancet-inspired windows, and timber stumps, common in rural halls in this era. The church features a steeply pitched gable roof, chamferboard, and leadlight windows and whilst demonstrating common design principles of rural churches of this era, it also features unique designs with its crenelated tower.
4. Aesthetic	The Laidley Baptist Church and Hall contributes to the visual character of Laidley with the church's unique design. The crenelated tower adds to the church's aesthetic value, making it a visually prominent feature within the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Baptist Church and Hall hold social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Baptist faith and as a venue for community events.
Statement summary:	
The Laidley Baptist Church and Hall, both constructed in the 1950s, are historically significant for their role in the growth and evolution of the Baptist faith in the Lockyer region. Additionally, they are directly associated with the Mutzelberg family, who hosted the first Baptist meeting at their home in Blenheim and were instrumental to the development of the parish and the construction of the Laidley Baptist Church. The hall is representative of typical mid-20th century designs, whilst the church features a unique and prominent crenelated tower alongside common elements, contribute to its aesthetic prominence within the streetscape. The church and hall hold social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Baptist faith and as a venue for community events.	
REFERENCES	
1. New Baptist Church Opened at Laidley. (1954, September 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118433992. 2. Blenheim Baptist Church. (1907, February 5). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123998530; New Baptist Church Opened at Laidley. (1954, September 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118433992.	

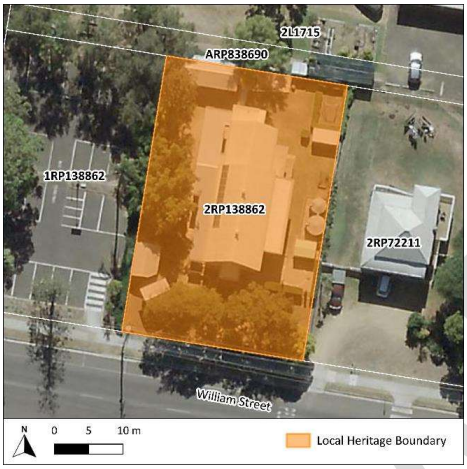
DRAFT

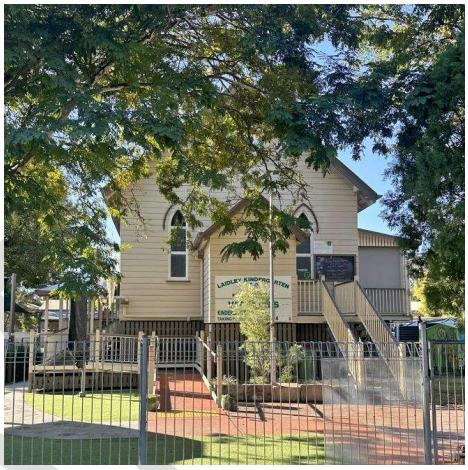
3. Baptist Church for Laidley. (1954, February 4). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118236157; New Baptist Church Opened at Laidley. (1954, September 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118433992.
4. New Baptist Church Opened at Laidley. (1954, September 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118433992.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Presbyterian Church (former)		
OTHER NAMES	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0506		
ADDRESS	36 William Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP138862





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) is a 1902 reconstruction[1] of the original 1872 building[2]. Presbyterianism was present in the Lockyer district from at least the late 1860s[3] and prior to the development of a church in Laidley, congregations from the Lockyer district would attend the Toowoomba Presbyterian Church[4]. The original Laidley Presbyterian Church (1872) appears to be one of the earliest in the district, with Helidon, Gatton, and Murphy's Creek erecting Presbyterian Churches later in 1876[5,6].

In January 1902, the original Laidley Presbyterian Church was destroyed by a cyclone[7], which led to the construction of the present church in June 1902[8]. During its construction, the church was described to have a spacious classroom and a vestry[9]. Over the years, the church was noted for its community events such as concerts[10]. At some point between 1933-1951, the church was relocated to its current position[11]. The church continued to be in use at least through to the 1950s[12]. Sometime between 2010 and 2014, the church was elevated with a new staircase to facilitate access at the new height[13].

The church is now a kindergarten centre.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) is a typical example of a rural timber church building. It is a symmetrical, rectangular-plan, elevated timber building clad in chamferboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron with two vents along the ridgeline. The front façade (southern elevation) features a central porch with a pointed arch door on its eastern side, accessed via contemporary steps with dowel balustrades. On the front gable end, a rose window is present with a lancet window flanking either side of the central porch. The eastern elevation includes windows matching the style of the front façade and has a contemporary skillion-roofed verandah extension supported by posts with a dowel balustrade. The western elevation includes windows matching the style of the front façade and has a contemporary access ramp. The property contains contemporary elements such as water tanks, a shed, and a playground. The property is enclosed by a contemporary metal fence.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former), constructed in 1902 replacing the original destroyed church, demonstrates the historical pattern of Presbyterianism in the Lockyer district, with the original church being one of the earliest in the region. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Laidley and the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) is a good example of a typical early 20th century timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, lancet windows, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events.
Statement summary:	
The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Presbyterianism in Laidley and the wider Lockyer district, with the original church being one of the earliest in the district prior to being destroyed by a cyclone. Built in 1902, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual significance as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events.	

DRAFT

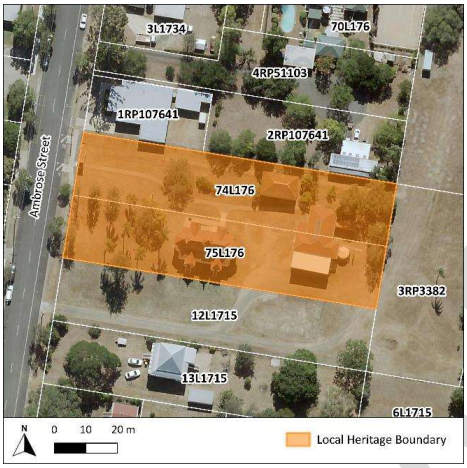
REFERENCES

1. Laidley Presbyterian Church. (1902, June 10). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122548330.
2. The Opening of the Laidley Presbyterian Church. (1872, November 19). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123619718.
3. Presbyterian Church Synod. (1869, May 8). *The Queenslander,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20324076.
4. The Opening of the Laidley Presbyterian Church. (1872, November 19). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123619718.
5. Helidon. (1876, June 15). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121926310.
6. Gatton. (1876, April 20). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121927928.
7. Tuesday's Storm – Destruction at Laidley – Presbyterian Church Blown Down. (1902, January 16). *Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article171215011.
8. Laidley Presbyterian Church. (1902, June 10). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122548330.
9. Laidley Presbyterian Church. (1902, April 12). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser*, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122553454.
10. Laidley Presbyterian Church. (1905, June 29). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124523450.
11. QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/
12. Family Notices. (1954, March 31). *The Courier-Mail*, p. 20. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article50569252.
13. Google. 2010 & 2014 Street View. Retrieved from https://www.google.com/maps.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley St Saviour's Church		
OTHER NAMES	St Saviour's Church of England; St Saviour's Anglican Church; Laidley Anglican Church.		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0507		
ADDRESS	28 Ambrose Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	74L176; 75L176





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

Anglican services were first held in the Lockyer district in the late 1840s. In 1878, Gatton was made the parish centre, however, this shifted to Laidley in the mid-1880s with the construction of the original St Saviour's Church until 1914 when Laidley separated from Gatton[1].

The current Laidley St Saviour's Church was constructed in 1910, replacing the original timber church due to it being deemed too small for the growing congregation. The church, designed by Toowoomba architects J. Marks and Sons and constructed by Toowoomba contractor Mr. H. Anderson, was recognised as a monumental construction transitioning from the typical timber ecclesiastical buildings to one of reinforced cement[2].

The church was described as a Gothic-style building, cruciform in shape with two spacious porches and two vestries. The building was constructed on a steel frame and filled with reinforced cement, with a fibrous cement tiled roof. The stained-glass windows were designed and manufactured by prominent firm R. S. Exton of Brisbane. The silky oak seats, lectern, baptistry, pulpit, and various fittings were designed and manufactured by Mr. H. Neumann of Laidley, with the altar repurposed from the original church. It was said to be the first reinforced cement church in Queensland, if not in Australia[3].

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church including weddings[4], concerts[5], and the tennis club[6].

The church continues its original use.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Laidley St Saviour's Church is a unique example of an early 20th century church in rural Queensland. Constructed of reinforced cement on a steel frame, the church is generally rectangular in plan, with two protruding porches and two vestries on the northern and southern elevations, and octagonal ends on the eastern and western elevations. Its hip roof, clad in fibrous cement shingles (tiles), features a central octagonal tower topped with a cross, with additional crosses adorning various roof points.

Small lancet stained-glass windows set in rectangular frames are present on all elevations, complemented by quoining details around the windows and corners of walls. French timber doors provide access to the porches and vestries. The southern porch is accessed via cement steps with a plain metal balustrade, whilst the southern vestry has timber steps. The northern vestry features three short steps, and the northern porch features a contemporary access ramp.

To the north of the church is a church bell housed in a frame with a corrugated iron roof, likely the original bell from the 1886 church based on historical imagery. To the northwest, near the roadside, stands an entry porch constructed of timber and cement, styled to complement the church. It features a steeply pitched fibrous cement tiled roof with a decorative gable end, supported by timber posts. A decorative timber gate provides access through the entry, whilst the porch is flanked by two short cement wills and timber fence posts.

The church grounds are enclosed by contemporary posts connected via chains on the eastern side and enclosed by contemporary metal fences on the remaining sides.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley St Saviour's Church, constructed in 1910 replacing the original 1886 church, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Anglicanism in Laidley and the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley St Saviour's Church is representative of an early 20th century style church that was unique at the time in rural Queensland, departing from the typical ecclesiastical timber churches and being made of reinforced concrete, and potentially being the first in Queensland of its kind.
4. Aesthetic	The Laidley St Saviour's Church contributes favourably to the visual character of Laidley with its distinct and prominent style. Departing from features typical of the area, the Gothic-style reinforced cement structure is a visually prominent feature within the streetscape. Additionally, the building demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship.

5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley St Saviour's Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events. The church's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Laidley Anglican community.

Statement summary:

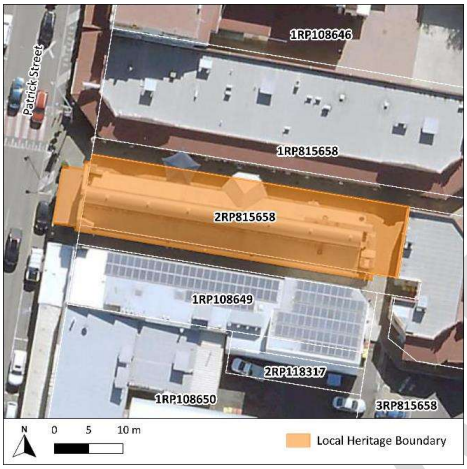
The Laidley St Saviour's Church, constructed in 1910 and replacing the original 1886 church, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of Anglicanism which commenced in the wider Lockyer district in the late 1840s. It is representative of an early 20th century style church that was unique at the time in rural Queensland, departing from the typical ecclesiastical timber churches and being a Gothic-style structure made of reinforced concrete. The place contributes favourably to the locality, through its prominence within the streetscape and demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining cultural identity of the Laidley Anglican community.

REFERENCES

1. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview.* Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency; Country Mails. (1886, May 3). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article4493965.
2. St. Saviour's Church, Laidley. (1909, November 16). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19592287; St. Saviour's Church, Laidley. (1910, June 22). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112066692.
3. St. Saviour's Church, Laidley. (1910, June 22). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112066692.
4. Wedding. (1925, September 12). *The Queensland Times,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118595320.
5. Laidley News. (1912, July 13). *The Queensland Times,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113085403.
6. Laidley. (1929, May 16). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254071037.

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Neilsen's Place		
OTHER NAMES	Neilsen & Co.		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0508		
ADDRESS	130 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP815658; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

Neilsen's Place, originally Neilsen & Co., was constructed in 1894 for Peter Neilsen's ironmongery and saddlery business[1]. Peter Neilsen, a Danish immigrant, arrived in Queensland in 1880 and soon settled in Laidley[2]. He purchased the land in 1881[3] and constructed a saddlery business there in 1884[4]. By 1889, he had expanded into ironmongery and plumbing[5]. As his business grew, he replaced his original shop with a new two-storey premises in 1894 and expanded as a tin-smith[6]. At some stage he had a brick manufacturing business, and as such, he used his own bricks for the shop's construction[7].

In 1896, he further expanded his business to include a clothing department, stocking clothing from the Ipswich Woollen Manufacturing Company[8]. Beyond his success in business, he was deeply involved in the Laidley Town Council, serving as Mayor from 1908 to 1909[9]. He passed away shortly after and was remembered as a noble and generous man[10]. He also contributed to the community as Chairman of the North Laidley State School for 11 years[11], a trustee of the Laidley Cemetery[12], and a member of the School of Arts and Laidley District Benevolent Society committees[13].

The Neilsen family continued to run the business for several years prior to selling all stock and fittings in 1916[14]. Peter's son, George, remained at the store under new ownership for some time before joining Goodwin and Storr's ironmongery business[15]. In 1929, he revived the Neilsen & Co. name, operating an ironmongery business from Mrs. E. W. Gunn's premises in Patrick Street[16]. He continued to run the business until his death in 1935[17], though it is unclear if it remained at the same location.

Over the years, the building underwent several alterations, including the removal of the front parapet finials by the 1960s and a later modification from a flat parapet with extending stepped side walls, to the current gabled peak design with short, angled side walls. At some stage, early windows were replaced with casement windows, the front skillion awning replaced with a convex awning, and removal of a timber post[18]. In 2015, the building was refurbished and renamed "Neilsen's Place" in honour of Peter Neilsen[19]. It is unclear when the building ceased its original use, and in recent years, it has served as a library, and a shop and office complex[20]. It is currently in use as a real estate agency and several other businesses.	
Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.2. Developing manufacturing capacities. 3.8. Marketing, retail and service industries.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Neilsen's Place is a symmetrical, rectangular plan masonry and timber building with a corrugated iron gable roof with masonry walls, surmounted by an elevated corrugated iron barrel-vaulted roofed section clad in weatherboard. The brick front façade (western elevation) features an altered gabled peak parapet with a decorative rendered circle on the brick face. Below are three patterned glass casement windows with arched fan light, brick arch, and brick windowsill, with the central window's glass panes concealed. A contemporary corrugated iron convex awning extends across the footpath and is supported by three timber posts with capitals, likely repositioned or replicated during the construction of the new awning as there were originally four posts. Early photographs suggest the shopfront may have undergone some modification in its layout on at least the northern side. At present it has an exposed brick foundation, and large shop windows above wall panels. A recessed entry accessed by a brick step features a wide, low-waisted timber door with twelve glass panels, and an adjacent matching, narrow door. Adjacent to this, to the south, is a contemporary ATM. The northern and southern elevations feature a series of high set windows on the weatherboarded section. On the northern elevation, these windows have bullnose window hoods with scalloped edges. The northern elevation features a central entry with a corrugated iron hip roof surmounted by finials and is supported by timber posts with capitals as per the front façade.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Neilsen's Place demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the late 19th century as an early commercial building. It is closely associated with the Neilsen family and Peter Neilsen, former Mayor and prominent member of the Laidley community.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	Neilsen's Place holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct.

DRAFT

5. Social and Spiritual	Neilsen's Place holds social significance for the local community as a well-considered commercial premises in use for over a century.

Statement summary:

Neilsen's Place demonstrates the development of Laidley in the late 19th century as an early commercial building. It is closely associated with the Neilsen family and Peter Neilsen, former Mayor and prominent member of the Laidley community. It holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct. It holds social significance for the local community as a well-considered commercial premises in use for over a century.

REFERENCES

1. Our Laidley Letter. (1894, July 28). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123758789.
2. The Late Ald. P. Neilsen. (1909, April 20). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111613430; Queensland Titles Registry. (1881-1895). *Deed of Grant: No. 43326*. Register Book Vol. 392, Folio 86.
3. Queensland Titles Registry. (1881-1895). *Deed of Grant: No. 43326*. Register Book Vol. 392, Folio 86.
4. The Late Ald. P. Neilsen. (1909, April 20). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111613430; Births. (1884, December 9). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121929356.
5. Advertising. (1889, May 4). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article132175294.
6. Our Laidley Letter. (1894, July 28). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123758789.; Advertising. (1894, October 6). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123752857; The Late Ald. P. Neilsen. (1909, April 20). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111613430.
7. The Late Ald. P. Neilsen. (1909, April 20). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111613430.
8. Advertising. (1896, March 24). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123363346.
9. Laidley Town Council. (1905, January 26). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124516888; Laidley Town Council. (1908, February 6). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124250729; Laidley Town Council. (1909, February 4). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19561918.
10. Laidley Town Council. (1909, May 6). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112064850.
11. The Late Ald. P. Neilsen. (1909, April 20). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111613430.
12. Laidley News. (1909, May 1). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112060872.
13. Our Laidley Letter. (1902, September 18). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124143036; Laidley District Benevolent Society. (1902, October 11). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124140721.

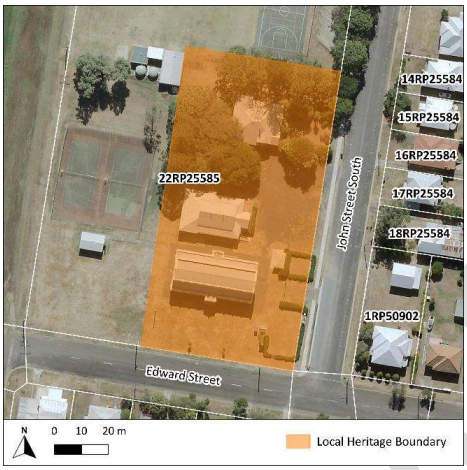
DRAFT

14. Advertising. (1913, February 15). *The Queensland Times,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113090980; Advertising. (1916, October 21). *The Telegraph,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article176364187.
15. Personal. (1935, September 21). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118336601.
16. Laidley. (1929, August 3). *The Queensland Times,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118492335.
17. Personal. (1935, September 21). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118336601.
18. Various Historical Photographs. *Laidley History Then & Now*. Retrieved from https://www.facebook.com/groups/1689329461562410.
19. Monument Australia. (n.d.) *Peter Neilsen.* Retrieved from https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/people/government---local/display/112235-peter-neilsen.
20. Google. 2008-2023 Street View. Retrieved from https://www.google.com/maps.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church		
OTHER NAMES	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0509		
ADDRESS	1 John Street South, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	Part of 22RP25585





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

Catholicism was established in the wider Lockyer district in the late 1840s through regular visits by priests from surrounding areas, with the first churches in the region being erected in 1866[1], including the St Patrick's Chapel in Laidley[2]. In 1918, the 1866 chapel was destroyed by fire[3]. It was decided that with the growing congregation and with the chapel having been situated in the old Laidley township, a new larger church would be constructed within the current town boundary[4].

Whilst waiting for the new church to be built, mass was held at the St. Joseph's Convent and School located on the same block of land[5]. In late 1919, the new St Patrick's Church in Laidley was opened by Archbishop Duhig, who described it as a representation of the denomination's great progress in the Queensland district[6]. Archbishop Duhig would later describe the church as being a monument to Reverand Patrick Fouhy (Laidley Parish Priest) who was responsible for the new church being erected[7]. The brick church was designed by Henry James Marks of Toowoomba[8], known for his invention and patenting of numerous ventilators, reversible casement windows and a method of stucco construction[9]. The construction was carried out by J. and F. Muller of Toowoomba[10].

In 1926, a new presbytery was designed by Cavanagh and Cavanagh and constructed between the church and the convent by Mr. G. Neumann of Laidley[11]. In 1928, after dedicating 37 years to the parish, Reverand Fouhy was laid to rest in a specially constructed vault within the church[12].

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including sports days[13], weddings[14], dances[15], and annual communion breakfasts[16].

At some time between 1997 and 2004, a hall was constructed adjacent to the church[17]. In 2024, the presbytery was removed from the church grounds and relocated. The church continues its original function as part of the Catholic parish of Laidley.	
Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church is a good example of an early 20th century church in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and grandeur comparable to churches found in urban areas. The main entrance is marked by a central path leading east from the roadside, with a contemporary sign mounted between two brick columns to the south of the path. The church is a substantial two-storey brick structure with a corrugated iron gable roof, bordered by a short parapet wall adorned with evenly spaced pilasters. Each gable end is topped with a cross and features a circular vent framed by keystones. The front façade (eastern elevation) features sash windows with arched fanlights, separated by pilasters. At the centre is a ground-level portico supported by two columns, accessed via masonry steps. The portico leads to French timber doors with a fanlight, flanked by pairs of rectangular windows with fanlights. The northern and southern elevations feature windows of the same style as the front façade on the ground level and circular windows on the first level, all separated by pilasters. Central to these elevations are a small gable porch topped with a cross and supported by two columns. The porches are accessed via masonry steps, with the northern side also including a contemporary access ramp. The western elevation is dominated by a large arched window framed by two pilasters that extend across both levels. Flanking this central feature on the ground level are single doors with arched fanlights, each accessed via masonry steps. To the southeast of the church is an early church bell housed in a large frame with a corrugated iron roof. Adjacent to the church on the northern side is a contemporary weatherboard hall.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church, constructed in 1919 holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Catholicism in Laidley and the wider Lockyer district. It has a special association with Reverand Patrick Fouhy, who served as Parish Priest for Laidley for 37 years.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church is representative of an early 20th century style church in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and grandeur comparable to those found in urban areas.

DRAFT

4. Aesthetic	The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church contributes to the visual character of Laidley with its high level of craftsmanship and visual prominence in the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholicism and as a venue for community events. The church's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Laidley Catholic community.

Statement summary:

The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church, constructed in 1919, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of Catholicism which commenced in the wider Lockyer district in the late 1840s. It has a special association with Reverand Patrick Fouhy, who served as Parish Priest for Laidley for 37 years. It is representative of an early 20th century style of church in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and grandeur comparable to those found in urban areas. Its high level of craftsmanship and grandeur makes it a prominent feature within the streetscape. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Catholicism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Laidley Catholic community.

REFERENCES

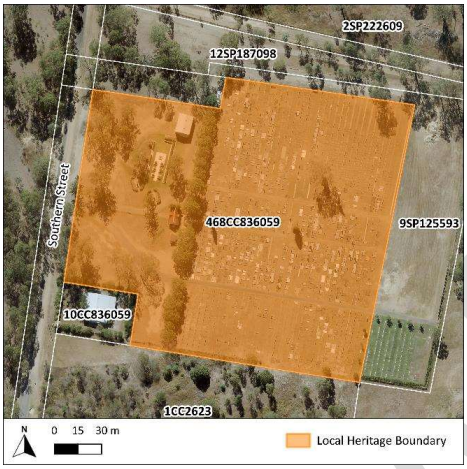
1. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview.* Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
2. New Roman Catholic Church at Laidley. (1866, August 18). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1272941.
3. New Catholic Church at Laidley. (1918, November 12). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20275674.
4. Religious. (1918, July 20). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20253986; New Catholic Church at Laidley. (1918, November 12). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20275674.
5. New Catholic Church at Laidley. (1918, November 12). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20275674.
6. St. Patrick's Church, Laidley, Q. (1919, December 4). *The Catholic Press*, p. 21. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article106072108.
7. New Presbytery at Laidley. (1926, December 23). *The Catholic Advocate, p. 37.* Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article258557584.
8. Local and General. (1919, December 3). *The Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article182952852.
9. Watson, D., & McKay, J. (1993). *Queensland Architects of the 19th century*. Queensland Museum.
10. Local and General. (1919, December 3). *The Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article182952852.
11. New Presbytery. (1926, September 21). *The Daily Mail,* p. 18. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article218342969; New Presbytery at Laidley. (1926, December 23). *The Catholic Advocate, p. 37.* Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article258557584.
12. New Presbytery at Laidley. (1926, December 23). *The Catholic Advocate, p. 37.* Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article258557584; Rev. Father Fouhy. (1928, December 20). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21357854; Late. Rev.

P. Fouhy. (1928, December 21). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254055987.
13. St. Patrick's Sports. (1937, March 22). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117630824.
14. Recent Weddings. (1951, October 25). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118229334.
15. Lockyer District. (1942, June 3). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115089042.
16. Laidley Catholics Observe Corpus Christi. (1945, June 6). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114624653.
17. QImagery. 1997 & 2004 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES			
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0510		
ADDRESS	6 Southern Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	468CC836059







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Victorian 1860 – 1890
History:	

The notification of a reservation of 5 acres of land for a cemetery in Laidley was posted in newspapers in 1872[1], with burials dating back to at least the 1870s[2]. In 1902, improvements to the cemetery were in progress, including additional fencing, gate, and new stile, along with completed survey plans[3]. In 1912, it was proposed that clearing and ploughing be conducted on lands adjacent to the cemetery for fire prevention[4]. The cemetery remains in use today.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Laidley Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot with some Cyprus trees within the cemetery grounds. Just west of the main entry point stands an early entry shelter, with a gravel track extending slightly into the cemetery. The timber shelter is partially enclosed by vertical panels, with an open central passage. Its corrugated iron gable roof is clad with weatherboard on the gable ends, except above the open sections, where vertical timbers and decorative bargeboards are featured. Exposed timber framing is visible inside, and an enclosed space with steps and a door is situated in one corner. Contemporary structures, including a columbarium, ashes memorial garden, crematorium, maintenance shed, and public toilets, are located to the north and south of the shelter. Just east of the shelter, the main entry is marked by two early timber fence posts flanking the gravel track, likely the site of a former gate, with a line of trees extending on either side. The cemetery features a uniform layout, with both contemporary and historical graves. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, pillar, obelisk, and cross designs (including Celtic Crosses), several of which feature iron fencing.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley Cemetery holds historical significance, dating from the 1870s and has been in use for over a century, reflecting local burial practices and the growth and development of the Laidley region.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Laidley Cemetery is representative of 19th and early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical cemetery design and functions of its time and incorporates a prominent early timber shelter.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.
Statement summary:	
The Laidley Cemetery is significant for its association with the historical development of the Laidley region, dating to the 1870s. It reflects the burial practices of the local community in the late 19th and early 20th century, including Laidley's early settlers, and has remained an important site for remembrance over more than a century. The cemetery holds social and spiritual significance as a place of ongoing cultural and emotional connection for the community, serving as a resting place for generations of residents and continuing in use to the present day.	
REFERENCES	
1. Government Gazette. (1872, September 17). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123618744.	

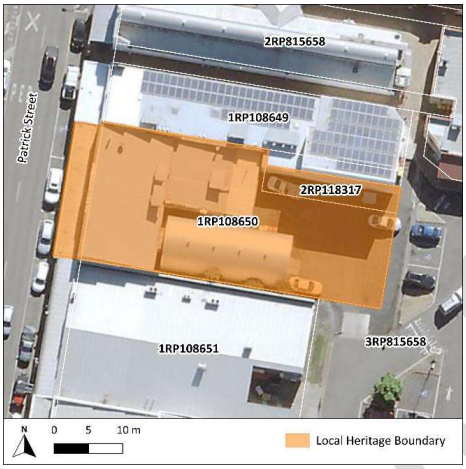
DRAFT

2. Australian Cemeteries Index. (n.d.). *Cemetery 2785 – Laidley.* Retrieved from https://austcemindex.com/cemetery?cemid=2785.; Melbourne. (1875, April 17). *The Telegraph*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article169479442.
3. Our Laidley Letter: Cemetery Trust Meeting. (1902, December 18). *The Queensland Times*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124139748.
4. Laidley Cemetery Trust. (1912, June 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113075439.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Whitehouse Buildings		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0511		
ADDRESS	120-128 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP118317; 1RP108650; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The land on which the Whitehouse Buildings is constructed was sold to Benjamin Fred Whitehouse in 1907, with a Bill of Mortgage being produced in 1922, suggesting the potential construction of a building on the allotment[1]. However, it is unlikely that any building work at this time was for the current Whitehouse Buildings, as the shop has a distinct Art Deco architectural style suggesting its construction was likely in the late 1930s or 1940s[2].

Benjamin Whitehouse was the son of renowned Laidley farmer, baker, and confectioner, Charles James Whitehouse[3].

In 1922, subsequent to the Bill of Mortgage, Benjamin Whitehouse passed away and the land was transferred to his wife, Bridget Louise Whitehouse who took out another Bill of Mortgage in 1927[4]. There is reference to the Whitehouse brothers as storekeepers in Laidley in 1928, however it is unclear if this is in relation to the Whitehouse Buildings or an alternative store[5]. In 1930, the title was transferred to Arthur Holmes Wright[6].

As abovementioned, it is likely the building was constructed in the late 1930s or 1940s due to its classic Art Deco design. Whilst it is unconfirmed who financed the construction of the Whitehouse Buildings, the building's name shows acknowledgement to the contribution the Whitehouse family made to Laidley in its early history. The building continues its historical use as commercial shops.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary studies. 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Whitehouse Buildings is an Art Deco style constructed of brick. The façade is a subtly stepped parapet that is symmetrical in design and utilises geometric shapes. The façade features horizontal decorative lines / banding with raised rectangular panels for detailing. The words 'WHITEHOUSE BUILDINGS' are present across parapet. A contemporary awning extends across the footpath. The shop fronts have been altered over their lifetime including contemporary elements and some brickwork at street level has been rendered over.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Whitehouse Buildings demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the 1930-1940s and is named after the Whitehouse family of Laidley.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Whitehouse Buildings is an Art Deco style utilising materials and design characteristics that were common for this period.
4. Aesthetic	The Whitehouse Buildings holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
The Whitehouse Buildings demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the 1930-1940s and is named after the Whitehouse family of Laidley. It is an Art Deco style utilising materials and design characteristics that were common for this period and holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct.	
REFERENCES	
1. Queensland Titles Registry. (1881 – 1930). *Deed of grant: No. 44548.* Register Book Vol. 403, Folio 58. 2. Goldbold, C. E. (2024, January 19). *Under the transverse gable: Queensland house styles in the mid-1930s and 1940s.* State Library of Queensland. Retrieved from https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/blog/under-transverse-gable-queenslander-house-styles-mid-1930s-and-1940s; McDougall, N. (2018, June 10). *The Queenslander from 1930-1940: art deco design suburban life and the asbestos invasion.* Domain. Retrieved from https://www.domain.com.au/news/the-queenslander-from-19301940-art-deco-design-suburban-life-and-the-asbestos-invasion-20180710-h12hsy-751818/. 3. Queensland Heritage Register. (2025, February 20). *Whitehouse's bakery (former), Laidley.* Queensland Government. Retrieved from https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600656. 4. Queensland Titles Registry. (1881 – 1930). *Deed of grant: No. 44548.* Register Book Vol. 403, Folio 58. 5. Wise's Directories. (1928). *Queensland Post Office Directory.* H. Wise & Co. Ltd Brisbane.	

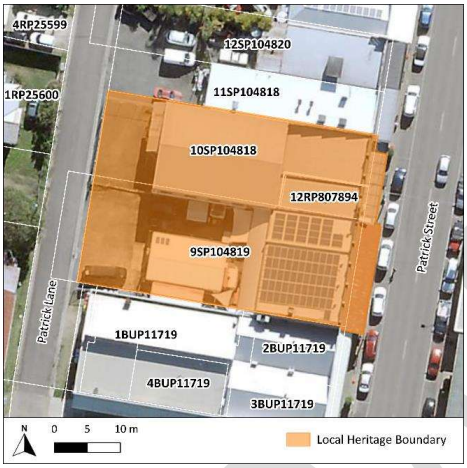
DRAFT

6. Queensland Titles Registry. (1881 – 1930). *Deed of grant: No. 44548.* Register Book Vol. 403, Folio 58.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Giesemann's Building		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0512		
ADDRESS	107-115 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	9SP104819; 10SP104818; 12RP807894; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

From the 1860s to the 1880s, waves of German immigrants came to Brisbane and broader Southeast Queensland, with peak immigration being in the 1880s. The Lockyer district was one region that was heavily pioneered by German settlers[1]. August and Catherine Giesemann moved from Mount Gravatt to Laidley in the 1880s[2]. The Giesemann family were renowned in Laidley, owning various allotments of land and property which they began acquiring from the 1880s[3]. Renowned shop and business owner, August was also active in the Laidley community and assisted in the resolution of local issues[4].

The early 1900s was a time of economic prosperity in Laidley, illustrated by various prominent buildings constructed during this period. It was also referred to as the 'capital of the Lockyer' at this time[5]. In early 1901, five timber shops that Mr. Giesemann owned were burnt down in a fire. The shops were leased at the time to a jeweller, two tailors, and a lolly and confectionary shop[6].

Subsequent to the fire, between 1902 and 1903, the timber shops were replaced for Catherine Giesemann with a 'handsome terrace' of four brick shops where were regarded as an 'ornament' to Patrick Street[7]. The architect of the four brick shops was renowned architect for the region, Henry Edward Wyman, who was a builder in Laidley before moving to Ipswich where he carried on his architectural work[8]. These brick shops were known as the Giesemann's Building.

A fifth shop was reportedly added to the southern section of the building in 1922, assumably occurring due to the four adjoining shops being gutted by fire in 1921[9] and subsequently rebuilt.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary studies. 3.8 Marketing, retailing and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Giesemann's Building is a large brick building that consists of five shop fronts located below a decorative parapet. The upper portion of the brick façade, above the shop awnings, utilises polychromatic brickwork forming a decorative pattern. The southernmost shop was a later addition (c. 1922) which is illustrated by differing brick colouring, albeit in a consistent pattern. Running along the top of the building is a symmetrical, decorative, rendered parapet with circular pediment in the centre surmounted by a decorative crown and reads 'GIESEMANN'S 1902' with the word 'BUILDINGS' below.

The parapet wall consists of two designs, one a row of circles and the other a row of columns which are broken up by pillars with a rounded top. This is repeated symmetrically across the parapet. Breaking up the brickwork on the façade are decorative bands / mouldings. Historical imagery suggests that there were decorative sphere-like finials present at each end of the parapet, however they are no longer extant. The rear of the building consists of a flat roof with contemporary solar panels.

The southernmost shops have an early bullnose awning protruding from the brick facade, supported by timber posts and framing. The remainder of the shops have had more contemporary awnings installed. Contemporary doors and shopfront windows have been installed into the shops. Two of the central shops appear to retain early French doors that are recessed from the footpath and window display configurations.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Giesemann's Building is important in demonstrating the development of Laidley's centre during a time of economic prosperity for the township in the early 1900s. It is representative of building activity during this time. It is closely associated with the Giesemann family, a prominent early family in Laidley, and Henry Edward Wyman, a prominent architect in the Laidley and Ipswich area.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Giesemann's Building demonstrates principal characteristics of an early 20th century commercial building, including its use of polychromatic brickwork and its decorative parapet.
4. Aesthetic	The Giesemann's Building contributes to the visual character of Laidley with its high level of craftsmanship and visual prominence in the Patrick Street streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Giesemann's Building holds social significance for the local community as a well-considered commercial premises for over a century.

DRAFT

Statement summary:

The Giesemann's Building is important in demonstrating the development of Laidley's centre during a time of economic prosperity for the township in the early 1900s and has close associations with the Giesemann family, a prominent early family in Laidley, and Henry Edward Wyman, a prominent architect in the Laidley and Ipswich area. It demonstrates principal characteristics of an early 20th century commercial building, including its use of polychromatic brickwork and its decorative parapet, and contributes to the visual character of Laidley with its high level of craftsmanship and visual prominence in the Patrick Street streetscape. It holds social significance for the local community as a well-considered commercial premises for over a century.

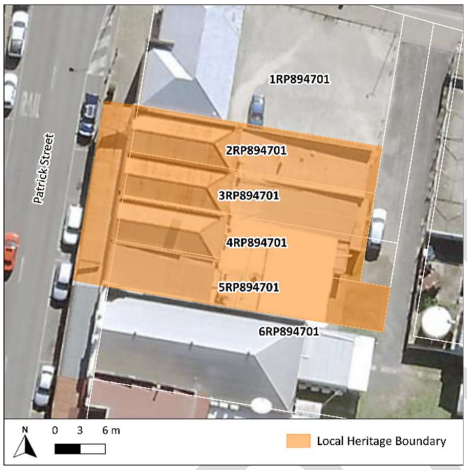
REFERENCES

1. Perkins, J., & Tampke. (1984). Two pastors and their flocks: An episode in the European settlement of Queensland. *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland, 12*(5), 379-387.
2. Town and Country. (1920, April 5). *The Cairns Post,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article40340395.
3. Laidley. (1891, March 10). *Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123043679; Land Sale. (1888, January 19). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article130805862; Land Sale. (1884. April 24). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121929647; Local and General News. (1883, November 3). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122933367.
4. Water Famine at Laidley. (1885, September 15). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article130395505; Laidley. (1891, March 10). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123043679.
5. Queensland Places. (2018). *Laidley.* The University of Queensland. Retrieved from https://queenslandplaces.com.au/laidley; Queensland Heritage Register. (2025). *G Wyman Building.* Department of Environment, Tourism, Science, and Innovation. Retrieved from https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600654; Laidley: The Capital of the Lockyer. (1910, January 8). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19614636.
6. Destructive Fire at Laidley: Five Shops Burnt. (1901, January 19). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122999416; The Laidley Fire. (1901, January 2021). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19099189.
7. Laidley Notes. (1903, July 18). *Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124397294; The Building Trade. (1903, February 3). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article125274573.
8. Watson, D., & McKay, J. (1994). *Queensland architects of the 19th century: A biographical dictionary.* Queensland Museum; The Building Trade. (1903, February 3). *Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article125274573.
9. Shop and Bakehouse Destroyed. (1921, December 26). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20520232; Lockyer Valley Regional Council. (2022). *Laidley Heritage Trails: Self-Guided Tours* [Brochure]. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/lockyervalleyregionalcouncil/docs/laidley_selfguided_a5_web.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Carmody's Buildings		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0513		
ADDRESS	144-150 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP894701; 3RP894701; 4RP894701; 5RP894701; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Carmody's Buildings were constructed in 1924 by John Carmody and were described at the time as "four first class shops"[1]. Some of the earlier businesses that operated out of the Carmody's Buildings were a hairdresser, a seamstress who undertook hemstitching and pattern drafting, and the Laidley Cafe[2]. In 1929 new concrete footpaths were installed in front of the building as part of improvements to Patrick Street[3]. The Carmody Buildings have continued to be utilised as commercial shops since their construction.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary studies. 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

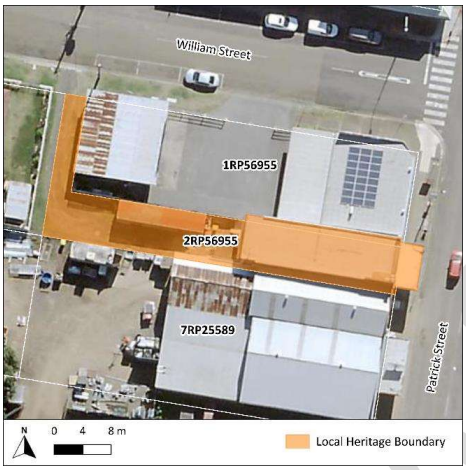
The Carmody's Buildings consist of four shop fronts combined under a simple brick and render parapet with a corrugated iron bullnose awning extending over the footpath. The awning is supported by timber stop chamfer posts and has fibro-cement (FC) sheeted end panels. The rendered parapet features a soldier brick pattern along the top, with a 'V' shape in the centre, and then continues with a decorative brick pattern down the two ends. The words 'CARMODYS BUILDINGS' and 'AD 1924' are present on the front of the parapet. Behind the parapet, three of the shops retain a hip and gable roof, whilst the southernmost tenancy has a flat roof. It appears

that many of the shops have had their original shop fronts removed or altered, with the southernmost shop retaining a recessed shop entry with upper multi-pane patterned glass windows.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Carmody's Buildings demonstrate the historical development of the Laidley in the 1920s and have retained continuous use over 100 years as commercial premises.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Carmody's Buildings demonstrate 1920s design principles for a local set of commercial shops.
4. Aesthetic	The Carmody's Buildings design contributes positively to the main street and Gatton's commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
The Carmody's Buildings demonstrate the historical development of the Laidley in the 1920s and have retained continuous use over 100 years as commercial premises. It demonstrates 1920s design principles for a local set of commercial shops and contributes positively to the main street and Gatton's commercial precinct.	
REFERENCES	
1. The Lockyer. (1924, July 2). *The Daily Mail,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article219054210. 2. Advertising. (1926, March 13). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118613955; Advertising. (1936, June 20). *Queensland Times,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117606793. 3. Laidley Council: Finances Improving. (1929, June 5). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118479790.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0514		
ADDRESS	99 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP56955; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

In the 1930s, the land at 99 Patrick Street, Laidley was owned by an E. Daniel[1]. Historical imagery from c. 1910 (date unconfirmed) suggests that the shop was not constructed until after this date[2]. Whilst imagery indicates that two shops southwards was Robert Dunn's boot and shoe store, and that the one neighbouring it was a store (likely bike or car dealership) by H. Daniel, there is no clear business name or indication from the imagery as to what the shop's original purpose was[3].

Some sources report that the building was originally Wysall's Café, then a garage operated by Burns and Gartside, or later a butcher shop[4]. However, this information cannot be verified through empirical sources currently. There is reference to a Wysall's Café in Laidley from 1924, indicating that the café was a popular meeting spot for local groups and committees[5]. The café continued to be utilised by the community for many years, as indicated by a wedding breakfast for Mr. and Mrs. F. Gieseman that was held in 1934[6].

The building has continued to operate as a commercial premises since its establishment, including in more recent times operating as an office for G. J. Buckley Solicitors which then became Emmerson Legal and Accounting Pty Ltd[7]. The building now appears to be vacant.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1. Feeding Queenslanders.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop) is a rectangular plan building that exhibits early 20th century commercial building characteristics. The brick building has a rendered masonry façade with decorative parapet that is relatively flat in design and has a square 'post' at either end with cornice capping. There is a large awning with a fibro-cement (FC) sheeting ceiling that protrudes from the façade extending over the footpath. The awning is a later addition to the building as indicated by historical imagery. The façade has decorative bands of moulding and cornice capping. A flat roof extends behind the parapet. Below the awning are two large shop windows with a central recessed doorway with three upper windows. All windows appear to be fixed glass.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop) demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the early 20th century as a commercial premises.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop) retains principal characteristics of an early 20th century commercial building.
4. Aesthetic	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop) holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the main street and Laidley's commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop) demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the early 20th century as a commercial premises. It retains principal characteristics of an early 20th century commercial building and holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the main street and Laidley's commercial precinct.	
REFERENCES	
1. Laidley Shire Council II. (1930-1939). *Town of Laidley (4 chains to an inch).* Lockyer Valley Regional Council. Queensland State Archives. Item ID: ITM516080. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/items/ITM516080. 2. John Oxley Library. (c. 1910). *Patrick Street, Laidley in the early 1900s.* State Library of Queensland. Image Number: APO-033-0001-0016. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/10462/deriv/38709; Laidley History Then and Now. (n.d.). *Laidley History Then and Now* [Facebook page]. Retrieved from https://www.facebook.com/groups/1689329461562410. 3. H. Wise & Co Ltd. (1928). *Queensland Post Office Directory.* University of Queensland. 4. Lockyer Valley Regional Council. (n.d.). *Laidley Heritage Trails: Self-Guided Tours*. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/lockyervalleyregionalcouncil/docs/laidley_selfguided_a5_web. 5. Laidley. (1924, March 5). *Queensland Times,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122043378; Laidley. (1924, August 26). *Queensland Times,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118562622.	

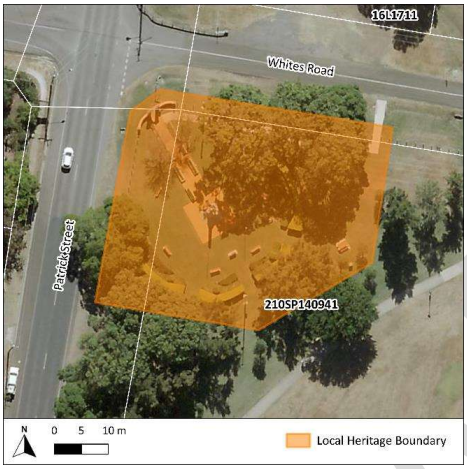
DRAFT

6. Weddings: Gieseman – Heath. (1934, April 16). *The Telegraph,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article181870997.
7. Emmerson Legal and Accounting Pty Ltd. (n.d.). *Our People*. Retrieved from https://emmersonlegalandaccounting.com.au/our-people/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley War Memorial		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0515		
ADDRESS	Corner Patrick Street and Whites Road, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	210SP140941; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Laidley War Memorial was unveiled in February 1923 to commemorate the men of the Laidley township who had served and died in the 'Great War' (World War I)[1]. The Soldier's Memorial Committee paid a cost of £320 for the monument and it was unveiled by the Governor Sir Mathew Nathan to great concourse[2]. The monument was built on the site of the recreation reserve at the corner of Patrick St and White's Road and comprised of a 22ft high granite obelisk with marble plaques set within the monument, containing the names of the 47 local men who were lost in the war. A granite trilithon entrance was also built, with a soldier's honour roll and bronze commemoratory plaques[3].

The monument was expanded following World War II, with a central plaque commemorating the local soldiers who served from 1939 – 1945. A granite memorial was added to the site in 1998 to commemorate the March of the Dungarees, which had passed through Laidley on the 25th of November 1915 as part of a recruitment drive following the Gallipoli Campaign[4]. Plaques with dedications to other conflicts and operations within which men of the Australian Defence Forces served have been added to a low wall enclosed in the Granite Arch.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.9. Informing Queenslanders. 7. Maintaining order 7.6. Defending the country.

	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Laidley War Memorial is comprised of several granite monuments, set within a neat park at the corner of White's Road and Patrick Street. The 'Great War' memorial is entered through a granite trilithon, in which a large granite lintel rests across two upright granite blocks. The trilithon is adorned with rondels, faux torches, a wreath, and commemorative plaques of marble and bronze. Low walls flank the trilithon, holding smaller plaques dedicated to various conflicts in which the Australian Defence Force has served. Two replica models of the eternal flame have been placed at either end of the walls. A concrete path leads from the trilithon to the 'Great War' memorial, which consists of a large granite plinth and obelisk at the centre of the site. The obelisk is adorned with marble plaques commemorating soldiers of both World Wars, and with a bronze dagger and wreath. Flag poles stand behind the monument, and the surrounding park had low shrubs, flower gardens, benches and shade trees. A memorial to the Dungaree Marchers is found at the back of the site.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley War Memorial is important in demonstrating Laidley and Queensland's involvement in World War I. War Memorials are important features of Queensland towns and cities that demonstrate a common pattern of commemoration across Australia.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley War Memorial is a good example of a 1920s World War I memorial, including commemorative Park and Monument, with later additions to include subsequent conflicts.
4. Aesthetic	The Laidley War Memorial holds aesthetic significance as a prominent landmark within the streetscape and for its high level of craftsmanship and design.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley War Memorial has a strong and continuing association with the community as evidence of the impact of major historic events and as the focal point for the remembrance of those events.
Statement summary:	
The Laidley Memorial is an important feature within the Laidley townscape, symbolic of the impact that World War I and subsequent wars have had upon the local community. It is a good example of a 1920s World War I memorial and holds aesthetic significance for its high level of craftsmanship, design, and as a prominent landmark within the streetscape. It has been a place of veneration and commemoration since it was unveiled in 1923.	

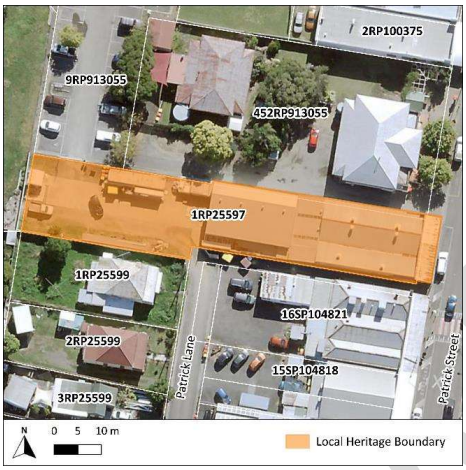
REFERENCES

1. Living in Peace. (1923, February 16). *The Daily Mail,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article218973898.
2. Laidley – War Memorial. (1922, October 6). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20575914.
3. Living in Peace. (1923, February 16). *The Daily Mail,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article218973898
4. Recruiting March. (1915, November 25). *Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article182685085

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Goodwin and Storr		
OTHER NAMES	Goodwin and Storr Mitre 10		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0516		
ADDRESS	137 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP25597; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

Goodwin and Storr was constructed in 1928 by Mr. A. C. Zillman for Bill Goodwin and John Herbert "Herb" Storr's ironmongery, plumbing, and hardware business[1]. The partners had operated since at least 1913 from a workshop in William Street[2] before purchasing the former Empire Hotel site, which had remained vacant since a 1924 fire[3]. The building housed their store alongside Miss L. E. Storr's dressmaking shop[4]. Some of their early works included a windmill in Forest Hill[5] and a 1,000-gallon tank and stand at the Laidley Recreation Reserve[6].

The earliest available aerial imagery from 1933 shows an elongated rectangular structure extending west from the building's northern side. By 1951, a similar structure had been added to the southern side. By the 1990s, a third structure was constructed between them[7].

Beyond business, Goodwin and Storr supported the local community by hosting and supporting various fundraising events over the years[8]. Bill Goodwin left the business in the 1950s, and Herb Storr continued with his son, Arthur. In 1992, Herb's grandson, John Storr, and his three sisters joined the business. A $250,000 renovation and expansion in 2011 coincided with a shift away from manufacturing tanks to focusing solely on hardware[9].

Over a century after the Goodwin and Storr partnership was established and 97 years after the building's construction, Goodwin and Storr Mitre 10 closed its doors in January 2025[10].

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.2. Developing manufacturing capacities. 3.8. Marketing, retail and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Goodwin and Storr is a rectangular plan masonry structure with a corrugated iron gable and butterfly roof with contemporary ventilators. The front façade (eastern elevation) features a rectangular parapet clad in sheeting displaying the Mitre 10 and Goodwin and Storr names. A corrugated iron skillion awning extends over the footpath and is supported by timber posts. Early photographs suggest the shopfront retains much of its early design, including full-length windows with patterned glass panes along the top and a recessed main entry framed by turned timber posts at the corners, leading to low-waisted French doors with glass panels.

The northern elevation features enclosed highset windows. Extensions and additions to the rear include both masonry and corrugated iron structures.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Goodwin and Storr demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the early 20th century as an early commercial building. It is closely associated with the Goodwin and Storr business and families.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Goodwin and Storr retains principal characteristics of an early 20th century masonry commercial building.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Goodwin and Storr holds social significance for the local community as a commercial building that retained its use as a hardware shop which held association with the Goodwin and Storr business and families for 97 years.

Statement summary:

Goodwin and Storr demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the early 20th century as an early commercial shop. It is closely associated with the Goodwin and Storr business and families. It holds social significance for the local community as a commercial hardware shop that retained its use for over ninety years.

REFERENCES

1. Lockyer District. (1928, August 10). *The Queensland Times*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114415271; Laidley. (1928, October 1). *The Queensland Times,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115333461.
2. Laidley News. (1913, August 8). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113107233.

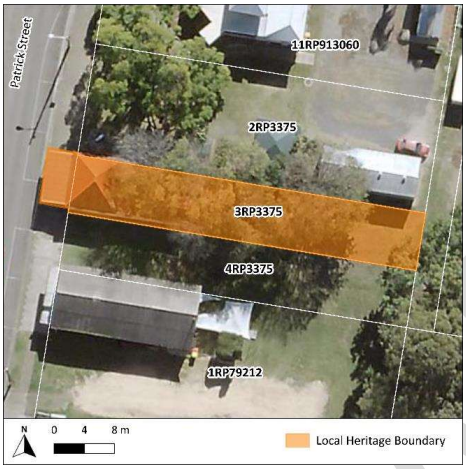
DRAFT

3. Disastrous Fires. (1924, January 17). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20691991; Laidley News. (1913, August 8). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113107233.
4. Laidley. (1928, December 14). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254054969.
5. Laidley Shire Council. (1920, January 8). *The Queensland Times,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121911256.
6. Laidley. (1932, September 20). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113222775.
7. Lockyer District. (1928, November 14). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115333739; Laidley. (1932, June 6). *The Queensland Times,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113985611; Suggestions Night. (1932, August 4). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113976229.
8. QImagery. 1933-1997 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
9. Storr hardware store is a Laidley legacy. (2018, May 24). *The Courier Mail*. Retrieved from https://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/gatton/storr-hardware-store-is-a-laidley-legacy/news-story/349e61122075ba9bb5fec2bd75077d54.
10. Goodwin & Storr Mitre 10 bids farewell. (2024, November 11). *The Lockyer & Somerset Independent*. Retrieved from https://tlsindependent.com.au/news/2024/11/11/goodwin-storr-mitre-10-bids-farewell/?fbclid=IwY2xjawIw2X9leHRuA2FlbQIxMQABHcVkZKarxAujRCbndoRmve7IcHxm3LnPxB-i2cDhrJQ3dSVPmmGJpC3NZg_aem_Z4Gauc8O3BNA7ECRYPpBkQ; Goodwin & Storr Mitre 10. (2025). Facebook Page. Retrieved from https://www.facebook.com/Mitre10Laidley/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Marsden's Studio (former)		
OTHER NAMES	S. Phelps		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0517		
ADDRESS	98 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	3RP3375; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The allotment of land on which the Marsden's Studio is located was originally owned by John Pettigrew who purchased it in 1877[1]. Whilst the exact date of the building's construction is currently unknown, it appears to date from the late 19th century. Early historical imagery from c. 1910 indicates that the Marsden's Studio building was being used at the time by S. Phelps who was a collar maker at the turn of the century[2]. It is reported that subsequent to Phelps operating out of the building, the Marsden brothers utilised the building as a photographic studio[3]. Works by the Marsden brothers, Tom and Sam, have previously been on display in Ipswich and stored at the John Oxley Library[4]. Some have regarded the Marsden brothers as 'masters of photographic art'[5]. The Marsden Studio was used to capture wedding photos and special events[6], and the brothers also photographed buildings as well[7]. It appears to not currently be in use.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.8. Marketing, retail and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Marsden's Studio square build low set on stumps with a high pitch pyramid roof clad in short sheet corrugated iron. The building has a flat corrugated awning out the front supported by timber posts and has VJ end panels. The front façade has narrow chamferboards, whilst the rest of the building spears to be double skin with weatherboards on the exterior and horizontal T&G boards. Two doorways exist on either end of the face, the northern one has been covered with ply whilst

the southern one is an early (c.1930s) high-waisted door. Two sets of windows exist in-between the doors but have also been boarded over with ply.

The building appears to be in a state of disuse with the windows boarded up on each elevation.

A skillion extension is present to the rear that appears to be an enclosed verandah leading to a small gabled structure, also clad in weatherboard. The gabled roof is clad in corrugated iron and has green-painted fascia boards.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Marsden's Studio (former) demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the late 19th century as an early commercial premises. It is closely associated with the Marsden brothers who contributed significantly to capturing the early history of Laidley through photographs with their work being a valuable resource today.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Marsden's Studio (former) retains principal characteristics of a late 19th century timber commercial premises.
4. Aesthetic	Marsden's Studio (former) contributes positively to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:

Marsden's Studio (former) demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the late 19th century as an early commercial premises. It is closely associated with the Marsden brothers who contributed significantly to capturing the early history of Laidley through photographs with their work being a valuable resource today. It retains principal characteristics of a late 19th century timber commercial premises and contributes positively to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct.

REFERENCES

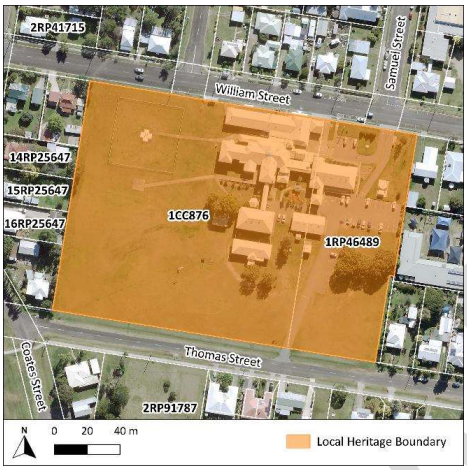
1. Queensland Titles Registry. (1877 – 1884). *Deed of Grant. No. 36008.* Register Book Vol 324, Folio 18.
2. John Oxley Library. (c. 1910). *Patrick Street, Laidley in the early 1900s.* State Library of Queensland. Image Number: APO-033-0001-0016. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/10462/deriv/38709.
3. Lockyer Valley Regional Council. (2022). *Laidley heritage trails self guided tours* [Brochure]. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/lockyervalleyregionalcouncil/docs/laidley_selfguided_a5_web.
4. Gillespie, J. (2009, June 12). Exhibit offers insight into history. *The Courier Mail.* Retrieved from https://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/ipswich/exhibit-offers-insight-into-history/news-story/561e2a061bcdb27a98c778e686a02905.
5. Ibid.

6. Laidley News. (1912, July 5). *The Queensland Times,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113075856.
7. Consecration of a Church. (1912, January 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113052096.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Hospital Complex		
OTHER NAMES	Lockyer General Hospital		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0518		
ADDRESS	William Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1CC876; 1RP46489





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	World War I 1914 – 1918; Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The earlier Laidley Hospital Lockyer General Hospital was opened in March 1915 in the Old Laidley Township after a concerted push by the local community[1]. This earlier hospital building was dismantled and relocated to a new site, presumably the current site, reopening in 1923[2]. Early historical photographs show that the hospital was a large building set on high on stumps encircled by a wide verandah, with French doors and a tall fleche providing ventilation to patients. The subfloor space was used by the nurses for preparing and washing linens[3].

In 1945, it was reported that the hospital was averaging about 12 patients a day (including long term patients)[4]. Funds were raised for a new, non-descript brick building in 1947[5]. In 1950, a push was made to construct a new hospital in line with the improving medical standards of the post WWII era[6]. The Laidley Hospital has remained an important public structure within the Lockyer Valley, and has been extended, altered and adapted across the latter part of the 20th century to include new wards and facilities for modern medical practice.

Historical themes:	10. Providing health and welfare services. 10.1. Health services.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The hospital complex consists of a number of early to mid-20th century buildings, generally of timber construction. Although greatly expanded and modified across the 20th century, a number of early buildings survive from the early phase of the Lockyer General Hospital. Most structures within the complex are clad in weatherboard, and examples of early double hung casement windows, window hoods, gables with Tudor-inspired battening, ornamental spires on gable ends, and brick chimneys, are all features of historical significance that have survived across numerous renovations.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley Hospital Complex demonstrates the development of Laidley and its health care system from the early 20th century. The survival of elements of the Lockyer General Hospital at the core of the contemporary hospital complex provide valuable historical insights relating to an early 20th century regional hospital.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	While the early buildings have been expanded and upgraded in line with modern medical practice, the Laidley Hospital Complex retains early fabric from the interwar period and represents an example of early 20th century public health buildings which are now uncommon.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Hospital Complex has a strong association with the local community at Laidley as a longstanding healthcare facility, which was petitioned for by the community, that has been in use for over a century.
Statement summary:	
The Laidley Hospital Complex demonstrates the development of Laidley and its health care system from the early 20th century. The survival of elements of the Lockyer General Hospital at the core of the contemporary hospital complex provide valuable historical insights relating to an early 20th century regional hospital. The complex retains early fabric from the interwar period and represents an example of early 20th century public health buildings which are now uncommon. It has a strong association with the local community at Laidley as a longstanding healthcare facility, which was petitioned for by the community, that has been in use for over a century.	
REFERENCES	
1. Lockyer General Hospital. (1913, June 21). *Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113105080; Laidley News: Lockyer General Hospital. (1915, March 2). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121872249.	

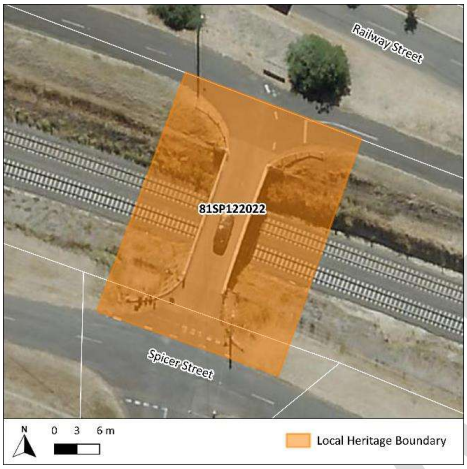
DRAFT

2. Laidley: Hospital Reopened. (1923, June 29). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20630881.
3. Bennion, B. (2015, February 28). Laidley Hospital celebrates a century of healthcare. *The Courier Mail*. Retrieved from https://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/ipswich/laidley-hospital-celebrates-a-century-of-healthcare/news-story/12d965938ea79b9e3a23e5ea0560871e.
4. Laidley Hospital. (1945, December 20). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114614046.
5. Laidley Hospital. (1947, November 21). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118383709.
6. Laidley Hospital. (1950, November 23). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117253326.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Railway Bridge		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0519		
ADDRESS	Between Spicer & Railway Streets, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	Road Reserve; 81SP122022





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914 World War II 1939 – 1945

History:

As Laidley grew in the early part of the 20th century, it became increasingly difficult for traffic to move across town via the railway crossing at Patrick St. The town was no longer confined to the south side of the railway, and the produce and mail trains frequently obstructed the weigh bridge, which was the only route to the north end of Laidley[1]. A lack of lanterns was also creating issues for night traffic[2].

Calls were made to the Commissioner for Railways to have a bridge constructed at the high ground around Orton Street, and in 1913 a pedestrian bridge was finally constructed[3]. The footbridge cost £2591, and by 1945 the bridge had been expanded and the road approaches widened to allow vehicular traffic to cross[4].

Historical themes:	5. Moving goods, people and information. 5.3. Using rail.

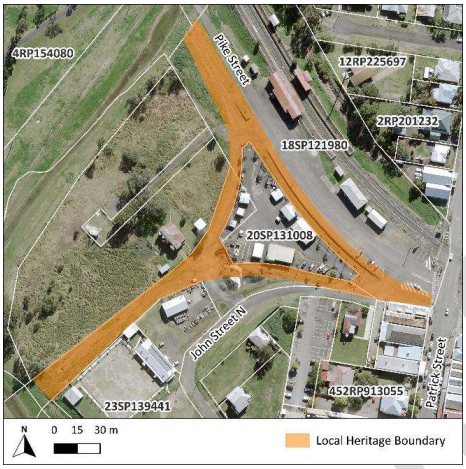
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Laidley railway bridge crosses the Laidley railway line between Spicer Street to the south and Railway St Service way (an extension of Railway St.) to the north. Initially built in 1913 for pedestrians, the bridge was widened to support road traffic by 1945. The bridge spans two large supports, constructed from cross braced timber piles. Large girders run across the bridge, and a plank barrier protects the sides of the bridge. Guardrails extends out from either side of the bridge.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Does not currently threshold.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Railway Bridge an uncommon example of an early 20th century timber bridge. Built as a footbridge, it is indicative of the emergent infrastructure that was required to support the motor industry in the 20th century.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
The Laidley railway bridge is a simple, yet uncommon, early timber bridge. It is representative of the changing needs for traffic, transport and mobility within regional townscapes.	
REFERENCES	

1. Crowed Out. (1909, August 28). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112055468.
2. Laidley News. (1909, February 2). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111615976; CROWED OUT. (1909, August 28). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112055468.
3. Visit of Commissioner for Railways. (1910, October 4). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112035178; Laidley Commerce Chamber: Seeks to Extend Its Usefulness. (1945, November 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114618326.
4. Laidley Commerce Chamber: Seeks to Extend Its Usefulness. (1945, November 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114618326.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Railway Line		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0520		
ADDRESS	Pike Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	18SP121980





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Victorian 1860 – 1890

History:

The railway arrived at Laidley in 1866, as the line from Brisbane was pushed further west towards Toowoomba[1]. Many early residents of Laidley had settled along the old road leading to Toowoomba, yet the new station for the railway was opened to the north of the township. Very quickly, a new town sprung up around the railway, and in 1967 new lots were being advertised[2]. A railway stationhouse was imported from England and was described at the time as being a large, two storey structure[3].

The yards and the station were kept busy with traffic and goods, usually local produce destined for Ipswich or Brisbane. The railway complex also included a loading line, and early photographs show a busy precinct with produce being moved from carts onto carriages[4]. Early photos also show the two main structures along the railway line that were extant by the end of the Victorian Period, including the large sheet ironclad stationhouse for receiving passengers, and a smaller, open gabled, weatherboard structure for moving goods between the platform and trains[5]. Small signal sheds, gates, and other outbuildings are also visible.

An 1895 report detailed plans for upgrades to the Laidley railway line, including the bridges and flood embankments it crossed[6]. However, the station and complex do not seem to have received much in the way of works or renovations. Plans were drawn up in 1915 for a new station, however, these seemingly did not proceed[7]. By 1918 complaints were being raised about the state of the site[8]. These continued at intervals throughout the interwar period, and a report in 1950 found the site to be antiquated, with the loading yards and passenger station in a poor state despite the large volumes of traffic passing through the town[9]. In 1960, the old 1866 passenger stationhouse was

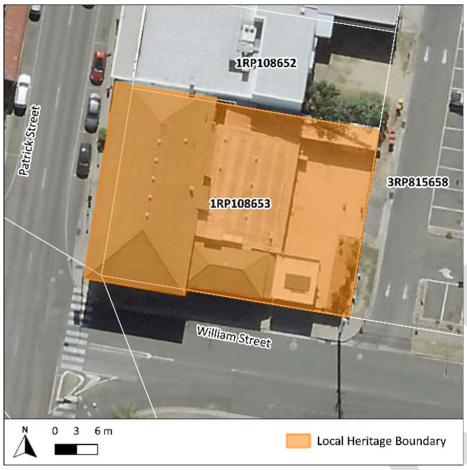
pulled down, and a new platform and station were raised[9]. Further works occurred as part of the electrification of Queensland's railways in the latter part of the 20th century.	
Historical themes:	5. Moving goods, people and information. 5.3. Using rail.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Although the station was established in 1866, very little historical fabric survives from that period within the Laidley railway line complex. The main railway line has been upgraded for modern electric locomotives, and none of the early line or sleepers appears to remain in situ. The goods and passenger platforms and stationhouses were removed by the 1960s, replaced by a brick and sheet clad structure. A contemporary steel bridge has replaced the earlier timber rail bridge immediately to the north of the station. Remnants of the old loading line can be seen running southwest of the station alongside John St, ending near the bowls club, as well as tracks leading north and east.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley Railway Line demonstrates the development of Laidley across the 19th century. The surviving tracks are indicative of a portion of the first railway line in Laidley and are reflective of the importance the station once held within the local area.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
The Laidley Railway Line demonstrates the development of Laidley across the 19th century. The surviving tracks are indicative of a portion of the first railway line in Laidley and are reflective of the importance the station once held within the local area.	
REFERENCES	
1. Centre for the government of Queensland. (n.d.). *Laidley*. Retrieved from https://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/laidley. 2. Government Land Sales. (1867, February 3). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123611499. 3. Farming at Laidley. (1876, July 1). *The Queenslander*, p. 21. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19767472. 4. *Loading at Laidley, Qld.* (c. 1900s). Retrieved via Trove from https://www.flickr.com/photos/70994841@N07/36731610074. 5. Hume Family. (1890). *Laidley Railway Station - Corn Day*. The University of Queensland. Hume Family Collection, UGFL 10, Album 8, p. 31. Retrieved from https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:332345.	

6. Laidley Valley Railway. (1895, December 12). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article3614622.
7. Queensland Government. (c. 1915). *Laidley: New passenger station - details of concrete work, joinery details, gables, general plans*. Queensland State Archives. Item ID: 121364. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/items/ITM121364; Laidley Railway Station. (1918, September 29). *The Week*, p. 29. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article188929820.
8. Laidley Railway Station. (1918, September 29). *The Week*, p. 29. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article188929820.
9. Laidley Railway Station. (1950, November 17). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117254746.
10. *Railway Station during demolition, Laidley, near Ipswich*. (1960-1969). Picture Ipswich, Ipswich Libraries. Retrieved from https://www.pictureipswich.com.au/nodes/view/7938.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

fPLACE NAME	Britannia Hotel		
OTHER NAMES	Laidley Hotel		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0521		
ADDRESS	112 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP108653; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical Period:	Federation 1890 – 1914; Interwar 1919 - 1939

History:

The Britannia Hotel, also known as Hotel Laidley, was originally opened by Mr John Campbell in July 1892. The hotel was designed by Mr. H. Wyman of Ipswich and constructed by P. and C. Neilson of Laidley. Initial descriptions of the hotel mentioned the following:

> *Two-storey building with balcony on two sides. In the main building there are thirteen rooms and three in the kitchen. The apartments throughout are very large and well ventilated, and have plenty of light. The principal room upstairs is the coffee room, of which the dimensions are 18ft x 15ft. The floor is covered with handsome carpet, the room fitted up with a large grate and well-finished furniture, so that it presents quite a cosy appearance. On the lower floor, the parlour and dining room are also fitted with grates, and, in fact, every convenience. The kitchen is an immense room 18ft by 17ft, fitted with a fire stove manufactured by Lupton of Brisbane. The majority of the fittings and furniture have been locally made*[1].

The hotel was regarded at the time of its construction as being a 'magnificent edifice' to the district[2]. Although opened by Mr John Campbell in 1892, in the early 1900s it was leased and licensed by Mr. J. R. Rathborne. The lease and license changed once again in 1912 from Rathborne to a Miss Brosnan of Toowoomba[3].

By 1927 the hotel license was with a Miss K. Hillier who, at this time, made an application to remove the hotel premises south from the corner of Campbell and Patrick Streets to the corner of William and Patrick Streets more central to town.

This move was objected by nearby Queensland National Hotel as it was thought that the hotels already present in the centre of town met all the necessary requirements. Permission to remove the hotel premises and relocate the license was granted. Miss Hillier was granted three months to move the premises[4].

In 1940 the hotel was put on the market. It was described at the time as being a "well-constructed two-storey wooden and fibro-cement building (all double walls) …" It was also described as having a "Bar, 2 Parlours, Lound, Billard Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, 16 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Maids' Rooms. 5 lock-up Garages, Balconies on 3 sides[5]". Mr B. M. Kluck, a former farmer, purchased the Britannia Hotel in 1941 from Miss Hillier[6].

The difference in description from 1892 to 1940 indicates that when the hotel license was relocated in 1927, the original building was either moved and had additions/changes made to it, or the original hotel was demolished and rebuilt. It is said to have been dismantled and moved in sections by horse and wagon to the present site[7], however sources for this have not been verified.

In 2016, the Beaumont brothers took ownership of the hotel and began renovations[8]. The hotel was later flooded in 2022 and is currently undergoing repairs[9].

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1. Feeding Queenslanders. 3.11. Lodging people.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Britannia Hotel is a two-storey structure, set on low stumps and clad in a textured stucco which covers over horizontal VJ boards. Verandahs wrap the first floor on the western, southern, and eastern elevations. The hipped roof is clad in short sheet corrugated iron and has a number of vents along the central ridge. The roof encompasses the top verandah which is supported by timber posts. A simple timber balustrade lines the verandahs.

Sash windows line each storey and elevation, with French doors on the first floor indicating where rooms are historically. Double leaf doors exist along the western / Patrick Street elevation with enclosed fanlights above. These are accessed via short concrete steps. A contemporary glass sliding door entrance also exists on the Patrick Street elevation but is recessed into the wall. A fixed glass, two by three pane window has also been inserted on the Patrick Street elevation.

The southern elevation presents a side access door with concrete step which has been boarded over. To the east is a former bottle shop which is situated in an early building which appears to have been present on site since pre-1933. The building is a timber construction with horizontal VJ boards (noting that the southern and eastern cladding are different). There is a convex verandah entrances to the east with timber end panels. This may have been a former kitchen or maid residence.

To the east of the original building, connected to the eastern verandah, is a more contemporary skillion extension which is used as an outdoor dining area and encompasses a large portion of the allotment.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Brittania Hotel illustrates the growth of the township from the late 19th century through to the early 20th century. Although moved from its original site, the hotel has continued is historic licence and connection to the local community for over 130 years.

DRAFT

2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Old Brittania Hotel is demonstrative of an early hotel in the region. The building form contributes to the interpretation of the historic Patrick Street streetscape for over 130 years.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:

The Old Brittania Hotel illustrates the growth of the township from the late 19th century through to the early 20th century. Although relocated from its original site, the hotel has continued its historic licence and connection to the local community for over 130 years.

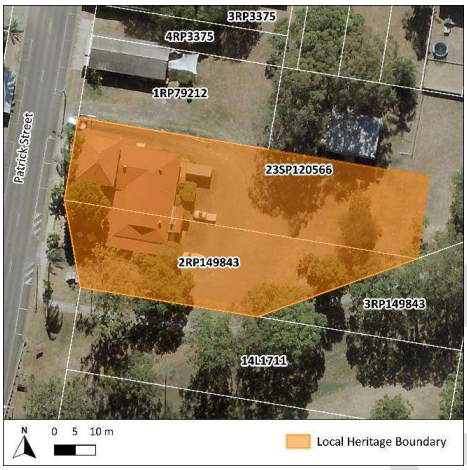
REFERENCES

1. Laidley. (1892, July 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123026060.
2. Ibid.
3. Britannia Hotel, Laidley. (1912, July 3). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113079219.
4. Laidley: Hotel License. (1927, March 8). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 15. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21117067.
5. The Freehold of the Britannia Hotel: Laidley. (1940, November 27). *The Telegraph*, p. 20. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article184542475.
6. Laidley Hotel Sold. (1941, July 15). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114545998.
7. Band of brothers to resurrect Hotel Laidley. (2017, March 10). *The Courier Mail*. Retrieved from https://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/gatton/band-of-brothers-to-resurrect-hotel-laidley/news-story/6f4fb956cb8ae54d304cfb47366f0b96; Lockyer Valley Regional Council. (2022). *Laidley Heritage Trails: Self-Guided Tours* [Brochure]. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/lockyervalleyregionalcouncil/docs/laidley_selfguided_a5_web.
8. Ibid.
9. 2022 Flood, May: Laidley Main Street Businesses Are Underwater. (2022, May 13). *The Chronicle.* Retrieved from https://www.thechronicle.com.au/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Queensland National Hotel		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0522		
ADDRESS	88-90 Patrick Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP149843; Part of 23SP120566





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The land that the Queensland National Hotel sits on was originally owned by the Giesemann family who constructed the first hotel to exist on the allotment. The hotel was opened in 1883 and was known as the Bridge Hotel before being renamed to the Queensland National[1].

The current Queensland National Hotel is the second of its kind with the original Queensland National Hotel being destroyed in a fire on the 14th of November 1890[2]. In 1891, it is mentioned that a 'handsome hotel' is being built on the site and was promised at the time to be a 'first class structure and an ornament to the town'[3]. In January 1902, a severe storm ripped through Laidley and demolished the outbuildings of the hotel[4].

It is understood from historical imagery that between 2010 and 2013 the building was brought back to an 'earlier' look and feel, with the first-floor verandahs reopened and external 'Hardiplank-style' cladding from the late 20th century removed[5].

The hotel still operates as a hotel venue and accommodation.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1. Feeding Queenslanders. 3.11. Lodging people. 3.12. Catering for tourists.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
The Queensland National Hotel is a two-storey structure set on stumps. The building follows typical designs of hotels from this period and is truncated on the north-western corner where a driveway currently exists. The hotel is clad in single-skin horizontal VJ with exposed bracing (historical imagery indicates wide horizontal 'Hardiplank'-style boards cladded the building in the late 20th century have since been removed). A verandah wraps the northern and western elevations on both storeys, with decorative brackets (recently installed) on each verandah post, and a three-rail balustrade (it is noted from historical imagery that a diagonal cross brace balustrade was previously intact). The hipped roof is clad in corrugated sheeting with a contemporary antenna on the top ridge. The first-floor verandah has a convex roof which juts out from below the main roof's soffit. The soffit has been constructed with timber battens. The words 'QUEENSLAND NATIONAL HOTEL' and 'XXXX' wrap around the bottom verandah as a frieze. The ground floor verandah is accessed by two sets of stairs with associated balustrades, one on the truncated corner and the other facing Patrick Street to the west. There is also a small step on the corner of the northern verandah. The western stairs from Patrick Street lead up to large four-panel double leaf doors. The door on the truncated corner is smaller and there is a third door in the corner of the northern elevation. A sash window appears on the northern elevation, with contemporary bifold windows installed on the western. On the first floor, glazed French doors line the walls indicating locations to bedrooms. There is a contemporary fire stair attached to the western first floor verandah that leads to a rear garden area. The eastern elevation of the hotel hosts a more contemporary L-shaped chamferboard extension with corrugated roofing that is used as a bottle shop.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Queensland National Hotel is a Federation-era hotel which is the second hotel to exist on this allotment. The hotel demonstrates the development of Laidley at this time and continues to operate in its historical use.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Queensland National Hotel is a typical example of truncated Federation-era hotels and positively contributes to the local built environment.
4. Aesthetic	The Queensland National Hotel exhibits aesthetic qualities, elements, and materiality of a Federation-era hotel which makes a positive contribution to Patrick Street streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:
The Queensland National Hotel is a Federation-era hotel with aesthetic qualities typical of a hotel from this period and illustrates the development of Laidley in the late-19th century. It continues to operate in its historic use.

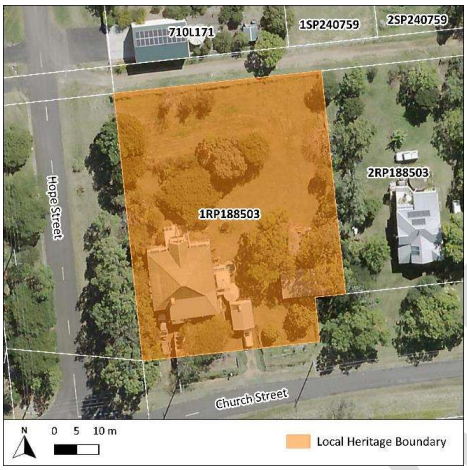
REFERENCES

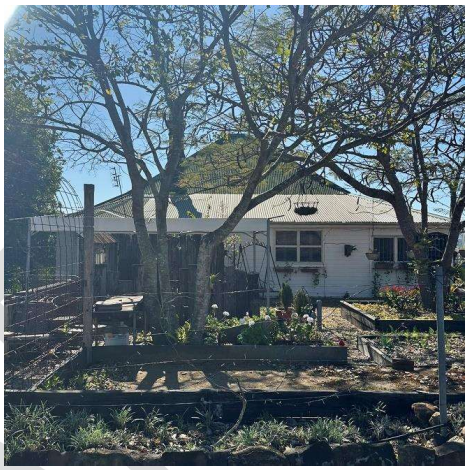
1. Survey Office. (1925). *Town of Laidley, Parish of Laidley, County of Churchill.* Department of Public Lands, Brisbane. Queensland State Archives. Item ID: 621483. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/items/ITM621483; Local and General News. (1883, November 3). *Queensland Times,* p.2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122933367 ;To the Worshipful the Justices of the Peace for the District of Gatton. (1883, August 11). *Queensland Times,* p.2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122931449.
2. Large Fire at Laidley: hotel and store destroyed. (1890, November 15). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs General Advertiser*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article218317866; Extensive Fire in Laidley. (1890, November 15). *Queensland Times*, p.4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article125081320.
3. Today, May 9. (1891, May 9). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article3525815.
4. Laidley Laid Low. Devastating Storm. Buildings Demolished. (1902, January 17). *The Telegraph,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article173571632.
5. Google. 2010-2013 Street View. Retrieved from https://www.google.com/maps.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0523		
ADDRESS	4 Hope Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP188503





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former) was constructed in 1892 for Reverand Patrick Fouhy[1], who had been appointed Parish Priest for Laidley the previous year[2]. The land, purchased in 1864 by Reverand Henry Brun of Ipswich[3], also housed St. Patrick's Chapel, which had been built in 1866[4].

In 1918, a fire destroyed St. Patrick's Chapel, however the presbytery, located approximately 15 metres away, remained undamaged[5]. The new St. Patrick's Church was constructed in 1919 near the centre of town, as the earlier chapel was in the old Laidley township[6]. It is unclear if the presbytery continued to be used, or if temporary accommodations were established closer to the church prior to the construction of a new presbytery on the church grounds in 1926[7].

In 1926, Reverand Fouhy travelled to Ireland, and due to health concerns, it was believed he would no longer be able to serve as Parish Priest upon his return. As such, Reverand Cremin was appointed to the position. However, Reverand Fouhy's health improved, and he resumed his role as Parish Priest in early 1928 until his death later that year[8]. After dedicating 37 years to the parish, Reverand Fouhy was laid to rest in a specially constructed vault in St. Patrick's Church[9].

The presbytery appears to remain in ownership by the Catholic Archdiocese until at least 1949[10] and is believed to currently be under private ownership.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.4. Dwellings. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former) is a timber structure situated on timber stumps. It features a corrugated iron pyramid roof with integrated verandah roof with a protruding gable end on the northern elevation, and an early brick chimney. The front verandah is supported by stop chamfered timber posts and is bound by a weatherboard balustrade. A skillion roof extension clad in chamferboard is present to the southern elevation. Several mature plantings are present on site, including a bottle tree (*Brachychiton rupestris*).

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former), located in the old Laidley township, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Catholicism in Laidley in the late 19th century. It is located alongside the site of the 1866 St. Patrick's Chapel which was destroyed in 1918. It has a special association with Reverand Patrick Fouhy, who served as Parish Priest for Laidley for 37 years.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former) is representative of a late 19th century presbytery in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical residential features of the period.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholicism.

Statement summary:

The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former), located in the old Laidley township, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Catholicism in Laidley in the late 19th century. It has a special association with Reverand Patrick Fouhy, who served as Parish Priest for Laidley for 37 years. It is representative of a late 19th century style presbytery in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical residential features of the period. It holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholic church, which was destroyed in 1918.

REFERENCES

1. Advertising. (1892, February 4). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123023617; Queensland News. (1892, July 23). *The Queenslander,* p. 192. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19825690.

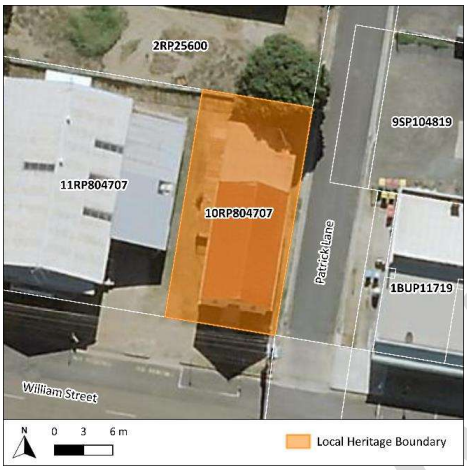
DRAFT

2. Local and General News. (1891, December 10). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122946777.
3. Queensland Titles Registry. (1867-1962). *B. Town Lot: 18148*. Register Book Vol. S 124, Folio 160; Classified Advertising. (1864, May 24). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 1. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1258688.
4. New Roman Catholic Church at Laidley. (1866, August 18). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1272941.
5. Fire at Laidley. (1918, June 29). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122012604.
6. Religious. (1918, July 20). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20253986; St. Patrick's Church, Laidley, Q. (1919, December 4). *The Catholic Press*, p. 21. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article106072108.
7. New Presbytery at Laidley. (1926, December 23). *The Catholic Advocate, p. 37.* Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article258557584.
8. Rev. Father Fouhy. (1928, December 20). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21357854.
9. Late. Rev. P. Fouhy. (1928, December 21). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254055987.
10. Queensland Titles Registry. (1867-1962). *B. Town Lot: 18148*. Register Book Vol. S 124, Folio 160.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Laidley Salvation Army Hall		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0524		
ADDRESS	12 William Street, Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	10RP804707





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Laidley Salvation Army Hall was constructed in 1910 at its original site on Patrick Street. Mrs. Geisemann was responsible for the hall being erected, with Mr. H. Geisemann undertaking its construction. Prior to this, the Salvation Army utilised G. Wyman's Victoria Hall[1]. In 1929, the hall was relocated to its current site on William Street[2]. A skillion roofed extension was added to the rear of the building sometime between 1951 and 1963[3].

Over the years, the hall has been utilised for a range of community events, including harvest festival celebrations[4], farewell gatherings[5], weekly non-denominational gatherings[6], funeral services[7], and concerts[8].

The hall remained under Salvation Army ownership in 1990[9] and is believed to have stayed in their possession until its recent sale in 2024[10]. It is believed to now be under private ownership.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.3. Organisations and societies. 8.4. Festivals. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Laidley Salvation Army Hall is a typical example of a rural timber community hall. It is a low set structure on timber stumps, clad in weatherboard, with a steeply pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (southern elevation) features an open gable end with a decorative bargeboard, gable pediment, and finial. The main front entrance consists of timber French doors with a multi-paned peaked fan light, accessed via masonry steps. Flanking the entrance are sets of three awning windows with a lancet-style peaked top, also present on the eastern and western elevations without the peaked detail. An additional timber access door is present on the western elevation, accessed via a contemporary timber access ramp. A rear skillion roofed extension (1950s-1960s) is attached to the northern elevation and features contemporary sliding windows on the eastern elevation and casement windows on the western elevation. A high set corrugated iron water tank on timber stumps is located at the rear.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Laidley Salvation Army Hall, which was in use for over a century, demonstrates the historical development of Laidley from the early 20th century as a communal space for the local community and various religious denominations. It has a close association with the Salvation Army.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Salvation Army Hall is an intact and representative example of an early 20th century timber hall.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Salvation Army Hall holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a longstanding communal space for functions and gatherings, also utilised by various religious denominations.
Statement summary:	
The Laidley Salvation Army Hall, which was in use for over a century, demonstrates the historical development of Laidley from the early 20th century as a communal space for the local community and various religious denominations. It has a close association with the Salvation Army. It is an intact and representative example of an early 20th century timber hall. It holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a longstanding communal space for functions and gatherings, also utilised by various religious denominations.	
REFERENCES	
1. Salvation Army. (1904, July 2). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124409668. 2. Laidley. (1929, May 1). *The Queensland Times,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118481840.	

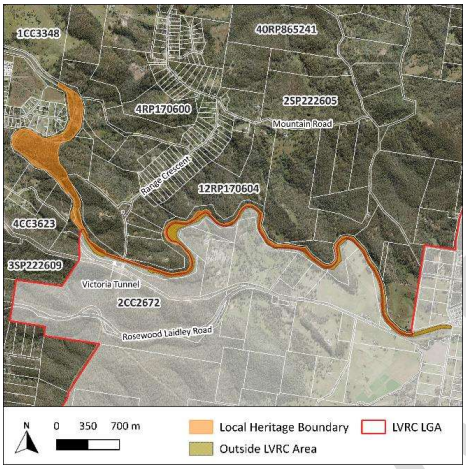
DRAFT

3. QImagery. 1951 & 1963 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
4. Laidley Letter. (1921, March 5). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121917889.
5. Laidley. (1925, January 17). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121936892.
6. Laidley. (1934, January 23). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118528675.
7. Obituary. (1937, July 31). *The Queensland Times,* p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116003867.
8. Laidley. (1945, May 25). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114628979.
9. Queensland Titles Registry. (1990). *Certificate of Title*. Register Book Vol. 8016, Folio 23.
10. Elders Real Estate. (2024). *12 William Street, Laidley, QLD.* Retrieved from https://www.eldersrealestate.com.au/residential/sale/12-william-street-laidley-qld-4341-97P1610/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0525		
ADDRESS	Laidley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	281SP130175; 5CP886803; 301SP122021





***Note:** The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent heritage boundary extends into the Ipswich City Council area. Only the portions of the heritage boundary that lie within the Lockyer Valley Regional Council area are managed under the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.*

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Victorian 1860 – 1890

History:

In response to the financial challenges of constructing a railway network, engineer Abram Fitzgibbon proposed the adoption of a narrow-gauge railway, a world first at the time which laid the foundation for Queensland's early railway system[1]. In 1863, Fitzgibbon designed the section of railway crossing the Little Liverpool Range between Grandchester and Laidley[2]. In February 1864, while construction began on Queensland's first railway line between Ipswich and Grandchester[3], the contract for section 1 of the Southern and Western Railway extending from Grandchester to Gatton was awarded to Peto, Brassey, and Betts with construction commencing shortly after[4].

This section of the line included two tunnels, most notably the Victoria Tunnel, which extended 537 metres[5]. It was designed with brick lining and a request was made for the production of 1,280,000 bricks[6]. By September 1864, 67 metres of the eastern end of Victoria Tunnel had been completed. The line officially opened to traffic on 1st June 1866, a year after the Ipswich to Grandchester line opened[7]. Due to the steep gradients and tight curves of the Little Liverpool Range, the route was circuitous and involved significant engineering works, including extensive cuttings around the range's spurs[8].

The Victoria Tunnel, later referred to as the "gateway by rail to Laidley"[9], attracted attention due to structural concerns[10]. A section of the tunnel, lined with only a single layer of bricks over a 9-12

metre span, experienced cracking raising long-term maintenance concerns[11]. Over the decades, various improvements were made to the line, including minor deviations to reduce curvature. In 1990, the tunnel floor was lowered to accommodate the transport of freight containers[12]. Crossing the Little Liverpool Range was Queensland's first major railway engineering achievement, and the Victoria Tunnel remains one of the oldest surviving railway tunnels in the state[13]. The railway line was a catalyst for agricultural development in the Lockyer Valley, encouraging the transition from large pastoral holdings to more intensive farming practices. It also supported the growth of key industries such as timber milling and quarrying. The arrival of the railway spurred the establishment of new towns, such as Helidon and Murphy's Creek, at key railway stops. To avoid rising ground, the railway was surveyed slightly north of the original townships of Gatton and Laidley, leading them to gradually shift closer towards the railway line. These railway towns, including Grantham, became vital centres for local agriculture, community life, and government services[14].	
Historical themes:	2. Exploiting, utilising, and transforming the land. 2.1. Exploring, surveying, and mapping the land. 5. Moving goods, people, and information. 5.3. Using rail. 6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.1. Establishing settlements. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent extends between Grandchester and Laidley and includes a 537 metre brick tunnel. The tunnel's entrance is a stone pointed arch set within a brick wall supporting an upper horizontal structure. The embankments, constructed of large stone blocks, run steeply on either side of the railway track outside the tunnel entrance. Early historical features may be present along the railway line such as construction camp remnants, fences, drains, and culverts.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent is of high historical significance as part of Queensland's first major railway network and was critical in shaping Queensland's early rail infrastructure. The line facilitate transport through the Little Liverpool Range, marking a major achievement in overcoming difficult terrain. It was the catalyst for agricultural development in the Lockyer Valley, influencing the establishment of townships in the region.
2. Scientific	The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent retains elements of early railway engineering that have the potential to yield further information including the brick tunnel, stone embankments, and possible associated infrastructure such as early culverts, drains, and other structures. The in situ condition of these features provides insight into 19th century construction techniques and engineering responses to difficult terrain.

3. Typological	The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent is representative of early railway construction in Queensland and demonstrate key features of 19th century railway engineering. The Victoria Tunnel, one of the oldest surviving railway tunnels in Queensland, is a rare example of early rail infrastructure.
4. Aesthetic	The Victoria Tunnel holds aesthetic significance with its strong visual and dramatic presence. The combination of its steep embankments and stonework within a natural landscape reflects the challenge and triumph of early railway construction and evokes a sense of historic achievement.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:

The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent, completed in 1866, is of high historical and technical significance as part of Queensland's first major railway network. It reflects the pioneering use of narrow-gauge rail technology and played a key role in opening the Lockyer Valley to agricultural development and settlement. The tunnel and associated features are rare surviving examples of 19th century railway construction. The tunnel holds aesthetic significance with its strong visual and dramatic presence. The combination of its steep embankments and stonework within a natural landscape reflects the challenge and triumph of early railway construction and evokes a sense of technical achievement.

REFERENCES

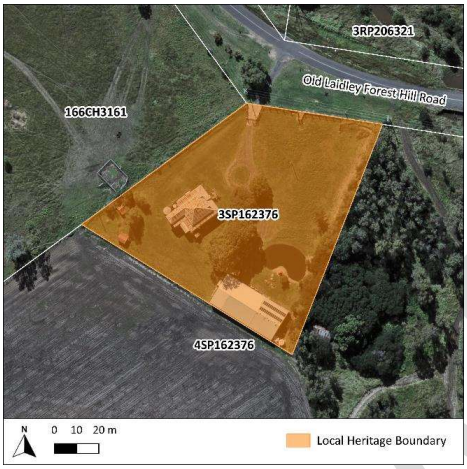
1. Queensland Rail. (n.d.). *History of Queensland Railways.* Retrieved from https://www.queenslandrail.com.au/ourhistory/the-queensland-rail-journey; Queensland Museum. (n.d.). *Evolution of rail in Queensland.* Retrieved from https://www.museum.qld.gov.au/learn-and-discover/queensland-stories/evolution-of-rail-in-queensland.
2. Buchanan, G. (2001). *Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire.* Laidley Shire Council.
3. Queensland Rail. (n.d.). *History of Queensland Railways.* Retrieved from https://www.queenslandrail.com.au/ourhistory/the-queensland-rail-journey.
4. Buchanan, G. (2001). *Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire.* Laidley Shire Council.
5. Meston, A. (1891). *Queensland, Railway & Tourists Guide.* Gordon & Gotch, Brisbane; Buchanan, G. (2001). *Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire.* Laidley Shire Council.
6. Buchanan, G. (2001). *Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire.* Laidley Shire Council.
7. Buchanan, G. (2001). *Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire.* Laidley Shire Council; Queensland Museum. (n.d.). *Evolution of rail in Queensland.* Retrieved from https://www.museum.qld.gov.au/learn-and-discover/queensland-stories/evolution-of-rail-in-queensland.
8. The Queenslander. (1866, June 2). *The Queenslander,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20307842; Meston, A. (1891). *Queensland, Railway & Tourists Guide.* Gordon & Gotch, Brisbane.
9. Laidley: Progressive Lockyer Township. (1938, October 12). *The Queensland Illustrated Weekly,* p. 21. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article18907886.

10. Buchanan, G. (2001). *Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire.* Laidley Shire Council.
11. Queensland Parliament. (1867, September 28). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123611009; Toowoomba, Thursday, Oct. 3. (1867, October 3). *The Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article75517626; Our Railways. (1868, July 1). *Northern Argus,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article214370667; Buchanan, G. (2001). *Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire.* Laidley Shire Council.
12. Buchanan, G. (2001). *Preliminary Identification of the Historical Cultural Heritage of Laidley Shire.* Laidley Shire Council.
13. Ibid.
14. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Windermere Residence		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0526		
ADDRESS	3 Old Laidley Forest Hill Road, Laidley North	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	3SP162376





HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Federation 1890 - 1914

History:

Windermere, likely constructed between 1908-1910[1], is the former residence of Robert Dunn and his family[2]. Robert Dunn was a prominent figure in Laidley, having been the Mayor of Laidley twice, chairman of the Shire Council, owner of Dunn's boot and shoe store, and associated with the Laidley Anzac and Memorial Committee and Cemetery Trust[3]. The Dunn family were heavily involved in the local Presbyterian Church, holding functions at their residence[4].

The residence is believed to be under private ownership.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings. 6.4. Dwellings.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Windermere Residence is a grand country residence in the symmetrical Queenslander style. The house sits upon high stumps, and has exposed cross braced walls, large bay windows, and French doors. A elaborate corrugated iron pyramid roof caps the structure, with two ornate front gables. The residence is encircled by a bullnosed roof verandah featuring a gabled front with a rising son motif characteristic of early 20th century homes. The verandah has been partially enclosed on the northwestern elevation. A kitchen wing or extension appears to exist to the rear of the house.

A water tank is present on the northwestern corner. A small gazebo or pergola appears sometime between 2012-2014 southeast of the residence. Two small weatherboard structures are present to the southwest of the residence.

Street imagery indicates that the iron fence and gates appear to have been added to a pre-existing brick fence foundation sometime between 2009-2014.

Mature trees are present throughout the property.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Windermere Residence, constructed in the early 1900s, is significant for its place within the growth and development of Laidley. It has a special association with former Laidley Mayor, Robert Dunn.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	The Windermere is a fine country residence and retains elaborate ornate features that are rare for Federation Era houses.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Windermere Residence holds social significance for its connection with Robert Dunn and as a social gathering place.

Statement summary:

The Windermere Residence is significant for its association with former Laidley Mayor, Robert Dunn. Building himself and his family a grand country home, this site was intertwined with the early commercial and demographic growth of Laidley, receiving local families and figures for events. Aesthetically, Windermere retains many of its early characteristics and is a very well detailed.

REFERENCES

1. Queensland Titles Registry. (1908). *Certificate of Title: No. 183215*. Register Book Vol. 1100, Folio 205; Birth. (1910, November 15). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112037157.
2. Lockyer District: Laidley. (1935, August 17). *The Queensland Times*, p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117422246.
3. Death Follows Fall. (1935, November 27). *The Courier Mail*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article35933962.
4. Lockyer District: Laidley. (1935, August 17). *The Queensland Times*, p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117422246; Death Follows Fall. (1935, November 27). *The Courier Mail*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article35933962.
5. Google. (2009-2023). *Google Street View.* Retrieved from https://maps.google.com/.

Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Murphys Creek Citations

Draft for Consultation

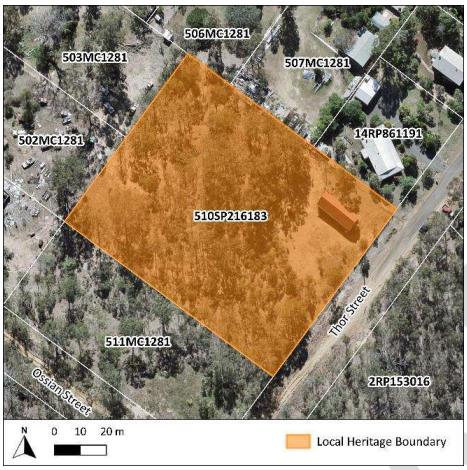
July 2025

CONTENTS

LHP0601	Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church	10-12 Thor Street	Murphys Creek	Lot 510 SP216183
LHP0602	Murphys Creek Cemetery	Corner of Cemetery Road and Mc Cannes Road	Murphys Creek	Lot 274 CC3194
LHP0603	Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station	3 Penfolds Road	Murphys Creek	Lot 1 RP159861; Road Reserve
LHP0604	Jessie's Cottage	18 Jessie Lane	Murphys Creek	Lot 56 CH3135
LHP0605	Lockyer Rail Station (former)	18 Jessie Lane	Murphys Creek	Lot 56 CH3135

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church		
OTHER NAMES			
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0601		
ADDRESS	10-12 Thor Street, Murphys Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	510SP216183





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Victorian 1860 – 1890
History:	

Presbyterianism was present within the wider Lockyer district from the 1860s[1], however, early congregants had to travel to the church in Toowoomba for services[2]. House visitations within the district were occurring in the early 1870s, leading to the construction of a church in Laidley in 1872[3]. Shortly after, between c. 1872-1873, the Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church was constructed[4]. Noting the Laidley church was reconstructed in 1902 after cyclone damage[5], the Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church is potentially the earliest remaining Presbyterian church in the Lockyer District.

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including Queen's Birthday picnics[6], annual socials[7], and participation in the broader region's church camp programs[8]. The church continued to be used into the 2000s, however, it is unknown when it closed.

The current use of the church is unknown.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church is a typical example of a modest rural timber church. The church is set on low timber stumps and is clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in red corrugated iron. The front façade (southeastern elevation) features a central porch. This and the front gable end are both adorned with a finial and gable decoration, with the front gable also including a rectangular vent. The front of the central porch features text that reads "Est 1862. Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church", referencing the emergence of the denomination rather than the church itself. The church is accessed via short masonry steps on the northeastern side of the central porch leading to French timber doors. The northeastern and southwestern elevations feature narrow rectangular windows. The southeastern elevation also features an additional door accessed via a ramp. A small water tank is present on this elevation. A short extension has been added to the rear of the church. The southeastern boundary contains two tall timber posts with a metal chain link gate. An early timber fence with chain link wire on the lower half is present southwest of this which would have previously connected to the gate. The remainder of the church grounds are enclosed via a wire fence connected via timber posts.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church demonstrates the historical pattern of Presbyterianism in Murphys Creek, dating to 1872-1873. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in the Murphys Creek area during this period. Additionally, it is potentially the earliest remaining Presbyterian church in the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church is a good example of a typical mid-late 19th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating modest design principles of small rural churches of this period.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events. Its ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Murphys Creek.
Statement summary:	
The Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church is historically significant for its role in the development of Presbyterianism in Murphys Creek, potentially being the earliest remaining Presbyterian church in	

the wider Lockyer district. Built in c. 1872-1873, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Presbyterian congregation in Murphys Creek.

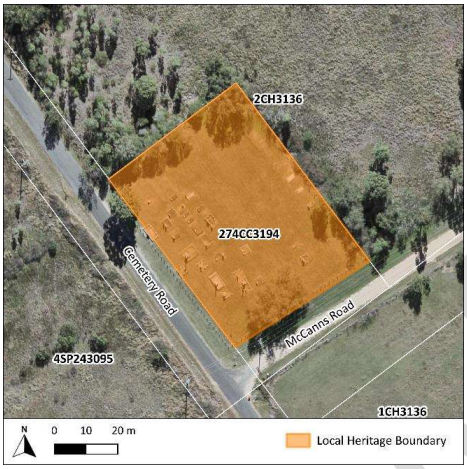
REFERENCES

1. Presbyterian Church Synod. (1869, May 8). *The Queenslander,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20324076.
2. The Opening of the Laidley Presbyterian Church. (1872, November 19). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123619718.
3. The Opening of the Laidley Presbyterian Church. (1872, November 19). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123619718.
4. Monthly Summary of News. (1873, January 18). *Rockhampton Bulletin,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article51791825.
5. Laidley Presbyterian Church. (1902, June 10). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122548330.
6. Murphys Creek. (1880, May 27). *The Darling Downs Gazette and General Advertiser*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article85755335.
7. Murphys Creek Presbyterian Church. (1901, November 14). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19132528
8. Fellowship Camp at Murphys Creek. (1949, April 19). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117086863.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Murphys Creek Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES			
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0602		
ADDRESS	Corner of Cemetery Road and McCanns Road, Murphys Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	274CC3194





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Victorian 1860 – 1890

History:

The land for the Murphys Creek Cemetery was reserved in 1869[1]. The earliest recorded memorial belongs to Charles Wellstead, one of the oldest residents of Murphys Creek[2], who died in 1876. The cemetery includes graves of early English and Scottish settlers to the region and remains in use today.

Historical themes:

6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
   - 6.2. Planning and forming settlements.

8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
   - 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
   - 8.2. Cultural activities.
   - 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Murphy Creek Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot, bordered by metal posts along Cemetery Road and McCanns Road, with the remaining sides enclosed by a wire fence with timber posts. A mature tree stands on the southeastern border.

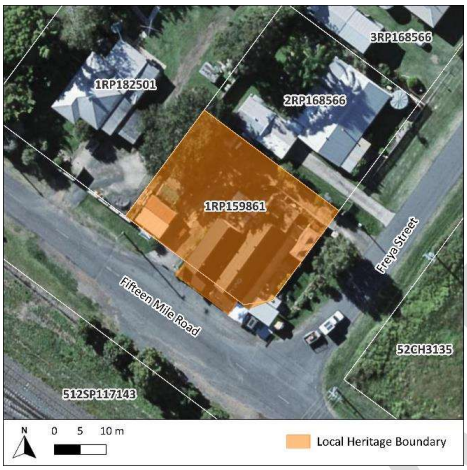
The cemetery lacks a uniform layout and contains both contemporary and historical graves. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, pillar, and cross monuments, several of which feature iron fencing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Murphys Creek Cemetery holds historical significance as it dates to c. 1860s-70s and has been in use for over a century, reflecting local burial practices and the growth and development of the Murphys Creek area.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Murphys Creek Cemetery is representative of mid-19th and early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical memorial designs and functions of its time.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Murphys Creek Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.
Statement summary:	
The Murphys Creek Cemetery is significant for its association with the historical development of the Murphys Creek area, dating from c. 1860s-70s. It reflects the burial practices of the local community from this time and includes graves from early English and Scottish settlers. The cemetery also holds social and spiritual significance as a place of ongoing cultural connection for the community, serving as a resting place for generations of residents and continuing in use as a cemetery to the present day.	
REFERENCES	
1. Official Notifications. (1869, July 3). *Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay, and Burnett Advertiser,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article148020276. 2. The National Association. (1876, September 16). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1390279.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station		
OTHER NAMES	Chapman's Store; Coffee in the Bush		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0603		
ADDRESS	3 Penfolds Rd, Murphys Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP159861; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical Period:	c. Interwar 1919 – 1939 – Postwar 1945 – 1960
History:	

Henry Chapman purchased the land in 1869[1] but did not open a store on until 1874[2]. The store reportedly included a produce shop, general store, attached butchers, and a bush house. In October 1924, the store, then owned by Henry's son Sydney, was gutted by a fire[3].

In February 1925, Mr. G. Williams' new general store was constructed due to the loss of Chapman's[4]. It is unclear if this was on Chapman's property for his use, or if he erected a new store separate to this. By 1930, 'Chapman's Garage' was in operation which may have been located on this property[5]. Chapman reportedly continued operating his store until the 1940s[6].

The earliest available aerial imagery from 1944 shows buildings on the site, though it is not discernible if these are the current buildings, which are visible by the 1950s[7]. Photographs show the buildings operating as the Murphys Creek Store (northwest), which also offered fuel, and Coffee in the Bush (southeast) from at least the c. 1980s through the 2020s[8]. It is understood to have since closed and its current use is unknown.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1. Feeding Queenslanders. 3.8 Marketing, retailing and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
The Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station consists of two buildings – the Murphys Creek Store (northwest) and the Coffee in the Bush (southeast). Murphys Creek Store is a low set timber structure clad in weatherboard with a corrugated iron open gable roof. The front façade (southwestern elevation) features a corrugated iron skillion awning extending across the footpath with weatherboard enclosing the northwestern side. The awning is supported by timber posts with decorative brackets and features a vertical timber frieze that was once adorned with the words "Murphys Creek Store". Casement windows and a timber door, all with skillion window hoods featuring timber battening, are present on the northwestern elevation. A skillion roof extension clad in wide timber boards (Hardieplank-style) is present to the rear. The Coffee in the Bush is a low set structure clad in corrugated iron with a corrugated iron open gable roof with the word "SHOP" painted on the southeastern side. The front façade (southwestern elevation) features a corrugated iron skillion awning extending across the footpath that has been enclosed with corrugated iron and contemporary sliding doors. A skillion roof extension clad in wide timber boards (Hardieplank-style) is present along the entire length of the southeastern elevation. This extension features casement windows, fixed single pane windows, and contemporary fly screen doors. There is a contemporary carport on the southeastern corner and a contemporary deck on the northeastern corner.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station, constructed in the early to mid-20th century replacing the earlier 1874 store, demonstrates the historical development of Murphys Creek as a commercial premises.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station retain principal characteristics of early to mid-20th century commercial buildings.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
Murphys Creek Store and Petrol Station, constructed in the early to mid-20th century replacing the earlier 1874 store, demonstrates the historical development of Murphys Creek as a commercial premises. They retain principal characteristics of early to mid-20th century commercial buildings.	

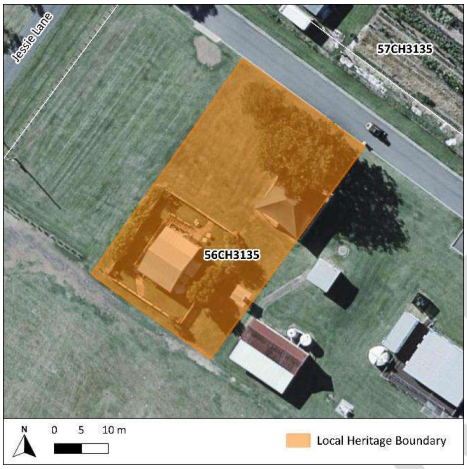
REFERENCES
1. Queensland Titles Registry. (1869-1979). Deed of Grant: No. 20617. Register Book Vol. 152, Folio 128. 2. Murphys Creek. (1874, May 9). *The Darling Downs Gazette and General Advertiser*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article75470457. 3. Murphys Creek Blaze. (1924, October 20). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article22878667.

4. Murphys Creek. (1924, December 19). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article22870655; On the Range. (1925, February 2). *The Daily Mail,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article218330564.
5. Murphys Creek. (1930, September 27). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 13. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254147711.
6. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council; Commonwealth of Australia. (1925-1949). *Electoral Roll, State of Queensland, Division of Darling Downs, Roll of Electors for the Subdivision of Helidon*. Retrieved from https://www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/1207/.
7. QImagery. 1933 – 1997 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
8. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council; Murphys Creek Shop. (2020-2022). *Murphys Creek Shop* [Facebook Page]. Retrieved from https://www.facebook.com/theladyinthecreek/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Jessie's Cottage		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0604		
ADDRESS	18 Jessie Lane, Murphys Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	56CH3135





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	c. Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The land on which "Jessie's Cottage" currently exists was initially purchased by John Eastwood in 1869. The title was transferred to James Dunn in 1880 and then to William Taylor in c. 1893[1]. The Taylor family held onto the property until it was transferred to Mervyn Dodt in 1955 and later the Gatton Shire Council in 1992[2].

Subsequent to the Taylor family's emigration from Scotland in 1879, Jessie's Cottage was reportedly constructed in 1899 by William Taylor[3], however this date could be earlier.

When the title was transferred to the Dodt family in 1955, it is reported that William's daughter, Jessie, was allowed to remain in the cottage until her passing in 1966. Jessie was one of the five Taylor children and was known later in life as a recluse and an eccentric but appears to have been well thought of by the local community[4].

The cottage was restored in 1997 by the community in the style of the 1930s and 1940s. It has been utilised by the local community ever since as a meeting place. In 2018, it became the Jessie's Cottage Local History Museum[5]. The museum, still in use today, holds many local artefacts including furniture and fittings[6].

Historical themes:	1. Peopling places. 1.2. Migration from outside and within. 6. Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings. 6.4. Dwellings.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Jessie's Cottage is a rectangular plan timber structure, low set on timber stumps, and clad in weatherboard. The residence has a steeply pitched gabled roof clad in a contemporary corrugated iron. The roof encompasses the front and rear verandahs. Entrance to the cottage is from the northern verandah via short steps with steel railing. The western end of the verandah has been enclosed with weatherboard. Two different styles of sash windows are present on the front, as well as a contemporary entrance door and an earlier four-panel door. The southern verandah features a simple timber balustrade and timber posts. A short set of steps lead up to the verandah. Sash windows exist on either side of the central four-panel doorway. A sash window is also extant on the western elevation. A contemporary access ramp with horizontal timber boards is present on the western side, leading to the rear. The eastern side of the cottage features a simple garden and a contemporary shed and water tank. The cottage is enclosed by a timber picket fence, and a relocated Lockyer Railway Building is present nearby. A contemporary playground is present to the northern side of the cottage.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Reportedly constructed in 1899 by William Taylor, Jessie's Cottage demonstrates the historical development of Murphys Creek as a late 19th century rural cottage. It is closely associated with the Taylor family, specifically Jessie Taylor, who was well-known within the Murphys Creek community. The cottage has continued to be utilised by the local community since Council's acquisition of it in c. 1992.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Jessie's Cottage is an example of a late 19th century rural cottage in the Lockyer region.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Jessie's Cottage holds social significance for the local community as a marker of early settlement in Murphys Creek.
Statement summary:	
Reportedly constructed in 1899 by William Taylor, Jessie's Cottage demonstrates the historical development of Murphys Creek as a late 19th century rural cottage. It is closely associated with the Taylor family, specifically Jessie Taylor, who was well-known within the Murphys Creek community. The cottage has continued to be utilised by the local community since Council's acquisition of it in c. 1992. It is an example of a late 19th century rural cottage in the Lockyer region and holds social significance for the local community as a marker of early settlement in Murphys Creek.	

DRAFT

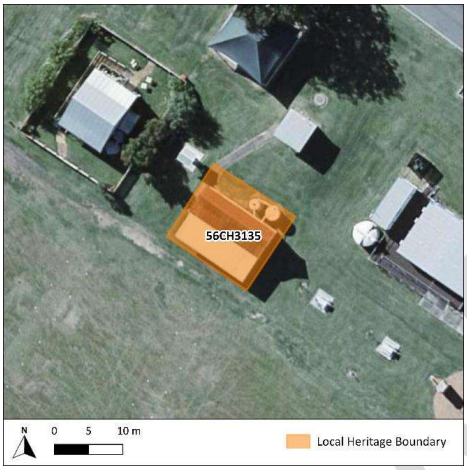
REFERENCES

1. Queensland Titles Registry. (1869-1893). *A. Land Purchase: No. 20628.* Register Book Vol. 152, Folio 139.
2. Queensland Titles Registry. (1925 -1992). *Certificate of Title: No. 288033.* Register Book Vol. 1587, Folio 23.
3. Luvya Lockyer. (2022). *Murphys Creek Historic Heritage Railway Sites* [Brochure]. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/lockyervalleyregionalcouncil/docs/murphyscreek_a5_web.
4. Luvya Lockyer. (n.d.). *Jessies Cottage Local History Museum*. Retrieved from https://www.luvyalockyer.com.au/jessies-cottage-local-history-museum; Museum & Galleries Queensland (n.d.). *Jessie's Cottage Local History Museum.* Retrieved from https://magsq.com.au/museum-gallery/jessies-cottage/.
5. Luvya Lockyer. (2022). *Murphys Creek Historic Heritage Railway Sites* [Brochure]. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/lockyervalleyregionalcouncil/docs/murphyscreek_a5_web.
6. Ibid.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Lockyer Rail Station (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Lockyer Siding Station		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0605		
ADDRESS	18 Jessie Lane, Murphys Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	56CH3135





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890-1914

History:

The railway to Toowoomba opened in May 1867[1]. The station building located at 18 Jessie Lane, Murphys Creek is reportedly the former Lockyer Rail Station[2]. The Lockyer Siding branch line was reportedly built by 1870 to serve a nearby quarry, with the Lockyer Rail Station building being reportedly constructed in 1906[3]. There are some conflicting accounts which suggest that the station building was also constructed in 1870[4].

As indicated by historical maps, Lockyer Station previously existed between Helidon and Murphys Creek, near the junction of the current Lockyer Siding Road and the railway line (-27.507679, 152.083718)[5].

Historical aerial imagery indicates where buildings were previously located alongside the railway that appear to be railway structures[6]. A long rectangular building that appears to be of a similar dimension to the station building at 18 Jessie Lane, Murphys Creek, was removed from Lockyer Siding Road between 1993 and 1997. This aligns with the station building appearing at 18 Jessie's Lane between 1993 and 1997[7].

The former Lockyer Rail Station is reported to have been used as a post office for a period of time, with a post box allegedly being situated on the platform elevation[8].

Historical themes:	5. Moving goods, people an information. 5.3 Using rail.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
The former Lockyer Rail Station is a small, narrow, rectangular building low set on timber stumps and clad in weatherboard. The pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron. There is a small verandah roof that extends on the south / south-western elevation that is supported by curved brackets. Both the roof and verandah roof have simple timber fascia boards. Extending from the verandah roof is a contemporary skillion extension with concrete slab. The front of the building (southwestern elevation) features a pair of timber doors, sash windows covered with vertical security bars, and a small, enclosed porch area on the western side. Small timber steps lead up to the porch and two doorways. Within the porch area is what appears to be an old ticket window and there is also timber bench. The porch area consists of a beaded horizontal T&G board, as well as vertical beaded VJ. The building has timber sash windows on each elevation, some with a vertical security grate over the top. Two contemporary water tanks, one that is situated on top of a timber platform, exist on the northern elevation. The station is in the vicinity of Jessie's Cottage, on the same allotment.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Although relocated to its current location in the 1990s, the Lockyer Rail Station (former) building demonstrates the evolution of Queensland's railway which played an important role in the development of the Lockyer Valley Region.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Lockyer Rail Station (former) building demonstrates characteristics of a small early 20th century railway station building.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
The Lockyer Rail Station (former) building retains characteristics of an early 20th century railway station and demonstrates the evolution of Queensland's railway which played an important role in the development of the Lockyer Valley Region.	

REFERENCES

1. Opening of the Railway to Toowoomba. (1867, May 18). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1284213.
2. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
3. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
4. Luvya Lockyer. (n.d.). *Murphys Creek Historic, Heritage & Railway Sites*. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/lockyervalleyregionalcouncil/docs/murphyscreek_a5_web.

DRAFT

5. Survey Office. (1943). *Parish of Helidon, County of Cavendish, Toowoomba & Ipswich Land Agent's District, Moreton, Queensland.* Department of Public Lands, Brisbane. Retrieved from https://apps.information.qld.gov.au/data/v2/HistoricalMaps/StaticMap/cadastral/cad-map-40chain-parish-helidon-1943/original.
6. QImagery. 1933 - 1997 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
7. Ibid.
8. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.

DRAFT

Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Rural Northeast Citations

College View, Glenore Grove, Hatton Vale, Kensington Grove, Plainland, Ropeley

Draft for Consultation

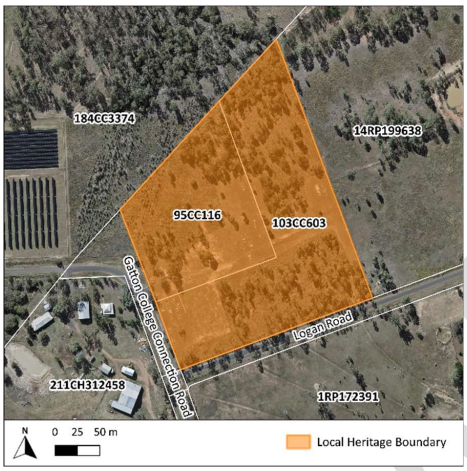
July 2025

CONTENTS

LHP0801	Forest Hill Cemetery	Corner of Gatton College Connection Road and Logan Road	College View	Lot 103 CC603; Lot 95 CC116
LHP0802	Glenore Grove Catholic Church	10 Brightview Road	Glenore Grove	Lot 14 RP31173
LHP0803	Glenore Grove State School and Residence	1-7 Brightview Road	Glenore Grove	Lot 36 CP816808
LHP0804	Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery	3 Niemeyer Road	Hatton Vale	Lot 2 RP890756; Lot 1 RP22855; Lot 11 SP126953
LHP0805	Hatton Vale ANZAC WWII Memorial	Thallon Road	Kensington Grove	Lot 800 RP856727
LHP0806	Plainland Lutheran Cemetery	5 Cemetery Road	Plainland	Lot 2 RP201276
LHP0807	Plainland St John's Lutheran Church (former)	3 Cemetery Road	Plainland	Lot 7 RP894699
LHP0808	Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery	Ropeley-Rockside Road	Ropeley	Lot 2 RP32605; Road Reserve
LHP0809	Ropeley Apostolic Church	86 Steinmuller Road	Ropeley	Lot 7 RP880414
LHP0810	Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery	396 Ropeley Rockside Road	Ropeley	Lot 1 RP58307; Lot 1 RP32693
LHP0811	Ropeley State School and Residence	2 Hogers Road	Ropeley	Lot 242 CC1819

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Forest Hill Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0801		
ADDRESS	Corner of Gatton College Connection Road and Logan Road, College View	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	103CC603; 95CC116





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The land for the Forest Hill Cemetery was allotted in March 1906[1]. Burials on site date back to at least 1908, however, there are unmarked graves present.

In 1913 a meeting of the cemetery's trustees discussed the immediate repairs needed for the road, as the cemetery became inaccessible in wet weather[2]. In 2008, the cemetery reopened after being closed for almost 15 years, with no additional plots being purchased during that time[3]. The cemetery remains in use today.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Forest Hill Cemetery is situated on grassed lots, accessed through a white picket gate with a small portion of road extending inside. The cemetery is enclosed by a wire fence connected via metal pickets and features vegetated areas with trees as well as cleared, maintained sections. The cemetery lacks a uniform layout, with six dispersed areas. It consists of both contemporary and historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, footstone, and obelisk designs, several of which feature iron fencing.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Forest Hill Cemetery holds historical significance as it dates to the 1900s and has been in use for over a century, reflecting local burial practices and the growth and development of the Forest Hill area.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Forest Hill Cemetery is representative of early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical memorial designs and functions of its time.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Forest Hill Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.
Statement summary:	
The Forest Hill Cemetery is significant for its association with the historical development of the Forest Hill area, dating to at least the 1900s. The cemetery reflects burial practices of the local community in the early 20th century and has remained an important site for remembrance for over more than a century. The cemetery holds social and spiritual significance and maintains ongoing connection to the community, serving as a resting place for generations of residents and continuing in use to the present day.	
REFERENCES	
1. Our Forest Hill Letter: The Local Cemetery. (1906, March 29). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124002129. 2. Forest Hill Items. (1913, July 1). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113108144. 3. Megb2. (2018, November 17). *Cemetery reopening allows for family traditions to continue*. The Courier Mail. Retrieved from https://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/gatton/cemetery-reopening-allows-for-family-traditions-to-continue/news-story/0984e2b1a56ac29315b7d73da9a1aa0d.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Glenore Grove Catholic Church		
OTHER NAMES	St Therese's Catholic Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0802		
ADDRESS	10 Brightview Road, Glenore Grove	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	14RP31173





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Glenore Grove Catholic Church, otherwise known as St Therese's, was opened and blessed by Brisbane Archbishop, Reverend Duhig, on the 14th of November 1937[1], replacing the former 1906[2] church which was relocated and remodelled to become the Forest Hill St Joseph's Catholic Church[2]. Two architects were involved in the design, Cullen and Egan, with The Taylor Brothers as building contractors[4].

The construction of a new church came from a town debate about whether extensive alternations granted a rebuild or a refurbishment. Once it was decided that a new church would be constructed, planning began and lasted three years. The total cost was £1660 pounds, however, with extensive fundraising and existing funds, the remaining debt was reduced to less than £100[4].

The new church was described as "the most handsome church made of Queensland wood between Toowoomba and Brisbane" and being prominently situated on the main road. The opening was attended by over 700 people, with mass taking place in the morning by Reverend Father Cremin[4].

The church is noted for its community events both within and outside of the church, including communion breakfasts[4], weddings[5] and dances[6].

The church continues its original use.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Glenore Grove Catholic Church is a typical example of a T-shaped, timber church clad in weatherboard and set on low timber stumps. Its front base is constructed of brick. The steeply pitched gable roof is clad in red corrugated iron. The front façade (northern elevation) features a distinctive central porch with gable decoration topped with a cross. The porch, supported by timber posts with decorative brackets, has an FC-sheet balustrade and houses French doors. The porch is flanked by brick steps with iron balustrades. An erection plaque from the opening ceremony remains mounted on the brick base, reading *"Erected in honour of St Therese of the Child Jesus, 'The Little Flower'. This church was blessed and opened by Most Rev. J. Duhig, D. D., Archbishop of Brisbane, 14-11-1937 – Rev. D. J. Cremin, P.P."*.

The front gable end of the church, also topped with a cross, features a rectangular vent, dentils, and a set of three lancet windows. Additional lancet windows are positioned on either side of the central porch and along the other elevations.

Two small side porches / entrances are present. On the western elevation, the porch mirrors the entrance porch's details but has timber steps on one side and an access ramp on the other. The porch on the eastern elevation is more narrow and simpler in design and has been enclosed with three small rectangular windows present.

The protruding section to the rear (southern elevation) features narrow rectangular windows and has an octagonal shape in the centre. Each side features short steps leading to a single door.

Behind the church is a small timber structure clad in weatherboard, with a front enclosed with vertical timber slats, potentially an outhouse. Nearby, an early church bell is mounted on a metal pole. Small, timber posts border the northern and western boundaries of the property.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Glenore Grove Catholic Church demonstrates the historical pattern of Catholicism in Glenore Grove, dating to the 1930s. The replacement of the original 1906 church reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Glenore Grove during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Glenore Grove Catholic Church is a good example of a timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and lancet windows, demonstrating common design principles of timber rural churches.

DRAFT

4. Aesthetic	The Glenore Grove Catholic Church contributes to the visual character of Glenore Grove with its harmonious proportions and decorative elements. The decorative detailing adds to the church's aesthetic value, making it a visually prominent feature within the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Glenore Grove Catholic Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholicism and as a venue for community events. The church's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Catholic congregation in Glenore Grove.

Statement summary:

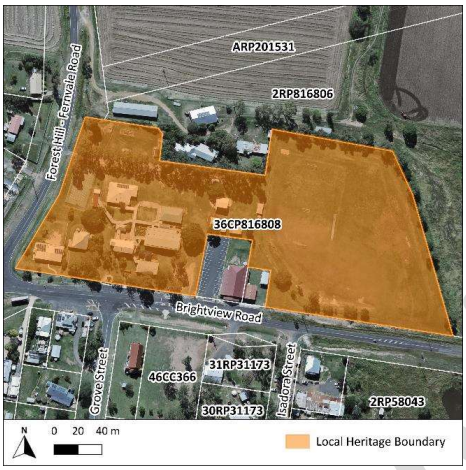
The Glenore Grove Catholic Church, constructed in 1937, is historically significant for its role in the development of Catholicism in Glenore Grove. The replacement of the original 1906 church reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Glenore Grove during this period. The church exemplifies the typical design of rural churches, whilst also demonstrating decorative elements that contribute to its aesthetic value, making it a visually prominent feature within the streetscape. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Catholicism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Catholic congregation in Glenore Grove.

REFERENCES

1. Opening of Glenore Grove Church. (1937, November 15). *The Queensland Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124598966.
2. New Catholic Church. (1906, November 27). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124383380.
3. New Catholic Church. (1938, June 28). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115616191.
4. Opening of Glenore Grove Church. (1937, November 15). *The Queensland Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124598966.
5. Glenore Grove. (1939, November 22). *The Queensland Times*, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114186630.
6. Schlecht – Stubmcke. (1938, January 24). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116906805.

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Glenore Grove State School and Residence		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0803		
ADDRESS	1-7 Brightview Road, Glenore Grove	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	36CP816808







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Glenore Grove State School and Residence opened in January 1906 on the grounds of the old Tarampa Homestead[1]. A schoolhouse and teacher's residence were constructed at this time, with the first head teacher, Mr. A. Reid, taking on 30 pupils[2]. Minor improvements were made to the school and residence across 1911-1912, though the schoolhouse remained largely unchanged[3]. Attendance increased dramatically, and by 1913 there were 70 students at Glenore Grove[4].

Reports of students using kerosene crates for a lack of chairs prompted discussions of expanding or replacing the schoolhouse, or even of building a new school at Lake Clarendon[5]. However, these plans were never undertaken, and the school remained largely unchanged until 1930 when a verandah was added to increase the available teaching space[6]. Renovations were undertaken in 1935, including an unspecified 'addition' to the schoolhouse[7].

Attendance was on the rise after the Second World War, and in 1958 a new school was built. The existing schoolhouse was raised on concrete stumps and extended to provide space for an additional classroom. The understorey was enclosed for a library and a new verandah was built. Very little of the original structure survived this drastic renovation, though some structural elements were retained. A range of contemporary buildings have since been constructed across the school site to provide facilities for this large regional school[8]. The site continues to operate as a school.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Glenore Grove School is a large complex of buildings, most dating to the latter part of the 20th century. The old schoolhouse was re-used in the construction of the main classroom block in 1958, although little early fabric appears to have survived those renovations.

The classroom block is a two storey open gabled rectangular structure. The upper storey is clad in weatherboard, with long rows of hopper windows on its northern and southern elevations. The lower storey has been enclosed with weatherboard, and a small extension protrudes from the rear of the block. Water tanks stand along the western wall, and a flight of stairs provide access to the upper storey along the eastern side of the building.

The teacher's residence appears to be the original building that was constructed alongside the schoolhouse in 1906. It is a low set timber structure with a corrugated iron hip roof extending to the verandah edge. The front verandah is supported by timber posts and bound by a simple, three-rail horizontal timber balustrade. The front façade (southern elevation) features timber VJ walls with French doors. The remaining elevations of the residence are clad in weatherboard, with three sets of sash windows on the western and eastern elevations.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Glenore Grove State School and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Glenore Grove in the early 20th century and the changing education landscape of the region in the latter part of the 19th century into the 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Glenore Grove State School and Residence retains characteristics of early to mid-20th century educational buildings, with the schoolhouse mostly comprised of 1950s elements indicative of changing design philosophies in regional schools across the 20th century. Notably, it retains the early teacher's residence whereas many regional schools received new residences from the 1930s-1950s
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Glenore Grove State School and Residence holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Glenore Grove community.

Statement summary:

The Glenore Grove State School and Residence is historically significant for its role in the development of Glenore Grove as an early rural school established in the early 20th century. It retains characteristics of early to mid-20th century educational buildings, notably retaining the early teacher's residence whereas many regional schools received new residences from the 1930s-1950s.

It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Glenore Grove community.

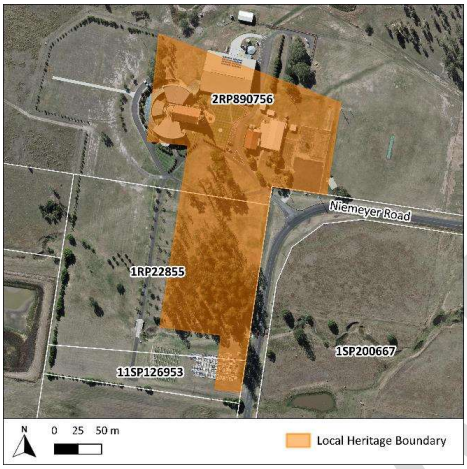
REFERENCES

1. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Glenore Grove State School*. Queensland State Archives. Item ID: A10938. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/agencies/A10938.
2. Glenore Grove State School: Opening Social. Welcome to the Head-Teacher. (1906, January 20). *The Queensland Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124007046.
3. Glenore Grove School. (1911, October 19). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112049803; Our Glenore Grove Letter. (1912, August 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113077430
4. Proposed New School. (1913, March 8). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113088012.
5. Ibid.
6. Lockyer District: Glenore Grove. (1929, December 2). *The Queensland Times*, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115989628.
7. Lockyer District: Glenore Grove. (1935, March 21). *The Queensland Times*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article119461170.
8. Farr, G. (2006). *Glenore Grove School & Community 1906-2006*. Glenore Grove State School Centenary Committee issuing body.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	Hatton Vale German Apostolic Church and Cemetery		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0804		
ADDRESS	3 Niemeyer Road, Hatton Vale	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP890756; 1RP22855; 11SP126953







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Construction date:	Cemetery: Federation 1890 – 1914 Church: Postwar 1945 – 1960

History:

The Lockyer Valley and surrounds experienced a new wave of immigrants from Europe, especially Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, throughout the 1850s to 1880s[1]. The peak decade of German immigration to Queensland was in the 1880s with Rosewood Scrub, Logan, and Lockyer districts being the primary areas of settlement[2]. Land north of the Laidley railway, such as Plainland, Hatton Vale, and Prenzlau, had been selected by mostly Germans, or people of German origin[3]. During this period, notable persons, such as Reverend Pastor Niemeyer who founded the Apostolic Church of Queensland in 1883, encouraged German settlement in the area, including helping new German settlers who had freshly immigrated to Queensland make their way to Laidley and surrounds[4].

The original Hatton Vale Apostolic Church was constructed sometime prior to 1900[5]. The cemetery was likely established around the same time as the original church, with the earliest marked grave on the site dating from this time, noting that there are reported unmarked graves present which may date to an earlier period. Among the graves are those of early German settlers to the region, many belonging to the Niemeyer family including Reverand H. F. Niemeyer. It is said that the land upon which the church and cemetery stand was part of Niemeyer's farm[6].

In 1925, a monument was erected in memory of Reverand H. F. Niemeyer who had died in 1920. It was a life-sized sculpture of Niemeyer and was constructed by Ipswich monumental masons Williams Ltd[7].

By 1939, it was decided that the original church was too small for the growing congregation and thus a large cathedral was to be built. These plans were halted with the outbreak of war, and it wasn't until 1950 that the new church was constructed. The large gothic cathedral was described as one of the finest buildings in Queensland at the time of completion and featured a carved marble altar[8]. The cemetery and church continue their original use.	
Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church is a very fine example of a mid-20th century Gothic style cathedral in rural Queensland, comparable to churches found in urban areas. The main entrance is marked by a short, rendered masonry fence with a contemporary mechanical gate with a road leading towards the church. Immediately inside this fence, on the northern side of the road, is a 1925 memorial in memory of Reverand H. F. Niemeyer. The memorial consists of a life-sized stone statue of Niemeyer sitting atop a pedestal on plinth. The pedestal has a plaque on the southern elevation bearing a memorial inscription. The church (cathedral) is a substantial brick structure with a tiled gable roof. All elevations feature brick pilasters with white gable caps. The eastern elevation (front façade) features the brick gable end which is integrated with the main wall. Lancet windows flank a large central tower topped with a spire which is bound by a parapet wall with corner spires. Along the eastern elevation of the tower are two leadlight lancet windows (ground level), one leadlight lancet window flanked by small vents (upper level), and a 4R emblem and large leadlight rose window above. At the bottom of the tower under the ground level lancet windows is a foundation stone. On the northern and southern elevations of the tower are brick steps that lead to a pointed archway providing access inside. The northern and southern elevations feature decorative gothic window frames with three leadlight lancet windows within on the ground level, whilst the upper level features singular lancet windows flanked by small vents. The windows are divided by the same style pilasters as the front façade. Towards the rear of these elevations are a gable roof side porch accessed via a brick pointed archway. A modern extension is present to the rear of the church and separate modern structures are present throughout the complex. The Hatton Vale Apostolic Cemetery is south of the church, separated by early tree plantings. It has a uniform layout consisting of both contemporary and historical graves. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, cross monument, columns, obelisks, and footstones. The Niemeyer Road frontage is lined with seven mature pine trees.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church (1950) and Cemetery (pre-1900) hold historical significance as they demonstrate the development and evolution of the Apostolic faith in Hatton Vale and the wider Lockyer district from the late 19th and early 20th century.

DRAFT

	The church also demonstrates the large wave of German immigrants that arrived in the Lockyer district in the 1880s. The church and cemetery also have a special association with Reverend H. F. Niemeyer, the founder of the Apostolic Church in Queensland, and a person who was responsible for encouraging a vast number of Germans to settle in the area.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery is representative of a mid-20th century Gothic church in rural Queensland, demonstrating a well detailed cathedral, comparable to those found in urban areas, and of late 19th century burial sites in rural Queensland which demonstrate cemetery design and functions.
4. Aesthetic	The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery contributes to the visual character of Hatton Vale, with the prominent cathedral and cemetery, but also including an impressive array of mature plantings, which can be readily seen from the highway.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Apostolic faith. Their ongoing function reinforce their role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Apostolic congregation in Hatton Vale and the Lockyer Valley.

Statement summary:

The Hatton Vale Apostolic Church and Cemetery are historically significant for their role in the development of the Apostolic faith in Lockyer Valley and for their special association with Reverand H. F. Niemeyer, the founder of the Apostolic church in Queensland. The church is representative of a mid-20th century Gothic cathedral which is uncommon in a rural setting in Queensland. The cemetery reflects typical burial practices of the local community in the late 19th century. The church, cemetery and associated mature plantings contribute to the visual character of Hatton Vale. The church and cemetery hold social and spiritual significance as a site of early Apostolic faith. Their ongoing function reinforces their role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Apostolic congregation in Hatton Vale.

REFERENCES

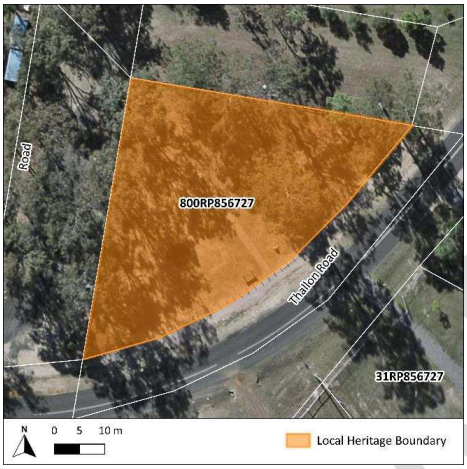
1. Davson, W. (1951). *Lockyer saga: a jubilee historical review of the Lockyer Valley.* Maurice G. MacDougal, Brisbane; Perkins, J., & Tampke, J. (1986). Two pastors and their flocks: An episode in the European settlement of Queensland. *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland,* 12(5), 379-387; John Oxley Library. (2015). *Germans in Queensland – history in pictures.* State Library of Queensland. Retrieved from https://www.slq.qld.gov.au/blog/germans-queensland-history-pictures.
2. Perkins, J., & Tampke, J. (1986). Two pastors and their flocks: An episode in the European settlement of Queensland. *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland,* 12(5), 379-387.
3. O'Keefe, M. (1932, June 7). Early days of Laidley: Pastor Niemeyer's great work: Successful land settlement schemes. *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113988481.

4. German immigrants: Arrival by the Asturias. (1909, March 27). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19570228.
5. Demonstration at Hatton Vale. (1900, December 28). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19043945.
6. Story of Progress. (1933, July 3). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118497421.
7. Hatton Vale. (1925, April 20). *The Queensland Times,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121945416.
8. New Apostolic Church at Hatton Vale Decided. (1950, December 4). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117264288.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Park		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0805		
ADDRESS	Thallon Road, Kensington Grove	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	800RP856727





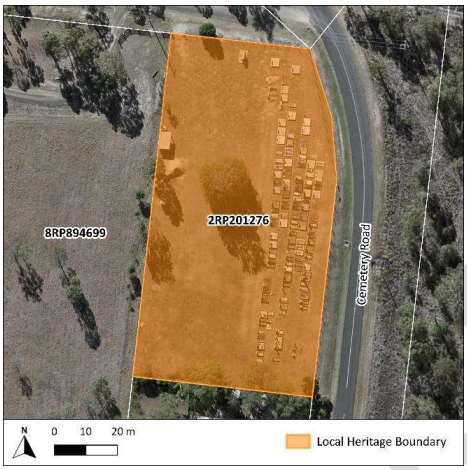
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Late 20th Century 1960 – 1999
History:	
According to the inscriptions on both plaques at the Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Park, the memorial park was created as a joint initiative of the Laidley Shire Council and The Australia Remembers 1945-1995 Laidley Committee on 8 November 1995 as part of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. It was officially opened by Mayor Cr. Graham Moon. The memorial was dedicated to the residents of Laidley Shire in "gratitude for their efforts both at home and overseas" during World War II[1]. The park continues to hold annual ANZAC Day services[2].	
Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.9. Informing Queenslanders. 7. Maintaining order. 7.6. Defending the country. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Pak is accessed via Thallon Road. The park has timber fencing that encloses it to the rear, while the front has vertical timber sleepers that line the park edge. A central paved walkway brings visitors to the memorial which has two flag poles located behind it, as well as a solar panel pole. Upon entering the park on the right / east of the pathway is a stone with commemorative plaque on it. The park has timber bench seating, trees, and garden beds with concrete edging. The main memorial is a stone obelisk. A plaque with inscription is located on one of the four sides. It is a tall tapering structure that ends with a flat top and sits on a rectangular stone base. The Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Park and associated memorial and landscape features are a contemporary construction in recognition of those who served in World War II.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Does not currently threshold.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Park and associated memorial and landscape features are a contemporary construction in recognition of those who served in World War II. It holds special significance for the local community, particularly veterans and those with connections to past and present members of the Australian military.
Statement summary:	
The Hatton Vale ANZAC Memorial Park and associated memorial and landscape features are a contemporary construction in recognition of those who served in World War II. It holds special significance for the local community, particularly veterans and those with connections to past and present members of the Australian military.	
REFERENCES	
1. Hatton Vale Anzac World War II Memorial Plaque. 2. Lockyer Valley Regional Council. (2024, April 11). *Anzac Day services across the region*. Retrieved from https://www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au/our-council/news?item=id:2prggnlc21cxbyiodpfk.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Plainland Lutheran Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES			
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0806		
ADDRESS	5 Cemetery Road, Plainland	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP201276





HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Victorian 1860 – 1890

History:

Whilst an exact date is not known, the Plainland Lutheran Cemetery is known to have commenced from the late 1880s, as evidenced by memorials present on the site. It was likely established alongside the construction of the St John's Lutheran Church (former) on the adjacent lot, originally built in 1884 and replaced in 1897[1]. Early references to the cemetery appear in local newspapers from at least 1904[2]. Among the graves are those of early German settlers to the region. The cemetery is still currently in use.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Plainland Lutheran Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot, enclosed by a wire fence with timber posts. The main entrance, located on the eastern side along Cemetery Road, is marked by a contemporary chain link gate. At the rear stands an early weatherboard outhouse elevated on timber stumps, with a corrugated iron roof, timber steps, and a narrow timber door. Inside is a

timber toilet with a metal ventilation pipe extending through the roof. Nearby, to the north, is a contemporary shelter with a water tank.

The cemetery features a relatively uniform layout, with both contemporary and historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments are predominantly tablet-style, with one obelisk and a few cross monuments interspersed. Minimal graves feature iron fencing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Plainland Lutheran Cemetery holds historical significance as a burial site for the Plainland Lutheran community, dating to at least the 1880s. Its association with the nearby St John's Lutheran Church (former) and continued use for over a century further underscores its role in the social and religious development of Plainland.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Plainland Lutheran Cemetery is representative of late 19th and early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical memorial designs and cemetery layout and functions of its time.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Plainland Lutheran Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community, particularly for the Lutheran congregation. It serves as an ongoing place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.

Statement summary:

The Plainland Lutheran Cemetery is historically significant as a key burial site for the local Lutheran community of Plainland, dating to at least the 1880s. It is closely associated with the adjacent St John's Lutheran Church (former) and reflects the social and religious development of Plainland. The cemetery is representative of late 19th and early 20th century Lutheran burial practices, including Plainland's early settlers, reflecting typical memorial designs and functions of its time. The cemetery holds social and spiritual significance as a place of ongoing cultural and religious connection for the community, serving as a resting place for generations of residents and continuing in use to the present day.

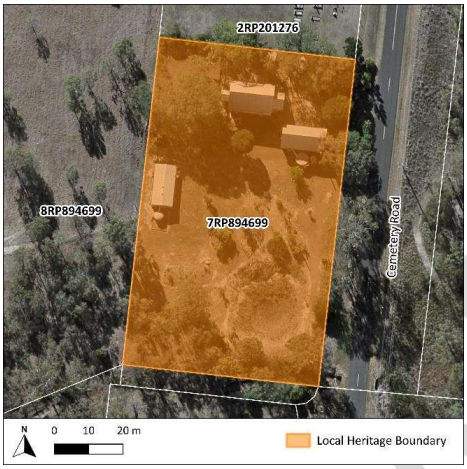
REFERENCES

1. Theile, O. (1938). *One Hundred Years of the Lutheran Church in Queensland.* United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-30585562.
2. A Lake Clarendon Tragedy. (1904, July 14). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124411666.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Plainland St John's Lutheran Church (former)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0807		
ADDRESS	3 Cemetery Road, Plainland	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	7RP894699





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

German settlers established themselves in Plainland in 1878, conducting Lutheran services in private homes by 1880. In 1884, the first Lutheran church in Plainland was built on the site, later replaced in 1897 by the present building to accommodate the growing congregation. The original church was repurposed as a school-hall[1]. The St John's Lutheran Church (former) is located adjacent to and historically associated with the Plainland Lutheran Cemetery.

The church became a hub for community gatherings, such as a Rite of Confirmation in 1903, which drew 500 attendees from various neighbouring districts[2]. In 1905, the Plainland and Lowood congregations built a parsonage on 10 acres near the church as a residence for their pastor, although it was sold in the 1920s after Plainland merged with the Hatton Vale congregation[3,4].

The church hosted the Annual Convention of Synod in 1899 and 1911[5].

The church was still in use through to at least 1953[6]. The church is now a private residence.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
The Plainland St John's Lutheran Church (former) is a typical example of rural timber church building. It is a rectangular-plan timber building set on timber stumps and clad in weatherboard. It features a steeply pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (eastern elevation) features a central porch with an arched window and a pointed arched door on its northern side. Lancet windows are present on the northern and southern elevations. The northern elevation includes a steeply pitched awning leading to an additional entrance with French pointed arched doors. A later-added verandah extends along the northern elevation, connecting the front central porch to the side awning. To the south, a contemporary weatherboard building with a steeply pitched roof and side garage doors has been constructed, mimicking the church's appearance. The church is surrounded by dense vegetation, though historically, trees were limited to the northwestern and southwestern corners of the property.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The St John's Lutheran Church (former) demonstrates the historical pattern of Lutheranism in Plainland, dating to the late 19th century. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Plainland during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The St John's Lutheran Church (former) is a good example of a typical late 19th century timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and lancet windows, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The St John's Lutheran Church (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Lutheranism and as a venue for community events.

Statement summary:
The St John's Lutheran Church (former) is significant for its role in the development of Lutheranism in Plainland. Built in 1897, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Lutheranism and as a venue for community events.

REFERENCES
1. Theile, O. (1938). *One Hundred Years of the Lutheran Church in Queensland.* United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-30585562. 2. Plainland Lutheran Church. (1903, April 9). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article125274775.

DRAFT

3. Plainland Lutheran Parsonage. (1905, May 20). *Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124522824.
4. Theile, O. (1938). *One Hundred Years of the Lutheran Church in Queensland.* United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-30585562.
5. Theile, O. (1938). *One Hundred Years of the Lutheran Church in Queensland.* United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-30585562.
6. Recent Weddings. (1953, November 4). *Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118423473.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0808		
ADDRESS	Ropeley-Rockside Road, Ropeley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP32605; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery dates to at least 1891, as evidenced by memorials present onsite, though it also contains unmarked graves. The cemetery is reportedly owned by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ropeley Estate. Among the graves are those of early German settlers to the region. While the cemetery ceased use c. 1920s[1], it remains publicly accessible.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot, fully enclosed by a chain link wire fence and gate. It is a small cemetery lacking a uniform layout and consists solely of historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, cross monuments, footstones (concrete and brick), and inscribed cast iron burial markers, several of which feature iron fencing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery holds historical significance as a burial site for the Ropeley Lutheran community dating to at least c. 1890s. It reflects patterns of early European (particularly German) settlement in the area and the development of Lutheranism.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery is representative of late 19th and early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. The presence of inscribed cast iron burial markers, mostly in German, offers a distinctive example of funerary practices tied to the cultural background of the community.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community, particularly for the Lutheran congregation. It serves as an ongoing place of remembrance and respect for the early settlers of the area.
Statement summary:	
The Ropeley Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery is historically significant for its association with early European (particularly German) Lutheran settlers in the region, with burials dating to at least the 1890s. The cemetery is representative of late 19th and early 20th century rural Lutheran burial practices, featuring numerous inscribed cast iron burial markers, predominantly in German. These markers highlight distinctive cultural and funerary traditions. Although no longer in active use, the cemetery remains publicly accessible and retains strong social and spiritual significance as a place of remembrance, reflecting the cultural identity and religious heritage of the early Lutheran community in Ropeley.	
REFERENCES	
1. Crichton, G. (2024, January 17). Society completed research to unearth graveyard's frontier past. *The Lockyer & Somerset Independent*. Retrieved from https://issuu.com/thelockyerandsomersetindependent/docs/17_january_2024.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ropeley Apostolic Church		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0809		
ADDRESS	86 Steinmullers Road, Ropeley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	7RP880414





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	World War I 1914 – 1918

History:

The Ropeley Apostolic Church was constructed in 1914 on land donated by Mr. A. Schneider of Ropeley. The church was constructed by Mr. L. Roberts, with a neatly furnished interior. The altar within the church was designed by Mr. Roth of Laidley and constructed by Mr. Laffey of Mount Sylvia. The cedar wood structure was described as featuring a vestry, porch, and a belfry on the roof[1]. Over the years, the church was noted for its social events including anniversaries[2] and weddings[3].

It is unclear if the place is still in use as a church.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
The Ropeley Apostolic Church is a typical example of a rural timber church. It is a lowset building clad in chamferboard. Its steeply pitched roof is clad in corrugated iron and features a belfry towards the front gable end. The front façade (northern elevation) features a central porch adorned with the Apostolic 4R emblem. Both sides of the church features doors, with the eastern side accessed via timber steps with metal balustrade and the western side accessed via a ramp. Flanking the porch are casement windows. The eastern elevation of the church features lancet windows set in rectangular frames. A skillion roof extension has been added to the rear of the church. A contemporary building is located adjacent to the church on the eastern side. The church grounds are enclosed via a metal fence and contain a bottle tree, pencil pines, and Norfolk pines.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Ropeley Apostolic Church demonstrates the historical pattern of the Apostolic faith in Ropeley, dating to 1914. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in the Ropeley area during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ropeley Apostolic Church is a good example of a typical early 20th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ropeley Apostolic Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Apostolic faith and as a venue for social gatherings.
Statement summary:	
The Ropeley Apostolic Church is historically significant for its role in the development of the Apostolic faith in Ropeley. Built in 1914, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Apostolic faith and as a venue for social gatherings, with its ongoing function over time reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Apostolic congregation in Ropeley.	

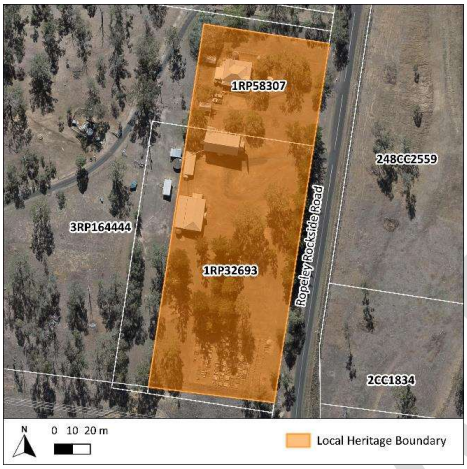
REFERENCES
1. German Apostolic Church: Opened at Ropeley. (1914, June 22). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120104469. 2. Mr. and Mrs. R. Hahn. (1940, May 9). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114529007.

3. Silver Wedding: Mr. and Mrs. E. Hahn. (1939, September 12). *The Queensland Times*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114179310.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	Ropeley Lutheran Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0810		
ADDRESS	396 Ropeley Rockside Road, Ropeley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP58307; 1RP32693







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Cemetery: Federation 1890 – 1914 Church: Interwar 1919 – 1939 Hall & Manse: c. World War II 1939 – 1945

History:

Lutheranism emerged in the wider Lockyer district in the c. 1880s, with a Lutheran church constructed in Ropeley 1889[1]. There were originally two Lutheran churches in Ropeley, known as the 'upper' and 'lower' Ropeley Lutheran Churches[2]. The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery was likely established at the time of one of these churches, with the earliest grave on site marked from 1901, although it does also contain unmarked graves. Among the graves are those of early German settlers.

The congregations decided to combine the two churches which led to the construction of the Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church in 1923. A proposed plan was drawn by a member of the congregation, Frederick Kantim, and the building works were undertaken by Mr. J. Schaffer of Ipswich. The new church is located on a hill above where the old 'lower' church was situated. The land of the new church was partially exchanged and donated by Mr. W. Krenske. The church was described as the largest Lutheran church in Queensland measuring at 60ft x 33ft. The church featured a front entrance porch, two side porches, an altar and choir recess lift, and a small vestry wing. The opening of the church was seen as the largest gathering of people ever in the Ropeley area, numbering at 1,200 people from Ropeley and surrounding areas as far as Brisbane[3].

The Ropeley Lutheran Church Hall, located south of the church, was constructed sometime between 1933-1942[4]. The Manse, located north of the church, was constructed sometime between 1933-1951[5], although was likely constructed around the same time as the hall based on the style. The church complex continues its original use.	
Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery consists of, from north to south, a manse (house), church, hall, and cemetery. The manse is situated at the northernmost end of the complex. It is typical asymmetrical bungalow-style residence elevated on timber stumps, with a corrugated iron low pitch roof. The gable ends are battened with dentil detailing. The rectangular casement windows are shaded by skillion window hoods. An L-shaped verandah is present on the southern side and is supported by timber posts and enclosed by a battened timber balustrade. An early weatherboard shed with a corrugated iron roof is present to the rear of the manse. Immediately south of the manse is the church. It is a good example of a rural timber church building. It is a symmetrical, generally rectangular-plan building set on timber stumps with front and side porches, and a separate vestry. Its steeply pitched roof is clad in corrugated iron. Each gable end features a timber gable decoration and are topped with a simple cross. The buttressed walls have previously been described as clad in vinyl panelling, which may be concealing the original chamferboard. Each elevation features narrow lancet windows. The gable end of the front central porch has the same characteristics as the main roof's gable ends, whilst the remaining porches and vestry are topped with a finial. Each porch features pointed arch doors accessed via steps or ramps. Southwest of the church is an early shed supported on timber posts with a corrugated iron roof and rear wall. A large water tank is present to the rear of the shed. Southwest, between the shed and the hall, is a skillion corrugated iron roof toilet block clad in weatherboard. Immediately south of the church is the hall. It is a typical example of a rural timber hall elevated on timber stumps, clad in weatherboard, a corrugated iron gable roof. It is a rectangular building with a front and side porch and an extension on its western elevation. The gable ends of the main building and the front porch are battened with dentil detailing, as per the manse, whilst the side porch on the eastern side is an open gable. All gable ends feature a bargeboard that extends further than the length of the gable roof itself. The porches are supported by timber posts and accessed via timber steps, with the front central porch also featuring an access ramp on its western side. All elevations feature eight-pane casement windows. A larger set of steps is present on the southern elevation leading to additional access doors. The extension features the same style of windows except on the southern elevation which has a larger four-pane square window. A water tank is present near the southern elevation. The cemetery is situated at the southernmost end of the complex. It is a small cemetery with a generally uniform layout and consists of both contemporary and historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, cross monuments, footstones, and inscribed cast iron burial markers. Several graves feature iron fencing, some of which are also bound by pointed bricks. Mature pine trees line the eastern boundary and are present throughout the complex.	

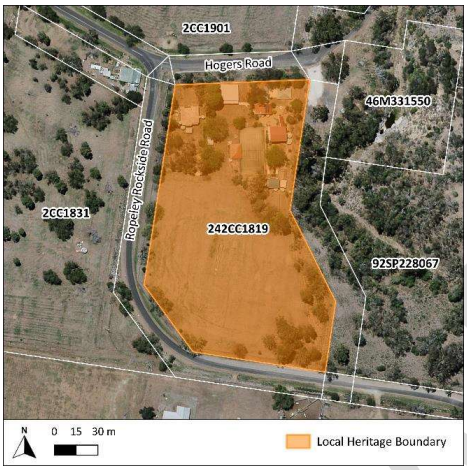
DRAFT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery, constructed between c. 1900-1950s, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Lutheranism in Ropeley and the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery is representative of an early 20th century style church complex in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical design elements within each building for its time period.
4. Aesthetic	The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery contributes to the visual character of Ropeley with its large size, high level of craftsmanship, and visual prominence in the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Lutheranism. The church's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Ropeley Lutheran community.
Statement summary:	
The Ropeley Immanuel Lutheran Church Complex and Cemetery, constructed between c. 1900-1950s, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of Lutheranism which commenced in the wider Lockyer district in the c. 1880s. It is representative of an early 20th century style church complex in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical design elements within each building for its time period. Its large size and high level of craftsmanship makes it a prominent feature within the streetscape. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Lutheranism, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining cultural identity of the Ropeley Lutheran community.	
REFERENCES	
1. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency. 2. Lockyer District. (1923, February 9). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111474196. 3. Ibid. 4. Lockyer District. (1942, May 4). *The Queensland Times,* p. 1. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115081252; QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/. 5. QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ropeley State School and Residence		
OTHER NAMES	Deep Gully Provisional School; Ropeley Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0811		
ADDRESS	2 Hogers Road, Ropeley	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	242CC1819







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

On the 28th of July 1890, the growing community at Deep Gully received its first Provisional School, which was renamed as the Ropeley Provisional School in 1892[1]. At this early date, there was no schoolhouse available, and the head teacher instead used their residence as a classroom[2]. It would not be until 1901 that Ropeley would receive a dedicated school building, and the site was re-designated as a State School in 1902[3].

Changing perspectives on education in the early 20th century saw a recognition of the importance of light, colour and play spaces within the Department of Public Works. These new attitudes led to many schools across Queensland improving their grounds, with Ropeley constructing a covered play shed and planting an array of trees and hedges throughout the school gardens across 1907 and 1908[4].

The Ropeley schoolhouse and teacher's residence were replaced in 1938 and were constructed at a new site located across the creek from the old grounds[5]. The old school and residence were sold privately[6]. The school received a new library and classroom in the 1970s[7]. The site continues to operate as a school.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Ropeley State School and Residence was relocated with new buildings constructed in 1938, and as such, the earliest buildings on the site date to this time. The school building appears to be typical of the Interwar period of school building and is a wide, rectangular building clad in weatherboard and set high on concrete stumps. The northern elevation features a pair of casement windows with an iron and timber window hood. A verandah is present on the eastern elevation. The corrugated iron open gable roof features timber battening on its gable ends. The subfloor has been partially enclosed with contemporary glass louvres and cladding. The teacher's residence is an asymmetrical cottage from the interwar or early postwar period (1930s-1950s). It is set on concrete stumps, and the subfloor is enclosed with timber battening. Casement windows are present on all elevations, though many appear to be contemporary replacements of earlier windows. The front verandah has been partially enclosed with fly screens and weatherboard. The iron and timber window hood appears to be early.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Ropeley State School and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Ropeley, originally established in 1890 and relocated and rebuilt nearby in the 1930s, and the changing education landscape of the region during the Interwar period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ropeley State School and Residence retains characteristics of interwar educational buildings, with mid-century adaptations demonstrative of changing approaches to educational philosophies in Queensland during this period.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ropeley State School and Residence holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for 135 years from its original establishment.
Statement summary:	
The Ropeley State School and Residence is historically significant for its role in the development of Ropeley, originally established in 1890 and relocated and rebuilt nearby in the 1930s. It retains characteristics of interwar educational buildings, with mid-century adaptations demonstrative of changing approaches to educational philosophies in Queensland during this period. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for 135 years from its original establishment.	
REFERENCES	
1. Ropeley School's Jubilee To-Day. (1940, July 27). *The Telegraph*, p. 17. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article186277164. 2. Annual Report of the Secretary for Public Instruction. (1892, June 18). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123018835.	

3. Ropeley School's Jubilee To-Day. (1940, July 27). *The Telegraph*, p. 17. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article186277164.
4. Public Works: Tender's Accepted. (1907, February 19). *The Telegraph*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article178243843; Arbor Day at Ropeley. (1908, September 17). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article125995796.
5. Ropeley's New School: Official Opening by Mr. Fadden. (1938, March 11). *The Queensland Times*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116896815.; Lockyer District: Ropeley. (1938, May 25). *The Queensland Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115606376.
6. Ropeley. (1938, November 2). *The Queensland Times*, p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118329373.
7. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.

DRAFT

Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Rural Northwest Citations

Blanchview, Flagstone Creek, Lower Tenthill, Ma Ma Creek, Mount Whitestone, Upper Lockyer, Upper Tenthill, Winwill

Draft for Consultation

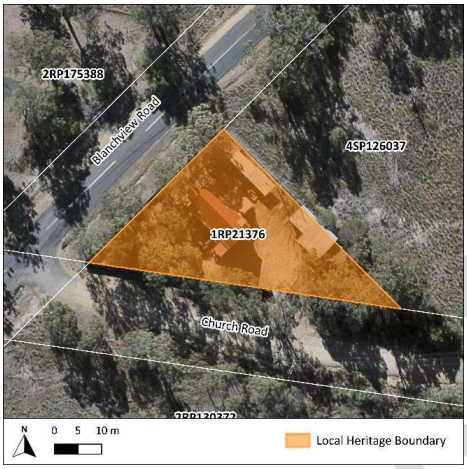
July 2025

CONTENTS

LHP0701	Blanchview Methodist Church (former)	327 Blanchview Road (corner Church Road)	Blanchview	Lot 1 RP21376
LHP0702	Flagstone Creek State School and Residence	56 Flagstone School Road	Flagstone Creek	Lot 8 CC2973
LHP0703	Stockyard Creek Public Hall	111 Stockyard Creek Road	Flagstone Creek	Lot 1 SP184799
LHP0704	Gorman's Gap Road	Gorman's Gap Road, Flagstone to Preston	Flagstone to Preston	Road reserve; Lot 2 RP138335; Lot 150 CC479; Lot 151 CC479.
LHP0705	Tent Hill Lower State School	90 Lower Tenthill Road	Lower Tenthill	Lot 289 SP200131
LHP0706	Ma Ma Creek State School	803 Gatton-Clifton Road	Ma Ma Creek	Lot 288 CC3089
LHP0707	Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former)	826 Gatton-Clifton Road	Ma Ma Creek	Lot 93 CP892908
LHP0708	Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex	837 Gatton-Clifton Road	Ma Ma Creek	Lot 1 RP32702; Part of Lot 1 RP32704
LHP0709	Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery	815 Gatton-Clifton Road	Ma Ma Creek	Lot 2 RP32703; Lot 4 SP290646
LHP0710	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church	1305 Gatton-Clifton Road	Mount Whitestone	Lot 1 RP123274
LHP0711	Mount Whitestone State School	1313 Gatton-Clifton Road	Mount Whitestone	Lot 287 CC2440
LHP0712	Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former)	51 Upper Tenthill School Road	Upper Tenthill	Lot 285 SP161917; Lot 1 RP68481
LHP0713	Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery	Ingoldsby Road	Upper Tenthill	Lot 1 RP36786; Lot 1 RP144719
LHP0714	Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion	Ropehill Road	Upper Tenthill	Lot 2 RP214734
LHP0715	Fourways Garage Complex (former)	2 Winwill Connection Road	Winwill	Lot 1 RP63651
LHP0716	Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground	Off Thomas Road adjoins 64 Thomas Road	Upper Lockyer	Lot 127 CA311526

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Blanchview Methodist Church (Former)		
OTHER NAMES	Monkey Waterholes Primitive Methodist Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0701		
ADDRESS	327 Blanchview Road (corner Church Road), Blanchview	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP21376





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Blanchview Methodist Church (former), originally known as the Monkey Waterholes Primitive Methodist Church, was constructed in 1899[1]. Primitive Methodist services were held in the Monkey Waterholes area (now Blanchview) as early as 1894[2], likely within private homes, following the pattern established in nearby Helidon since 1883[3].

Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, pioneers of the Lockyer district who settled in Monkey Waterholes shortly after 1877, played a key role in facilitating the construction of the first Methodist Church in the area[4]. There is potential that this building represents that first church. Nevertheless, it is among the oldest Methodist Churches in the area.

In later years, the church became a social and spiritual hub, with regular Sunday School activities and annual celebrations[5]. Services continued at the church until at least 1933[6].

The church is now a private residence.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Blanchview Methodist Church (former) is a typical example of a symmetrical, rectangular-plan timber building set on low timber stumps and clad in weatherboard. It features a steeply pitched gable roof clad in red corrugated iron. The front façade (northwestern elevation) features a central porch with a sign that reads *"The Church".* Externally, the church features narrow, rectangular windows. However, an internal view reveals they retain their original lancet design, with weatherboard cladding on the exterior obscuring the pointed arches of the lancets. At the rear of the structure, a high-set window suggests either a later addition or a functional feature for sunlight in its original use. A dormer window has been added to the rear to facilitate light to an upper room. The church has a contemporary awning and an L-shaped verandah on the northeastern elevation. Two French doors open onto the verandah, which is enclosed by a balustrade constructed of timber, likely early, and steel, possibly a later addition. On the northeastern side of the property, a contemporary awning serves as a carport, detached from the main building.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Blanchview Methodist Church (former) demonstrates the historical pattern of Primitive Methodism in the Blanchview area, dating back to the late 19th century as one of the earliest known Methodist churches in the wider Lockyer district. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Blanchview and wider Lockyer district during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Blanchview Methodist Church (former) is a good example of a typical late 19th century timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and lancet windows, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Blanchview Methodist Church (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Primitive Methodism and as a venue for community events.
Statement summary:	
The Blanchview Methodist Church (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Primitive Methodism in Blanchview and as one of the earliest known Methodist churches in the wider Lockyer district. Built in 1899, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Primitive Methodism and as a venue for community events.	

DRAFT

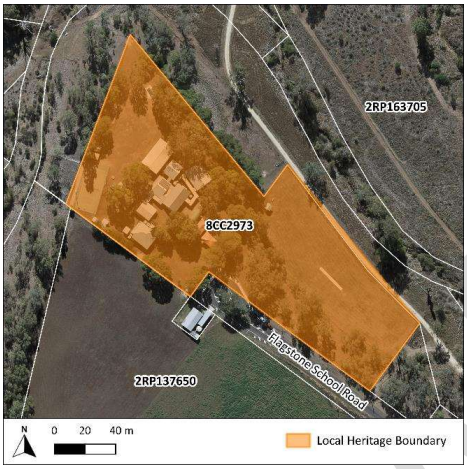
REFERENCES

1. Methodist Churches. (1899, December 2). *The Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article177619362.
2. The Churches. (1894, November 3). *The Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article178012502.
3. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire Thematic Historical Overview.* Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
4. Personal. (1935, April 5). *Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article119461311.
5. Monkey Waterholes. (1907, June 1). *The Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article179989423.
6. Church Services. (1933, September 16). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254334355.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Flagstone Creek State School and Residence		
OTHER NAMES	Flagstone Creek Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0702		
ADDRESS	56 Flagstone School Road, Flagstone	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	8CC2973







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Flagstone Creek State School (formerly Provisional School) opened in 1886 with 37 enrolments[1]. It is said that the original building was replaced with a new building in 1901[2] and by 1902 it became a State School[3]. In 1904, the school residence was constructed by local builder Mr. H. Woodford[4] and by 1905, fencing and gates were erected around the school[5].

Numerous repairs, alterations and expansions have been made over the years such as additions to the school in 1912[6], additions to the residence in 1913[7], additions, repairs, and painting of the school in 1914[8], and repairs to the school and residence in 1924[9].

Until the establishment of a local hall in the 1930s[10], the school was utilised for community events such as picnics[11], fundraising dances (such as for the Blanchview tragedy[12] and Toowoomba Ambulance[13]), and socials[14].

In 1968 an additional classroom was constructed and in 1977 the former Iredale State School building was relocated to the Flagstone Creek State School for use as a library and health services building[15].

The school remains in use as a State primary school.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Flagstone Creek State School building is a rectangular plan, low set timber structure clad in weatherboard. The steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron. Original verandahs have been enclosed. Several other buildings are present on the site, and it has not been determined if any of these include early infrastructure.

The Flagstone Creek State School Residence is a low set timber structure clad in weatherboard. The short ridge roof integrates the verandah roof and is clad with corrugated iron. The front verandah is supported by simple timber posts with a horizontal balustrade and accessed via timber steps with a short double timber gate.

The school grounds consist of a reported play shed and several mature trees.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Flagstone Creek State School and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Flagstone Creek from the late 19th century as an early rural school, originally constructed in 1886 and later rebuilt in 1901, with the residence added in 1904.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Flagstone Creek State School and Residence is a good example of an early 20th century timber educational building and residence.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Flagstone Creek State School and Residence hold social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Flagstone Creek community.

Statement summary:

The Flagstone Creek State School is historically significant for its role in the development of Flagstone Creek as an early rural school, originally constructed in 1886 and later rebuilt in 1901, with the residence added in 1904. It is a good example of an early 20th century timber educational building and residence. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Flagstone Creek community.

REFERENCES

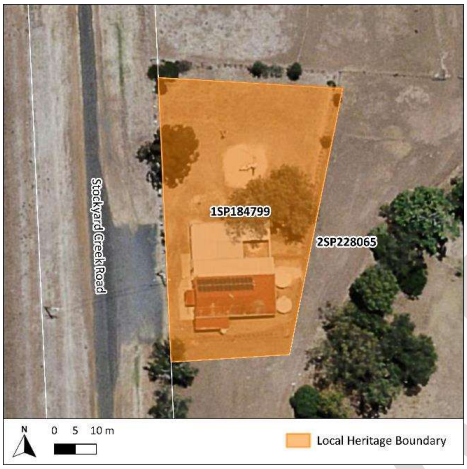
1. Happy Jubilee. (1936, December 17). *The Queensland Times,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117646625; Inspector Kilham's Report on State Schools.

(1886, July 19). *Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article170803298.
2. Bennett, H. (1999). Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency; Advertising. (1901, September 12). *Queensland Figaro,* p. 18. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article84122795.
3. Advertising. (1902, March 4). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122551348.
4. Public Works in Progress. (1904, February 5). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19264141.
5. Tender Accepted. (1905, September 16). *The Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123906193.
6. Flagstone Creek School. (1912, July 3). *Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article179976923.
7. Public Work Tenders. (1913, April 7). *Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article182654254.
8. Tenders Accepted. (1914, August 7). *The Daily Standard*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article178894653.
9. The Lockyer. (1924, July 5). *The Daily Mail*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article219058589.
10. Bennett, H. (1999). Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
11. Flagstone Creek State School. (1901, December 13). The Queensland Times, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111626336.
12. Flagstone Creek. (1932, February 5). The Queensland Times, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113218924.
13. Flagstone Creek. (1931, August 25). The Queensland Times, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116152907.
14. Flagstone Creek Volunteers. (1915, August 28). The Queensland Times, p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121993178.
15. Bennett, H. (1999). Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Stockyard Creek Public Hall		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0703		
ADDRESS	111 Stockyard Creek Road, Flagstone Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1SP184799





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Stockyard Creek Public Hall was constructed between 1933-1934, following years of fundraising efforts[1]. An extension was constructed on the northern elevation between 1988-1993 and continued to develop to its current state by 2016[2].

Over the years, the hall has been utilised for farewell gatherings[3], socials[4], children's fancy dress balls[5]. The hall continues its original use as a public function space.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.3. Organisations and societies.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Stockyard Creek Public Hall is a generally rectangular plan timber structure, elevated on low set timber stumps. The front façade (western elevation) is clad in weatherboard, whilst the remaining sides are clad in corrugated iron. The low-pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron with vents along the ridgeline. The building features four-pane sash windows with metal convex window hoods with timber bracing.

The front façade features a gable end with decorative timber battening. A central curved corrugated iron awning supported by timber posts shelters the front entry. The entry consists of timber French doors accessed via timber steps with contemporary balustrades.

At the top of the steps is contemporary concrete platform connecting to a concrete access ramp on the southern side of the entry. At the southern end of this elevation is a contemporary door.

The southern elevation consists of a skillion roofed section. A water tank on timber stumps is present. Adjacent to this is a contemporary skillion roofed shed with an early-style window designed to mimic the original building.

The northern elevation features a post-1980s contemporary skillion roofed extension with the front façade constructed to mimic the original building. Attached to this is a large, flat-roofed covered area. A contemporary playground and toilet block is also present on site.

The western elevation features timber fence posts connected via wire and metal gates.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Stockyard Creek Public Hall, in use for over ninety years, demonstrates the historical development of Flagstone Creek and the surrounding area from the early 20th century as a communal social space for the local community.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Stockyard Creek Public Hall is an intact and representative example of a 1930s rural timber public hall.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Stockyard Creek Public Hall has a strong association with the local community at Flagstone Creek as a longstanding communal social space for functions and meetings.

Statement summary:

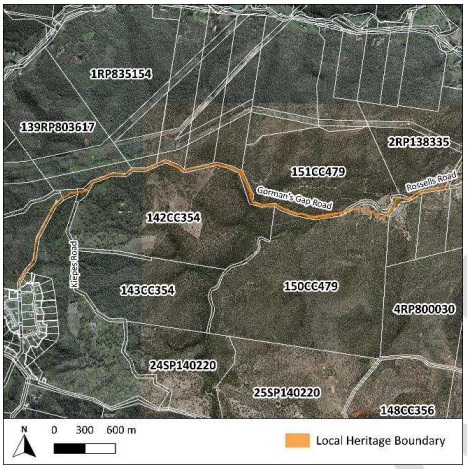
The Stockyard Creek Public Hall demonstrates the historical development of Flagstone Creek and the surrounding area as an early community hall. It is a typical example of a 1930s rural timber public hall. It has a strong association with the local community at Flagstone Creek as a longstanding communal social space for functions and meetings since the 1930s.

REFERENCES

1. Rockmount. (1934, December 20). *The Queensland Times,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118559955; Advertising. (1931, May 2). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254177312; District News. (1933, March 14). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254297623.
2. QImagery. Various Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
3. Rockmount. (1936, December 3). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117644519.
4. Rockmount. (1939, November 30). *The Queensland Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114175341.
5. Rockmount. (1939, November 10). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114184570.

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Gorman's Gap Road		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0704		
ADDRESS	Gorman's Gap Road, Flagstone to Preston	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	Road reserve; parts of 2RP138335; 150CC479; 151CC479.





HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Convict Settlement 1824 - 1841

History:

In the early days of Queensland's (then New South Wales) colonisation, the Great Dividing Range proved to be a problematic boundary between the coast and the pastoral runs of the Darling Downs. While Cunninghams gap had been found in 1827, it was an arduous pass not suitable for the movement of livestock and goods. Seeking an easier route, Lieutenant Owen Gorman lead a party of eleven men from the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement (Brisbane) into the ranges in 1840. The party was reliant on the guidance of an escaped convict, John Baker, who had lived with local tribes (Jagera) in the Lockyer Valley and had walked Aboriginal pathways through the mountains. The party also reportedly received guidance from the sons of a local chief, Multuggerah[1]. Taking an Irish Jaunting Car (light carriage), the party blazed a rugged track through the mountains, running between Upper Flagstone and Flagstone Creek, which would become the first gazetted road in Queensland[2].

Despite Lt. Gorman's positive reports on the new pass through the mountains, teamsters driving dray carts along the road found it laborious work, naming one section the 'Hell Hole Road'. Gorman's Gap provided the main route to the squatters runs in the Darling Downs for two years, before the discovery of an easier route at Hodgeson's Gap led most traffic to abandon the road. Gorman's Gap remained in use by local traffic through the latter part of the 19th century. However, by the 1920s Gorman's Gap track had fallen completely out of use[3].

Three commemorative monuments have been placed along the trail. At the western end of the road, a granite cairn holding time capsules was raised in 1982. Towards the top of the "Camel's Hump" a

cairn was unveiled by the former premier of Queensland, Joh Bjelke-Petersen in 1988. The start of the track near Flagstone has also received a polished granite commemorative plaque.	
Historical themes:	2. Exploiting, utilising and transforming the land. 2.1. Exploring, surveying and mapping the land. 6. Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings. 6.1. Establishing settlements. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The 'Top Camp' section of the trail marks the western edge of the road and is just south of Toowoomba City. In the 1840s, large bullock teams converged on an extensive camp here, having either completed an ascent of the pass, or in preparation to descend. Raised on a knoll, the camp area has 360-degree views of the surrounding landscape, and a commemorative granite cairn marks the beginning of the road. The road descends from Top Camp down a rocky and eroded incline, eventually reaching the 'Camel's Hump', a difficult obstacle for traffic heading in either direction. A stacked rock cairn with cartwheels has been raised at the top of the hump, with a plaque commemorating Lt. Gorman's efforts. The track continues to descend until it reaches the valley floor at "Hell Hole Creek" (Glen Lomond Creek). Previous studies have noted exposed sandstone slabs with preserved cartwheel ruts here, which is considered to be highly significant evidence of the track's early usage. Gorman's Gap Road ends at an intersection with Rossells and Sutcliffes Roads. A monument has been raised in the intersection of these roads, using a polished granite slab set upon a concrete base. The monument carries an inscription commemorating the early pioneers who established and used the pass. The flat land along the creek here was once used as a campsite, and cobbles in the creek also preserve cartwheel ruts.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The 1840 expedition that established the Gorman's Gap pass presents a significant moment in Queensland's (then New South Wales) early history. The new path, although difficult to cross, opened the Darling Down's and its product to the ports at Brisbane, and also provided a route for squatters seeking to take up runs on new land.
2. Scientific	Elements of the original track are preserved in situ due to the general lack of maintenance or upgrade works carried out on some sections of the road. Cartwheel ruts and pitching preserve evidence of the early engineering and usage of the road. Two large campsites existed at either end of the pass and there is potential for archaeological deposits preserved at these sites.
3. Typological	Gorman's Gap Road was the first gazetted road in Queensland (then New South Wales) and was founded as part of a series of expeditions and efforts to establish paths through the Great Dividing Range. As the road was never upgraded for motor vehicle

	traffic, it remains a rare, interpretable example of an early pioneer track.
4. Aesthetic	Gorman's Gap Road is now a forested wildlife corridor through the Toowoomba ranges. The views along the track offer a rare example of a pioneer landscape that has survived somewhat unchanged.
5. Social and Spiritual	Gorman's Gap Road is important to the local community as a marker of early exploration and settlement of the region.

Statement summary:

Gorman's Gap Road is historically significant as Queensland's (then New South Wales) first gazetted road, established from an 1840 expedition which opened the Darling Downs and enabled early pastoral expansion. It retains rare scientific value through in situ features such as cartwheel ruts and stone pitching, with potential archaeological deposits at former campsites. It remains a rare, interpretable example of a 19th century pioneer track. Aesthetically, its forest setting and views reflect an early pioneer landscape. It also holds social value as a symbol of early exploration and settlement in the region.

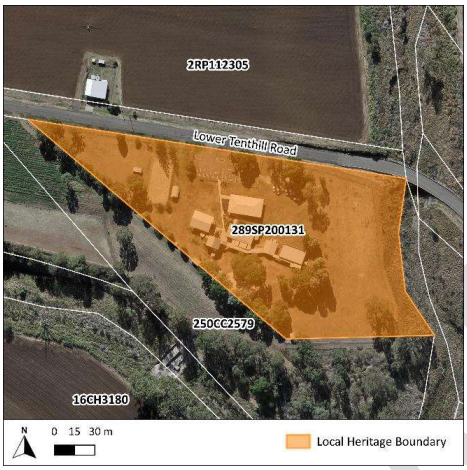
REFERENCES

1. Jarrott, J. K. (1976). Gorman's Gap. *Queensland Heritage, 3*(4), 24-38; CMP & Associates (2004). *Gorman's Gap Conservation and Management Strategy.* Gatton Regional Shire; Register of the National Estate. (1980). *Gormans Gap Road*. Australian Heritage Database.
2. CMP & Associates. (2004). *Gorman's Gap Conservation and Management Strategy.* Gatton Regional Shire.
3. Ibid.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Tent Hill Lower State School		
OTHER NAMES	Lower Tenthill State School; Tenthill Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0705		
ADDRESS	90 Lower Tenthill Road, Lower Tenthill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	289SP200131





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical Period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939
History:	

The Tent Hill Lower State School originally opened on the 28th of March 1873 as a Provisional School and was reportedly the first State School in the Lockyer Valley[1]. The school cost £250, which was raised by the local community and there were 51 enrolments[2]. By 1876, this had risen to 106 and in 1877, a new school building had been erected at Lower Tenthill, seemingly to accommodate the rising number of pupils[4].

In 1911, a play shed costing £43 was constructed and early photos indicate it may have been to the standard Queensland government design, a timber structure[5]. In 1919, a new school building was constructed, which appears to have survived on site[6]. A number of contemporary buildings have since been constructed on site. The site continues to operate as a school.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary education

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Tent Hill Lower State School retains the 1919 schoolhouse which is an open gabled, weatherboard clad building set high on concrete sumps. There are two sets of casement windows with corrugated iron window hoods, and a sash window which is potentially a later replacement. The subfloor partially enclosed. A water tank sits upon a cross braced tower at the rear.

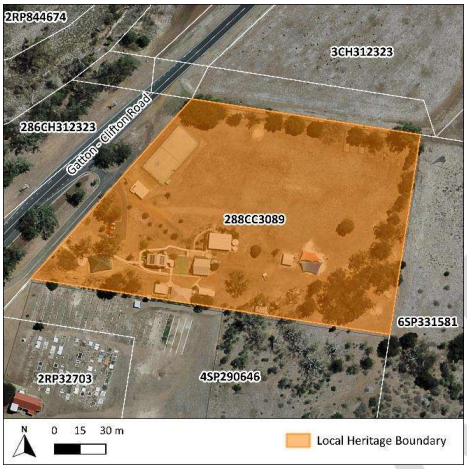
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Tent Hill Lower State School demonstrates the historical development of Lower Tenthill in the early 20th century and the changing education landscape of the region in the latter part of the 19th century into the 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Tent Hill Lower State School retains characteristics of an interwar educational building and is demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Tent Hill Lower State School holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century since its original establishment and maintaining its central role with the Lower Tenthill community.
Statement summary:	
The Tent Hill Lower State School demonstrates the historical development of Lower Tenthill in the early 20th century. It retains characteristics of an interwar educational building and is demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century since its original establishment and maintaining its central role with the Lower Tenthill community.	
REFERENCES	

1. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Tent Hill Lower State School*. Item ID: A5739. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/agencies/A5739; Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
2. Board of Education Report: 1872. (1873, July 8). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1321530;
3. Public Works in Progress. (1877, July 9). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1364906.
4. Public Works. (1911, September 18). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19708380; Lower Tent Hill School Jubilee (1948, April 6) *Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article125593812.
5. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Tent Hill Lower State School*. Item ID: A5739. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/agencies/A5739; Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
6. Lower Tent Hill School Jubilee (1948, April 6) *Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article125593812.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ma Ma Creek State School		
OTHER NAMES	Ma Ma Creek Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0706		
ADDRESS	803 Gatton-Clifton Road, Ma Ma Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	288CC3089





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Mt Whitestone Schoolhouse: Federation 1890 – 1914 Rockside Schoolhouse: Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Ma Ma Creek State School originally opened as a simple timber slab Provisional School on the 27th of October 1880[1]. This building was replaced with a Department of Public Works schoolhouse in 1889, and the Provisional School was redesignated as a State School[2]. In 1916, the schoolhouse was relocated from along the creek to its current site. The building was extended and renovated as part of this relocation to facilitate increasing class sizes[3].

In 1918, Ma Ma Creek adopted an extended education program with the help of the Ipswich Technical College, introducing classes in manual crafts and domestic sciences[4]. These classes included woodworking, metalworking and leatherworking for boys, while girls were educated in cooking and sewing[5]. Arthur McKenzie, the head teacher from 1904 to 1932, was the main proponent of the extra-curricular classes and believed that they would help to retain students within rural areas, as an alternative to study and work in the cities[6]. Technical classes attracted students from surrounding rural schools in the Lockyer Valley and were even offered for soldiers returning from war[7].

In 1935, the old Mt Whitestone School was moved to the Ma Ma Creek State School grounds[8]. This appears to have been an 1890s Ferguson era regional schoolhouse and was brought in to serve as a dedicated manual crafts teaching centre[9]. In 1958, Rockside donated its old schoolhouse to serve as a new manual arts school. The earlier Ma Ma Creek schoolhouse was sold in 1964 and the Rockside

building was renovated to serve as the main school building[10]. The site continues to operate as a school.	
Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary education. 9.3. Educating adults.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The original Ma Ma Creek schoolhouse (1889) was removed from the school grounds in the 1960s. As such, the main school building (the old Rockside schoolhouse), and a classroom to its east (the old Mt Whitestone schoolhouse) appear to be the only surviving historical school buildings. Both these buildings have served alternately as manual crafts and arts centres, as well as classrooms.

The Rockside schoolhouse is of an interwar design typical of regional schoolhouses from that era. It is a simple, rectangular structure clad in weatherboard, with an open gabled corrugated iron roof. Historically, it would have set upon concrete or timber stumps; however, the building has been raised, and the subfloor has been enclosed with weatherboards and casement windows. A covered switchback staircase has been added to the schoolhouse's east, providing access to the raised upper storey. The windows all appear to have been replaced with contemporary casement windows. The window hoods on the northern elevation appear to have been replaced with a contemporary iron and timber fit out. However, early window hoods may survive on the southern side of the structure. Despite alterations, the overall structure and plan of the building still retains some features of an interwar regional schoolhouse.

The Mt Whitestone schoolhouse (1892) is a Ferguson Era (1875 - 1893) regional schoolhouse. The main structure is a squat, rectangular building clad in weatherboard. The verandahs have been enclosed on the northern and southern elevations of the building. The verandah space on Ferguson regional schools was designed with the intent that it might be altered or enclosed to suit local community requirements. As such, they may have been enclosed historically, or at a later date. The roof is open gabled, flanked by two shorter lean-to verandah roofs, giving the gable ends a stepped appearance. The windows appear to have been replaced with double casements and the window hoods appear to have been altered.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Ma Ma Creek State School demonstrates the historical development of Ma Ma Creek and the changing education landscape of the region in the latter part of the 19th century into the 20th century. The school was an early adopter of a manual arts and crafts program and became an important centre for extra-curricular training and education in the local region.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ma Ma Creek State School retains characteristics of a Ferguson era schoolhouse and an interwar schoolhouse and is demonstrative of changing design philosophies in regional schools across the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.

DRAFT

5. Social and Spiritual	The Ma Ma Creek State School holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Ma Ma Creek community.

Statement summary:

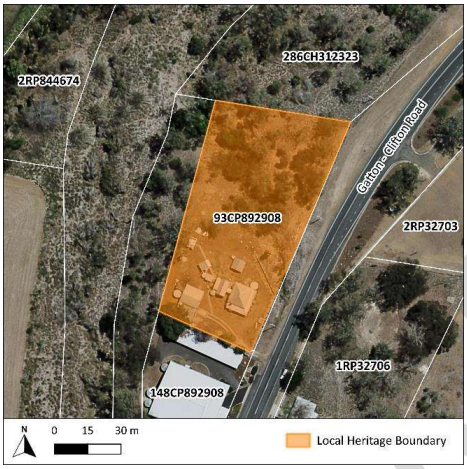
The Ma Ma Creek State School is historically significant for its role in the development of Ma Ma Creek as an early rural school established in the late 19th century. Although it no longer retains any of its earlier structures, the Rockside and Mt Whitestone schoolhouses relocated to the school are both intact examples of early developments in approaches to regional schooling. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Ma Ma Creek community.

REFERENCES

1. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Ma Ma Creek State School*. Item ID: A5447. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/agencies/A5447; Ma Ma Creek School Jubilee. (1930, November 6). *The Queenslander*, p. 43. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article23131244.
2. Ma Ma Creek School Jubilee. (1930, November 6). *The Queenslander*, p. 43. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article23131244.
3. Ma Ma Creek School Jubilee. (1930, November 6). *The Queenslander*, p. 43. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article23131244; Department of Public Works. (1916, January 22). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20057451.
4. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008.* Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
5. Teacher Honoured. Mr. A. McKenzie's Good Service. (1929 June 26) *Queensland Times,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118475177.
6. Teacher Honoured. Mr. A. McKenzie's Good Service. (1929 June 26) *Queensland Times,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118475177.
7. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
8. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council; QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
9. Burmester, P. Pullar, M. Kennedy, M. (1996). *Queensland Schools – A Heritage Conservation Study.* Department of Education, QLD.
10. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008.* Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0707		
ADDRESS	826 Gatton-Clifton Road, Ma Ma Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	93CP892908





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Victorian 1860 - 1890

History:

The Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former) historically provided housing to the head teacher of the Ma Ma Creek State School. The residence is located near the original Ma Ma Creek State School grounds, where the early schoolhouse had been located prior its relocation to the western side of Gatton-Clifton Road in 1916[1]. The residence was constructed c. 1889 when the earlier Ma Ma Creek Provisional School was replaced with a new State School building. A kitchen block was reportedly constructed to the rear in 1899 with the verandah being extended around the southern elevation in 1911[2].

The cottage was inhabited by the McKenzie family, possibly from 1902, and certainly by 1904[3]. Arthur McKenzie was the head teacher at Ma Ma Creek State School, and alongside his wife, was a key proponent of the manual arts and crafts programs introduced to Ma Ma Creek[4]. Both seem to have been important members of the local protestant church, with Mrs McKenzie being a Sunday school teacher. Arthur McKenzie was also a foundational member of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australia (PAFSOA) lodge, which used the main classroom as a meeting space. The McKenzie's lived in the cottage until at least the 1930s[5].

In 1954, approval was given to enclose the space between the kitchen and the main residence, which was completed by the Department of Public Works[6]. The residence is no longer associated with the school and is understood to be under private ownership.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings. 6.4. Dwellings. 9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former) is a symmetrical, low set timber residence typical of standard designs constructed in the late 19th century by the Queensland government. It is clad in weatherboard and has a corrugated iron hip roof. Early sash windows and some early timber and iron window hoods are extant. An early timber front door is set behind a contemporary flyscreen door. A brick chimney with an ornate cap survives on the southern side of the house.

The front façade (eastern elevation) and southern elevation features a wraparound verandah with a gentle curved convex roof. The front of the verandah remains largely intact and is bound by a dowel balustrade. The southern end has been enclosed with weatherboard and casement windows. A covered walkway attaches a rear kitchen block to the cottage.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former) demonstrates the historical development of Ma Ma Creek in the late 19th century as an early teacher's residence and is closely associated with the McKenzie family.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former) is a rare, intact example a teacher's residence from the 1880s which follows a standard government design. The survival of early features, including the detached kitchen block, provide evidence of past ways of life within rural communities.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:

The Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former) demonstrates the historical development of Ma Ma Creek in the late 19th century as an early teacher's residence and is closely associated with the McKenzie family. It is a rare, intact example a teacher's residence from the 1880s which follows a standard government design. The survival of early features, including the detached kitchen block, provide evidence of past ways of life within rural communities.

REFERENCES

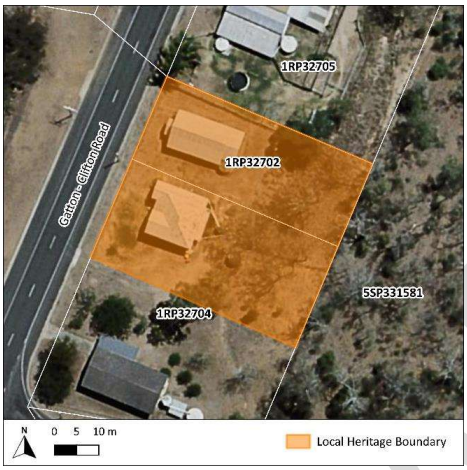
1. Ma Ma Creek School Jubilee. (1930, November 6). *The Queenslander*, p. 43. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article23131244; Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Ma Ma Creek State School*. Item ID: A5447. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/agencies/A5447.

2. Our Ma Ma Creek Letter. (1899, June 20). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123152756; Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
3. Teacher Honoured. Mr. A. McKenzie's Good Service. (1929 June 26) *Queensland Times,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118475177; Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
4. Teacher Honoured. Mr. A. McKenzie's Good Service. (1929 June 26) *Queensland Times,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118475177.
5. Teacher Honoured. Mr. A. McKenzie's Good Service. (1929 June 26) *Queensland Times,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118475177; Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
6. Ma Ma Creek School. (1954, June 28). *The Queensland Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118257343.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0708		
ADDRESS	837 Gatton-Clifton Road, Ma Ma Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP32702; Part of 1RP32704





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Church of Christ established its presence in the wider Lockyer district in Ma Ma Creek in 1885, when evangelists began conducting house visits and evening services in private homes[1]. The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ was constructed soon after in c. 1890[2], making it the first Church of Christ in the region. By 1899[3], a second church was constructed in Mount Whitestone to serve those unable to travel to Ma Ma Creek. However, services at Mount Whitestone were eventually discontinued, and the congregation returned to attending services in Ma Ma Creek. As the congregation grew, the Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ underwent renovations to be enlarged by 12ft[4].

In c. 1914, during the ministry of W. Morton, a manse was constructed adjacent to the church which was later remodelled in 1949[5]. In 1930, further renovations and extensions were made to the church, including the addition of a kindergarten room at the rear, to accommodate the continuing growth of the congregation[6].

In the 1950s-60s, a brick replacement church was built south of the manse in an adjoining allotment, and the original church was repurposed as the church hall[7].

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including annual picnics[8], weddings[9], cricket matches[10], socials[11], and concerts[12].

Whilst the hall's current use is unknown, the manse is now a private residence.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The early church building within the Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex is a typical example of a rural timber church building. It is a symmetrical, rectangular-plan, elevated timber building clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (northwestern elevation) features a central porch with French timber doors on its northern side, accessed via timber steps. The central porch and all elevations feature rectangular sash windows. A water tank is present to the rear of the church. The manse, originally constructed in c. 1914, was remodelled in 1949 in an interwar style. It is a generally square-plan, elevated timber building clad in weatherboard. Its low pitch roof is clad with corrugated iron and features two front gable ends with battening and dentils. Rectangular casement windows are present across all elevations, with the northwestern elevation featuring one skillion window awning. The church grounds are enclosed via contemporary metal fencing.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex, constructed in c. 1890 as the first Church of Christ in the region, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of the Church of Christ faith in the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex is representative of a typical late 19th to early 20th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, and with an associated manse, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early faith under the Church of Christ and as a venue for community events.
Statement summary:	
The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex, constructed in c. 1890 as the first Church of Christ in the region, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of the Church of Christ faith in the wider Lockyer district. It is	

representative of late 19th to early 20th century rural church designs in Queensland, featuring common design elements. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early faith under the Church of Christ and as a venue for community events.

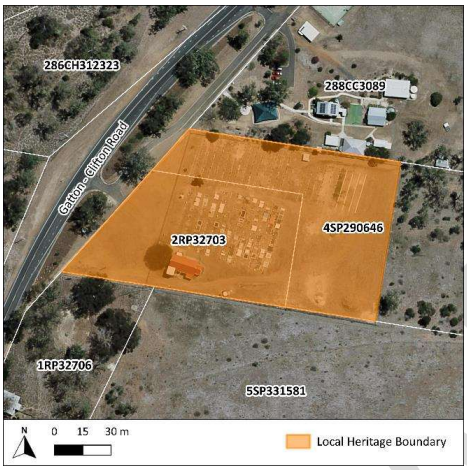
REFERENCES

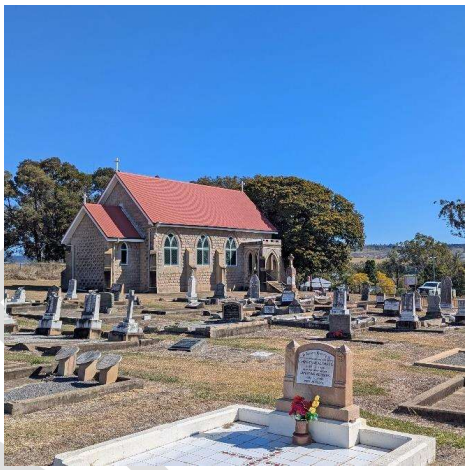
1. Risson, G., & Brown, C. (2016). *The Church from the Paddock: A History of Churches of Christ in Queensland 1883-2013* (2nd ed.). Churches of Christ in Queensland; Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview.* Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
2. Golden Jubilee Attained. (1935, May 13). *The Queensland Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117437700.
3. New Church Building at Mount Whitestone. (1899, August 29). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123277431.
4. Golden Jubilee Attained. (1935, May 13). *The Queensland Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117437700.
5. Golden Jubilee Attained. (1935, May 13). *The Queensland Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117437700; Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
6. Golden Jubilee Attained. (1935, May 13). *The Queensland Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117437700; Church of Christ. Ma Ma Creek Building. Opening Function. (1930, March 21). *The Queensland Times*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115321905.
7. Risson, G., & Brown, C. (2016). *The Church from the Paddock: A History of Churches of Christ in Queensland 1883-2013* (2nd ed.). Churches of Christ in Queensland; Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.
8. Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Picnic. (1903, October 20). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124396176.
9. Rosenberg-Althaus. (1929, November 9). *The Queensland Times,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115989062.
10. Our Ma Ma Creek Letter. (1907, March 2). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123994704.
11. Our Ma Ma Creek Letter. (1909, May 3). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112063808.
12. Church Concert at Ma Ma Creek. (1951, December 22). *The Queensland Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118219935.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0709		
ADDRESS	815 Gatton-Clifton Road, Ma Ma Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP32703; 4SP290646





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

Anglicanism emerged in the wider Lockyer district in the late 1840s with visits from Reverend Benjamin Glennie. By 1850, the Darling Downs Anglican Parish was formed which included Ma Ma Creek[1]. In 1888, the original St Stephen's Anglican Church was constructed in Ma Ma Creek on land donated by Charles Tryhorn[2]. It is likely that the cemetery was also established at this time.

The congregation continued to grow so much that the church was needing to bring in extra seating with some people having to remain outside[3]. As such, it was decided that a larger church needed to be erected in its place[4] and that it would be constructed on the site of the original church[5]. The new church had finished construction by late 1911[6] and was formally opened and consecrated in January 1912[7].

The church was designed by architect Mr. W. C. Voller[8], known for St Paul's Church of England in Roma (1912) and the New Farm Methodist Church (1926)[9]. The church was described as consisting of concrete blocks moulded to mimic hewn stones[10]. The construction was undertaken by Prentice and Anderson[11], with the red Marseilles[12] tiled roof supplied by the Wonderlich Tile-Roofing Company[12]. It was described as a building that would likely be seen in urban centres rather than a rural town. Whilst the nave seating accommodated 120 people, the consecration ceremony was so large that some people could not gain access into the church[14]. At the entrance to the church and cemetery stands the state heritage listed war memorial for Fleurine Elsie Andrews, erected in 1920[15].

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events within and outside the church, including weddings[16], annual picnics[17], and dances[18]. The church and cemetery continue their original use.	
Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church is a unique example of an early 20th century gothic-style church in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and craftsmanship comparable to churches found in urban areas. The main entrance to the grounds is marked by a contemporary sign and metal gate leading directly to the church. The church is constructed from concrete blocks moulded to mimic hewn stones and features a steeply pitched gable roof clad in iron, replacing the original tiles. Each gable end is topped with a simple cross. The exterior walls feature buttresses and wide lancet windows with diamond-patterned leadlight. The entrance porch, located on the northern elevation, features a crenelated roof, lancet cutouts, and a pointed archway accessed via concrete steps. The porch is flanked by two buttresses. The southern elevation includes a two-storey crenelated tower, which features a ground level access door on its eastern side and rectangular windows with diamond-patterned leadlight on the first level. On the eastern elevation, a protruding section, possibly a vestry, features a steeply pitched roof also topped with a simple cross. A concrete toilet block, a later addition, is located to the southeast of the church. The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Cemetery is immediately adjacent to the church and has a uniform layout consisting of both contemporary and historical graves. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, cross monument, footstones, and an angel monument, with some graves featuring iron fencing.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery holds historical significance, dating from the late 19th and early 20th century and in use for over a century, as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Anglicanism in Ma Ma Creek and the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery is representative of a late 19th century cemetery and a unique early 20th century gothic-style church in rural Queensland,

	designed by W. C. Voller, with the church demonstrating a level of style comparable to those found in urban areas.
4. Aesthetic	The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery contributes to the visual character of Ma Ma Creek with its high level of craftsmanship and visual prominence in the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events. The church and cemetery's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Ma Ma Creek Anglican community.

Statement summary:

The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery are historically significant as an enduring place of workshop, reflecting the early development and growth of Anglicanism in Ma Ma Creek and the wider Lockyer district from the late 19th and early 20th century. It reflects burial practices of the local Anglican community from the late 19th century and is representative of an early 20th century gothic-style church in rural Queensland, with the church demonstrating a level of style comparable to those found in urban areas. Its high level of craftsmanship and unique features makes it a prominent feature in the streetscape. The church and cemetery hold social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events, with their ongoing function reinforcing their role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Ma Ma Creek Anglican community.

REFERENCES

1. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
2. With the Peculiar People. (1887, December 24). *The Week,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article182631835; Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
3. Our Ma Ma Creek Letter. (1909, October 28). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111626147.
4. Ma Ma Creek Letter. (1910, August 3). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112073317.
5. Anglican Church and Sunday School at Ma Ma Creek. (1911, June 20). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114587437.
6. Our Ma Ma Creek Letter. (1911, December 22). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112043920.
7. Consecration of a Church. (1912, January 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113052096.
8. Ma Ma Creek Anglican Church. (1911, July 7). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19691342.
9. Watson, D., & McKay, J. (1994). *Queensland Architects of the 19th Century.* Queensland Museum.
10. Consecration of a Church. (1912, January 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113052096.
11. Consecration of a Church. (1912, January 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113052096.

12. Ma Ma Creek Church. (1911, December 29). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112049382.
13. Consecration of a Church. (1912, January 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113052096.
14. Consecration of a Church. (1912, January 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113052096.
15. Queensland Heritage Register. (2022). *Ma Ma Creek War Memorial (QHR: 600514).* Retrieved from https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=600514.
16. Wedding. (1919, December 22). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120576510.
17. Our Ma Ma Creek Letter. (1913, April 30). *The Queensland Times,* p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113089828.
18. Ma Ma Creek. (1932, April 16). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 16. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article21799507.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church		
OTHER NAMES	Mount Whitestone Church; Mount Whitestone Methodist Church; Mount Whitestone Church of Christ		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0710		
ADDRESS	1305 Gatton-Clifton Road, Mount Whitestone	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP123274





HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church is understood to have originated as the Church of Christ, constructed in 1899[1]. The Church of Christ first established its presence in the wider Lockyer district in Ma Ma Creek in 1885, when evangelists began conducting house visits and evening services in private homes[2]. The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ was then constructed in c. 1890[3], followed by the Mount Whitestone Church of Christ in 1899[4]. The church was constructed by Mr. T. Smith of Ma Ma Creek on land donated by Mr. Joseph Woolf. The church was described as being constructed of hardwood timber with a corrugated iron roof[5]. Services at Mount Whitestone were eventually discontinued, and the congregation returned to attending services in Ma Ma Creek[6].

It is around this time that the church was acquired for use by the Methodist community, as documented in 1901 when the Mount Whitestone Methodist Young People's Christian Endeavour Society held there annual social gathering at the church[7]. By 1902, it was being referred to as the Mount Whitestone Methodist Church[8]. It continued to be used as a Methodist Church until at least 1934[9], although it is unclear when it changed to the Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church, however this is expected to have been later in the 20th century.

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including their annual picnic[10].

The church is no longer operational, and its current use is unknown.

Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church is a typical example of a rural timber church building. It is a low-set symmetrical, rectangular plan, timber building clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in red corrugated iron. The roof is adorned with a finial on its gable end. The front façade (northwestern elevation) includes a central porch with three shuttered windows. The porch is flanked either side by timber steps. A sign is mounted on the porch that reads "Mt Whitestone Non-Denominational Church". A small rectangular vent is present on the front gable end above the central porch. The northeastern and southwestern side elevations are lined with rectangular windows. A water tank elevated on short timber stumps is attached via contemporary pipes to the northeastern corner of the church. Northeast of the church, at the corner of the property, is an early outhouse clad in weatherboard with a curved corrugated iron roof.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church demonstrates the historical pattern of various religions in Mount Whitestone, dating to 1899. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Mount Whitestone during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church is a good example of a typical late 19th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Church of Christ faith, Methodism, and as a venue for community events. Its continuity through denominational changes and transition to a non-denominational church reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the various religious communities within Mount Whitestone.

DRAFT

Statement summary:

The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church, constructed in 1899, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of various religions in Mount Whitestone. The church exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period in Queensland. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Church of Christ, Methodism, and as a venue for community events. Its ongoing function throughout denominational changes and transition to a non-denominational church reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the various religious communities within Mount Whitestone.

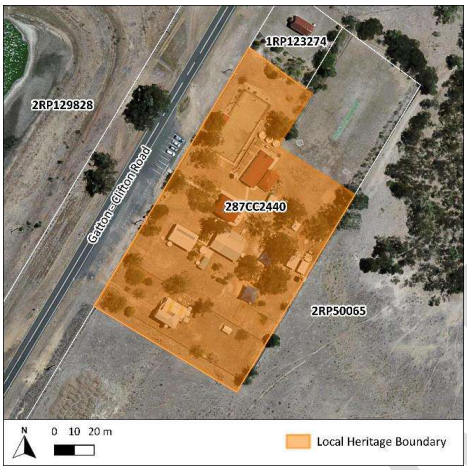
REFERENCES

1. New Church Building at Mount Whitestone. (1899, August 29). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123277431.
2. Risson, G., & Brown, C. (2016). *The Church from the Paddock: A History of Churches of Christ in Queensland 1883-2013* (2nd ed.). Churches of Christ in Queensland; Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview.* Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
3. Golden Jubilee Attained. (1935, May 13). *The Queensland Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117437700.
4. New Church Building at Mount Whitestone. (1899, August 29). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123277431.
5. New Church Building at Mount Whitestone. (1899, August 29). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123277431.
6. Golden Jubilee Attained. (1935, May 13). *The Queensland Times*, p. 11. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117437700.
7. Mount Whitestone Christian Endeavour Society. (1901, November 14). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122954994.
8. Ma Ma Creek Letter. (1902, March 20). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122552561.
9. Grantham. (1934, April 16). *The Courier-Mail,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1189885.
10. District News. (1933, July 12). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article254322988.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Mount Whitestone State School		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0711		
ADDRESS	1313 Gatton-Clifton Road, Mount Whitestone	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	Part of 287CC2440





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 - 1939

History:

The Mount Whitestone State School opened as a Provisional School in March 1886 with 23 enrolments and Mrs Isabella Wilkins as the head teacher[1]. The original schoolhouse was a timber slab structure built by local volunteers on land donated by Mrs Isabella Philip[2]. Mr G. M. Thom (Monty) started his tenure as head teacher in 1887 and would remain teaching at Mount Whitestone for another forty years until 1928[3]. A new schoolhouse was constructed in 1898, and Mount Whitestone was proclaimed a State School[4].

A teacher's residence was built on the school grounds in 1933, and in 1934 a new schoolhouse was constructed for Mount Whitestone[5]. No longer required, the old schoolhouse (1898) was relocated to the Ma Ma Creek State School in 1935 to serve as a domestic science and manual arts building[6].

The school has received renovations, new structures and contemporary classrooms across the latter part of the 20th and early 21st century in line with changing approaches to regional education[7]. The site continues to operate as a school.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

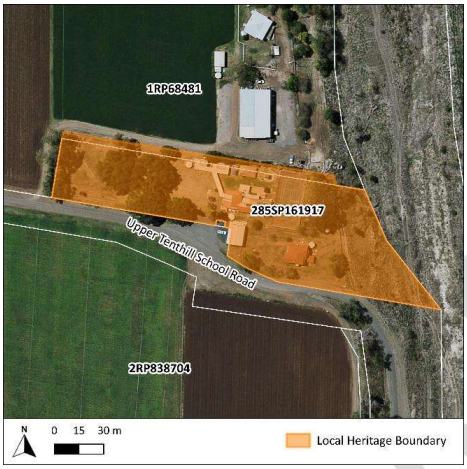
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Mount Whitestone State School retains its 1930s interwar schoolhouse. It is typical of rural schools designed by the Department of Public Works and has been renovated and adapted with contemporary elements. The core of the structure is a rectangular classroom clad in weatherboard and set high on concrete stumps. A row of casement windows sits at the northern and southern elevations with skillion roof and timber window hoods. A verandah is present on the eastern wing of the building. The roof is open gabled, with the gabled ends decorated with period typical timber paling. The subfloor has been partially enclosed. The 1930s teacher's residence appears to have been removed from the site.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Mount Whitestone State School demonstrates the historical development of Mount Whitestone, having originally been established in 1886 and retaining the 1934 schoolhouse, and the changing education landscape of the region in the latter part of the 19th century into the 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Mount Whitestone State School retains characteristics of an interwar educational building of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Mount Whitestone State School holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over 130 years and maintaining its central role within the Mount Whitestone community.
Statement summary:	
The Mount Whitestone State School is historically significant for its role in the development of Mount Whitestone as an early rural school, originally established in 1886 and retaining the 1934 schoolhouse. The schoolhouse retains characteristics of an interwar educational building of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over 130 years and maintaining its central role within the Mount Whitestone community.	
REFERENCES	
1. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Mount Whitestone State School*. Item ID: A5547. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/agencies/A5547; Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council. 2. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council; Through the Laidley, Gatton and Helidon Districts: No.	

III. (1898, September 15). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123600137.
3. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
4. Mount Whitestone. (1898, August 13). *The Queensland Times*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123598897.
5. New State Schools. (1933, September 1). *The Courier-Mail*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1114401.
6. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
7. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Mount Whitestone State School*. Item ID: A5547. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/agencies/A5547

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Tent Hill Upper State School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0712		
ADDRESS	51 Upper Tenthill School Road, Upper Tenthill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	285SP161917; 1RP68481







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	School: Federation 1890 – 1914 Residence: Postwar 1945 – 1960

History:

The Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former) were constructed in 1877 by Byers and Sons at a cost of £400[1]. At this early date, the Tenthill area still held large tracts of uncleared scrubland, and the school provided much needed education for the isolated community. When the school opened, there were 39 student enrolments and Cornelius O'Brien was the head teacher[2].

In 1901, the earlier teacher's residence was renovated at a cost of £180 over three months[3]. Additions were then made to the school across 1906 to 1907, costing £105 and being contracted to J. Doyle[4]. By the 1900s, schools had come under the Department of Public Works, who were responsible for the entire cost of new educational infrastructure. As such, cheaper buildings that better utilised space, light and verandahs had come into favour. The school building today has characteristics of a type C/T6 structure from this period[5].

Minor works were undertaken to line the school in 1925[6]. Aerial imagery indicates that between 1933 and 1951, the earlier teacher's residence was removed and replaced with the Type 3 cottage seen today[7]. In 1941, 'The Best Conducted School Plot' in the *Pasture Project* was awarded to the school, in relation to a hybrid maize (corn) project[8]. In 1974, the former Ingoldsby school was moved to Upper Tenthill, which may be the hip roofed shelter seen on the grounds today[9]. The school closed in 2002[10] and its current use is unknown.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
While the earliest school and teacher's residence at Upper Tenthill was first constructed in 1877, the school grounds today do not appear to retain any fabric or features from this period. The main school building is comprised of a central classroom, with an extension on the eastern side. The central school building is a weatherboard clad structure, with a front verandah and a Dutch gabled roof, appearing to be a C/T6 standardised design for public schools from the early 20th century. The extension appears to be a 1950s or later addition and is comprised of FC sheet cladding and a low front verandah. At the rear of the site, the teacher's residence is a high set cottage of the Works Department Type 3. It is a weatherboard clad, asymmetric house set high upon concrete stumps. Residences of this type were constructed across 1929-1950, and this residence appears to be from the latter end of this period. The grounds also include a tennis court, covered walkways, a corrugated sheet shed, and several smaller buildings at the rear of the site. Some of these unidentified structures may be play sheds, common from the late 1900s through to the 1950s, providing a covered recreation area for pupils.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former) demonstrates the historical development of Upper Tenthill, originally established in the 1870s and reconstructed and renovated over the course of the early and mid-20th century to accommodate the changing educational requirements of Queensland.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Upper Tenthill State School (former) retains characteristics of an early 20th century type C/T6 building, being highset with a front verandah, a Dutch gable, and large windows allowing for adequate light to enter the teaching space. The former teacher's residence is demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture (1930s – 1950s Type 3) under the Department of Public Works.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former) holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over 125 years at the date of its closure.

DRAFT

Statement summary:

The Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Upper Tenthill, originally established in the 1870s and reconstructed and renovated over the course of the early and mid-20th century to accommodate the changing educational requirements of Queensland. It retains early characteristics that are demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over 125 years at the date of its closure.

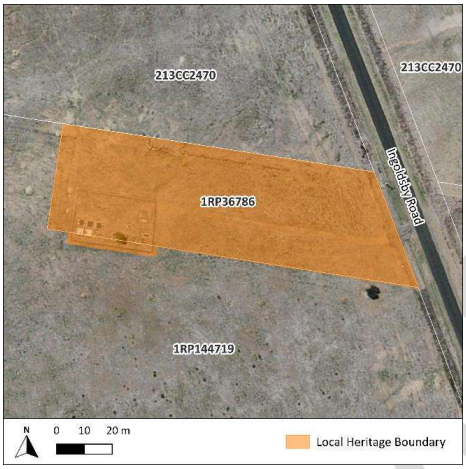
REFERENCES

1. School Jubilee: Upper Tenthill. (1927, August 29). *The Queensland Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117658127; Talbot, D. (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council, Gatton, QLD.
2. Local and General News. (1877, July 24). *The Queensland Times*, p. 82 Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122573305; Official Notifications. (1877, January 8). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1360562; Upper Tenthill: The State School Jubilee. (1927, August 31). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article253984349.
3. Tent Hill School: Improving Teacher's Residence. (1901, August 1). *The Telegraph*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article184139086.
4. Public Works: Tenders Accepted. (1907, September 30). *The Telegraph*, p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article174933822; Past – Present at Tent Hill. (1952, September 1). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122021175.
5. Burmester, P. Pullar, M. Kennedy, M. (1996). *Queensland Schools – A Heritage Conservation Study.* Department of Education, QLD.
6. Lockyer School Works. (1925, October 8). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118598716.
7. QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/
8. Lockyer District: Upper Tenthill. (1942, March 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115084234.
9. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
10. Queensland Government. (2024). *Opening and closing dates of Queensland schools.* Retrieved from https://education.qld.gov.au/about/history/Pages/openingClosingDates.aspx.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0713		
ADDRESS	Ingoldsby Road, Upper Tenthill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP36786; Part of 1RP144719





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery dates to at least 1903, as evidenced by memorials present on site. The cemetery also contains unmarked graves which could potentially indicate earlier burials. The cemetery was formerly associated with the St Paul's Lutheran Church[1], which was removed from the site c. 1970s[2]. While the cemetery is closed for future burials, it remains publicly accessible.

Historical themes:

6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
   - 6.2. Planning and forming settlements.

8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
   - 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
   - 8.2. Cultural activities.
   - 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot set back from the road, fully enclosed by a chain link wire fence and gait. It is a small cemetery lacking a uniform layout, with both contemporary and historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments are predominantly tablet-style, with one footstone (brick) and one cross monument. Minimal graves feature iron fencing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery holds historical significance as a burial site for the Ingoldsby and surrounding Lutheran community, dating to at least the 1900s. It reflects patterns of early settlement in the area and the development of Lutheranism.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery is representative of early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical memorial designs and functions of its time.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community, particularly for the Lutheran congregation. It serves as an ongoing place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.
Statement summary:	
The Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery is historically significant for its association with early Lutheran settlers in the region, with burials dating to at least the 1900s. It reflects the social and religious development of the area. The cemetery is representative of early 20th century rural Lutheran burial practices. Although no longer in active use, the cemetery remains publicly accessible and retains strong social and spiritual significance as a place of remembrance, reflecting the cultural identity and religious heritage of the early Lutheran community in Ingoldsby.	
REFERENCES	
1. Ingoldsby. (1938, August 3). *The Queensland Times,* p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115614083. 2. QImagery. 1970s Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion		
OTHER NAMES	Ropehill Cricket Grounds; Caffey Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0714		
ADDRESS	Ropehill Road, Upper Tenthill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP214734





HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

Cricket has been prominent in the district since the 1870s[1], however, the present cricket grounds were not established until the 1970s[2]. The Tent Hill Cricket Pavilion is reportedly the former Caffey Provisional School, built in 1927 and used intermittently until the 1970s when it was moved to its current location to serve as a cricket and local sports clubhouse[3].

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.5. Sport and recreation. 9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion, located on the cricket grounds, is a single roomed, weatherboard clad, open gabled building set upon low stumps. The northern elevation of the pavilion includes a row of four casement windows, with four hopper windows sitting above, that all appear to have been fit with contemporary glass. A skillion hood is set above the windows. The southern elevation of the pavilion presents an original single skin vertical joint wall, with an entrance door and front verandah.

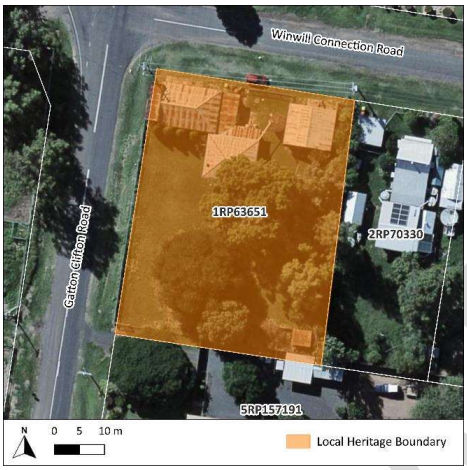
A small skillion roof extension is present on the western elevation of the pavilion and was likely a cloak room during its use as a school building. It has been adapted with a sliding garage door to act

as a cafeteria space. Contemporary decking has been constructed around the cafeteria extension, and shelters have been built along the western and eastern sides of the pavilion.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Does not currently threshold.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion retains the early 20th century core and much of its early structural features, preserving the overall layout and appeal of an early school building. The adaptability and re-use of the small building is a hallmark of rural schools.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
The Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion retains the early 20th century core and much of its early structural features, preserving the overall layout and appeal of an early school building. The adaptability and re-use of the small building is a hallmark of rural schools.	
REFERENCES	
1. Cricket. (1876, May 4). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article121925465. 2. QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/. 3. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Fourways Garage Complex (former)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0715		
ADDRESS	2 Winwill Connection Road, Winwill	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP63651





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Postwar 1945 – 1960
History:	

Stanley Robeck, motor mechanic[1], purchased the land in 1947, with a Bill of Mortgage produced in 1948[2], possibly indicating the construction of a building at that time. However, the building visible in 1951 aerial imagery appears to have been replaced by the current buildings, which were constructed sometime between 1951-1963[3] during the ownership under David Sticklen[4]. At some stage, the site was known as the Fourways Garage Complex (former), reportedly operated by W. Sticklen[5]. The duration of its use as a garage is unclear.

The complex is under private ownership.

Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Fourways Garage Complex (former) consists of a garage with an attached residence on the northwestern corner and a large shed on the northeastern corner.

The garage is a lowset masonry structure with a corrugated iron hip roof. The front façade (western elevation) features a stepped masonry parapet with a suspended flat awning with the words "Fourways Garage" still partially visible. The rendered shopfront features pilasters flanking a chamferboard-clad wall with a central timber door. The northern elevation features two large, double hung, timber vehicle doors. East of these is an early window that has had its surrounding

doors or windows boarded shut. A skillion roof section with louvre windows extends from the eastern elevation. The residence, attached to the southeastern corner of the garage, is a lowset masonry structure with a short ridged corrugated iron roof and clad in fibro-cement (FC) sheeting with hopper and casement windows.

The large, corrugated iron shed features a low-pitched open gable roof with large front doors and elevated timber-stumped loading dock. A large concrete water tank is present between the shed and residence.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Fourways Garage Complex (former) demonstrates the historical development of a local motor garage in Winwill from the mid-20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Fourways Garage Complex (former) is a representative example of a mid-20th century garage and associated residence.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:

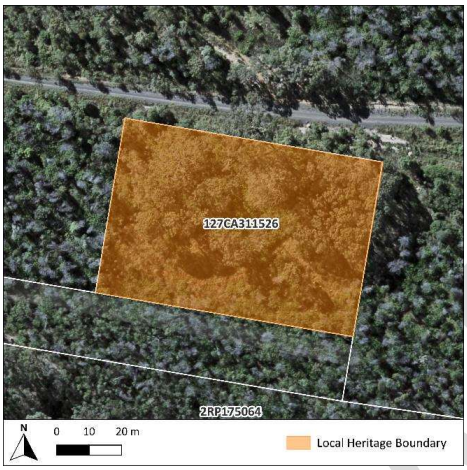
The Fourways Garage Complex (former) demonstrates the historical development of a small-town motor garage in Winwill in the mid-20th century. It is a representative example of a mid-20th century garage and associated residence.

REFERENCES

1. Commonwealth of Australia. (1949). *Electoral Roll, State of Queensland, Division of Oxley, Roll of Electors for the Subdivision of Gatton*. Retrieved from https://www.ancestry.com.au/search/collections/1207/.
2. Queensland Titles Registry. (1947-1990). Certificate of Title: No. 183215. Register Book Vol. 1100, Folio 205.
3. QImagery. 1951 & 1963 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
4. Queensland Titles Registry. (1947-1990). Certificate of Title: No. 183215. Register Book Vol. 1100, Folio 205.
5. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0716		
ADDRESS	Thomas Road, Murphys Creek	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	127CA311526



No Photo available

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Victorian 1860 - 1890

History:

Murphy's Creek became an important base for the thousands of workers laying the railway line through the range in the 1860s. Many transient camps formed during this time, and Gibbon's Camp, established in 1864, was one such settlement set in the vicinity of the township at Murphys Creek. The camp was likely named after the foreman who was contracted to a particular section of line and would have accommodated "Gibbon's" team of navvies, smiths, bricklayers, platelayers, linesmen, masons, and other labourers. Camp followers, including wives, children and other working women would also have been present in the camps[1].

Workers and labourers erected permanent and semi-permanent structures amongst their tents, including shops, chapels and store houses at railway camps[2]. Camp life was notoriously rough, and constables were assigned to camps as strikes, brawls, and riots were all common occurrences within the camps[3]. The bush architecture used to cobble together a townscape was quickly dismantled upon completion of a stretch of line as workers moved to their next assignment. An 1867 report found Fountain and Gibbon's camps were 'almost deserted' where there had once been an abundance of activity, as workers had continued to follow the railway line west[4].

Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground is reported to hold at least 15 burials. Children were particularly vulnerable in the rough conditions of frontier camps and may represent a large portion of these burials[5]. This burial ground would have served both Gibbon's Camp as well as neighbouring camps as teams took on the dangerous and laborious job of pushing the railway line through the range. In the absence of a church or cemetery (a chapel is recorded at Fountain's Camp, though it appears

none existed at Gibbon's Camp), a non-denominational burial ground served the railway community, a reality of transient frontier life[6].	
Historical themes:	5. Moving goods, people and information. 5.3. Using rail. 6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
Aerial imagery confirms the presence of a yard at the given coordinates – there is a distinct line in the foliage. Potential survival of sandstone headstones described in oral histories, as these would likely have been quarried in conjunction with the Railway works and are likely to be highly significant.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground holds historical significance as it dates to the 1860s, at a time when consolidated townships were first being established in the upper reaches of the Lockyer Valley. It reflects the burial practices of transient and frontier communities in the mid-19th century, as settlers and workers established themselves along the railways. It is a rare surviving feature of the otherwise temporary camps from this time.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a resting place for an early generation of pioneers and workers in the Murphys Creek area.
Statement summary:	
Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground holds historical significance as it dates to the 1860s, at a time when consolidated townships were first being established in the upper reaches of the Lockyer Valley. It reflects the burial practices of transient and frontier communities in the mid-19th century, as settlers and workers established themselves along the railways. It is a rare surviving feature of the otherwise temporary camps from this time. It holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a resting place for an early generation of pioneers and workers in the Murphys Creek area.	

REFERENCES

1. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
2. Gibbon's Camp. (1865, November 18). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1282461; Fountain's Camp. (1866, March 1). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123333963.
3. Gibbon's Camp. (1865, November 23). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1282725; Gibbon's Camp. (1866, February 28). *The Brisbane Courier,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1263324.
4. Fountain's Camp. (1867, March 2). *The Darling Downs Gazette and General Advertiser*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article75520410.
5. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008. Lockyer Valley Regional Council; Gibbon's Camp. (1866, February 27). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1263262
6. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008. Lockyer Valley Regional Council; Gibbon's Camp. (1866, February 27). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1263262.

DRAFT

Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Rural South Citations

Caffey, Fordsdale, Junction View, Mount Sylvia, Mulgowie and Thornton

Draft for Consultation

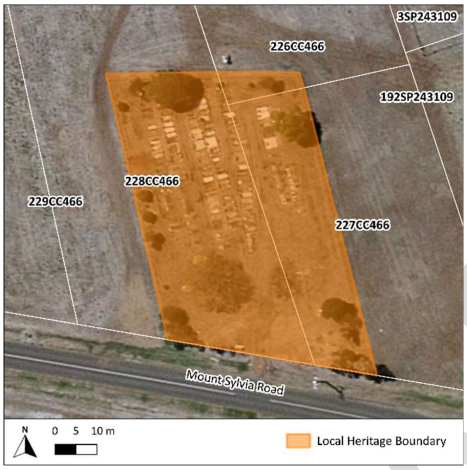
July 2025

CONTENTS

LHP0901	Caffey Cemetery	977 Mount Sylvia Road	Caffey	Part of Lot 227 CC466; Lot 228 CC466; Lot 226 CC466
LHP0902	Fordsdale School of Arts Hall	2085 Gatton Clifton Road	Fordsdale	Lot 217 CC2361
LHP0903	Junction View State School and Residence (former)	7 East Haldon Road	Junction View	Lot 107 CC2843
LHP0904	Junction View Public Hall	2275 Mount Sylvia Road	Junction View	Lot 2 RP78634
LHP0905	Mount Sylvia St Patrick's Catholic Church (former)	1240 Mount Sylvia Road	Mount Sylvia	Lot 1 RP149899
LHP0906	Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former)	143 Left Hand Branch Road	Mount Sylvia	Lot 1 RP36829
LHP0907	Mount Sylvia Uniting Church (former)	387 Back Mount Sylvia Road	Mount Sylvia	Lot 1 RP36790
LHP0908	Mount Sylvia Post Office and Residence (former)	1304 Mount Sylvia Road	Mount Sylvia	Lot 1 RP165014; Road Reserve
LHP1001	Mulgowie Hall and Cricket Ground	Corner of Beckman Road and Mulgowie School Road	Mulgowie	Lot 113 CC1804
LHP1002	Mulgowie State School and Residence (former)	8-10 Mulgowie School Road	Mulgowie	Lot 140 SP104183; Lot 141 SP104183
LHP1003	Mulgowie Hotel	104-106 Mulgowie Road	Mulgowie	Lot 2 RP69377; Lot 3 RP69377
LHP1004	Thornton St George's Church of England (former)	192 Mulgowie Road	Thornton	Lot 51 CC305

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Caffey Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0901		
ADDRESS	977 Mount Sylvia Road, Caffey	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	Part of 227CC466; 228CC466; 226CC466





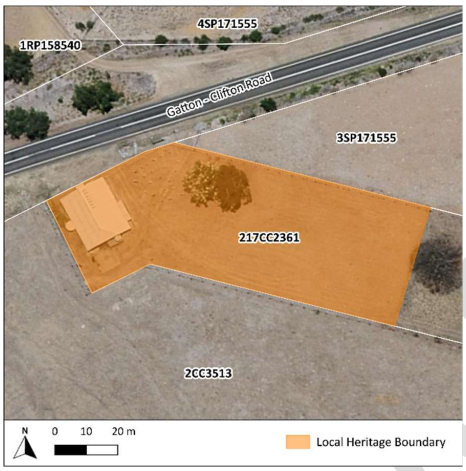
HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914
History:	
Existing memorials present at the cemetery indicate that the Caffey Cemetery dates to at least the 1910s. Early references to the cemetery appear in local newspapers from at least 1925[1]. Among the graves are those of early German settlers to the region. The cemetery remains in use today.	
Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Caffey Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot, with an open frontage along Mount Sylvia Road. The remaining sides are enclosed by a low, contemporary metal fence, lined with trees. A Bottle Tree is located towards the northern end of the cemetery. The cemetery features a relatively uniform layout, with both contemporary and historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments consist predominantly of a tablet-style with a few cross monuments interspersed. Minimal graves feature iron fencing.	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Caffey Cemetery holds historical significance as it dates to at least the 1910s and has been in use for over a century, reflecting local burial practices and the growth and development of the Caffey and surrounding Mount Sylvia areas.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Caffey Cemetery is representative of early 20th century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical cemetery design and functions of its time.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Caffey Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.
Statement summary:	
The Caffey Cemetery is significant for its association with the historical development of the Caffey and surrounding Mount Sylvia area, dating to at least to the 1910s. The cemetery reflects the burial practices of the local community in the early 20th century, including early German settlers, and has remained an important site for remembrance for over more than a century. The cemetery holds social and spiritual significance and maintains ongoing connection to the community, serving as a resting place for generations of residents and continuing in use to the present day.	
REFERENCES	
1. Personal. (1925, May 2). *The Queensland Times*, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122067509.	

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Fordsdale School of Arts Hall		
OTHER NAMES	Fordsdale Hall		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0902		
ADDRESS	2085 Gatton-Clifton Road, Fordsdale	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	217CC2361





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Fordsdale School of Arts Hall officially opened in May 1932[1] due to the local community's necessity for a public space to hold functions and meetings. The development of the building eventuated after a committee was formed who conducted fundraising efforts through events such as sports days[2]. The use of corrugated iron cladding may be a resulting impact of the Great Depression.

The hall served as the local state school for two years during the school's closure in the 1930s. In 1939, a new building was erected approximately 50 metres east of the hall for school purposes[3] but was eventually demolished or relocated between 1963-1971[4].

Over the years, the hall has been utilised by residents of Fordsdale and surrounding areas for community events such as fundraisers[5], dances[6], and C.W.A. meetings[7].

The hall continues its historical use.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.3. Organisations and societies. 9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

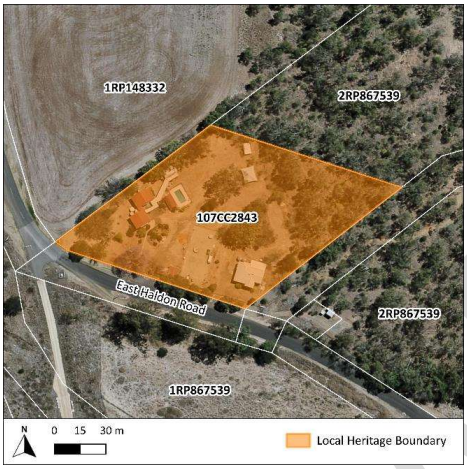
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Fordsdale School of Arts Hall is a modest timber framed building elevated on timber stumps and clad in corrugated iron with casement windows. The low-pitched gable roof is also clad in corrugated iron with contemporary solar panels. The front façade (northern elevation) features an enclosed front central porch with a flat corrugated iron roof and two signs with the words "Fordsdale School of Arts" and "Est 1932" cut out. The porch is accessed via steps and a contemporary metal balustrade on its eastern side. The eastern elevation features a side entry consisting of a single timber door accessed via steps and a contemporary metal balustrade. Adjacent to this is a contemporary water tank atop a concrete base. The western elevation has a protruding section with a skillion roof accessed via a concrete ramp. A metal fence encloses the northern side of the site, whilst the remainder is enclosed by a wire fence connected via timber posts.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Fordsdale School of Arts Hall, in use for over ninety years, demonstrates the historical development of Fordsdale from the 1930s as predominantly a communal gathering space, but for a short period as an educational space for the local community.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Fordsdale School of Arts Hall is an intact example of a 1930s rural public hall demonstrating modest features, including corrugated iron cladding which most likely indicates the constraints on the local community during the 1930s 'Depression era' commonly observed.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Fordsdale School of Arts Hall has a strong association with the local community at Fordsdale as a longstanding communal gathering space for functions and meetings.
Statement summary:	
The Fordsdale School of Arts Hall demonstrates the historical development of Fordsdale as a 1930s community hall which was also utilised as the state school for a short period when the community needed an educational space. It is an intact example of a 1930s rural public hall demonstrating typical public hall features but uncommonly utilising corrugated iron rather than timber cladding. It has a strong association with the local community at Fordsdale as a longstanding communal gathering space for functions and meetings.	
REFERENCES	
1. Fordsdale. (1932, June 8). *The Queensland Times*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113979175.	

2. Fordsdale Sports. (1930, December 10). *The Queensland Times*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115369915.
3. Fordsdale. (1939, April 19). *The Queensland Times*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118455682; QImagery. 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
4. QImagery. 1963 & 1971 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
5. Ma Ma Creek. (1933, November 2). *The Courier-Mail,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article1137168.
6. Lockyer District. (1941, April 22). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114160078.
7. C.W.A. Activities. (1953, June 24). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118407445.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Junction View State School and Residence (former)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0903		
ADDRESS	7 East Haldon Road, Junction View	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	107CC2843





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Junction View State School opened as the Woodbine State School in 1921/1922 to serve as a new central school for the rural families living between Black Duck Creek, Viewland and Woodbine[1]. The earlier Provisional schools at Woodbine (1899-1920) and Black Duck Creek (1910-1920) were discontinued, and their pupils moved to the new Woodbine State School (Junction View). The Black Duck Provisional Schoolhouse, built in 1910, was reused for the new Woodbine State School (Junction View). The first head teacher was Edward Ost (1922-1932), and 21 students attended the school in its opening years[2].

The school received minor upgrades to the grounds for gardens and sporting facilities, as well as small renovations across the mid-20th century[3]. The school building was raised in 1951 and was likely enclosed at this time for additional teaching space[4]. Historic Aerial Imagery indicates that a new teacher's residence was constructed on the school site in the 1930s, and a request to paint the teachers residence was lodged with the Department of Public Works in 1951, which further suggests that the house had been extant for some time prior to this date[5]. The school closed in 2008, and the site is believed to be under private ownership.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Junction View State School (former) site is set upon a high knoll overlooking a fork in the East Haldon Rd and the Black Duck Creek Rd, as well as a confluence of the Blackfellow and Black Duck Creeks. The schoolhouse appears to be a 1910-1920s structure, likely an early 'open air' style school, and retains certain elements from this early period. It is an open gabled, weatherboard clad building set high on concrete stumps (raised in the 1950s). A balcony near the entrance is partially enclosed, and corrugated iron hoods sit on the ends of the building. The subfloor has been partially inbuilt. A water tank sits upon a cross braced tower behind the building. The former teacher's residence is a typical cottage of the Department of Public Works Type 3. It is a weatherboard clad, asymmetric house set high on concrete stumps. Residences of this type were constructed across 1929-1950, and the Junction View Residence appears to date from the first half of this period. The front verandah has not been enclosed, and the casement windows and front gable appear to be original features.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Junction View School and Residence (former) demonstrates the historical development of Junction View in the early 20th century and reflects the move from Provisional to State Schools as centres of education for rural communities.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Junction View State School (former) retains characteristics of an early 20th century rural school and may be the 1910 Black Duck Schoolhouse. The former teacher's residence is demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture (1930s – 1950s Type 3) under the Department of Public Works.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Junction View State School and Residence (former) holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Junction View community.
Statement summary:	
The Junction View State School and Residence (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Junction View as an early rural school constructed in the early 20th century. The main schoolhouse and teacher's residence, built in the interwar period, retain early characteristics and are demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Junction View community.	

DRAFT

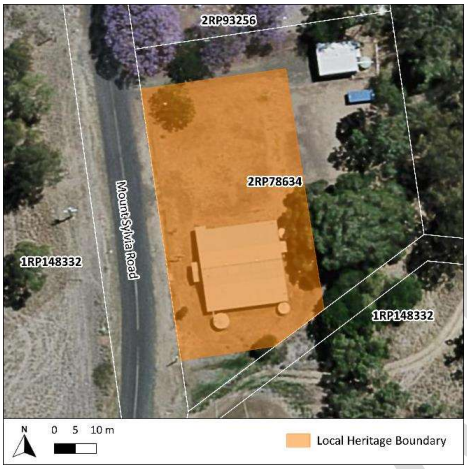
REFERENCES

1. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Junction View State School*. Item ID: ITM15020. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/items/ITM15020; Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
2. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824 - 2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
3. Gates at Junction View State School. (1924, May 27). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118571210; Junction View: Local Producers. (1936, October 16). *The Queensland Times*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117634628.
4. Junction View School. (1951, August 11). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118232078.
5. QImagery. 1933 & 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/; Junction View State School (1951, March 9). *The Queensland Times*, p. 8. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124610195.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Junction View Public Hall		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0904		
ADDRESS	2275 Mount Sylvia Road, Junction View	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP78634





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Postwar 1945 – 1960

History:

The Junction View Public Hall was officially opened on the 13th of June 1953, celebrated by sporting games during the day and a ball at night[1]. It is said to have been a centre of community activity including dances and QCWA meeting and a place for euchre and table tennis[2]. In 1974, an extension was added to the northern elevation of the hall[3].

The hall continues its original use.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.3. Organisations and societies.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Junction View Public Hall is a rectangular plan timber structure elevated on low set timber stumps and clad in weatherboard with casement windows. The low-pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron with vents along the ridgeline and contemporary solar panels.

The front façade (western elevation) features a gable end with decorative timber battening and a front central porch supported by timber posts with a weatherboard balustrade. The gable roof of the porch replicates the main gable, but with a tapered bargeboard. A contemporary access ramp is present on the southern side of the porch. Adjacent to the porch is a set of stones with plaques in a simple garden.

The northern skillion roofed section is a 1974 extension with casement windows mimicking the original windows. Water tanks are present along the eastern and southern elevations. A mature fig tree is present to the rear of the building.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Junction View Public Hall, in use for over seventy years, demonstrates the historical development of Junction View from the mid-20th century as a communal gathering space for the local community.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Junction View Public Hall is an intact and representative example of a 1950s rural timber public hall.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Junction View Public Hall has a strong association with the local community at Junction View as a longstanding communal gathering space for functions and meetings.

Statement summary:
The Junction View Public Hall demonstrates the historical development of Junction View as a mid-20th century community hall. It is a typical example of a 1950s rural timber public hall. It has a strong association with the local community at Junction View as a longstanding community gathering and social space for functions and meetings since the 1950s.

REFERENCES

1. Meetings and Events. (1953, May 13). *The Queensland Times*, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118413590.
2. Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society. (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824-2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
3. QImagery. 1971 & 1974 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/; Talbot, D., & the Gatton & District Historical Society. (2014). *A History of Gatton & District 1824-2008*. Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Mount Sylvia St Patrick's Catholic Church (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Mount Sylvia Roman Catholic Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0905		
ADDRESS	1240 Mount Sylvia Road, Mount Sylvia	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP149899





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

Catholicism was established in the wider Lockyer district in the late 1840s through regular visits by priests, with the first churches in the region being erected in 1866 in areas such as Gatton[1]. In c. 1897, the Mount Sylvia St Patrick's Catholic Church was constructed by James Madden on land that was donated by James McKeen[2]. Renovations were undertaken to the ceiling in the 1970s, with further repairs to the rails, altar, and pews subsequent to damage caused by a fire in 1992[3,4].

The church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including weddings[5] and dances[6].

The church is now a private residence.

Historical themes:

6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
   - 6.2. Planning and forming settlements.

8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
   - 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
   - 8.2. Cultural activities.
   - 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

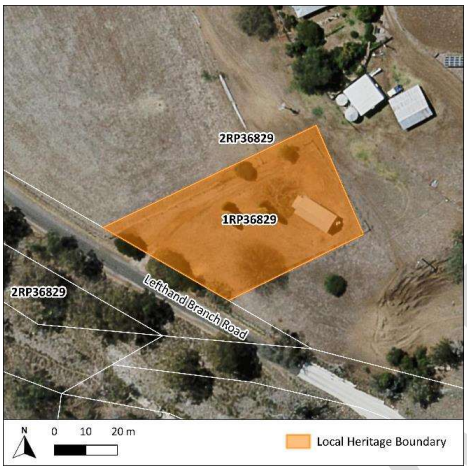
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Mount Sylvia St Patrick's Catholic Church (former) is a typical example of a rural timber church. The church is a symmetrical, rectangular-plan building set on low timber stumps and is clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (southeastern elevation) includes a central porch topped with a timber cross. The front gable end features a rectangular window above the central porch, which is a later addition. The northeastern and southwestern side elevations are lined with sash windows. A skillion roof extension is present to the rear of the church. The church is surrounded by dense vegetation.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Mount Sylvia St Patrick's Catholic Church (former) demonstrates the historical pattern of Catholicism in Mount Sylvia, dating to c. 1897. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Mount Sylvia during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Mount Sylvia St Patrick's Catholic Church (former) is a good example of a typical late 19th century timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Mount Sylvia St Patrick's Catholic Church (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholicism and as a venue for community events.
Statement summary:	
The Mount Sylvia St Patrick's Catholic Church (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Catholicism in the Mount Sylvia area. Built in c. 1897, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual significance as a site of early Catholicism in Mount Sylvia and as a venue for community events.	
REFERENCES	
1. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview.* Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency. 2. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council. 3. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview.* Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency. 4. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council. 5. Bennet-Mallon. (1939, June 6). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114149713.	

6. Lockyer District. (1937, October 23). *The Queensland Times,* p. 14. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124603460.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0906		
ADDRESS	143 Left Hand Branch Road, Mount Sylvia	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP36829





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

Lutheranism emerged in the wider Lockyer district in the c. 1880s, and a Lutheran church was constructed nearby in Ropeley in 1889[1]. Further churches followed, including the Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former) in 1905[2].

The Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former) remained in use until its closure in March 2023[3].

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former) is a typical example of a rural timber church building, set far back from the road. It is a symmetrical, rectangular-plan timber building set on timber stumps, clad in contemporary vinyl panelling that could potentially be concealing the original weatherboard. Its steeply pitched roof is clad in corrugated iron and features a cross atop the front gable end.

The front façade (northwestern elevation) features a central porch with a gable end clad in VJ boards and adorned with a cross. The porch features French timber doors on its northeastern side, accessed

via timber steps with a metal balustrade, while the southwestern side includes rectangular casement windows with patterned glass.

The northeastern and southwestern side elevations feature round-headed rectangular windows with patterned glass.

The church is accessed via a set of stone steps framed by two pencil pine trees.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former) demonstrates the historical pattern of Lutheranism in Mount Sylvia, dating to 1905. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Mount Sylvia during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former) is a good example of a typical early 20th century timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this period.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Lutheranism and as a venue for community events.

Statement summary:

The Mount Sylvia Cross Lutheran Church (former) is significant for its role in the development of Lutheranism in Mount Sylvia. Built in 1905, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Lutheranism and as a venue for community events.

REFERENCES

1. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
2. Theile, O. (1938). *One Hundred Years of the Lutheran Church in Queensland*. United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-30585562; Below the Range. (1905, March 29). *The Brisbane Courier*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article19342772.
3. LCAQD Communications. (2023, March 29). *Cross Lutheran Church Mt Sylvia, Closes its Doors*. Queensland District. Retrieved from https://qld.lca.org.au/2023/03/29/cross-lutheran-church-mt-sylvia-closes-its-doors/

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Mount Sylvia Uniting Church (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Mount Sylvia Congregational Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0907		
ADDRESS	387 Back Mount Sylvia Road, Mount Slyvia	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	Part of 1RP36790





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

Congregationalism emerged in the wider Lockyer district in the 1870s in Gatton. As Congregationalism grew in the region across various townships, the Mount Sylvia Congregational Church (now the Uniting Church) was constructed in 1909 with a pastor who was not affiliated with the Gatton Church[1]. This minister also served the surrounding area including Lower Tent Hill and Ingoldsby[2]. The church was to be constructed by Mr. W. Arndt, assisted by Mr. H. Goltz, of Mount Sylvia[3].

In 1977, the Uniting Church in Australia was formed, combining the Methodist Church, and sections of the Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches[4]. As such, the Mount Sylvia Congregational Church later became known as the Mount Sylvia Uniting Church.

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including weddings[5], socials[6], concerts[7], and annual picnics[8]. The church continued its original use through to at least the 2000s[9].

The church is now under private ownership.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Mount Sylvia Uniting Church (former) is a typical example of a rural timber church. The church is a symmetrical, rectangular-plan building set on low timber stumps. It is clad in weatherboard and features a steeply pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron. The roof is adorned with timber gable decorations and finials on both gable ends. The front façade (northwestern elevation) includes a central porch with gable end featuring a finial. A contemporary screen door is located on the northeastern side of the porch, accessed via a modern ramp with a metal balustrade. The northeastern and southwestern side elevations are lined with rectangular windows. The rear of the church (southeastern elevation) features a timber door accessed via steps and a horizontal, rectangular window. Northeast of the church is a large shelter supported by timber posts, with a low-pitched corrugated iron roof. The church grounds are enclosed by a wire fence connected via metal pickets.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Mount Sylvia Uniting Church (former) demonstrates the historical pattern of Congregationalism in Mount Sylvia, dating to 1909. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Mount Sylvia during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Mount Sylvia Uniting Church (former) is a good example of a typical early 20th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Mount Sylvia Uniting Church (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Congregationalism and as a venue for community events. Its ongoing function until at least the 2000s reinforces, as well as its continuity through denominational changes, reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Mount Sylvia Congregational and Uniting Church community.
Statement summary:	
The Mount Sylvia Uniting Church (former), constructed in 1909, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of Congregationalism in Mount Sylvia since at least 1909. The church exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period in Queensland. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Congregationalism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function until recently	

DRAFT

throughout denominational changes reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining cultural identity of the Mount Sylvia Congregational and Uniting Church community.

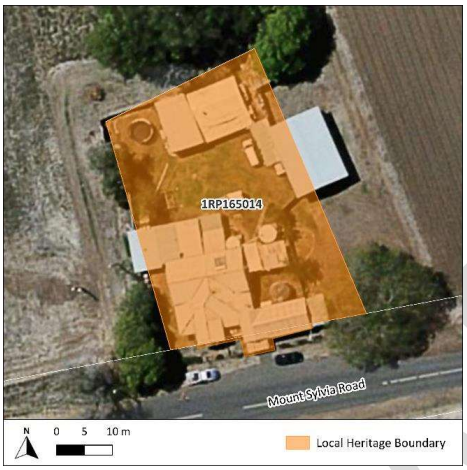
REFERENCES

1. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency; Our Mount Sylvia Letter. (1909, July 19). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112055843.
2. Bennett, H. (1999). *Gatton Shire: Thematic Historical Overview*. Cultural Heritage Branch, Queensland Environmental Protection Agency.
3. Our Mount Sylvia Letter. (1909, April 12). *The Queensland Times,* p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111612052.
4. Uniting Church Inauguration. (1977, May 22). *Royal Australian Navy News,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article267445865.
5. Wedding Bells. (1920, July 14). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120731875.
6. Lockyer District. (1928, December 3). *The Queensland Times*, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115330823.
7. Mt. Sylvia. (1930, May 15). *The Queensland Times*, p. 12. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115346374.
8. Our Mount Sylvia Letter. (1910, April 2). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article112017479.
9. Buchanan Architects. (2000). *Gatton Shire Cultural Heritage Study*. Gatton Shire Council.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Mount Sylvia Post Office and Residence (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Lindenmayer's Store		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0908		
ADDRESS	1304 Mount Sylvia Road, Mount Sylvia	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	1RP165014; Road Reserve





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical Period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

A receiving office was established in Mount Sylvia in 1889 and elevated to a post office in 1911[1]. Initially, postal services operated from the Mount Sylvia State School, with duties carried out by the schoolmaster and teachers[2].

In 1935, Wilhelm Lindenmayer opened a general store on his property across the road from the school[3]. While it is unclear if his residence had been constructed by this time, aerial imagery and architectural characteristics suggest it was likely built in the mid to late 1930s[4]. In 1935, Wilhelm was appointed Postmaster, succeeding Mr. Thomas Simpson, who had served in the role for five years. As the school no longer wished to house the post office, all postal, telegraph, and telephone exchange services were transferred to Wilhem's store in 1936, which operated in conjunction with the post office[5].

Due to age and health issues, Wilhelm stepped back from the business in 1947. His son briefly took over before passing away in 1949, after which Wilhelm's daughter-in-law, Daisy, who had been assisting with postal duties for a decade, took over and was appointed Postmistress. In 1951, the role passed to Reginald Lindenmayer, who operated the post office and store with his wife, Esther[6]. In 1952, the post office received a Rural Automatic Exchange (R.A.X.), replacing the manual system[7]. An extension was added to the eastern side of the post office, as indicated by aerial imagery[8].

By 1969, at which time Reginald and Esther were listed as joint Postmasters, Esther managed the post office and store, while Reginald worked in stock and estate services, operating cattle yards at Tent Hill and selling at the Gatton saleyards[9]. The premises continued to operate as a general store,

post office, and auctioneer and commission agent until its closure in 1985, at which time Reginald and Esther retired and continued to reside on the property[10]. The Mount Sylvia Post Office and Residence (former) remain under private ownership and no longer operate commercially.	
Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.8. Marketing, retailing, and service industries. 5. Moving goods, people and information. 5.7. Telecommunications. 5.8. Postal services.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Mount Sylvia Post Office is a low set timber structure clad in weatherboard with a corrugated iron open gable roof which connects to the residence on the western side. The front façade (southern elevation) features an early symmetrical shopfront with an open gable and a corrugated iron skillion awning supported by timber log posts. It features a timber door accessed via timber steps and metal balustrade with an adjacent large window. The weatherboard section adjacent to the awning on the eastern elevation is a mid-20th century extension, with the corrugated iron extension added shortly after. This section features French doors on the front façade, with an additional contemporary corrugated iron extension or shed constructed to the east. The residence is a low set timber structure clad in weatherboard with a corrugated iron hip and valley roof. The front façade (southern elevation) features an off-centre front gable with a faceted bay window with casement windows and hip roof. The gable end features decorative timber battening and dentils. There are several mature trees present on site, including a large poinciana tree to the east of the post office.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Mount Sylvia Post Office and Residence (former) demonstrates the historical development of Mount Sylvia in the early 20th century as an essential service in the township.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Mount Sylvia Post Office and Residence (former) is a representative example of an early 20th century rural timber commercial building and non-official post office with an attached residence.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Mount Sylvia Post Office and Residence (former) holds social significance for the local community as a longstanding commercial space, providing postal and telecommunication services at this site for 50 years at the time of its closure.

Statement summary:

The Mount Sylvia Post Office and Residence (former) demonstrates the historical development of Mount Sylvia in the early 20th century as an essential service in the township. It is a representative example of an early 20th century rural timber commercial building and non-official post office with an attached residence. It holds social significance for the local community as a longstanding commercial space, providing postal and telecommunication services at this site for 50 years at the time of its closure.

REFERENCES

1. Frew, J. (1981). *Queensland post offices 1842-1980 and receiving offices 1869-1927.* J Frew, Brisbane; Mount Sylvia Letter. (1911, May 2). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114588663.
2. General Post Office, Brisbane. (1855-1962). *Mount Sylvia – Non Official Post Office.* National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 909089. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=909089; Australian Post Office Corporation. (1946-1985). *Post office history file - Mount Sylvia.* National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 5097809. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=5097809.
3. Australian Post Office Corporation. (1946-1985). *Post office history file - Mount Sylvia.* National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 5097809. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=5097809.
4. QImagery. 1933 – 1951 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
5. General Post Office, Brisbane. (1855-1962). *Mount Sylvia – Non Official Post Office.* National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 909089. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=909089.
6. Australian Postal Corporation. (1947-1985). *Mount Sylvia Non Official Post Office.* National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 6297461. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=6297461.
7. Australian Post Office Corporation. (1946-1985). *Post office history file - Mount Sylvia.* National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 5097809. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=5097809.
8. QImagery. 1951 – 1963 Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.
9. Australian Postal Corporation. (1947-1985). *Mount Sylvia Non Official Post Office.* National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 6297461. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=6297461; Australian Post Office Corporation. (1946-1985). *Post office history file - Mount Sylvia.* National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 5097809. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=5097809.
10. Australian Post Office Corporation. (1946-1985). *Post office history file - Mount Sylvia.* National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 5097809. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=5097809; Australian Postal Corporation. (1947-1985). *Mount Sylvia Non Official Post*

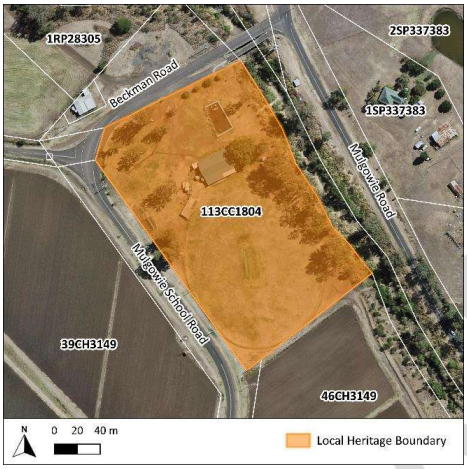
DRAFT

Office. National Archives of Australia. Item ID: 6297461. Retrieved from https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=6297461.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Mulgowie Hall and Cricket Ground		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP1001		
ADDRESS	Corner of Beckman Road and Mulgowie School Road, Mulgowie	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	113CC1804





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Mulgowie Hall and the adjoining grounds were opened in October 1924, with an afternoon of sports and an evening social to celebrate[1]. The hall was originally the Norman Hall in Laidley, which was pulled down and re-erected in Mulgowie in memory of Mulgowie fallen soldiers[2]. It was purchased for £250 and cost £102 to remove the hall from the Laidley site[3].

In 1927, a cricket club was formed in Mulgowie[4] and by 1928, cricket matches were being held on the grounds, in addition to other sports such as football[5]. Over the years, the hall has been utilised for numerous social activities including fancy dress balls[6] and euchre tournaments[7].

The hall has undergone substantial alterations and extensions over the years. In 2009, the hall was relocated from its original position towards the northeastern corner of the site to its current position and underwent substantial works including restumping, reroofing, repainting, replacing amenities, and the construction of an external canteen and deck[8].

The hall continues its original use as a community function space, with part of the front grounds utilised as a campsite. The Cricket Ground continues its historical use as a sportsground.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.3. Organisations and societies. 8.5. Sporting and recreation.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The main entrance to the complex is marked by a gate and short brick columns with a plaque in memory of the fallen soldier William (Bill) Emmerson. The Mulgowie Hall is a large rectangular plan building that has undergone a range of alterations over the years, but appears to retain some early fabric. The Cricket Ground is a large oval grassed area, retaining its general shape and size since the 1920s, and is bound by a metal fence. A number of modern facilities are present onsite including large sheds, toilets, and playground. Mature trees are present across the site.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Mulgowie Hall and Cricket Ground demonstrates the historical development of Mulgowie and the surrounding area from the early 20th century as an ongoing communal social space and sportsground for the local community.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Mulgowie Hall and Cricket Ground has a strong association with the local community at Mulgowie as an ongoing communal social space for functions and meetings and open sportsground.
Statement summary:	
The Mulgowie Hall and Cricket Ground demonstrates the historical development of Mulgowie and the surrounding area as an ongoing community hall and open sportsground. It has a strong social association with the local community at Mulgowie as an ongoing communal social space for functions and meetings and an open sportsground since the 1920s.	
REFERENCES	
1. Mulgowie. (1924, October 14). *The Queensland Times*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118583958. 2. Along the Laidley Valley. (1924, August 25). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette*, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article253894883; The Lockyer. (1924, September 22). *The Daily Mail,* p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article219448542. 3. Mulgowie. (1924, October 14). *The Queensland Times,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118583958. 4. District News. (1927, September 27). *The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article253991043. 5. Mulgowie. (1928, April 19). *The Queensland Times,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114206553. 6. The Lockyer. (1924, December 20). *The Daily Mail,* p. 16. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article219067677. 7. C. W. A. Activities. (1954, April 27). *The Queensland Times,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118232585.	

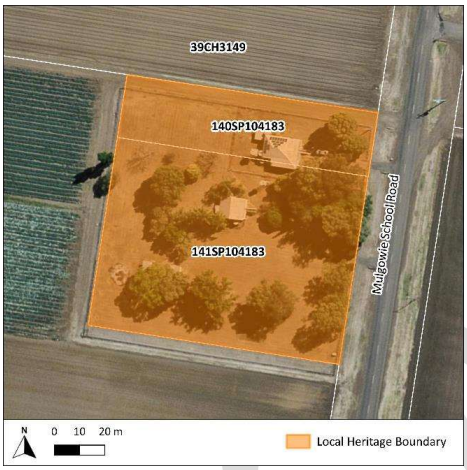
DRAFT

8. Stark, K. (2009, December 8). Hall officially opened. *The Courier Mail.* Retrieved from https://www.couriermail.com.au/news/queensland/gatton/hall-officially-opened/news-story/4b3670c4bfa87f9cb044ade2739abc36.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Mulgowie State School and Residence (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Burnside State School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP1002		
ADDRESS	8-10 Mulgowie School Road, Mulgowie	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	140SP104183; 141SP104183







HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Interwar 1919 - 1939

History:

The Mulgowie State School was opened on the 22nd of January 1877 as the Burnside State School[1]. The first head teacher to live at the earlier residence was the English migrant Mr. T. B. Guppy together with his wife as the assistant teacher[2]. An early schoolhouse at the site appears to have been a hardwood timber and iron structure set upon termite resistant blocks, however, this structure was destroyed in a severe storm in 1913[3].

A new building was constructed in 1914, which appears to have survived onsite[4]. The new schoolhouse was typical of the federation and wartime public schools that proliferated across Queensland, being a well-ventilated, single classroom constructed of timber and set high on stumps[5]. By 1919, the schoolhouse was already proving too small for the number of enrolments at Mulgowie, and it was decided to extend the structure. A new teacher's residence was also built at this time[6].

The school received electricity in 1947 for the school's 70th jubilee[7]. In 1952, the school was recognised in the district for being the first educational institute to install a projector, costing 300 pounds[8]. From 1945 to 1950, the school and grounds were renovated and expanded, with the schoolhouse being restumped, repaired and repainted[9]. Mulgowie State School closed on the 12 of December 1997[10] and the site is believed to be under private ownership.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Mulgowie State School (former) is a rectangular building clad in weatherboard with an open gabled corrugated iron roof, typical of the 'open air' structural designs introduced by the Department of Public Works in the early 20th century. The building is set high on concrete stumps with the subfloor partially enclosed. Three sets of double casement windows are present with an iron and timber window hood. The entrance to the school (eastern elevation) has been enclosed with weatherboard and glass louvres and would likely have been an open plan verandah or semi enclosed classroom space at the time the school was constructed. A set of timber stairs provide access to the building. A plastic water tank sits atop a low tower, having replaced an earlier iron tank. The Mulgowie State School Residence (former) is a timber interwar cottage with a corrugated iron short ridged hip roof. As with the school, the residence is set high on concrete stumps and is clad in weatherboard. The subfloor has been enclosed with contemporary timber battening and a garage door. Aluminium framed sliding windows have been inserted around the eastern and southern elevations and some of the weatherboard cladding appears to have enclosed an earlier verandah or landing, indicated by the lean-to iron roof on the front façade (eastern elevation). Three early sash windows with iron window hoods survive on the northern elevation. Water tanks and a small external structure are visible to the rear (southern elevation). A weatherboard play shed or amenities block appears to be present at the rear of the site. Several mature trees are present on site.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Mulgowie State School and Residence (former) demonstrates the historical development of Mulgowie, originally established in 1877 and replaced in the 1910s, and the changing education landscape of the region in the latter part of the 19th century into the 20th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Mulgowie State School and Residence (former) retain characteristics of an early 20th century timber educational building and residence.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Mulgowie State School and Residence (former) holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for 120 years from its original establishment at the date of its closure.
Statement summary:	
The Mulgowie State School and Residence (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Mulgowie, originally established in 1877 and replaced in the 1910s. It retains characteristics of an early 20th century timber educational building and residence. It holds social	

importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for 120 years from its original establishment at the date of its closure.

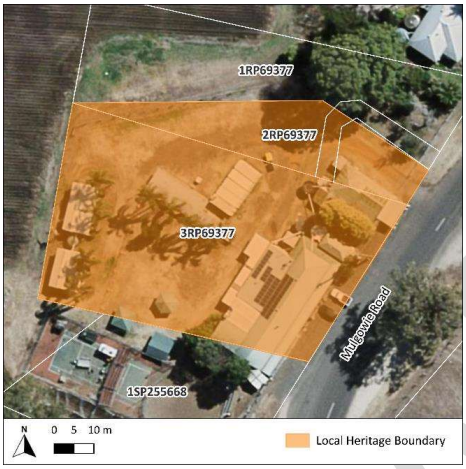
REFERENCES

1. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Mulgowie State School*. Item ID: A5553. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/agencies/A5553.
2. Mulgowie State School's First Head Teacher. (1947, August 25). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118397728.
3. A Terrific Storm: At Mulgowie. (1913, November 24). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118649011.
4. Our Mulgowie Letter: New School. (1914, May 7). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120094195.
5. Burmester, P. Pullar, M. Kennedy, M. (1996). *Queensland Schools – A Heritage Conservation Study*. Department of Education, QLD.
6. Mulgowie Letter. (1919, March 21). *The Queensland Times*, p. 6. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120438579.
7. Mulgowie School Jubilee Plans. (1947, August 23). *The Queensland Times*, p. 5. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118382869.
8. Mulgowie School's New Projector. (1952, April 9). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124581843.
9. Mulgowie School's Committee. (1953, May 5). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118410896; Mulgowie School Improvements. (1954, July 3). *The Queensland Times*, p. 10. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article118249119.
10. Queensland Government. (n.d.). *Mulgowie State School*. Queensland State Archives. Item ID: A5553. Retrieved from https://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/agencies/A5553.

ASAP

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Mulgowie Hotel		
OTHER NAMES	Burnside Hotel		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP1003		
ADDRESS	104-106 Mulgowie Road, Mulgowie	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	2RP69377; 3RP69377





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Mulgowie Hotel, originally known as the Burnside Hotel, was constructed for Philip McGrath between 1891-1892[1]. Philip, an Irish immigrant, arrived in Queensland as a child in 1852 and in 1867, he drove the first settler's dray to Mulgowie where he settled and established a farm[2]. He announced his intention to construct a hotel near McGrath's Crossing, prompting some community members to petition against granting a licence. However, the majority supported the idea, recognising the need for a resting spot for travellers between Laidley and Thornton. As a result, the hotel was constructed between late 1891 and early 1892[3].

In 1893, the hotel, leased to Mr. C. Schubert, featured a bar, nine accommodation rooms, and a small general store attached to the northeastern side[4]. In 1910, Philip constructed a new general store as a separate structure adjacent to the hotel near the former store[5]. Over the years, the hotel was leased to various operators, including James Sinclair, Robert Loury, and Mary Ann Davies[6], and was a gathering place for local events, such as meetings for the Burnside Race Club[7] and Mulgowie Farmers' Union[8], and the annual Burnside Football Club reunion[9]. Philip retained ownership until his death in 1937[10].

Beyond business, Philip McGrath, one of the original settlers of Mulgowie[11], served as a Laidley Shire Councillor for 20 years, including four times as Chairman. He was also a founding member of the Lockyer Agricultural and Horticultural Society from its inception until 1910 when he left the district[12].

Between 1988 and 1992, an extension was added to the southwestern elevation, and between 2012 and 2014, the original roof was extended, elongating the hotel by approximately 10 metres[13]. The hotel continues its historical use as a hospitality venue, however, it is believed to no longer offer accommodation. The adjacent former general store is believed to now be under private ownership.	
Historical themes:	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1. Feeding Queenslanders. 3.8. Marketing, retailing, and servicing industries. 3.11. Lodging people.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Mulgowie Hotel is a low set, rectangular plan timber structure with a corrugated iron hip roof. The corrugated iron convex verandah roof is supported by stop chamfered timber posts. The front façade (southeastern elevation) is clad in horizontal timber boards with exposed studs and cross bracing, featuring sash windows and timber doors with glass panes. Some doors have enclosed fan lights. The northeastern portion of the verandah is partially enclosed with corrugated iron. Where the original hotel transitions into the southwestern extension, corrugated iron sheeting partially encloses the space. The hotel has contemporary extensions and additions to the rear. The original general store, attached to the northeastern side, is a small timber structure clad in weatherboard with a corrugated iron hip roof. The front façade (southeastern elevation) and northeastern elevation feature windows with metal convex window hoods. The 1910s general store, northeast of the hotel, is a rectangular plan timber structure clad in weatherboard with a corrugated iron roof. Extensions are present to on the southwestern elevation. The front façade (southeastern elevation) features a short rectangular parapet. A corrugated iron skillion awning, supported by timber posts, extends across the footpath and features enclosed vertical timber sides with rounded ends. Some portions of the northeastern elevation are clad in fibro-cement (FC) sheeting. Based on aerial imagery, most plantings on site appear to be post-1980s.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Mulgowie Hotel demonstrates the historical development of Mulgowie in the late 19th century as an early rural hotel and has a close association with Philip McGrath, one of the first settlers of the district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Mulgowie Hotel retains principal characteristics of a late 19th century timber hotel.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Mulgowie Hotel holds social significance for the local community and visitors alike, as a gathering place in continuous use for over a century.

DRAFT

Statement summary:

The Mulgowie Hotel demonstrates the historical development of Mulgowie in the late 19th century as an early rural hotel and has a close association with Philip McGrath, one of the first settlers of the district. It retains principal characteristics of a late 19th century timber hotel and holds social significance for the local community as a gathering place in continuous use for over a century.

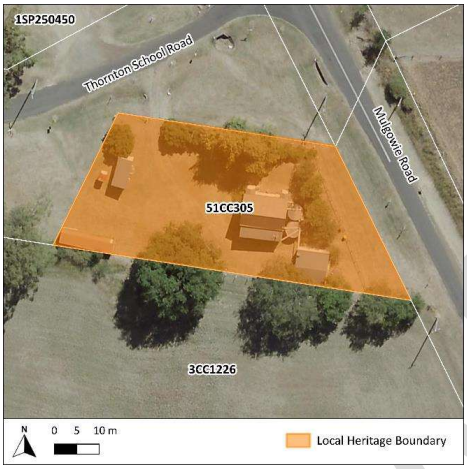
REFERENCES

1. Laidley. (1891, October 6). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122943309; Laidley. (1892, April 7). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123015928.
2. Lockyer Pioneers. (1927, August 27). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117650474.
3. Laidley. (1891, October 6). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article122943309; Laidley. (1892, April 7). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123015928.
4. The Lockyer District. (1893, July 4). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article123343053.
5. Lockyer Pioneers. (1927, August 27). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117650474.
6. Queensland Titles Registry. (1894-1921). *Deed of Grant: No. 81304*. Register Book Vol. 880, Folio 64; Queensland Titles Registry. (1921-1933). *Certificate of Title: No. 265853*. Register Book Vol. 1487, Folio 93.
7. Burnside Race Club. (1906, November 15). *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald, and General Advertiser,* p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article124386057.
8. Our Mulgowie Letter. (1914, August 25). *The Queensland Times,* p. 2. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article120106168.
9. Burnside Football Club. (1909, November 20). *The Queensland Times,* p. 13. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article111633667.
10. In Country Centres. (1937, August 28). *The Courier Mail,* p. 23. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article37052935; Queensland Titles Registry. (1933-1953). *Certificate of Title: No. 356263*. Register Book Vol. 1892, Folio 103.
11. In Country Centres. (1937, August 28). *The Courier Mail,* p. 23. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article37052935.
12. Lockyer Pioneers. (1927, August 27). *The Queensland Times*, p. 7. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117650474.
13. QImagery. Various Aerial Imagery. Retrieved from https://qimagery.information.qld.gov.au/.

DRAFT

LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Thornton St George's Church of England (former)		
OTHER NAMES	St George Anglican Church; Thornton Anglican Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP1004		
ADDRESS	192 Mulgowie Road, Thornton	**Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates**	51CC305





HISTORICAL CONTEXT	
Historical period:	Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Thornton St George's Church of England (former), formerly the St George's Anglican Church, was constructed in 1906. It was described as a timber building with a vestry on one side and a library on the other. The local community assisted with the construction of the church by hauling timber, stumping, clearing, and fencing[1].

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including annual picnics[2], dances[3], and garden parties[4].

The church is now a private residence.

Historical themes:	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) is a typical example of a rural timber church building. It is a rectangular-plan, timber building clad in weatherboard and set on timber stumps. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron. The gable ends feature timber gable decoration and are topped with a simple cross. The western and northern elevations feature sets of rectangular casement windows. The northeast corner of the northern elevation features a vestry with a VJ timber door, whilst the northwest corner has a small porch / landing accessed via timber stairs with a timber balustrade leading to a contemporary door. The southern elevation features a contemporary skillion verandah. West of the church is a small structure elevated on timber stumps, with a flat corrugated iron roof, and clad in what appears to be an asbestos board (Hardieplank-style). The structure has sash windows and a door, with two different types of window hoods utilised on its entrance. To the rear of this building is an early timber outhouse clad in weatherboard with a timber door and a curved corrugated iron roof with associated flue. Early timber fence posts are present on the northern boundary of the church grounds.	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	**Description:**
1. Historical	The Thornton St George's Church of England (former), constructed in 1906, demonstrates the historical pattern of Anglicanism in Thornton. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Thornton and the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Thornton St George's Church of England (former) is a good example of a typical early 20th century timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboards, and porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Thornton St George's Church of England (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events.
Statement summary:	
The Thornton St George's Church of England (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Anglicanism in Thornton and the wider Lockyer district. Built in 1906, it demonstrates the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual significance as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events.	
REFERENCES	
1. Our Illustrations: Thornton Anglican Church. (1906, February 24). *The Queenslander,* p. 29. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article20823500.	

DRAFT

2. Thornton. (1930, May 2). *The Queensland Times*, p. 9. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115347231.
3. Mulgowie. (1928, May 12). *The Queensland Times*, p. 3. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114197891.
4. Thornton. (1931, April 10). *The Queensland Times*, p. 4. Retrieved from http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article115658053.

DRAFT

12.2 **Round 1 of the 2025/26 Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) Grant Program**

Author: Jaclyn Kernke, Coordinator Libraries and Galleries
Responsible Officer: Amanda Pugh, Group Manager Community & Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to provide Council the recommendations of the Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) 2025/26 Round 1 grant program, and the unconfirmed minutes of the RADF committee meeting of 22 September 2025.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT Council:

1. **Endorse the recommendations of the Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) Committee and allocate RADF funds totalling $12,600 to the following applications:**
   - **Lockyer Regional Performing Arts Inc. $5,838**
   - **Nury Barros $2,170**
   - **Chloe Wigg $4,592**

2. **Receive and note the unconfirmed minutes of the RADF Committee meeting held on 22 September 2025.**

Executive Summary

Applications for Round 1 of the 2025/26 Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) opened on Tuesday 5 August 2025 and closed on Monday 22 September 2025. A total of four (4) applications were received, requesting a funding total of $19,600. The RADF Committee have assessed the applications and have recommended three of the four applicants receive the requested funding. The three recommended applications meet the funding guideline criteria, however the fourth which is not being recommended to fund does not meet the guideline criteria as the applicant is requesting capital expenditure.

Proposal

Each application was assessed against the eligibility criteria as well as Local and State RADF priorities. At its meeting on 22 September, the Committee assessed each project and have made the following recommendations:

Applicant	Project Title	Budget total	Funding request	Conflict of Interest	Funding Allocated
Lockyer Regional Performing Arts Inc.	Joseph and The Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat	$16,538	$5,838 35.3%	Nil	$5,838
App ID: 100RADF **Project brief:**					

Continue the organisation's aim of providing live, affordable theatre in the Lockyer Valley by producing the show – 'Joseph and The Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat' music by Andrew Lloyd Webber and lyrics by Tim Rice.					
Neil Moorhead	Professional Development	$11,100	$7,000 63.1%	Nil	$0
App ID: 102RADF **Project brief:** To purchase a Smartflex 4x5 (film camera) to learn large format film photography, enhancing creative confidence while supporting future artistic projects and professional exhibition applications.					
Nury Barros	Beginner Alcohol Ink Workshops – Colour, Flow & Creative Confidence	$4,570	$2,170 47.5%	Nil	$2,170
App ID: 103RADF **Project brief:** Four beginner alcohol ink workshops – three exploratory, one advanced. Building creative confidence through colour and flow to deliver skills, expression, and community participation.					
Chloe Wigg	Oh MG Community Activities	$10,792	$4,592 42.6%	Nil	$4,592
App ID: 104RADF **Project brief:** Chloe Wigg residency will facilitate a number of workshops and floor-talk as a community engagement companion to Oh MG art exhibition on show at Lockyer Valley Art Gallery. Oh MG is an art exhibition raising awareness for the rare autoimmune disease Myasthenia Gravis (MG).					

The minutes of the Committee meeting held on 22 September 2025 are attached to this report and include discussion notes about the applications.

Options

1. Council endorse the recommendations of the RADF Committee.
2. Council endorse the recommendations of the RADF Committee for funding, subject to amendments.
3. Council does not provide RADF funding for these projects.

Previous Council Resolutions

Ordinary Council Meeting 21 May 2025:

THAT Council:

1. Endorse the recommendations of the Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) Committee and allocate RADF funds totalling $10,287 to the following applications:

- *Noosa Film Academy (Andrea Huglin) $4,667*
- *Lockyer Valley Art Society Inc. $800*
- *AJ Gogas $1,120*
- *Tinker $3,700*

2. Receive and note the unconfirmed minutes of the RADF Committee meeting held on 29 April 2025.

Moved By: Cr C Wilson Seconded By: Cr M Hagan

Resolution Number: 24-28/0314

CARRIED

7/0

Critical Dates
The earliest a project funded under this round can commence is 1 November 2025. The funded projects will be delivered in:

- January to March 2026
- January to May 2026
- March to June 2026

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Lockyer Community
Events and activities that bring together and support greater connectivity in the community.

Finance and Resource
Council's grant application to Arts Queensland for RADF funding included an allocation of $22,000 for Round 1. As this round has been under-subscribed, the remaining funds from Round 1 2025/26 will be reallocated to Round 2 2025/26.

Legislation and Policy
The applications received from Round 1 of the 2025/26 RADF grants program have been assessed by the RADF committee in accordance with the RADF Guidelines.

Risk Management

Key Corporate Risk Code Category:	Environment and Community (EC1)
Corporate Risk Category Description:	Environment and the community, including sustainable development, social and community wellbeing, relationships, public health, recreation, regional profile and identity.

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation
Cr Reck and Cr Hagan attended the RADF Committee on 22 September and were involved in assessing the applications.

Internal Consultation
The Manager Communities attended the RADF Committee on 22 September and was involved in assessing the application.

External Consultation
In addition to the Councillors present, the RADF committee consists of five community members. One attended the meeting and one not in attendance provided their feedback for consideration. No conflicts of interest were noted during the meeting.

Community Engagement
Round 1 of the 2025/26 RADF grant program was promoted in the local newspaper, social media channels and within Council and Art Gallery newsletters.

Attachments

1⇩ Minutes - RADF Committee - 22 September 2025 3 Pages

Regional Arts Development Fund

RADF Committee Agenda

Date: 22 September, 2025
Start: 6.00pm
Chair: Cr Julie Reck
Minutes: Jackie Kernke
Location: Gatton Library

ATTENDEES:				**Non-Voting attendees**
Cr Michael Hagan	Jess Logan			Jackie Kernke
Cr Julie Reck				Jason Harm
APOLOGIES:				
Luke Willey	Grace Crichton	Sallyann Peacock	Helen Richards	

ITEM #	ITEM
1.	**WELCOME, ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES**: Cr Reck welcomed everyone to tonight's meeting.
2.	**CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**: Minutes from meeting – 29 April 2025 Moved: Jess Logan Seconded: Cr Michael Hagan
3.	**BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES** Nil
4.	**COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE, MEETINGS AND NEWS** • *Arts and Cultural Group update* Per the Arts and Cultural Strategy, an Arts and Cultural Group is being established. EOI's will be sent out in the near future to gauge interest and identify members of the community who could contribute to the group. • Workshops held: ○ Grant writing for the Arts (Aug 25), this coincided with Round 1 to connect with potential applicants and encourage applicants.
5.	**ARTS QUEENSLAND CORRESPONDENCE AND NEWS** 2025-26 Program and Budget Submission have been submitted and approved by AQ.
6.	**PROMOTION AND ADVERTISING** • Facebook advertising of Round 1 (paid ads on the corporate page) • Advert in the newspaper for Round 1 • Advert in Library, Gallery, Community Connect and grants newsletters Four people opened a funding application, and we received four completed responses for this round.
7.	**ACQUITTALS** Acquittals received from: • Lockyer Valley Kids Workshops – Alex Stalling (Tinker) 120 participants, 2 artists

Regional Arts Development Fund

Queensland Government

Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

	RADF Funding $4,218 – Project total $7,591.88
8.	**BUDGET Update** Based on applications received, this round has been under-subscribed.
	APPLICATIONS ○ Applications for Round 1 – 2025/26 – 4 Applications received ○ A total of $19,600 has been requested. ○ Budget allocation for Round 1 was $22,000 • The Committee to discuss each application and determine funding allocations

Applicant	Project Title	Budget total	Funding request	Conflict of Interest	Funding Allocated
Lockyer Regional Performing Arts Inc.	Joseph and The Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat	$16,538	$5,838 35.3%	Nil	$5,838
App ID: 100RADF **Project brief:** Continue the organisation's aim of providing live, affordable theatre in the Lockyer Valley by producing the show – 'Joseph and The Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat' music by Andrew Lloyd Webber and lyrics by Tim Rice.					
Discussion/Comments: The Lockyer Regional Performing Arts Inc. have had good attendee rates at previous shows. As we are undersubscribed this round, the committee has recommended this project receives the full funding request, even though this group has received RADF funding in the past. Recommendation: Fully funded					
Neil Moorhead	Professional Development	$11,100	$7,000 63.1%	Nil	$0
App ID: 102RADF **Project brief:** To purchase a Smartflex 4x5 (film camera) to learn large format film photography, enhancing creative confidence while supporting future artistic projects and professional exhibition applications.					
Discussion/Comments: This application is ineligible as it does not meet the RADF Guideline Criteria – capital expenditure is not eligible for funding. Recommendation: Do not fund					
Nury Barros	Beginner Alcohol Ink Workshops – Colour, Flow & Creative Confidence	$4,570	$2,170 47.5%	Nil	$2,170

Regional Arts Development Fund

Queensland Government

Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

	App ID: 103RADF **Project brief:** Four beginner alcohol ink workshops – three exploratory, one advanced. Building creative confidence through colour and flow to deliver skills, expression, and community participation.					
	Discussion/Comments: This is a different medium than recent artist workshops, although per the guidelines, RADF does not fund marketing and promotion fees. The committee discussed the high cost of the tickets and are concerned that it is not accessible to the community and there won't be adequate attendees. The committee recommends reduced ticket prices to allow as many community members as possible access this opportunity. Recommendation: Fully fund, with the committee's recommendations on ticket sales (maximum $25 per person)					
	Chloe Wigg	Oh MG Community Activities	$10,792	$4,592 42.6%	Nil	$4,592
	App ID: 104RADF **Project brief:** Chloe Wigg residency will facilitate a number of workshops and floor-talk as a community engagement companion to Oh MG art exhibition on show at Lockyer Valley Art Gallery. Oh MG is an art exhibition raising awareness for the rare autoimmune disease Myasthenia Gravis (MG).					
	Discussion/Comments: The committee greatly discussed the budget and grant application – grant funding cannot fund exhibition fees, functions and accommodation, and artwork reconfiguration. Transport, workshop fees and a contribution to material fees has been recommended for funding. Recommendation: Fully fund, with the committee's recommendations					
9.	**QUICK RESPONSE GRANTS** No quick response application has been received for this meeting. • One unsubmitted					
10.	**GENERAL BUSINESS** Upcoming RADF funded activities have been shared to committee. Successful applicants will continue to be encouraged to invite committee to events and programs.					

Meeting closed at: 7.21pm

12.3 Laidley Library Opening Hours

Author: Jaclyn Kernke, Coordinator Libraries and Galleries
Responsible Officer: Amanda Pugh, Group Manager Community & Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's adoption of altered opening hours at Laidley Library.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT Council endorse the following changes to the operating hours of the Laidley Library, effective 5 January 2026:

- **Amend the opening hours of the Laidley Library from 9:00am to 4:30pm, Monday to Friday.**
- **Cease to open the Laidley Library on a Saturday morning.**
- **Trial extended trading hours on a Wednesday, from 9:00am to 6:00pm, for a period of six (6) months.**

Executive Summary

The Laidley Library has low visitation statistics on Saturday mornings and weekday afternoons. On analysis of this data, library staff have determined that continuing these services is not viable, and alternatives should be sought. The Saturday morning service at Laidley Library was reinstated in February 2024 after closures during the COVID pandemic, following the success of the trial at Gatton Library. While Gatton has sustained a high attendance rate with minimal fluctuations since reopening on Saturday mornings, Laidley unfortunately has not had the same experience. Various events and activities have been trialled to increase visitor statistics, with little to no success.

The average attendance rate for the previous 12 months at Gatton Library is 122 people, and at Laidley Library is 32 people. Library staff surveyed Saturday visitors for some weeks to gauge their service needs and a majority of visitors attended to access JP services, followed by families utilising the library space and services. Most visitors indicated that they would visit the library during regular opening hours if they could not access the library on a Saturday morning.

To provide an alternative visiting option, a trial late-night service would allow library visitors outside normal business hours, this after-hours trial would be a weekday evening until 6pm.

Additionally, to align the weekday opening hours, an earlier closure would affect few library visitors and would make the Laidley Library and Customer Experience Centre opening and closing times universal.

Proposal

Laidley Library visitation statistics indicate that library users are not utilising the service on a Saturday morning or late afternoon. The proposed changes have been developed to reflect current community needs and on analysis of visitor and loan statistics, as well as visitor surveys. Some community members may be affected by this change, however the alteration of service to a weekday evening will be offered for a trial period to provide an alternative opportunity to visit outside of business hours. A very small number of library users attend Laidley Library between 4.30pm – 5pm, so there will be limited disruption to the majority of library users if the centre closing time was altered.

The current cost of opening the libraries on Saturday mornings are outlined in the table below. The cost per patron for Laidley Library is an unsustainably high cost due to the low numbers of visitors. Two staff are required on site to open the library safely and to meet minimum service standards, this is currently worked by a casual and a junior casual. For staff safety and to ensure a high level of service, no other staffing options are available for cost reduction. The late-night service would be worked by a permanent staff member within their usual working hours, and a casual.

The staffing costs to open and run the libraries on Saturday mornings are as follows:

Library Branch	Staff Required	Cost for 3x hour Saturday shift	Cost Per Patron
Gatton Library	2x casuals	$293.94	$2.41
Laidley Library	1x junior casual + 1x casual	$225.18	$7.03

*Calculations include Saturday 31% casual loading

A survey of Saturday morning visitors undertaken by library staff indicated that the proposed alteration of the Saturday morning service to the late-night offering would be the most beneficial to library users. The most preferred after-hours evening was Wednesday. This has been recommended as a trial, so the proposed late-night service can be implemented and analysed throughout the trial. Visitor statistics, and feedback from library users will be utilised to measure success and viability of the late-night trial.

This proposed change supports the Library Strategy 2023-2026 Strategic Priority 1 – *Connect our community by providing spaces that are vibrant, safe, accessible and inviting to all ages.*

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Community — Provide and maintain spaces and facilities that are appropriate for the needs of individuals, groups and the community as a whole.

Finance and Resource

Budget implications will be addressed through existing allocations, as overall this proposal will reduce staffing costs.

Legislation and Policy

There are no policy implications associated with this report, and no human rights implications have been identified.

The Queensland Public Library Standards and Guidelines (March 2025) supports the provision of public library services for Queensland. This recommendation totals 41.5 opening hours per week at Laidley Library, which is above the recommended minimum 40 weekly hours recommended by State Library of Queensland - based on the population catchment.

Risk Management

These corporate risk categories have been identified for relevance to this proposed change in opening hours.
EC1 Environment and Community
R1 Reputation and Goodwill

Risks will be mitigated through clear communication with the community in consultation with the Communications team, defined timelines and continued analysis of feedback and statistics.

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation
Cr Reck has been consulted, and this has been raised at a Council Workshop for consultation with councillors.

Internal Consultation
Manager Communities – August 2025
Engagement and Communications – September 2025

External Consultation
A Communications Plan will be developed to inform the local community of the change in hours and trial service.

Community Engagement
On adoption, information will likely be issued prior to the change through social platforms, flyers placed in the libraries, and library and Council newsletters.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

13. INFRASTRUCTURE REPORTS

13.1 Request for Sole Supplier Exception - Telstra Relocation Services

Author: Matthew Lennon, Manager Infrastructure Design and Asset Management
Responsible Officer: Micah Edwards, Group Manager Infrastructure

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek a Council resolution to establish an enduring approval for engaging Telstra Corporation Ltd t/a Telstra Infraco (Telstra) under a sole-supplier exception, in accordance with Section 235(a) of the Local Government Regulation 2012.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT Council approve the proposal for an enduring broad exception, under Section 235(a) *Local Government Regulation 2012*, in all instances where Council must engage Telstra for relocation services, so a Council Resolution does not have to be obtained for each individual project.

Executive Summary
The intent of the exception is to cover all current and future instances where Council is required to engage Telstra for the relocation of Telstra assets, which include but are not limited to poles, towers and underground services, and associated services required to complete the process which may include project survey, investigation, design, conduit, cables, excavation works, trenching, installation of concrete encasement and more.

The exception is justified on the basis that in each such instance there is only one supplier reasonably available as Telstra are the only ones that can relocate their assets.

This approach aligns with Councils obligations and streamlines procurement by avoiding the need for repetitive Council resolutions for each project. It reflects best practice while maintaining compliance with procurement processes.

In effect, Council would be “pre-approving” the use of the sole-supplier exception for any such engagement, present or future.

Proposal
Council is required to engage Telstra for Relocation Services of Telstra assets. There is no alternative supplier to Telstra so it is not possible to get competitive quotes.

As Telstra is the sole supplier and owner of the assets, an exception is sought to procure Telstra services associated with the relocation of its assets.

To date, Council utilised the Local Buy arrangement, Telecommunication Services NPN1.18 for these services based on advice received from Local Buy and Telstra. In recent times, Telstra have reviewed their arrangements and determined that Relocation Services were not part of their arrangement with Local Buy hence the need for a Sole Supplier exception.

Historically Council has utilised the exception in Section 235(f) of the Regulation individually for such cases.

Given the frequency of these engagements, it is now proposed to formalise a broader, enduring approval.

Options

1. **Approve the recommendation for an enduring broad exception in accordance with Section 235(a) (Preferred**). This establishes the direction and allows all required asset relocations by Telstra to proceed efficiently. It formalises Council's recognitions of Telstra as sole supplier for these purposes.
2. **Status Quo – require individual Council Resolution for each engagement (Not Recommended).** It would mean either bringing numerous reports throughout the year or risk proceeding under the assumption of Section 235(a) and later seeking retrospective endorsement. This is administratively burdensome and could lead to project delays if a meeting schedule doesn't align. Also, repetitive decisions on essentially the same issue could be seen as a poor use of Council meeting time.

The preferred option is to adopt the broad exception policy.

Critical Dates
Council is required to nominate a date for the relocation of Telstra assets, noting that Council is working to avoid potential delays that could impact upcoming projects.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Leadership

- Commit to open and accountable governance to ensure community confidence and trust in Council and our democratic values.

Finance and Resource
There is no singular new financial obligation arising from this report – rather, it concerns the manner of procurement for expected obligations. Approving this exception does not commit Council to spend more or less; it merely approves the method of engaging the necessary parties.

Legislation and Policy
Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulation 2012

Under the *Local Government Act 2009* and the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, Council is ordinarily required to engage in competitive procurement processes for goods and services above certain values (currently, quotes for >$15,000 and tenders for >$200,000) but may enter into an arrangement without first inviting written quotes or tenders if:

a. the local government resolves it is satisfied that there is only 1 supplier who is reasonably available; or
b. the local government resolves that, because of the specialised or confidential nature of the services that are sought, it would be impractical or disadvantageous for the local government to invite quotes or tenders; or
c. a genuine emergency exists; or
d. the contract is for the purchase of goods and is made by auction; or
e. the contract is for the purchase of second-hand goods; or
f. the contract is made with, or under an arrangement with, a government agency.

Risk Management
Key Corporate Risk Category: FE2
Reference and Risk Descriptor: Finance and Economics – Decision making governance, due diligence,

accountability and sustainability.

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation
Cr Hagan has been consulted.

Internal Consultation
The following business units have been consulted in preparation of this report:

- Procurement
- Infrastructure Delivery
- Infrastructure Design

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

13.2 Request for Budget Increase for Complementary Roof Project Works

Author: John Keen, Project Manager
Responsible Officer: Micah Edwards, Group Manager Infrastructure

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek a further budget amendment to cover the costs of necessary complementary works as part of the process of replacing various roofs damaged by the hailstorm.

Officer's Recommendation:
THAT Council:

1. **Approve a further budget allocation of $50,000.00 ex GST in the 2025/26 capital budget to undertake complementary works associated with the roof replacement project.**
2. **Delegate the Chief Executive Officer to approve further unforeseen variations, up to the value of $100,000.00.**

Executive Summary
The *Hail Damage Repair Project* was assigned by Council's insurer to Trace Project Management who awarded JLG to undertake the remedial onsite works for, repairing roof infrastructure on Council owned facilities throughout the region that were damaged by hailstorms in December 2023.

As part of the tender process, contractors were asked to provide complementary works pricing options for minor works not covered by insurance, that would benefit the facilities longevity, energy efficiency or meet regulatory compliance matters.

JLG have quoted the total cost of the complementary works at $305,543 ex GST. Council have entered a contractual arrangement with Johns Lyng Group due to the specialised nature of the services and their existing knowledge of the project. Current approved variations for necessary works to the roof replacement project require a budget amendment of a further $50,000 to cover approved works which are principally the installation of insulation and sarking to roofs that are being replaced and are not covered by the insurance claim, above and beyond what has previously been approved.

Proposal
As part of the tender process, contractors were asked to provide pricing options for minor works not covered by insurance. These additional components have been identified as being beyond their useful lifespan and their replacement would contribute to improve energy efficiency across the buildings and/or achieve regulatory compliance. Given the building's maintenance history, addressing these components is crucial to prevent further deterioration and enhance long-term sustainability.

Options

1. Council approve a further budget amendment of $50,000 in the 2025/26 Capital works budget to cover the costs of the extra scope of works of a complimentary nature and not covered by the insurance claim.
2. Council does not approve a budget amendment to cover the extra complementary works.

To ensure Council remains compliant with the Building Industry Fairness (Security of Payment Act) 2017, it is necessary to have the budget amendment approved in a timely matter so that Council can honour its requirements to make payments to the Contractor for work performed in alignment with the requirements of the BIF Act 2017.

Previous Council Resolutions
Resolution 24-28/0276 19 March 2025

THAT Council:

1. *Enter into a Tier 3 large-sized contractual arrangement with Johns Lyng Group for the supply and installation of sarking, insulation, guttering and downpipes, where required, while roof repairs and replacement are being completed at various council owned facilities, without inviting multiple written tenders in accordance with section 235(b) of the Local Government Regulation 2012.*
2. *Approve a budget amendment of $105,477.00 ex GST in the 2024/25 capital budget review to undertake the complementary works.*
3. *Approve a budget allocation of $200,066.00 ex GST in the 2025/26 capital budget to undertake the complementary works.*

Strategic Implications
Corporate Plan

Lockyer Community
- Council optimises the use of its open spaces and facilities by improving access to and the quality of the facilities for individuals and groups for cultural, recreational and community activities.

Lockyer Planned
- Provision for fit-for-purpose infrastructure which meets the current and future needs of the region.

Finance and Resource
The complementary works expenses will be split across the 2024/25 and 2025/26 Financial year capital works budget.

2024/25 financial year $105,477.00 ex GST
2025/26 financial year $200,066.00 ex GST
2025/26 financial year $50,000.00 ex GST (extra – October 2025)

Legislation and Policy
The payment to the Contractor for works undertaken under the contract are subject to the requirements of the BIF Act 2017 and amendments contained within the BIFOL Act 2020.

Building Industry Fairness (Security of Payment Act) 2017 – aims to ensure timely and full payment for all participants in the building and construction industry in Queensland.

Overview – the BIF Act was introduced in November 2017 as part of broader reforms under the Queensland Building Plan. Its primary goal is to provide a simplified and comprehensive set of payment protection laws to ensure that everyone in the building and construction industry gets paid 'in full, on time, every time'.

Key Provisions:

1. Payment protections: the BIF Act establishes clear rights and obligations regarding payments I the construction industry. It aims to protect contractors and subcontractors from payment disputes and delays.
2. Adjudication Process: the Act provides a framework for resolving payment disputes through adjudication, allowing parties to seek a quick resolution without resorting to lengthy court proceedings.
3. Project Trusts: the BIF Act introduces the concept of project trusts, which require certain contracts to establish a trust account to hold funds for payment to subcontractors. This mechanism is designed to enhance financial security for subcontractors.

4. Amendments: The Building Industry Fairness (Security of Payment) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2020 (BIFOLA) further strengthened the payment protections under the BIF Act by introducing additional options for contractors to secure unpaid amounts.

Risk Management
Key Corporate Risk Category: FE2
Reference and Risk Descriptor: Finance and Economics – Decision making governance, due diligence, accountability and sustainability.

- The complementary works are expected to not impede on the expected completion date being December 2025.
- Council has an obligation to comply with the BIF Act (QLD) 2017 in relation to works performed of a building nature to ensure contractors are paid in a timely manner.

Consultation

Internal Consultation
On 30 January 2025 Council officers met with the following Councillors and staff providing awareness of the significant works required:

- Mayor Milligan
- Cr Anthony Wilson
- Cr Cheryl Steinhardt
- Cr Christopher Wilson
- Cr David Neuendorf
- Cr Julie Reck
- Cr Michael Hagan
- Principal Procurement
- Principal Safety
- Dee Stewart – Acting CFO – Finance, October 2025
- Micah Edwards – Group Manager – Infrastructure, October 2025
- Brendan Sippel – Acting Manager Facilities – Infrastructure, October 2025

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

14. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

14.1 Chief Executive Officer's Monthly Report - September 2025

Author: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer
Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

This report provides Council with a summary of key operational activities undertaken by the Chief Executive Officer's Group during September 2025.

This document is for Council's information only.

Executive Summary

The activities covered in this report include Strategic Planning, Internal Audit and Risk, Procurement, Disaster Management, Community Development and Engagement and Advocacy. The Finance function is subject to separate reporting.

Proposal

That this report be received and noted.

Attachments

1⇩ CEO Monthly Report - September 2025 26 Pages



Executive Office

Lockyer Valley
REGIONAL COUNCIL

MONTHLY GROUP REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2025

HIGHLIGHTS

Flood Restoration Program Update

Expenditure incurred during and after declared events that occurred during 2021/2022, 2023/2024 and the 2024/2025 financial years has been substantial and it is important to ensure all eligible costs are reimbursed. The following tables provide a snapshot of costs submitted for reimbursement and approved for the 2021/2022, 2023/2024 and 2024/2026 events, as at 30 September 2025.

Event/Description	Expenditure	Submission Amount Requested by LVRC	Ineligible Expenditure inc Trigger Points	Approved Amount	Received Amount
Fred Thomas Pedestrian Bridge	$ 182,206.85	$ 183,714.38	$ 55,069.53	$ 128,674.65	$ 128,644.85
Unsealed Roads Zone 9	$ 178,507.07	$ 179,798.20	$ 58,556.82	$ 121,241.38	$ 121,241.38
Unsealed Roads Zone 2	$ 129,396.93	$ 130,484.24	$ -	$ 130,484.24	$ 130,484.24
Unsealed Roads Zone 3	$ 294,865.42	$ 296,798.42	$ -	$ 296,798.42	$ 296,798.42
Unsealed Roads Zone 1	$ 328,135.72	$ 330,968.64	$ 129,831.45	$ 201,137.19	$ 201,137.18
Liftin Bridge	$ 8,627,068.53	$ 8,660,424.52	$ 243,428.00	$ 8,416,996.52	$ 8,416,996.52
Unsealed Roads Zone 8 Part 2	$ 454,956.32	$ 458,692.90	$ -	$ 458,692.90	$ 458,692.90
Unsealed Roads Zone 8 Part 1	$ 583,173.52	$ 587,265.87	$ 307.91	$ 586,957.96	$ 586,957.96
Unsealed Roads Zone 8 Part 3	$ 348,591.19	$ 351,198.63	$ -	$ 351,198.63	$ 351,198.63
Sealed Roads Zones 1,2,and 3 Submission 1	$ 371,189.34	$ 373,721.21	$ -	$ 373,721.21	$ 373,721.21
Unsealed Roads Zone 10 - Part 1	$ 537,584.94	$ 540,420.64	$ -	$ 540,420.64	$ 540,420.64
Old Laidley Forest Hill Road CH 1800 - (Betterment and REPA)	$ 119,569.44	$ 120,407.13	$ 2,685.60	$ 115,035.93	$ 117,721.53
Unsealed Roads Zone 4 - Part 1	$ 748,123.21	$ 752,078.09	$ -	$ 752,078.09	$ 752,078.09
Unsealed Roads Zone 4 - Part 2	$ 985,312.72	$ 990,555.97	$ -	$ 990,555.97	$ 990,555.97
Unsealed Roads Zones 11-18	$ 140,523.41	$ 141,211.83	$ -	$ 141,211.83	$ 141,211.83
Woolshed Creek Road Floodway CH 400	$ 354,484.77	$ 349,118.36	$ 5,767.74	$ 349,118.36	$ 349,118.36
RCP and RCBC Desilting and Clean Outs	$ 184,465.91	$ 185,434.48	$ -	$ 185,434.48	$ 185,434.48
East Egypt Road Landslip	$ 3,247,619.57	$ 3,254,848.11	$ -	$ 3,254,848.11	$ 3,254,848.11
Berlin Road Landslip	$ 3,579,023.86	$ 3,598,610.21	$ -	$ 3,598,610.21	$ 3,598,610.21
Sealed Roads Zone 9	$ 277,968.25	$ 279,434.48	$ 551.35	$ 278,883.13	$ 278,883.13
Sealed Roads Zone 5	$ 379,969.29	$ 381,790.66	$ -	$ 381,790.66	$ 381,790.66
Adare Road Floodway	$ 287,840.45	$ 288,173.95	$ 619.14	$ 288,173.95	$ 288,173.95
Guardrail Restoration	$ 204,059.14	$ 204,930.17	$ 7,732.50	$ 197,197.67	$ 197,197.67
Sealed Roads Zone 4	$ 219,348.45	$ 219,637.50	$ -	$ 219,637.50	$ 219,637.50
Sealed Roads Zone 3	$ 192,535.74	$ 193,689.19	$ -	$ 193,689.19	$ 193,689.19
Brightview Road (Betterment and REPA)	$ 2,271,998.65	$ 2,275,956.67	$ 168,040.08	$ 1,939,876.51	$ 2,107,916.59
Sealed Roads Zone 11 - 18	$ 185,983.65	$ 185,983.65	$ -	$ 185,983.65	$ 185,983.65

HIGHLIGHTS CONTINUED …

Event/Description	Expenditure	Submission Amount Requested by LVRC	Ineligible Expenditure inc Trigger Points	Approved Amount	Received Amount
Mountain View Drive Landslip	$ 2,311,587.46	$ 2,315,168.99	$ 476.18	$ 2,315,168.99	$ 2,315,168.99
Sealed Roads Zone 1 and Town Extras	$ 682,298.63	$ 686,035.22	$ -	$ 686,035.22	$ 686,035.22
East Egypt Road Landslip - Site 3	$ 1,346,576.46	$ 1,353,899.16	$ -	$ 1,353,899.16	$ 1,353,899.16
Unsealed Roads Zone 5	$ 838,901.74	$ 844,318.97	$ -	$ 844,318.97	$ 844,318.97
Unsealed Roads Zone 6	$ 1,115,134.45	$ 1,120,785.14	$ -	$ 1,120,785.14	$ 1,120,785.14
Unsealed Roads - Zone 10 - Part 2	$ 453,558.09	$ 456,006.95	$ 297.87	$ 455,709.11	$ 455,709.11
Sealed Roads Zone 10	$ 283,435.93	$ 284,889.79	$ -	$ 284,889.79	$ 284,889.79
Sealed Roads Zone 8	$ 1,932,321.09	$ 991,304.50	$ -	$ 709,970.06	$ 638,973.05
Unsealed Roads Zone 10 - Part 3	$ 847,726.79	$ 852,187.03	$ -	$ 852,187.03	$ 852,187.03
Sealed Roads Zone 2	$ 491,678.73	$ 493,603.79	$ -	$ 493,603.79	$ 536,886.20
Sealed Roads Zone 6	$ 275,041.20	$ 276,489.06	$ 78.65	$ 276,410.41	$ 276,410.41
Sealed Roads Zone 7	$ 277,475.14	$ 278,909.69	$ -	$ 278,909.69	$ 278,909.69
Unsealed Roads Zone 7	$ 1,206,066.16	$ 1,212,228.37	$ -	$ 1,212,228.37	$ 1,212,228.37
Flagstone Creek Road Rockfall	$ 221,673.10	$ 222,595.56	$ -	$ 222,595.56	$ 220,931.63
Reconstruction of Floodway Approaches (Betterment and REPA)	$ 908,907.49	$ 913,954.85	$ 178,000.00	$ 639,733.92	$ 744,771.48
All Zones Final	$ 723,049.69	$ 724,436.99	$ -	$ 724,436.99	$ 724,436.99
Steinkes Bridge Railing	$ 289,430.57	$ 289,430.57	$ -	$ 289,430.57	$ 289,430.57
Flood Gauge Repairs	$ 22,748.24	$ 22,888.08	$ -	$ 22,888.08	$ 22,888.08
Liftins Road Floodway Approaches	$ 37,092.35	$ 39,603.09	$ -	$ 37,603.09	$ 37,603.09
Project Management Expenditure included in all submissions	$ 252,434.75	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
TOTAL FOR REPA	**$39,931,640.40**	**$38,894,083.90**	**$ 851,442.82**	**$ 37,499,252.92**	**$37,745,607.82**
TOTAL FOR DRFA PROGRAM	**$50,231,041.03**	**$48,961,728.72**	**$ 1,477,653.25**	**$ 47,396,033.93**	**$47,405,189.49**

HIGHLIGHTS CONTINUED …

DRFA - Tropical Cyclone Kirrily, associated rainfall and flooding, 25 January - 26 February 2024.

The following table provides a snapshot of costs submitted for reimbursement and approved, as at September 2025 for the above event which is in the final stages of completion.

Event/Description	Expenditure	Submission Amount Requested by LVRC	Ineligible Expenditure inc Trigger Points	Approved Amount	Received Amount
CDO Claim	$ 106,532.19	$ 82,898.56	$ 23,633.63	$ 82,898.56	$ 82,898.56
TOTAL FOR CDO	**$ 106,532.19**	**$ 82,898.56**	**$ 23,633.63**	**$ 82,898.56**	**$ 82,898.56**
TOTAL FOR EMERGENT WORKS	**$1,332,740.32**	**$ 1,377,835.21**	**$ 211,572.14**	**$ 1,377,835.21**	**$ 1,166,263.07**
Bonnell Road Floodway	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Liftins Bridge, Gatton	$ 150,223.42	$ 150,223.42	$ 37,555.86	$ 150,223.42	$ 112,667.56
TOTAL FOR IMMEDIATE RECONSTURCTION WORKS	**$ 150,223.42**	**$ 150,223.42**	**$ 37,555.86**	**$ 150,223.42**	**$ 112,667.56**
Pipe Clean Outs	$ 89,933.30	$ 96,025.95	$ 4,080.86	$ 91,945.09	$ 86,423.36
Major Bridge - Debris Removal	$ 66,946.00	$ 68,017.14	$ -	$ 68,934.57	$ 62,041.11
Flood Gauge Repairs	$ 10,428.89	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Bonnell Road Floodway	$ 24,952.33	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unsealed Zone 10	$1,528,674.91	$ 3,246,455.26	$ 298,157.59	$ 2,948,297.67	$ 1,560,324.21
Unsealed Zone 8	$1,259,336.29	$ 1,551,988.91	$ 5,090.00	$ 1,546,898.91	$ 1,253,300.71
Unsealed Zone 5	$ 547,280.61	$ 932,623.23	$ 111,320.37	$ 821,302.86	$ 471,955.20
Unsealed Zone 1	$ 294,991.46	$ 372,755.79	$ 46,786.42	$ 325,969.37	$ 228,463.28
Unsealed Zone 3	$ 421,166.91	$ 477,405.40	$ 100,192.39	$ 377,213.01	$ 339,491.71
Unsealed Zone 7	$ 477,266.41	$ 839,801.80	$ 24,912.02	$ 814,889.78	$ 500,277.89
Unsealed Zone 9	$ 336,126.34	$ 446,138.27	$ -	$ 446,138.27	$ 241,165.69
Unsealed Zone 6	$1,031,560.14	$ 2,052,474.76	$ 309,504.60	$ 1,742,970.16	$ 1,045,022.48
Unsealed Zone 2	$ 32,561.14	$ 49,030.19	$ -	$ 49,030.19	$ 29,453.01
Unsealed Zone 4	$ 440,921.77	$ 1,019,805.86	$ 66,131.49	$ 953,674.37	$ 401,605.25
Goulds Road Floodway	$ 2,166.57	$ 413,479.95	$ 10,519.20	$ 402,960.75	$ 120,888.23
Sealed Roads (all Zones)	$ 6,705.56	$ 1,238,087.65	$ 238,165.35	$ 999,922.30	$ 299,976.69
Project Management Expenditure included in all submissions	$ 295,546.92	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
TOTAL FOR REPA	**$6,866,565.55**	**$12,804,090.16**	**$1,214,860.29**	**$11,590,147.30**	**$ 6,640,388.82**
TOTAL FOR DRFA PROGRAM	**$8,456,061.48**	**$14,415,047.35**	**$1,487,621.92**	**$13,201,104.49**	**$ 8,002,218.01**

HIGHLIGHTS CONTINUED …

DRFA - Tropical Cyclone Alfred, associated rainfall and flooding, March 2025.

The following table provides a snapshot of costs submitted for reimbursement, as at September 2025 for the above event.

Event/Description	Expenditure	Submission Amount Requested by LVRC	Ineligible Expenditure inc Trigger Points	Approved Amount	Received Amount
CDO Claim	$621,566.80	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
TOTAL FOR CDO	**$621,566.80**	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Zone 1	$87,772.70	$117,032.53	$ -	$ -	$ -
Zone 2	$95,830.95	$144,046.37			
Zone 3	$210,631.84	$326,213.11			
Zone 4	$272,563.64	$780,364.86			
Zone 5	$191,185.55	$98,662.15			
Zone 6	$239,121.46	$568,798.44			
Zone 7	$41,040.91	$76,049.15			
Zone 8	$22,837.24	$363,827.30			
Zone 9	$96,141.72	$436,705.21			
Zone 10	$235,382.84	$1,154,613.16			
Zone 11	$ 97.50	$ -			
Zone 12	$21,355.22	$ -			
Zone 13	$7,985.91	$ -			
Zone 14	$7,122.07	$ -			
Zone 15	$51,776.75	$47,583.22			
Zone 16	$1,730.10	$ -			
Zone 17	$7,178.24	$ -			
Zone 18	$3,511.65	$ -			
All Zones	$235,089.02	$ -			
TOTAL FOR EMERGENT WORKS	**$1,828,355.31**	**$4,113,895.50**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
TC Alfred - IRW - Laidley Footpath Pavers	$38,432.61	$37,571.00	$ -	$ -	$ -
TOTAL FOR REPA	**$82,618.66**	**$4,113,895.50**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
TOTAL FOR DRFA PROGRAM	**$2,570,973.38**	**$8,265,362.00**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT & STRATEGY

Audit and Risk Management

The Audit and Risk Management function links to the Corporate Plan by assisting Council with good governance practices and managing corporate risks.

Internal Audit Update – Delivery of Council's Internal Audit Plan

Council has engaged O'Connor Marsden and Associates (OCM) to conduct all audits identified on its 3-year Internal Audit Plan. The schedule of audits and other activities is outlined below, noting minor updates from the previous months schedule.

2024-2025 Internal Audit Schedule		
Audit/Review	Objective/Scope	Status
Records Management	Provide assurance that Council's management of corporate records operate effectively, economically and that the internal control framework governing its records is adequate.	Updated - Management responses completed and submitted to CEO for approval.
2025-2026 Internal Audit Schedule		
Audit/Review	Objective/Scope	Status
Customer Request Management	The overall objective of this review is to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness of Council's controls over the management of customer requests.	Updated - Site visit completed by internal auditor, awaiting draft findings to be submitted for management review.
Infrastructure Charges	To provide assurance that the Council operates its infrastructure charges processes effectively, economically and efficiently and that the internal control framework governing infrastructure charges is adequate.	Not yet commenced. Scheduled for Quarter 2.
Asset Maintenance (Roads and Transport)	To assess the adequacy of design and operating effectiveness of internal controls for the oversight, management and execution of asset maintenance planning processes	Not yet commenced. Scheduled for Quarter 3-4.

An Internal Audit Workshop involving the Executive Leadership Team is scheduled for Wednesday, 29 October 2025. The purpose of this workshop is to review the internal audit process in accordance with the Internal Audit Charter and establish a process that aligns with organisational needs and supports improvement opportunities identified through internal audits.

Audit Register Status Update

There are currently 44 audit recommendations on the Audit Register to be actioned, none of which are high risk. Of these 44 audit recommendations, 4 have been identified on the register for monitoring purposes.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT & STRATEGY CONTINUED...

The following table outlines the outstanding audit recommendations by review and level of risk to Council.

Review (audit)	Total No of Rec.	Number of Current Active Recommendations by Risk Level			Completed Rec.
		High	Medium	Low	
Tendered Contract Review	20	0	2	0	18
Lessons Learned from Pandemic	4	0	1	0	3
Environmental Compliance Management	2	0	1	0	1
Revenue Management Review	12	0	3	0	9
Fuel Management Review	9	0	0	6	3
Project Expense Capitalisation Review	7	0	7	0	0
Corporate Credit Card Review	15	0	0	9	6
Conflict of Interest Management Review	6		2	4	0
External Audit Items	15	0	3	2	10
Total	**90**	**0**	**19**	**21**	**50**

Corporate Risk Management Update

Individual discussions were held this month with relevant content experts within the organisation on the initial draft combined Corporate Risk Management Policy and Risk Appetite Statement. Only a session with waste management remains to be undertaken.

The Review and update of Council's Risk Appetite Statement has been broken down into the following steps:

Step one (completed)	Step two (in progress)	Step three (scheduled)	Step four	Step five	Step six	Step seven
Draft combined Risk Management Policy and Risk Appetite/Tolerance document.	Review draft with technical content experts (individual meetings)	Review and workshop draft document with Managers and Principals - scheduled for 8/10	Review and workshop draft document with Executive Leadership Team	Undertake a standalone Workshop with Council to determine risk appetite/tolerance with Council	Present draft combined policy/statement to ARMC for review and endorsement	Present document to Council for adoption.

Feedback received from the content expert sessions on the draft combined Corporate Risk Management Policy and Risk Appetite Statement will be provided to ELT and Council to enable an informed decision to be made on Council's risk appetite and tolerance for each category of risk.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT & STRATEGY CONTINUED...

Business Continuity and Crisis Management Project Status Update

A project was initiated to create a Business Continuity & Crisis Management Framework, supporting documents, and an incident management approach tailored to Council, in response to audit recommendations from the "Lessons Learned from the Pandemic Review."

Consultants from O'Connor Marsden and Associates are providing technical support for this project.

The table below shows the status of each project objective:

Business Continuity and Crisis Management Project Deliverables		
Project Objective	Current Status	
Business Continuity Response and Recovery Plans	ICT Response and Recover Plan	Under development - currently with OCM.
	Crisis Communication Plan	Currently under development
	Facility Response and Recovery Plan	To be developed. Advice requested from LGMS for a guiding document to develop as part of the Gatton Admin Building Roof Replacement Project.
	Business-Critical Function BCP's	the BCP template will be tasked to function owner to complete.
Training and Education	Not yet commenced – training and education to commence once a draft ICT Response and Recovery Plan has been developed. This will enable testing of Plan.	
Other supporting continuity tools (ie staff arrangement, productivity and welfare tools)	Updated - Staff management tools for supervisors to utilise whilst working in a dispersed workplace were drafted this month and circulated for peer review. These documents outline how to conduct daily staff check-ins, set staff goals and developing work plans to monitor and manage staff productivity.	
	A business continuity and crisis management page will be developed on Council's information sharing platform "The Source". All documents and information in relation to this function will be included on this page – for the organisation to utilise.	

Corporate Planning and Performance Reporting

The Corporate Planning and Performance Reporting function links to the Corporate Plan by assisting to; "Provide leadership and contemporary management systems that drive a coordinated and connected organisation".

Annual Report 2024-2025.

An initial draft Annual Report 2024-25 (excluding the Community Financial Report and Financial Statement) was completed this month and circulated for review and feedback from the Executive Leadership Team. Councillor specific information was also provided to Councillors for review.

PROCUREMENT

PROCUREMENT PROJECTS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

Group			
Infrastructure Delivery	**July 2025**	**August 2025**	**September 2025**
LVRC-24-095 Laidley Cultural Centre Kitchen Upgrade	Procurement process on hold until end of August	Finalisation of documents for release of Request for Quote in September	Being released in October due works now not being done until January 2026
LVRC-25-028 Supply and Delivery Tractor and Slasher	Sourcing of Quote (RFQ) – opened 23/07/2025	Evaluation of RFQ – closed 06/08/2025	Awarded to RDO Equipment Pty Ltd
LVRC-25-030 Passenger Vehicle - Nissan X-Trail	Awarded to Gatton Auto		
LVRC-031 Passenger Vehicle – Isuzu MUX	Sourcing of Quote (RFQ) opened 16/07/2025 Evaluation of RFQ – closed 24/07/2025	Awarded to Black Truck & Ag Gatton	
LVRC-25-032 Truck and Trailer (2 x Truck & Dog Trailers)	Planning for procurement process	Planning for procurement process	Planning for procurement process
LVRC-25-042 Bitumen Reseal 2025-26		Planning for procurement process	Out to Market 12/9/2025
LVRC-25-043 Asphalt Resurfacing & Correction 2025-26		Planning for procurement process	Out to Market 12/9/2025
LVRC-25-044 Pavement Preparation Works 2025-26		Planning for procurement process	Project did not progress. Instead considered surface correction.
LVRC-25-047 Gatton Hire Hall Stage Lift		Planning for procurement process	Planning for procurement process
LVRC-25-052 Fairways Drive, Hatton Vale Footpath		Planning for procurement process	Out to Market 23/9/2025
Infrastructure – Asset Management	**July 25**	**August 2005**	**September 2025**
LVRC-25-051 Grading Program		Planning for Procurement Process	Planning for Procurement Process
Infrastructure – Operations	**July 25**	**August 2005**	**September 2025**
LVRC-24-045(1) Supply and Delivery of Quarry Products - Year 1 Refresh	Evaluation of RFT – closed 21/07/2025	No Award	
LVRC-25-045 Motorpass (WEX Australia)	Planning for Procurement Process	Awarded to WEX Australia via State Govt Panel	
LVRC-25-036 Culvert & Drainage Repairs	Sourcing of Quote (RFQ) – opened 23/07/2025	Evaluation of RFQ – closed 07/08/2025	Awarded to Prestige Patterns Concreting & Civil Pty Ltd
Infrastructure – Design	**July 25**	**August 2005**	**September 2025**
LVRC-25-022 Technical Coordinator Services - Scenic Valleys Regional Roads and Transport Group	Planning for Procurement Process	Sourcing of quote (RFQ) – opened 13/08/2025	Currently being evaluated

PROCUREMENT CONTINUED…

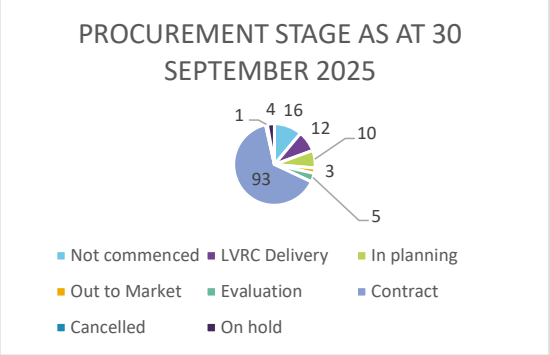
LVRC-25-041 Fire Equipment and Maintenance Services	In planning for procurement process	Request for Quote (RFQ) released via State Govt Panel on 22/08/2025	Waiting for response from Wormald under State Govt Panel
LVRC-25-011 Security Services	Sourcing of Tender – opened 11/07/2025	Evaluation – RFT closed 01/08/2025	Awarded to Brisbane Valley Security Services (QLD) Pty Ltd
LVRC-25-012 Sanitary and Nappy Bin Service	Planning for procurement process	Finalisation of documents for release of Request for Quote in September	Sourcing of Quote – Opened 3/9/2025. Closed 22/9/2025. Currently being evaluated
Community and Wellbeing	**July 25**	**August 2005**	**September 2025**
LVRC-24-108 Vegetation & Pest Management Panel	Evaluation – RFT closed 04/04/2025	Awarded 01/08/2025 to commence 01/09/2025	
	Awarded to: 2K Pasture Management & Consulting; Biodiversity Aust P/L; CGB Environmental; ECOllaboration; Environmental Management Unit P/L; Evolve Environmental Solutions P/L; Invasive Plant & Animal Serv P/L; Pest Animal Management Ql P/L; ReconEco P/L; Redleaf Projects P/L; Sports Turf Serv P/L; Sams Tree Serv; Aust Environmental L-scapes P/L; Treebiz; All Terrain Earthworks; Treescape Aust P/L; Yarramine Environmental.		
Executive Office	**July 25**	**August 2005**	**September 2025**
LVRC-24-052 Corporate Uniforms	Awarded as follows - Separable Portion 1 Corporate Uniforms - Infinity Workwear, Separable Portion 2 Field Uniforms - Taylor Safety		
Governance and Property	**July 25**	**August 2005**	**September 2025**
LVRC-25-024 Lease 20 Christopher St, Grantham	Planning for procurement process	Planning for procurement process	Planning for procurement process
LVRC-25-025 Lease 2 Cricket Road, Regency Downs	Planning for procurement process	Planning for procurement process	Planning for procurement process
Growth and Policy	**July 25**	**August 2005**	**September 2025**
LVRC-25-027 Laidley Flood Mitigation Project - Community Consultation Phase	Awarded to Infinitum Partners Pty Ltd		
Organisational Development and Payroll	**July 25**	**August 2005**	**September 2025**
LVRC-25-029 EAP Services	Sourcing supplier on a State Govt panel	Awarded to Telus Health	
Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries	**July 25**	**August 2005**	**September 2025**
LVRC-24-065 Jean Biggs Park Upgrade	Documentation review	Documentation review	Out to Market 16/9/2025
LVRC-25-037 Pre-Digging of Graves	Planning for procurement process	Sourcing of quotes (RFQ) – opened 15/08/2025. Evaluation – RFQ closed 29/08/2025	Currently being evaluated

PROCUREMENT CONTINUED…

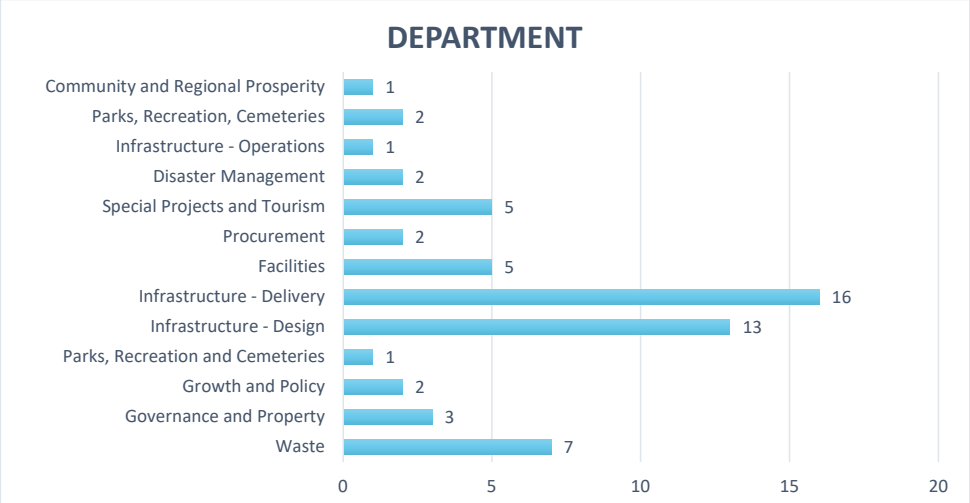
Special Projects and Tourism	July 25	August 2005	September 2025
LVRC-25-017 LVSWSS Phase 2 - Regulatory Pricing	Awarded to Aither Pty Ltd		
LVRC-25-019 LVSWSS Phase 2 - Water Quality Investigations Overview	Awarded to SMEC Australia Pty Ltd		
LVRC-25-039 - Public Art - RFT		Expression of Interest opened 25/08/2025.	Closed 15/9/2025 and shortlisted. RFT out to market 23/9/2025.
LVRC-25-049 Forest Hill Silo Mural Artist		Planning for procurement process	Planning for procurement process
Waste Services	**July 25**	**August 2005**	**September 2025**
LVRC-25-046 Green Waste Mulching	Planning for Procurement Process	Request for Tender documents in progress	Request for Tender documents in progress
LVRC-24-037 Mattress Recycling	In negotiation to vary the Facilities Supervision Contract	LVRC-24-017 - Facilities Supervision Services – Deed of Variation completed	
LVRC-25-006 Recyclables Process Services	Evaluation – RFT closed 28/07/2025	Evaluation of RFT in progress	Awarded to Re.Cycle (Sunshine Coast) Pty Ltd
LVRC-25-014 Gatehouse Software	Planning for procurement process recommenced	Planning for procurement process	Planning for procurement process
LVRC-25-023 Installation of Leachate Interception Trench, Gatton Landfill	Awarded to KemJay Earthmoving Pty Ltd		
LVRC-25-026 Agricultural Plastic Collection	In planning	In planning	In planning

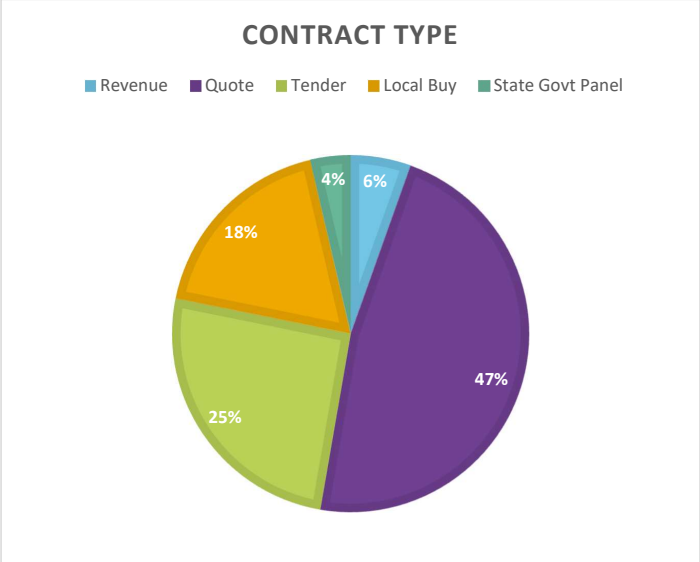
CURRENT PROCUREMENT SCHEDULE

PROCUREMENT STAGE AS AT 30 September 2025	
Not commenced	16
LVRC Delivery	12
In planning	10
Out to Market	3
Evaluation	5
Contract	93
Cancelled	1
On hold	4



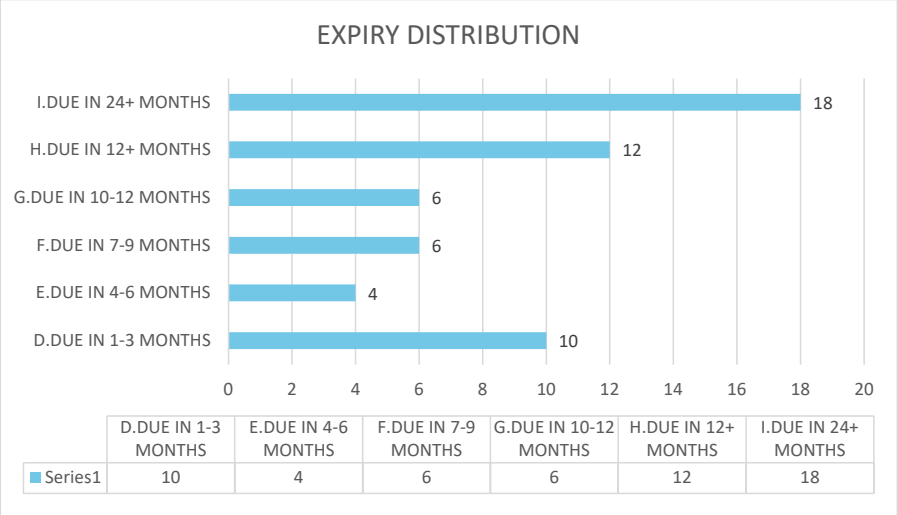
PROCUREMENT CONTINUED…

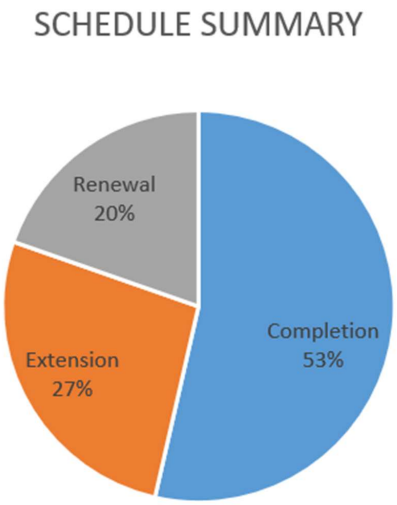




PROCUREMENT CONTINUED…

FORWARD PROCUREMENT SCHEDULE





PROCUREMENT CONTINUED…

Stores Data as at 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

OVERALL PURCHASING DATA	July 2025	August 2025	September 2025
No of Purchase Orders Generated	47	37	40
Total Value of Purchase Orders Generated	$299,512.00	$160,439.00	$225,785.00
Total Value of Largest Spend to a Single Supplier	$150,700.00	$102,980.00	$105,442.00

$

INVENTORY DATA	July 2025	August 2025	September 2025
No of New Items Added	6	11	8
No of Items made Inactive	0	0	0
No of items re-activated	2	2	0
Total Number of Inventory Items	1446	1459	1467

JULY TOP FIVE SUPPLIER SPEND TOTALS (LARGEST $ TO LEAST $)	
OCWEN ENERGY	$150,700.00
HOLCIM	$39,156.00
TRAFFIC CONTROL SUPPLIES	$29,974.00
JNL INDUSTRIES	$25,520.00
TAYLOR SAFETY	$11,125.00

AUGUST TOP FIVE SUPPLIER SPEND TOTALS (LARGEST $ TO LEAST $)	
OCWEN ENERGY	$102,980.00
GLOBAL SYNTHETICS	$17,880.00
HOLCIM	$6,867.00
INFINITY WORKWEAR (Blanket Order)	$6,155.00
JNL INDUSTRIES	$4,655.00

SEPTEMBER TOP FIVE SUPPLIER SPEND TOTALS (LARGEST $ TO LEAST $)	
OCWEN ENERGY	$105,442.00
TAYLOR SAFETY	$33,065.00
DELNORTH	$18,425.00
HOLCIM	$13,721.00
IMPLEX PIPELINES	$9,643.00

PROCUREMENT CONTINUED...

NUMBER OF PURCHASE ORDERS GENERATED

Total Value of Purchase Order Generated

COMMUNICATIONS

The Communications Team manages a range of media and communications products ranging from media releases and social media posts, to design of posters, signs and fact sheets, to videography and media events, as well as website management. Our primary function is to provide meaningful and timely information to the community on Council decisions, programs and services through a range of mediums.

External Media

14 MEDIA RELEASES **2** PAID ADVERTS

Compared to September 2024, Council has had a DECREASE of **1 media release** and an INCREASE of **2 paid adverts**.

Media Enquiries

4 RADIO **0** TV **3** PRINT **1** OTHER

Compared to September 2024, Council has had a DECREASE of **17 media enquiries**.

Online Engagement



39 FACEBOOK POSTS
Top performing post: We're hiring – **Vegetation Control Officer**

Reach:	33,488	Shares:	44
Reactions:	62	Comments:	25

Compared to September 2024, Council has had an INCREASE of **5 Facebook posts**.



13 INSTAGRAM POSTS
Top performing post: What's their favourite thing about the 2025 Laidley Spring Festival?

Reach:	639	Shares:	6
Reactions:	43	Comments:	1

Compared to September 2024, Council has had a DECREASE of **4 Instagram posts**.



15 X POSTS
Top performing post: Lake Apex Pedestrian Bridge – Works Completed

Reach:	50	Shares:	1
Reactions:	3	Comments:	0

Compared to September 2024, Council has had a DECREASE of **3 X posts**.



4 LINKEDIN POSTS
Top performing post: Festival of Cultures

Reach:	294	Shares:	2
Reactions:	13	Comments:	0

Compared to September 2024, Council has had an INCREASE of **1 LinkedIn posts**.

3 PAID SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAIGNS
Paid campaigns help reach new and existing customers, drive engagement, build awareness, and can target specific sub-audiences.

Total Reach: 196,292
Total Engagement: 2157
Total Link Clicks: 189
Total Investment: $535.45

COMMUNICATIONS CONTINUED …

The Communications Team manages a range of media and communications products ranging from media releases and social media posts, to design of posters, signs and fact sheets, to videography and media events, as well as website management. Our primary function is to provide meaningful and timely information to the community on Council decisions, programs and services through a range of mediums.

Corporate Website

MOST VISITED WEB PAGES

1. Current Vacancies
2. News
3. Flood Cameras

12,043 TOTAL ACTIVE USERS **54.90%** ENGAGEMENT RATE

Compared to September 2024, Total Active Users has DECREASED by **265 users,** with the Engagement Rate also DECREASING by **4.38%.**

Corporate Design

27 PROJECTS **71** DESIGNS

Compared to September 2024, Council has had an INCREASE of **2 projects,** and a DECREASE of **2 separate designs.**

12 PHOTOSHOOTS

Compared to September 2024, Council has had an INCREASE of **2 photoshoots.**

0 INTERNAL **8** EXTERNAL

Compared to September 2024, Council has had a DECREASE of **4 internal videos** and a DECREASE of **1 external video.**

Corporate Fixed VMS Sign



4 VMS ACTIVIATIONS

- Disaster Preparedness – Bushfire Season
- Father's Day
- Laidley Spring Festival
- Murphys Creek Chilli Carnival

Council News

TOP 3 READ ARTICLES

1. Domestic Green Waste Fee Removed
2. Infrastructure Updates
3. Facilities Updates

1518 subscribers

71.96% open rate

28.66% interaction rate *(people who clicked multiple links)*

Compared to the **September–October 2024** edition, there has been an **INCREASE** of 170 subscribers, a 0.44% **DECREASE** in the open rate, and a 3% **DECREASE** in the interaction rate.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Corporate Plan Action - Disaster Management Framework development and implementation

Current review of the Disaster management framework is underway which will provide currency to the document.

Community Education, External Engagement & Partnerships

Get Ready Week (6-12 October)

Get Ready Week is a Queensland-wide initiative held annually to promote disaster preparedness. In 2025, Lockyer Valley Regional Council will deliver a week-long campaign from **6–12 October**, engaging the community through a variety of activities.

The planning for the campaign has focussed on encouraging residents to assess their readiness for natural disasters and take practical steps to improve their household resilience. Some of the key activities for the week to bring the need to prepare to the front of people's minds will include:

- Local supermarket support through posters with a QR code link to emergency item pantry shopping list
- Social media campaign with a preparedness tip each day and competition for residents to enter
- Fixed VMS messaging in line with social media tips
- Dedicated Get Ready Week webpage dispelling some 'myths'
- Promotion through 'Council News' newsletter
- Birdie's Tree Storytime at Gatton and Laidley libraries

Council buildings lit up maroon for the week.



UQ Gatton Campus 'U-Control' Event

Disaster Management staff participated in the UQ Gatton Campus 'U-Control' Event promoting preparedness to students. Key messages were around being prepared for isolation, the Disaster Dashboard and subscribing for severe weather alerts. Good

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUED...

	engagement was had with the students present with many having not previously been aware of the information provided.
Training & Exercises	**Disaster Coordination Centre Training** Local Disaster Coordination Centre staff participated in role specific training delivered by Queensland Police Service Emergency Management Coordinator. Intelligence and Planning training was delivered along with a hands-on component using the dedicated incident management system used during response to severe weather events. **Recovery Training** Local Disaster Management Group members, Local Recovery Group functional leads and Council officers participated in Recovery training as a requirement of their recovery roles under the Queensland Disaster Management Training framework. 
Local Disaster Management Group	The Lockyer Valley LDMG meeting was held on Thursday 2 October 2025, bringing together agencies. The theme of the meeting was Seasonal Briefing and Arrangements. The Lockyer Valley LDMG met on 2 October to review current preparedness, response capabilities, and strategic priorities across the region. Key topics discussed included: • Seasonal Outlook & Risk Assessment: The Bureau of Meteorology's forecast was reviewed, with emphasis on potential severe weather risks and implications for local communities. • The Local Disaster Management Plan was reviewed by member agencies and formally endorsed by the Local Disaster Management Group. The plan reflects current hazard profiles, operational arrangements, and supports coordinated preparedness and response across the region • The Area Fire Management Group *Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plan* was present to the LDMG. The plan outlines priority areas, mitigation strategies and fosters cross agency coordination to reduce bushfire risk and strengthen regional preparedness ahead of the fire season. • Operational Readiness: Agencies provided updates on preparedness and inter-agency coordination. • Community Engagement & Resilience: Progress on public awareness campaigns and community preparedness initiatives was shared, with a focus on vulnerable populations. • Recent Incidents & Lessons Learned: The group reflected on recent local events and exercises.
Flood Intelligence System	**Enviromon Replacement Program** A change of representative with the identified replacement company has delayed the process slightly. With the current BoM flood warning infrastructure network acquisition program

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUED...

underway, discussions are being undertaken to identify the most suitable system, once the Bureau acquire our FWIN sites. This will not have any impact on the Enviromon finalisation date of 26 June 2026.

Bureau Flood Warning Infrastructure Network Acquisition Program
The second round offers for acquisition and transfer of rain and rain/river height gauges from within the established Flood Warning Infrastructure Network (FWIN), has been accepted and signed off.

The transfer of ownership of one rain/river height gauge is in progress for Council assets at the Warrego Highway gauge site.

Flood Intelligence System (Gauges)
Upgrade of Council's gauge data base station equipment will be undertaken when the roof works are completed at the Gatton Council office.

Flood Warning Infrastructure Network Upgrade (New Gauges)
This project is delivering new water level gauges to capture additional data along the Laidley Creek catchment at Mulgowie, Laidley (Alexander Street system) and Glenore Grove (billabong) aiming to improve flood warnings. This project is funded through the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) Flood Warning Infrastructure Network (FWIN) program.

The equipment hardware has been installed. Council is undertaking survey of water level sensors and awaiting Bureau commissioning to enable gauge data to be shown online on the Bureau of Meteorology website and Council's Disaster Dashboard.

Flood Warning Infrastructure (Cameras)
Funding under the 2024-27 South East Queensland Community Stimulus Program (SEQCSP) has delivered additional flood cameras. The cameras have been installed at Lockyer Creek crossing on Gatton-Esk Road, on the Grantham-Winwill Road and Gatton-Helidon Road.

The camera images can be viewed on Council's Disaster Dashboard and website. Further work to improve the scope of the Grantham-Winwill camera is underway.

Bureau Flood Warning Infrastructure Network (FWIN) Projects
Council officers participated in a Brisbane River flood services workshop to share information to enable a collective understanding of flood impact locations and hydraulic challenges in the Brisbane River catchment.

State Emergency Service (SES) Monthly Report

The SES 50-Year Flag visited the Lockyer Valley, celebrating the dedication and community service of local SES volunteers. The visit included a symbolic arrival by helicopter and the ceremonial raising of the flag atop Tabletop Mountain. The flag represents the State Emergency Service's 50-year legacy of providing emergency assistance and supporting

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUED...

Queensland communities in times of need.





SES members participated in a regional rescue competition and placed second.

The Lockyer Valley SES currently has 32 active members with two members on leave, eight probationary members and five prospective members who have submitted paperwork. Active members for each group:

- Forest Hill – 8
- Gatton – 17
- Laidley – 7

SES had no activations for the reporting period.

SES participated in the Under 8's Day (Hatton Vale State School), Bunnings Father's Day Event and Laidley Spring Festival. The SES actively participated in several key community events, strengthening public engagement and promoting disaster preparedness:

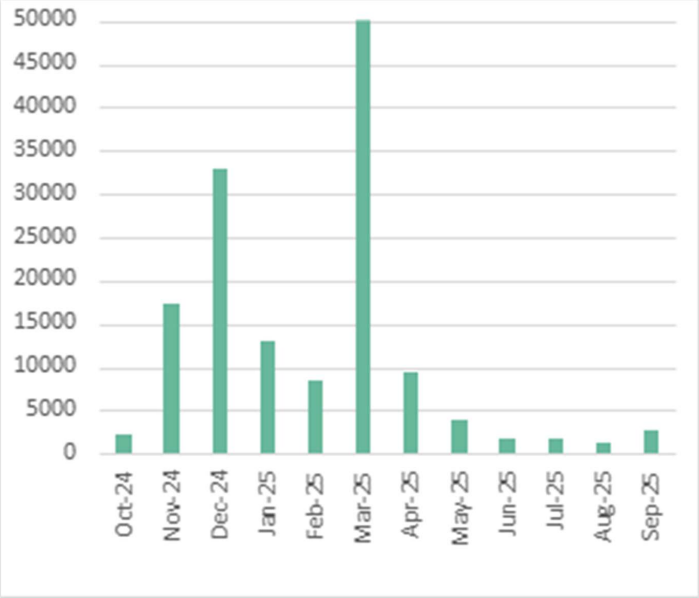
- Hatton Vale State school - Under 8's Day.
- Bunnings Fathers Day event.
- Laidley Spring Festival.

These engagements not only enhanced public awareness of SES roles and capabilities but also supported ongoing volunteer recruitment efforts.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUED...

Disaster Dashboard

With no severe weather events, views of the Disaster Dashboard remain low for the month of September. The community is consistently encouraged to save the Disaster Dashboard web page to their devices to ensure quick and easy access when needed.

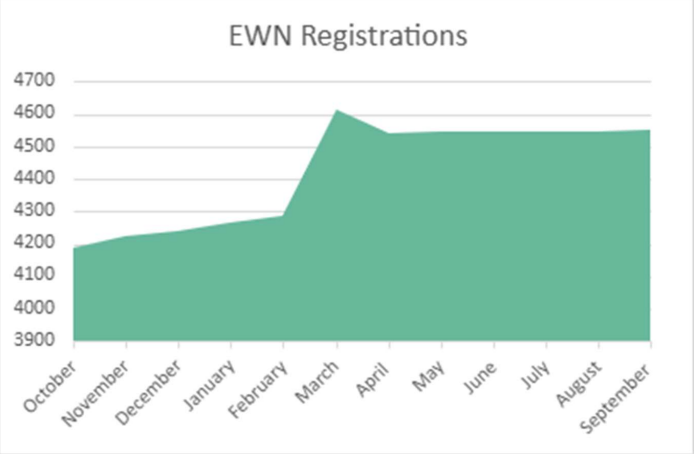


Early Warning Network

During the month of September, no warnings or severe thunderstorm warnings were sent to subscribers.

Early Warning Network subscription numbers remain stable with membership currently at 4551.

Residents can register for this free service at EWN or through the Disaster Dashboard.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT

Strategic Priority 1 – *Engage with the community to ensure the community's views, values and aspirations inform Council decision-making.*

10 projects received **engagement support** in September which may include planning for future consultations, or analysing and applying results of recent or previous consultations:

- Lake Apex Public Art Project
- Gatton Showgrounds Roof Works
- Gatton Administration Building Roof Works
- John Street South Rehabilitation
- Lake Apex Carpark Entrance Works
- Lake Apex Pedestrian Bridge
- Grantham Siren Testing
- Railway and Crescent Streets Roundabout Works
- Laidley Creek West Road Works
- Gehrke Road and Endeavour Way Roadworks

Council delivered a **Council Pop-Up** stand at the Laidley Spring Festival on 12 and 13 September. More than 120 people completed the *Have Your Say* dotmocracy board and another 85 people were engaged in meaningful discussions. The next Council Pop-Up is scheduled for Saturday, 18 October at the Stockyard Creek Twilight Markets.



Members of the Engagement Team undertake a **liaison role** between other business units and community groups such as progress associations, hall committees and sporting groups to maximise mutually beneficial outcomes.

Strategic Priority 2 – *Support community groups to increase their capacity, resilience, and sustainability.*

Council's Sport and Recreation Development Officer (SRDO) continues to liaise with and support Lockyer Valley Netball Association on the construction of the new courts being constructed at Cahill Park. The construction project is funded by the Lockyer Valley Netball Association and the Federal Government.

The SRDO continues to deliver the federally funded Playwell program with a focus now moving to increasing participation of seniors, girls and the multicultural community.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT CONTINUED…

A Council Officer provided considerable community development support to Lockyer Valley PNG Community Incorporated for their **PNG 50th Anniversary of Independence Day Event** which was hosted at Gatton Showgrounds on 6 September.



Newsletters

Community Connect Newsletter		On the Ball Newsletter	
203	**56.16%**	**63**	Newsletter not issued in September.
Number of subscribers	Open rate (industry average < 25%)	Number of subscribers	Open rate (industry average < 25%)

TOP THREE ARTICLES		TOP THREE ARTICLES	
1	Council Pop-Ups		Data not available.
2	Council News Newsletter		
3	Gatton Local Area Coordination Partner (NDIS)		

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT CONTINUED…



Strategic Priority 3 – ***Develop and deliver programs, in consultation and collaboration with stakeholders, to promote community wellbeing and resilience, including recovery from adverse events.***

Council successfully acquitted the ***Celebrating Multicultural Queensland*** program grant, which supported the delivery of the 2025 Festival of Cultures.

Council is preparing an application for the ***Festivals Australia*** grant program, to showcase diverse cultural voices from across the region through professionally produced short-form digital (video) stories. If approved, the project will feature community members sharing personal narratives, traditions, and reflections on belonging, which would be premiered at the 2026 Festival of Cultures.

Strategic Priority 4 – ***Strengthen and utilise partnerships with NGOs and government agencies to improve support services and programs for vulnerable members of the community.***

The Engagement Team is liaising with Anuha, Lockyer Community Centre, and other agencies for a proposed community-led **Disability Action Week** event on Tuesday, 25 November.

Engagement Officers are involved in the following **interagency networks** that aim to identify human and social service gaps and trends and improve service delivery through strategic networking and partnerships.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT CONTINUED…

INTERAGENCIES *YEAR-TO-DATE*	Lockyer Youth Agency Network (LYAN)	Lockyer Valley Service Provider Interagency (LVSPI)
Number of meetings	1	2
Organisations in attendance	10	41
Attendees in total	14	63

Lockyer Lights - coloured lighting of Council's Gatton Administration Building and Laidley Cultural Centre to spread awareness of different causes and initiatives were activated in September:

- Thursday 11 September – R U OK Day (yellow)
- Monday 29 September – National Police Remembrance Day (white and blue).
- Thursday 28 August - Red Nose Day (red)

14.2	**Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services Monthly Report - September 2025**
Author:	Dan McPherson, Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services
Responsible Officer:	Dan McPherson, Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

This report provides Council with a summary of key operational activities undertaken by the People, Customer and Corporate Services performance group during September 2025.

This document is for Council's information only.

Executive Summary

This report provides Council with a summary of key operational activities undertaken by the People, Customer and Corporate Services performance group during September 2025.

Proposal

That this report be received and noted.

Attachments

1⇩ Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services Monthly Report - September 2025 9 Pages













People, Customer and Corporate Services

MONTHLY GROUP REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2025

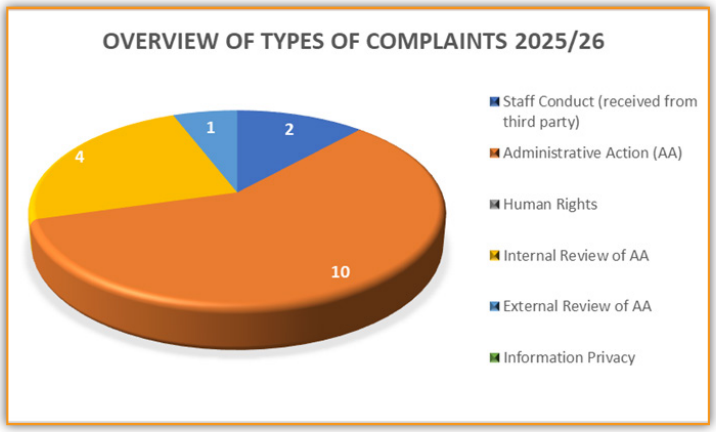
Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

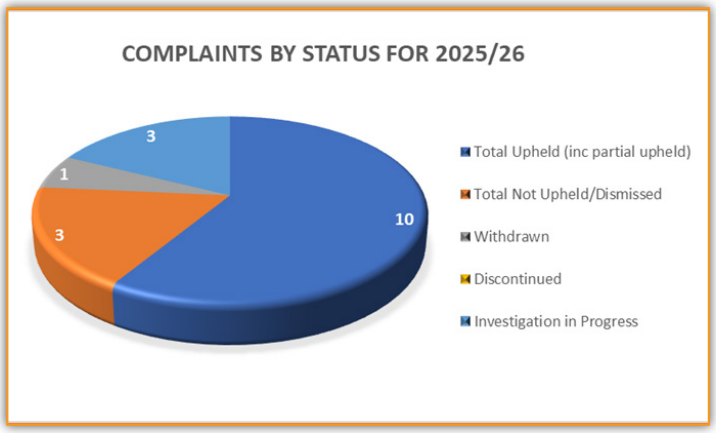
PEOPLE, CUSTOMER AND CORPORATE SERVICES

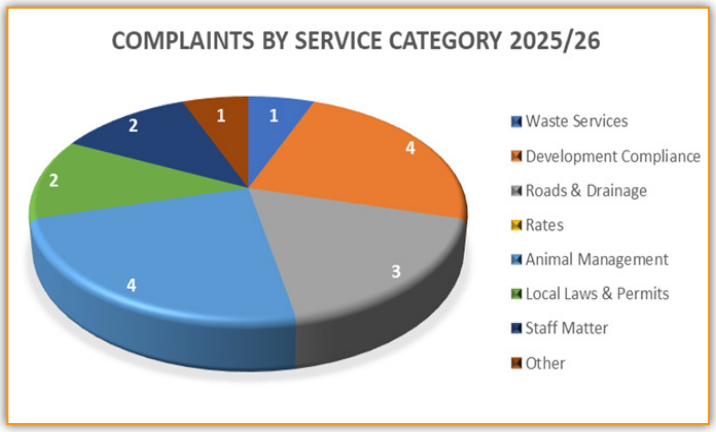
GOVERNANCE AND PROPERTY



Below is an overview of complaints received through Council's Complaints Management System for the 2025/2026 financial year to the end of September 2025.

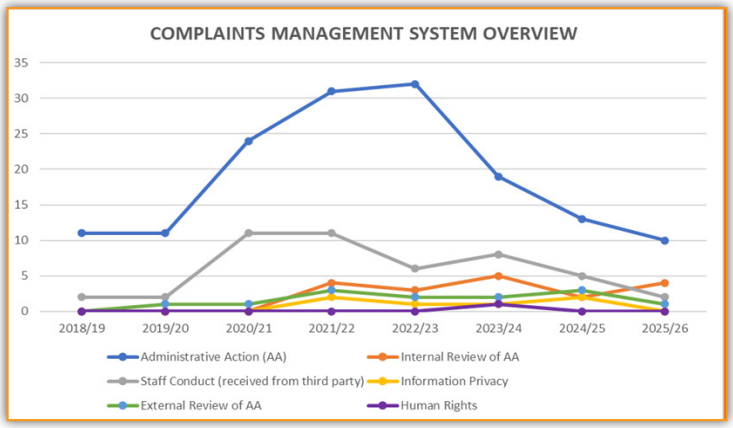


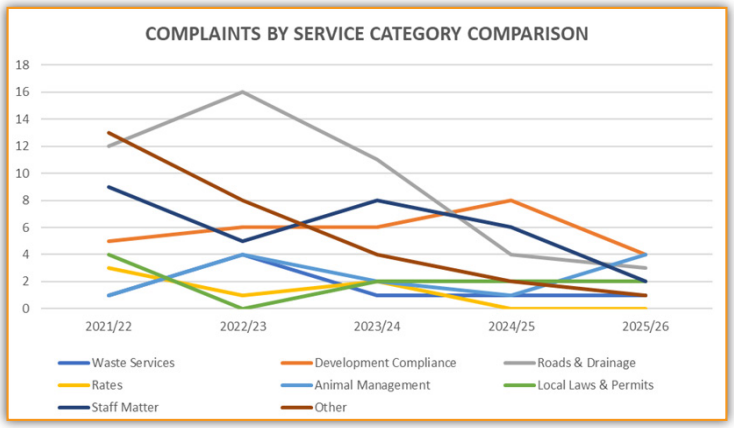




2

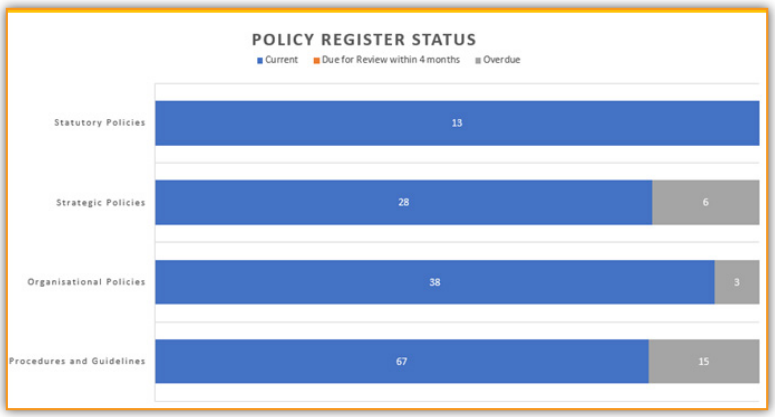
A historical comparison of complaints by type and service category is set out below:





POLICY REGISTER UPDATE

The following chart provides information on the status of Council's Policies, Procedures and Guidelines as at the end of September 2025. We are pleased to confirm that all Statutory Policies have been updated and are current. `



INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

2025

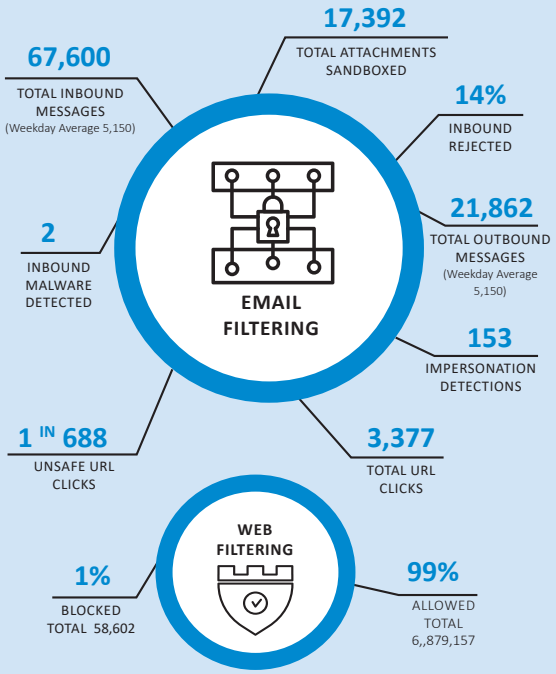
ICT Update - Cyber Security Awareness Month 2025

Cyber threats are part of everyday life – but taking small actions make a big difference.
October is Cyber Security Awareness Month and is an annual reminder and opportunity to take action to protect yourself online and to secure your devices and accounts from cyber threats. Protecting yourself online isn't hard. This #CyberMonth2025, there are simple actions you, your family, friends and colleagues can take to improve your cyber security.

The theme for Cyber Security Awareness Month 2025 is building our cyber safe culture and we are encouraging you to prioritise cyber security by taking these actions: 1. Install all software updates to keep your devices secure, 2. Use a unique and strong passphrase on every account, and 3. Always set up multi-factor authentication (MFA).

Make cyber security an everyday habit. Just like buckling your seatbelt or locking your front door, cyber safe behaviours protect your accounts and devices. For more information visit https://www.actnowstaysecure.gov.

EMAIL AND WEB PROTECTION



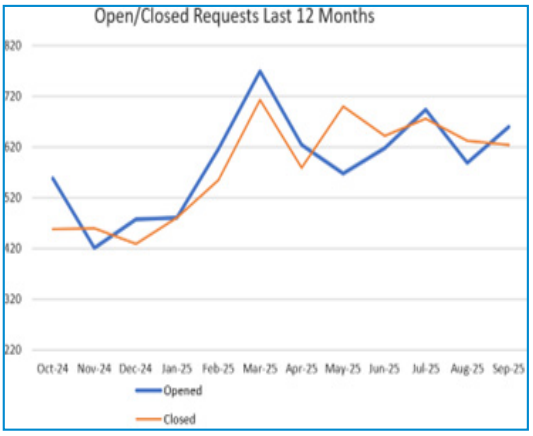
NETWORK PERFORMANCE

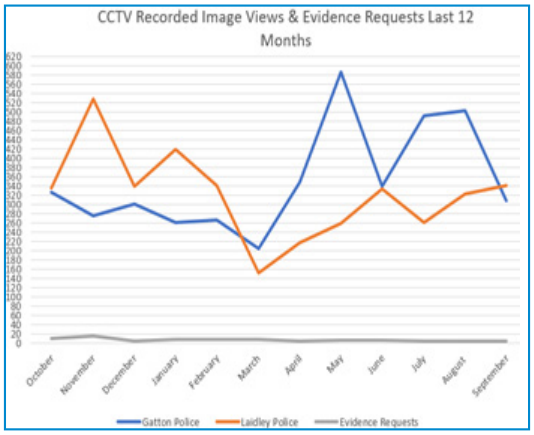
2 MINUTES OUTSIDE BUSINESS HOURS

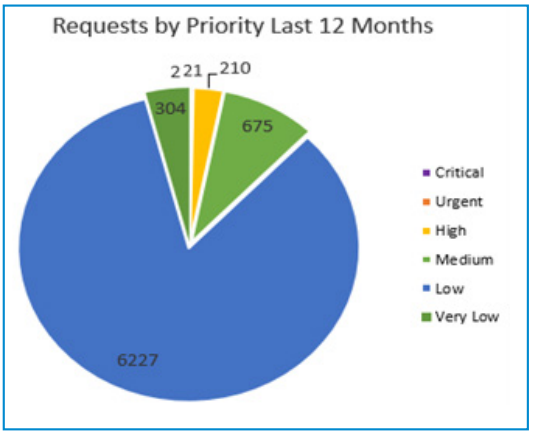
0 MINUTES DURING BUSINESS HOURS

99.99% NETWORK AVAILABILITY

2 minutes UNPLANNED NETWORK DOWNTIME







PEOPLE AND CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PAYROLL

FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS
303

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
325

AVERAGE TIME TO HIRE
23 DAYS

EARLY TURNOVER RATE
9%

ABSENTEEISM RATE
3%

TRAINING EVENTS
33

TRAINING PARTICIPATION RATE
76%

RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGNS
12 ACTIVE CAMPAIGNS

APPLICANT APPOINTED

- Team Leader
- Landfill Plant Operator
- Cyber Security Officer
- Asset Engineer
- Cleaner

PRE-EMPLOYMENT SCREENING

- Grants Support Officer
- Business Analyst
- Civil Engineer
- Principal Business Improvement

INTERVIEWS

- Council Business Officer
- Senior Pest Management Officer

SHORTLISTING

- Vegetation Control Officer
- Manager Infrastructure Delivery
- Plumbing Inspector
- Rates Officer
- Business Systems Officer

UNSUCCESSFUL

- Labourer (Infrastructure Operations)

CORPORATE TRAINING

- Disaster Management Training – LDCC – Intelligence (Sub Module 2), Planning (Sub Module 2), Introduction to Disaster Coordinator Centres (Module 1)
- Disaster Management Training – Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements Overview
- Governance Compliance Training (Mandatory) - Conflict of Interest, Fraud and Corruption, Gifts, Good Decisions, Human Rights, Introduction to Legislative Compliance, Public Interest Disclosures
- Governance Compliance Training (Non-Mandatory) – Authorised Persons, Local Government Worker, Public Interest Disclosures – Managers and Supervisors
- Information Management Compliance Training – Public Records Act 2023
- Internal Compliance Training (Mandatory) – Corporate Induction, Employee Code of Conduct, Workplace Bullying and Harassment
- ITIL Foundation Certificate in IT Service Management
- Leadership Development Programme – Workshop 3 (Culture and Developing Teams) & Workshop 4 (Delegating and Managing Change)
- Nationally Recognised Certificate – Conduct Backhoe / Loader Operations (LB), Conduct Wheeled Front End Loader Operations, Work Safely at Heights
- Safety Compliance Training (Mandatory) – Drug and Alcohol Awareness, Emergency Evacuation Course: General Evacuation, Fire Awareness and Extinguisher
- Safety Compliance Training – Work Health and Safety Induction
- Traffic Management – Working in Proximity to Traffic Awareness Part 1 & Part 2
- Verification of Current Competency – Backhoe, Wheeled Front End Loader

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

September 2025

PROJECT UPDATES

DISPOSAL OF PHYSICAL RECORDS

The project continues with the assessment and disposal of Council records and during the month, the IM team scanned, registered or audited 265 files and documents that allows for the destruction of the physical records.

During September, 12 cartons were processed for destruction, and this is steadily decreasing the number of cartons in storage and the associated storage and file retrieval costs.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SNAPSHOT

	September 2025	Year to date
Mail/Email items processed	2755	18,979
Requests for files/boxes	31	286
Name and address register audits	83	642

RIGHT TO INFORMATION APPLICATIONS

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Number of applications received	6	8	13	9	14	10	2







CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

September 2025

BUSINESS HOURS

CALLS RECEIVED

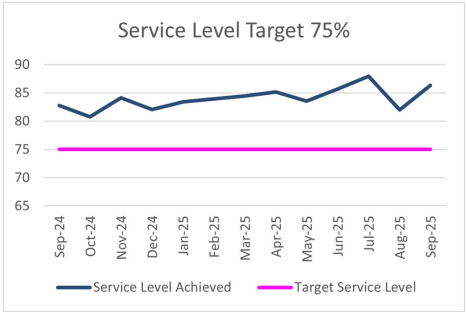
2243 Increase of 25 calls from last month.

AVERAGE HANDLING TIME

5:26 MINUTES Increase of 4 seconds from last month.

SERVICE LEVEL

86%



OUT OF HOURS

CALLS RECEIVED

35 Decrease of 18 calls from last month.

MAXIMUM WAIT TIME

1:50 MINUTES

ENQUIRIES

Animals (23), Urban Utilities (3), Roads (2)

TOTAL WEB CHATS

53

DECREASE BY 7 FROM LAST MONTH.

TOTAL eREQUESTS

53

DECREASE BY 58 FROM LAST MONTH.

WEBCHAT HANDLING TIME

8:38 MINUTES

DECREASE OF 2:07 MINUTES FROM LAST MONTH.

TOTAL RECEIPTS

1208

INCREASE OF 615 RECEIPTS FROM LAST MONTH.

TOTAL CRM RECEIVED

1199

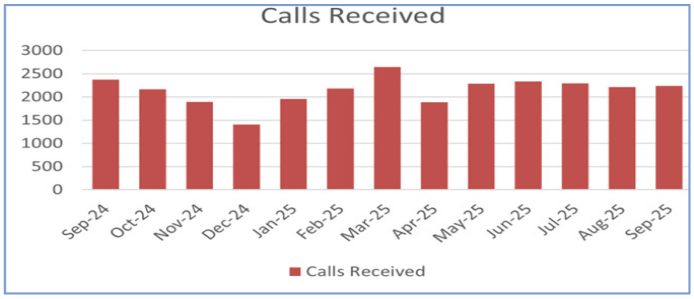
INCREASE BY 58 FROM LAST MONTH.

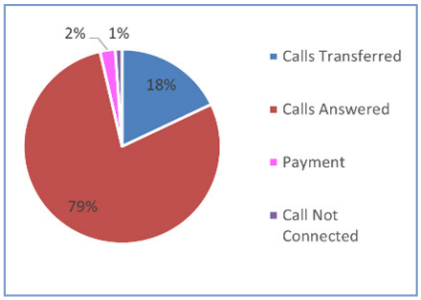
QGAP

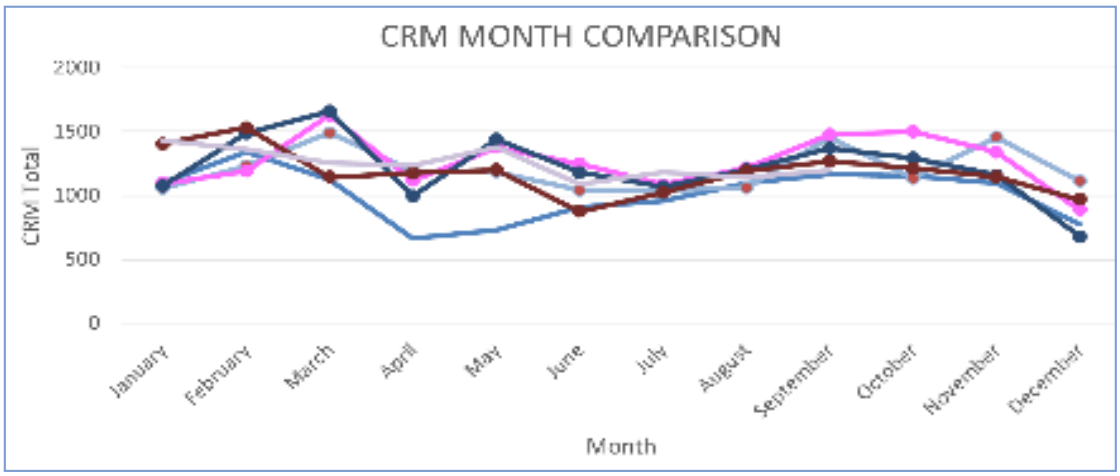
65 HRS
Total time taken For all transactions

351
Total number of Transactions

11:10
Total average time For all







WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY

September 2025

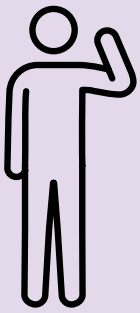
OUR GOAL ZERO HARM

MEASURING OUR SAFETY PERFORMANCE

"Commitment to the health and safety of our employees."

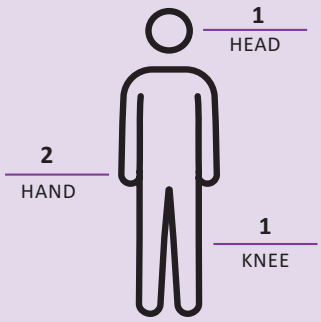
INJURIES BY CLASSIFICATION TYPE

4 INJURIES OCCURRED



- **0** LOST TIME
- **2** MEDICAL ONLY
- **2** FIRST AID
- **0** REPORTABLE ONLY
- **1** NEAR MISS

AREAS OF THE BODY MOST AFFECTED



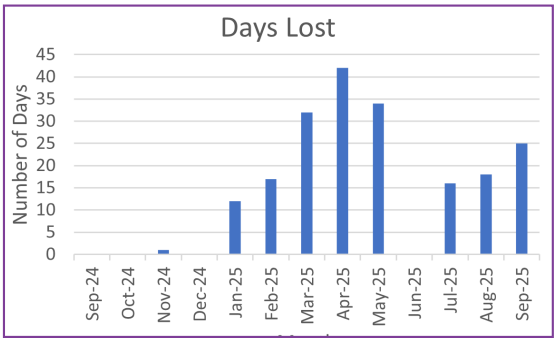
KEY FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INCIDENTS

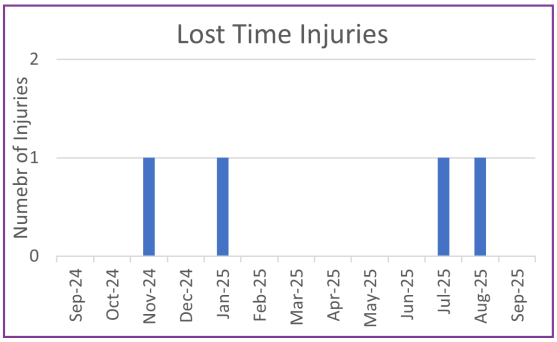
3 ASSET INCIDENTS OCCURRED

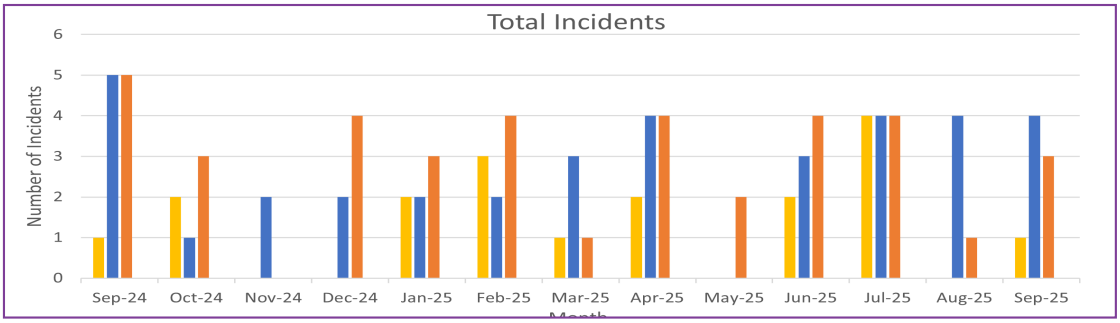
- **0** PROPERTY DAMAGE
- **3** PLANT VEHICLE/INCIDENT
- **0** ANIMAL STRIKE

KEY FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS

- **0** ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS OCCURRED
- **0%** CONTAMINATION
- **0%** SPILLS







8

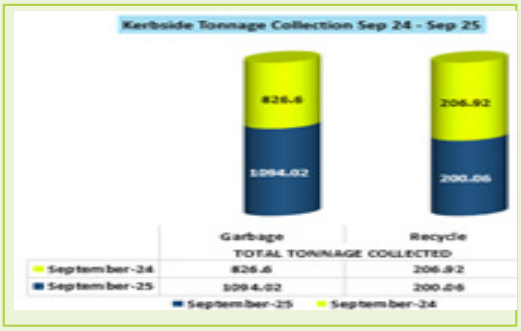
WASTE MANAGEMENT

September 2025

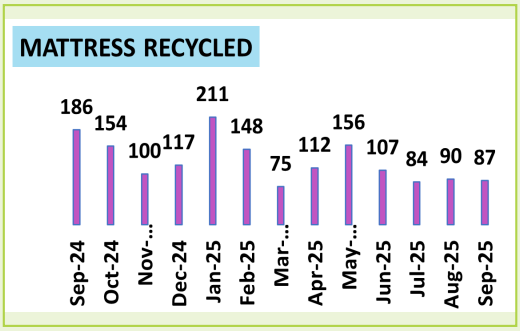
Construction of a leachate trench at Council's Gatton Waste Facility has officially commenced. This trench is designed to capture leachate at a single point to help prevent environmental contamination and support improved waste management practices. The works are expected to take approximately 6 weeks to complete.

In exciting news, the hired demountable lunchroom has been delivered to the Gatton Landfill site to provide staff with a dedicated space for breaks and meals, just in time for the warmer months.

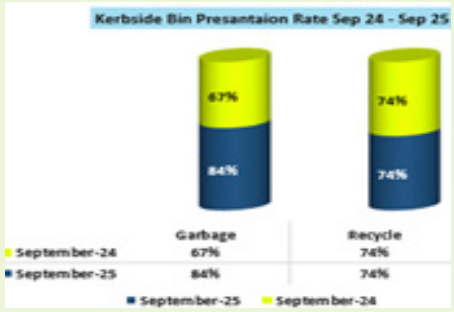
TOTAL TONNAGE



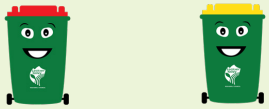
MATTRESS PRESENTATION



BIN PRESENTATION RATE



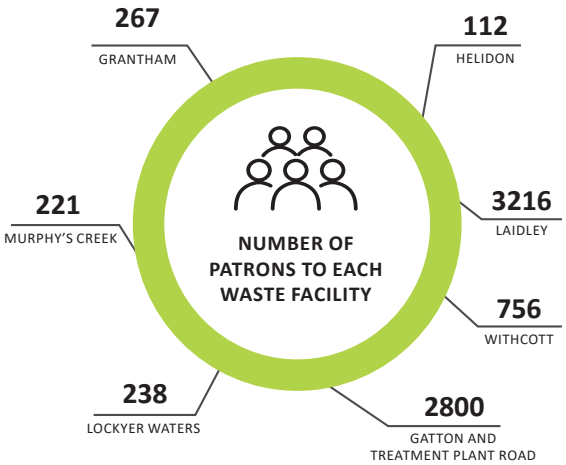
BINS COLLECTED



75,874 32,636







7,610
TOTAL PATRONS TO ALL WASTE FACILITIES IN SEPTEMBER 2025
(8023 SEPTEMBER 2024)

14.3	**Group Manager Community & Regional Prosperity Monthly Report - September 2025**
Author:	Amanda Pugh, Group Manager Community & Regional Prosperity
Responsible Officer:	Amanda Pugh, Group Manager Community & Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

This report provides Council with a summary of key operational activities undertaken by the Community and Regional Prosperity's Group during September 2025.

This document is for Council's information only.

Executive Summary

This report provides Council with a summary of key operational activities undertaken by the Community and Regional Prosperity Group during September 2025.

Proposal

That this report be received and noted.

Attachments

1⇩ Monthly Group Report - Community & Regional Prosperity - September 2025 5 Pages

Community and Regional Prosperity

GROUP MANAGER MONTHLY REPORT
SEPTEMBER 2025













Communities Branch

LIBRARIES AND GALLERIES HIGHLIGHTS

School holiday activities

School holiday activities included the scavenger hunt, GOMA Asia Pacific Triennial Kids, Dino Discovery Day (in conjunction with the Lockyer Community Centre), Jumping Beans and Racing Spiders, Movie with a Snack, Lego Free-Play and Everything Science. These sessions were all developed and run by staff, and we had really good attendance throughout the holidays with approximately 230 children attending.

Special Story Time

Special Story Time sessions this month included:

- Healthy Smiles with the West Moreton Dental team on 16 September.
- Talk Like a Pirate Day for Childhood Cancer Awareness Month on 19 September.

These special days are highlights for children and families.

Under 5's Day

Staff attended Under 5's Day on 12 September at the Laidley Rec Grounds, and connected with a lot of families. We had face painting, activities, and plenty of handouts to advertise library activities and services. Usual Friday Story Time was cancelled to encourage families to join us at Under 5's Day.

Author Talk

On 6 September, Australian romance author Janet Gover attended for Author Talk. Attendees enjoyed hearing from Janet, who grew up in rural Queensland.

TOURISM AND EVENTS HIGHLIGHTS

Murphys Creek Chilli Festival

Two Tourism staff, along with Tourism Portfolio Councillor, Julie Reck, got amongst the hot action and fiery fun of the 10th Anniversary Murphys Creek Chilli Carnival on 21 September. Crowds were up with enthusiastic attendees ready to sample the 60 chilli themed vendors and international food trucks. Staff engaged with over 200 visitors on the day, keen to learn more about the region and its events and attractions.

Weekender episode

A promotional highlight in the lead-up to Laidley Spring Festival was the "Fall in love with Laidley" story on Channel 7's Weekender (September 7). The segment spoke to the heritage and charm of the country town, scenic drives, along with highlighting local businesses, Birdhouse Boutique, Grace Eats, and The Cabin Ghost Gum Gully.

QTM Volunteer a WINNER

Congratulations to QTM volunteer Nick Stokes who took out the Individual category of the GAMAA Awards (Gallery and Museum Achievement Awards), which recognise excellence in the Queensland public gallery and museum sector and honour the outstanding work of individuals and organisations. Nick's passion for preserving transport heritage, coupled with his extensive knowledge and willingness to share it, has made a lasting impact on the community and visitors, with Nick facilitating hundreds of tours over the years. Well done Nick!

LAIDLEY SPRING FESTIVAL

POST EVENT SUMMARY

From 12-14 September, Council proudly delivered its largest ever Laidley Spring Festival. Over three action-packed days, record crowds flocked to the festival, estimated to be just under 20,000 across the three days. This marks the biggest and best ever event in its 62-year history!

- **109 stall holders** and food trucks at the festival markets
- **28 parade entries** and **160 cars and bikes** in the 'Show 'n' Shine' event
- **20 live performances** and demonstrations across the festival

Communities Statistics

LIBRARIES AND GALLERIES

59,759 ITEMS IN COLLECTION

In 2024:	61,585
In 2023:	75,583
Trend:	↓

454 AQUISITIONS

In 2024:	585
In 2023:	389
Trend:	↓

14,689 ACTIVE MEMBERS

In 2024:	13,120
In 2023:	18,280
Trend:	↑

89 NEW LIBRARY MEMBERS

In 2024:	162
In 2023:	148
Trend:	↓

12,684 LOANS

In 2024:	11,777
In 2023:	12,419
Trend:	↑

72 LIBRARY EVENTS

In 2024:	94
In 2023:	65
Trend:	↓

1284 EVENT ATTENDEES

In 2024:	1247
In 2023:	864
Trend:	↑

1824 ART GALLERY VISITIORS

In 2024:	3339
In 2023:	2715
Trend:	↓

TOURISM AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

700 QTM VISITORS

In 2024:	328
In 2023:	628
Trend:	↑

$7506 QTM & VIC REVENUE

In 2024:	$4180
In 2023:	$5398
Trend:	↑

9 | 94 hrs COUNCIL VOLUNTEERS

In 2024:	9 | 218 hours
In 2023:	7 | 104 hours
Trend:	↓

750 VISITOR INTERACTIONS

In 2024:	464
In 2023:	843
Trend:	↑

13 BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT

In 2024:	3
In 2023:	27
Trend:	↑

63,439 LOCKYER VALLEY FACEBOOK PAGE REACH

In 2024:	36,461
In 2023:	56,604
Trend:	↑

13,826 LUVYA LOCKYER WEBSITE VIEWS

In 2024:	14,871
In 2023:	N/A
Trend:	↓

$3.3m TOURISM SPEND (AUG)

In 2024:	$3.07m
In 2023:	N/A
Trend:	↑

What's Coming Up

- **10 October: First 5 Forever Program Birthday Celebrations**
  Celebrate this State Library initiative with us for a morning of messy play, face painting, cake, a coffee van and more.
- **14 October: Launch of the new Queensland Country Tourism campaign**
- **16 October: Lockyer Valley Art Gallery Opening Exhibition**
  'Nature's Canvas' by *Nature's Canvas Group.*

3 of 5

Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing Branch

DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT HIGHLIGHTS

The Development Assessment team is currently assessing development applications for **almost 1,000 urban residential lots/dwellings**. This includes a 267 dwelling relocatable home park at Golf Links Drive, Gatton, and a 66 lot subdivision at School Street, Helidon.

In August, Council approved the development application for **Stage 2 of the motor testing facility** at Seventeen Mile Road, Helidon. The report was discussed at length during the Council meeting, and officers and Council's external experts answered questions from selected members of the public. Council's decision followed a lengthy and thorough assessment. The approval included a comprehensive conditions package.

On Friday, 29 August, the State government announced $2m had been awarded to the **Lakeview Estate project (Freemans Road, Gatton)** under the Residential Activation Fund ('RAF'). The funding is to be used for construction of a new sewer main to connect the new development to the existing reticulated network. Council provided a letter of support for the proponent's application to the RAF. It is pleasing the funding will be used to construct new sewer infrastructure that might otherwise delay the delivery of new, urban residential development in a good location.

Key statistics

- **$11,365,395.48 of developer contributed assets** in FY24-25 (up from $4.3- $4.5m in preceding 3 financial years)
- **134 Development applications** under assessment
- **19 Plan sealing applications** under assessment

PLUMBING HIGHLIGHTS

Development remains consistent in the Lockyer Valley with **370 plumbing applications** and **1038 plumbing inspections** completed since 1 January 2025.

Most of the **development is residential** with an increasing number of secondary and demountable buildings.

Key statistics/activities

Plumbing approvals for residential uses for 2025:

- 210 Dwellings
- 37 Secondary Dwellings
- 36 Transportable homes

Commercial projects underway or recently completed:

- Porters Hotel/Motel connected to sewer
- Application lodged for Reece Plumbing at Plainland
- Works at University of Queensland – Installing new reticulated water supply main and upgrading water reservoir and fire storage tanks
- 56 Railway Street, Gatton – Tenancy fit out for Medical Centre

The following number of **'As Constructed' Drainage Plans** have been completed and uploaded to Intramaps. This involved the training of new staff in the use of AutoCAD.

- 80 in September
- 43 in August
- 93 in July

LAND FOR WILDLIFE UPDATE

Four new properties were registered with Land for Wildlife during September:

- A small **2ha property at Lockyer Waters** which is habitat for koalas;
- A **86ha property at Egypt** with an amazing array of different habitats, including palm trees;
- A **41ha property at Glen Cairn** with a lot of really good habitat, where a pair of threatened Powerful owls was spotted. These large raptors can take gliders and possums;
- Another small but very valuable **2ha at Preston** with dense vegetation and koalas.

Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing Statistics

28 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

In 2024:	22
In 2023:	23
Trend:	↑

25 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS DECIDED

In 2024:	21
In 2023:	13
Trend:	↑

3 PRE-LODGMENT MEETINGS

In 2024:	9
In 2023:	9
Trend:	↓

2 NEW ALLOTMENTS APPROVED

In 2024:	3
In 2023:	0
Trend:	↓

22 ALLOTMENTS CREATED

In 2024:	4
In 2023:	37
Trend:	↑

147 BUILDING APPLICATIONS ACROSS THE REGION (Private and Certified)

In 2024:	246
In 2023:	77
Trend:	↓

138 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPLICATIONS

In 2024:	241
In 2023:	73
Trend:	↓

67 PLUMBING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

In 2024:	43
In 2023:	28
Trend:	↑

62 PLUMBING APPLICATIONS DECIDED

In 2024:	47
In 2023:	29
Trend:	↑

$0 HERBICIDE SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

In 2024:	$2593
In 2023:	$1193
Trend:	↓

3 REQUESTS FOR PEST ANIMAL ASSISTANCE

In 2024:	6
In 2023:	8
Trend:	↓

22 LAND USE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

In 2024:	18
In 2023:	25
Trend:	↑

25 LAND USE COMPLAINTS RESOLVED

In 2024:	20
In 2023:	21
Trend:	↑

12,151 FLOOD INFORMATION PORTAL VIEWS

In 2024:	5609
In 2023:	2551
Trend:	↑

533 FLOOD INFORMATION PORTAL REPORTS GENERATED

In 2024:	520
In 2023:	405
Trend:	↑

7025 DOGS REGISTERED

In 2024:	5724
In 2023:	6676
Trend:	↑

What's Coming Up

- **18 October: Leave It Dog Training Session - 9:00-10:00am at Lockyer Waters Community Centre**
- **25 October: 'How to Plan a Burn' Community Workshop - 9:00am-2:00pm in Thornton. Location to be announced.**

To find out further information, please visit 'Upcoming Events'.

5 of 5

14.4 Group Manager Infrastructure Monthly Report - September 2025

Author: Micah Edwards, Group Manager Infrastructure
Responsible Officer: Micah Edwards, Group Manager Infrastructure

Purpose:

This report provides Council with a summary of key operational activities undertaken by the Infrastructure Group during September 2025.

This document is for Council's information only.

Executive Summary

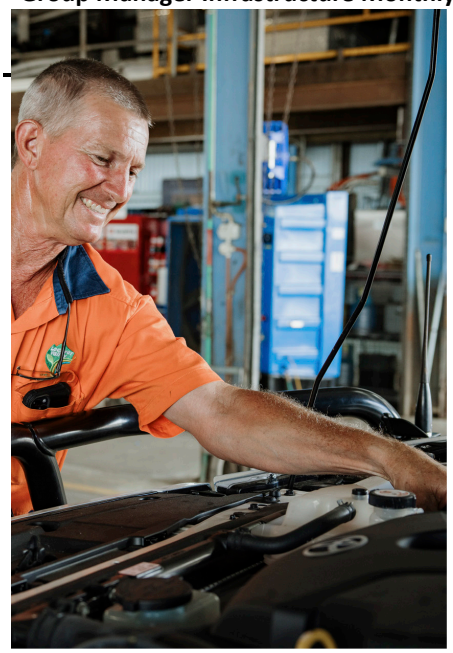
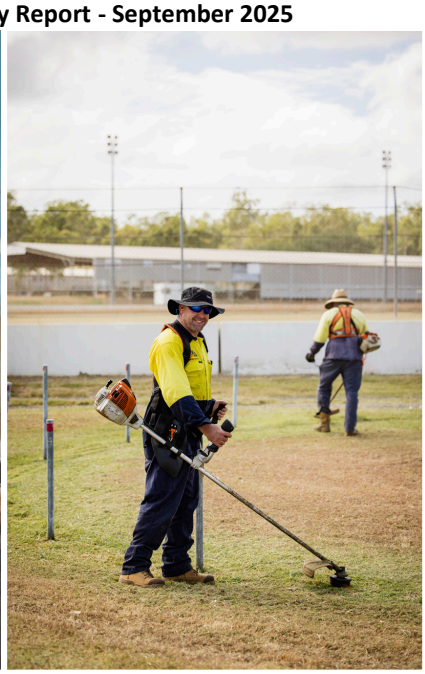
This report provides Council with a summary of key operational activities undertaken by the Infrastructure Group during September 2025.

Proposal

That this report be received and noted.

Attachments

1⇩ Infrastructure Group Monthly Report - September 2025 17 Pages






Infrastructure

MONTHLY GROUP REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2025

Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

2022 Weather Events

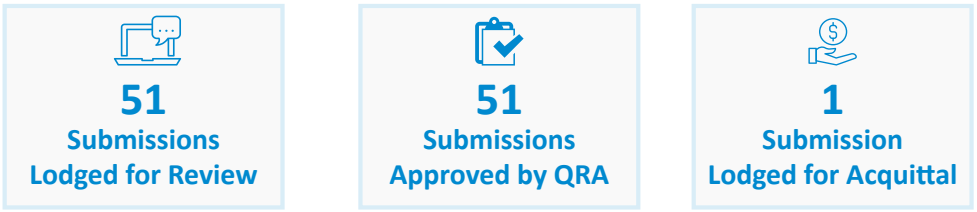
PROGRAM OVERVIEW UPDATE



As at 2 October 2025

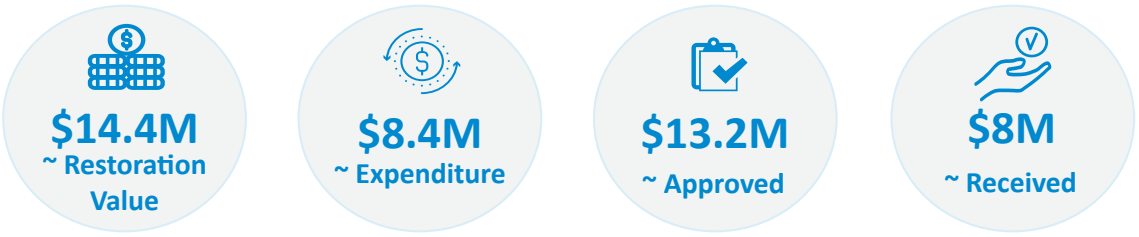
- Floodway Approaches (submission 77):
  - The project on Sawpitt Gully Road remains outstanding.
  - A further extension of time to 31 December 2025 has been approved with the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) to complete this project.
  - Quotations are currently being sought to explore options for progressing the works, given the restrictions on the project.

SUBMISSION STATUS



2024 Weather Event

PROGRAM OVERVIEW UPDATE



As at 2 October 2025

- In February 2024 Council was activated for Counter Disaster Operations, Emergency Works and Restoration of Essential Public Assets (REPA) under the Ex-TC Kirrily event.
- All REPA assessments have been submitted and approved by QRA. Flood program and finance staff have commenced the closeout process for the completed submissions.
- Unsealed road grading program has been completed.
- The 2024 Sealed Roads program has begun in Zone 5, with works expected to be completed by April 2026, weather permitting.

SUBMISSION STATUS

16 Submissions Lodged for Review

16 Submissions Approved by QRA

1 Submission Lodged for Acquittal

2025 Weather Event

PROGRAM OVERVIEW UPDATE

$4-5M ~ Restoration Value

$2.7M ~ Expenditure

$2M ~ Approved

$572k ~ Received

As at 2 October 2025

- In March 2025, due to Ex-TC Alfred, Council was activated for Counter Disaster Operations, Emergency Works and Restoration of Essential Public Assets (REPA).
- All of the unsealed road damage assessments submissions have been lodged to QRA and are currently being assessed.
- A large scour on the western bank of Laidley Creek, adjacent to Laidley Creek West Road has been identified. A contractor has been engaged to undertake a preliminary geo-technical assessment. Temporary traffic lights have been installed to control traffic until works are undertaken at the site. Discussions with QRA are ongoing.





Images courtesy of RMA Soils



SUBMISSION STATUS

September 2025

12
Submissions Lodged for Review

3
Submissions Approved by QRA

0
Submission Lodged for Acquittal

Infrastructure Delivery

CONSTRUCTION WORKS - PROJECTS UNDERWAY

JOHN STREET SOUTH, LAIDLEY - ROAD REHABILITATION

- Lockyer Valley Regional Council began staged rehabilitation works on John Street South, Laidley, on Monday 22 September 2025.
- The project aims to improve infrastructure, safety, and accessibility. Key upgrades include:
  - Stormwater drainage improvements
  - Safer pedestrian crossings
  - Renewed footpaths for better accessibility
  - Modified parking for improved traffic flow
  - Pavement reconstruction for smoother driving
  - Updated signage for clearer guidance
- To reduce disruption, works are split into two stages during school holidays:
  - Stage 1 (22 Sept – 3 Oct 2025): Stormwater drainage upgrades
  - Stage 2 (14 Dec 2025 – 26 Jan 2026): Remaining works including pedestrian, parking, pavement, and signage improvements
- Stage 1 is on track for completion by 3 October 2025.









MAHON BRIDGE, CARPENDALE - REPLACEMENT

- Mahon Bridge was originally built in 2009 however, sustained severe damage in January 2013 floods. Funding from the Safer Local Roads and Infrastructure Program is allowing Council to replace the existing concrete bridge and design and construct a resilient structure that will sustain substantial floods, provide improved flood resilience to the community, and provide heavy vehicle connectivity to the district from the west.
- Due to the extensive nature of the works, a full road closure is in place on Carpendale Road, Carpendale, with a detour implemented to maintain traffic flow. Work commenced in January 2025, undertaken by a third-party contractor.
- Recent completed works include:
  - Forming up deck slabs
  - Construction of RC kerb
- Current works underway include:
  - Asphalt works
  - Installation of the bridge barrier
- Works are currently 85% completed with practical completion expected to be the end of October 2025.







OLD LAIDLEY FOREST HILL ROAD - ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

- Construction works began on Old Laidley Forest Hill Road, Forest Hill (chainages 1770–2110), on Tuesday 1 July 2025.
- Delivered by Council's infrastructure crews and funded by the Australian Government's Black Spot Program. These upgrades are targeted at reducing crash risks in a historically dangerous section of road, improving safety and accessibility for all road users.
- The project includes:
  - Full pavement reconstruction and widening (from ~6.2m to 7.6–8.2m)
  - Culvert replacement
  - Audio tactile line marking
  - Updated signage
  - Removal of illegal fencing.
- Works are 98% complete, with turfing, signage, and power pole relocation still to be finalised.









LAKE APEX, GATTON - CAR PARK ENTRANCE

- The Lake Apex car park entrance upgrade project in Gatton was funded under the South East Queensland Livability Package (SEQLP).
- The scope of works was broad and designed to meet diverse user needs. The main entrance was widened to alleviate peak-time congestion, and a new sealed car park was constructed in the lower precinct to provide additional spaces. A dedicated turnaround bay was built to improve traffic flow, concrete paths on the western side of Lake Apex were installed to enhance pedestrian connectivity, linking key picnic and playground areas.
- To support users of all abilities, two new accessible shelters—complete with seating and bubblers—were installed.











CONSTRUCTION WORKS - PROJECTS COMPLETED

TENTHILL CREEK ROAD, LOWER TENTHILL - ROADSIDE DRAINAGE UPGRADES

- Lockyer Valley Regional Council commenced drainage upgrades along Tenthill Creek Road, Lower Tenthill, between the intersections of Ingoldsby Road and Dwyers Road. Funded through the South East Queensland Community Stimulus Package (SEQCSP), this project was delivered internally by Council's Infrastructure Delivery crews.
- The scope included reshaping high shoulders and improving existing drains to prevent ssues with water pooling and surface runoff along the carriageway.
- Works are now completed.



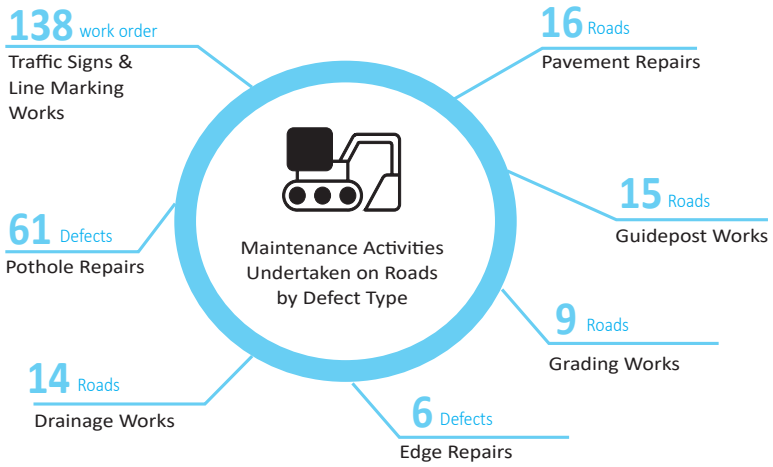


CONSTRUCTION WORKS - UPCOMING

- John Street South, Laidley - Part 2. Improving road safety, upgrading pavement conditions, ensuring compliance with relevant standards and guidelines.
- Mountain Road, Summerholm - Drainage improvements
- Anthony Court, Summerholm - Drainage improvements

Infrastructure Operations

MAINTENANCE WORKS



Infrastructure Design and Asset Management

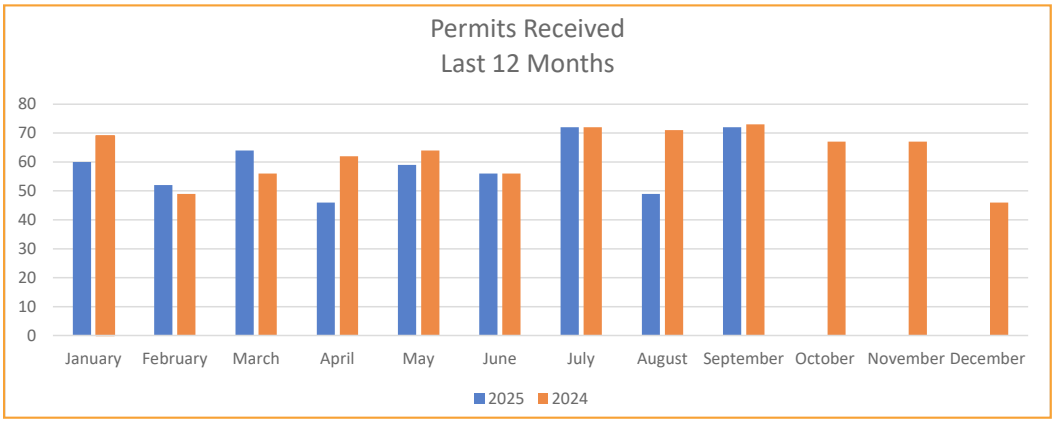
ASSET MANAGEMENT

- An operational plan item for 2025/26 has been presented which looks to continue to develop asset management maturity across the organisation, through the delivery of more AMP's and training.
- Review of the Footpath intervention levels has been drafted and is currently with infrastructure department stakeholders for comments.
- Review of the Roads intervention levels is currently underway to determine an effective and reasonable intervention level that reduces Council's risk to the public.
- The Footpaths and Roads Defect and Intervention Procedures were drafted and circulated for review. ICT and Operations are working on integration into TechOne.
- The Asset team have been involved with the preparation of presentation of Unmaintained Roads, particularly Rosenberg Road and Unnamed Road 4. Legal Advice has been received from external lawyers, officers are reviewing the advice to determine approach.

WORKS ON ROADS PERMITS & APPLICATIONS

HEAVY VEHICLE APPLICATIONS 45	RURAL ADDRESSING APPLICATIONS 2	LAND ACCESS & ACTIVITY NOTICE 5
TRAFFIC CONTROL 7	OTHER ROAD ACTIVITY APPROVALS 1	DRIVEWAY APPLICATIONS 12

TOTAL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER 2025 72



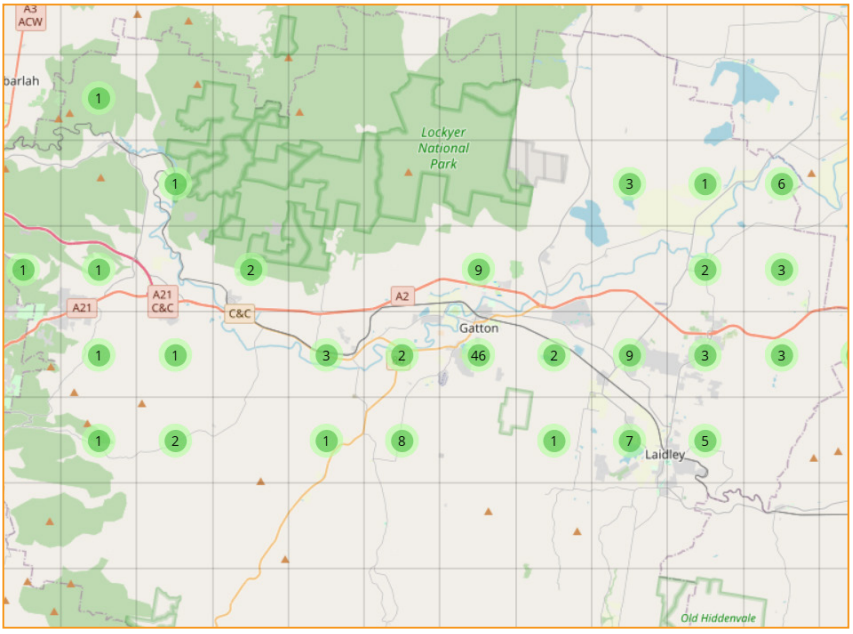
OPERATIONAL DEFECT OVERVIEW

September 2025

TOTAL OPERATIONAL DEFECTS CAPTURED IN SEPTEMBER 2025 **148**

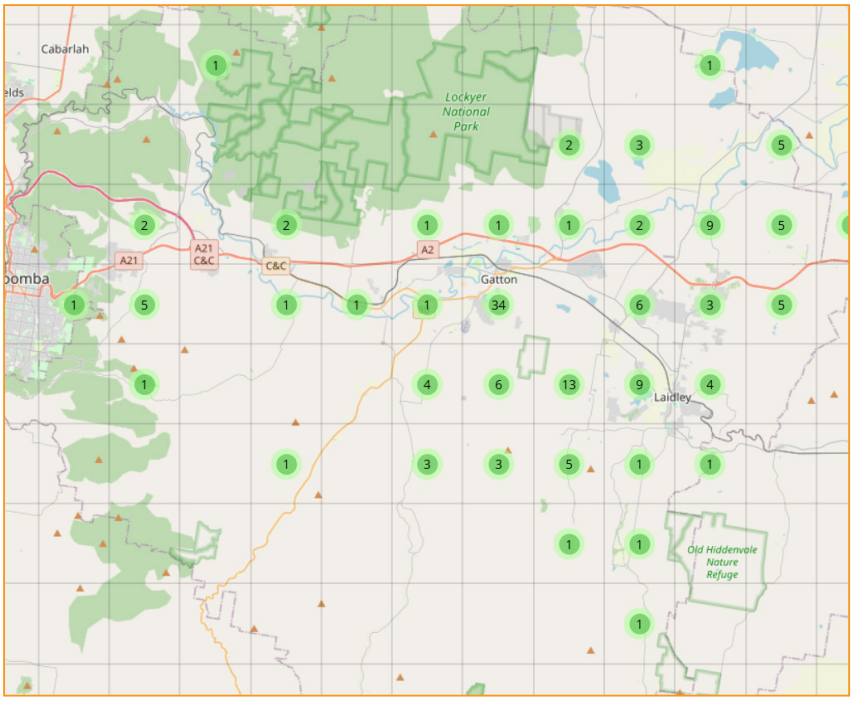
168 **TOTAL OPERATIONAL DEFECTS COMPLETED IN SEPTEMBER 2025**

DEFECTS COLLECTED THROUGHOUT THE REGION - SEPTEMBER 2025



Note: Not all defects are not geolocated when captured.

DEFECTS COMPLETED THROUGHOUT THE REGION - SEPTEMBER 2025



Note: Not all defects are not geolocated when captured.

DESIGN STATUS

September 2025

DESIGNS UNDERWAY	DESIGNS COMPLETED IN AUGUST	DESIGNS UPCOMING
4	3	12

PROJECTS UNDERWAY

- Gatton Central Drainage – Drainage upgrades.
  - SP2, 3 and 4 are with Council for review.
- Jones Road, Withcott - Widening with kerb channels
- Shorelands Drive, Withcott - Footpath missing link
- William Street, Laidley - Footpath missing link

PROJECTS COMPLETED

- Fairway Drive, Kensington Grove – Footpath missing Link
- Anthony Court, Summerholm - Drainage improvements.
- Mountain Road, Laidley - Drainage improvements.

PROJECTS UPCOMING

- Tenthill Creek Road - Stage 1 – Full detailed design
  - Issue for Construction to be delivered by 31 December 2025.
- William Street, Gatton
  - Geo-technical and pavement design underway.
  - Safer Local Roads and Infrastructure Program funding application successful.
- Lake Clarendon Way, Morton Vale - Rehabilitation
  - Geo-technical and pavement design in progress.
- 2025/26 Black Spot Program
  - Design finalisation underway for the 4 projects, with construction to take place in 2025/26 financial year.
- Blackspot funding application submitted for Lake Clarendon Way, Lorikeet/Wagtail and North Street, Gatton.
- Gatton North Storm Water Feasibility
  - Design brief prepared for Request for Quotation to market.
- Robinson Road, Gatton - Safer Local Roads and Infrastructure Program funding application
  - Geotech and Pavement design underway.

Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries

PARKS, GARDENS AND CEMETERY MAINTENANCE WORKS

Trees / Vegetation

- Tree maintenance requests and defects completed in Zones:
  - 2 - Regency Downs - Lockrose
  - 3 - Summerholm - Plainland
  - 4 - Blenheim - Forest Hill
  - 5 - Laidley - Mulgowie
  - 12 - Gatton
  - 14 - Helidon
  - 15 - Laidley

Mowing/Slashing

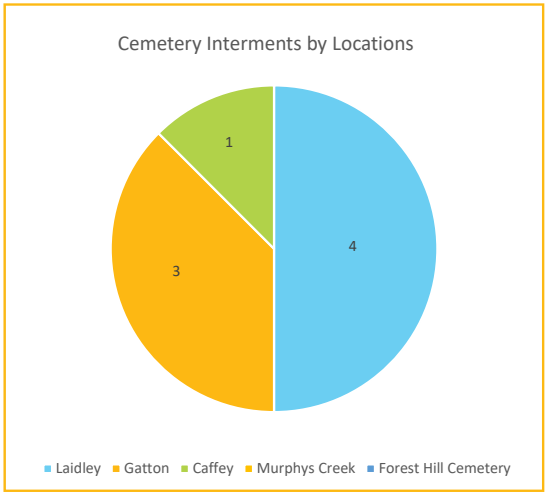
- Laidley/Forest Hill CBD in preparation for Spring Festival.
- Slashing roadsides in zones:
  - 1 - Crowley Vale and Lake Clarendon
  - 6 - Tenthill and Mount Sylvia
  - 7 - Ma Ma Creek and Mount Whitestone

Landscape Maintenance

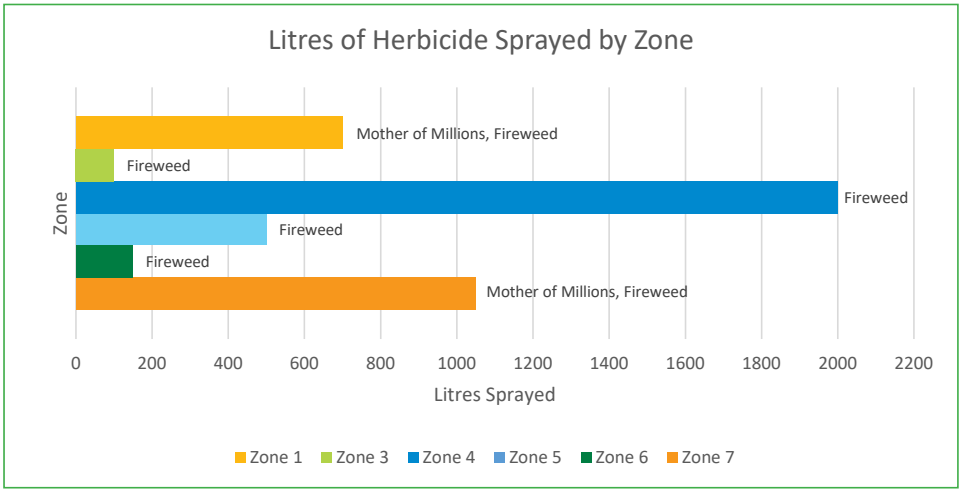
- Lawn rehabilittion works completed at:
  - Anzac Park, Laidley
  - Laidley Cultural Centre
  - Das Neumann Haus, Laidley

Furniture Maintenance

- Installation of new bench seats at the Lights on The Hill monument, Gatton
- Pressure cleaning park furniture in Murphys Creek.



ROADSIDE TREATMENT OF DECLARED WEEDS



CAPITAL WORKS - PROJECTS UPCOMING

Project	Status	Expected Commencement Date
Gatton Cemetery Shed Installation	• Contractor engaged.	• May/April 2026 due to contractor availability.
Jean Biggs Park Redevelopment	• Request for Tender have been released to market.	• To be confirmed.
Laidley Recreation Reserve Signage	• Request for Quotation being obtained.	• To be confirmed

CAPITAL WORKS - PROJECTS UNDERWAY

GATTON CEMETERY SEAM STRIPS – SECTION 10

- Quotes received to continue pre-dig works for section 10. Evaluation currently underway.
- Contractor engaged to construct the concrete seam strips. These works will be scheduled once pre-dig works have re-commenced.

CAPITAL WORKS - PROJECTS COMPLETED

LAIDLEY RECREATION RESERVE - SHELTER REPLACEMENT

- Four shelters in total have been replaced at the Laidley Recreation Reserve.
- The works included new concrete slabs and disability compliant table settings.





Facilities

CAPITAL WORKS - PROJECTS UPCOMING

Project	Status	Expected Commencement Date
Lockyer Valley Cultural Centre - Replacement of Playground Softfall	• Quotation being obtained.	• To be confirmed.
Laidley Cultural Centre - Kitchen Upgrade	• Request for Quotation being developed.	• To be confirmed.
Gatton Shire Hall - Door Replacement	• Request for Quotation has been released to market.	• To be confirmed.

LAKE DYER AMENITIES BUILDING

- Co-funded by the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Phase 4, the new amenities building is now open for public use.
- All works are now completed on site.













LOCKYER VALLEY SPORTS & AQUATIC CENTRE - POOL HEATING REPLACEMENT

- The heater for the Learn to Swim Pool has been replaced and commissioned.
- The additional fourth heater has been installed onsite for the 50m pool. The Reticulation Pump will be replaced in late October 2025. Once all works have been completed onsite, the fourth heater will be commissioned.
- These works are funded by South East Queensland Community Stimulus Program.


DURING


DURING

FACILITIES MAINTENANCE WORKS

DAL RYAN MEMORIAL SWIMMING POOL, LAIDLEY - CLOSURE

- Status: In progress
- Summary: Earthbond testing and repairs have been completed. Contractors are scheduled to commence fibreglass repair works mid-October 2025.

GATTON SPORTS AND AQUATIC CENTRE - HAIL DAMAGE INSURANCE WORKS

- Status: In progress
- Summary: Contractors are currently working on the pavillon roof and remain within the scheduled timeframe.

GATTON ADMINISTRATION BUILDING - HAIL DAMAGE INSURANCE WORKS

- Status: In progress
- Summary: Contractor established site from Monday 22 September with preliminary works such as scaffolding commencing. A temporary Customer Service Centre has been established in the Lockyer Centre, 55 North Street, Gatton and is now opperational. Preliminary roof works have commenced.

GATTON SHIRE HALL - HAIL DAMAGE INSURANCE WORKS

- Status: Completed


DURING


AFTER

HEALTH CLUB PROGRAMMING

- 62 group fitness classes were held with 537 attendees.

GROUP BOOKINGS

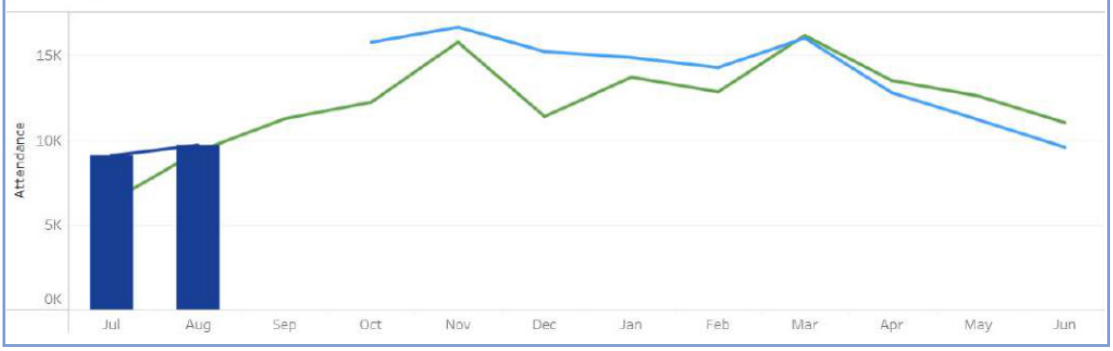
- Lockyer Valley Netball Association.
- Gatton and Lowood Gymnastics Association.

VISITATIONS

- 9,706 total facility visitation for August 2025 which is an 6.9% increase compared to July 2025.
- Total active memberships for August 2025 is 501 which is a 3.7% increase compared to July 2025.

ATTENDANCE

Year of Date	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Grand Total
FY 2026	9,081	9,706											18,787
FY 2025	6,389	9,322	11,250	12,232	15,772	11,385	13,706	12,835	16,165	13,512	12,599	11,022	146,189
FY 2024				15,763	16,656	15,213	14,863	14,273	16,007	12,799	11,196	9,573	126,343



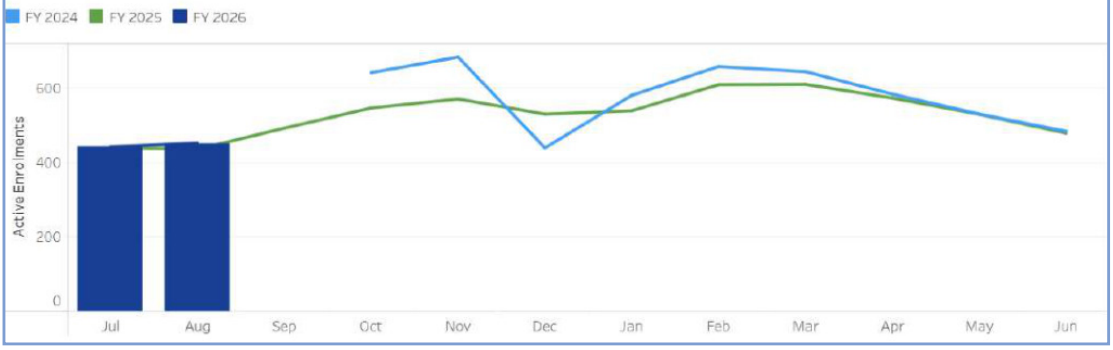
Visitation - Graph courtesy of BlueFit

LEARN TO SWIM PROGRAM

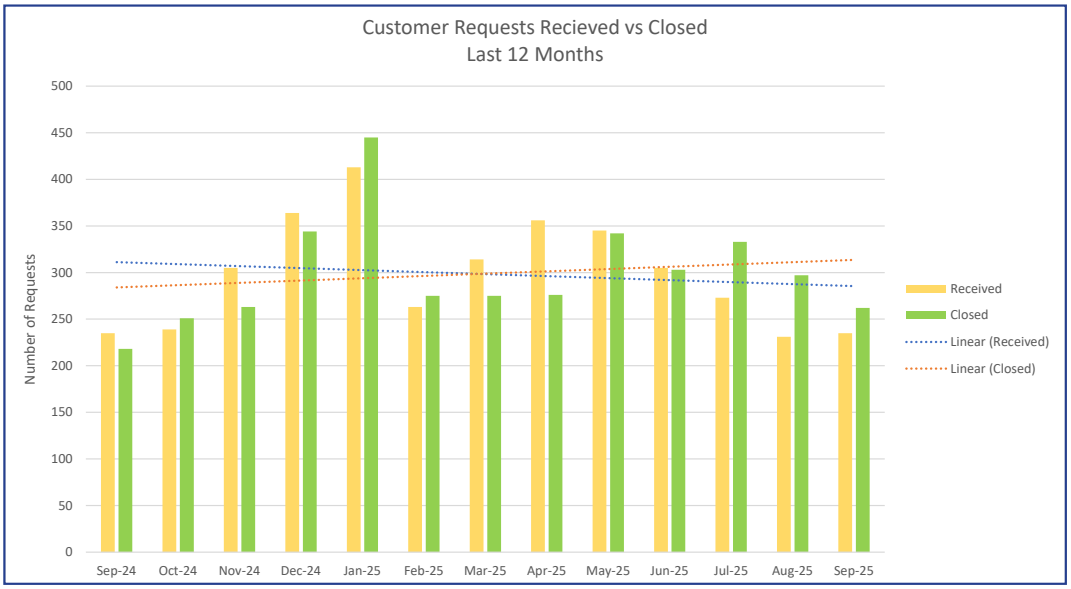
- 450 active enrollments in the Learn to Swim Program, which is a 2% increase on July 2025. Class occupancy is at 75%.
- 23 new students joined within the month, and 29 students canceled.

LTS ENROLMENTS

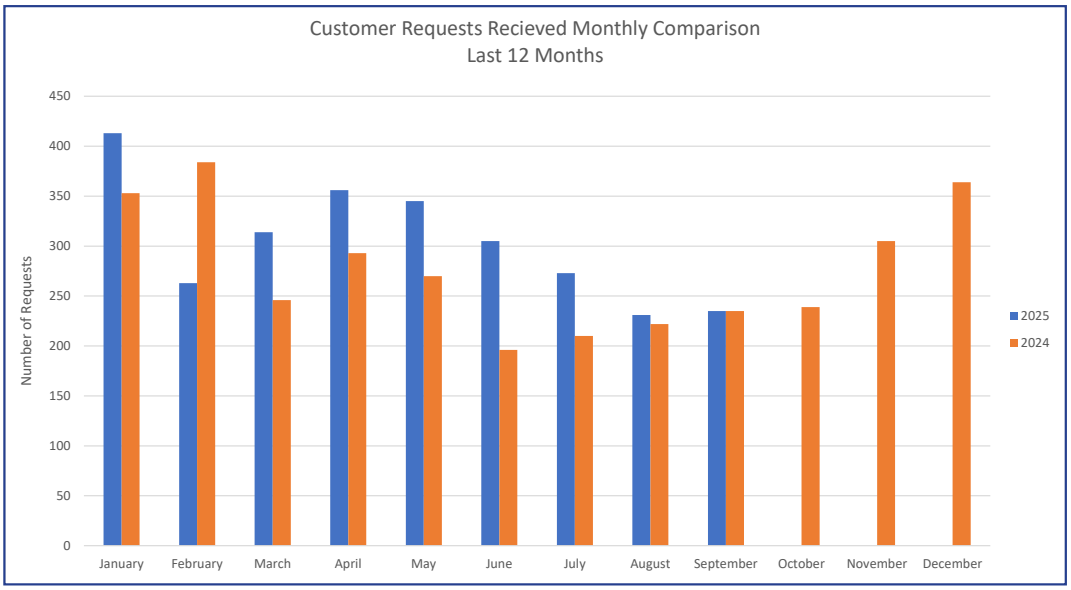
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Active Enrolments FY 2026	441	450										
Active Enrolments FY 2025	437	434	490	545	569	528	537	607	608	571	528	477
Active Enrolments FY 2024				639	681	438	579	656	642	582	528	482
Class Occupancy	73%	75%										
New Enrolments	18	23										
Cancelled Enrolments	26	29										



Graph courtesy of BlueFit



Data as at 2 October 2025



Data as at 2 October 2025

14.5 Councillor Portfolio Monthly Update - September 2025

Author: Kayla Gill, Executive Assistant to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors
Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of official elected member portfolio duties undertaken by Councillors during the month of September 2025.

This document is for Council's information only.

Executive Summary
This report provides an outline of duties undertaken by Councillors during the month of September 2025.

Proposal

During the month, Councillors undertook duties as follows:

Mayor, Cr Tanya Milligan
Civic Leadership and Regional Development Portfolio Councillor

- Attend council workshop
- Meeting with Plainland business
- 4WK weekly radio segment
- Meeting with events team re community event funding
- Interview for Gatton State School annual review
- Meeting with CEO
- QFES meeting re station officer introduction
- SEQ Waste Management update
- LGAQ C2C (Council to Council) forum
- Meeting with community member re water pricing
- Attend Lockyer Valley and Somerset Water Collaborative meeting
- Meeting with Federal Member Shayne Neumann & Mayor Wendt re Water Collaborative briefing
- River 949 weekend interview
- Attend Masterclass Resilient Rivers
- Attend International River Symposium Welcome Reception
- Portfolio meeting Engagement and Communication
- Attend morning tea to welcome LGMA Exchange Program participant
- 4WK weekly radio segment
- 4WK monthly media slot
- Meeting with GM's
- Attend Gala Dinner & Thiess International River Prize Award
- Council agenda catchup with CEO
- Meeting with potential new business
- Gatton Show committee debrief
- Phone meeting with UU Board Chair and participant Mayors and CEO's
- Attend Wayne Dawson's Open Garden at family request

- Attend Feast & Fest
- Officially open the Laidley Spring Festival
- Present award at Show and Shine
- Media interviews with Comms and community for Spring Festival
- Attend Somerset Regional Council Mayoral Gala evening
- Attend Gatton Church of Christ 70th Anniversary
- Attend Bee Happy Day
- Phone meeting with Minister Anne Leahy and her advisors
- Attend UQ 2032 Games Engagement meeting
- 4WK weekly radio segment
- Chair Ordinary Meeting of Council
- Attend the roof replacement tour with council at Laidley Facilities
- Attend Gatton RV Park discussion and site visit with CMCA
- Attend meeting to brief Federal Member Scott Buchholz re Water Collaborative project and progress
- Share the Dignity media op with the LV Salvation Army
- Attend the COMSEQ Local Government Forum
- Attend the 7th Signal Regiment Australian Army Freedom of Entry Ceremonial Parade
- Attend the Toowoomba Carnival of Flowers parade
- Attend and officially open the 10th Anniversary Murphys Creek Chilli Festival
- Attend SES 50th Anniversary flag handover
- Attend Corporate Induction meet & greet
- Attend council workshop
- Triple M monthly media segment
- 4WK monthly media segment
- 4WK weekly radio segment
- Attend the Gatton Fire Station Appliance Handover
- LDMG Agenda briefing
- Meeting with the CEO
- Attend the Laidley Spring Festival afternoon tea thankyou
- Meet with Ministers Association re 2025 Mayoral Christmas Carols
- Attend the Lockyer Community Centre AGM
- Meeting with COMSEQ Chair
- Attend the Lockyer Valley Woodcrafters Open Day
- Attend the Lockyer Waters Community Hall Committee, Koala Threat Workshop

Deputy Mayor, Councillor Chris Wilson
Corporate Services Portfolio Councillor

- Councillor Workshop
- Onsite meeting – Drainage issues
- Meeting with Plainland Business
- LV Chamber Commerce Meeting
- Portfolio Meeting – Governance/Property
- Lockyer Valley Correctional Centre – Smoke and Water Opening Ceremony
- Resident 100th Birthday Celebration
- Crime Stoppers
- Portfolio Meeting – Engagement and Comms
- Welcome for Brent Harvey LGMA Exchange Program
- Laidley High School Judges Panel – Seniors Captains

- Monthly Finance discussion with CEO
- Gatton Show Debrief meeting
- Roof Replacement Tour of temp facility – North Street
- Phone meeting with UU Board Chair and participant Mayors and CEO's
- Final Laidley High School Judges Panel – Seniors Captains
- UQ Business Regional Immersion Program discussion
- Laidley Spring Festival Pop-Up Stand - Friday
- Laidley Spring Festival Pop-Up Stand – Saturday
- Attend UQ 2032 Games Engagement meeting
- Attended the UQ Exec Director Tour of Gatton Aquatic Centre
- Council Meeting
- Roof Replacement Tour of temp facility – Laidley Gym/Hub
- Attend Gatton RV Park discussion and site visit with CMCA
- Ops plan meeting with CEO
- Mayor, Councillors and CEO, the Council of Mayors Southeast Queensland Local Government Forum – Brisbane
- On Annual Leave for remainder of September

Councillor Michael Hagan
Infrastructure Portfolio Councillor

- Attended Council Workshop
- Site visit with Cleary Street Resident regarding soil
- Site visit to Roadworks on Laidley/Forest Hill Road
- Resident visit, Plainland regarding North Street house relocation
- Meeting with Mayor, Councillors, CEO, Manager Community and Regional Prosperity, and Relevant Officers regarding community event funding
- I attended the September meeting of the Lockyer Valley & Somerset Water Collaborative
- Visited the Sophia College twilight markets
- Attended the Stockyard Creek Community BBQ and Memorial Seat dedication for local Resident
- Visited Mulgowie markets
- Attended infrastructure portfolio meeting
- Attended Welcome Morning Tea for the Group Manager Community Experience and Services at Horowhenua District Council New Zealand
- Site visit with Manager Infrastructure Operations regarding drainage issue, Kensington Grove
- Attended Murphy's Creek Progress Association monthly meeting
- Attended the Laidley Pioneer Village Annual General Meeting
- Attended with the Mayor, The 2025 International River Symposium's Gala Dinner & Thiess International River Prize Award
- Attended the Gatton Show debrief with Mayor, Councillors, CEO, Officers and Show Society President and Secretary
- I attended the Child Protection Week Under 5s event – Laidley Recreation Grounds
- Visited Laidley Spring Festival venues
- Worked at Council's Pop-up stand at Laidley Spring Festival
- Participated in Spring Festival Street Parade for Regis Aged Care Gatton
- Worked on Council's Pop-up stand at Laidley Spring Festival
- Attended with Councillor Steinhardt, the Southern Queensland Education Alliance at UniSQ Toowoomba Campus
- Site visit to Ambrose Road, Lower Tenthill – road condition issues
- Attended the September Council Meeting

- Attended with Councillors and Officers a tour of temporary council facilities Laidley
- I attended with Mayor, Councillors, Officers a presentation on RV Facility Gatton
- I attended with Mayor, Councillors and CEO, the Council of Mayors Southeast Queensland Local Government Forum – Brisbane
- Attended the Meet and Greet Corporate Induction for new staff members
- Attended Councillor Workshop
- Onsite meeting with CEO, Coordinator Development Assessment, Infrastructure Project Manager, local resident and residents engineer regarding operational works
- Attended Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) meeting Councillor Reck and RADF committee members
- Attended the Local Disaster Management Group agenda briefing with Mayor, Disaster Management Advisor and Disaster Management Business Administration Trainee
- Site visit – Road concerns, Berlin and Ropeley/Rockside Roads
- Attended the Thank You Afternoon Tea for Laidley Spring Festival Staff
- Site visit with residents regarding land resumptions Tenthill Creek Road
- Site visit Osbornes Road Gatton, storm water damage
- Chaired the Lockyer Community Centre's 2025 Annual General Meeting
- Site visit with Group Manager Infrastructure – Hatton Vale driveway

Cr Cheryl Steinhardt
Environment And Regulatory Services Portfolio Councillor

- Monthly Portfolio meeting with officers
- New Employee Induction Meet and Greet
- Councillor workshop
- Meeting with Growcom and Council Officers
- Stockyard Hall Committee & Community BBQ Evening
- Not for Profit Governance Day
- International River Symposium Welcome Evening - Brisbane
- Murphys Creek Progress Association meeting
- Laidley Pioneer Village monthly meeting
- AGM Laidley Pioneer Village
- Meeting with Councillors & Gatton Show President - debrief.
- ALGWA Masterclass Online webinar
- Roof Replacement Tour of New Customer Service & Staff relocations
- Laidley Spring Festival Events over two days and nights
- Friday night Spring Festival Community Engagement Pop Up Stand
- Forest Hill BEE Happy day
- Monthly Council Meeting
- ALARA AGM - Ipswich
- Launch of Southern Queensland Education Alliance – USQ
- CoMSEQ Local Government Forum – Brisbane
- Lockyer Community Centre 2025 AGM
- Lockyer Waters Hall Committee Meeting
- Lockyer Woodcrafters Open Day – Forest Hill
- Workshop Lockyer Water re Koala Threats
- Murphys Creek Progress Association Annual Pig Races
- Meeting with CMCA and local site visit
- Online Webinar – Child Safe Organizations new legislation

Councillor Anthony Wilson
Sport And Recreation Portfolio Councillor

- Councillor Workshop
- Onsite meeting – Drainage issues
- Meeting with Plainland Business
- Welcome for Brent Harvey LGMA Exchange Program
- LIEC Update
- Portfolio Update – Parks, Cemeteries and Facilities
- Portfolio Update – Sport, Rec and Communities
- Gatton Show Debrief meeting
- Roof Replacement Tour of temp facility – North Street
- Laidley Spring Festival – Council Pop-Up Stand
- Bee Happy Day
- Cahill Park Cluster Meeting
- Council Meeting
- Roof Replacement Tour of temp facility – Laidley Gym/Hub
- Laidley Rec Reserve Mthly Meeting
- Press Conference – Lead up to Grand Final – Toowoomba
- River 94.9 Interview – Relocation of Service Centre
- Attended Council of Mayors Southeast Queensland Local Government Forum – Brisbane
- Corporate Induction
- Workshop
- Site Meeting – Forest Hill
- Laidley Spring Festival Staff celebration
- RDA Committee Meeting – Ipswich
- Attend and lay wreath at the National Police Remembrance Day Service - Toowoomba

Councillor Julie Reck
Liveability And Circular Economy Portfolio Councillor

- PNG 50th Anniversary Briefing
- Forest Hill Progress
- Waste Portfolio catch up
- Workshop
- Community Event Funding – discussion
- Radio Interview – Rural Bin Closure
- SEQ Waste Management Plan update – TEAMS
- Chamber Meeting – Laidley
- Radio Interview – Sculptors Art Trail
- Hatton Vale SS under 8s day – Waste Education
- Laidey District State School – Together4Lockyer Meeting
- Lockyer Youth Agency Network Mtg – Grantham
- Stockyard Hall – Memorial Seat Dedication
- Murphys Creek Twilight Markets
- Plainland – Steve Jones Men's Shed
- Murphys Creek Neighbourhood Centre Meeting
- CWA Meeting
- Crime Stoppers – Laidley

- Welcome Brett Harvey
- Murphys Ck Progress Meeting
- Laidley Pioneer Village Monthly Meeting
- Laidley Pioneer Village AGM
- Gatton Show Debrief
- Lay Wreath – Battle of Meewah
- Crime Stoppers Stand Twilight Feast & Fest Laidley
- Laidley Spring Festival – Pop Up Tent
- Bee Happy Day – Forest Hill
- Murphys Creek Neighbourhood Centre Meeting
- ALGWA Qld AGM – TEAMS
- ALGWA Qld Gen Mtg – TEAMS
- Gatton District Historical Society Meeting
- Council Meeting
- Laidley Facilities Tour
- Gatton RV Park discussion & site visit
- Public Art Panel discussion
- Assessing 2026 Art Gallery Applications
- COMSEQ Forum
- Chilli Festival –Tourism Van
- Corporate Induction
- Councillor Workshop
- RADF Committee Meeting
- Laidley Spring Festival staff – Afternoon Tea
- Lockyer Community Centre – AGM
- Feral Management Meeting
- ABC phone interview – Recycling
- Lockyer Waters – Koala Threat Workshop
- Lockyer Woodcrafters
- Murphys Creek Pig Races fundraiser
- LCC – Tom Net – Aged Care
- Hubb 99 – Comm Engagement

Councillor David Neuendorf
Planning Portfolio Councillor – Nil

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

14.6 **Quarterly Progress Update on Actions Arising from Council Resolution - September 2025**

Author: Bella Greinke, Project Officer
Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

This report is to provide an update on the status of actions arising from resolutions at Ordinary and Special Council Meetings from the previous and current terms of Council.

This document is for Council's information only.

Executive Summary

This report contains an update on outstanding action items arising from resolutions of the previous and current term of Council, as well as identification and commentary on action items which have been completed within the last quarter, from 1 July 2025.

The detailed report for both the outstanding and completed items has been provided separately due to the confidential nature of some of the items and commentary contained within.

Outstanding Actions Report
The document titled *Outstanding Actions* is a detailed report, providing information on which action items arising from resolutions are outstanding and any action that has been taken to date.

In summary, the following number of items (by group) are outstanding:

Executive Office	0
People, Customer and Corporate Services	6
Community and Regional Prosperity	1
Infrastructure	1
TOTAL	**8**

Completed Actions Report
The document titled *Completed Actions* includes progress notes and closing commentary on items that have been completed by Officers in the last quarter. In total, 72 actions have been completed since 1 July 2025.

Proposal

That this report be received and noted.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

14.7 Quarterly Investment Report - July to September 2025

Author: Kacey Bachmann, Management Accountant; Dee Stewart, Acting Chief Financial Officer

Responsible Officer: Ian Church, Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to advise Council of the performance of its investment portfolio.

This document is for Council's information only.

Executive Summary

As outlined in Council's 2025-26 Investment Policy, a quarterly report is to be submitted to Council on the performance of its investment portfolio.

The investment of surplus funds has been made in accordance with the requirements of *the Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982* as well as Council's Investment Policy. As of 30 September 2025, Council had a total investment holding of $65.62 million.

Overall, investments continued to perform well in comparison to targeted benchmarks shown in table 3 and 4, with Council's current investments exceeding these benchmarks. The interest revenue is on target to budget and Investment opportunities will continue to be reviewed.

Proposal

As required by Council's 2025-26 Investment Policy, a quarterly report is to be submitted to Council on the performance of its investment portfolio.

As of 30 September 2025, Council had a total investment holding of $65.62 million.

The two following tables show the investment institution, credit rating and product type of our investment portfolio on 30 September 2025:

Table 1

Institution	Amount $	Percentage Holding	Credit Rating
QTC	59,623,140	90.86%	AA
National Australia Bank	2,000,000	3.05%	AA-
Suncorp	1,000,000	1.523%	A+
Bank of Queensland	1,000,000	1.523%	A-
MyState Bank	1,000,000	1.523%	BBB+
Judo Bank	1,000,000	1.523%	BBB

Institution	Amount $	Percentage Holding	Credit Rating
Total	**65,623,140**	**100.00%**	

Table 2

Product Type	Amount $	Percentage Holding
Cash Fund - QTC	59,623,140	90.86%
Term Deposit	6,000,000	9.14%
Total	**65,623,140**	**100%**

The following tables display the performance of Council's investments, identified by investment type and days invested, against the Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSW) and the Bloomberg AUSBOND Index (AUSBOND). The tables compare the rate of return on Council's investments on 30 September 2025, against the benchmarks indicated above (BBSW and AUSBOND).

Overall, the investments continued to perform well in comparison with these benchmarks with new term deposits now offered above 4.00%.

Table 3

Cash Fund Performance Against RBA Cash Rate & AUSBOND Index	QTC	RBA Cash Rate	AUSBOND Index
Cash Fund Performance	4.09%	3.60%	3.56%

Table 4

Term Deposit Performance Against BBSW Index & AUSBOND Index	Av Return on Deposits	BBSW Index	AUSBOND Index
Term Deposits	4.27%	3.53%	3.56%

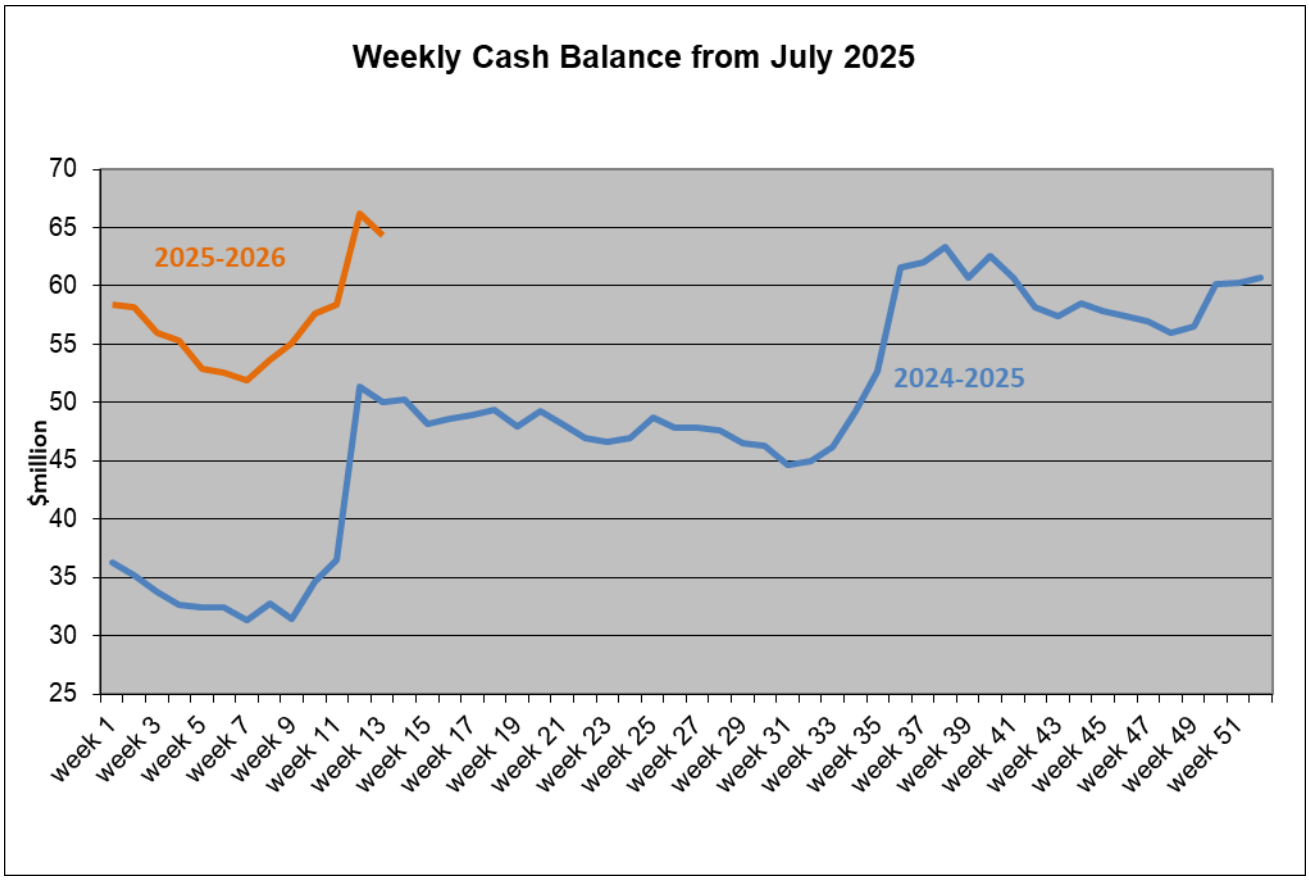
Interest rates have decreased for all institutions. The QTC cash fund rate is slightly higher than term deposit rates making QTC a more attractive investment option. The best regular rates on offer at present are around 3.80% and 4.25% for investment periods from three to twelve months.

Table 5

Interest Income vs Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	% Annual YTD Budget
Interest Income on Investments	$582,242	$587,097	99.17%

As reflected in table 5, interest revenue is on target to budget with the final actual result 99.17% of the forecast budget achieved for the financial year.

During the first quarter, cash at bank increased due to the collection of the first Rates Levy. Only minimum cash remains in Council's general funds each day with any excess being invested as Term Deposits or transferred to the QTC Cash Fund. The following graph shows a comparison over time of Council's weekly cash balances.



The table below shows that Council's investments on 30 September 2025 is in overall compliance with the 2025-26 Investment Policy.

Table 6

Investment Policy Credit Risk Compliance	Current Exposure	Allowable Exposure	Difference
Cash Funds			
QTC Cash Funds	90.86%	100%	9.14%
Term Deposits			
AAA to A+	4.57%	85%	80.43%
A to BBB+	3.05%	45%	41.95%
BBB to BBB-	1.52%	30%	28.48%

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

15. CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

No Confidential Items.

16. MEETING CLOSED