Minutes

Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

MINUTES

17 JUNE 2026

UNCONFIRMED

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ATTENDANCE:

Councillors Present

- **Cr Chris Wilson (Deputy Mayor) (Chairperson)**
- **Cr Michael Hagan**
- **Cr Anthony Wilson**
- **Cr Cheryl Steinhardt**
- **Cr Julie Reck**
- **Cr David Neuendorf**

Officers Present

- **Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People, Customer & Corporate Services**
- **Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community & Regional Prosperity**
- **Micah Edwards, Group Manager Infrastructure**
- **Dee Stewart, Acting Manager Financial Services**
- **Petrina Metcalf, Council Business Officer**
- **Susan Boland, Executive Assistant to the CEO**
- **Neil Wiliamson, Principal Engagement and Communications**
- **Kirsty Johnson, Principal Financial Operations**
- **John Holdcoft, Principal Disaster Management**
- **Graham Cray, Manager Information Communication Technology**
- **Caitlan Natalier, Principal Governance and Property**
- **Bryony Sobey, Property Officer**
- **Scott Hambleton, Senior Planner**
- **Prudence Earle, Senior Strategic Planner**
- **Annette Doherty, Manager Plannig, Policy and Community Wellbeing**
- **Michael Coogan, Coordinator Community Wellbeing**
- **Tammy Thomas, Technical Planning Officer**
- **Asok Rao, Principal Growth and Policy**
- **Jason Harm, Manager Communities**
- **Tracy Vellacott, Coordinator Special Projects and Tourism**
- **Leon Love, Manager Facilities**
- **Bella Greinke, Project Officer**

Apologies

- **Cr Tanya Milligan (Mayor) (Chairperson)**
- **Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer**

1.0 MEETING OPENED

The Deputy Mayor, Cr Chris Wilson as Chairperson, opened the meeting at 9:04am and welcomed all present.

A leave of absence for this meeting was granted to the Mayor, Cr Milligan at the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 20 May 2026, as she is attending the 2026 World Cities Summit (WCS 2026) as a COMSEQ Member.

The Acting CEO was also an apology for this meeting.

1.1 Acknowledgement of Country

The Chairperson acknowledged the traditional owners of the land on which the meeting is being held.

1.2 Opening Prayer

Pastor Needer led the meeting in prayer, following a minute's silence for those persons recently deceased.

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2.0 LEAVE OF ABSENCE

2.1 Leave of Absence - Cr David Neuendorf

Author: Petrina Metcalf, Council Business Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT leave of absence be granted to Councillor David Neuendorf for the Ordinary Council Meeting scheduled to be held on 15 July 2026, as Councillor Neuendorf will be on personal leave.

RESOLUTION

THAT leave of absence be granted to Councillor David Neuendorf for the Ordinary Council Meeting scheduled to be held on 15 July 2026, as Councillor Neuendorf will be on personal leave.

Moved By: Cr M Hagan Seconded By: Cr J Reck
Resolution Number: 24-28/0573

CARRIED
6/0

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3.0 CONDOLENCES/GET WELL WISHES

3.1 Condolences

Author: Petrina Metcalf, Council Business Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Officer's Recommendation:

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

RESOLUTION

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

Moved By: Cr M Hagan **Seconded By:** Cr J Reck
Resolution Number: 24-28/0574

CARRIED
6/0

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4.0 DECLARATION OF ANY PRESCRIBED CONFLICTS 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.

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest at this time.

5.0 MAYORAL MINUTE

No Mayoral Minute.

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6.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

6.1 Confirmation of Ordinary Meeting Minutes - 20 May 2026

Author: Petrina Metcalf, Council Business Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council held on Wednesday 20 May 2026 be taken as read and confirmed.

RESOLUTION

THAT the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council held on Wednesday 20 May 2026 be taken as read and confirmed.

Moved By: Cr J Reck **Seconded By:** Cr C Steinhardt
Resolution Number: 24-28/0575

CARRIED
6/0

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7.0 BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

No Business Arising from Minutes.

8.0 COMMITTEE REPORTS

8.1 Receipt of the Unconfirmed Minutes of the Queensland Transport Museum Advisory Committee - 4 November 2025

Author: Petrina Metcalf, Council Business Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council receive and note the unconfirmed minutes of the Queensland Transport Museum Advisory Committee meeting held on 4 November 2025.

RESOLUTION

THAT Council receive and note the unconfirmed minutes of the Queensland Transport Museum Advisory Committee meeting held on 4 November 2025.

Moved By: **Cr D Neuendorf** **Seconded By:** **Cr A Wilson**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0576

CARRIED
6/0

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QUEENSLAND TRANSPORT MUSEUM ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

4 November, 2025

Time 10am-11am

Lockyer Valley Cultural Centre – Theatrette

Chair Person: Deputy Mayor, Cr Chris Wilson **Minutes:** Rachel Lane

Attendees: Cr Chris Wilson, Cr David Neuendorf, Nick Stokes, Clive Barton, Tony Coonan (Qld Museums), Tracy Vellacott (Tourism & Special Projects Coordinator), Rachel Lane (Senior Tourism & Events Officer)

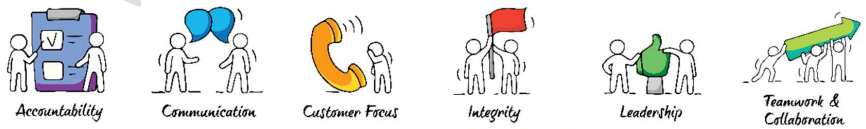
Apologies: Jason Harm (Manager Communities)

Meeting opened: 10.05am

Agenda Items:

	Agenda Item	Responsible Person
1	Welcome	Chair
2	Acceptance of previous minutes – August 2025 **Moved – Deputy Mayor Chris Wilson** **Seconded – Cr David Neundorf** Update on action items from August meeting:	Chair

Our Corporate values underpin everything we do:



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- Request to provide Councillors with comparison figures from 2023 and 2024 including tours.
- 2023: 5,524 visitors

Queensland Transport Museum

Item	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23
Ticket Sales	457	320	519	442	464	527	568	540	628	389	360	310
Free Entry	90	69	88	116	92	115	95	120	83	106	113	145
Total Ticket Revenue	$2,650.00	$1,776.00	$2,924.00	$2,142.00	$2,543.00	$2,726.00	$3,253.00	$2,763.00	$3,400.00	$1,927.00	$1,578.00	$1,098.00
Total QTM & VIC Revenue	$ 4,154.02	$ 3,203.97	$ 4,302.24	$ 3,615.71	$ 4,553.20	$ 4,242.04	$ 5,502.45	$ 5,079.00	$ 5,398.08	$ 3,924.49	$ 2,980.24	$ 6,398.79
Total visitors	457	320	519	442	464	527	568	540	628	389	360	310

- 2024: 5,026 visitors

Queensland Transport Museum

Item	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24
Ticket Sales	518	455	406	1028	602	491	636	446	243	0	0	0
Free Entry	184	109	131	261	184	155	196	116	85	0	0	0
Total Ticket Revenue	$2,340.00	$2,328.00	$1,973.00	$4,930.00	$2,776.00	$2,302.00	$2,938.00	$2,245.00	$1,093.00		$0.00	$0.00
Total QTM & VIC Revenue	$ 3,983.50	$ 4,417.80	$ 4,125.14	$ 7,464.78	$ 8,568.24	$ 4,424.30	$ 5,094.60	$ 4,470.64	$ 4,180.25	$ 1,676.00	$ 2,309.90	$ 1,988.70
Total visitors	518	455	406	1028	602	491	636	562	328	0	0	0

- Investigate model competition: ongoing, consideration for 2026.
- Confirm RSVPs for GAMMA Awards 2025 (Gallery and Museum Achievement Awards (GAMAA) with Nick: completed.
  - Congratulations from Deputy Mayor and recognition to all QTM volunteers. Nick Stokes was honoured as Winner in the category of Individuals: Volunteer Staff.
- Staff to reach out to directors from Netflix war movie to pitch idea of hosting the premiere at the QTM: completed, no response/interest.

3 **Ticketing figures since reopening in April 2025** — Rachel

Locals

- 796 Adult/Concession
- 305 Children
- 121 Under 6
- 42 Carer/Support Worker

Total 1264

Out of Region

- 988 Adults
- 206 Children
- 123 Under 6
- 42 Family pass (5x people/ticket – 210 total)
- 1078 Concession
- 60 Carer/Support Worker

Total 2497

QTM Admission Revenue - $20,315.00

Tours - 19

4 **QTM Merchandise sales** — Rachel

- 37 Bouncy Balls

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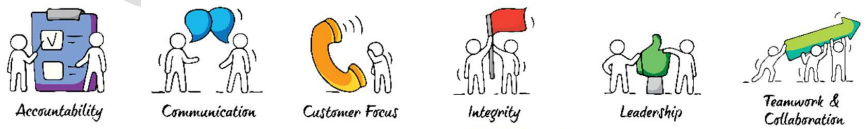

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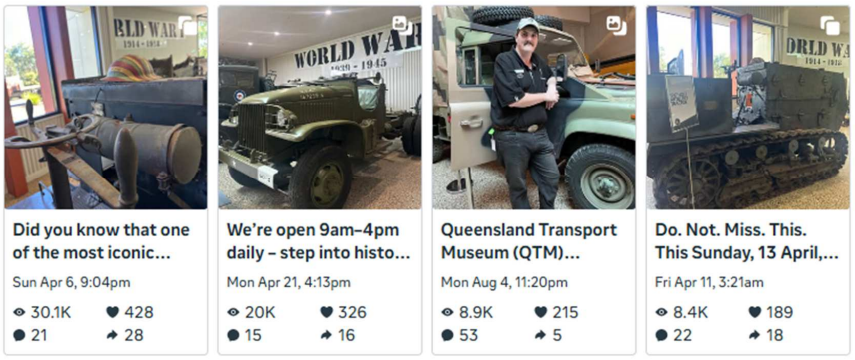
	• 26 Bumper Stickers • 4 Colouring Bags • 16 Magnets • 9 Pins • 40 Spanner Keyring (old merch) • 21 Stubby Coolers • 51 Shirts • 3 Tyre Gauges (old merch) • 4 Wine Glasses (old merch) **Total revenue - $2,246.29**	Tracy – investigate tea towel as merch option.
5	**Marketing** **Facebook** • Followers: **6,318** • Total Views: **259.5K** • Total Reach: **121.5K** • Posts: **32** **Instagram** • Followers: **249** • Total Views: **2.9K** • Total Reach: **159** • Posts: **14** **Top Performing Content:**  Did you know that one of the most iconic... Sun Apr 6, 9:04pm 30.1K 428 21 28 We're open 9am–4pm daily – step into histo... Mon Apr 21, 4:13pm 20K 326 15 16 Queensland Transport Museum (QTM)... Mon Aug 4, 11:20pm 8.9K 215 53 5 Do. Not. Miss. This. This Sunday, 13 April,... Fri Apr 11, 3:21am 8.4K 189 22 18	Rachel

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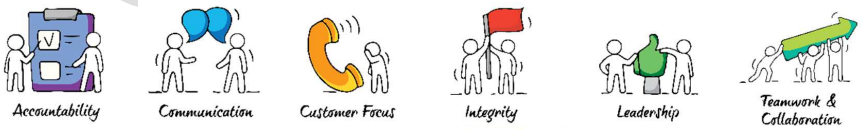
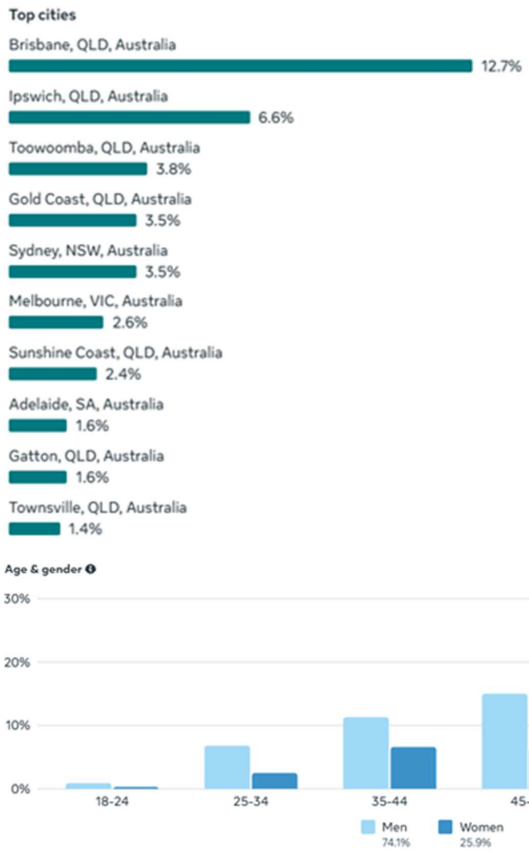


Key Demographics / Locations:



- Engagement driven through organic activity only
- **No paid promotion** during this period

Website
luvyalockyer.com.au – QTM Page

- Total Views: **4,198**

Google – QTM Listing

- Total Views: **10,091**
- Interactions (Calls, Directions, Website Clicks): **2,769**

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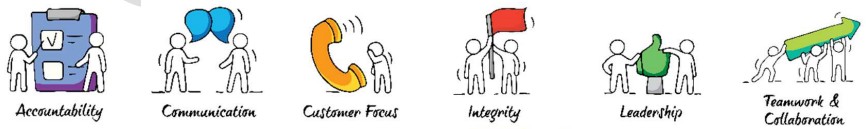

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	Email Marketing • October EDM sent to Probus, RSL & groups • Open Rate: **29%** • Outcome: **Booking secured** with Indooroopilly RSL for early next year.	
6	**Grant tank** - Grant Tank has been installed onto the reserve. - Liability "no climbing" signage installed. - QTM banners have been ordered and are awaiting shipment before being installed next to tank.  	Rachel
7	**QTM Open Day** - Council has sourced a budget amendment of $5,500 for a QTM Open Day to occur in 2026, around the April Holidays/ANZAC Day period – confirmed for Sunday 19th April. - Committee members considered what this event will look like and its objectives.	Chair

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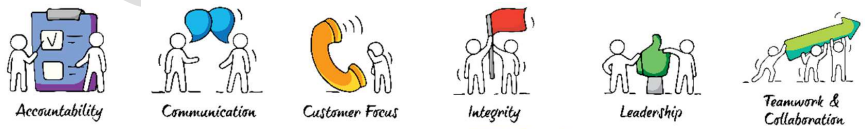

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	Resolved to maintain the event as "free entry" with an option to raise money for Bootstraps e.g. raffle or optional gold coin donation.	
8	**Future of Military Exhibit** - Discussion on extending Military Exhibit a further 12 or 24 months. o Committee members discussed the opportunity to extend the museum's Military Exhibit, including updated exhibits to keep it fresh and maintain/increase attendance. o Deputy Mayor Wilson and Cr Neuendorf suggestion to extend exhibit for length of current Council – approx. 24 months. o Tony Coonan reaffirmed that this timeline aligns with any future conversations and joint initiatives with Queensland Museums. o Concern remains from the Special Projects and Tourism Team around access to other transport exhibitors and the difficulty in sourcing new and exciting temporary loans consistently. ***Resolved*** that the Committee seek Council's endorsement of an extension to the current Military Exhibit to encompass the term of the current Council.	Chair
9	**General Business** - Education Opportunities o Officers to explore the opportunity to increase numbers through schools and aligning tours with Remembrance Day & ANZAC Day. o Officers to reach out and engage with Emu Gully & Kokoda in the region, to explore the possibility of a QTM Military Exhibit/Tour being an add-on for inbound excursions to these businesses. - Officers outlined two complaints received about the Military Exhibit not aligning with the name of the "Queensland Transport Museum". Attendees believed the current exhibit was not a "transport exhibit". ***Noted.*** - Committee members discussed opening an EOI for a new organisation to receive a per ticket donation for the next 12-month period. Currently Bootstraps received a $2 donation from each entry into the QTM. ***Resolved*** that Council undertake an EOI process to secure a charity beneficiary for the next 12-month period, upon the expiration of the Bootstraps Agreement.	Tony to provide Tmba school contact database.
	Next meeting: January-February 2026	

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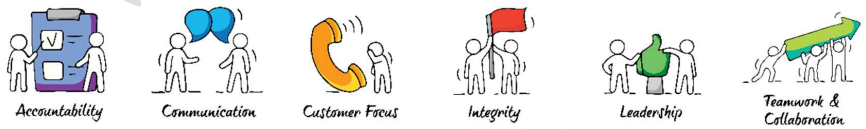

8.2 **Receipt of the Unconfirmed Minutes of the Audit and Risk Management Committee - 28 May 2026**

Author: Petrina Metcalf, Council Business Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council receive and note the unconfirmed minutes of the Audit and Risk Management Committee meeting held on 28 May 2026.

RESOLUTION

THAT Council receive and note the unconfirmed minutes of the Audit and Risk Management Committee meeting held on 28 May 2026.

Moved By: **Cr D Neuendorf** **Seconded By:** **Cr M Hagan**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0577

CARRIED
6/0

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Minutes

Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

AUDIT & RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

MINUTES

28 MAY 2026

UNCONFIRMED

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	7.4 People and Culture (including Work Health and Safety) Update	19
	7.5 Disaster Management Update	20
8.	**General Business**	**21**
9.	**Audit and risk management committee members only session with internal and external audit**	**21**
10.	**Meeting Closed**	**21**

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ATTENDANCE:

Councillor Members

- **Cr Chris Wilson**
- **Cr Dave Neuendorf**

Independent External Members (Voting)

- **Martin Power (Chairperson)**
- **Adrian Morey**
- **Brett de Chastel**

Attendees (non-voting)

- **Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer**
- **Madonna Brennan, Risk, Audit & Corporate Planning Advisor**
- **Susan Boland, Executive Assistant to the CEO**
- **Dee Stewart, Acting Manager Financial Services**
- **Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity**
- **Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services**
- **Cathy Blunt, O'Connor Marsden & Associates (Internal Audit)**
- **Logan Meehan, Crowe (External Audit)**
- **Fikile Nyati, Queensland Audit Office**
- **Jason Harm, Manager Communities (part of meeting)**
- **Graham Cray, Manager Information Communication Technology**
- **Annette Doherty, Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing (part of meeting)**
- **Matthew Baldwin, Cyber Security Officer (part of meeting)**
- **Kylie King, Financial Accountant (part of meeting)**
- **Tania Skopp, Assets Accountant (part of meeting)**
- **Anthony Archie, Shave and Brett (part of meeting)**
- **Caitlan Natalier, Principal Governance and Property (part of meeting)**
- **Chris Gray, Manager Infrastructure Delivery (part of meeting)**
- **Nick Young, Chief Information Security Officer (Division 5)**
- **John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management (part of meeting)**

1. MEETING OPENED

The meeting, which was conducted via TEAMS, commenced at 10:04am. The Chairperson acknowledged the traditional owners of the land on which the meeting is being held.

2. APOLOGIES

The Group Manager Infrastructure was an apology for this meeting.

3. DECLARATION OF ANY MATERIAL PERSONAL INTERESTS/CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS

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

Pursuant to Chapter 5B, Part 2 of the Local Government Act 2009, a member 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 member that has an interest in the matter
   iv. the nature of the member's relationship with the entity that has an interest in a matter
   v. details of the member'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 member has written notice from the Minister to participate in the matter.

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

Pursuant to Chapter 5B, Part 3 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, a member 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 member's relationship with a related party:
   i. the name of the related party to the member
   ii. the nature of the relationship of the related party to the member
   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 member or a related party:
   i. the name of the other person
   ii. the nature of the relationship of the other person to the member 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 member intends to handle the matter i.e. leave the meeting or proposes to stay in a meeting.

There were no conflicts of interest declared by members at this time.

4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

4.1 Confirmation of Audit & Risk Management Committee Meeting Minutes - 30 March 2026

Author: Petrina Metcalf, Council Business Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the minutes of the Audit & Risk Management Committee Meeting held on 30 March 2026 be taken as read and confirmed.

RESOLUTION

THAT the minutes of the Audit & Risk Management Committee Meeting held on 30 March 2026 be taken as read and confirmed.

Resolution Number: ARMC/0410

CARRIED

5. BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

UNCONFIRMED

6. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORTS

6.1 Acting Chief Executive Officer' Report

Author: Madonna Brennan, Risk, Audit and Corporate Planning Advisor
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on matters relevant to the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC).

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Chief Executive Officer's Report.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Acting Chief Executive Officer's Report.

Resolution Number: ARMC/0411

CARRIED

Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme and Supporting Projects

The Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing explained that a draft Temporary Local Planning Instrument (TLPI) with updated flood hazard overlay mapping has been prepared and sent to the State Government for ministerial approval. The Department of Housing and Public Works raised concerns about certain code provisions, specifically regarding building design and construction requirements, which must be addressed under the Building Act. Officers are revising the wording based on state feedback and will resubmit for approval.

The Chair sought an update in relation to the TLPI expiring in July 2026 and in relation to the State agreeing to Council adopting a two-stage process. The Manager Planning and Policy and Community Wellbeing advised that Council would look to adopt another TLPI for another two years to provide Council with sufficient time to undertake the remaining flooding modelling that is required. Once the flood hazard mapping has been updated, Council would then request a major amendment to the planning scheme.

The Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing also reported that a new local heritage register has been adopted by Council, with relative minor amendments proposed to the Planning Scheme. The amendments have been drafted and sent to the State Government for approval. Independent member A Morey enquired if there would be any financial impacts to Council resulting from the changes to the Local Cultural Heritage Study. The Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing clarified there are no financial liabilities for council, as no new council assets are included and no subsidies are provided for works on heritage buildings.

Laidley Flood Mitigation Project

The Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity and Acting Chief Executive Officer outlined the transition in leadership for the Laidley Flood Mitigation Project as well as embedding the newly formed Project Control Group, which was recently endorsed by Council. A draft memorandum of understanding has been received from the Department of Main Roads and Transport, and further legal advice will be sought regarding understanding and clearly documenting where project liability lies for relevant stakeholders. The Terms of Reference will also need to be reviewed to clearly document the scope of project sponsorship and decision-making authority.

Independent Member B de Chastel reiterated a matter which he raised at the previous ARMC Meeting which was a potential long-term risk once the work was completed. The project is in partnership with the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) and as such who carries the long-term liability for the work if something unforeseen happens. It is recommended that this addressed now rather than down the track and by clearly outlining in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the project.

Independent Member Adrian Morey recommended that the Terms of Reference be updated to ensure clarity the decision making for the project (project sponsor), as he doesn't believe in its current state that this is clear.

Lockyer Valley and Somerset Water Collaborative Project Update

The Manager Communities provided a detailed update on the Water Collaborative project, including the status of the business case rewrite, demand validation, funding arrangements, and governance. The Manager Communities reported that the Optimisation Assessment Review (OAR) is being rewritten, with six study leads working on different chapters. Demand validation activities have shown strong interest from stakeholders, exceeding previous rounds, and the process is expected to conclude within two weeks.

Independent Member A Morey requested management to explain the approval pathways for both the OAR and the actual investment decision. The investment decision will be made by Government, initially the State and then Federal to provide a 50-50 split in the capital funding.

Independent Member A Morey also asked about the internal audit scheduled for September and what it would involve. The Manager Communities advised that an internal mid-term audit of project funds had already been completed, and that the State had undertaken two health checks, with the second understood to be the final review.

Independent Member B de Chastel asked about the project's economic impact on Council. He noted that, if the project proceeds, it could deliver significant economic benefits to the farming community. He also asked whether the project proceeding or not proceeding would have any financial impact on Council. The Manager Communities advised that there would be no negative financial impact on Council if the project does not proceed.

The Chair asked whether the project presents any immediate financial risk to Council. The Manager Communities advised that the risk is limited, as most project funding is being provided through the City Deal, together with some internal resourcing. Council's involvement to date has been advisory to the Collaborative. The Chair also asked who owns the Lockyer Somerset Water Company, and the Manager Communities advised that the ownership structure is currently under legal review.

UNCONFIRMED

6.2 **External Revaluation of Transport Non-Current Assets 2025-2026**

Author: Tania Skopp, Asset Accountant
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to seek the Audit and Risk Management Committee's review of the independent revaluation of Transport and Artwork asset classes and input on the draft Asset Revaluation position paper for 2025-26.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee:

1. **Receive and note the independent revaluations of Council's Transport and Artwork asset classes and supporting Asset Revaluation Position Papers for 2025-26.**
2. **Submit any necessary feedback on the Asset Revaluation Position Papers to the Asset Accountant by Wednesday 3 June 2026.**

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee:

1. **Receive and note the independent revaluations of Council's Transport and Artwork asset classes and supporting Asset Revaluation Position Papers for 2025-26.**
2. **Recommend management request Marsh Valuers to provide further detail in their report on the pavement condition assessment completed, as the current level of detail provided does not address the reasoning for the adjustment in the valuation.**
3. **Submit any necessary feedback on the Asset Revaluation Position Papers to the Asset Accountant by Wednesday 3 June 2026.**

Resolution Number: ARMC/0412

CARRIED

Anthony Archie from Shave and Brett attended the meeting for the discussion of this item.

Council's Assets Accountant and Anthony Archie from Shave and Brett presented the results of the external revaluation of Council's transport and artwork assets.: Council's Asset Accountant reported a substantial increase in gross replacement cost for transport assets. Anthony noted improvements in Council's asset register and condition assessments, and highlighted significant movements in sub-classes such as bridges, footpaths, and kerb and channel.

Given the significant reduction in the fair value of the pavement assets, both the Chair and Independent Member B de Chastel raised concerns about the methodology, particularly regarding pavement condition assessments, sample sizes, and the lack of detail in the valuer's report, to support this value reduction.

After further discussion, Anthony advised that the main driver for the reduction in the pavement fair value was the condition assessments of those pavement assets. To support this, the position paper noted that the Council had updated its condition assessments following an enhanced inspection program undertaken to support the comprehensive valuation.

However, the ARMC was concerned that the valuer had just relied on the information provided to them by the Council without sufficiently checking the accuracy and reliability of that information.

In the circumstances, the ARMC members requested that the independent valuer advise and demonstrate how they confirmed a reasonable sample of the Councils condition assessments to complete their independent valuation of the pavement assets.

The ARMC Members were in agreement that this matter should be resolved satisfactorily by the valuer and Council's team before the valuation report can be accepted.
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UNCONFIRMED

6.3 Review of Lockyer Valley Regional Council Draft Proforma Financial Statements

Author: Dee Stewart, Acting Manager Financial Services; Kylie King, Financial Accountant
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to present the Audit and Risk Management Committee the draft proforma Financial Statements for 2025-26 financial year.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee:

1. **Receive and note the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Draft Proforma Financial Statements.**
2. **Submit any feedback on the Draft Proforma Financial Statements to the Acting Manager Financial Services by close of business Wednesday 3 June 2026.**

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee:

1. **Receive and note the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Draft Proforma Financial Statements.**
2. **Submit any feedback on the Draft Proforma Financial Statements to the Acting Manager Financial Services by close of business Wednesday 3 June 2026.**

Resolution Number: ARMC/0413

CARRIED

The Chair advised that he has completed some typo mark ups on the proforma statements and will submit these to management.

Independent Member B de Chastel highlighted two matters for management to consider. The first was in relation to the refuse restoration provision and asked whether this can be reviewed as part of the financial reporting process. The second matter raised was whether or not Council has reached the national competition policy threshold requirements for any of their business activities. Typically, these activities would be quarries, building certification and waste management.

The Acting Manager Financial Services confirmed that consultants are reviewing the waste restoration provision, with a report expected in June and would appreciate it being reviewed by the ARMC. In regard to the national competition policy threshold, potentially Council's Waste activities have met this and if confirmed the financial statements will be updated to reflect this.

6.4 **External Audit Progress Update**

Author: Madonna Brennan, Risk, Audit and Corporate Planning Advisor; Dee Stewart, Acting Manager Financial Services

Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The attached report provides an update to the Audit and Risk Management Committee on the activities of the Queensland Audit Office and its Audit Service Provider to Council.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Briefing Paper prepared by the Queensland Audit Office and its Audit Service Provider, Crowe Australasia.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Briefing Paper prepared by the Queensland Audit Office and its Audit Service Provider, Crowe Australasia.

Resolution Number: ARMC/0414

CARRIED

Logan Meehan from Crowe advised that the draft interim management letter is nearing completion, with one identified deficiency now awaiting management response to enable the draft report to be submitted. The next phase of the audit program will commence in coming weeks which will include reviewing position papers and the proforma financial statements.

The Chair emphasised the importance of QAO's report on managing third-party cybersecurity risks, encouraging committee members to review available resources and implement recommended practices. Fikile Nyati from the QAO reiterated the Independent Member's comments and also spoke to vendor master file fraud.

UNCONFIRMED

6.5 Corporate Risk Management Update (inc. Business Continuity)

Author: Madonna Brennan, Risk, Audit and Corporate Planning Advisor
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The purpose of this report it to provide the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) with an update on the progress of Council's Corporate Risk Management function and Council's Business Continuity and Crisis Management Framework.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Corporate Risk Management Update (including Business Continuity).

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Corporate Risk Management Update (including Business Continuity).

Resolution Number: ARMC/0415

CARRIED

The Risk, Audit and Corporate Planning Advisor (RACP) reported that the Executive Leadership Team strategic risk review has been delayed but will be rescheduled, potentially with a different approach. Operational risk registers have been redeveloped and are being rolled out to relevant groups, with executives taking the lead in their areas.

Independent Member B de Chastel asked the question of who in the executive leadership team is the champion of risk. The Acting CEO advised that this would be the responsibility of the CEO.

The RACP described ongoing efforts to facilitate a business continuity exercise and the development of detailed facility response and recovery plans. The completion of this exercise will enable the internal audit recommendation from the Lessons Learned from the Pandemic Review to be finalised.

Independent Member B de Chastel asked why development of the response and recovery plan had not yet commenced and what support management was seeking to progress it. The Risk, Audit and Corporate Planning Advisor advised that Council is seeking to develop a detailed plan to coordinate its response to the loss of a Council business facility, such as the main office or depot.

6.6 Internal Audit Progress Update

Author: Madonna Brennan, Risk, Audit and Corporate Planning Advisor
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to present to the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) with a progress update on activity that has occurred to date on the 2025-26 internal audit schedule

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Internal Audit Progress update prepared by O'Connor Marsden and Associates.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Internal Audit Progress update prepared by O'Connor Marsden and Associates.

Resolution Number: ARMC/0416

CARRIED

Cathy Blunt from O'Connor Marsden and Associates confirmed that work was continuing on council's final audit for the financial year, which was grants management review. Next steps in this review will be submitting the draft report and scheduling the exit meeting. Planning for next year's audits will look to commence in the coming month, including terms of reference development.

The Chair highlighted an inclusion in the Internal Audit Activity update on how AI is changing the face of fraud.

Independent Member B de Chastel suggested that Council consider self-testing internal controls, as practised by other Councils. The Acting Manager Financial Services noted current resource constraints but expressed interest in exploring tools and methods to support this initiative.

UNCONFIRMED

6.7 Audit Register Progress Update

Author: Madonna Brennan, Risk, Audit and Corporate Planning Advisor
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) with an update on the action undertaken to date on audit recommendations on Council's Audit Register.

This report also seeks endorsement by the ARMC of 4 audit recommendations verified as completed to be archived from active Audit Register.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee:

1. **Receive and note the progress update on audit recommendations captured on Council's Audit Register.**
2. **Endorse the completion of 4 audit recommendations numbered 24IAFMR3.5.1, 24IAFMR3.5.3, 25IACCC3.1.1 and 25IACOI3.2.1 to be archived from the active Audit Register.**

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee:

1. **Receive and note the progress update on audit recommendations captured on Council's Audit Register.**
2. **Endorse the completion of 4 audit recommendations numbered 24IAFMR3.5.1, 24IAFMR3.5.3, 25IACCC3.1.1 and 25IACOI3.2.1 to be archived from the active Audit Register.**

Resolution Number: ARMC/0417

CARRIED

The Risk, Audit and Corporate Planning Advisor (RACP) acknowledged the number of aged audit recommendations and described efforts to improve the internal review process, clarify ownership, and align risk ratings with management standards.

Independent Member B de Chastel highlighted an ongoing concern in relation to number of aged recommendations on the Audit Register and advised he will continue to do so until they have been addressed.

The Chair raised concern about six items that remain unstarted after 16 months. The RACP advised that most relate to more recent reviews; however, one is an older item from the Revenue Management Review that cannot commence until another audit recommendation has been completed.

7. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

7.1 Financial Performance Report

Author: Dee Stewart, Acting Manager Financial Services
Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Summary:

This report provides the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) with the summary of Council's financial performance against budget for the financial year to 31 March 2026.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Financial Performance Update to 31 March 2026.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Financial Performance Update to 31 March 2026.

Resolution Number: ARMC/0418

CARRIED

Independent Member B de Chastel enquired into the impacts of the fuel prices on the current years budget, and what impact and approach will be for next years. The Acting Manager Financial Services explained that fuel costs are tracking within budget due to conservative estimates and lower fleet utilisation. Next year's budget has been adjusted to reflect recent trends, with mechanisms in place to allocate costs appropriately.

Independent Member B de Chastel sought clarification on how Council's defines what is restricted and unrestricted cash. The Acting Manager Financial Services outlined improvements in reporting restricted cash, including infrastructure charges and waste rehabilitation reserves, and outlined plans for periodic reporting on reserve balances to enhance transparency.

Independent Member B de Chastel asked how much of Council's current capital works program is required to be carried over into next financial year. The Manager Infrastructure Delivery reported that approximately $6 million in capital works will be carried over, mainly due to supply delays and project timing. Next year's program is smaller, allowing for absorption of carryover projects, with additional large projects such as Laidley Flood Mitigation under consideration.

7.2 Governance & Legal Update

Author: Caitlan Natalier, Principal Governance and Property
Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on Governance and Legal matters to the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the report provided by the Principal Governance and Property.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the report provided by the Principal Governance and Property.

Resolution Number: ARMC/0419

CARRIED

The Principal Governance and Property reported progress on overdue work health and safety policies, approval of the legislative compliance policy and conflict of interest framework, and ongoing councillor training initiatives. The Principal Governance and Property also updated the committee on the status of property insurance claims, and ongoing efforts to resolve legal matters.

Councillor Chris Wilson asked what impact the insurance settlement received for the Laidley netball courts would have on the recent grant awarded for planned works on this facility. The Acting Manager of Finance requested to take the question on notice and would address this out of session.

Independent Member B de Chastel enquired into whether or not trend analysis has been completed in relation to the material losses identified in the reportable loss notifications.

The Principal Governance and Property explained that improved reporting has increased the number of reportable loss notifications, with previous trends showing copper theft as a key issue, now mitigated by infrastructure changes. Future reports will look to include trend analysis.

7.3 Information Communication and Technology Update

Author: Graham Cray, Manager Information Communication Technology
Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on ICT related matters relevant to the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC).

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Information Communication and Technology (ICT) Update Report.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Information Communication and Technology (ICT) Update Report.

Resolution Number: ARMC/0420

CARRIED

The Manager Information Communication Technology (ICT) provided an update on efforts to implement safeguarding measures to protect Council from the threat of artificial intelligence (AI). CRM to CiA project is also progressing well, with user acceptance testing still in progress. The Manager ICT also advised the ARMC that Nick Young from Division 5 has resigned from his position with Division 5 and therefore will no longer be Council's Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), acknowledgement and thanks were given to Nick for his contributions to Council and the ARMC.

The CISO updated the ARMC on the status of the Cyber Security Strategy which included progress on Essential 8 and other cyber security initiatives. Independent Member A Morey enquired into whether or not there are other initiatives and activities planned for improved cyber security and if so, will these be presented to the ICT Steering Committee for consideration and identification of timelines for their implementation. The Manager Information Communication and Technology advised that a review of the Cyber Security Strategy is planned for August, however discussions on the Strategy in its current form will be discussed at the next ICT Steering Committee Meeting.

Independent Member A. Morey raised enquiries regarding third-party risk and cybersecurity controls within the ICT function. The Manager, Information Communication Technology, outlined the development of a third-party risk management program, including the use of a platform to assess vendor controls.
The CISO also emphasised the importance of incorporating cybersecurity clauses into contractual arrangements. Independent Member Morey supported this approach and sought clarification on accountability for ensuring these requirements are implemented and monitored. In response, the Acting CEO and Manager, Information Communication Technology, confirmed that efforts are underway to standardise these provisions across Council.

The ARMC discussed whether the AI pilot should be managed as an ICT or change management project. It was agreed that a business led approach is best, with the need for a risk-based approach, clear governance, and consideration of social and process impacts.

UNCONFIRMED

7.4 **People and Culture (including Work Health and Safety) Update**

Author: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services
Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Audit and Risk Management Committee on People and Culture (including work health and safety) matters which are relevant to the Committee.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the People and Culture update.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the People and Culture update.

Resolution Number: ARMC/0421

CARRIED

With regards to current enterprise bargaining negotiations, the Acting Group Manager People and Corporate Services reported that 135 logs of claims have been received, with significant cost implications. Negotiations are continuing.

UNCONFIRMED

7.5 Disaster Management Update

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on Disaster Management related matters relevant to the Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC).

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Disaster Management update report.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Audit and Risk Management Committee receive and note the Disaster Management update report.

Moved By: **Cr T Milligan** **Seconded By:** **Cr C Wilson**
Resolution Number: ARMC/0422

CARRIED

The Principal Disaster Management reported the installation of five new flood warning gauges which have also been aligned with Bureau ID numbers. The ongoing contract finalisation for the Environ Replacement Program was also discussed. Disaster management plans are also being reviewed, and some are being converted to standard operating procedures for clarity. Recent disaster coordination centre training was tailored to local needs and will be refined for future sessions.

UNCONFIRMED

8. GENERAL BUSINESS

The Chair spoke to information received from the QAO Audit Committee Chair's Briefing and highlighted the item in relation to risk with IT finance systems. The ARMC was encouraged to review the information that has been disseminated.

9. AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS ONLY SESSION WITH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AUDIT

10. MEETING CLOSED

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 1:25pm.

UNCONFIRMED

8.3 **Receipt of the Unconfirmed Minutes of the Lockyer Valley Traffic Safety Working Group Meeting - 3 June 2026**

Author: Matthew Lennon, Manager Infrastructure Design and Asset Management
Responsible Officer: Micah Edwards, Group Manager Infrastructure

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council receive and note the unconfirmed minutes of the Lockyer Valley Traffic Safety Working Group meeting held on 3 June 2026.

RESOLUTION

THAT Council receive and note the unconfirmed minutes of the Lockyer Valley Traffic Safety Working Group meeting held on 3 June 2026.

Moved By: **Cr M Hagan** **Seconded By:** **Cr D Neuendorf**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0578

CARRIED
6/0

UNCONFIRMED

LOCKYER VALLEY TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKING GROUP
MEETING MINUTES

WORKING

GROUP NAME:	Lockyer Valley Traffic Safety Working Group		
CHAIRPERSON:	Matthew Lennon	**MINUTES:**	Sara Rozynski
TIME OF MEETING:	10:00am - 11:00am		
DATE OF MEETING:	Wednesday, 3 June 2026		
LOCATION OF MEETING:	Gatton Admin Building – Stubbs A & B		

ATTENDANCE

PRESENT			
LVRC	**QPS**	**TMR**	
Matthew Lennon	Brock Chandler (Helidon)	Anita Sullivan	
Cr Michael Hagan	Rowland Browne (Gatton)	Kerri Rudder – Via Teams	
Sara Rozynski		Alicia Heritage	

APOLOGIES			
LVRC	**QPS**	**TMR**	
Dean Kibble	Jo Goodwin (Highway Patrol)	Chris Arama	Kimberley Reese - Translink
	Damian Van Den Berg (Laidley)	Bryan Freeman	Rebecca Roberts
	Duncan Miller (Highway Patrol)	Nathan Ryan – Translink	James Wood - Translink

ECM Doc ID:

AGENDA ITEMS

Date Raised	DESCRIPTION	RECORD MATTERS FOR ACTION	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER
03/06/2026	Apologies if applicable	• Apologies – as noted above.	All to note
03/06/2026	Outstanding Actions ECM 3814317	• Refer to the outstanding actions items document.	All to note
03/06/2026	Traffic Incidents Lockyer Valley Region *(QPS Officers)*	Laidley Dates / Injuries / Non-Injuries / Fatalities / Hit & Runs / Misc / **Total** • Laidley Crash Data was not provided. Helidon Dates / Injuries / Non-Injuries / Fatalities / Hit & Runs / **Total** 18/02/2026 – 23/05/2026: 9 / 7 / 1 / 0 / **17** • Fatal ○ Toowoomba Bypass EB, Ballard - Prime Mover rear-ended the trailer of another prime mover at speed. Driver of first prime mover deceased on scene. Investigation ongoing into reason for crash. • Injury ○ Warrego Highway EB, Postmans Ridge - 2 vehicle crash. One vehicle ran up the back of another while it was braking and trying to merge lanes. Police did not attend - reported several weeks later due to CTP and injury claim.	All to note

ECM Doc ID:

UNCONFIRMED

			○ 791 Toowoomba Connection Road, Withcott - Car vs Pedestrian. Investigations show pedestrian at fault due to crossing unlit 100 km/h highway at night. Unable to prove driver of car knew he hit someone. ○ 127 Stockyard Creek Rd, Stockyard - Single vehicle crash. Truck rollover, carrying heavy load (concrete). Driver error, mismanaged dip and turn in road. Minor injuries only. ○ Seventeen Mile Rd, Helidon - Ute travelling up hill veered over onto wrong side of road into path of truck. Significant damage to ute, driver suffered multiple fractures, did not recall crash. Road slightly wet from recent rain. ○ Toowoomba Connection Rd WB, Withcott (up the range) - Ute lost control of rear end on the long curve, veered from left lane over to right side, off road and into culvert. Minor injuries. Road wet and slippery from recent rain. ○ Warrego Highway WB, Helidon Spa - Car travelling towards Toowoomba, driver fell asleep, car rolled. Taken to hospital for assessment. Debris from crash damaged car on other side of highway when it was run over. ○ Mount Campbell Rd, Flagstone Creek - 17-year-olds driving utility with 1 standing in tray. Rear wheel has hit an object and passenger thrown from tray. Minor injuries only, driver formally cautioned. ○ East Egypt Rd, Mount Whitestone - Juvenile on unregistered dirt bike did a wheelie and veered into path of another motorbike. Minor injuries only. Juvenile formally cautioned. ○ Toowoomba Connection Rd WB, Withcott (up the range) - Iveco tray truck travelling up the range in 100km/h section, right lane. Started to aquaplane/lost steering approaching the soft right bend, veered off left side of road and rolled. No excessive speed, tires had sufficient tread, road wet and slippery due to rain. Minor injuries only. ○ TMR advised they have undertaken a review of the condition of pavement, the lower end is near intervention for pavement renewal. Resurfacing in 2026/27 budget. At this point in time speed won't be changed. • Non injury	

UNCONFIRMED

ECM Doc ID:

- Toowoomba Bypass EB, Ballard - Tip Truck rear-ended Prime Mover with trailers. Tip Truck driver sent to court for drug driving, due care and attention (fell asleep).
- Lawlers Rd, Grantham - Car hit 2 kangaroos at once. Kangaroos fine, minor damage to front of car.
- 52 Murphys Creek Rd, Postmans Ridge - Ute veered over into oncoming car while crossing Gatton Creek bridge. Significant vehicle damage, no injuries. Ute driver may have fallen asleep and licence was disqualified.
- Warrego Highway WB, between Kelly's Rd and On Ramp, Helidon Spa - Prime Move with trailer veered left off straight section of highway. Scraped guard rail and knocked over several TMR signs. TIN for Due care and attention.
- Toowoomba Bypass WB, Helidon Spa - Ute suddenly pulled from right hand lane into left lane, into prime mover. Ute heavily damaged. Ute driver charged for Drug driving, TIN issued for Due care and attention.
- Turner St, Helidon - 2 teenagers on e-scooters crashed into side of car while crossing road. No injuries, but damage to car and scooters.
- Toowoomba Connection Rd WB, Postmas Ridge - Driver of vehicle travelling Westbound, fell asleep, vehicle veered right into median barrier. Minor damage, vehicle spun around, nil injuries.

- 2 x departmental (police vehicle deliberately rammed - not recorded above) and several minor public reported matters of no interest (e.g. minor carpark prangs).
- Majority of crashes appear to be driver error. Only pattern/environmental concern is Toowoomba Connection Road WB on the range when wet.

Gatton					
Dates	Injuries	Non-Injuries	Fatalities	Hit & Runs	**Total**
18/02/2026 – 21/05/2026	12	8	0	20	**40**

UNCONFIRMED

ECM Doc ID:

		• Injury ○ Warrego Eastbound – disqualified driver into parked trailer – due care. ○ Warrego Westbound – truck trailer into car ○ Warrego westbound, Lawes – single vehicle drove off road coming out of BP, possibly alcohol ○ Tenthill Creek Rd – single vehicle, fell asleep drove off road. ○ Millers Rd, Spring Creek – car v cow ○ Golf Links Dr, Spencer St – fail to give way turning right on Spencer. ○ Cochrane/Railway St – fail to give way ○ Rangeview Dr – motorbike follow too close hit back of breaking car ○ Warrego Truckstop (near) – tyre blow out, lost control, single vehicle (truck onto median strip into tree) ○ Allan St/Princess St – fail to give way ○ Crescent/Railway St – reverse park into pedestrian ○ Lake Clarendon Way – single vehicle lost control possibly speeding **Action: Rowland to email Anita and Alicia the crash data covering incidents from the past 18 months at the Cochrane/Railway Street intersection.**	
03/06/2026	Speed Review - Tenthill Creek Road *(Matthew)*	Works are being undertaken on Tenthill Creek Road from Brooking Drive to Ingoldsby Road, Officers are doing a speed limit review as part of this project. Officers want to provide some context at this meeting before proceeding with a flying minute. All information will be detailed in the flying minute. • Non Injury ○ 2 of which at Spencer/William • Hit & Run (non-injury) ○ largely in town/shops/etc • No other contributing circumstances with environment, road or signage identified. All other accidents resulted due to driver error.	Matthew

UNCONFIRMED

ECM Doc ID:

		Current road/site issues: • Traffic increased • Motorists non-compliant with speed limits. • Future development may impact the road. • Significant crash history (prompted the Blackspot submission). Historical crash sites are predominantly on the bend at the Gatton end and from hooning at the Ingoldsby end. Initial desktop speed review assessment has indicated a reduction in speed as follows: First section reduce to 60km/h, second section reduce to 70km/h, and along the straight reduce to 80km/h. Alternatively, could leave at 100km/hr once works completed and monitor. Will continue the process via flying minute.	
03/06/2026	Speed Reviews *(Anita)* - Eastern Drive (Gatton Helidon Road) - Murphys Creek Road	TMR advised the following speed reviews will be undertaken on TMR owned roads: • Eastern Drive (Gatton Helidon Road) ○ Due to the fatalities that have occurred near the Mobil service station. QPS advised not all crashes that have occurred at that location involved speeding but also inattentive drivers. Dropping the speed may cause further driver agitation. The ideal solution would be a slip lane. TMR investigating further options. • Murphys Creek Road ○ A few accidents have occurred in the 80km zone along Murphys Creek Road from the Warrego Highway end. An assessment has been undertaken on the entire road, however the above mentioned section of road is quiet narrow with a number of entrances / exists, warranting the proposal to drop to 70km/h. ○ Formal paperwork to follow to finalise.	Anita
03/06/2026	Forest Hill Fernvale Road - line marking improvements *(Anita)*	TMR have renewed linemarking with the addition of centre linemarking at the intersection of Forest Hill Fernvale Road and the Warrego Highway. Hoping the addition	NA

UNCONFIRMED

ECM Doc ID:

		of the propping/priority line marking in the median will help reduce confusing with turning traffic. It was mentioned that speeding is still as issue along this section of highway.	
03/06/2026	Design Updates: *(Anita)* - James Norman Hedges Park - Cochrane/Railway Street	• James Norman Hedges Park ○ TMR are currently finalising designs and hoping to have construction completed by January 2027. Design consists of closing off right turn into the Park and right turn out of the Park. • Additionally, TMR are trying to manage the long stayers on their portion of land within the Park, but have limitations in place on approaching this.	NA
03/06/2026	Fairway Drive, Hatton Vale – impact of speed camera on incident trends *(Anita)*	Due to the Laidley QPS officer being absent, a definitive response was unable to be provided if the presence of a speed camera has had any impact on the reduction of crashes. It was indicated the most recent fatality was due to driver behaviour, as most incidents are at this intersection. Right out of Fairways Drive is the dominant crash occurrence.	Damien Van Den Berg
03/06/2026	Junction View Hall, Mount Sylvia Road - Speed Enforcement request *(Anita)*	TMR and QPS have had complaints regarding speeding along this section of road. Speed enforcement has been requested to be undertaken.	QPS Gatton
03/06/2026	Parkridge Drive/Blanchview Road – speed limit signage relocation *(Anita)*	Speed limit review has been undertaken. Signage changes will be implemented.	NA
03/06/2026	Spencer/William Street upgrade project update *(Anita)*	TMR provided an update on the project, works are scheduled to be completed within 4 weeks, approximately week commencing 29/06/2026.	NA
03/06/2026	Denied Requests: *(Anita)* • Request for Stop sign at Railway Street/Lake Apex Drive • Request from Laidley State School for all day school zone • Request to ban U-turns at Jones Road/Toowoomba Connection	TMR has declined the following requests and seeks clarification should Council or QPS hold a different position. Each location was discussed in depth. • Request to replace the Give Way sign with a Stop sign at the Railway Street/Lake Apex Drive intersection. Both LVRC and QPS support TMR's decision to refuse this request. • Request from Laidley State School to implement an all-day school zone, based on reports of students leaving the school grounds during the day. Both LVRC and QPS support TMR's decision to refuse this request.	NA

ECM Doc ID:

UNCONFIRMED

	Road.	• Request to prohibit U-turns at the Jones Road/Toowoomba Connection Road intersection. Both LVRC and QPS support TMR's decision to refuse this request.	
03/06/2026	School Zone Parking: *(Kerri)* • Glenore Grove State School - SafeST meeting outcome	Glenore Grove State School SafeST parents/caregivers are consistently parking on nature strip and in no parking zones. TMR are looking to see if there is anything more LVRC can do with the existing infrastructure that could improve the safety, given the audit results have come back too low to warrant a School Crossing Supervisor (SCS). Council currently doesn't have a budget allocation for further infrastructure improvements at this location, however advised linemarking and signage was upgraded some months ago. QPS will conduct enforcement as it seems driver/parking behaviour is the main concern, with parents/caregivers wanting to park as close as possible to the school at drop off and pick up time. This has also been an issue across many other schools within the Lockyer Valley despite education pieces being distributed to the parents / caregivers. Rowland will inform Damien to undertaken enforcement.	Kerri Rudder / Damien Van Den Berg.
03/06/2026	General Business	• Feedback from QPS indicates that no incidents have been reported since the completion of works at the Gatton Clifton Road and Gatton Helidon Road intersection. Similarly, no incidents have been reported following the works carried out on Woodlands Road. Cr Hagan • Pedestrian use of Laidley Plainland Road ○ There are ongoing concerns with pedestrians using this road particularly the Faith Lutheran end and the Cunningham Park Estate end. Due to impending developments along this road traffic will increase considerable. ○ TMR have programmed a corridor study, however are open to funding short term solutions.	Matthew / Anita

UNCONFIRMED

ECM Doc ID:

	Action: TMR have requested Council officer pass on relevant information to assist in increasing priority on this project and displayed a willingness to progress implementing solutions. Matt • For information purposes, Queensland Rail are preparing bridge strike protection projects including: ○ Lockyer Creek Bridge ○ Thomas Road Bridge ○ Grantham Bridge (William Street) ○ Council officers are unsure of delivery timeframes.	
Next Meeting	September 2026	
03/06/2026		

Meeting opened: 10:03am
Meeting closed:11.27am

ECM Doc ID:

UNCONFIRMED

8.4 **Receipt of the Unconfirmed Minutes of the Local Disaster Management Group Meeting - 4 June 2026**

Author: Madonna Gibson, Disaster Management Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council receive and note the unconfirmed minutes of the Local Disaster Management Group meeting held on 4 June 2026.

RESOLUTION

THAT Council receive and note the unconfirmed minutes of the Local Disaster Management Group meeting held on 4 June 2026.

Moved By: **Cr M Hagan** **Seconded By:** **Cr J Reck**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0579

CARRIED
6/0

UNCONFIRMED

Minutes

Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

MINUTES

MEETING THEME:
PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

4 JUNE 2026
10:00 AM

UNCONFIRMED

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UNCONFIRMED

AGENCY DEFINITIONS

LVRC	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
SES	State Emergency Service
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QFD	Queensland Fire Department
QPS	Queensland Police Service
TMR	Transport and Main Roads
BOM	Bureau of Meteorology
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority

ATTENDANCE

Members

Mayor Tanya Milligan, LVRC (Chair)
Cr Michael Hagan, LVRC (Deputy Chair)
Dan McPherson, LVRC (Local Disaster Coordinator)
John Holdcroft, LVRC (Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator)
Michelle Kocsis, LVRC (Deputy)
Cr Chris Wilson, LVRC
Graham Wade, SES
Brett Mountney, SES (Deputy)
Rowland Browne, QPS
Damien Van Den Berg, QPS (Deputy)
Paul Hardie, QAS
Johnathon Ormond, QAS (Deputy)
Wayne Teece, QFD
Leigh Grayson, QFD (Deputy)

Advisors

Anil Dewage, TMR
Anna Wheildon, Red Cross
Annabelle Johnstone, Churchill Fellow
Jackie Porter, Laidley Community Centre
Martin Hunt, Energex
Matthew Kelly, QPS
Peta Turnbull, Department of Education
Themelina Johns, Urban Utilities
Trish Cutler, TMR
Lesa Butler, QRA
Chris Scott, Queensland Health

UNCONFIRMED

Observers/Other Attendees

Craig Drew, LVRC (Local Recovery Coordinator)
Madonna Gibson, LVRC
Michael Dargusch, LVRC (Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator)
Petrina Metcalf, LVRC, Secretariat

Apologies

Allison McGregor, Queensland Health (Deputy)
Anna Cabrera, QAS
Annette Doherty, LVRC (Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator)
Chloe De Marchi, Seqwater
Chris McMurray, QRA
Craig Berry, XO District Disaster Management Group
Jake Gallagher, Department of Education
Lee Hazelwood, Queensland Health
Lydall Attwood, Red Cross
Mel Tunny, Community Recovery
Michael Piper, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services
Nick Waring, GIVIT
Susan Frost, University of Queensland
Terry Kowald, Queensland Health

UNCONFIRMED

1. MEETING OPENED

The meeting commenced at 10:00am and the Chair, Mayor Milligan, welcomed all present.

The Chair formally recognised the reappointment of Graham Wade as SES Local Controller.

2. APOLOGIES AND CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

Apologies

Refer previous page.

Changes in Membership

Wayne Teece, Member, QFD

3. PRESENTATIONS

3.1 Bureau of Meteorology – Seasonal Outlook
Harry Clark from the Bureau of Meteorology presented a detailed long-range forecast for the Lockyer Valley, highlighting warmer and drier than average conditions for the coming months, with a focus on the implications for bushfire risk.

3.2.1 Annabelle Johnstone - Winston Churchill Trust Fellowship – Aged Care in Disasters
Annabel Johnson presented her Churchill Fellowship research on the human and social impacts of disasters on residential aged care facilities, comparing Australian and US systems, highlighting case studies, and offering recommendations for improved preparedness, response, and recovery. A general discussion followed regarding emergency preparedness for aged care facilities.

UNCONFIRMED

4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

4.1 Confirmation of Local Disaster Management Group Ordinary Meeting Minutes - 5 February 2026

Author: Michelle Kocsis, Disaster Management Advisor
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the minutes of the Ordinary Local Disaster Management Group meeting held on 5 February 2026 be taken as read and confirmed.

RESOLUTION

THAT the minutes of the Ordinary Local Disaster Management Group meeting held on 5 February 2026 be taken as read and confirmed.

Moved By: R Browne **Seconded By:** D McPherson
Resolution Number: LDMG/0085

CARRIED

UNCONFIRMED

5. BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

No Business Arising from Minutes.

UNCONFIRMED

6. LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATOR AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

6.1 Bushfire Reporting and Disaster Management Coordination for the Lockyer Valley

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The Lockyer Valley spans different district arrangements for bushfire and disaster management, creating potential gaps in how bushfire information is communicated to the Lockyer Valley LDMG. This report seeks to ensure clear, documented reporting and briefing arrangements are in place to support effective coordination, particularly ahead of a forecast higher-risk bushfire season.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group requests the LDMG Chair raise the matter of bushfire reporting and briefing pathways for the Lockyer Valley with the Chair of the State Disaster Management Group; and

THAT the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group seeks confirmation of clear, documented communication and briefing arrangements, aligned with the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements, to support timely situational awareness and disaster management coordination for the Lockyer Valley.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group requests the LDMG Chair raise the reporting and briefing pathways for the Lockyer Valley with the Chair of the State Disaster Management Group; and

THAT the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group seeks confirmation of clear, documented communication and briefing arrangements, aligned with the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements, to support timely situational awareness and disaster management coordination for the Lockyer Valley.

Moved By: M Hagan **Seconded By:** W Teece
Resolution Number: LDMG/0086

CARRIED

The Principal Disaster Management provided an overview of this agenda item, seeking clarification to ensure appropriate briefing arrangements are in place for the Lockyer Valley during bushfire season. The committee discussed current arrangements and challenges in bushfire management, particularly regarding communication and reporting lines between the Lockyer Valley, Somerset, and district-level committees, with a focus on boundary realignments and the need for clear protocols. Further discussion was held regarding

wider implications affecting other agencies, such as the Department of Education.

UNCONFIRMED

6.2 **Lockyer Valley Bushfire Sub Committee**

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to inform the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) Chair of the current status of the Lockyer Valley Bushfire Sub Committee, clarify how its intended functions are now being performed, and seek endorsement of an appropriate way forward.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group notes that the Lockyer Valley Bushfire Sub Committee is no longer active and supports its formal retirement, recognising that bushfire mitigation, coordination and education functions are being effectively delivered through existing Queensland Fire Department–led Area Fire Management Committee arrangements, with Council participation, and established LDMG governance processes.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group support the reinstatement of the Lockyer Valley Bushfire Sub Committee, noting that bushfire mitigation, coordination and education functions will be delivered through this subcommittee, alongside existing Queensland Fire Department–led Area Fire Management Committee arrangements, with Council participation, and established LDMG governance processes.

Moved By: **C Wilson** **Seconded By:** **R Browne**
Resolution Number: LDMG/0087

CARRIED

6.3 **DTMR Mt Whitestone Summary Report**

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

Quarterly report for Mt Whitestone landslip presented to be received and noted by the Local Disaster management Group

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group receive and note the Mt Whitestone Quarterly Summary Slope Monitoring Report dated March 2026, as attached to this report.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group receive and note the Mt Whitestone Quarterly Summary Slope Monitoring Report dated March 2026, as attached to this report; and

THAT the LDMG review and update the Mt Whitestone Landslide Event Specific Plan 1.0.

Moved By: **P Hardie** **Seconded By:** **G Wade**
Resolution Number: LDMG/0088

CARRIED

Anil Dewage from Transport and Main Roads, provided an update via the Mt Whitestone Quarterly Summary Slope Monitoring Report. Regular inspections and monitoring of subsidence concerns are in place and ongoing. The Mt Whitestone Landslide Event Specific Plan Version 1.0 will also be reviewed and updated.

UNCONFIRMED

6.4 **Receipt of Agency Reports**

Author: Madonna Gibson, Disaster Management Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

Agency status reports have been submitted by the following agencies to be received and noted by the Local Disaster Management Group.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group receive and note the following agency status reports:

- **Lockyer Valley Regional Council**
- **Lockyer Valley State Emergency Service**
- **Queensland Ambulance Service**
- **Queensland Police Service**
- **Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety (Community Recovery)**
- **Department of Transport and Main Roads**
- **Energex Ltd**
- **Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service**
- **Seqwater**
- **Urban Utilities**
- **West Moreton Health**

RESOLUTION

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group receive and note the following agency status reports:

- **Lockyer Valley Regional Council**
- **Lockyer Valley State Emergency Service**
- **Queensland Ambulance Service**
- **Queensland Police Service**
- **Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety (Community Recovery)**
- **Department of Transport and Main Roads**
- **Energex Ltd**
- **Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service**
- **Seqwater**
- **Urban Utilities**
- **West Moreton Health**

Moved By:	**W Teece**	**Seconded By:**	**C Wilson**

Resolution Number: LDMG/0089

CARRIED

The Principal Disaster Management reminded the LDMG about the upcoming Get Ready Day. The Chair encouraged any interested agencies to contact LVRC if they are interested in taking part on the day. The Mayor also spoke to significant funding allocations for flood mitigation projects, expected to benefit the Lockyer Valley region.

Graham Wade from the SES reported general information around recruitment efforts and grant applications. Several members have also recently received SES awards. The flood boat project is ongoing.

Paul Hardie from QAS advised that a location for a new ambulance station in Plainland has been identified.

Martin Hunt from Energex reiterated the message of emergency preparedness. This includes running generators regularly and have adequate fuel supply available. Martin also reported increased copper theft, which has the potential to compromise resourcing during high demand events.

Themelina Johns from Urban Utilities reported ongoing plans for summer preparedness. Similarly, Leigh Grayson from the Queensland Fire Department reported that with the onset of drier conditions, mitigation burns will take place in the Helidon area, close to the explosives facility.

Jackie Porter from the Laidley Community Centre informed the LDMG of a change of name for their organisation, however, the name Laidley Community Centre will remain unchanged. The Laidley Community Centre will host training on 18 June regarding fire recovery. There are also plans to further expand cold room facilities at the Community Centre.

The following reports have since been provided after agenda close for the Group to receive and note:

- Laidley Community Centre
- Qld Fire Department
- Red Cross.

UNCONFIRMED

6.5 **Actions Arising from Previous Meetings**

Author: Michelle Kocsis, Disaster Management Advisor
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) an update on actions from previous LDMG meetings.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group receive and note the Action Register provided separately to this report.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group receive and note the Action Register provided separately to this report.

Moved By: **M Hagan** **Seconded By:** **D McPherson**
Resolution Number: LDMG/0090

CARRIED

The Principal Disaster Management provided an update on outstanding and in progress actions, including actions that have been placed on hold.

6.6 **Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference**

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

The purpose of this report is to present the Lockyer Valley Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference for endorsement. The document outlines the Group's purpose to provide strategic leadership, coordination, and oversight of disaster recovery activities.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group endorse the Lockyer Valley Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference Version 1.0 as attached.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group endorse the Lockyer Valley Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference Version 1.0 as attached.

Moved By: **P Hardie** **Seconded By:** **R Browne**
Resolution Number: LDMG/0091

CARRIED

UNCONFIRMED

6.7 **Recovery Sub Plan - Version 4.1**

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

This report presents the Recovery Sub Plan for endorsement. The plan outlines the framework for coordinating and delivering recovery activities within the Lockyer Valley, supporting a structured, scalable, and flexible approach aligned with local disaster management arrangements. It ensures recovery activities are effectively planned, coordinated, and responsive to the needs of the community following a disaster event.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group endorse the Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.1.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group endorse the Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.1.

Moved By: **W Teece** **Seconded By:** **R Browne**
Resolution Number: LDMG/0092

CARRIED

UNCONFIRMED

6.8 **Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan Version 7.3**

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Summary:

To ensure currency and relevancy, the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan has been reviewed. All Local Disaster Management Group members and advisors were requested to provide feedback for this review, in particular around their organisation's disaster management responsibilities.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group endorse the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan Version 7.3 as attached.

RESOLUTION

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group endorse the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan Version 7.3 as attached.

Moved By: **D McPherson** **Seconded By:** **M Hagan**
Resolution Number: LDMG/0093

CARRIED

UNCONFIRMED

7.0 ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

GENERAL BUSINESS

THAT the Local Disaster Management Group receive and note the following items for information:

7.1 - Change to Local Disaster Coordinator, Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator and Local Recovery Coordinator
7.2 - Early Warning Network (EWN) Service Cessation
7.3 - Get Ready Event 2026
7.4 - Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plan Lockyer Valley LGA
7.5 - Grantham Siren Community Workshop
7.6 - Introducing AusAlert
7.7 - Strengthening Impact Intelligence and Reporting
7.8 - LDMG Training Needs Analysis
7.9 - Seqwater - Bill Gunn Dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP)

Moved By: **W Teece** **Seconded By:** **P Hardie**
Resolution Number: LDMG/0094

CARRIED

7.1 **Change to Local Disaster Coordinator, Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator and Local Recovery Coordinator**

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

This report provides advice to Lockyer Valley Regional Council membership of changes in executive leadership at Lockyer Valley Regional Council and the resulting review of nominations for key leadership disaster operations roles. These nominations will be endorsed at Council's next Ordinary Meeting of 17 June, 2026 for approval.

This document is for the Local Disaster Management Group's information only.

7.2 **Early Warning Network (EWN) Service Cessation**

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to inform Local Disaster Management Group members of Council's decision to cease the support of the Early Warning Network (EWN) subscription service.

This document is for the Local Disaster Management Group's information only.

UNCONFIRMED

7.3 Get Ready Event 2026

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to inform the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) of the upcoming 2026 Lockyer Valley Get Ready Day and to request participation at the event by LDMG member agencies. Involvement will enable agencies to deliver preparedness, response and/or recovery information directly to the community and support collective disaster resilience outcomes.

This document is for the Local Disaster Management Group's information only.

UNCONFIRMED

7.4 **Bushfire Risk Mitigation Plan Lockyer Valley LGA**

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BRMP) for the Lockyer Valley Local Government Area has been developed by the Somerset Lockyer Area Bushfire Management Committee (ABMC) and is provided by Rural Fire Service Queensland (RFSQ) to the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) for noting.

This document is for the Local Disaster Management Group's information only.

UNCONFIRMED

7.5 Grantham Siren Community Workshop

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:
The purpose of this report is to inform the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group of the findings following the Grantham Siren Community Workshop held on 13 November 2025.

This document is for the Local Disaster Management Group's information only.

UNCONFIRMED

7.6 Introducing AusAlert

Author: Michelle Kocsis, Disaster Management Advisor
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) information on the implementation of the new AusAlert national warning system.

This document is for the Local Disaster Management Group's information only.

Presentation provided by Matt Kelly, QPS.

Cr C Wilson left the meeting at 12:12pm.

UNCONFIRMED

7.7 Strengthening Impact Intelligence and Reporting

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:
The purpose of this item is to inform the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) of a shift in how impact information is collected and shared with LDMG and the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC).

This document is for the Local Disaster Management Group's information only.

UNCONFIRMED

7.8 LDMG Training Needs Analysis

Author: Madonna Gibson, Disaster Management Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:
Training Needs Analysis provided by Queensland Police Service Emergency Management Coordinator attached for information.

The attachment for this report has also been provided separately for readability.

This document is for the Local Disaster Management Group's information only.

UNCONFIRMED

7.9 **Seqwater - Bill Gunn Dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP)**

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to advise the Local Disaster Management Group of the latest review of the Bill Gunn Dam Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

This document is for the Local Disaster Management Group's information only.

UNCONFIRMED

7. GENERAL BUSINESS

No General Business.

8. MEETING CLOSED

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 12:34pm.

UNCONFIRMED

9.0 DEPUTATIONS/PRESENTATIONS

No Deputations/Presentations.

UNCONFIRMED

10.0 EXECUTIVE OFFICE REPORTS

10.1 Appointment of Local Disaster Coordinator, Deputy Local Disaster Coordinators and Local Recovery Coordinator

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement to appoint the following Council Officers to the identified disaster management roles:

- Acting Chief Executive Officer – Local Disaster Coordinator
- Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity – Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator
- Principal Disaster Management – Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator
- Acting Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services – Local Recovery Coordinator

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council endorse the submission to the Chair of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group, Mayor Milligan, to appoint the Council officers in the following positions to the identified disaster management role:

1. **Acting Chief Executive Officer – Local Disaster Coordinator**
2. **Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity – Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator**
3. **Principal Disaster Management – Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator**
4. **Acting Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services – Local Recovery Coordinator**

RESOLUTION

THAT Council endorse the submission to the Chair of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group, Mayor Milligan, to appoint the Council officers in the following positions to the identified disaster management role:

1. **Acting Chief Executive Officer – Local Disaster Coordinator**
2. **Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity – Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator**
3. **Principal Disaster Management – Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator**
4. **Acting Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services – Local Recovery Coordinator**

Moved By: **Cr A Wilson** **Seconded By:** **Cr M Hagan**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0580

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

In accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2003, Council has the principal responsibility of establishing the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) for the local government area to ensure disaster management and disaster operations are facilitated within the local government area.

It is the responsibility of the Chairperson of the LDMG to appoint, in writing, a Local Disaster Coordination (LDC), Deputy LDC and Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) of the group.

Proposal

To ensure key Council Officers have appropriately defined roles, responsibilities and delegated authority to be able to respond to disasters, this report seeks Council's endorsement to make a submission to the Chair of the Lockyer Valley LDMG to appoint the Officers currently in the following positions within Council to the identified disaster management role:

- Acting Chief Executive Officer – Local Disaster Coordinator
- Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity – Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator
- Principal Disaster Management – Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator
- Acting Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services – Local Recovery Coordinator

The applicable Council Officers have the necessary expertise and experience to perform the functions of the roles identified to direct disaster operations and recovery in times of a disaster event in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

Previous Council Resolutions
Ordinary Council Meeting of 21 September 2022 – Item 10.6 Appointment of Local Disaster Coordinator and Deputy Local Disaster Coordinators – Resolution Number: 20-24/0645 (Noting Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing, Annette Doherty still retains the role of Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator).
Ordinary Council Meeting of 19 March 2025 – Item 10.1 Appointment of Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator and Local Recovery Coordinator – Resolution Number: 24-28/0271

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Lockyer Community – Foster community resilience and coordinate the community's response to disaster events.
Lockyer Leadership and Council – Compliance with governance obligations.

Finance and Resource
Budget implications will be addressed through existing allocations.

Legislation and Policy
The appointment of the LDC and Deputy LDC complies with Section 35 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, and the appointment of a LRC complies with Section 30 (f) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* ensuring consistency with the Local Disaster Management Groups functions and the Local Disaster Management Plan.

UNCONFIRMED

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.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

UNCONFIRMED

10.2 Local Disaster Management Plan - Version 7.3

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to present the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan version 7.3 as endorsed by the Local Disaster Management Group at its meeting of Thursday 4th June 2026.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council adopt version 7.3 of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan, as attached to this report.

RESOLUTION

THAT Council adopt version 7.3 of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan, as attached to this report.

Moved By: **Cr M Hagan** **Seconded By:** **Cr C Steinhardt**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0581

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

A review of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan has been conducted to ensure consistency with current arrangements and practices. Key amendments including minor changes to text, removal of outdated or redundant references, and clarification of agency roles and responsibilities. These updates improve the accuracy and readability of the plan while ensuring it reflects current governance and operational arrangements.

A significant focus of this revision has been the consolidation and integration of previously separate sub-plans into the core LDMP. Sub-plans relating to evacuation centre management, animal management, resupply, donated goods, and public information and warnings have been removed as standalone documents, with relevant content incorporated directly into the plan.

Further changes include updates to functional and hazard-specific agency responsibilities to ensure alignment with the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements.

Collectively, these amendments enhance clarity, improve alignment with state plans and guidelines, and ensure the LDMP remains contemporary, practical, and fit-for-purpose.

Proposal

The Plan has been prepared and reviewed in accordance with the Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act) and in compliance with the Functions of Local Government of the Act. The Plan was submitted to the members of the Local Disaster Management Group for review and feedback, and all comments and suggestions were considered and evaluated with amendments made accordingly to the Plan.

The final draft of the Plan was submitted for endorsement to the Group at the ordinary meeting conducted on Thursday 4th June 2026. At the meeting the Lockyer Valley Disaster Management Group endorsed the revised version of the Plan and supported the submission of the Plan to the Lockyer Valley Regional Council for adoption.

Options

1. To adopt the Local Disaster Management Plan v.7.3
2. To not adopt the Local Disaster Management Plan v.7.3
3. Council request amendments to the Local Disaster Management Plan v.7.3

Previous Council Resolutions
Ordinary Council Meeting of 19th November 2025 resolution:

THAT Council adopt the Local Disaster Management Plan v.7.2 as attached to these minutes.

Moved By: Cr M Hagan Seconded By: Cr J Reck
Resolution Number: 24-28/0001
CARRIED 7/0

Critical Dates
Nil

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Lockyer Community

- Foster community resilience and coordinate the community's response to disaster events.

Lockyer Leadership and Council

- Commit to open and accountable governance to ensure community confidence and trust in Council and our democratic values.
- Compliant with relevant legislation.

Finance and Resource
Adoption of the recommendations contained in this report has been managed through existing budget.

Legislation and Policy
The Plan was reviewed in accordance with Legislation requirements under s.59 of the Disaster Management Act 2003.

Risk Management
LCL1 – Legal compliance and liability.

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation

UNCONFIRMED

Chair of the Local Disaster Management Group, Mayor Milligan has reviewed the draft Local Disaster Management Plan v.7.3 prior to seeking endorsement from the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group.

Internal Consultation
Council members of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group were provided a copy of the draft Local Disaster Management Plan v.7.3 for review and feedback.

External Consultation
All members and advisors of the Lockyer Valley Disaster Management Group were provided with a copy of the draft Plan for review and feedback.

Attachments

1⇩ Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan - Version 7.3 100 Pages

UNCONFIRMED

Lockyer Valley Regional Council

Local Disaster Management Plan -

VERSION 7.3











ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Lockyer Valley Regional Council respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners, the Yuggera-Ugarapul people as custodians of the region we share. We pay our respects to their elders past, present and emerging and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders of other communities who may live here as the keepers of the traditions, customs, cultures and stories of proud peoples. Lockyer Valley Regional Council is committed to cultivating inclusive environments for all staff, customers, residents and visitors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Council wishes to thank all contributors and stakeholders involved in the development of this document and their ongoing assistance to disaster management in the Lockyer Valley.

DISCLAIMER

Information contained in this document is based on available information at the time of writing. All figures and diagrams may be subject to change. Some information may have been furnished to Council by other organisations. While reasonable care has been exercised in its preparation, Council or its officers accept no responsibility for any loss occasioned by any person acting or refraining from acting on information or material contained in this document.

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FOREWORD

Lockyer Valley is no stranger to the impacts of disaster events that have tested individual and community resilience. With the increase in frequency and severity of natural disasters, it is important that our Local Disaster Management Plan (the Plan) provides a comprehensive, consistent and coordinated approach to disaster management for our region. Not only is the Plan an important tool for managing potential disasters, but it is also a demonstrated commitment towards enhancing the safety, capacity and resilience of the Lockyer Valley community.

This Plan aims to clearly define what is expected from all stakeholders. This includes our communities and individuals as well as agencies with specific roles and responsibilities in disaster management. We rely on our community to act on information provided before, during and after events. This shared responsibility is a vital element in creating disaster resilient communities.

The Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group strives to safeguard people, property and the environment from disaster impacts. The group aims to empower and support local communities to manage their disaster risks, respond to events and be more resilient.

I am confident that this Plan provides an excellent framework for our community. The Plan will be reviewed to ensure it remains effective and relevant, reflecting current legislation, changes in the region's risks and learnings from disaster events.

The residents and visitors to our region can feel secure in the fact the agencies that comprise our Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group are dedicated and capable in their respective fields.



Cr Tanya Milligan

Lockyer Valley Mayor and Chair of the Local Disaster Management Group



AUTHORISATION OF THE PLAN

The plan was endorsed by the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group at its meeting of 04/06/2026 Resolution Number: LDMG/0093.

Section 80(1)(b) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* requires Council to approve its Local Disaster Management Plan. This plan was approved by resolution xx-xx/xxxx of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Ordinary Meeting held on 17/06/2026.

AUTHORITY TO PLAN

This Plan has been prepared and endorsed by the Local Disaster Management Group for the Lockyer Valley Regional Council under the provisions of Section 57(1) of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (*the Act*).

Cr Tanya Milligan
Mayor, Lockyer Valley Regional Council
Chair, Local Disaster Management Group

Date

APPROVAL

The preparation of this Local Disaster Management Plan has been undertaken in accordance with *the Act*, to provide for effective disaster management in the Lockyer Valley Local Government Area.

The Local Disaster Management Plan is approved by Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

Dan McPherson
Acting Chief Executive Officer, Lockyer Valley Regional Council

Date

UNCONFIRMED



DOCUMENT CONTROL

This Plan is reviewed as required by Section 59 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act)*, with relevant amendments made and distributed. The Plan and Annexures will be reviewed as appropriate; however, the effectiveness of the plan will be reviewed annually.

The Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) may approve minor amendments to this plan.

VERSION CONTROL AND RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

The controller of the document is the Lockyer Valley LDC. Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Coordinator
Lockyer Valley Regional Council
PO Box 82
Gatton Qld 4343

An amendment register can be found at Annexure 1.

DISTRIBUTION

The Plan will be distributed to persons and/or agencies as identified in the Plan and is not for distribution or released except by approval of the LDC.

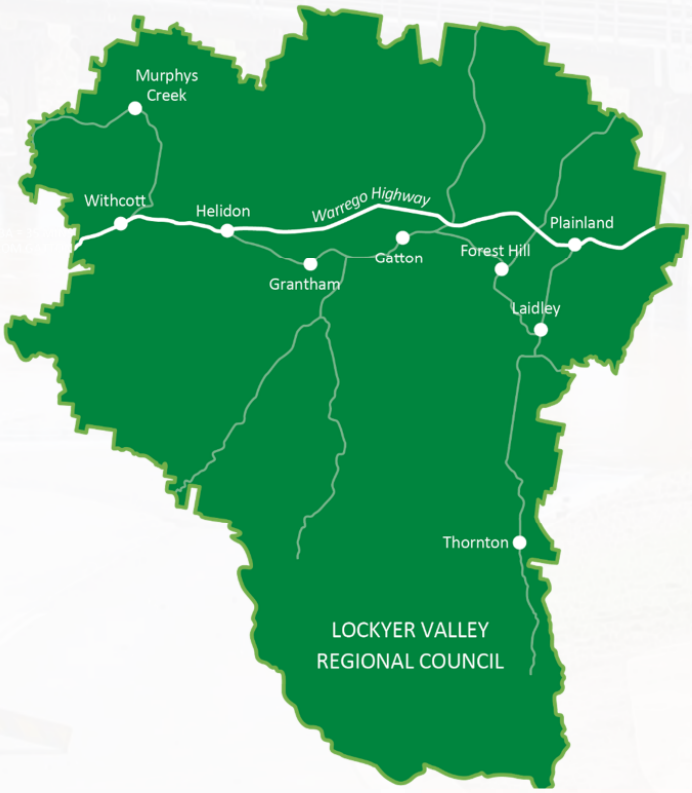
In accordance with *the Act* the Plan is available to members of the public and an electronic copy of the Plan is available on Council's website.

INTRODUCTION

This plan applies to the Lockyer Valley Local Government Area (LGA). The current boundaries were established in 2008 as part of the State-wide series of Council amalgamations and boundary adjustments. The current boundaries are shown in Figure 1. They enclose a total land area of 2269 square kilometres, with an average daily temperature range of 12 to 24.8 degree Celsius and an average annual rainfall of 811 millimetres.

Lockyer Valley LGA is bordered by Southern Downs LGA in the south, Toowoomba LGA in the west, Somerset LGA in the north-east, Ipswich City in the east and Scenic Rim LGA in the south-east

FIGURE 1 - LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA BOUNDARIES



PURPOSE

This plan details the arrangements within the Lockyer Valley LGA for Council and the LDMG to plan and coordinate disaster management and disaster operations to ensure and maintain safety in the Lockyer Valley LGA prior to, during and after a disaster event.

As legislated in Section 57 of *the Act*, the purpose of the Plan is to:

- Embed the State group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the State, and detail Council's policies for disaster management
- Define the roles and responsibilities of entities involved in disaster management
- Detail arrangements for the coordination of disaster operations and activities relating to disaster management performed by the entities involved in disaster management
- Identify the events that are likely to happen in the area
- Identify the strategies and priorities for disaster management for the area

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Plan is to:

- Provide effective disaster management for the Lockyer Valley LGA
- Align with the *Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement* objectives which:
    - Strives to safeguard people, property and the environment from disaster impacts
    - Empowers and supports local communities to manage their disaster risks, respond to events and be more resilient.
- Help the Lockyer Valley community to:
    - Mitigate the potential adverse effects of an event through the implementation of preventative strategies
    - Prepare for managing the adverse effects of an event, and
    - Effectively respond to and recover from a disaster or emergency situation.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

This Plan provides a comprehensive, all-hazards, multi-agency approach to disaster management.

This Plan and disaster management within Queensland follows the four guiding principles outlined in Section 4A of the Act:

- Disaster management should be planned across the four phases of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (PPRR)
- All events, whether natural or caused by human acts or omissions, should be managed in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement, the Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan and any other disaster management guidelines (including the Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline)
- Local governments should primarily be responsible for managing events in their local government area, maintaining a local disaster management capability; and
- District groups and the state disaster management group should provide local governments with appropriate resources and support to help the local governments carry out disaster operations

UNCONFIRMED

APPROACH TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Consistent with *the Act*, disaster management is planned across the four phases of disaster management.

TABLE 1 - PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

PREVENTION	Investigate and coordinate strategies to reduce the impact of disaster events on the community
PREPAREDNESS	Increase community resilience by increasing knowledge and education
	Encourage shared responsibility and an all-hazards approach to disaster management
RESPONSE	Provide effective and efficient coordination of disaster response and relief/short-term recovery in order to safeguard people, property and the environment
RECOVERY	Ensure that the recovery priorities of the community are identified and met across the functional areas
	Ensure that recovery operations help to build whole of community resilience

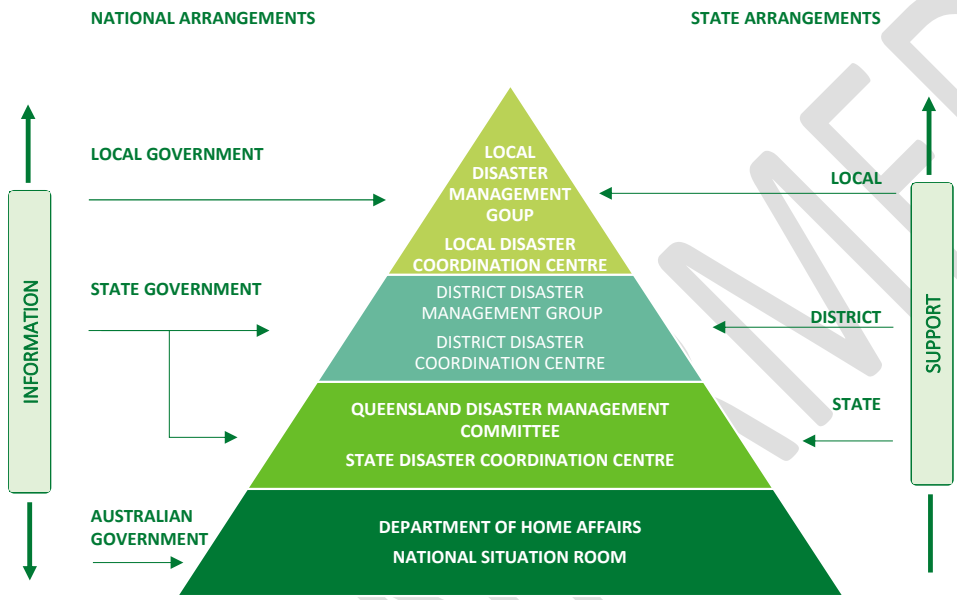


QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (QDMA)

The Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements are based upon arrangements between local government, disaster district, state and federal government. The arrangements enable a progressive escalation of support and assistance through the four tiers as required.

The arrangements recognise and promote collaboration to ensure comprehensive disaster management.

FIGURE 2 - QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (QDMA)



Local government underpins the QDMA as a frontline of disaster management and has primary responsibility for managing events in their LGA. LVRC is ideally suited to manage disaster events at the community level based on its understanding of local, social, environmental and economic issues and the regions infrastructure.

During a disaster, the Lockyer Valley LDMG provides initial support for the affected community.

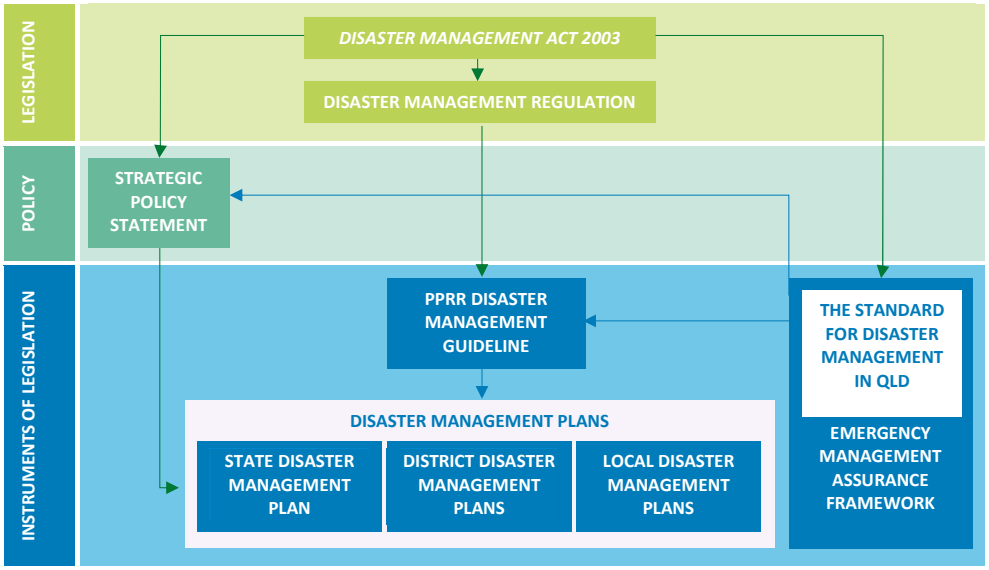
If further support is required, it is requested through the district disaster group to the state level.

If state resources prove inadequate or inappropriate, Australian Government support can be sought through the Department of Home Affairs.

The Queensland Government's Disaster Management website provides further information on the QDMA.

AUTHORISING ENVIRONMENT

FIGURE 3 - AUTHORISING ENVIRONMENT



Disaster management in the Lockyer Valley is informed by a number of strategic documents. These documents can be found in Annexure 8 – References. Please note this is not an exhaustive list.

QUEENSLAND DISASTER MANAGEMENT 2016 STRATEGIC POLICY STATEMENT

The *Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement* informs the Queensland Government's strategic approach to keeping people safe and making communities more resilient to disaster risks and impacts.

Disaster management and disaster operations in the Lockyer Valley LGA are consistent with the *Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement*. This is achieved by:

- Ensuring disaster operation capabilities are responsive and effective
- Building capacity, skills and knowledge to enable adaptation to changing environments
- Effectively collaborating and sharing responsibilities for disaster management across all levels of government, industry and communities
- Effectively communicating to engage all stakeholders in disaster management
- Incorporate risk-based planning into disaster management decision making
- Continuously improving disaster management through implementation of innovation, research and lessons learned

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK

In accordance with S16C of *the Act*, the Inspector General Emergency Management (IGEM) has developed the *Emergency Management Assurance Framework (EMAF)* and Standard for Disaster Management in Qld.

The EMAF outlines the structure and mechanisms for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of disaster management arrangements. It is comprised of principles, the *Standard of Disaster Management in Qld* (the Standard), and assurance activities.

The assurance activities collectively contribute to the assessment of the overall effectiveness of disaster management in Qld.

TABLE 2 - ASSURANCE ACTIVITIES

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY	OUTCOMES
MANAGING RISK	There is a shared understanding of risks for all relevant hazards
	Risk is managed to reduce the impact of disasters on the community
PLANNING AND PLANS	There is a shared understanding of how the impact of disasters will be managed and coordinated
	Plans outline and detail how the impact of disasters on the community will be reduced
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	Entities proactively and openly engage with communities
	The community makes informed choices about disaster management, and acts on them
CAPABILITY INTEGRATION	Resources are prioritised and shared with those who need them when they need them
	Entities develop integrated capabilities and shared capacity to reduce the impact of disasters on the community
OPERATIONS	Operations minimise the negative impacts of an event on the community and provide support needed for recovery
COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION	Entities proactively work together in a cooperative environment to achieve better results for the community
	A collaborative culture exists within disaster management



LOCKYER VALLEY DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Lockyer Valley Disaster Management Policy applies to Council (Councillors, employees, volunteers, contractors of Council) and details how Council will comply with its responsibilities under *the Act* and the *Disaster Management Regulation 2014.*

It is recognised that for particular disaster situations, support for the community is required to be provided, in the first instance, from Council, taking into account its capacity and resources. Such assistance would be provided in cooperation with local emergency service providers, government and non-government agencies and community groups.



LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP

Council has established the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) in accordance with Section 29 of the Disaster Management Act 2003. The LDMG is committed to the principles of leadership, partnership, public safety and performance.

In order to have a common understanding of the purpose, functions, membership roles and responsibilities, and administrative arrangements, a *Terms of Reference* has been developed.

In accordance with Section 30 of *the Act*, the LDMG is responsible for managing disaster operations in the local government area. In the event of a disaster, the LDMG is the decision-making authority for disaster management in the local government area.

MEMBERSHIP

The Lockyer Valley LDMG is made up of the following membership:

TABLE 3 - LDMG MEMBERSHIP

ROLE	MEMBER /S
CHAIRPERSON	The Chair of the Lockyer Valley LDMG is Mayor, Tanya Milligan.
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON	The Chair is assisted by Councillor Michael Hagan as Deputy.
LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATOR	The Local Disaster Coordinator is the Chief Executive Officer Under Section 143 (8) of *the Act*, the local disaster coordinator may delegate the coordinator's functions to an appropriately qualified person.
MEMBERS	Representation from LVRC, QFD, SES, QPS, QAS, Qld Health
ADVISORS	Agencies other than members to provide an advisory role for hazard or threat specific events

All members and advisors will nominate a deputy to ensure continuity and full agency representation.

A full list of members currently identified advisors, and their deputies can be found at Annexure 9 – LDMG Members List.

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FUNCTIONS OF A LOCAL GROUP

The Act prescribes a range of functions to be performed by the local group:

- Ensure disaster management and disaster operations in the area are consistent with the state group's strategic policy framework for disaster management for the state
- Develop effective disaster management, and regularly review and assess the disaster management
- Help the local government for its area to prepare a local disaster management plan
- Identify and provide advice to the relevant district group about support services required by the local group to facilitate disaster management and disaster operations in the area
- Ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster
- Manage disaster operations in the area under policies and procedures decided by the State group
- Provide reports and make recommendations to the relevant district group about matters relating to disaster operations
- Identify and coordinate the use of resources that may be used for disaster operations in the area
- Establish and review communications systems in the group, and with the relevant district group and other local groups in the disaster district of the relevant district group, for use when a disaster happens
- Ensure information about a disaster in the area is promptly given to the district group
- Perform other functions given to the group under the Disaster Management Act
- Perform a function incidental to a function mentioned in paragraphs above

ROLE OF THE LDMG

The role of the LDMG is to:

- Develop, review and assess effective disaster management practices
- Help local government to prepare a local disaster management plan
- Ensure the community knows how to respond in a disaster
- Identify and coordinate disaster resources
- Manage local disaster operations
- Ensure local disaster management and disaster operations integrate with state disaster management.

SUB-GROUPS

Two sub-groups of the LDMG have been established:

- Bushfire Sub Committee
- Local Recovery Group – forms when the Local Recovery Plan is activated

Other sub-groups may be established to address specific functions within disaster management arrangements.

QLD DISASTER MANAGEMENT TRAINING FRAMEWORK

Section 16A(c) of *the Act* provides a legislative requirement that persons involved in disaster operations are appropriately trained. It is the responsibility of stakeholders with disaster management roles to undertake relevant training as outlined in the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework *(QDMTF).*

Agencies are to have an appropriate number of staff trained or planned to be trained at the appropriate skill and competency level to work in the LDCC.

Agencies are also to have an appropriate number of staff trained under the QDMTF to fill the role of Liaison Officer within the LDCC.

UNCONFIRMED

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

LVRC, state government agencies and organisations have designated responsibilities in disasters which reflect their legislated and/or technical capability and authority with respect to hazards, functions and/or activities of disaster management.

Members and advisors must have the appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit their organisations resources in a disaster management context.

The list below aims to ensure, from a whole-of-government perspective, that accountabilities with respect to disaster management have been addressed. It should be noted, the list is not exhaustive as LDMG advisor representation can change as required. All agencies are responsible for providing liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting.

TABLE 4 - ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL (LVRC) **LDMG MEMBER**	**PERFORM THE FOLLOWING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN SUPPORT OF THE LDMG:** • To Chair, manage and coordinate the business of the LDMG and sub-committee meetings • Ensure LDMG performs its functions • Regularly report to the DDMG about the performance by the LDMG of its functions • Assist the community to prepare for, respond to and recover from an event or disaster • Development and maintenance of a disaster response capability • Identification, development, maintenance and operation of a Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) • Identification of staffing required for disaster operations • Identification and coordination of training required for disaster operations • Coordinate disaster operations for the LDMG in conjunction with relevant agencies • Issue public information or warnings about disaster events • Ensure continuity of essential Council services to the community during events • Establishment and management of evacuation centres and supporting where possible places of shelter
QUEENSLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT (QFD) **LDMG MEMBER**	**ROLE** Ensure the safety of people and property in Queensland through the provision of effective prevention, preparation, response and recovery activities across a range of emergency situations through the capabilities of Fire and Rescue, Rural Fire Service (RFS) and State Emergency Service (SES). **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)** • Primary response agency for structural, bushfire and hazmat incidents • Provide advice, chemical analysis and atmospheric monitoring at relevant incidents • Provide mass and technical decontamination capability • Provide rescue and search functions and perform other operations to help and protect injured persons from danger or potential danger • Distribute and develop (where primary agency) warnings to disaster management stakeholders and communities • Facilitate and authorise Emergency Alert (EA) campaigns to provide advice and warnings to communities affected by disasters and emergency situations • Prepare guidelines to inform local governments, district and state groups of disaster management related matters

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Establish and maintain arrangements between the state and the Commonwealth about matters relating to effective disaster management • Ensure disaster management and disaster operations are consistent between plans, policies, standards and guidelines • Ensure that persons performing functions under the Act in relation to disaster operations are appropriately trained • Provide advice and support to the state group, local and district groups in relation to disaster management and disaster operations • Ensure the collaborative development of the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework and the state-wide risk assessment. • Ensure the SDCC is maintained to a state of operational readiness • Maintain situational awareness and reporting capability and capacity through the SDCC Watch Desk • Lead the planning and logistics capabilities in the SDCC and support the staffing models of other capabilities • Emergency supply acquisition and management of supplies and services in support of disaster operations • Resupply of essential goods (food and basic commodities) to temporarily isolated communities, properties and individuals • Ensure the capability and capacity of Disaster Assistance Response Teams (DART) to assist communities affected by disasters or emergency situations • Undertake damage assessment function (residential and commercial structures) **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Carry out primary (hazard) and/or lead (functional) agency roles as nominated in this plan • Contribute to prevention and preparedness activities, including community education • Provide impact assessment and intelligence-gathering capabilities • Provide situational monitoring • Coordinate and manage resupply (food and other essentials) and emergency supply operations • Coordinate and manage the deployment of air assets including fixed wing and rotary aircraft • Assist in pumping out and clean-up of flooded buildings • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context

UNCONFIRMED

ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE (SES) **LDMG MEMBER**	**ROLE** The SES assists the community to prepare for, respond to and recovery from natural disasters including cyclones and severe storms, floods, earthquakes and landslides. The SES also provides support to QPS, when requested, in the coordination of search and/or rescue events as defined in the intergovernmental agreement. **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Help injured persons, as well as protect persons, property or the environment from danger or potential danger in emergency situations. This includes assistance to other entities responding to an emergency. • Assist in searches for missing persons or evidence. • Provide storm and water damage operations to support residents and critical community services. • Conduct operational preparedness and resilience activities with community and agencies such as community engagement, exercises, agency liaison and joint planning. • Support multi-agency response and recovery activities within SES capability. • Provide operational support in emergencies and public events including, but no limited to, welfare, evacuations and evacuation centres support, public event support, fire ground support, air base operations and management (bushfire), traffic management, communications, resupply, incident management, or lighting.
QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE (QPS) **LDMG MEMBER**	**ROLE** To enhance the safety of the community by assisting them to prepare for, respond to and recover from disaster events by providing support and guidance to disaster management groups at all levels. **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)** • Preserve peace and good order • Operational responsibility for first response to terrorism • Providing executive support to the QDMC • Coordinating disaster response operations for the QDMC through the State Disaster Coordinator • Provide the Chair and executive support to the State Disaster Coordination Group • Provide the Chair (District Disaster Coordinator) and executive support to DDMGs • Managing and coordinating the business of DDMGs • Develop and facilitate a program of disaster management themed exercises • State Search and Rescue authority and responsible for the coordination of search and rescue operations • Activate and coordinate the operation of the SDCC • Conduct coronial investigations • Coordinate the review of the SDMP • Provide a Disaster Victim Identification capability **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Provide support to LDMGs • Provide traffic management, including assistance with road closures, maintenance of roadblocks, and stranded travellers • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • Coordinate disaster management training in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework

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ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context.
QUEENSLAND AMBULANCE SERVICE (QAS) LDMG MEMBER	**ROLE** • Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services and service delivery during rescue and other related activities. This includes protecting persons from injury or death, whether or not the individuals are sick or injured. • Provide transport for persons requiring attention at medical or health care facilities, to participate with other emergency services in counter disaster planning and to coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during the disaster. **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)** • Provide, operate and maintain ambulance services. • Coordinate all volunteer first aid groups during major emergencies and disasters • Provide and support temporary health infrastructure where required • Collaborate with Retrieval Services Queensland in the provision of paramedics for rotary wing operations • Collaborate with Queensland Health in mass casualty management systems • Provide disaster, urban search and rescue (USAR), chemical hazard (Hazmat), biological and radiological operations support with specialist logistics and specialist paramedics. **LOCALLY DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES** • Access, assess, treat and transport sick and injured persons • Protect persons from injury or death, during rescue and other related activities • Participate in search and rescue (SAR), evacuation and victim reception operations • Participate in health facility evacuations. • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
WEST MORETON HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SERVICE (QLD HEALTH) LDMG MEMBER	**ROLE** Coordinate and manage the health aspects of a disaster or emergency incident across the full spectrum of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery including health advice to the community, public health, clinical care, forensic support and mental health. **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)** • Lead agency for response functions of public health, mental health and medical services, mass casualty management, mass fatality management including victim identification (with QPS) and emergency medical retrieval • Provide health emergency incident information • Primary agency for heatwave, pandemic influenza, biological and radiological incidents • State representation at Australian Health Protection Principal Committee and associated sub-committees including Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA), Public Health Laboratory Network (PHLN) and the National Health Emergency Management Standing Committee • Department of Health participation in appropriate and relevant state level groups and committees. • Hospital and Health Service participation in LDMG and DDMG activities • Develop health-focused disaster and emergency preparedness, response and recovery plans • Develop and maintain disaster and emergency health response capability and capacity

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ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Implement business continuity plans and arrangements to maintain health services during disasters and emergencies • Work across the health sector including aged care facilities, private facilities, primary health and community care providers to ensure 'whole of health' arrangements are in place • Coordinate the state level health response through maintenance and activation of the State Health Emergency Coordination Centre • Clinically coordinate aeromedical transport and emergency medical retrieval (with QAS) and provide membership to the SDCC aviation cell when activated • Forensic and scientific health services to mass fatality management and terrorism (with QPS). • Communicable disease surveillance and response arrangements. **LOCALLY RESPONSIBILITIES** • Provide health disaster and emergency incident information to the public and disaster management stakeholders • Clinical response to mass casualty management (with QAS) • Recovery mental health support to affected communities (with DCDSS) • Public health and environmental health advice and support to local governments and affected communities and industries • Environmental health risk assessment advice to other agencies, local government and industries. • Messaging on public health risks to affected communities • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
ENERGEX energex **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** Primary agency for providing, maintaining and restoring power supplies in the Lockyer Valley region. **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Provide advice to the LDMG on power supplies • Provide safety information to customers • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context.
URBAN UTILITIES (UU) UrbanUtilities **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** Urban Utilities are a distributor-retailer under the provision of the South East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009 and as a service provider under the Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008. **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES** Urban Utilities services the Lockyer Valley region supplying drinking water and sewerage services. **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Monitor water and sewerage during emergency events and incidents • Facilitate actions across their water and sewerage network in response to an event

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ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
SEQWATER seqwater WATER FOR LIFE **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** Seqwater is a statutory authority of the Queensland Government that provides bulk water storage, transport and treatment, water grid management and planning, catchment management and flood mitigation services to South East Queensland (SEQ). Seqwater manages Bill Gunn Dam and Clarendon Dam in the Lockyer Valley region and operates Wivenhoe and Somerset dams to provide bulk water for the area. Atkinson Dam in the Somerset Region is supplied by diverting run-off from Buaraba Creek, Seven Mile Lagoon and Lake Clarendon catchments (in the Lockyer Valley LGA). **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)** • Seqwater is the key liaison for the State, Local government and emergency services for all water related emergencies or incidents in SEQ • The SEQ water grid provides Seqwater with the ability to move drinking water across the region if its assets are impacted by weather or emergency events • Develop Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) for all of their referable dams as per legislative requirements • Develop the Flood Mitigation Manual for Wivenhoe, Somerset and North Pine flood mitigation dams. **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Provide notifications and warnings to populations at risk immediately downstream of their referable dams, as per actions contained within the approved Emergency Action Plan (EAP) • Seqwater provides a free dam release notification service and associated App to provide the community with up-to-date information on dam releases, water supply and recreation during emergencies or incidents • Work with and provide timely and accurate information to the LDMG where required to manage the consequences of a water supply or dam safety incident • Seqwater operates two purpose built Emergency Operations Centres (Brisbane and Ipswich) to host its Flood Operations Centre, Network Control Room and Emergency Management Team. The centre provides updated situation reports (SITREPS) during emergencies for the State through the SDCC Emergency Management System, and to LDMGs where required and will provide liaison resources at the SDCC, as required. • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
TELSTRA **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** Telstra's role is to operate, maintain and restore communication networks and infrastructure. **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)** • Telstra operates as a mobile phone/data provider and provides fixed lines services for its customers. It also provides this capability to other resellers • Telstra has an extensive data network that covers Queensland • Telstra is a reseller of NBN® services • Telstra has a variety of mobile facilities that it can deploy into impacted communities to deliver limited/partial service restoration subsequent to service disruption driven through

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ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	the impacts of a natural disaster event. These facilities are pre-deployed into locations that the carrier determines to be the most logistically practical placement to support rapid deployment into impacted communities. Common terms include: • Satellite Communications on Wheels (COWS) – used to create temporary mobile phone coverage • Mobile Exchange on Wheels (MEOWS) – portable land line exchange to supplement inoperable facilities • Wi-Fi Mobile Customer Office – a van where customers can connect to Wi-Fi to do their business and to charge their phones/tablets **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
NBN® **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** NBN®'s purpose is to lift the digital capability of Australia, allowing Australians to have access to a fast, reliable broadband network, at least possible cost to the taxpayer. **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Implement internal business continuity plans to allow ongoing support to the LDMG in disaster operations • Assist with provision of temporary emergency communications facilities • Provide advice to the LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required. • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
QUEENSLAND RAIL (QR) **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** Queensland Rail's purpose is to provide a safe, reliable, on-time, value for money and customer focussed rail service that benefits the community, supports industry and is integrated with the public transport system. **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)** • Queensland Rail's network extends more than 6,600 kilometres across the state. The business operates the following three core services across multiple customer markets: • Citytrain • Travel and Tourism • Regional Network and Freight • Queensland Rail has a comprehensive Emergency Management Framework in place and regularly tests its processes and procedures for emergency situations across the state. It regularly partners with external agencies as part of these emergency preparedness exercises **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Advice on critical rail infrastructure • Coordinate any response to affected railway infrastructure • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting

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ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (DAF) **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** Lead agency for containment and eradication of animal and plant diseases and pets. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) also provides advice on agriculture, fisheries and forestry in a disaster event. **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)** • Coordinate efforts to prevent, respond to, and recover from plant and animal pests and diseases and invasive plants and animals • Coordinate the Agriculture Coordination Group with agricultural industry groups to provide information about the effect that a disaster event has on the agriculture, fisheries and forestry industries and the issues that individuals and businesses are facing in responding to and recovering from a disaster event • Administer Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) relief measures including agriculture industry recovery operations as required • Report on the possible impact seasonal conditions and climate events will have on the agricultural sector. **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Collaborate with stakeholders with shared responsibilities and other organisations to facilitate prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strategies and priorities for animal welfare management within a community • Provide advice in relation to agriculture, fisheries and forestry disaster impacts • Provide advice on livestock welfare • Coordinate destruction of stock or crops in an emergency pest/disease situation • Lead the reporting on the disaster impact assessments on the agricultural sector, including economic losses and expected recovery • Engage with industry on preparedness for climate risks and aid with economic recovery • Assist agriculture industries in prevention and preparedness though normal business operations and service provision to industry and the communities • Provide advice to the Lockyer Valley LDMG and action reasonable requests during disaster operations, as required • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILIES, SENIORS, DISABIITY SERVICES AND CHILD SAFETY **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of human and social recovery in Queensland. • • Act as key contact point for human and social-related non-government organisations contracts and services during and post disaster events. • Administer the Personal Hardship and Assistance Scheme (PHAS) and Essential Services Safety and Reconnection Scheme (ESSRS) • Coordinate development of Requests for Assistance submission to the National Emergency Management Agency for long-term human and social recovery and resilience services for communities affected by disaster • Coordinate and administer human and social recovery resilience services for affected communities, including activation of DRFA category A, C, & D measures

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ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Coordinate the deployment of the Community Recovery Ready reserve workforce to assist with human and social recovery operations • Liaise with Foster and Kinship Carers and residential care providers in impacted areas to monitor impact of disaster and assist with relocation and/or other safety measures as required. • Ensure safety of clients of the Accommodation Support Respite Service and the Forensic Disability Service
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAIN ROADS (DTMR) **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** Functional lead agency for planning, coordination and implementation of roads and transport recovery in Queensland. Coordinate the effective and efficient delivery of state and nationalcontrolled road and transport recovery and reconstruction activities. **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)** • Provide information and advice regarding the impact of an event on road, rail, aviation and maritime infrastructure • Assist with the safe movement of people resulting from mass evacuation • Enable an accessible transport system through reinstating road, rail and maritime infrastructure. • Ensure the capability of logistics-related industries is appropriately applied to disaster response and recovery activities **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • The DTMR LDMG representative provides advice on local planning arrangements and response to meet requirements under Queensland's Disaster Management Arrangements. The role is a source of information at the point of operation, providing an opportunity to assess a situation and better position the department for action should its' resources be required. • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context. • Managing the safety of road users through coordination with routine maintenance contractors across all phases of a disaster event.
QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY (QRA) **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** Lead agency for disaster recovery, resilience and mitigation policy in Queensland. Manage and coordinate the state government's program of infrastructure reconstruction within disaster affected communities. The Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) focuses on working with state and local government partners to deliver value for money and best practice expenditure and acquittal of public reconstruction funds. **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (SDMP APPENDIX C)** • Drive and coordinate enhancement of resilience throughout Queensland • Plan and coordinate Queensland and Australian Government assistance under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) • Maintain the Queensland Recovery Plan and develop state level event-specific plans as required • Implement the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027 • Maintain the State Recovery Coordinator (SRC) Guide and Register, including induction of SRCs, when appointed • Monitor damage of public infrastructure and private properties.

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ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Administer DRFA and SDRA • The Chief Executive Officer, QRA is appointed by the Premier as the State Recovery, Policy and Planning Coordinator. **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Monitor reconstruction activities in affected communities
UNIVERSITY OF QLD - GATTON CAMPUS (UQ) **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** The University of Qld – Gatton Campus supports the LDMG through emergency animal services. They may also provide a place of shelter for stranded travellers and UQ staff who are unable to access other sites. **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Animal management support • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context
AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** Red Cross works with communities and stakeholders to build capacity and strength in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters. Red Cross is an Auxiliary to Government in the humanitarian space. **OVERARCHING RESPONSIBILITIES** • Development and provision of best practice guidance and information on disaster management and recovery related practice • Administration of the National Registration and Enquiry Service – 'Register.Find.Reunite.' • Provision of psychosocial supports to disaster affected communities • Delivery of recovery supports and services in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach. **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Support the management and operations of evacuation centres upon request from Council • Provide psychosocial supports and psychological first aid in evacuation centres, recovery hubs, and through outreach • Operate the Register.Find.Reunite. Service under the auspices of the Queensland Police Service (QPS) • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting

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ORGANISATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
GIVIT **LDMG ADVISOR**	**ROLE** GIVIT manages offers of goods and services in response to disasters and emergency incidents as defined by *the Act*. GIVIT also procures goods with monies donated by the public in response to such events. **STATE DEFINED RESPONSIBILITIES (THROUGH SERVICE AGREEMENT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT)** • In partnership with the Queensland Government, manage offers of donated goods and services, including corporate offers of assistance, following Queensland disasters. **LOCAL RESPONSIBILITIES** • Manage offers of, and requests for, donated goods and services after disasters • Liaison between the agency and the LDMG including attendance at LDMG meetings and situation reporting • At the request of the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate, provide a liaison officer to the LDCC with appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit resources in a disaster management context

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LOCKYER VALLEY CONTEXT

A risk-based approach to disaster planning includes establishment of community context, which takes into account information such as geography, climate, population demographics, infrastructure, essential public assets and challenges of the area.

This section of the Plan provides local context.

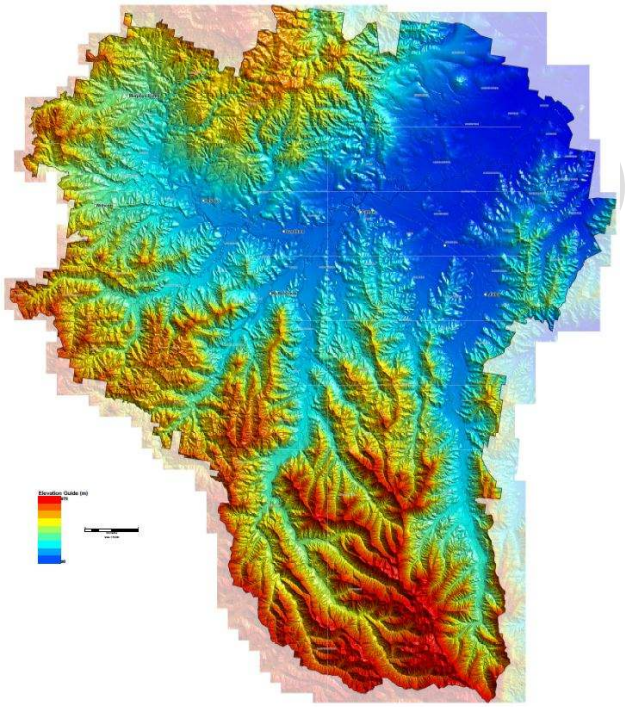
TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The topography of Lockyer Valley LGA is dominated by the mountains of the Great Dividing Range to the west and south and the wide floodplain of Lockyer Creek in the north. The highest point is Mt Mistake at 1052 metres above sea level (ASL) while Mt Haldon (904 metres) and Mt Cooper (712 metres) are also prominent high points. The region is drained by Lockyer Creek and its major tributaries including Murphy's, Gatton, Ma Ma, Blackfellow, Tenthill, Sandy and Laidley Creeks.

There are three small impoundments to provide local requirements: Lake Apex, Lake Dyer and Lake Clarendon. Most of the water for agriculture, however, comes from ground water.

The terrain of the Lockyer Valley is created by its underlying geology. In broad terms, the region is made up of three major groups of material.

FIGURE 4 - LOCKYER VALLEY LGA TOPOGRAPHY



- The volcanic rocks that make up the mountains of the Great Dividing Range. Most of these are of basalt;
- Sandstones of the Bundamba/Landsborough Groups make up the bulk of the region; and
- Alluvium of sand, gravel and silt along the Lockyer Creek.

There are also small areas of Injune or Ipswich coal measures in the south of the region which are outliers of the much more extensive areas found to the east in Ipswich City.

CLIMATE

Lockyer Valley LGA has a climate that is classed, under the Koeppen climate classification system, as 'subtropical with no dry season'. Rainfall is none-the-less seasonal with the greatest totals occurring during the summer. Its inland location also tends to exaggerate the extremes of temperature that can occur at sub-tropical latitudes though the higher country is generally several degrees cooler and much wetter than the lowlands.

TEMPERATURE

While records indicate Queensland's state-wide mean annual temperature has warmed by around one degree Celsius since 1910, most of this warming has occurred over the past 50 to 60 years[1]. Between 2011 and 2016, 45 extreme weather events have caused $13 billion in damage to public assets and infrastructure in QLD. Insured damage to private assets in declared disaster events is valued at $8.6 billion in the 10 years to 2016. More recently, the 2022 SEQ Rainfall and Flooding event has been estimated to have cost $7.7 billion in social, financial and economic impacts.[2]

TABLE 5 - UQ GATTON (STATION 040082) SELECTED TEMPERATURE STATISTICS 1913-2022 (SOURCE BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY)

^{0}C	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
MEAN MAX	31.6	30.8	29.6	27.2	23.8	21.1	20.8	22.5	25.6	28.2	30.2	31.4	26.9
HIGHEST MAX	44.5	45.7	41.1	37.4	33.7	31.5	29	37.9	39.5	41.6	42.8	43.5	45.7
DAYS OVER 35 ^{0}C	5.2	3.1	1.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.5	3.5	4.5	19.7
DAYS OVER 40 ^{0}C	0.5	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6
MEAN MIN	19.1	19	17.4	13.7	10.2	7.6	6.3	6.7	9.5	13.2	16	18.1	13.1
LOWEST MIN	11.9	8.3	6.7	3.2	-0.2	-2.4	-5.6	-1.9	0	4.3	6.3	8.8	-5.6

TABLE 6 - TOOWOOMBA (STATION 041103) SELECTED TEMPERATURE STATISTICS 1931-1998 (SOURCE BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY)

^{0}C	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
MEAN MAX	27.6	26.6	25.5	22.9	19.6	16.9	16.3	17.9	20.9	23.7	26.0	27.5	22.6
HIGHEST MAX	39.3	37.0	35.0	32.3	27.2	26.1	24.7	29.5	31.6	36.2	38.1	38.9	39.3
DAYS OVER 35^{0}C	1.0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.7
MEAN MIN	16.7	16.6	15.4	12.3	9.1	6.3	5.3	6.0	8.5	11.5	13.8	15.7	11.4
LOWEST MIN	8.9	7.2	6.1	3.5	-1.8	-3.6	-4.4	-4.2	-0.4	1.9	3.8	7.4	-4.4

RED = HIGHEST VALUE *BLUE = LOWEST VALUE*

[1] Mean Annual Temperature Data - Mean annual temperature | State of the Environment Report 2020 (des.qld.gov.au)
[2] Queensland Reconstruction Authority, June 2022 Report - The social, financial and economic costs of the 2022 South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding Event (qra.qld.gov.au)

RAINFALL

The extremes of widespread rainfall have been associated with the impact of active or decayed tropical cyclones, while localised extremes are associated with severe thunderstorms. The greatest 24-hour rainfall of 199.4 millimetres at Gatton was recorded on 26 January 1974 (TC *Wanda*), while the maximum of 164.1 millimetres at Toowoomba was recorded on 10 February 1942 from an unnamed cyclone.

TABLE 7 - UQ GATTON (STATION 040082) SELECTED RAINFALL STATISTICS 1897-2023 (SOURCE BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY)

MM	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
MEAN RAIN	109	99.5	79.2	48	44.9	41	36.7	26.4	34.7	65.8	76.9	98.2	765.6
HIGHEST RAIN	452.9	307.3	323.4	324.1	443.5	319.6	306.4	94.8	190.5	269	321.2	317	1241.4
LOWEST RAIN	1.2	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	1.3	230
HIGHEST DAILY RAIN	199.4	182	141.5	91.2	118.9	111.5	192.3	46.2	71.4	107.2	170.6	108.8	199.4

TABLE 8 - TOOWOOMBA (STATION 041103) SELECTED RAINFALL STATISTICS 1869-2007 (BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY)

MM	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL
MEAN RAIN	132.1	121.1	94.6	61.9	58.4	56.8	52.0	39.5	46.7	72.2	89.5	120.0	952.4
HIGHEST RAIN	519.6	735.6	389.6	421.2	519.6	373.0	248.1	266.4	168.7	234.2	302.8	358.6	1735.3
LOWEST RAIN	12.0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	2.8	0	4.6	7.7	433.3
HIGHEST DAILY RAIN	156.7	164.1	132.3	96.8	121.8	116.8	145.0	133.9	61.2	88.6	109.8	127.0	164.1

RED = HIGHEST VALUE *BLUE = LOWEST VALUE*

The mean rainfall is 770.2 millimetres per annum, the yearly mean maximum temperature is 26.9 degree Celsius and the yearly mean minimum is 13 degree Celsius.

The highest daily rainfalls recorded in January 2011 (*Tasha)* were 228.8 millimetres on 12 January 2011 at O'Shea Road, Hatton Vale and 180.8 millimetres on 11 January 2011 at Withcott. The highest daily rainfall recorded in January 2013 (*TC Oswald)* was 709 millimetres at Mount Castle. Rainfall of 1208 millimetres was received over the six days to 9am, 29 January 2013 at Mt Castle.

The area has a long history of flooding from a range of different sources including large scale riverine flooding due to prolonged rainfall and also high intensity flash flooding initiated by thunderstorms in the area. Localised intense storm events as well as large soaking rainfall events can result in widespread flooding across the region. Historical storm events have indicated rainfall of 50 millimetres on a wet catchment can result in localised flash flooding posing a risk to community. Almost two-thirds of recorded flood events occur within the months of January to March.

Further information on climate data can be found using the Bureau of Meteorology's (the Bureau) Climate Data Online tool at www.BOM.gov.au/climate/data/

VEGETATION

Large areas of the native vegetation of Lockyer Valley have been removed or greatly modified over time by agriculture. The extensive areas of remnant native vegetation that remain, especially in the south, includes the temperate rainforests and wet sclerophyll forest of the mountains.

Rainforests grow in moist or sheltered locations, with open eucalypt forest occurring on the drier ridges and valleys. Montane heath vegetation grows on the cliffs and rocky outcrops.



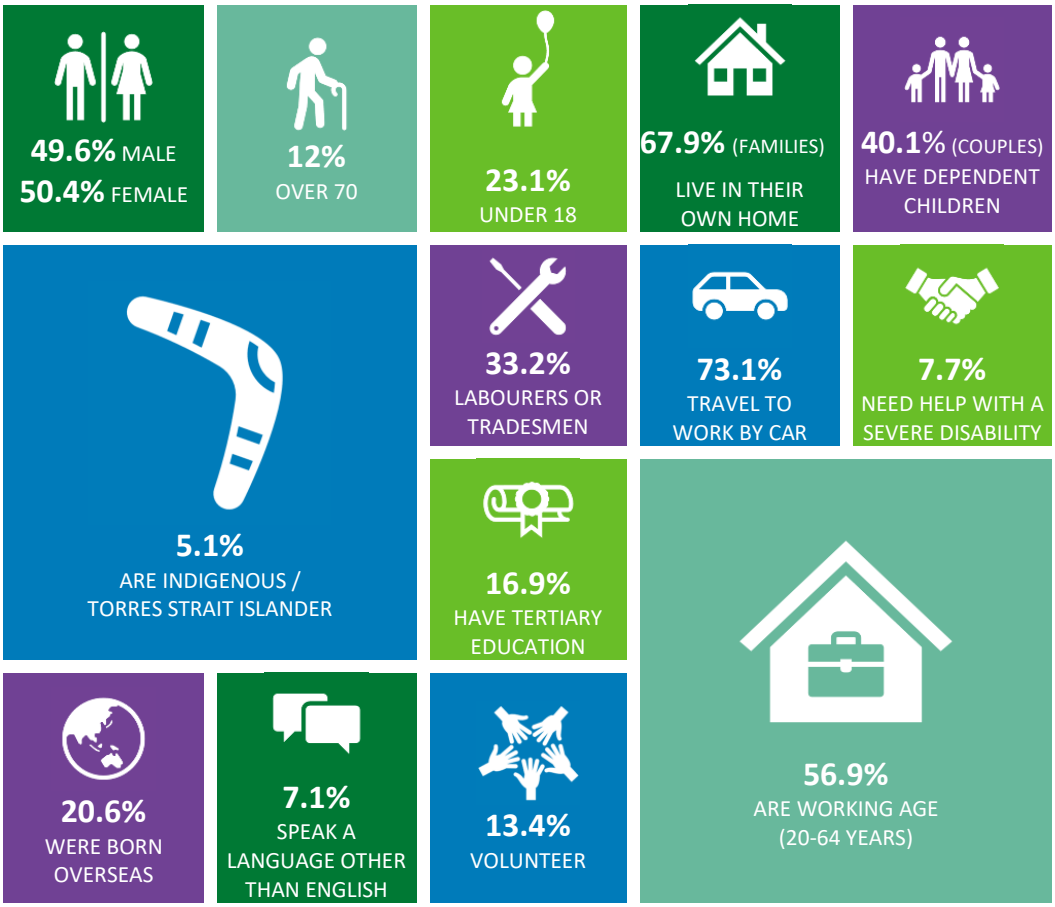
POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2021 Census data for the Lockyer Valley shows the population at the time the census was taken as 41,098[3] persons. Over the last five years the region has seen an average annual growth rate of 1.1 per cent.[4]

The areas of highest population densities can be found in Gatton, Laidley, Helidon, Withcott, Forest Hill and the expanding Plainland / Kensington Grove areas. The median age is 39 which is close to the state and national average of 38 years.

Figure 5 below is a snapshot of the Lockyer Valley population per 100 people.

FIGURE 5 - LOCKYER VALLEY POPULATION SUMMARY



[3] Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021 Census data for the Lockyer Valley - 2021 Lockyer Valley, Census All persons QuickStats | Australian Bureau of Statistics (abs.gov.au)
[4] Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury, Queensland Regional Profiles: Resident Profile for Lockyer Valley (R) Local Government Area - statistics.qgso.qld.gov.au/qld-regional-profiles

LAND USE

In terms of area, Lockyer Valley is dominated by rural land uses. The largest areas are used for dry-land grazing of cattle for beef and dairying. Horticultural crops (mainly seasonal vegetables), however, account for the greatest proportion of the value of the Region's agricultural production.

TABLE 8 – LAND USE IN THE LOCKYER VALLEY SNAPSHOT

257km² STATE PUBLIC LAND	**11.43km²** COUNCIL PUBLIC LAND	**82%** OF PRIVATE LAND
6.39% LAND PARCELS FREEHOLD	**12.73%** OF AGRICULTURAL USE	**16,099** RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES
36.73% OF CATTLE GRAZING	**175** INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES	**4.66%** OF RURAL LIVING

ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Lockyer Valley is recognized as a 'food bowl' of Southeast Qld. 24 per cent of the State's and five per cent of Australia's total horticultural production comes from this area[5] making up forty percent of the Lockyer Valleys' economy. Output from our agricultural sector is $652.5 million[6] annually.

TABLE 9 - ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE LOCKYER VALLEY SNAPSHOT[6]

GROSS REGIONAL PRODUCT **$1.90b** NIEIR 2021	**$165 MILLION** OF BUILDING APPROVALS ABS 2021-22	AGRICULTURAL OUTPUTS **$652.5M** NIEIR 2021
13,745 LOCAL JOBS NIEIR 2021	**16.89%** RESIDENTS EMPLOYED BY AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY NIEIR 2021	**$1457** MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME ABS 2021 CENSUS
3170 LOCAL BUSINESSES ABS 2021 CENSUS	LARGEST EMPLOYER **Agriculture** NIEIR 2021	**18,844** RESIDENTS EMPLOYED NIEIR 2021

[5] Lockyer Valley Horticultural Research Project Report – April 2018
[6] Data sourced from .id and 2021 ABS Census Data

CRITICAL SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Where possible, maintaining critical services and infrastructure during a disaster event is of key importance. If impacted by the event, their restoration is a high priority. The table below outlines a summary of the critical infrastructure in the Lockyer Valley LGA.

A detailed list of all identified critical infrastructure, including equipment that is important for intelligence and mitigation can be found at Annexure 7 – Critical Infrastructure.

TABLE 10 - CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE / SERVICES SUMMARY

TYPE	DETAILS
AMBULANCE STATIONS	Gatton, Laidley
FIRE AND RESCUE STATIONS	Gatton, Laidley, Helidon, Forest Hill
POLICE STATIONS	Gatton, Laidley, Helidon
RURAL FIRE BRIGADES	Blenheim, Iredale and Flagstone Creek, Central Lockyer, Grantham, Laidley North and East, Lefthand Branch, Lockyer Waters, Mulgowie, Murphy's Creek, Mount Campbell, Upper Flagstone, Summerholm and Hatton Vale, Withcott, Woodlands
SES DEPOTS	Gatton, Laidley, Forest Hill
HEALTH FACILITIES	Gatton Hospital, Laidley Hospital
MAJOR ROADS	Warrego Highway, Gatton-Esk Road, Gatton-Helidon Road, Gatton-Clifton Road, Gatton-Laidley Road, Forest Hill-Fernvale Road, Laidley-Plainland Road, Rosewood-Laidley Road, Mulgowie Road, Mt Sylvia Road, Murphy's Creek Road.
RAIL LINES	West Moreton Rail Line
GAS SUPPLY	Roma to Brisbane pipeline
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY	Gatton, Laidley, Glenore Grove Sub Stations

HAZARDS

The hazards for the region were identified from the Natural Hazard Risk Assessment for Lockyer Valley Regional Council 2016, Lockyer Creek Flood Risk Management Study, and Forest Hill Flood Hazard Study. These studies were undertaken to provide updated information on risks within the region and took into consideration earlier studies.

A significant element of the process of hazard identification was the consideration of how a reduction in disaster risk can protect the community against loss of infrastructure, damage to the natural environment, compromised standard of living and economic failures brought about by disasters.

Figure 6 - Identified local hazards is a high-level summary of natural hazards considered to be of primary concern to the Lockyer Valley LDMG. Detailed information on local hazards can be found in the Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan.

It is noted that global mean temperatures have risen over the past century and that they will continue to rise as the result of climate change. It is anticipated this will affect the frequency and intensity of weather-related events.

FIGURE 6 - IDENTIFIED LOCAL HAZARDS

HAZARD	AREAS AFFECTED / SIGNIFICANT RISK	RECURRENCE
HEATWAVE	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA	• Annually, generally between the months of November and February. Days of excessive heat can occur between October and March.[7]
BUSHFIRE	Heavily timbered areas, rural residential areas and urban infrastructure. Significant bushfire hazard primarily in southern, western and northern areas.	• Bushfires may be considered an annual event
TROPICAL CYCLONES, EAST COAST LOWS AND SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA.	• 65 cyclones have come to within 400 kilometres of Gatton in the period from 1906 to 2006[8]. • East Coast Lows - since 1960 the annual average has been 3.7[9]. • Severe Storms - on average the Lockyer Valley area experiences between 30 and 40 thunderstorm days a year[10]
FLOODS - FLASH	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA.	• Localised flooding is an annual problem which can occur in any month of the year, but flooding is most likely to occur in the months from October to May based on recent events.
FLOODS - REGIONAL	Entire Lockyer Valley LGA (inundation and / or isolation)	• Mainstream flooding from the various major creeks is less frequent than flash flooding
LANDSLIDES	The greatest level of hazard exists in the south and west of the region where very steep slopes coincide with susceptible geology	• Generally, coincides with prolonged high precipitation

CONFIRMED

[7] Geoscience Australia, South-East Queensland community risk report – heat wave risks, chapter 10, 2001
[8] Bureau of Meteorology tropical cyclone database
[9] Referenced from Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan
[10] Based on national-level data (see Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan)



RISK ASSESSMENT

Within Queensland, the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF), State Planning Policy 2017 and Queensland's Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027, in alignment with policies at the National level, (National Emergency Risk Assessment Guidelines (NERAG) and the Australian Standard AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk Management – principles and guidelines), all contribute to disaster risk reduction.



RISK EVALUATION

In 2012 a Natural Hazard Risk Assessment for Lockyer Valley Regional Council was conducted and was followed by an update in 2016. Refer to this document for details on the identification and analysis of risks in the Lockyer Valley Regional LGA.

The approach adopted for this study follows the risk management process established in AS/NZS ISO 31000-2009 Risk management - principles and guideline (SA/SNZ, 2009).



The highest prioritised risks for Lockyer Valley

- Heatwave
- Bushfire
- Severe weather - flooding and storms

The Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan, contains detail on these and other hazards, and forms part of the suite of supporting plans to the LDMG.

In 2022, the Lockyer Valley LDMG commenced undertaking a QERMF risk-based assessment of hazards. QRA have now taken the lead and under the Hazard and Risk portfolio will be implementing a new hazard and risk methodology.

RISK TREATMENT

There are several ways to treat risks, including

- Avoid or remove the risk
- Implement strategies to decrease the consequences of the risk
- Implement strategies to decrease the likelihood of the risk
- Share the risk (for example, through insurance)
- Transfer the risk through the identification of ownership and associated responsibility
- Accept and retain the risk through informed decision-making

The 2012 Natural Hazards Risk Assessment and the 2016 Update provides strategies that would help to reduce or eliminate emergency risks across the study area. It is focused primarily, but not exclusively, on those strategies that might be adopted by LVRC.

To ensure that shared risks are appropriately managed, the LDMG must consult with the entities whom the risk will be shared and ensure that appropriate agreements are in place and documented.

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RESIDUAL RISK



There will be instances where the LDMG, following a risk assessment, identifies that the application of treatment options at the local level will not be adequate to remove the risk and that unacceptable residual risk remains. When an unacceptable residual risk remains at the local level, the LDMG will collaborate with the Toowoomba DDMG, through the QDMA, for consideration and treatments noting that currently there is no agreed process between levels of QDMA to either accept, mitigate or transfer risk.

INCREASED RISK FROM CLIMATE CHANGE





Climate change is 'any change in the climate, lasting for several decades or longer, including changes in temperature, rainfall or wind patterns' and, coupled with increased population growth and urban development, is likely to increase exposure and risks to Queensland communities and infrastructure[11].[12]

Climate change increases the frequency, distribution, duration and intensity of weather events, which will expose the community to hotter summers, more intense rainfall, flooding, storms and cyclones[13]. An emphasis on understanding the impacts and preparing for them will be integral to mitigating the risks of climate change.

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[11] Climate Council – What is Climate Change and what can we do about it?
[12] Queensland Government, Emergency Management Sector Adaptation Plan for climate change
[13] Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience



PREVENTION STRATEGY

LVRC conducts prevention and disaster mitigation activities to reduce risk and vulnerability as well as initiatives to enhance community resilience and sustainability.

The Natural Hazard Risk Assessment has identified risk reduction measures and the Hazard Analysis, Risk Assessment and Risk Treatment Sub Plan details these measures and the activities that Council is undertaking as prevention strategies.

Prevention and disaster mitigation can be, in part, achieved through application of, building codes and planning policies and legislation.

BUILDING CODES, BUILDING USE REGULATIONS AND PLANNING POLICIES

Codes and regulations that are relevant and apply include:

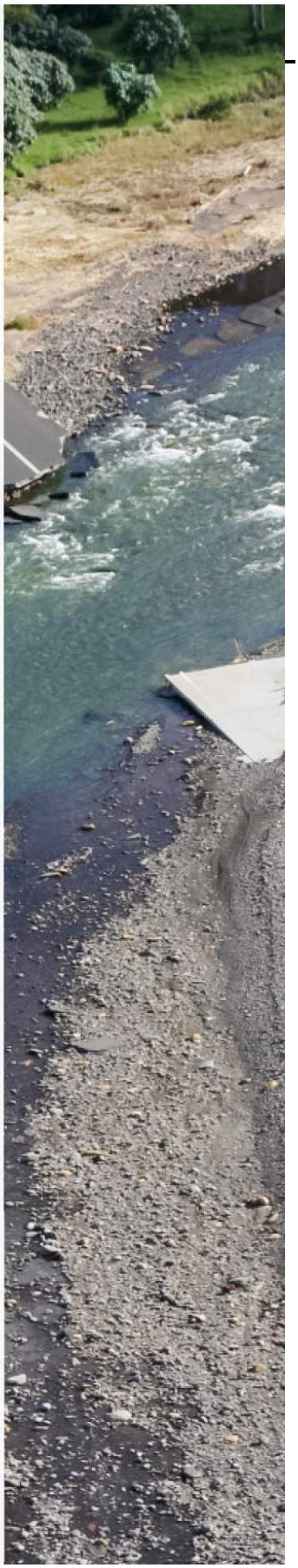
- *Lockyer Valley Local Floodplain Management Plan 2024*
- *Building Act 1975*
- Building Regulations 2021
- Queensland Development Code
- Building Fire Safety Regulation
- *Body Corporate and Community Management Act*
- *Building Units and Group Titles Act*
- *Building and Other Legislation Amendment Act*
- *Building Services Authority Act*
- Local Government Finance Standard 2005
- State Planning Policy 2017

LAND USE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

The *Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme* is the strategic policy that is the basis for ensuring development in the Lockyer Valley is orderly and sustainable with abundant opportunity for people to live, work, invest and play.

The following schemes are now superseded by the *Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.*

- *Laidley Shire Planning Scheme 2003*
- *Gatton Shire Planning Scheme 2007*
- *Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2020 (Flood Regulation) Grantham Reconstruction Area Development Scheme*





INSURANCE

In a disaster there is significant impact on the whole community caused by under-insured and non-insured properties. It is considered that this is an issue for the insurance industry and the State Government with input from the Local Group through its members.

LEGISLATION

In addition to the *Disaster Management Act 2003* legislation relevant to disaster management includes:

- *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*
- *Ambulance Service Act 1991*
- *Local and Subordinate Local Laws*
- *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988*
- *Dangerous Goods Safety Management Act 2001*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981*
- *Explosives Act 1999*
- *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*
- *Gas Supply Act 2003*
- *Land Act 1994*
- *Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984*
- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*
- *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Qld Reconstruction Authority Act 2011*
- *Petroleum Act 1923*
- *Public Health Act 2005*
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
- *Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002*
- *Water Act 2000*
- *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*

PREPAREDNESS

The LDMG prepares for disasters through a continuous cycle of risk management, planning, coordinating, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and taking corrective action to ensure effective coordination and response during disasters.

BUILDING RESPONSE CAPABILITY

Within the Lockyer Valley it is the responsibility of designated lead agencies to plan for and coordinate the response to a particular emergency or event. See Table 15 - Functional Lead Agencies.

Each agency, particularly lead agencies, identify in reports at LDMG meetings the status of their preparedness, and the extent of their response capability. These reports are also to identify any gaps in the agency's capability.

Council maintains a response capability through funding and support of the Lockyer Valley State Emergency Service (SES) Unit.

The emergency management levy is collected on behalf of the Queensland Government through Council rates. The levy is applied to Queensland properties to ensure there is a sustainable funding base for our fire and emergency services when Queenslanders are at risk during emergencies such as floods, cyclones, storms as well as fire and accidents.

Council has identified teams with relevant capabilities and expertise to assist in providing a disaster response capability. This is maintained through training and exercise.

Each LDMG agency is responsible for taking actions to establish and sustain its own disaster response capability. This includes providing equipment and a suitable number of trained persons using the resources available to effectively respond to an emergency or a disaster situation.

Agencies must provide a LDMG representative with the appropriate delegation and knowledge to commit their organisations resources in a disaster management context.

During all stages of a disaster activation, if additional resources are required by an agency to ensure the appropriate response effort, then this is to be brought to the attention of the LDC.

TRAINING

Disaster management training is one of the activities undertaken to maintain or enhance the QDMA.

The Queensland Disaster Management Training Frameworkforms the basis of disaster management training in Queensland. QPS Emergency Management Coordinators (EMC) deliver the training and maintain records of it using a learning management system. It is their responsibility to ensure LDMG agency representatives are appropriately trained to undertake their role.

It is expected that all Lockyer Valley LDMG stakeholders will complete the mandatory courses specific to their role within a twelve-month period of commencement in that role.

Each LDMG agency is responsible for ensuring that staff working in an operational environment have received appropriate training, in particular for those roles identified for in the QDMTF.

Council provides training to LDMG agency representatives in the use of the LDCC incident management software. It is expected that LDCC liaison officers undertake relevant training to enable them to complete tasks, provide input to situation reports and access shared information.



EXERCISES

Exercises are used to practice, test and evaluate the knowledge and ability of LDMG agencies to coordinate disaster operations.

Exercises are an essential component of disaster preparedness and can be used by the LDMG and member organisations to enhance capacity and contribute to continuous improvement.

The Act requires the effectiveness of the Plan to be reviewed at least once a year, conducting an exercise is one way in which the LDMG can meet this requirement. The activation of the LDMG, for example dealing with a disaster, also satisfies this legislative requirement.

POST EVENT REVIEW

After disaster events occur, the LDMG will review the operational activities undertaken. This is a key component in ensuring capability development and the continuous improvement of disaster management arrangements.

Post-event reviews will:

- Assess disaster operations undertaken, including actions, decisions or processes
- Document those processes that worked well and identify a course of action to ensure they are recorded and updated for use in the next operation/event
- Assess capability and consider where additional training, community education and/or exercises may be needed.

The LDMG will review its operations following an event through a post-event debrief. During protracted operations the LDMG may choose to conduct multiple 'hot debriefs' to identify significant issues and provide prompt solutions for immediate implementation. The post-event debrief could be held days or weeks after an operation, when participants have had an opportunity to form a considered view on the effectiveness of the operation.

The post-debrief process is designed to identify improvements in relation to the conduct of the operation.

The report from the post-event analysis may make recommendations regarding how disaster management is delivered within the QDMA.

LESSONS MANAGEMENT

The Queensland Disaster Management Lessons Management Framework refers to lessons management as the collecting, analysing, disseminating and applying learning experiences from events, exercises, programs and reviews.

The learnings from exercises and operations are to be consolidated into a recommendations action plan for endorsement and implementation.

Following the Lesson Management process, the Local Group may need to consider issues for resolution or may need to refer an issue to the District Group for advice or resolution.



DISASTER RESILIENCE AND COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING



Disaster resilience can be defined as "a system or community's ability to rapidly accommodate and recover from the impacts of hazards, restore essential structures and desired functionality, and adapt to new circumstance".

The *Disaster Management Act 2003* requires the LDMG "to ensure the community is aware of ways of mitigating the adverse effects of an event, and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster".



Preparedness activities are designed to increase the capability of communities in order to reduce the impact of disasters. Examples of preparedness activities include:

- Developing and implementing community awareness programs
- Developing effective information management and collection of historical data events
- Developing concise and effective community communications methods
- Ensuring that accurate and current plans are in place

DISASTER RESILIENCE

No individual, organisation or community is immune from disaster impacts.

It is Council's mission to continually strengthen the disaster resilience of our region by improving communities' preparation for, response to, and recovery from disasters.

To deliver on this Council embeds the four guiding principles of resilience, as outlined in the *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience (2022-2027)* into its planning, operations, and engagement activities:

- Shared responsibility
- All hazards risk-based approach
- Evidence-based decision making
- Continual learning.

Council will be successful in its mission when the region:

- Understands its potential disaster risks
- Works together to better manage these risks; and
- Seeks new opportunities to reduce disaster risks, including those triggered by the effects of climate change.

COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING



The capacity of a community to respond, restore and adapt to a disaster is key to its resilience.

Members of the LDMG currently work to build the region's capacity through public information and education programs that increase residents', visitors', and businesses natural hazard risk and awareness.



This includes, but is not limited to:

- Council's Disaster Dashboard
- Council's Flood Information Portal
- Council's website and Facebook pages
- Opt-in warning system notifications (registration is available through the Disaster Dashboard)
- Disaster Management preparedness information on Council website
- Disaster and emergency community awareness brochures displayed and available in Council Offices and Libraries
- Qld State Government Get Ready campaign
- Education activities through local service providers
- QFD Fire and Bushfire Awareness Program
- The Bureau Weather Warnings and website material.



Such resources are key to a community's short- and long-term planning, decision making and action in and around disasters.

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RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Act defines disaster response as:
"the taking of appropriate measures to respond to an event, including action taken and measures planned in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an event to ensure that its effects are minimised and that persons affected by the event are given immediate relief and support".

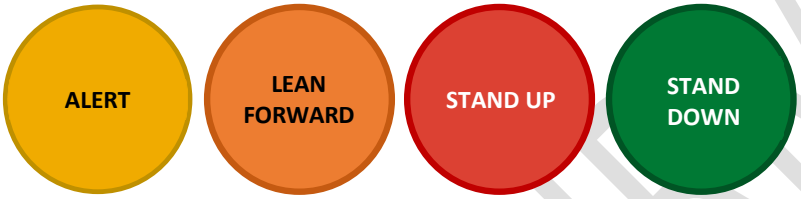
The principal purpose of emergency response is the preservation of life, property and the environment.

ACTIVATION

The LDC is responsible for activating the LDMG. This would generally occur following consultation with the Chair of the LDMG or at the direction of the DDC.

The decision to activate local disaster management arrangements, including the LDMG and/or LDCC, depends on multiple factors including the perceived level of impact to the community. Activation does not necessarily mean the LDMG will convene.

The four levels of activation are:



Activation levels are not necessarily sequential with any level skipped dependent on the situation. A description and triggers for the activation levels is below:

TABLE 11 - LDMG ACTIVATION TRIGGERS

	DEFINITION	TRIGGERS	ACTIONS
ALERT	• There is a heightened level of vigilance and preparedness due to the possibility of an event in the area. • Some actions may be required, and the situation should be monitored by staff capable of assessing and preparing for the potential hazard.	• Awareness that the potential impact may cause serious disruption to the community and / or may require a coordinated multi agency response	• Information sharing from warning agency • Monitor hazard and identify possible risks • Situational awareness brief to LDC and District. Wider briefing as required. • Report by exception only to the DDC and LDMG • Chair and LDC available on agreed communication channels • Initial contact and information sharing with relevant agencies / organisations • Initial advice to communities through relevant media and social media sources as required • Undertake incident response activities through LDMG members' core business arrangements

	DEFINITION	TRIGGERS	ACTIONS
LEAN FORWARD	• An operational state characterised by a heightened level of information sharing and situational awareness of a disaster event (either current or impending) and a state of operational readiness. Disaster Coordination Centres are prepared but not activated.	• Hazard is quantified but may not yet be imminent • Potential requirement for coordinated disaster operations • Need for public awareness • Event is to be managed locally	• Ensure relevant facilities are set up and roster prepared as required e.g. LDCC and evacuation centres • Relevant functional lead agency and LDC conduct analysis of predictions • Chair and LDC on watching brief • Confirm level and potential of hazard • Development of Event Action Plan • LDMG and DDMG briefings / meetings as required • Council staff prepare for operations • Determine trigger point to stand up • Establish regular communications with warning agency • LDC advises DDC of lean forward and establishes regular contact • Public information and warning initiated • Chair, LDC and LDMG members available on agreed communication channels
STAND UP	• The operational state following lean forward where resources are mobilised, personnel are activated, and operational activities commenced. Disaster Coordination Centres are activated.	• Hazard is imminent with serious impact in region • Community will be or has been seriously impacted • Request for support received by LDMG agencies or LDCC • Coordinated support required • Significant State resources committed	• LDMG meeting / briefing • LDCC operational and coordinating response • Review of Event Action Plan • Local government shifts to disaster operations and maintains critical functions • LDMG Liaison Officers located in LDCC as required • Commence sitreps to DDMG • DDMG advised of potential requests for support • Agency communication with LDCC through agreed channels • LDC present at LDCC • LDMG Chair and members available through agreed communication channels • Recovery Committee on Lean Forward and moves to Stand Up as event progresses • Commencement of Recovery planning
STAND DOWN	• Transition from responding to an event back to normal core business and / or recovery operations. The event no longer requires a coordinated operational response.	• No requirement for coordinated response • Community has returned to normal function • Move has been made from response to recovery activities	• LDMG and LDCC stood down from response • Final situation report sent to DDMG • Final checks for outstanding requests • LDMG members not involved in recovery operations resume standard business and after hours contact arrangements • Implement plan to transition to recovery • Hand over to Recovery Coordinator for reporting • Debrief of staff in LDCC • Debrief with LDMG members as required • Consolidate financial records

LOCAL DISASTER COORDINATION CENTRE (LDCC)

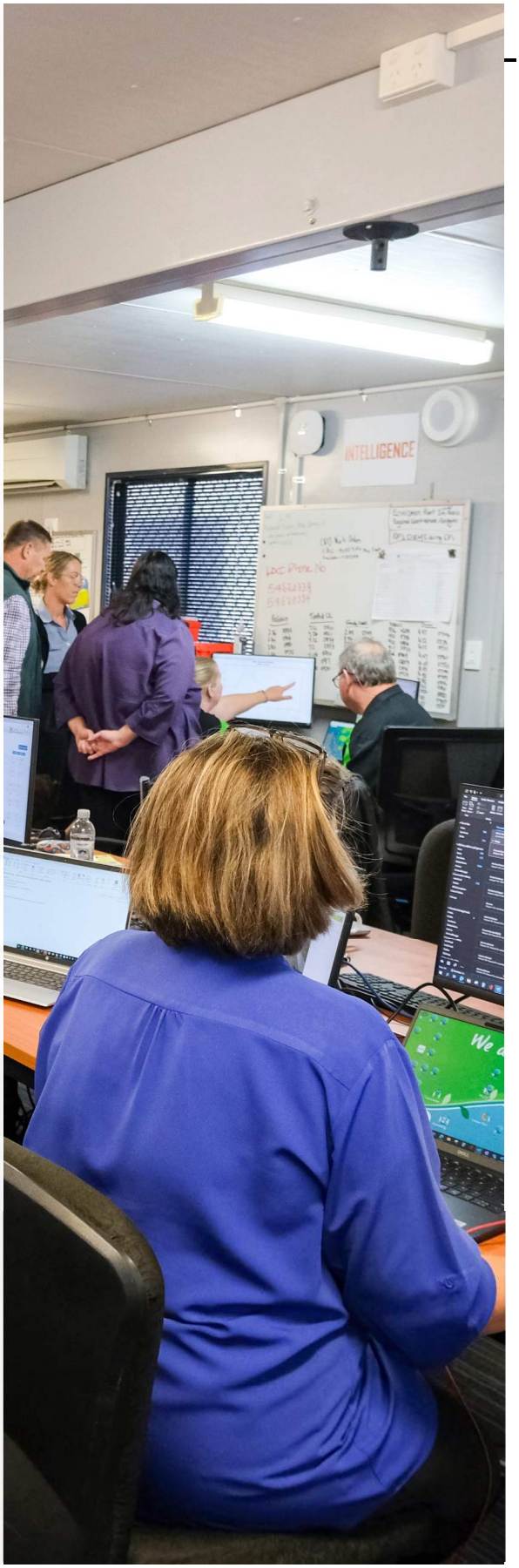
The LDCC is managed by Council, staffed by Council employees and supported by liaison officers from relevant government and non-government organisations. The LDCC structure provides a flexible and scalable approach to staff, roles and resources based on the nature, complexity and size of the event.

The LDC has overall responsibility for the establishment and operation of the LDCC. During a disaster event the LDCC is established to support the LDMG around the following activities:

- Coordination and planning of disaster operations
- Resource management and coordination
- Managing information collection and dissemination
- Develop intelligence and strategic planning capability
- Provide regular reports to the LDMG and DDC
- Maintain an overall account of the event
- Dissemination of public information and warnings
- Coordination of reporting to relevant stakeholders

Lockyer Valley LDCC is located at 26 Railway Street, Gatton.

A Local Disaster Coordination Centre Sub Plan has been developed to provide strategic direction for LDCC operations.



PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNINGS

The LDMG is responsible for ensuring the community is aware of ways to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster. This involves raising awareness of identified threats and the means by which the public should respond at an individual and/or household level. It may also include warnings and directions, as provided by primary agencies relating to the particular hazard.

The issue of warnings is the responsibility of the relevant functional lead agency, such as the Bureau, QPS, QFD and Council.

TABLE 12 - INFORMATION / WARNING AUTHORITIES

FUNCTIONAL LEAD AGENCY	INFORMATION/WARNINGS TYPE
BIOSECURITY QLD	• Animal/Plant Disease
BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY	• Severe weather (including severe thunderstorms) • Riverine flooding • Tropical cyclone • Fire weather
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND MAIN ROADS	• Major road disruption • Maritime incidents • Qld Rail disruption
LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL	• Flash flooding
QUEENSLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT	• Emergency Alert (EA) • Standard Early Warning Signal (SEWS) • Bushfire and Hazardous Materials incidents
QUEENSLAND HEALTH	• Public Health Alerts • Heatwave
QUEENSLAND POLICE SERVICE	• Public Safety Preservation Act declarations • Community evacuations
SEQWATER	• Dam release notifications • Dam spilling • Dam recreational safety
UTILITY OR FACILITY OWNER (E.G., URBAN UTILITIES, ENERGEX	• Major Infrastructure failure

The Local Disaster Coordination Centre will provide information and warnings to the community. Normally this will be approved by the Chairperson of the LDMG after discussion with the Lead Agency and the LDC.

The Chairperson of the LDMG (or delegate) is the official source of public and media information for the group's coordination and support activities.

Primary and functional lead agencies provide media liaison relating to their organisational roles.

Individual organisations maintain responsibility for internal reporting on their business in accordance with their established procedures.

Community members may receive warnings and information from a number of different sources – some official, some not. Almost always, people will want to verify a warning by seeking additional information or investigating how others in the area are responding. Confirmation is an important step in the process of responding to warnings.

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PUBLIC INFORMATION AND WARNING METHODS

When an event is imminent it is essential the public are informed of the hazard, its potential impacts and provided with information to enable appropriate decision making. Council's Disaster Dashboard and social media (Council and agencies) will be the primary mechanisms for public information before, during and after events.

People are more likely to act on information and warning when the source of that warning is someone they trust. Methods and systems of distribution include, but are not limited to, the following:

DISASTER DASHBOARD

The Lockyer Valley Disaster Dashboard provides a comprehensive and user-friendly platform for accessing information on the current status of events in the Lockyer Valley. It includes emergency news, weather, warnings and alerts, road impacts, power outages, flood monitoring cameras, rain river height data, social media feeds and other information.

OPT-IN AND NOTIFICATION SERVICES

Council has partnered with Early Warning Network (EWN) to provide residents access to a free early warning alert system. The early warning alert service provides warnings for severe thunderstorms, hail, destructive winds, cyclones and flooding for people directly in the path of severe weather. Residents can subscribe to the service through Council's website or Disaster Dashboard. Residents who do not have internet access and/or an email address can register by contacting Council on 1300 005 872.

Many agencies provide an application (app) for use on digital devices. Some apps allow users to receive warning notifications. Use of official apps ensures the reliability of information received.

BUREAU OF METEOROLOGY WARNINGS

The Bureau issues warnings for severe weather (including cyclones and severe thunderstorms), flooding and fire weather whenever these events are occurring in an area or expected to develop or move into an area. The warnings describe the area under threat and the expected hazards. Warnings are issued with varying lead-times, depending on the weather situation, and range from just an hour or two to 24 hours or sometimes more.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Facebook and Twitter are the two most common social media platforms used by Council. Social media feeds are available from Qld.gov.au/alerts and Council's Disaster Dashboard for those who do not subscribe to social media platforms.

MAINSTREAM MEDIA (RADIO, TELEVISION)

The use of mainstream media is essential for the provision of emergency warnings. Mainstream media channels are generally very proactive in the monitoring of official sources.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

Emergency Alert (EA) is the national telephone warning system used by emergency services and Council to send voice messages (to landlines) and text messages (to mobile phones) within a defined area about likely or actual emergencies.

The Emergency Alert system will only be used in dangerous situations where there is likely to be an impact on human life. It relies on telecommunications networks to send messages, and message delivery cannot be guaranteed.

The SDCC may decide to issue an EA message without consultation with Council or the LDMG; however, during these situations, the SDCC will inform Council of any warnings issued.

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STANDARD EMERGENCY WARNING SIGNAL (SEWS)

SEWS is a wailing siren sound intended as an alert signal to be played preceding an emergency warning to draw listeners attention to the following emergency warning.

When community members hear the signal, they should pay careful attention to the message that follows and act immediately on the advice given.

The Queensland Warnings Manual provides guidance to all persons and roles involved in the use of SEWS as a community warning messaging tool within Queensland.

HOUSE TO HOUSE / PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS

Where necessary house to house or public address systems will be used to inform residents of imminent danger. These activities are usually carried out by Queensland Police Service with assistance from the State Emergency Service.

GRANTHAM FLOOD WARNING SIREN

The Grantham siren alerts the community a flood emergency is likely to impact the community's safety. Once the siren is activated, the community will hear an alert tone followed by a verbal message informing residents to urgently move to higher ground.

FAMILY, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBOURS

Family, friends and neighbours are an extremely powerful source of warning information. However, this information should always be verified through official sources.

All members of the community are encouraged to check on family, friends and neighbours and to share official warnings with them.

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AUSTRALIAN WARNING SYSTEM

The Australian Warning System is a new national approach to information and warnings during emergencies like bushfire, flood, storm, extreme heat and severe weather. It uses a nationally consistent set of icons to show incidents on websites and apps, supported by calls to action statements. The system comprises three warning levels:

ADVICE	Yellow	An incident has started. There is no immediate danger. Stay up to date in case the situation changes.	
WATCH AND ACT	Orange	There is a heightened level of threat. Conditions are changing and you need to start taking action now to protect you and your family.	
EMERGENCY WARNING	Red	An Emergency Warning is the highest level of warning. You may be in danger and need to take action immediately. Any delay now puts your live at risk.	

An overview of the AWS can be found at the Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience website.



PUBLIC INFORMATION AND MEDIA MANAGEMENT

During a disaster, it is critical that the public information provided to the media is consistent across all agencies. To ensure the release of appropriate, reliable and consistent information consideration of the following should occur:

- The LDCC Public Information team will coordinate media engagements for the LDMG Chair
- Joint media conferences may be held at designated times involving key stakeholders, where feasible
- Key spokespeople should be senior representatives of the LDMG agencies involved in the event.

The LDMG should develop a flexible media management strategy that identifies key messages to share with the community, including reinforcing the LDMG's role in coordinating support to the affected community. Council works with other LDMG agencies to facilitate consistent messaging.

LDMG NOTIFICATIONS

The LDMG notification and dissemination processes allows communication between member organisations. This process considers the time restrictions of rapid onset events.

LDMG's secretariat does not send out any publicly available warnings or notifications to member organisations. Member organisations are required to subscribe and manage their subscription to these services themselves.

The DDC will receive notification directly from the State Disaster Coordination Centre (SDCC) and internally through Queensland Police Service Communication Centres and will ensure the dissemination of warnings to vulnerable LDMG's within the Toowoomba Disaster District.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

The LDMG will coordinate and support the response capability of individual agencies. Agencies are responsible to ensure that they have appropriate resources to deliver their agreed roles and responsibilities. Where an agency's local capacity is exceeded, they can request support through the LDMG.

Where the LDMG is unable to provide the required support, the established process is to seek assistance from the Toowoomba DDMG. It is recognised that other levels of the QDMA undertake planning functions to support the local capacity during disaster operations. Collaboration and consultation with the LDC must be undertaken prior to implementation of support and/or resourcing plans for the LDMG (e.g. Australian Defence Force).

During disaster events the LDMG has a response and recovery capacity, which includes the following:

TABLE 13 - ENTITIES WITH LOCAL RESPONSE AND RECOVERY CAPACITY

ENTITY TYPE	ORGANISATION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	• Lockyer Valley Regional Council
EMERGENCY SERVICES	• Queensland Police Service • Queensland Ambulance Service • Queensland Fire Department
EMERGENCY SERVICES VOLUNTEERS	• Rural Fire Service Brigades • State Emergency Service
QLD GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	• Department of Transport and Main Roads • Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy • Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and Partners
OTHER AGENCIES	• Urban Utilities • Energy QLD • Optus • Telstra • Queensland Rail • University of Queensland, Gatton Campus • Ergon • Seqwater • Red Cross • GIVIT • NBN® • Queensland Corrective Services • Resource Safety and health Queensland, Helidon Reserve • Queensland Reconstruction Authority • National Emergency Management Agency • Department of Agriculture and Fisheries • Other agencies as required
COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANISATIONS	• Lockyer Valley Community Centre • Laidley Community Centre • Lifeline • Adventist Disaster and Relief Agency • Salvation Army • St Vincent de Paul Society • Service clubs • Culturally and linguistically diverse community organisations

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CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS FOR RESPONSE

REPORTING

For disaster management to function effectively, reporting lines must be strictly adhered to.

The demand for information increases substantially during times of activation, and this can be driven by political or media demands. Whilst the LDMG accepts these demands and will facilitate requests for information it must not allow the reporting system to be circumvented.

The LDMG reports to the DDMG. In turn the DDMG will report to the State Group. The local group should not report directly to the State group and all requests for information must go through the district group. Individual agencies have two reporting obligations:

- Each agency must report all activities to the Chair and LDC of the group. Without this information full situational awareness cannot be achieved. Reporting must be in writing surmising the activities of the agency.
- Each supporting agency has a responsibility to keep their normal command structure informed of their actions and activities. The structure and nature of this reporting is by individual arrangement.

In turn the LDCC has a responsibility to keep all the members of the LDMG informed of the situation. It is unusual that all agencies will be required to support activation. The LDC is responsible to ensure that all members of the LDMG receive situation reports and up to date information.

DISASTER DECLARATION

The DDC may, with the approval of the Minister of the State, declare a disaster situation for the district or one or more local government areas within the district in whole or in part, or by the Premier and the Minister for the State or a part of the State. As outlined in Section 75 and Section 77 of *the Act*, the declaration confers extra powers on particular groups to perform actions, give directions and control movements within the declared area.

A declaration may be made if the person/s responsible for making it are satisfied that a disaster has happened, is happening or is likely to happen and it will be necessary, or reasonably likely to be necessary, to exercise declared disaster powers to prevent or minimise the loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment.

Before declaring a disaster situation the person/s responsible for the declaration is to take reasonable steps to consult with local government in the proposed declared area.

In accordance with *the Act*, a declaration must be in the approved form, or can be made orally if necessary to exercise declared disaster powers before an approved form can be obtained and completed. An oral declaration can be made if the DDC is satisfied only that it is reasonably likely to be necessary to exercise declared disaster powers. If the declaration is made orally, it must be recorded in the approved form as soon as is reasonably practicable.

THE PROVISIONS FOR DECLARATIONS AND DISASTER POWERS

Disaster management forms, including forms for disaster declaration, extension, request to end and for the authorisation of persons to exercise declared disaster powers etc. Are available within the Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline Support Toolkit.

A Declaration of a Disaster Situation may be requested, for example, where there is an identified need to undertake a managed evacuation, from the Chair or LDC to the DDC, using the agreed forms as referenced above that are available within the LDCC.

When a Declaration of a Disaster Situation is enacted, the Chair and LDC will continue to align local strategies and arrangements with the DDC to ensure the appropriate utilisation of the powers within the local disaster management arrangements. The declaration of a disaster situation does not impact the requirements of a local government under *the Act* to manage disaster operations in their area.

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ACCESSING SUPPORT AND ALLOCATING RESOURCES

Incidents, events, emergencies, and disasters of local or regional scope which can be managed using regional resources are to be coordinated and managed by ICC's and the LDCC.

Requests for support may come from lead agencies, supporting agencies or the community. These requests must be acted on in accordance with the standard operating procedures for Council's LDCC.

Support may be sourced from the following entities:

- Member agencies preferred suppliers as per the list of suppliers held by that agency's procurement unit.
- All emergency service providers both government and non-government agencies.
- Through the agency liaison officers or via the usual member agency procedures.
- The SDCC or the DDC may allocate and push resources forward to the region during an event even though resources have not been requested by the LDC. Consultation with the LDC must be undertaken prior to decisions being made. This ensures adequate planning and coordination of resources.
- Should support as described above, be withdrawn for whatever reason, the agencies should advise the LDC immediately.

Through businesses and community groups for additional resources.

When the LDMG requires logistics support and/or resources to meet operational requirements that are beyond local capacity and capability, it sends a request for assistance to the District Disaster Coordination Centre (DDCC).

At times, administrative boundaries may separate resources from affected communities. In planning, the LDMG considers resources in other LGA's in addition to those available locally.

The LDCC will maintain communication with local governments that share a boundary with the area.

These are the Ipswich City Council, Toowoomba Regional Council, Somerset Regional Council, Southern Downs Regional Council and Scenic Rim Regional Council.

COUNCIL TO COUNCIL ARRANGEMENTS (C2C)

C2C exists between Council and other local government areas. If resources permit, activities relating to disaster response and recovery for affected communities, C2C may be initiated.

In addition, and at the request of the DDC, the Chair of the LDMG or delegate may activate the LDMG and the Plan to provide support to disaster-affected communities outside the region. Should neighbouring Councils request assistance the LDC will request assistance through the C2C arrangements.

Any requests for assistance that cannot be met within local resources will be submitted to the DDC; the LDC must endorse these requests. If the request for assistance cannot be actioned by the DDC, he or she will request assistance through the State Disaster Coordination Centre

DEFENCE ASSISTANCE TO THE CIVIL COMMUNITY (DACC)

The principle applied to the provision of emergency Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC)[14] is that State/Territory Governments are primarily responsible for combating disasters and civil emergencies, using available State/Territory paid and volunteer services and commercially available resources. Australian Government resources (including Defence assets) may be made available in situations where State/Territory authorities are unable to react with sufficient speed or lack the necessary resources or skills. There are three categories of DACC assistance:

- Cat 1 – Local Emergency Assistance
- Cat 2 – Significant Emergency Assistance
- Cat 3 – Emergency Recovery Assistance

[14] Defence Assistance to the Civil Community (DACC) Categories – Reference Guide RG.1.210

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EVACUATION

There are several emergency or disaster situations that may require evacuations or temporary relocation of people or part of the community. The evacuation is a critical component during the response phase and is address in detail in the Evacuation Sub Plan.

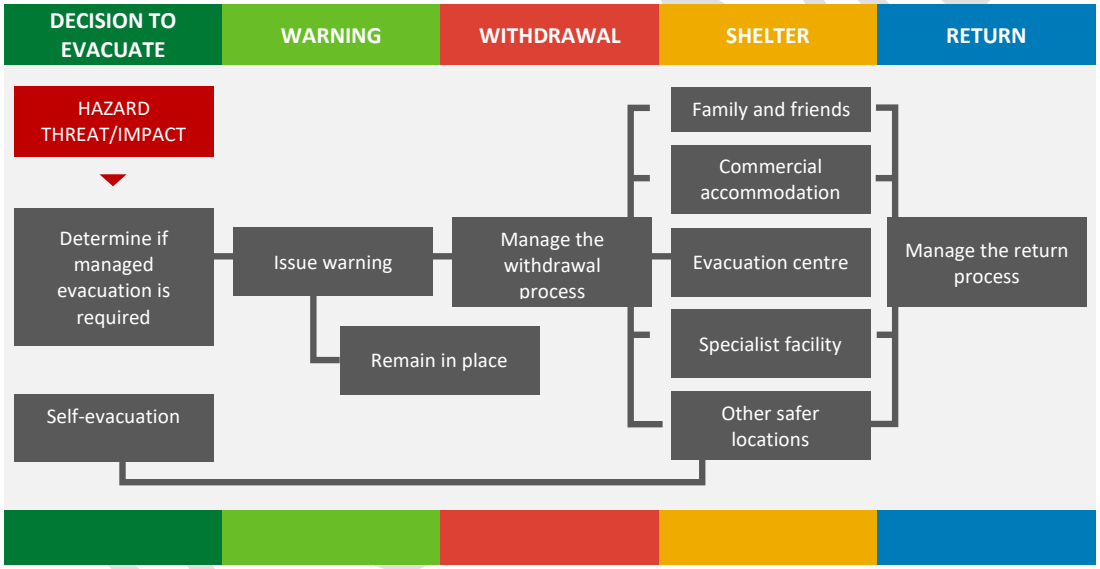
The key evacuation objectives adopted by the LDMG are:

- To ensure the preservation of life during a disaster event
- To use evacuation when it is deemed to be the most appropriate strategy
- To ensure the effective coordination of the evacuation operation.

Community messaging needs to be frequent and consistent, clear and concise to avoid confusion and provide actions for the at-risk community to take. The disaster evacuation process is primarily based on self-evacuation. This involves advising the community to seek temporary accommodation in safer places in a timely manner. It is recommended the public arranges temporary communication with family and friends in the first instance.

In the context of flood, a vast majority of roads within the LGA will be impacted during a flood event. The strategy of sheltering in place if safe to do so will apply and those who are safe to shelter in place, need to prepare for isolation for some days.

FIGURE 7 - EVACUATION PROCESS (AIDR EVACUATION PLANNING HANDBOOK, 2017)



SHELTERING SOLUTIONS

Sheltering options are a critical consideration during disaster operations. The following options may be utilised:

- Shelter in place – when safe to do so, this is the preferred option.
- Shelter with family and friends – relocating to a safer location with family or friends is recommended where possible.
- Commercial accommodation – utilisation of motels, caravan parks or similar facilities when other options are unsuitable.
- Evacuation centres/places of shelter – as a last resort for those unable to access other options.

While sheltering with family or friends is encouraged, may be opened as required. The affected community will be advised of the location of these centres through a variety of communication channels.

The various sheltering options will provide a variety of support to evacuees:

- Evacuation Centre – a staffed facility that provides short-term accommodation for displaced (evacuated) community members. Accommodation provided will include stretcher beds, access to toilet and shower facilities, and provision of meals.
- Place of shelter - a facility which offers temporary respite from disaster impacts. These facilities are opened by community members at the request of the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC) but may not be staffed or resourced in the same way as an evacuation centre.
- Spontaneous Shelter – opened independently by community groups without a request from the LDCC (e.g., church or community groups that open their hall).
- Neighbourhood safer places (NSP) – identified by Queensland Fire Department, an NSP is a local, open space or building where people may gather to seek shelter as a last resort from a bushfire. NSPs are generally unstaffed, and evacuees must provide for their own short-term needs.
  The identified NSP location in the Lockyer Valley Region is – Murphys Creek Grounds, Dodt's Road, Murphys Creek.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Major disasters, both natural and man-made, are common and generally involve some form of Environmental Health (EH) response. Disasters such as fires and floods that have been experienced in the Lockyer Valley in recent years, have widespread EH consequences.

EH is concerned with the investigation, assessment, and management of the physical, chemical, biological, and social factors in our environment that have the potential to impact upon human health and wellbeing. In managing these factors, EH focuses on creating and maintaining sustainable environments, enhancing good human health and wellbeing, and ensuring protection of the natural environment.

The Plan outlines the LDMG need for thorough planning in the prevention, preparation for, response to and recovery from hazardous and disaster events.

The EH Sub-Plan focuses on managing the EH risks that have the potential to affect the LVRC LGA from hazardous and disaster events.

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

A disaster can present a range of risks relating to animal management in terms of public health, safety, and nuisance. Hazards can include – injured and displaced animals, dead animals, animal-related diseases, and care and shelter related issues.

It is important accommodation requirements for animals and household pets are considered. Insights from previous events indicate that some residents will not evacuate without their animals or pets. However, in the majority of cases people will either evacuate with them or abandon them.

Arrangements for assistance animals (e.g. Guide dogs) or companion animals for vulnerable community members must be considered during evacuation planning.

The responsibility for the welfare of animals at all times remains with the person in charge of an animal. It is recognised animals can impact on people's decision making and behaviour in an emergency. Information for the community on planning for the care of animals in disasters is provided on Council's website.

RESUPPLY

The LDMG is responsible for supporting communities in preparing for temporary isolation and ensuring procedures are in place for resupply of food and other essential items. There are three types of resupply:

- Isolated Community Resupply applies where residents retain access to retail outlets, but those outlets cannot sustain essential goods due to disrupted transport routes caused by a natural event.
- Isolated Rural Properties Resupply applies where individuals or groups are isolated from retail facilities due to disrupted transport routes caused by a natural event, including primary producers or small communities requiring direct resupply of essential goods.
- Resupply of Stranded Persons applies where individuals are isolated from retail facilities due to disrupted transport routes caused by a natural event and are not at their usual residence, typically including stranded travellers and campers.

Most events that isolate communities occur on a seasonal basis and affect roads and transport networks. Communities likely to be affected by such events are expected to prepare well in advance for both the event and the expected period of isolation.

LDMG planning for resupply operations takes into account the necessity and urgency of the request. It will need to balance the diversion of limited resources from other activities (such as supporting rescue, evacuation centres or similar) with the needs of the isolated persons.

The resupply approach is designed to support isolated persons without compromising the fundamental responsibilities of individuals and communities for self-reliance, preparedness and mutual assistance.

DONATIONS

Council partners with GIVIT to manage donated goods and services during disaster events. GIVIT, a not-for-profit, provides a free disaster recovery service that matches needs with donated goods and services for charities, frontline services, agencies and governments once the Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme (PHAS) is activated.

GIVIT's virtual warehouse removes the need for local storage and sorting of donations and also facilitates monetary donations to purchase urgently needed items, prioritising local suppliers to support economic recovery.

Council promotes GIVIT for donations of goods, services and funds via the Disaster Dashboard, social media, Council website and Call Centre scripting.

Local organisations registered as GIVIT Charity Partners include:

- Laidley Community Centre
- Lockyer Community Centre

Further details on the management of donated goods can be found in the Memorandum of Understanding between GIVIT and Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

There are primarily two types of damage assessments.

- Rapid Damage Assessment
- Comprehensive Assessment

A Rapid Damage Assessment examines immediate impacts on the community following an event and provides initial, often unconfirmed, indicative information to inform overall impact assessment and set initial priorities.

A Comprehensive Damage Assessment commences as soon as possible to accurately determine impacts. Relevant agencies undertake detailed assessments within their jurisdiction and submit Situation Reports to the LDMG via the LDCC. Where required, the LDMG may coordinate multi-agency teams to systematically collect and analyse impact data.

. An Impact Assessment Sub Plan has been developed.

SPONTANEOUS VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers are a vital resource during all phases of disaster management. Council, however, does not have the capacity to manage volunteers. Volunteers are encouraged to first assist family, friends and neighbours then register with Volunteering Queensland if they wish to assist others in the community.

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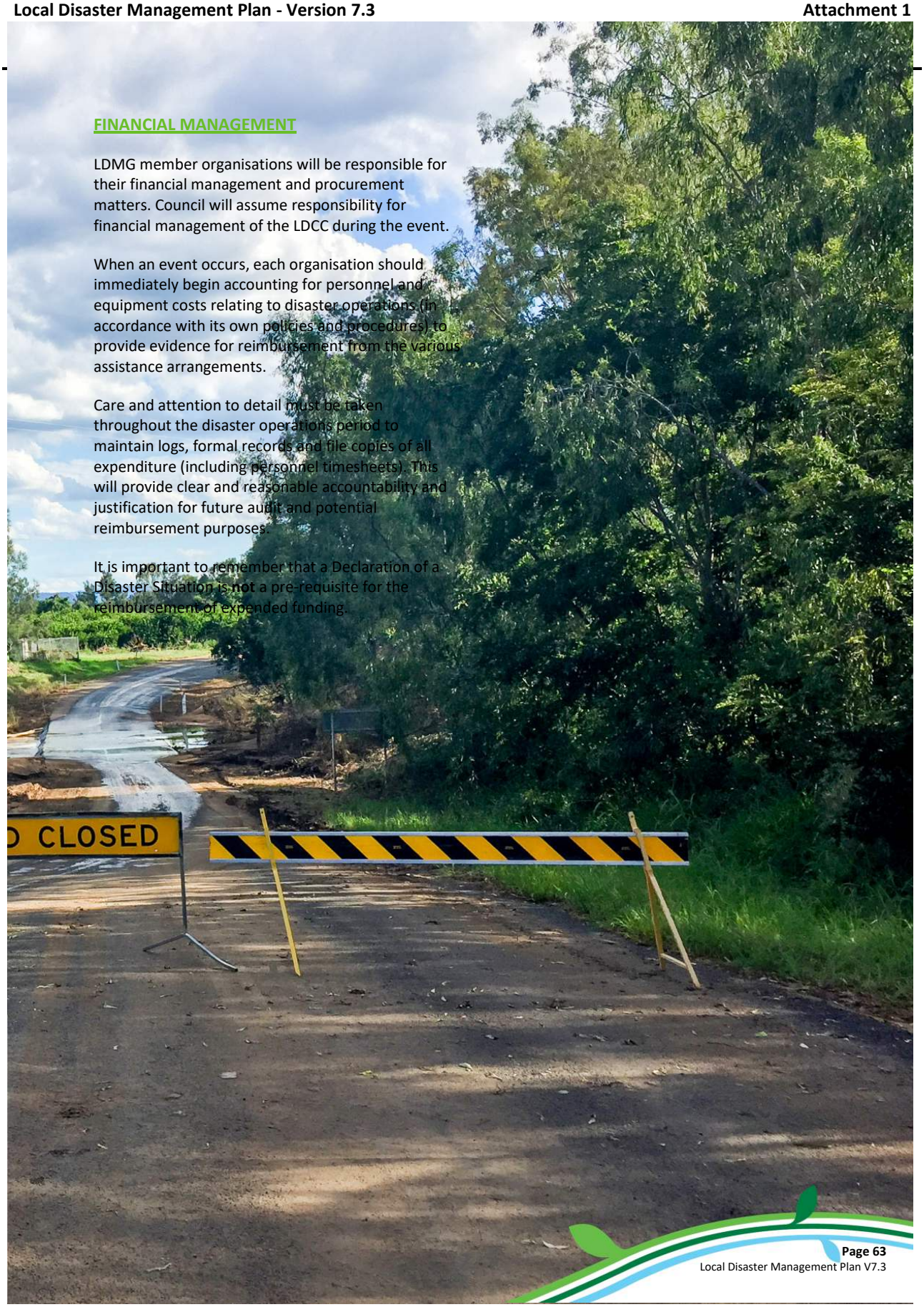

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

LDMG member organisations will be responsible for their financial management and procurement matters. Council will assume responsibility for financial management of the LDCC during the event.

When an event occurs, each organisation should immediately begin accounting for personnel and equipment costs relating to disaster operations (in accordance with its own policies and procedures) to provide evidence for reimbursement from the various assistance arrangements.

Care and attention to detail must be taken throughout the disaster operations period to maintain logs, formal records and file copies of all expenditure (including personnel timesheets). This will provide clear and reasonable accountability and justification for future audit and potential reimbursement purposes.

It is important to remember that a Declaration of a Disaster Situation is **not** a pre-requisite for the reimbursement of expended funding.






DISASTER FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ARRANGEMENTS

There are two sets of financial arrangements that, if activated, provide financial support to Queensland communities affected by a disaster event.

DISASTER RECOVERY FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS (DRFA)

The DRFA is a joint funding initiative of the Australian and State governments to provide disaster relief and recovery payments and infrastructure restoration to help communities recover from the effects of eligible disaster events. In Queensland, this program is managed on a whole of government basis by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA).

The Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements 2018 (Australian Government) outlines the activation process for DRFA and includes a table of relief measures and activation criteria.

STATE DISASTER RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS (SDRA)

The SDRA is an all-hazards relief program that is 100 per cent State funded and covers natural and non-natural disasters. The purpose of the SDRA is to address personal hardship and community response needs for disaster events where the DRFA is unable to be activated. SDRA relief measures for Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme and Counter Disaster Operations are the same relief measures that are activated under the DRFA, as detailed above.

The Director-General of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (supported by QRA) is responsible for activating the SDRA. The Queensland Disaster Funding Guidelines (QDFG) 2021 outlines the activation, eligibility and other requirements for both the DRFA and SDRA within Queensland

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DISASTER RECOVERY PAYMENTS AND ALLOWANCES

Australian Government Disaster recovery payments may be available through the Department of Human Services. Activation of the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment or Allowance is the decision of the Australian Government.

DISASTER RECOVERY PAYMENT

When a major disaster has had such a significant impact on individuals and families where assistance over and above the joint Australian Government-State cost sharing arrangements is needed, the Australian Government may provide the Disaster Recovery Payment (AGDRP) which is a one-off recovery payment. Activation of AGDRP requires a determination by the Minister for Law Enforcement and Cybersecurity that an event is a major disaster.

DISASTER RECOVERY ALLOWANCE

Major disasters can have a significant impact on people's ability to earn an income. In such situations, the Australian Government may provide the Disaster Recovery Allowance (DRA) which is a short-term income support payment. DRA becomes payable after the Minister for Law Enforcement and Cybersecurity (the Minister) determines that an event is a major disaster. Eligibility criteria must be met.

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HAZARD SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENTS

State departments or agencies have primary responsibility to address certain hazards as detailed in the State Disaster Management Plan. Hazard specific planning is required across all aspects of Disaster Management (PPRR). Coordination and operational procedures for specific hazards may be different to those for disaster management.

Agency specific coordination centres may be established in addition to local, district and State coordination centres and internal structures, including the passage of information and resources may be managed using different processes. Primary Agencies also have a role to ensure hazard specific plans link to corresponding national hazard specific plans and arrangements and that appropriate communication and relationships with their counterparts at the national level are maintained.

The Plan outlines the LDMG's need for thorough planning in the prevention, preparation for, response to and recovery from hazardous and disaster events.

The following table outlines the Primary Agencies responsible for each specific hazard and the respective State and national level plans, where appropriate.

TABLE 14 - PRIMARY (HAZARD SPECIFIC) AGENCIES

HAZARD	PRIMARY AGENCY	RELATED PLANS
• Animal or Plant Disease (Biosecurity)	• Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF)	• Queensland Veterinary Emergency Plan • Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan) • Australian Aquatic Veterinary Emergency Plan • Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan • Biosecurity Emergency Operations Manual • DAF Disaster Management Plan • Lockyer Valley Biosecurity Plan 2021-26
• Biological (human related) • Communicable Disease • Radiological	• West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	• Queensland Pandemic Influenza Plan • National Action Plan for Influenza Pandemic • State of Queensland Multi-Agency • Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents • Queensland Whole of Government Pandemic Plan • Pandemic Sub Plan – a sub plan of the LDMP
• Earthquake and Landslip	• Lockyer Valley • Regional Council	• Dam Safety Emergency Action Plans • Mt Whitestone Landslide Event Specific Plan
• Fire – Structural or Bushfire	• Queensland Fire Department	• Bushfire Mitigation and Readiness Plans • Queensland Bushfire Plan • Bushfire Sub Plan – A sub plan of the LDMP
• Flood, Storm, Cyclone or Severe Weather	• Lockyer Valley Regional Council	• Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Coordination Centre Sub Plan • Local Dam Emergency Action Plans
• Hazardous Material/s Incident	• Queensland Fire Department	• State of Queensland Multi-Agency Response to Chemical, Biological and Radiological Incidents
• Heatwave	• West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	• Heatwave Response Plan
• Major Transport Incident (road, rail, marine)	• Queensland Police Service	• Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) • Queensland Mass Casualty Incident Plan
• Terrorism	• Queensland Police Service	• Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) • Queensland Counter-Terrorism Plan • National Counter-Terrorism Plan

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FUNCTIONAL LEAD AGENCIES

TABLE 15 - FUNCTIONAL LEAD AGENCIES

FUNCTION	LEAD AGENCY	RELATED PLANS
• Damage Assessments	• Queensland Fire Department	• Impact Assessment Sub Plan – a subplan of the Plan
• Emergency Medical Retrieval	• Queensland Health	• Nil
• Emergency Supply	• Queensland Fire Department	• Nil
• Energy Infrastructure (electricity, gas and fuel)	• Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	• Nil
• Evacuation – Voluntary	• Lockyer Valley Regional Council	• Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2025
• Evacuation – Directed and/or Mass Scale	• Queensland Police Service	• Operational Procedures Manual (OPM) • Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2025 • Evacuation Sub Plan
• Evacuation Centre Management	• Lockyer Valley Regional Council, supported by Australian Red Cross	• Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2025 • Australian Red Cross Preferred Sheltering Practices •
• Mass Fatality Management (including disaster victim identification)	• Queensland Health • Queensland Police Service	• Nil
• Public Health, Mental Health, and Medical Services	• West Moreton Hospital and Health Service	• Nil
• Public Information and Warnings	• Public Information – Lockyer Valley Regional Council • Warnings – Lockyer Valley Regional Council and Queensland Fire Department	• Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2025 • Emergency Alert Guidelines • Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS) Guidelines
• Resupply	• Queensland Police Service in partnership with Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group	• Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline, 2025
• Search and / or Rescue	• Queensland Police Service	• Intergovernmental Agreement • The National Search and Rescue Manual
• Transport Systems	• Department of Transport and Main Roads	• Nil
• Temporary Emergency Accommodation	• Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy • LDMG	• Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA) Plan • Evacuation Sub Plan

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RECOVERY STRATEGY

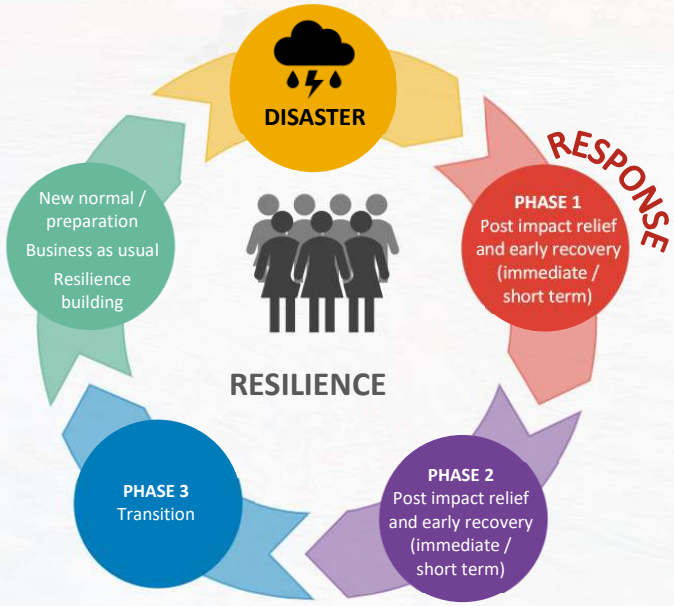
Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting affected individuals and communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure, restoration of the economy and of the environment, and support for the emotional, social, and physical wellbeing of those affected.

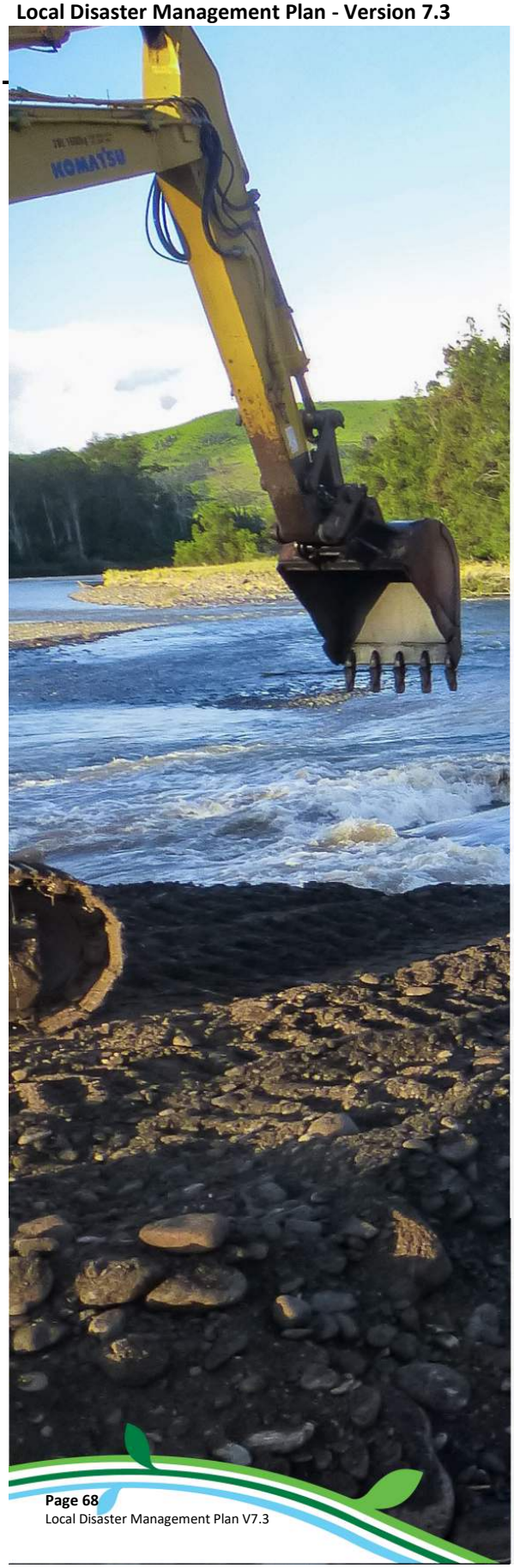
Recovery is defined as:

- Providing relief measures to assist persons affected by the event who do not have resources to provide for their own personal wellbeing
- Restoring essential infrastructure in the area or areas affected by the event
- Restoring the environment in areas affected by the event
- Providing personal support to individuals affected by the event, including temporary hospital accommodation, emergency medical supplies, material assistance and counselling services, and/or
- Supporting community development activities to restore capacity and resilience

Recovery is undertaken across phases as outlined in the *Queensland Recovery Plan*.

FIGURE 8 - PHASES OF RECOVERY





PLANNING FOR RECOVERY

The Recovery Sub Plan provides information on a framework for the coordination of recovery operations within the Lockyer Valley LGA.

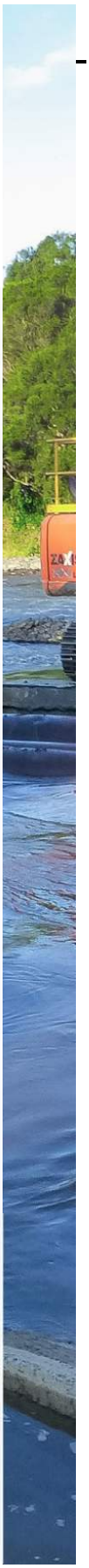
A critical aspect of disaster management is planning for recovery. Recovery can offer an opportunity to learn and build resilience so that the region is better prepared for future disaster events. Communities can further develop their capability and resilience through recovery activities that focus on sustainability and growth, community development initiatives, reconstruction efforts and risk reduction strategies.

The Recovery Sub Plan includes transition arrangements from response through to recovery. It also identifies the scope of possible disaster recovery operations and the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in the process for short, medium and long-term recovery requirements.

RECOVERY FUNCTIONS

Lockyer Valley Recovery Sub Plan involves the following six key elements of recovery:

- Coordination and monitoring
- Human-social
- Economic
- Building
- Roads and transport
- Environment



ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1 – DOCUMENT VERSION CONTROL

Approved amendments are to be listed in the following table. The LDC is to ensure that all copies of this plan are accurately amended. The following plan updates have been issued and recorded:

NO / REF	ISSUE DATE	COMMENTS	INSERTED BY	DATE
1.0		Final version of the Lockyer Valley LDMP		
2.0	January 2011	Update of changes in accordance with amendments to the *Disaster Management Act 2010*	M Brennan	
3.0	08/06/2011	Plan updates due to review by LDMG	M Brennan	
	09/06/2011	Reviewed by Emergency Management Queensland		
	12/10/2011	Reviewed by Toowoomba DDMG		
4.0	26/09/2011	Version 4.0 of the Lockyer Valley LDMP adopted by Council.	D Mazzaferri	26/9/2012
4.1	27/11/2013	Version 4.1 of the Lockyer Valley LDMP adopted by Council	B de Jong	27/11/2013
4.2	10/09/2014	Version 4.2 of the Lockyer Valley LDMP adopted by Council	B de Jong	10/09/2014
4.3	16/12/2015	Modifications in line with IGEM Assurance Framework. Adopted by Council	D Mazzaferri	16/12/2015
5.0	17/05/2017	Version 5.0 of the Lockyer Valley LDMP Reviewed by Peter Hillcoat Endorsed by LDMG on 03/05/2017 Adopted by Council on 24/05/2017	P Hillcoat	31/05/17
5.0	14/08/2018	Annual Local Disaster Management Plan Assessment completed	Craig Berry Peter Hillcoat	14/08/2018

For version 6.0 of the Plan onwards, please see next page.

From Version 6.0 of the Plan, a detailed outline of revisions has been included, see table below:

VERSION	DATE	OUTLINE OF REVISIONS	MADE BY	APPROVED BY / DATE
6.0	26/05/2020	• Page 7-8 Minor changes • Page 10 – Updated Purpose • Statistics and References throughout • Page 12 - Renamed title to "Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements" and "Queensland Disaster Management 2016 Strategic Policy Statement" • Page 13 – Inserted "Principles of Disaster Management, Emergency Assurance Framework and References • Page 14 – Included Biosecurity Act 2014 • Page 17 – Updated Subgroups • Page 18 - Updated Functions as Allocated to the Group • Page 19 - Updated QFES-EM Roles and Responsibilities • Page 23 – Added NBN® • Page 24 – Updated DAF Roles and Responsibilities • Page 25 - Added Seqwater and GIVIT • Page 26 – added QRA • Page 42 – Inserted paragraph 2 • Page 43 - Updated Lockyer Valley Rainfall and River Height Gauges map in Hazards • Page 46 - Added reference to Gatton - Clifton Road, Mt Whitestone landslip in Hazards/Landslips • Page 56 - Added Inland Rail in Hazards • Page 60 – Updated Pandemic • Page 62 - Added reference to Heatwave definition as per State Heatwave Plan • Page 63 - Added Basis for Heatwave Arrangements in Hazards/Heatwave • Page 64 – Updated Mitigation Activities in Animal Disease • Page 65 - Updated Prevention and Preparedness Strategies and DAF action in Terrorism • Page 68-69 Added Future and Climate and Climate Change in Hazards • Page 70 – added NBN® to Disaster Management Capability • Page 77 – Added Laidley Levee Floodgate Barrier to Critical Infrastructure • Page 79 – added NBN® to Essential Services Communications • Page 87 - Added BOM Warnings in Response Strategy • Page 89-90 – Inserted Guide to LDMG Activation Triggers • Page 91 –Updated Recouping of Funds • Page 94 – 96 - Updated NDRRA to Disaster Page 96 - Added reference to Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment and Allowance • Page 114 – Inserted link to templates	Updated by Michelle Kocsis Endorsed by Local Disaster Management Group 11/06/2020	Adopted by Council 17/06/2020
6.1	01/09/2022	Review of the LDMP • Minor amendments reflecting Machinery of Government changes.	Michelle Kocsis	Ian Church
7.0	24/02/2023	Major Review – all pages	John Holdcroft Michelle Kocsis Madonna Gibson	Adopted by Council 15/03/2023

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VERSION	DATE	OUTLINE OF REVISIONS	MADE BY	APPROVED BY / DATE
7.1	19/01/2024	Plan Review • Page 21 – QFES local responsibilities – removed reference to training and added to QPS page 23 • Page 40 – corrected Qld Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017 to 2022-2027 • Page 42 – corrected wording in opening statement from 'through' to 'as well as' • Page 44 – reference to QDMTF training – updated from QFES to QPS • Page 47 – removed 'under development' reference in relation to the flood information portal • Page 48 – reference to activation corrected from DDC to LDC • Page 50 – updated dot point to include LDMG – 'Provide regular reports to the LDMG and DDC' • Page 50 – reference to LDCC sub plan updated. • Page 51 – renamed heading from Emergency Warning Notification and Dissemination to Public Information and Warnings • Page 51 – updated Bureau's Information/Warning Type Table 12 • Page 51 – added LVRC to Information/Warning Type Table 12 – Flash flooding • Page 51 – reworded information and warnings LDCC approval process • Page 51 – renamed table 12 header from 'organisation to 'functional lead agency' and minor wording changes in header statement • Page 52 – Created new header 'Public Information and Warning Methods' and moved reference to family, friends and neighbours to page 53 in the context of confirming public information and warnings. Reordered methods of information and warnings. • Page 52 – added reference to Grantham Siren • Page 53 – changed reference to House to House/ Public Address Systems and condensed information • Page 53 – corrected Bureau warning types • Page 53 – added reference to Australian Warning System • Page 55 – added third paragraph • Page 57 – amended fourth dot point under Accessing Support and Allocating Resources to include consultation with LDC • Page 95 Removed reference to Major Sports Facilities Act as not referenced in document and no reference in the Act to disaster management	John Holdcroft Michelle Kocsis Madonna Gibson	Endorsed by Local Disaster Management Group 01/02/2024 Transitional process caused delay in going to Council
7.2	September 2025	• Update reference to Queensland Fire and Emergency Services to Queensland Fire Department throughout the document • Page 6 – Updated image • Page 18 – Updated Deputy Chair name. • Page 42 – Prevention Strategy. Added reference to Local Floodplain Management Plan, removed reference to obsolete Building Standard Regulation 2015, removed		

VERSION	DATE	OUTLINE OF REVISIONS	MADE BY	APPROVED BY / DATE
		reference to irrelevant Queensland Coastal Plan, added 2017 to State Planning Policy removed reference to 1/03 guideline mitigating the adverse impacts of flood, bushfire and landslide, and added commentary the following schemes superseded by the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme o Laidley Planning Scheme 2003 o Gatton Shire Planning Scheme 2007 o Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2020 (Flood Regulation) Grantham Reconstruction Area Development Scheme • Page 58- Added statement 'In the context of flood, a vast majority of roads within the LGA will be impacted during a flood event. The strategy of sheltering in place if safe to do so will apply and those who are safe to shelter in place, need to prepare for isolation for some days.' • Page 83 - Added Reference to Atkinson Dam Emergency Action Plan* with context *This dam is not within the Lockyer Valley Region. However, the operation of this dam may impact Communities to the south and east of the dam.		
7.3		• *Version 7.3 LDMP Review- All agencies to review their roles and responsibilities and provide any proposed updates to support the revised plan.* • References throughout the document to retired subplans as per recommendation LDMG/0079, LDMG meeting of 5 February 2026: That the Local Disaster Management Gorup endorse the removal of the following plans noting that all relevant strategies and operational arrangements are appropriately addressed within the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan and associated operational procedures: Evacuation Centre Management (V 4.0), Public Information and Warnings (V2.0), Donated Goods (V3.0), Animal Management (V1.0), Resupply (V3.0)		

ANNEXURE 2 – ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	FULL TEXT
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEM	Australian Emergency Management
AEMI	Australian Emergency Management Institute
AGCCC	Australian Government Crisis Communication Centre
AHD	Australian Height Datum
AIIMS	Australian Inter-service Incident Management System
ALERT	Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time
ARTC	Australian Rail Track Corporation
BUREAU	Bureau of Meteorology
CDO	Counter Disaster Operations
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of Lockyer Valley Regional Council
CHAIR	Chairperson of the Local Disaster Management Group
DACC	Defence Aid to Civil Community
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DCDSS	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
DDC	District Disaster Coordinator
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DDMP	District Disaster Management Plan
DE	Department of Education
DLDC	Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator
DM	Disaster Management
DMA	*Disaster Management Act 2003*
DMG	Disaster Management Group
DECC	Department of Environment and Climate Change
DERM	Department of Environment and Resource Management
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources and Mines and Energy
DPC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPHW	Department of Public Housing and Works
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DTMR	Department Transport and Main Roads
EA	Emergency Alert
EMA	Emergency Management Australia

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ABBREVIATION	FULL TEXT
EMC	Emergency Management Coordinator
EWN	Early Warning Network
ICC	Incident Control Centre
IGEM	Inspector General Emergency Management
IMT	Incident Management Team
GIS	Geographical Information System
LDC	Local Disaster Coordinator
LDCC	Local Disaster Coordination Centre
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LDRC	Local Disaster Recovery Committee
LGA	Local Government Area
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LVRC	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
MDC	Manager Disaster Coordinator, Lockyer Valley Regional Council
MSQ	Maritime Safety Queensland
NDRRA	Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements
NPSR	National Parks, Sport and Racing
OESR	Office of Economic and Statistical Research
PHAS	Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme
PPRR	Preparation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery
PSPA	*Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*
QAS	Queensland Ambulance Service
QDMA	Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements
QDMC	Queensland Disaster Management Committee
QDMTF	Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework
QERMF	Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
QFD	Queensland Fire Department
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
QR	Queensland Rail
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
UU	Queensland Urban Utilities
REPA	Reconstruction of Essential Public Assets

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ABBREVIATION	FULL TEXT
RFB	Rural Fire Brigade
RFSQ	Rural Fire Service Queensland
SDCC	State Disaster Coordination Centre
SDMP	State Disaster Management Plan
SDRA	State Disaster Relief Arrangements
SES	State Emergency Service
SEWS	Standard Emergency Warning Signal
SPP	State Planning Policy
SSQ	Smart Service Queensland
UQ	University of Queensland (Gatton Campus)

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ANNEXURE 3 – GLOSSARY OF TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
ALL HAZARDS APPROACH	The all-hazards approach concerns arrangements for managing the large range of possible effects of risks and emergencies. This concept is useful to the extent that a large range of risks can cause similar problems and such measures as warning; evacuation; medical services and community recovery will be required during and following emergencies.	Source EMA, 2009
MULTI AGENCY APPROACH	Multi agencies should be involved to some extent in emergency management. The context of emergency management for specific agencies varies and may include: • Ensuring the continuity of their business or service • Protecting their own interests and personnel • Protecting the community and environment from risks arising from the activities of the organisation • Protecting the community and environment from credible risks.	Source EMA, 2009
COMMUNITY	A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
CONSEQUENCE	The outcome of an event or situation expressed qualitatively or quantitatively, being a loss, injury, disadvantage, or gain.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
COORDINATION	Coordination refers to the bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment etc.) In accordance with priorities set by Disaster Management Groups. Coordination operates horizontally across organisations and agencies.	State Disaster Management Plan
COORDINATION CENTRE	A centre established as a centre of communication and coordination during disaster operations.	
COUNCIL	In this plan Council means the Lockyer Valley Regional Council.	
DECLARATION OF DISASTER SITUATION	A District Disaster Coordinator for a Disaster District may, with the approval of the Minister, declare a Disaster Situation for the District or part of it, if satisfied of a number of conditions as set out in Part 4 – Provisions for Declaration of a Disaster Situation	*Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 6*
DISASTER	A serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event, that requires a significant coordinated response by the State and other entities to help the community recover from the disruption.	*Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 13(1)*
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Arrangements to manage the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster.	*Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 14*
DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT 2003	Queensland Government legislation to provide for matters relating to disaster management in the State, and for other purposes. The main objectives of *the Act* are to help communities mitigate the potential adverse effects of an event, prepare for managing the effects of an event and effectively respond to and recover from a disaster or an emergency situation.	

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TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
DISASTER MANAGEMENT (DM) PORTAL	The Queensland Disaster Management Portal provides a mechanism to allow the sharing of information on disaster management and is an information service for the disaster management community.	
DISASTER MANAGEMENT REGULATION 2014	*Disaster Management Regulation 2014* was enacted by the *Disaster Management and Another Act Amendment Act 2014 No. 55 s 22 sch 1* on 27 October 2014. It provides information about membership business, and meetings of disaster management groups and a list of disaster districts.	
DISASTER OPERATIONS	Activities undertaken before, during or after an event happens to help reduce loss of human life, illness or injury to humans, property loss or damage, or damage to the environment, including, for example, activities to mitigate the adverse effects of the event.	*Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 15*
DISASTER RESPONSE CAPABILITY (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)	The ability to use Local Government resources, to effectively deal with, or help another entity to deal with, within the capacity of the Local Government an emergency situation or a disaster in the local government's area.	*Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 80(2)*
DISTRICT DISASTER COORDINATOR (DDC)	The role of the District Disaster Coordinator, in addition to other duties, is the responsibility for co-ordinating support in the Disaster District for the Disaster Management Group.	*Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 26.*
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE FRAMEWORK	Developed by the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management in accordance with Section 16C of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* to provide the foundation for guiding and supporting the continuous improvement of entities disaster management programs. It also provides the structure and mechanism for reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of Queensland's disaster management arrangements.	
EMERGENCY SITUATION	Under *Public Safety Preservation Act* Section 5, if at any time a commissioned officer of the Queensland Police Service (the emergency commander) is satisfied on reasonable grounds that an emergency situation has arisen or is likely to arise, the commissioned officer may declare that an emergency situation exists in respect of an area specified by the commissioned officer.	
EVENT	An event means any of the following: • A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening • Bushfire, an explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak • An infestation, plague, or epidemic • An attack against the State • Another event similar to the above events • An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions	*Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 16 (1) and (2))*
FLOODING	Local flooding: an intense burst of rainfall over a short period of time may cause excessive run-off that builds up in a relatively small area and causes localised flooding. Inundation is expected to last only for a limited period of time, around one to two hours. Regional flooding: continuous heavy rainfall across a number of large catchments within the region's flood plains. It may take between one and two days for these floodwaters to subside. Riverine flooding: similar to regional flooding but on a larger scale.	
HAZARD	A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential to cause loss	Emergency Management Australia 2004
INCIDENT	Day to day occurrences, being an emergency or sudden event accidentally or deliberately caused which requires a response from one or more emergency response agencies by itself or in cooperation with other response agencies.	

TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
INCIDENT COORDINATION CENTRE / FIELD COORDINATION CENTRE	Location or room from which response operations are managed for emergency incidents or situations.	
MITIGATION	Measures taken in advance of a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
PLANNING	Development of systems for co-ordinating disaster response and establishing priorities, duties, roles and responsibilities of different individuals and organisations, including actual state of preparedness.	
PREPAREDNESS	Measures to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities, resources, and services are capable of coping with the effects.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
PREVENTION	Measures to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
PUBLIC SAFETY PRESERVATION ACT 1986	An *Act* to provide protection for members of the public in terrorist, chemical, biological, radiological or other emergencies that create or may create danger of death, injury or distress to any person, loss of or damage to any property or pollution of the environment and for related purposes.	
RECONSTRUCTION	Actions taken to re-establish a community after a period of rehabilitation subsequent to a disaster. Actions would include construction of permanent housing, restoration of all services, and complete resumption of the pre-disaster state.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
RECOVERY	The co-ordinated process of supporting emergency affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic, and physical wellbeing.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
REHABILITATION	The operations and decisions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring a stricken community to its former living conditions, whilst encouraging and facilitating the necessary adjustments to the changes caused by the disaster.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
RELIEF	The provision of immediate shelter, life support and human needs of persons affected by, or responding to, an emergency. It includes the establishment, management and provision of services to emergency relief centres.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
RESIDUAL RISK	The level of risk remaining after implementation of a risk treatment.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
RESILIENCE	A measure of how quickly a system recovers from failures.	EMA Thesaurus accessed August 2009
RESPONSE	Measures taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency to ensure its effects are minimised.	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
RESOURCES	Includes people, personnel or staffing, food, any horse or animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, plant apparatus, implement, earthmoving equipment,	

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TERM	DEFINITION	REFERENCE
	construction equipment, or other equipment of any kind or any means of supplying want or need.	
RISK	The chance of something happening that may have an impact on the safety and wellbeing of your community. It includes risk as an opportunity as well as a threat and is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood.	Adapted from AS/NZS 4360:2004
RISK IDENTIFICATION	The process of identifying what can happen, why, and how. (	Australian Emergency Management Glossary, 1998
RISK MANAGEMENT	The culture, processes, and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
RISK REDUCTION	Actions taken to lessen the likelihood, negative consequences, or both, associated with a risk.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
RISK TREATMENT	Process of selection and implementation of measures to modify risk.	AS/NZS 4360:2004
SERIOUS DISRUPTION	Serious disruption means: • Loss of human life, or injury or illness. • Widespread or severe property loss or damage. • Widespread or severe damage to the environment.	*Disaster Management Act 2003, Section 13 (2).*
SEVERE WEATHER WARNINGS	Severe Weather Warnings are issued for: • Sustained winds of gale force (63 kilometres an hour) or more • Wind gusts of 90 kilometres an hour or more (100 kilometres an hour or more in Tasmania) • Very heavy rain that may lead to flash flooding • Abnormally high tides (or storm tides) expected to exceed highest astronomical tide • Unusually large surf waves expected to cause dangerous conditions on the coast • Widespread blizzards in Alpine areas While the threat remains, a Severe Weather Warning will usually be updated every six hours (every three hours in South Australia), however more frequent warnings may be issued if required.	Bureau of Meteorology website – Severe Weather Warning Services - Weather Services - Bureau of Meteorology (bom.gov.au)
THE PLAN	Local Disaster Management Plan	
VULNERABILITY	Degree of loss which could result from a potentially damaging phenomenon, or the extent to which a country, area, community, or structure risks being damaged by a disaster. The susceptibility and resilience of the community and environment to hazards.	IGEM Lexicon

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ANNEXURE 5 – LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN LIBRARY

Sub Plans have been developed / are under development for specific hazards with some or all of the sub plans being implemented depending on the event.

NAME OF PLAN	PLAN OWNER	CURRENT VERSION	HARD COPY IN LDCC	AVAILABLE ON USB	AVAILABLE IN GUARDIAN
Local Disaster Management Plan	LVRC / LDMG	7.3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bushfire Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	5.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Environmental Health Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Evacuation Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hazards and Risk Assessment Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Impact Assessment Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	2.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Disaster Coordination Centre Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	4.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pandemic Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Recovery Sub Plan	LVRC / LDMG	4.1	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waste Management Sub Plan	UNDER DEVELOPMENT				
Mt Whitestone Landslide Event Specific Plan	LVRC / LDMG	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
LDMG Contact List	LVRC / LDMG	ECM2223541			
TOOWOOMBA DISTRICT DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP					
Toowoomba District Disaster Management Plan www.police.qld.gov.au/programs/er/	Toowoomba DDMG	2.0 May 2019	Online		
COMMUNITY DISASTER LIASION GROUP PLANS					
Forest Hill Disaster Liaison Community Group	Community/ LDMG/LVRC	1.0	Yes	Yes	Yes
DAM EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS					
Bill Gunn Dam	Seqwater		Yes		
Lake Clarendon	Seqwater		Yes		
Atkinsons Dam	Seqwater		Yes		
Reck Family Dam	Reck Family		Yes		

NAME OF PLAN	PLAN OWNER	CURRENT VERSION	HARD COPY IN LDCC	AVAILABLE ON USB	AVAILABLE IN GUARDIAN
STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP PLANS, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES					
QLD Disaster Management Act 2003	QLD Government		Yes	Yes	Yes
Disaster Management Regulation 2014	QLD Government		Yes	Yes	Yes
QLD Interim State Disaster Management Plan	QLD Government	2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
QLD Strategy for Disaster Resilience	QLD Government	2022-27	Yes	Yes	Yes
QLD Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR) Disaster Management Guideline	QPS	Dec 2025	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Disaster Management Group Responsibilities Manual M.1.030	QPS	19/01/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
Disaster Management Groups Business and Meetings Manual M.1.052	QPS	19/01/2018	Yes	Yes	Yes
Emergency Management Assurance Framework	IGEM	Jul 2014	Yes	Yes	Yes
QLD Recovery Plan	QRA	Jun 2023	Yes	Yes	Yes
QLD Disaster Funding Guidelines	QRA	Dec 2024	Yes	Yes	Yes
KEY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS					
MOU – GIVIT – Donated Goods and Services	LVRC LDMG/ GIVIT		Yes	Yes	Yes
MOU – Department of Education – Laidley High School – Use as an Evacuation Centre	LVRC LDMG/ DETE		Yes	Yes	Yes
My Community Directory www.mycommunitydirectory.com.au/Queensland/Lockyer_Valley /					
Lockyer Valley Regional Council Local Laws Library	LVRC				

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ANNEXURE 6 – LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP FORMS

Templates for LDMG Forms can be found within the Queensland Interim Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline

Guideline Support Toolkit: Disaster Management | Queensland Government

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ANNEXURE 7 – CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROAD NETWORK

There are approximately 2632 kilometres of constructed public roads within Lockyer Valley Region of which 302 kilometres are State Controlled Roads.

The State Controlled Roads in the Region include:

- Warrego Highway
- Gatton-Esk Road
- Gatton-Helidon Road
- Gatton-Clifton Road
- Gatton-Laidley Road
- Forest Hill-Fernvale Road
- Laidley-Plainland Road
- Rosewood-Laidley Road
- Mulgowie Road Mount Sylvia Road
- Murphys Creek Road

These are all sealed roads designed to take heavy vehicles. The remaining public roads, for which Council is responsible, range from sealed urban streets and rural roads to minor dirt tracks. Most of the Council-controlled rural roads have been constructed to take light to medium vehicles – few are constructed to take heavy vehicles.

The density of the road network provides a useful measure of the degree of connectivity of the network. This is significant in disaster management terms because the more dense the network, the more alternative routes there tend to be should one segment be interrupted by flood, landslide, fire or any other reason. Clearly the urban zones have the greatest network density. The following table provides the road statistics for each risk assessment zone.

TABLE 16 - LOCKYER VALLEY REGION ROAD NETWORK BY RISK ASSESSMENT ZONE

RISK ZONE	LENGTH (km)	DENSITY (km/sq km)
CENTRAL VALLEY	273.57	2.02
DIVIDING RANGE	430.57	0.75
FLAGSTONE	369.90	1.25
FOREST HILL	15.93	4.50
GATTON	51.58	7.78
HELIDON-WITHCOTT	133.19	2.00
LAIDLEY	50.38	6.11
LOWER LOCKYER	147.30	2.71
MULGOWIE	342.36	0.98
MURPHY'S CREEK	182.93	1.26
PLAINLAND	246.61	1.72
REDBANK CREEK	259.32	0.76
SPRING CREEK	186.90	1.31
UQ	4.21	1.21
REGION	2694.75	

RAILWAY

There are 70.7 kilometres of main-line rail crossing the Lockyer Valley Region. The main rail link between Brisbane and Charleville runs more-or-less from south-east to north-west along the northern side of the region. This line mainly carries coal from mines on the Darling Downs to the Port of Brisbane. It is not electrified.

There are no passenger rail services within the region though stations are maintained at locations at Laidley and Spring Bluff.

WATER STORAGE

The urban areas and some peri-urban residential areas of the region are served by 503 kilometres of reticulation mains operated by UU. Pipes range in size from 450 millimetres trunk mains to 20 millimetres reticulation polyethylene pipe. The most common materials used are PVC (approximately 220 kilometres), asbestos cement (AC) (approximately 75 kilometres) and concrete-lined iron.

UU owns and operates the following above ground water supply infrastructure including 16 reservoirs, four chlorination stations, nine pumping stations and six booster stations across the Region. These are confined to the valley settlements. Reservoirs are located at Laidley, Gatton and Forest Hill, Helidon, Postman's Ridge, Withcott, Table Top, Murphy's Creek and Grantham.

Seqwater (south east QLD's Bulk Water Authority) sources the majority of water from Lake Wivenhoe prior to treating and supplying the potable water to UU. UU distributes the potable water to the wider community through the above network.

Lake Dyer is a major source of bulk water for agriculture while other sources are mainly from groundwater aquifers.

REFERRABLE DAMS

Two Seqwater controlled dams exist in the Lockyer Valley;

- Bill Gunn Dam (also referred to as Lake Dyer), Gatton-Laidley Road, Laidley
- Clarendon Dam, Main Green Swamp Road, Lake Clarendon

One privately controlled dam exists in the Lockyer Valley;

- Reck Property Dam, Tenthill Creek Road, Lower Tenthill

These dams have separate emergency response plans maintained by Seqwater or Property Owner

- Bill Gunn Dam Emergency Action Plan
- Clarendon Dam Emergency Action Plan
- Reck Property Dam Emergency Action Plan
- Atkinson Dam Emergency Action Plan*

*This dam is not within the Lockyer Valley Region. However, the operation of this dam may impact Communities to the south and east of the dam.

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FUEL STORAGE

LOCATION	DETAILS
COLLEGE VIEW	• BP Roadhouse College View – Warrego Highway, College View
FOREST HILL	• Bara Fuel Forest Hill – Burnham Street, Forest Hill
GATTON	• BP Gatton (Ziebarth) – 277 Eastern Drive, Gatton • Coles Express – Railway Street, Gatton • Lockyer Valley Ford Gatton – Crescent St, Gatton • Shell Service Station Gatton – Railway St, Gatton • Lockyer Valley Regional Council Gatton Depot - Tenthill Road, Gatton • Sunstate Petroleum Gatton - 149 Eastern Drive, Gatton • Mobil Gatton, 86 Eastern Drive, Gatton
GLENORE GROVE	• Glenore Grove Store – Brightview Road, Glenore Grove
GRANTHAM	• Grantham Fuels – 32 Anzac Ave, Grantham
HATTON VALE	• Zischke Fuel Supplies, Hatton Vale – Warrego Highway, Hatton Vale • Rustys Oz Fuel, Hatton Vale – Warrego Highway, • Hatton Vale Freedom Fuels, Hatton Vale – Warrego Highway, Hatton Vale • Shell Service Station – Cnr Warrego Highway and Summerholm Road, Hatton Vale
HELIDON	• Pacific Fuels Helidon Spa – 7646 Warrego Highway, Helidon Spa • AIM Mechanical & Fab Pty Ltd – 22 Arthur Street, Helidon
LAIDLEY	• Laidley Freedom Fuel – 32 Vaux St, Laidley • Laidley North Freedom Service Station – 211 Patrick St, Laidley
PLAINLAND	• Ampol Foodary Plainland – 4414 Warrego Highway, Plainland. • Mobil Plainland – 8 Echidna Place, Plainland.
SPRING CREEK	• Southern Queensland Correctional Centre – Millers Road, Spring Creek
WITHCOTT	• Freedom Fuels Withcott – 8616 Warrego Highway, Withcott • Metro Withcott – 8581-8583 Warrego Highway, Withcott

MEDICAL SERVICES

HOSPITALS

Gatton has a 22-bed hospital which provides inpatient, outpatient, community and outreach services. The hospital is located such that it has not experienced threat from bushfire or flood.

Laidley has a 15-bed capacity hospital which provides inpatient, outpatient, community and outreach services. The hospital is located such that it has not experienced threat from bushfire or flood.

QUEENSLAND AMBULANCE SERVICE

The QAS has bases at:

- 90 Spencer Street, Gatton
- 156 Patrick Street, Laidley

BLUE NURSING SERVICE

Blue Nursing Service operates from Gatton servicing the Lockyer Valley.

MEDICAL CENTRES AND PHARMACIES

SUBURB	MEDICAL CENTRES	PHARMACIES
GATTON	4	3
LAIDLEY	4	1
WITHCOTT	2	1
PLAINLAND	2	1
HATTON VALE	0	1

Note: Some doctors practice out of more than one medical centre in the region.

AIRFIELDS

There is no commercial airport within the Region.

Another small airstrip is located at Gatton Airpark residential estate, off Tenthill Creek Road, Gatton

HELICOPTER LANDING FIELDS

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
GATTON	Showgrounds – Spencer Street, Gatton (Contact SES to open gates)	-27.559649	152.282116
LAIDLEY	Laidley Hospital – 75 William Street, Laidley **For medical emergencies only** – not for general landing (contact Laidley Hospital) 07 5466 8100	-27.632593	152.399222
WITHCOTT	Warrego Highway, Withcott	-27.556003	152.017479
LAKE CLARENDON	Main Greenswamp Road, Lake Clarendon	-27.503188	152.362357

Other sites can be utilised around the area at pilot discretion.

HAZARDOUS SITES

The Lockyer Valley Region houses:

- Two explosive factories, a fireworks factory and storage in Helidon. These facilities have their own emergency plans.
- Sandstone quarries in Helidon
- Gravel quarries in Helidon, Gatton and Laidley.
- The Centre for Advanced Animal Diseases at the University of Queensland which is a biological hazardous site.

LAIDLEY LEVEE FLOODGATE BARRIER

The Laidley Levee is an earth levee and drainage channel located in Laidley on the northern side of the Queensland Rail line at Pike Street. The levee runs from the Cribb Street road reserve north along the drainage channel to Stanford Place. An earth bund has been provided to the remainder of frontage to Stanford Place.

The levee has a break to allow for access via Kirston Street to farmland on the western side of drainage channel. The approach from the eastern side of the drainage channel comprises a floodgate barrier with reinforced concrete ramp and reinforced concrete retaining walls each side to support the levee.

The *Laidley Floodgate Operations Procedure* provides guidance on floodgate management immediately before, during and after a flood event.

FLOOD INTELLIGENCE INFRASTRUCTURE

Links to cameras, and rainfall and river gauges can be access through Council's Disaster Dashboard.

FLOOD INTELLIGENCE INFRASTRUCTURE	NUMBER
LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL FLOOD CAMERAS	19
DEPARTMENT OF MAIN ROADS PUBLIC TRAFFIC CAMERAS	8
RAINFALL GAUGES	22
RAIN / RIVER GAUGES	23
FIXED VMS BOARDS (Toowoomba Connection Road, Withcott and Warrego Hwy, Hatton Vale)	2
AUTOMATED ROAD CLOSURE SYSTEMS	8

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

- Full Pressure town water supply is available at Forest Hill, Laidley, Gatton, Helidon and Grantham and Withcott.
- Constant flow town water supply is available at Hatton Vale, Plainland, Glenore Grove, Regency Downs, Kensington Grove and Murphy's Creek.
- Coin operated filling stations are available across the region and are located at Hatton Vale, Forest Hill and Glenore Grove.

Tanker filling stations are listed below:

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
GATTON	48 Cochrane Street, Gatton (outside Water Reservoir)	-27.56096	152.27288
POSTMANS RIDGE	112 Murphy's Creek Road (outside Water Pumping Station)	-27.53710	152.05485
FOREST HILL	Opposite 15 Forest Hill-Fernvale Road (corner Gatton-Laidley Rd and Forest Hill-Fernvale Rd)	-27.58383	152.36390
HATTON VALE	51 Fairway Drive (at intersection with Scott Place)	-27.54506	152.48308
GLENORE GROVE	Brightview Road (corner Gehrke Road)	-27.53088	152.42068
LAIDLEY	Opposite 2108 Laidley Rosewood Road (outside old Council Depot)	-27.65014	152.39640
GRANTHAM	Railway Street, Grantham (at intersection with Morgans Road)	-27.57671	152.20096

UNCONFIRMED

Water Pump Stations:

SUBURB	LOCATION
GATTON	48 Cochrane Street
GATTON	209 Woodlands Road
GATTON	1 Old College Road
GLENORE GROVE	Brightview Road (corner Gehrke Road)
HELIDON SPA	88CC2601 Warrego Highway
LAIDLEY	20 Douglas McInnes Drive
LAIDLEY	Corner Railway and Summer Street
LAIDLEY HEIGHTS	2 Brown Court
POSTMANS RIDGE	112 Murphy's Creek Road
WITHCOTT	Dolley's Road

Water Reservoir tanks:

SUBURB	LOCATION
FOREST HILL	26 Victoria Street
GATTON	54 Cochrane Street
GATTON	2 Industrial Road
GRANTHAM	Bowtell's Road
HELIDON	70 Seventeen Mile Road
LAIDLEY	20 Douglas McInnes Drive
LAIDLEY	16 Summer Street
LAIDLEY HEIGHTS	Sippel Road
LAIDLEY SOUTH	Rosewood-Laidley Road
PLAINLAND	Sassafras Court
POSTMANS RIDGE	Murphy's Creek Road
UPPER LOCKYER	Hoods Road
WITHCOTT	Berghofer Drive
WITHCOTT	Dolleys Road

UNCONFIRMED

SEWERAGE

Sewerage reticulation is confined to the urban areas of Gatton, Laidley, Forest Hill and Helidon. Each centre has its own treatment plant and pumping system. The total reticulation system consists of 25 Sewage Pump Stations across the region and 147 kilometres of mains predominantly of PVC but with a significant amount of older earthenware and AC pipes.

Sewerage Treatment Plants:

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS
FOREST HILL	Greyfriars Road
GATTON	11 Treatment Plant Road
GRANTHAM	Philp's Road
IREDALE	89 Back Flagstone Road
LAIDLEY NORTH	Brahman Road

GAS

Underground gas lines/pipes running east west throughout the valley. These currently do not service the Valley.

POWER

There is no base-load power station in the Lockyer Valley LGA.

There are 275 kilovolt power transmission lines operated by Powerlink crossing the Region. This infrastructure forms part of the State and National grid and is all carried on steel towers. They are located within cleared and maintained easements.

Reticulation of the power supply is operated by Energy QLD; the great majority of this network is above ground. Major substations (110/33 kilovolt) are located at Postman's Ridge, Gatton and Lockrose. Smaller substations (33/11 kilovolt) are located at Postmans Ridge, Carpendale, Helidon, Grantham, Gatton, Tenthill, Mt Sylvia, Spring Creek, Laidley and Glenore Grove. Some small sections in the western part of the region are managed by Ergon Energy.

COMMUNICATIONS

In urban areas the telephone network infrastructure, both copper wire and optical fibre, is under ground; however, in some rural areas it is carried above ground. Telstra operates 16 telephone exchanges within the Region. These are key nodes and carry all traffic regardless of provider and mode (i.e. Landline or mobile). Apart from the Gatton and Laidley exchanges most are simply rural automatic exchanges housed in metal cabins. Details of the infrastructure operated by other carriers, such as Optus, have not been provided.

NBN® operates and maintains a national wholesale-only open-access broadband network. NBN® infrastructure throughout the Lockyer Valley Regional Council area is a mixture of fixed line, fixed wireless and Sky Muster® satellite networks. NBN® has installed Community Wifi at the Gatton Shire Hall, North Street, Gatton and Laidley Cultural Centre, 3 Laidley-Plainland Road, Laidley.

The widespread use of the internet in rural areas primarily relies on NBN® Fixed Wireless, mobile networks and various satellite services rather than the copper line telephone network. The rural exchanges are unlikely to have the capacity to support broadband access and generally service local fixed line-based telephone services. Many

fixed telephone connections also operate over wireless services (mobile, fixed wireless or satellite) which are all reliant on power being available at the user site to operate.

Broadcast TV and radio services also cover the Region with the main transmitter sites located on Mt Coot-tha (Brisbane) or Mt Lofty (Toowoomba).

All broadcasters - commercial, public and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) broadcast natural disaster warnings to the public via radio and television, as and when requested by the LDCC.

Areas within the region receive radio coverage by

- ABC 612 AM Brisbane
- ABC 747 AM Toowoomba
- River 94.9 FM Ipswich
- 100.7 C FM Toowoomba
- 4GR 864 AM Toowoomba
- 4AK 1242 AM Toowoomba
- 4WK 963 AM Toowoomba
- 1359 AM Toowoomba

Telecommunications towers are in the following locations:

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS	TOWER OWNED BY
ADARE	Gatton Esk Rd	NBN®
BLENHEIM	Bein Rd	NBN®
BRIGHTVIEW	16CH312242 Cricket Road	Telstra
COLLEGE VIEW	UQ Gatton Campus, 5391 Warrego Highway	Optus
FOREST HILL	Glendene Rd	NBN®
GATTON	205 Woodlands Road	Optus-Vodafone
GATTON	146 Woodlands Road	Telstra
GLENORE GROVE	18 Kimlin Road	NBN®
GRANTHAM	Bowtell's Road	Telstra-Optus-Vodafone
HELIDON	70 Seventeen Mile Road	Optus
HELIDON	2 Seventeen Mile Road	Telstra
HELIDON SPA	Lavender Rd	NBN®
LAIDLEY	1RP814320 Range Crescent	Optus-Vodafone
LAIDLEY	2 Cribb Street	Telstra
LAIDLEY	3 Crown Street	Vodafone
LAIDLEY SOUTH	47 Beames Drive	Telstra - NBN®
LAWES	5391 Warrego Highway, 184CC3374	Telstra
LILYDALE	Mason Rd	NBN®
LOCKYER WATERS	Nangara Rd	NBN®

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS	TOWER OWNED BY
LOCKYER WATERS	Main Green Swamp Rd	NBN®
MOUNT BERRYMAN	Mulgowie School Rd	NBN®
MURPHYS CREEK	Dobel Drive	NBN®
MURPHYS CREEK	Penderests Rd	NBN®
MURPHYS CREEK	1251 Murphy's Creek Road	Optus
MURPHYS CREEK	1RP153015 Murphy's Creek Road	Telstra
PLAINLAND	242CC1795 Porter Road	Telstra-Optus-Vodafone
PRESTON	1 Wisseman Road	Optus
SPRING CREEK	50RP807891 Balaam Hill Road	Telstra-Optus
THORNTON	35 Mulgowie School Road	Telstra-Optus-Vodafone
VINEGAR HILL	Wallers Rd	NBN®
WINWILL	Grantham Winwill Rd	NBN®
WITHCOTT	114SP134518 Blanchview Road	Telstra-Optus-Vodafone-NBN®
WOODBINE	2215 Mount Sylvia Road	Optus

UNCONFIRMED

SUPERMARKETS

There are a number of shops and supermarkets which carry quantities of fresh, frozen and tinned food to provide for the community within the Lockyer Valley region including:

SUBURB	STREET ADDRESS	STORE
GATTON	114 Spencer Street	Gatton Plaza Coles
GATTON	8 Railway Street	IGA Gatton
GATTON	80 Crescent Street	ALDI Gatton
LAIDLEY	132 Patrick Street	Food Retail Laidley
PLAINLAND	Gehrke Road	Woolworths Plainland
PLAINLAND	Gehrke Road	ALDI Plainland
HELIDON	Turner Street	SPAR Express
WITHCOTT	8561 Warrego Highway	SPAR Express
HATTON VALE	1 Fairway Drive	IGA Hatton Vale

UNCONFIRMED

ANNEXURE 8 – LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP MEMBER LIST

Agency	LDMG Role	Agency Role	Member Name	Email Address	Contact Number	Additional Contact Number/s	Address 1	Address 2
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	**Chairperson**	Mayor	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	**Deputy Chairperson**	Councillor	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	**Local Disaster Coordinator**	Interim Chief Executive Officer	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	**Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator**	Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	**Deputy Local Disaster Coordinator**	Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	**Member**	Principal Disaster Management	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	**Deputy**	Disaster Management Advisor	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	**Member**	Councillor	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
State Emergency Service	**Member**	Local Controller	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
State Emergency Service	**Deputy**	Deputy Local Controller	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Queensland Ambulance Service	**Member**	Officer in Charge - Laidley Station	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Queensland Ambulance Service	**Deputy**	Officer In Charge - Gatton Station	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Queensland Police Service	**Member**	Senior Sergeant - OIC Gatton Police	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Queensland Police Service	**Deputy**	Senior Sergeant - OIC Laidley Police	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Queensland Fire Department	**Member**	Inspector / Area Manager	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Queensland Fire Department	**Deputy**	Inspector/ Area Commander Gatton	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Queensland Health - West Moreton Health Service	**Member**	Director of Nursing/ Facility Manager- Gatton Hospital	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Queensland Health - West Moreton Health Service	**Deputy**	Director of Nursing/ Facility Manager - Laidley Hospital	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Agency	LDMG Role	Agency Role	Member Name	Email Address	Primary Contact Number	Additional Contact Number/s	Address 1	Address 2
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	**Local Recovery Coordinator**	Group Manager, People, Customer & Corporate Services	[redacted]					
Queensland Police Service	**XO DDMG**	DDMG						
Queensland Police Service	**Advisor**	Emergency Management Coordinator						
Department of Agriculture & Fisheries	**Advisor**	N/A						
Department of Education - Darling Downs South West	**Advisor**	Principal of Lockyer District High School						
Department of Education - Metro South	**Advisor**	School Supervisor						
Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services & Child Safety	**Advisor**	Principal Community Recovery Officer						
Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services & Child Safety	**Advisor**	Community Resilience After Hours Officer						
Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	**Advisor**	Natural Resource Officer, Water Services						
Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	**Deputy Advisor**	Natural Resource Officer						
Department of Transport & Main Roads	**Advisor**	Senior Engineer						
Department of Transport & Main Roads	**Deputy Advisor**	N/A						
Energex	**Advisor**	Senior Engineer Investigations						
Energex	**Deputy Advisor**	Senior Asset Officer, Asset Management Southern						
GIVIT	**Advisor**	Queensland Manager						
Laidley Community Centre	**Advisor**	Manager						
Lockyer Community Centre	**Advisor**	Service Provider						

Agency	LDMG Role	Agency Role	Member Name	Email Address	Primary Contact Number	Additional Contact Number/s	Address 1	Address 2
National Emergency Management Agency	**Advisor**	N/A	[redacted]					
NBN	**Advisor**	NBN Local - Manager QLD						
NBN	**24/7 Support**	Major Incident Management (MIM) Team						
QRA	**Advisor**	Regional Liaison Officer						
QRA	**Deputy Advisor**	Senior Resilience and Recovery Officer						
Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service	**Advisor**	Senior Ranger						
Queensland Rail	**Advisor**	Asset Maintenance Co-Ordinator						
Red Cross	**Advisor**	Emergency Services Liason Officer						
Red Cross	**Deputy Advisor**	Emergency Services Liason Officer						
Red Cross	**Deputy Advisor**	Officer- Emergency Services						
Red Cross	**24/7 Support**	24/7 Activation Details						
Resources Safety & Health Queensland - Heildon	**Advisor**	Manager, Heildon Explosives Reserve						
Resources Safety & Health Queensland - Heildon	**Deputy**	Assistant Reserve Manager						
RSPCA Qld	**Advisor**	Inspector						
SEQWater	**Advisor**	Principal Incident and Emergency Management						
SEQWater	**Deputy Advisor**	Emergency and Security Advisor						
SEQWater	**Deputy Advisor**	Senior Advisor Critical Infrastrucure Security						

Agency	LDMG Role	Agency Role	Member Name	Email Address	Primary Contact Number	Additional Contact Number/s	Address 1	Address 2
SEQWater	**After Hours**	Coordinator, Incident & Security Management	[redacted]					
Southern Queensland Correctional Centre	**Advisor**	Superintendent						
Southern Queensland Correctional Centre	**Deputy Advisor**	Manager Centre Services						
Telstra	**Advisor**	Team Manager Ipswich/Lockyer Valley						
The University of Queensland	**Advisor**	Campus Director - Gatton Campus						
Urban Utilities	**Advisor**	Manager Security and Resilience						
Urban Utilities	**Deputy Advisor**	Business Resilience Specialist						
Urban Utilities	**Deputy Advisor**	Business Resilience Specialist						
Urban Utilities	**24/7 Support**	Security and Resilience Duty Officer						
West Moreton Health	**Advisor**	Emergency and Resilience Manager						
West Moreton Health	**Deputy Advisor**	Emergency and Resilience Manager						

ANNEXURE 9 - REFERENCES

Documents directly referenced in this Plan include:

- *Disaster Management Act 2003*
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*
- *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*
- *Disaster Management Regulation 2014 (the Regulation)*
- Queensland Interim State Disaster Management Plan
- Queensland Interim Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines
- Queensland State Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement
- Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience (2022-2027)
- *Queensland Recovery Plan*
- Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
- Emergency Management Assurance Framework - Inspector-General Emergency Management
- Standard of Disaster Management in Qld
- Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework
- Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
- M.1.030 Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) Responsibilities Manual
- Natural Hazard Risk Assessment for Lockyer Valley Regional Council – September 2012
- Natural Hazard Risk Assessment for Lockyer Valley Regional Council – April 2016 Update
- Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2024 (Flood Regulation)
- Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme
- Memorandum of Understanding between GIVIT and Lockyer Valley Regional Council

UNCONFIRMED

OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTS INCLUDE:

- *Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966*
- *Ambulance Service Act 1991*
- *Biosecurity Act 2014*
- *Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1998*
- *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981*
- *Explosives Act 1999*
- *Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*
- *Gas Supply Act 2003*
- *Information Privacy Act 2009*
- *Land Act 1994*
- *Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984*
- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Marine Parks Act 2004*
- *Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011*
- *Petroleum Act 1923*
- *Planning Act 2016*
- *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*
- *Public Health Act 2005*
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*
- *Right to Information Act 2009*
- *Terrorism (Commonwealth Powers) Act 2002*
- *Water Act 2000*
- *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*

UNCONFIRMED

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

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10.3 Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.1 and Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference Version 1.0

Author: John Holdcroft, Principal Disaster Management
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek Council approval of the Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.1, a sub plan of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan, and the Recovery Sub Committee Terms of Reference.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council adopt the Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.1, a sub plan of the Local Disaster Management Plan, as attached to this report;

AND

THAT Council adopt the Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference Version 1.0, as attached to this report.

RESOLUTION

THAT Council adopt the Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.1, a sub plan of the Local Disaster Management Plan, as attached to this report;

AND

THAT Council adopt the Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference Version 1.0, as attached to this report.

Moved By: **Cr J Reck** **Seconded By:** **Cr D Neuendorf**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0582

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary
The Recovery Sub Plan, a sub plan of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan, has undergone a review to ensure its currency and effectiveness. The plan provides a structured framework for the Local Disaster Management Group to coordinate recovery planning and operations following disaster events within the Lockyer Valley. It outlines principles and strategies that ensures recovery efforts restore, or improve, communities after the impact of an event.

The Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) Terms of Reference defines the groups role in providing strategic oversight, including membership, roles and meeting structures. It establishes a foundation for members to understand the group's function and responsibilities.

Proposal

The Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.0 has been reviewed and updated as part of the plan review process. The Local Disaster Management Group endorsed the Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.1 at the meeting held on 4 June 2026.

There have been no major changes to this document, however, there have been updates to the recovery leads outlined in the document as well as minor text changes.

The Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) Terms of Reference is the first version of this document. The document outlines the purpose of the Local Recovery and Resilience Group in providing strategic leadership, coordination and oversight of disaster recovery, ensuring a coordinated, multi-agency approach across all functional areas to support effective recovery outcomes and strengthen community resilience.

The Terms of Reference set out the governance arrangements, roles, membership, and operational framework for the LRRG, including its advisory function to Council and the LDMG, meeting structures, reporting requirements, and integration with functional recovery sub-groups. As the first version, this document establishes a clear foundation for coordinated recovery activities, with provisions for ongoing review and refinement based on operational experience and future recovery events.

Options

1. Approve the Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.0 and Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference Version 1.0 as presented.
2. Approve the Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.0 and Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference Version 1.0 with amendments.
3. Not approve the Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.0 and Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference Version 1.0.

Previous Council Resolutions

The previous version of the Recovery Sub Plan was adopted by Council as per the resolution below:

THAT Council adopt the Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.0, a sub plan of the Local Disaster Management Plan, as attached to these minutes.

Moved By: Cr M Hagan Seconded By: Cr D Neuendorf
Resolution Number: 24-28/0001

CARRIED 7/0

Critical Dates

Nil

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Community

- Foster community resilience and coordinate the community's response to disaster events.

UNCONFIRMED

Lockyer Leadership and Council

- Commit to open and accountable governance to ensure community confidence and trust in Council and our democratic values.
- Compliant with relevant legislation.

Finance and Resource

Staff resourcing implications as part of the review process are addressed through existing budget allocations.

Legislation and Policy

The Plan was reviewed in accordance with legislative requirements under s.59 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003.*

Risk Management

LCL1 – Legal compliance and liability.

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation

Councillor Juie Reck, as Chair of the Local Recovery Group, was provided opportunity to review the Recovery Sub Plan and Terms of Reference following the incorporation of all other feedback into the revised document.

Internal Consultation

Council-appointed Local Recovery Coordinator and leads for each recovery function - Human and Social, Economic, Building, Roads and Transport, and Environment - were invited to review their relevant sections of the plan. Their feedback was integrated into the final version where appropriate. The LRC was also provided with a copy of the Terms of Reference for review.

External Consultation

Members of the Local Disaster Management Group were requested to provide feedback on the updated documents prior to submission for adoption at the Local Disaster Management Group Meeting of 4 June 2026.

Attachments

1⇩	Recovery Sub Plan Version 4.1	47 Pages
2⇩	Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference Version 1.0	7 Pages

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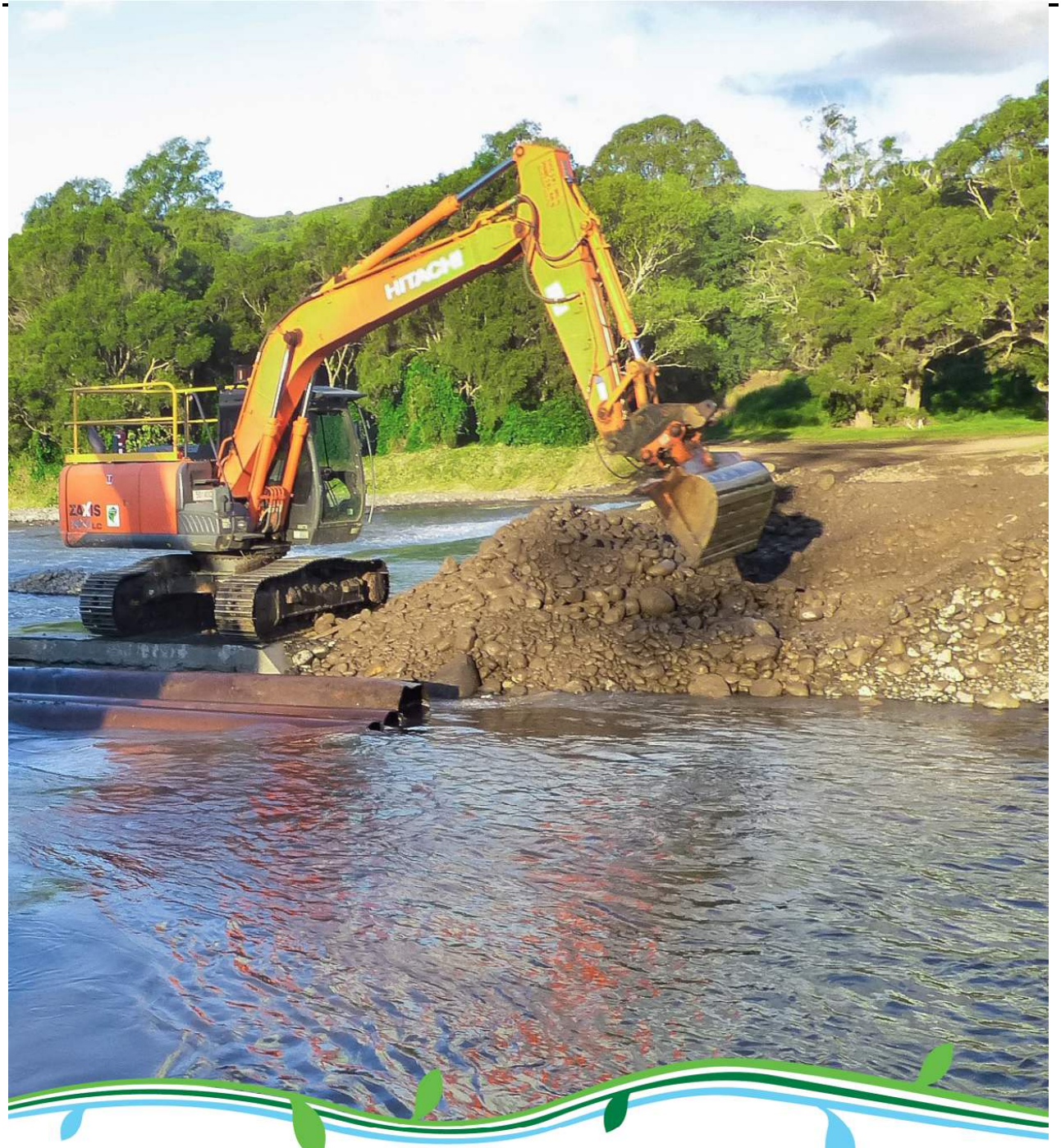

Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Sub Plan

Recovery

Version 4.1

Endorsement and Approval

Endorsement by resolution LDMG/0092 at the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group Meeting of 04/06/2026.

Approval by resolution XX_XX/XXXX/ at the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Ordinary Meeting of <Date>.

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ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

AUTHORISING ENVIRONMENT

This plan is prepared by Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) as a sub plan of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP) in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003*.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this sub plan is to provide a framework for the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) to coordinate recovery planning and operations within the Lockyer Valley local government area.

The Recovery Sub Plan is a supporting document to the LDMP and must be read in conjunction with it.

OBJECTIVE

The key objectives of this sub plan are to:

- outline the roles and responsibilities of government and non-government agencies for the planning and delivery of recovery services.
- document the process for the coordination of recovery operations in the Lockyer Valley local government area.

DISTRIBUTION

This sub plan is not publicly available and is not for distribution and/or release to persons or agencies other than those identified in the LDMP.

ACTIVATION

This sub plan will be activated in conjunction with the Lockyer Valley LDMP.

Activation of recovery arrangements, including establishment of the Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG), may be authorised by the Chair of the LDMG or the Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC), based on the scale and impact of the event.

Decisions to activate or stand down recovery arrangements are to be documented through LDMG processes.

REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

This sub plan will be reviewed as required by Section 59 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, with relevant amendments made and distributed. Any proposed amendments to this plan should be forwarded in writing to:

Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Coordinator
Lockyer Valley Regional Council
26 Railway Street
Gatton. Qld. 4343

Amendments made to the plan can be found at **APPENDIX A – Version Control and Record of Amendments**.

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OVERVIEW

RECOVERY CONTEXT

To ensure an understanding of the various terminology used within the recovery context, definitions (as sourced from the Queensland Disaster Management Lexicon) are provided in **APPENDIX B – Definitions**.

BUILDING RESILIENCE

While resilience building activities should be incorporated into all phases of disaster management, recovery provides an opportunity to consider resilience outcomes across all recovery functions – building, human and social, economic, environment and roads and transport. Rather than a reactive approach to recovery in response to events, it should be planned to integrate resilience into recovery measures to minimise the impacts of future disaster events on local communities.

Communities often want to contribute to, and drive, their own recovery and resilience. Recovery efforts provide the opportunity to develop locally led and community-based solutions to the impacts of disasters, ensuring that recovery and resilience planning places both community need and values at their heart to deliver better outcomes for communities to strengthen resilience.

The Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022 – 2027 provides an overarching framework to guide and coordinate the delivery of strategic actions to improve the resilience of Queensland communities.

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KEY MESSAGES

The keys to good community recovery and resilience building:

- Recovery should form part of the planning process during disaster response.
- The Recovery Committee Chair and Recovery Coordinator should attend LDMG meetings and briefs to ensure a good understanding of the emerging recovery needs.
- A community that is prepared for disasters by having necessary arrangements in place will be a more resilient community and one that will recover more quickly than a community that is not prepared.
- Community-led recovery is encouraged and needs to be flexible, dependent on the type of event and expected timeframe of recovery.
- An event that requires significant recovery also provides the opportunity to make a community more resilient for future events.

RECOVERY PRINCIPLES

Queensland has adopted the National Principles for Disaster Recovery[1] which recognise that successful recovery relies on:

- Understanding the context
- Recognising complexity
- Using community-led approaches
- Coordination of all activities
- Communicating effectively
- Acknowledging and building capacity

While each of the above are equally part of ensuring effective recovery, the understanding of the context and the recognition of complexity are seen as foundation factors.

The detail on the next page describes all six principles in more detail.



Figure 1 - National Principles for Disaster Recovery

[1] *Source: Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection – Handbook 2 – Community Recovery*

UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT

Successful recovery is based on an understanding of the community context, with each community having its own history, values and dynamics. Recovery should:

- acknowledge existing strengths and capacity, including past experiences.
- appreciate the risks and stressors faced by the community.
- be respectful of and sensitive to the culture and diversity of the community.
- support those who may be facing vulnerability.
- recognise the importance of the environment to people and to their recovery.
- be acknowledged as requiring a long-term sustained effort as needed by the community.
- acknowledge that the impact upon the community may extend beyond the geographical boundaries where the disaster occurred.

RECOGNISE COMPLEXITY

Successful recovery is responsive to the complex and dynamic nature of both emergencies and the community. Recovery should recognise that:

- disasters lead to a range of effects and impacts that require a variety of approaches; they can also leave long-term legacies.
- information on impacts is limited at first and changes over time.
- affected individuals and the community have diverse needs, wants and expectations, which can evolve rapidly.
- responsive and flexible action is crucial to address immediate needs.
- existing community knowledge and values may challenge the assumptions of those outside of the community.
- conflicting knowledge, values and priorities among individuals, the community and organisations may create tensions.
- emergencies create stressful environments where grief or blame may also affect those involved.
- over time, appropriate support for individuals and communities, from within and outside, can cultivate hope and individual and collective growth

USE COMMUNITY-LED APPROACHES

Successful recovery is community-centred, responsive and flexible, engaging with community and supporting them to move forward. Recovery should:

- assist and enable individuals, families and the community to actively participate in their own recovery.
- recognise that individuals and the community may need different levels of support at various times.
- be guided by the community's priorities.
- channel effort through pre-identified and existing community assets, including local knowledge, existing community strengths and resilience.
- build collaborative partnerships between the community and those involved in the recovery process.
- recognise that new community leaders often emerge during and after a disaster, who may not hold formal positions of authority.
- recognise that different communities may choose different paths to recovery.

COORDINATE ALL ACTIVITIES

Successful recovery requires a planned, coordinated approach between community and partner agencies, based on continuing assessment of impacts and needs. Recovery should:

- have clearly articulated and shared goals based on desired outcomes.
- be flexible, taking into account changes in community needs or stakeholder expectations.
- be guided by those with experience and expertise, using skilled, authentic and capable community leadership.
- be at the pace desired by the community and seek to collaborate and reconcile different interests and time frames.
- reflect well-developed community planning and information gathering before, during and after a disaster.
- have clear decision-making and reporting structures and sound governance, which are transparent and accessible to the community.
- demonstrate an understanding of the roles, responsibilities and authority of organisations involved and coordinate across agencies to ensure minimal service provision disruption.
- be part of an emergency management approach that integrates with response operations and contributes to future prevention and preparedness.
- be inclusive, availing of and building upon relationships created before, during and after the emergency.

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COMMUNICATE EFFECTIVELY

Successful recovery is built on effective communication between the affected community and other partners. Recovery should:

- recognise that communication should be two-way, and that input and feedback should be encouraged.
- ensure that information is accessible to audiences in diverse situations, addresses a variety of communication needs, and is provided through a range of media and networks.
- establish mechanisms for coordinated and consistent communications between all service providers, organisations and individuals and the community.
- ensure that all communication is relevant, timely, clear, accurate, targeted, credible and consistent.
- identify trusted sources of information and repeat key recovery messages to enable greater community confidence and receptivity.

RECOGNISE AND BUILD CAPACITY

Successful recovery recognises, supports and builds on individual, community and organisational capacity and resilience. Recovery should:

- assess capability and capacity requirements before, during and after a disaster.
- support the development of self-reliance, preparation and disaster mitigation.
- quickly identify and mobilise community skills, strengths and resources.
- develop networks and partnerships to strengthen capacity, capability and resilience.
- provide opportunities to share, transfer and develop knowledge, skills and training.
- recognise that resources can be provided by a range of partners and from community networks.
- acknowledge that existing resources may be stretched, and that additional resources may be sought.
- understand that additional resources may only be available for a limited period, and that sustainability may need to be addressed.
- understand when and how to step back, while continuing to support individuals and the community as a whole to be more self-sufficient when they are ready.
- be evaluated to provide learning for future and improved resilience.

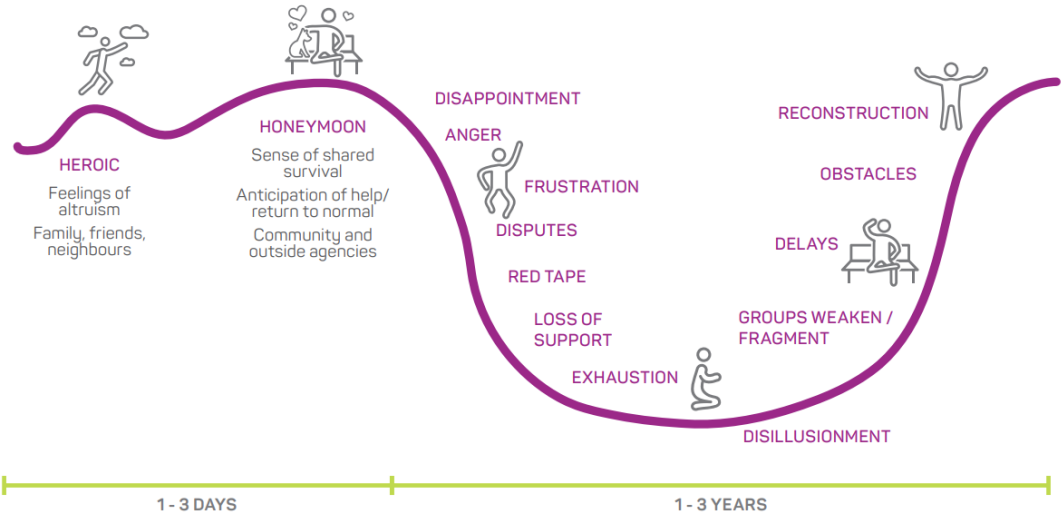

Figure 2 - Different phases that individuals and communities might experience post disaster. Adapted from Cohen and Ahearn 1980 and DeWolfe 2000 Taken from Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection, Handbook 2, Community Recovery.

PHASES OF RECOVERY

Recovery operations will be undertaken across three phases:

1. Post-impact relief and early recovery
2. Recovery and reconstruction
3. Transition

The progression of these phases is represented in Figure 1.

Key actions for each stage can be found in the table below. For detailed checklists refer to the Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection Toolkit 2-1 Community Recovery Checklists.

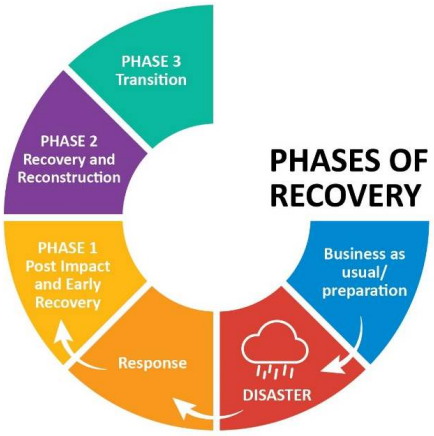

Figure 3 - Phases of Recovery

POST IMPACT RELIEF AND EARLY RECOVERY (IMMEDIATE/SHORT TERM)	RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION (MEDIUM TERM RECOVERY)	TRANSITION (LONG TERM RECOVERY)
This phase of recovery starts at the same time as response and addresses: • the immediate provision of shelter, food, and clothing. • the restoration of affected utilities and communications. • clearance of debris and other hazards resulting from an event. • impact and damage assessments. • planning to support recovery needs. • establishment of recovery groups. ***This phase concludes when all disaster response activities are assumed by relevant agencies for recovery and reconstruction.***	This phase continues past the response phase and includes: • integrated execution of recovery and reconstruction activities. • continued coordination of ongoing impact assessments, community engagement, communication and collaboration between recovery groups at all levels. • monitoring of progress against plans to ensure provision of the required resources and capability and to maintain activity momentum. ***This phase concludes when the progressive achievement of key milestones enables the transition of responsibilities to the relevant agencies/services.***	During the transition phase, key actions include: • progressive handover of recovery and reconstruction responsibilities to the agencies or organisations that would normally support the functional area. • lessons identified and improvements implemented to increase resilience. ***This phase concludes when all recovery and reconstruction responsibilities are managed as business as usual.***

Table 1 - Phases of Recovery Key Actions[2]

The transition or **Stand Down** from formal recovery is part of the planning process. It is staged and conducted in conjunction with an appropriate public information strategy.

[2] *Source: PPRR Disaster Management Guideline, Section 6.5.3 Phases of recovery - Prevention preparedness response and recovery disaster management guideline | Disaster Management | Queensland Government*

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RECOVERY FUNCTIONS

Effective recovery requires a collaborative, multidisciplinary approach across all levels of government, non-government agencies and the community.

This recovery sub plan recognises the fundamental and inter-related functions of recovery as being:



The roles and responsibilities of each group is outlined in **APPENDIX F.**

STATE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONAL LEAD AGENCIES

The responsibilities for the each of the functions at a state level are detailed in the Queensland Recovery Plan[3]. State functional lead agencies for recovery have direct correlation to the relevant agency's core business activities to ensure alignment, appropriate skill sets and sufficient capabilities and are detailed in the table below.

RECOVERY FUNCTION	STATE FUNCTIONAL LEAD
HUMAN AND SOCIAL	Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety
ECONOMIC	Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
BUILDING	Department of Housing and Public Works
ROADS AND TRANSPORT	Department of Transport and Main Roads
ENVIRONMENTAL	Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation

Table 2 - State Functional Lead Agencies[4]

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[3] *Queensland Recovery Plan, Sub-plan to the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan, June 2023.*

[4] *Queensland Recovery Plan, Sub-plan to the Queensland State Disaster Management Plan,and Queensland Reconstruction Authority website - Functional Recovery and Resilience Groups (FRRGs) | Queensland Reconstruction Authority*

LOCAL RECOVERY ARRANGEMENTS

Local government is recognised as the frontline for disaster management primarily due to the benefit of localised knowledge, networks and the services that they provide directly to the community. Council is responsible for coordinating disaster management arrangements including response, recovery and building the region's resilience through community engagement strategies.

Recovery operations need to be flexible, dependent on the type of event and the expected timeframe of recovery. The arrangements are based on a collaborative approach across all levels of government, non-government agencies and the community.

To be effective, recovery needs to be appropriately organised, resourced and funded. This may mean that some of the ordinary business of Council will need to be re-prioritised during recovery operations and additional resourcing may be required. Council has an expectation that the greater share of resourcing community recovery will come from Federal and State Government resources.

COMMUNITY-LED RECOVERY

The community plays a major role in disaster recovery to assist in decision-making, provision of resources, and building on the resilience and leadership already present within communities.

Community-led recovery should engage and encourage those affected by an event to actively participate in their own recovery. Disaster-affected communities understand their needs. Empowering communities to create their own solutions can improve overall social cohesion which is critical to sustainable recovery outcomes.

LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP RECOVERY RESPONSIBILITIES

The Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is responsible for disaster recovery operations on behalf of the Lockyer Valley community in collaboration with identified state level functional lead and support agencies.

For the purposes of this plan, the Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) is established as a sub-group of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group.

When required after the initial impact of an event, the Chair of the LDMG or the Local Disaster Coordinator will activate the LRRG as a **subgroup** of the LDMG.

The need for a LRRG will be dependent on a number of factors:

- scale of the event and its impact on the community.
- inability of the community to recover without a coordinated, multi-agency approach.
- reconstruction needs – community members are unable to return to their properties, significant road network impacts, etc.

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LOCAL RECOVERY & RESILIENCE GROUP

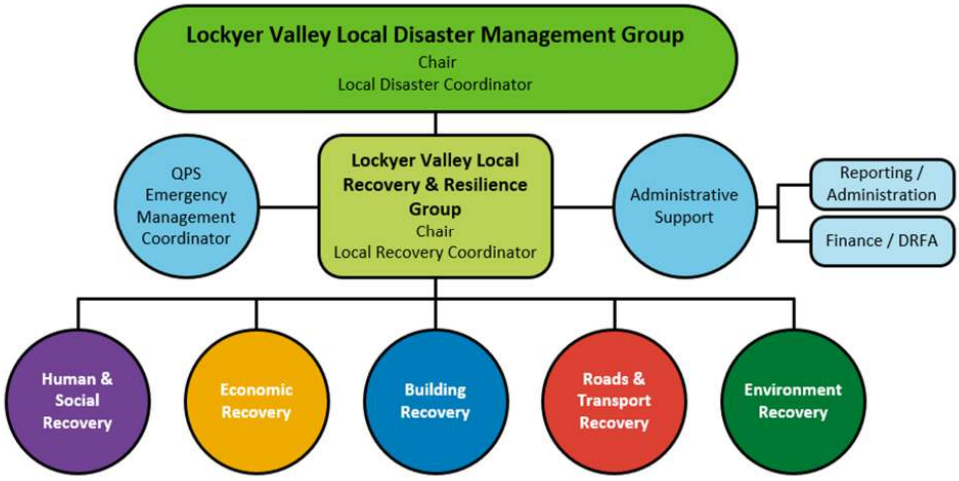
The purpose of the LRRG is to assist the LDMG by providing strategic leadership, coordination, and oversight of recovery activities. The LRRG ensures that recovery efforts are well-integrated across all functional areas— building, economic, environment, human and social and infrastructure—while supporting community resilience. This is achieved through the group's functions:

- Providing leadership through coordination of community recovery across functional areas to enable efficient and effective recovery operations.
- Facilitating collaboration between functional recovery sub-groups and key stakeholders.
- Assessing impacts from disaster events and developing and implementing event-specific recovery plans.
- Identifying recovery priorities through community consultation and guide decisions about resource allocation and management of projects in the action plan.
- Monitoring progress and addressing emerging recovery needs.
- Advising the LDMG and Council on recovery priorities and reporting on progress of recovery operations.
- Coordination of communication and community engagement to allow the community to be part of the recovery and community resilience building process.
- Developing a final report at the end of recovery operations to inform ongoing resilience building activities[5].

Outside the activation of the LRRG because of a disaster event, the group should meet at least every twelve (12) months to perform planning and review activities associated with the arrangements outlined within this sub plan.

The Lockyer Valley LRRG governance structure below is designed to be scalable and flexible allowing activation of only those functional areas required dependant on the nature of the event, while also enabling expansion into subgroups with responsibility for each functional area where needed. These sub-groups operate as coordination bodies that implement recovery activities and provide advice to the LRRG and LDMG.

Successful recovery is underpinned by effective partnerships between a broad range of groups and organisations. State agency, community, business and industry representation will be appointed on an 'as needs' basis. Identified stakeholders and recovery partners can be found in the detailed structure at **APPENDIX D**. Note that this is not an exhaustive list.



[5] *Local Recovery Planning Manual M1.136, PPRR DM Guideline support Toolkit – last updated 29 January 2018*

LOCAL RECOVERY COORDINATOR (LRC)

The Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) is appointed by the LDMG Chair or the Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) and reports to the LDC and is responsible for coordinating recovery activities on behalf of the LDMG. The Lockyer Valley Local Recovery and Resilience Group has a permanently appointed LRC who will have overall responsibility for coordinating all aspects of recovery. The LRC reports operationally to the LDC and provides regular updates to the LDMG through established reporting arrangements.

During the response and recovery phases the LRC is to attend LDMG meetings and report on recovery activities. The roles and responsibilities of the LRC are detailed in **APPENDIX E**.

LOCAL RECOVERY SUB-GROUPS

When required, the Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) may establish sub-groups to coordinate recovery functions as required due to the scale and nature of the event. Each sub-group will be led by a nominated Council officer, with an elected member nominated by the LDMG Chair to provide strategic support and community leadership. Sub-group structures are scalable and may be expanded or consolidated to suit operational requirements. A brief overview of the roles of the sub-groups include:

Human and Social Recovery Sub-Group: Coordination of planning and implementation of recovery relating to the emotional, social, physical and psychological health and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities following a disaster. It includes personal support, psychological services, temporary accommodation (not evacuation centres), financial assistance and repairs to dwellings.

Economic Recovery Sub-Group: Coordination of planning and implementation of regional and economic recovery in the Lockyer Valley Region. The effects of a disaster on the economic environment can be classified in terms of direct and indirect impacts. The direct impacts can usually be given a monetary value and may include loss of tourism, employment opportunities, loss of stock and equipment and reductions in cash flow for businesses. Indirect impacts may include increased costs for products, reduction of property values, increase in insurance premiums and negative consumer perceptions.

Building Recovery Sub-Group: The effects of a disaster on the built environment often results in damage and disruption which inhibits the capacity of essential services (utilities) and the building sector, including:

- Housing
- Commercial and industrial structures
- Education and health facilities
- Council infrastructure (other than roads and transport).

The Building Recovery Sub-group is responsible for the coordination, planning and implementation of the built environment recovery.

Roads and Transport Recovery Sub-Group: Coordination of planning and implementation of transport network recovery including critical supply chains and the identification of alternatives where necessary. The effects of a disaster on transport networks, including road, rail, aviation and maritime normally result in difficulty accessing communities and disruption to critical supply chains (both in and out of the impacted area). Restoration of these networks, or the identification of alternatives, is a priority.

Environment Recovery Sub-Group: Coordination of recovery of the natural environment, including flora and fauna, air and water quality, land degradation and contamination. The effects of a disaster

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on the natural environment may be a direct result of the disaster or through a secondary impact or flow on from the disaster response or recovery process. Impacts to the environment may include damage or loss of flora and fauna, poor air quality, reduced water quality, land degradation and contamination, as well as cultural and heritage listed place issues. It also includes recovery as it relates to parks, waterways and wildlife.

Further details on each sub-group can be found at **APPENDIX F**.- Toolkit 2-1 Community Recovery Checklists, part of the Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection, provides lists of actions and considerations for each recovery function *(note that the toolkit combines Building Recovery and Roads and Transport Recovery under Checklist 13- Built Environment).*

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RECOVERY OPERATIONS

Recovery activities commence immediately following the impact of an event, simultaneously with response activities. The Planning function within the Local Disaster Coordination Centre is responsible for ensuring initiation of recovery planning. Key decision and activities undertaken during the response phase may directly influence and shape the recovery process.

The activities will vary across the phases of response:

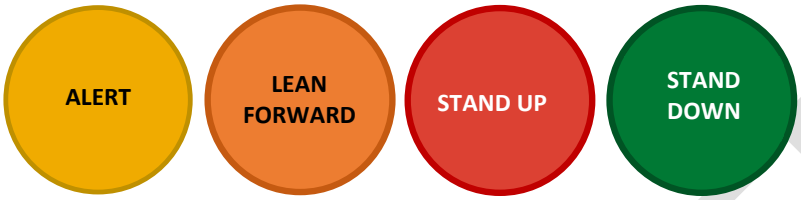

Figure 4 - Disaster Operations Levels of Activation

The figure below provides an overview of the synergy of response, relief and recovery activities within disaster operations levels of activation.

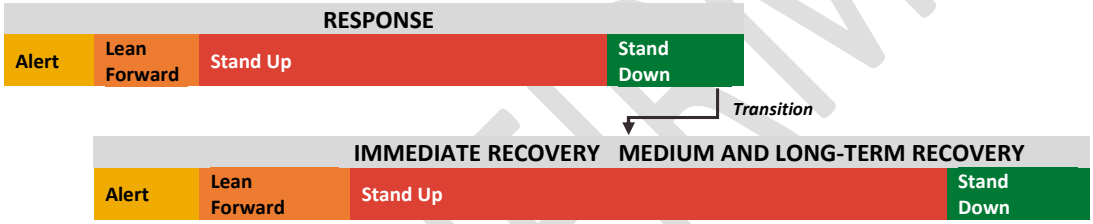

Figure 5 - Correlation between Disaster Response and Recovery Levels of Activation

During the 'stand up' level of activation of recovery, three broad stages exist, including:

- Immediate/short-term recovery
- Medium-term recovery
- Long-term recovery

It is important to recognise that individuals, groups and communities may be at different stages of recovery simultaneously and arrangements should reflect the non-linear nature of recovery.

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TRIGGERS AND ACTIONS

Further to Figure 5, the table below details the recovery triggers, actions and communication requirements for each level of activation.

ACTIVATION LEVEL	TRIGGERS	ACTIONS	COMMUNICATIONS
RESSPONSE ALERT	• Nil	• Local Recovery group is inactive. • Situational awareness by Local Recovery Coordinator.	• Nil
RESPONSE LEAN FORWARD / RECOVERY ALERT	• When an event is imminent and response phase is at 'Lean Forward' recovery agencies will be in the 'Alert' level of activation.	• LRC in communication with the LDC • LRC in communication with core LRRG members. • Review of arrangements and consideration of existing plans.	• Notification from LRC to core LRRG members of 'Alert' level of activation.
RESPONSE STAND UP / RECOVERY LEAN FORWARD	• In the initial 'Stand Up' level of response activation, recovery agencies will move to 'Lean Forward' level of activation. • Immediate relief measures are required.	• LDCC Planning commences development of recovery strategy. • Information gathering and dissemination by the LRC to Recovery Group Chair, functional leads and agency stakeholders (from impact assessments and situation reports etc.). • LRC attends LDMG meetings. • Initial Recovery Group meeting scheduled by Recovery Secretariat. • Discussions with agencies regarding possible service delivery arrangements, operational planning will be occurring.	• Notification from LRC to core LRRG members of Lean Forward level of activation. • LRRG meets for planning purposes.
RESPONSE STAND DOWN / RECOVERY STAND UP	• When information has been received that requires agencies involved in recovery to provide resources to an individual or community, recovery transitions to the 'Stand Up' level of activation. • Medium term recovery commences.	• LRRG commences development of an Event Specific Recovery Plan (utilising impact assessments, etc) • Identification of short, medium and long-term recovery activities. • Identification of need to stand-up recovery sub-groups including stakeholder representation required. • Operational Action Plans developed for recovery functions and tasks undertaken. • Participation in response debrief. • Regular reporting as required by LDMG and LRC.	• Notification from LRC to core LRRG members of Stand-Up level of activation. • LRRG and relevant sub groups meet more regularly. • Community engagement and communication strategy implemented. • Reporting process in place to District and State levels of government.
RECOVERY STAND DOWN	• Coordination no longer required. • Outstanding activities can be undertaken through normal business.	• Ongoing reporting as required. • Participate in Recovery debrief. • Post event review and evaluation. • Long term activities incorporated into normal business.	• Notification from LRC to all relevant stakeholders of Stand Down. • Final report of Recovery status to the community.

EVENT SPECIFIC RECOVERY PLANNING

When developing Event Specific Recovery Plans the Local Recovery Group should consider the following:

- Issues identified from information gathered during impact assessments.
- Arrangements outlined in existing functional plans.
- How to allocate actions and responsibilities to inform the development of Operational Action Plans.
- Arrangements for overall coordination of recovery operations.
- How to develop strategies for recovery with the affected community which detail the vision, goals and project outcomes of the recovery strategy.
- Identifying the short, medium and long-term priorities.
- Developing project timeframes, costs, funding priorities and funding strategies.
- Advertising and disseminating public information about the Operational Action Plans.
- Determining appropriate community engagement and communication strategies.
- Ensuring all aspects of Operational Action Plans adhere to the National Principles for Disaster Recovery[6].
- Transitional and exit strategies including strategies for conducting a debrief and evaluation of recovery operations.

IMPACT AND NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Immediately after an event there is a need to identify what the impact has been, and what needs to be done to ensure the safety of life and property and return the community to a new normal. Post disaster assessments can provide information regarding the degree of disruption experienced, as well as the services and needs required by individuals and communities affected by an event. This information can be used to set priorities and make management decisions relating to response and the transition to recovery.

The Local Disaster Coordinator (LDC) is responsible for ensuring that an impact assessment and a preliminary community needs analysis is completed.

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Post disaster impact assessments are a foundation of recovery planning, identifying the ways the event has affected the community, property and the environment, and the resulting short-to-term recovery needs, priorities, and resource requirements. The information gathered can include:

- The geographical extent of the area impacted.
- Human effects and casualties including numbers of evacuees or displaced.
- Damage including:
  - Details of the numbers of properties impacted and the type of structural damage.
  - Essential infrastructure and lifelines such as power, water, transport, communications.
  - Impacts on agriculture and food supply chains.
  - Impacts to key economic resources such as businesses and industrial premises.
  - Details of key public buildings damaged or destroyed.
  - Impacts on environmental values including waterways, native vegetation and animals
- Identification of secondary hazards that may pose a threat in the immediate future.
- Environmental health and sanitation threats.
- Availability of food supplies.
- The capacity to manage the local response and recovery.
- Government, community and other organisations operating in the area and their activities.

[6] *National Principles for Disaster Recovery - National principles for disaster recovery (aidr.org.au)*

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Queensland Reconstruction Authority have developed a suite of tools to assist in the identification and documentation of impacts across all recovery functions. These documents are to be used as a guide to identify both direct and indirect impacts.

NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

A needs assessment analyses what has changed within a community from the usual baseline and determines what must be implemented to assist the community to find a new normal. It deals with the type, amount and priorities of assistance needed by an affected community after a disaster or emergency. The purpose is to identify:

- Needs of the affected community to save and sustain life and reduce the risk of further damage and provide an indication of their urgency.
- Needs that can be met from within the affected community and those that can only be met with outside assistance.
- Specialised needs of the affected community for recovery, the resources available to meet those needs from within the community and the external assistance that may be required. Community need is the driver for all recovery operations.

A needs analysis may be undertaken by community sectors. The table below details the community sectors that may be considered when undertaking community needs analysis using a sector-based approach.

Community Services	Rural Residential	Tourism	Utilities
Individuals and Families	Urban Residential	Sport & Recreation	Essential Services
Health, Aged Care	Industry	Education	Transport & Distribution
Disability	Primary Producers	Building	Supply Networks
Multi-cultural	Retail & Business	Communications	Environment

It is important that assessment of community needs is regularly reviewed to ensure recovery operations are correctly focused and resourced. The figure below demonstrates the community needs analysis process.

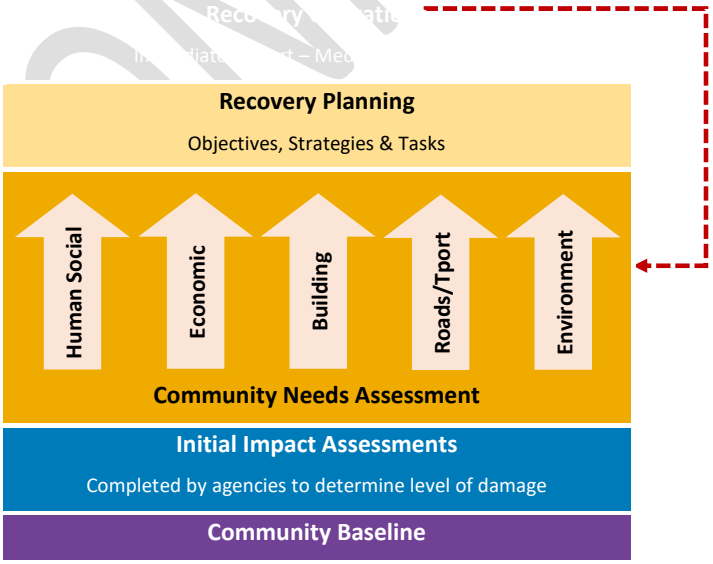



Figure 6 - Community Needs Assessment Process

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EVENT SPECIFIC RECOVERY PLAN

An Event Specific Recovery Plan is a strategic level document to guide recovery activities. It is developed by the Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) in partnership with stakeholders through the Local Recovery Group (LRRG). This should be done during the lean forward and stand-up phases of recovery activation. The plan is implemented by the LRRG and its sub-groups.

The Event Specific Recovery Plan is a dynamic document that is to be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect the changing circumstances identified through ongoing community needs analysis.

OPERATIONAL ACTION PLANS

Operational action plans list the tasks to be performed by each of the functional recovery teams for implementation of the Event Specific Recovery Plan. They are to be developed and maintained by each sub-group and should allocate responsibility for the tasks and a timeframe for completion.

At each operational meeting of the LRRG, action plans will be reviewed and updated. Ongoing needs analyses throughout the recovery process will inform the evolution of these plans through the three levels of recovery (short/medium/long term).

Operational Action Plans should also identify proposed transitional arrangements that consider the requirements of affected individuals and communities. This should include service delivery arrangements and emerging issues. Plans should also be informed, where possible, by feedback received through ongoing community engagement strategies.

APPENDIX H provides samples of an Event Specific Plan outline, as well as action plan and reporting templates.

COMMUNICATION PLAN

The Local Recovery Group (LRRG) should develop a communication plan in conjunction with the Engagement and Communications team. This will include:

- communication to the community regarding the recovery strategy
- planned measures in place
- sources of recovery related information for individuals and communities

The communication plan will also outline strategies for engaging with affected individuals and communities, building on existing links with community and cultural leaders and/or networks. This will ensure effective recovery-related issues and possible strategies for their resolution are identified, and service delivery arrangements are in place.

The communication plan needs to identify communication pathways between recovery groups at each level, sub-groups, stakeholders and the media. It also needs to consider requirements for each stage of recovery operations, and transitional arrangements.

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REPORTING

Reporting on recovery progress is a key output for the Local Recovery Group (LRRG). The LRRG will be required to provide updates to the LDMG in an agreed format and timeframe. These reports will be based on Recovery Action Plan progress. A template is provided at **APPENDIX H.**

The LDMG will ensure that relevant information and data provided in reports are disseminated to other entities as required.

QUEENSLAND RECONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY REPORTING

The Queensland Government's lead agency responsible for disaster recovery is the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA). QRA works closely with Councils to develop event specific local recovery plans and requires specific recovery information to be provided throughout the recovery progress. To assist in this, QRA will provide a reporting template to be completed periodically. Public reporting of event-specific recovery plan progress reports will be published on the QRA website.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The LRRG must consider the community engagement strategies needed to ensure the community is involved and effectively contributes to the recovery effort during the various stages of recovery. Community engagement strategies should then be documented in the Event Specific Recovery Plan. Dependent on the scale of the event, strategies to engage with the community during recovery may include:

- discussions with local community representatives.
- local advisory groups.
- public forums or community meetings.

RECOVERY HUBS

Recovery hubs are established by the Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety (DFSDSCS) to support the relief and early recovery process of disaster affected individuals, households and communities by:

- providing direct provision of government and non-government information and services in one easy to access location.
- accelerating the administration of government processes and services.
- engaging recovery workers who understand the context of the disaster and the effects on individuals, households and communities.

The LDMG will work with the State Government and non-government organisations to ensure that relevant information and services are accessible at a Recovery Hub, where the need to establish one or more has been identified.

A recovery hub can take many forms (mobile or static) depending on the type and volume of needs, availability and size of premises, geographic characteristics and the scale of the impact. In some instances, Council may be asked to assist in the establishment of a recovery hub.

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OUTREACH SERVICES

Outreach means visiting disaster affected persons at their residence and/or temporary accommodation to provide one or more of the following service responses:

- Deliver psychological first aid.
- Proactively assess the need for personal hardship assistance and/or to contribute to a general community needs assessment.
- Provide information and resource materials to affected people.
- Provide face to face service for persons identified in a referral as 'at risk' or unable to attend a recovery hub for one reason or another.
- Make referrals where required.

This service usually commences as soon as the affected area is accessible. Due to the high levels of stress and anxiety being experienced by the affected community, it is important that a coordinated approach be taken in regard to delivering outreach services.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

Following disasters, it is often the case that offers of assistance (financial, goods and services or volunteers) start to overwhelm the affected area. A large influx of donations or volunteers often results in problems such as:

- Stewardship.
- Proper disbursement.
- Disposal of goods that did not fit the needs of the affected community.
- Storage issues.
- Health issues relating to donated food.
- Difficulty arranging effective means of donation transportation or delivery.
- Inability to match offers of services with current needs.

The Local Recovery Group should work with the LDMG in providing media releases on the appropriate way for people to offer assistance to the affected community.

DONATIONS

Lockyer Valley Regional Council has a Memorandum of Understanding with GIVIT to coordinate offers of assistance to affected communities following a disaster. GIVIT works with local charities, community groups, State Government and councils in affected areas to help obtain what is needed by the community, when it is needed. GIVIT match donation offers with identified requests from an affected region, thereby eliminating the need for organisations to store and sort unexpected donations.

SPONTANEOUS VOLUNTEERS

Spontaneous volunteers are people who are not affiliated with an emergency or community organisation but want to assist in the recovery process (e.g., 'mud army'). Council does not have the capacity to manage spontaneous volunteers and as such, those seeking to assist are referred to Volunteering Queensland.

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STAND DOWN

Stand down from recovery is undertaken when all community needs have been met; or where normal business processes are in place to meet long-term or ongoing community recovery needs.

The transition from formal recovery structures is part of the planning process and is staged and conducted in conjunction with an appropriate communication strategy.

Organisational arrangements are wound down at this time and responsibility for completing outstanding tasks and actions should be assigned to the relevant agency or authority and formally acknowledged.

The sub-groups and the LRRG should identify, during discussions throughout recovery operations, triggers for commencing standdown. These discussions should be informed by the review of the Event Specific Recovery Plan and reports from the Sub-Groups.

DEBRIEF

A debrief must be organised at the conclusion of recovery operations and should give consideration to the transition between response operations and recovery operations.

Functional lead agencies for recovery operations may also conduct debriefs for their specific function. Local and State Recovery Coordinators will participate in debriefs and support the LRRG in ensuring that post-disaster assessment reports are prepared in partnership with functional lead agencies. Report findings and recommendations should be incorporated into the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group planning and relevant plans. Processes for implementing and monitoring progress should be documented.

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FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Response to, and recovery from, a disaster event can have major financial impacts on communities and local governments. Financial assistance may be available under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) or the State Disaster Relief Arrangements (SDRA).

DISASTER RECOVERY FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS (DRFA)

The Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements is joint Commonwealth and State government funding, providing financial assistance to help communities recover from eligible disasters. In Queensland, this program is managed by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA). For activation requirements, please see the QRA Information Sheet.

There are four categories of assistance measures under the DRFA:

Category A (up to 75% Commonwealth and 25% State Funded): assistance to individuals to alleviate personal hardship or distress arising as a direct result of a disaster. This can include, Counter Disaster Operations, Emergency Hardship Assistance, Essential Household contents Grant, Structural Assistance Grant. Category A assistance is provided automatically by the states without requiring approval from the Australian Government.

Category B (up to 75% Commonwealth and 25% State Funded): assistance to the state, and/or local governments for the restoration of essential public assets and certain counter-disaster operations. Category B assistance also covers assistance to small businesses, primary producers, not-for-profit organisations and individuals through concessional loans, subsidies or grants. Category B assistance is provided automatically by the states without requiring approval from the Australian Government.

Category C (50% Commonwealth and 50% State Funded): assistance for severely affected communities, regions or sectors and includes clean-up and recovery grants for small businesses and primary producers and/or the establishment of a Community Recovery Fund. Category C assistance is only made available when the impact of a disaster is severe. It is intended to be in addition to assistance under Categories A and B and is usually considered once the impacts of the disaster on affected communities have been assessed. Category C assistance is requested from the states and requires agreement from the Prime Minister.

Category D (funding split is agreed to when the measure is approved): exceptional circumstances assistance beyond Categories A, B and C. Category D assistance is generally considered once the impact of the disaster has been assessed and specific recovery gaps identified. Category D assistance is requested from the states and requires agreement from the Prime Minister.

For further information on the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements, Guidelines and Advisories, visit the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) website or the Australian Government Department of Home Affairs Disaster Assist web page.

STATE DISASTER RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS (SDRA)

The SDRA is an all-hazards relief program that is 100% State funded and covers natural and non-natural disasters.

The purpose of the SDRA is to address personal hardship and community response needs for disaster events where the DRFA is unable to be activated.

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SDRA relief measures for Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme and Counter Disaster Operations are the same relief measures that are activated under the DRFA, as detailed above.

The SDRA is able to be activated when the Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety (DFSDSCS) identifies that local service providers have reached their capacity to provide a service to people identified as experiencing personal hardship as a direct result of a disaster event, or that there are no local service providers to assist in the event of a disaster.

The Director-General of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (supported by QRA) is responsible for activating the SDRA. QRA will coordinate the delivery of the SDRA assistance measures.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DISASTER RECOVERY PAYMENTS AND ALLOWANCES

Australian Government Disaster recovery payments may be available through Services Australia. Activation of the Australian Government Disaster Recovery Payment or Allowance is the decision of the Australian Government.

DISASTER RECOVERY PAYMENT

When a major disaster has had such a significant impact on individuals and families where assistance over and above the joint Australian Government-State cost sharing arrangements is needed, the Australian Government may provide the Disaster Recovery Payment which is a one-off recovery payment.

DISASTER RECOVERY ALLOWANCE

Major disasters can have a significant impact on people's ability to earn an income. In such situations, the Australian Government may provide the Disaster Recovery Allowance which is a short-term income support payment. Eligibility criteria must be met.

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APPENDIX A - VERSION CONTROL AND RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

Approved amendments are to be listed in the following table. The LDC is to ensure that all copies of this plan are accurately amended.

VERSION NO / REF	VERSION ISSUE DATE	AMENDMENT NO / REF	AMENDMENT ISSUE DATE	COMMENTS	PLAN UPDATE INSERTED BY	PLAN UPDATE DATE
1.0	June 2011			Initial Draft		
1.0	21/03/2012			Passed by Council		
2.0	…/…./….			Revision of Plan after activation	Dave Mazzaferri	
2.1	08/03/2017			Review of plan by Peter Hillcoat Endorsed by LDMG 03/05/2017 Adopted by Council 24/05/2017	P Hillcoat	17/05/17

NO/REF	ISSUE DATE	OUTLINE OF AMENDMENTS	UPDATED BY	DATE
3.0	12/07/2019	• Minor changes to Version and Document Control – Page 5 • Minor changes to Administration and Governance – Page 7 • Summarised National Recovery Principles and provided link for detailed information - Page 14 • Summarised Regional Overview and provided link for detailed information - Page16 • Minor wording 'Human Social Recovery' paragraph 1 change Page 17 • Included functional lead agency in "Environmental Recovery" Page 22 • Separation of the "Infrastructure" function into "Buildings" and "Roads and Transport" functions – Page 20-21, 26, 45, 48, 49 • Updated Financial Assistance in Financial Assistance with NDRRA/DRFA Page 24 & inserted Annexure 5 Page 62 • Updated meeting timeframe to minimum 12 monthly Page 26 • Updated Recovery Group Membership and Local Recovery Group Membership Page 26 • Updated 'Supporting Agencies' Page 27 • Combined QLD Recovery Arrangements & QLD Recovery Group Structures into one paragraph titled QLD Recovery Arrangements and inserted updated image Page 30-31 • Removed 'Rapid' from references to 'damage assessment' Page 32 • Updated Message, Table of Contents, Introduction sections on sample template – Page 43 • References to 'flood' changed to 'event type' Pages 43-57 • Replaced image Page 58 • Formatting changes	Michelle Kocsis Endorsed at meeting by LDMG Adopted by Council	12/07/2019 18/07/2019 14/08/2019
4.0		Major Review	Madonna Gibson	29/08/2024

4.1	• Machinery of Government changes • Reference to Recovery Group changed to Local Resilience and Recovery Group.	Madonna Gibson

APPENDIX B – DEFINITIONS

Disaster recovery	Disaster recovery is the coordinated process of supporting disaster affected communities' psychosocial (emotional and social) and physical wellbeing, reconstruction of physical infrastructure and economic and environmental restoration (including regeneration of the natural environment, associated infrastructure and heritage sites and structures, and the management of pollution and contamination).
Recovered	Recovered is being able to lead a life that individuals and communities value living, even if it is different to the life they were living before the disaster event (from the AIDR Community Recovery Handbook)
Relief	Relief is the efforts to meet the immediate needs of persons affected by a disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and basic human needs.
Resilience	Resilience is a continuous process of learning from experience, reassessment and adaptation. In the disaster management context, resilience can be considered as a system's or community's ability to rapidly accommodate and recover from the impacts of hazards, restore essential structures and desired functionality, and adapt to new circumstances.
Response	Response is the actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

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APPENDIX C – TABLE OF FIGURES & LIST OF REFERENCES

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - National Principles for Disaster Recovery 5
Figure 2 - Different phases that individuals and communities might experience post disaster. Adapted from Cohen and Ahearn 1980 and DeWolfe 2000 Taken from Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection, Handbook 2, Community Recovery. 7
Figure 3 - Phases of Recovery 8
Figure 4 - Disaster Operations Levels of Activation 14
Figure 5 - Correlation between Disaster Response and Recovery Levels of Activation 14
Figure 6 - Community Needs Assessment Process 18

REFERENCES

The following documents have been referenced in the development of this Sub-Plan:

Disaster Management Act 2003 (Qld)

PPRR Disaster Management Guideline

State Disaster Management Plan

Queensland Recovery Plan

Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland

Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience

Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Framework

Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection – Handbook 2 – Community Recovery

Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection - Toolkit 2-1 Community Recovery Checklists

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APPENDIX D – LOCAL RECOVERY GROUP STRUCTURE



APPENDIX E – LOCAL RECOVERY COORDINATOR ROLE & RESPONSIBILITIES

ROLE

The Local Recovery Coordinator reports to the Chair of the Local Recovery Group and oversees all functions of the recovery process (human-social, economic, building, roads and transport, environmental) including the planning and co-ordination of recovery activities with the various supporting agencies.

RESPONSIBILITIES

PRE-ACTIVATION

- Attend training activities organised for the Local Recovery Group
- Remain familiar with the Lockyer Valley Recovery Sub Plan
- Remain familiar with responsibilities within the Local Recovery Group
- Understand each agency's role in relation to the recovery to ensure a coordinated recovery process
- Maintain regular contact with relevant agencies involved in recovery planning and coordination

ALERT/LEAN FORWARD

- Receive brief from LDC to gain situational awareness of the unfolding event
- Document details of the disaster and note implications for recovery
- Confirm with Chair and advise Local Recovery Group of level of activation (alert/lean forward/stand-up)
- Provide the initial Local Recovery Group briefing
- Determine potential resource requirements for the recovery effort
- Determine if other support agencies need to be brought into the Local Recovery Group
- Mobilise additional resources or specialist advisors required for the Local Recovery Group
- Keep updated on the status of the event/situation
- Keep updated on the status of preparatory activities being undertaken by the recovery teams
- Document all actions and decisions on a log sheet / Guardian IMS

STAND UP

- Check status of current activities being undertaken by the LDMG in the disaster response effort
- Maintain a situational awareness of the unfolding event
- Conduct a meeting of the Local Recovery Group to formulate and document an event specific Recovery Plan
- Ensure all Local Recovery Group members are briefed and understand their team's responsibilities.
- Ensure effective communication with all stakeholders (i.e. LDMG, community members, businesses, environmental groups, government agencies, elected representatives etc.) regarding local recovery activities.

STAND UP

- Lead the development and implementation of effective Recovery Action Plans with an initial focus on short-medium term recovery operations. (links to Recovery Action Plan templates are included as appendices in this document)
- Ensure the Recovery Plan covers the human-social, economic, building, roads and transport, environmental aspects of disaster recovery and involves community input where relevant.
- Involve community members in the development and implementation of the Recovery Plan where relevant.
- When appropriate, lead the development and implementation of a medium/long-term Recovery Action Plan. The Action Plan should address any outstanding or ongoing matters relating to all aspects of recovery – human-social, economic, building, roads and transport, environmental.
- Allocate responsibilities and manage the activities of the Local Recovery Group in accordance with the Recovery Action Plan.
- Provide a copy of the Recovery Action Plan to Local Disaster Coordinator for feedback and review.
- Source funding, equipment, supplies and personnel to enable the recovery process to take place.
- Establish a reporting process to keep updated on the status of the recovery operations for each of the five aspects of recovery in accordance with the Recovery Action Plan.
- Provide regular Reports to the LDMG regarding the progress of recovery operations.
- Ensure all Local Recovery Group decisions and actions are accurately recorded and documented.
- Conduct regular Local Recovery Group briefings on the progress of the recovery program.
- Monitor fatigue and well-being within Local Recovery Group.

STAND DOWN

- Stand down the Local Recovery Group.
- Prepare the final report on recovery operations for the Local Disaster Coordinator.
- Collect and file all documentation relating to the recovery operation.
- Identify any follow-on actions required and allocate responsibilities and deadlines.
- Document and advise on any outstanding or ongoing matters relating to the recovery that will be handed back to be incorporated into business-as-usual processes.
- Facilitate Local Recovery Group post-disaster review and record outcomes.
- Oversee the update of procedures/plans if required.
- Attend any post-disaster reviews organised by the LDMG and brief the Local Recovery Group members.
- Provide copy of post-disaster review to other relevant agencies.

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RECOVERY COORDINATOR CHECKLIST – UNDERTAKE COMMUNITY RECOVERY MANAGEMENT/COORDINATION

This is Checklist 7 of the Community Recovery Checklists – Toolkit 2-1 and corresponds to Section 3.3 Operationalising community recovery of the Community Recovery Handbook.

KEEPING PACE WITH THE EVOLVING SITUATION

- ☐ Immediately establish liaison with incident controller and if possible locate a senior recovery officer in the emergency coordination centre
- ☐ Ensure initial and ongoing impact assessment data feed into recovery programs and processes
- ☐ Continuously review and analyse community needs for service provision planning
- ☐ Establish processes for information from all avenues (public meetings, call centre or recovery centre feedback, debriefings) to feed into planning cycle
- ☐ Adapt community recovery plans in accordance with the evolving or changing community needs and priorities.

ENGAGING AND EMPOWERING THE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Ensure regular and ongoing engagement with affected persons

- ☐ Provide leadership, facilitation, support and empowerment
- ☐ Create opportunities for community leaders to evolve
- ☐ Create opportunities and support for affected persons and communities to lead and manage their own recovery
- ☐ Allow communities to self-identify
- ☐ Negotiate and agree on the prioritised tasks based on community needs and requirements, including short-term/interim fixes
- ☐ Build trust through respectful listening and understanding
- ☐ Establish active feedback processes and opportunities, including community recovery committee
- ☐ Maximise the availability of information to affected persons.

MANAGING PEOPLE

- ☐ Provide strong, clear and responsive leadership Ensure safe operating conditions for recovery personnel and community
- ☐ Ensure that workloads are sustainable by establishing management structures, delegating responsibilities and utilising 'spans of control'
- ☐ Ensure that recovery workers, managers and volunteers have defined work times and adequate rest breaks
- ☐ Ensure that briefings occur for all oncoming personnel
- ☐ Ensure that debriefs are conducted at the end of each shift to ensure capture of information as well as defusing personnel
- ☐ Provide opportunities for formal defusing and ongoing emotional and psychological support for recovery personnel
- ☐ Avoid convergence by providing clear information and direction as to how non-impacted persons might help
- ☐ Develop a strategy to manage politicians and VIPs

MANAGING RESOURCES

- ☐ Ensure legislative, statutory and regulatory requirements are observed Identify resources and material requirements, including supply chains
- ☐ Avoid convergence by providing clear information and direction as to what and how voluntary resources might help
- ☐ Establish systems for recording offers of assistance (human resources and material)
- ☐ Identify staffing needs early and enable rapid recruitment
- ☐ Ensure that all staff have appropriate skills and qualifications and relevant authorisations
- ☐ Ensure that funding is provided immediately for essential services restoration
- ☐ Ensure that all expenditures are recorded

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MANAGING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

- ☐ Ensure that data collection and management systems are established as soon as possible and maintained
- ☐ Ensure that information is continually provided to:
  - ☐ affected community members
  - ☐ recovery personnel
  - ☐ recovery management team
  - ☐ recovery management partners and stakeholders
  - ☐ organisational hierarchy (managing up)
  - ☐ elected representatives.
- ☐ Form partnerships with media and use their resources to disseminate information
- ☐ Ensure that information:
  - ☐ is relevant
  - ☐ is timely
  - ☐ is clear
  - ☐ is best available
  - ☐ is targeted
  - ☐ is credible
  - ☐ is consistent
  - ☐ is coordinated
  - ☐ is repeated as appropriate.
- ☐ Create opportunities for two-way communication through:
  - ☐ meetings
  - ☐ workshops
  - ☐ surveys
  - ☐ telephone, email and web sites
  - ☐ is provided in multiple methods and media
  - ☐ provides opportunity for feedback

ENSURING COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

- ☐ Provide coordination of activities and stakeholders to ensure that:
  - ☐ services and facilities are restored based on community needs and priority
  - ☐ resources are utilised efficiently
  - ☐ clear roles and responsibilities are established and adhered to
  - ☐ deficiencies and opportunities are identified quickly.
- ☐ Establish a recovery management centre.
- ☐ Establish and work with recovery committees to plan and develop longer-term strategic and sustainable recovery outcomes.
- ☐ Consider establishing management groups for each of the four environments (social, built, economic, natural) as required, based on nature of event and impact assessments.
- ☐ Ensure that all four environments are integrated and coordinated, acknowledging the interdependencies between them

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RECOVERY COORDINATOR CHECKLIST – RECOVERY MANAGEMENT / OPERATIONAL

This is Checklist 8 of the Community Recovery Checklists – Toolkit 2-1 and corresponds to Section 3.3 Operationalising community recovery of the Community Recovery Handbook.

IMMEDIATE

- ☐ Conduct immediate impact/needs assessment (0 to 3 days)
- ☐ obtain briefing from incident controller/recovery coordinator/senior recovery liaison officer.
  - ☐ what has happened?
  - ☐ capture as much information on community impact as possible from the incident control centre.
  - ☐ what has been the impact on individuals and families?
  - ☐ what are priority needs (for affected community and recovery operations)?
  - ☐ what needs to be done to prevent further damage?
  - ☐ what hazards exist?
- ☐ Contact and alert recovery support staff.
- ☐ Activate and brief relevant partners/stakeholders from social, built, economic and natural environment agencies/organisations.
- ☐ Establish data collection and management systems.
- ☐ Establish communications systems with affected persons.
- ☐ Establish community information development and distribution systems.
- ☐ Ensure that systems are in place to manage the wellbeing of recovery personnel.
- ☐ Provide clear information and advice to media and non-impacted persons on how they can help.
- ☐ Establish a management structure, determine/assign responsibilities and define reporting processes. Implement actions to address priority needs.
- ☐ Communicate planned actions to affected communities, recovery management team, stakeholder organisations.

SHORT TO MEDIUM TERM

- ☐ Review immediate actions
  - ☐ are priority needs being met?
  - ☐ were any missed in immediate assessment or have new ones emerged?
- ☐ Continue short- to medium-term impact/needs assessment (coordinated and using multi-agency deployment)
  - ☐ what are evolving short- to medium-term needs?
- ☐ Allow evolution of, and engage with, community leaders and decision makers and discuss longer-term governance and planning.
- ☐ What plans/programs/relationships/activities/ groups existed before the emergency event that might contribute to the recovery effort?
- ☐ Implement outreach programs if required.
- ☐ Ensure that persons displaced from 'home' communities are provided with mechanisms and strategies to re-engage with their 'home' communities.
- ☐ Coordinate an ongoing impact assessment process through multi-agency deployment.
- ☐ Develop a strategy to avoid excessive or unwanted services.
- ☐ If necessary, establish processes and systems for managing donations of monies and goods and offers of help.

LONG TERM (ONGOING)

- ☐ Conduct review of short- to medium-term activities
  - ☐ are priority needs being met?
  - ☐ were any missed in immediate and short-term assessment or have new ones emerged?
- ☐ Continue the needs assessment process to inform planning, support and service provision.
- ☐ Empower and support affected communities to manage their own recovery.

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- ☐ Consider providing executive and administrative support and specific expertise as required.
- ☐ Advocate on behalf of affected communities to government and authorities for financial and resource support.
- ☐ Establish ongoing information provision.
- ☐ Communicate planned actions to affected communities, recovery management team, stakeholder organisations.

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TRANSITION

- ☐ Work with affected communities to determine appropriate timing and processes for transition from recovery to normal services.
- ☐ Ensure services are in place to support ongoing needs of affected persons.
- ☐ Identify to government and organisations long-term changes in the community environments resulting from the emergency event (for example, population or industry changes).
- ☐ Communicate planned actions to affected communities, recovery management team, stakeholder organisations.

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APPENDIX F – RECOVERY GROUP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

For additional information on roles and responsibilities, refer to the PPRR DM Guideline Support Toolkit, Local or District Recovery Group Structure.

HUMAN-SOCIAL RECOVERY

Human-Social Recovery aims to assist individuals and communities to recover from the effects of disasters. Service providers include Commonwealth, State and Local Government agencies along with NGOs, community-based organisations and commercial welfare and support agencies.

It should be noted that a District Human Social Recovery Committee will only activate when it is evident that the capacity of the local government and NGOs has been exhausted and/or are unable to cope with the scale and scope of the recovery required from the disaster.

The services required, and duration of operations will be dictated by the nature, severity and effect of the particular disaster and be based on a needs assessment that will be reported to the LDMG via the Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC) and include:

- Community support and restoration of community support services and networks
- Supporting individuals and households
- Social impact needs assessment and monitoring
- Personal support and information
- Physical health and emotional support
- Psychological, spiritual, cultural and social wellbeing support
- Public safety and education support
- Activities that ensure affected communities and interest groups are involved in the decision-making process
- Temporary accommodation
- Financial assistance to meet immediate individual needs and uninsured household loss and damage

The services are activated by the Local Recovery Coordinator in conjunction with State Lead Agencies and are coordinated in accordance with the recovery and welfare needs assessment and priorities set by the LDMG.

Council's broad responsibilities are to coordinate community awareness and public information, to provide referrals to relevant agencies and to work cooperatively with a range of service providers.

Council should maintain an on-going assessment of recovery needs and effectiveness. Feedback from service providers is important so that priorities and programs can be adjusted as necessary.

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MATERIAL AID

Material aid involves the provision of basic personal and household items where such items have been lost or made inaccessible/unusable as a result of a disaster or emergency. Typically, there is a need for clothing, bedding, toiletries, basic furniture, cooking equipment; and specialised goods for the care of infants, children, disabled and the aged.

FOOD AND MEALS

Meals and refreshments may need to be provided to people impacted by the disaster, and to staff and volunteers engaged in recovery tasks. The LRC will monitor the requirement and direct the mobilisation of additional catering resources as required.

PERSONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Personal Support Services are most often provided on a one-to-one basis and comprise the full range of immediate needs following the provision of shelter, food and clothing. The range of services that might be provided at evacuation and recovery centres include:

- Child/Aged Care
- Transportation
- Practical assistance
- Tracing relatives and friends

TRANSPORT

Where needed and appropriate, transport may be coordinated to assist affected residents attend recovery support.

CRISIS COUNSELLING AND SUPPORT

Crisis counselling and support services should be available to community members suffering emotional reactions to the effects of disaster. The services may be delivered at Recovery Centres or by outreach teams co-coordinated by Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communities and the Arts. The services may be delivered in-person or by telephone.

CRITICAL INCIDENT AND STRESS MANAGEMENT (CISM)

CISM aims to relieve immediate stress and to minimise the long-term effect of disasters. The service may be needed by community members and by staff delivering other recovery services. Counselling services include provision of immediate counselling (psychological first aid) for individuals affected by the disaster who have been overwhelmed by the experience and are unable to commence the process of recovery.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Management of recovery information requires timely, accurate information, and a process to prepare and disseminate messages through multiple communication channels. The types of information may include:

- Registration and enquiry services for persons evacuated or affected by the disaster to help the location and reuniting of family members.
- Practical recovery information, including information on services available to individuals and communities affected by the disaster.
- Advisory information that assists individuals and communities to manage specific elements of their recovery.

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- Disaster event information that assists recovery agencies to effectively plan, operationalise and report on the disaster recovery issues and service delivery priorities.
- Counselling referrals (specialist and general) for individuals and families experiencing the impacts of the disaster.

OUTREACH SERVICES

An outreach service is one in which a team of interviewers or visitors call on residences in the disaster affected area. The aim of the program is to:

- Ensure all residents are aware of the services available;
- Allow residents the opportunity to relate their experiences; and to
- Identify and assess those residents in need of additional services.

The outreach team is not responsible for delivering services but rather makes existing service providers aware of residents' needs, and vice versa.

MID AND LONGER-TERM ACCOMMODATION

Mid and longer-term accommodation may be required by persons displaced by the disaster event. Assistance provided may include:

- Emergency and medium to long term housing to address the immediate and longer-term accommodation needs of disaster affected persons.

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HUMAN SOCIAL CHECKLIST

This checklist corresponds to Section 4.1 Recovery of the social environment of the Community Recovery Handbook.

COMPONENTS

The social environment includes:

- safety, security and shelter
- health
- psychosocial wellbeing.

PARTNERS/STAKEHOLDERS

Partners/stakeholders in the social environment include:

- affected communities
- response agencies
- state and Australian Government (health and human services, communities, education, housing, public health)
- non-government organisations (Red Cross, Salvation Army, voluntary organisations and service clubs)
- local government
- health authorities, doctors, community health
- representatives of sectors or groups—ethnic, rural, social and sporting clubs
- media.

COMMUNITY RECOVERY OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

IMMEDIATE

- ☐ Conduct immediate needs assessment.
- ☐ What has been the impact on individuals and families?
  - ☐ how many affected?
  - ☐ mortality and injury?
  - ☐ potential for psychological/emotional trauma?
  - ☐ displacement?
  - ☐ loss of property?
  - ☐ loss of pets/companion animals?
  - ☐ isolation?
  - ☐ individuals or groups with special needs?
- ☐ What are priority needs (for affected community and recovery operations)?
  - ☐ safety?
  - ☐ water, food?
  - ☐ psychological first aid?
  - ☐ emergency accommodation?
  - ☐ personal needs?
  - ☐ reuniting families?
  - ☐ material and financial?
  - ☐ transport?
  - ☐ health/medical?
  - ☐ communication?
  - ☐ information?
  - ☐ community meeting spaces and connectivity?
  - ☐ culturally specific needs?

SHORT TO MEDIUM TERM

- ☐ Conduct short- to medium-term needs assessment.
- ☐ What are evolving short- to medium-term needs?
  - ☐ psychosocial support?
  - ☐ temporary accommodation?
  - ☐ material and financial support?
  - ☐ health/medical?
  - ☐ communication?
  - ☐ information?
  - ☐ assistance with recovery processes (e.g. grants, insurance, clean up)?
  - ☐ community meeting spaces and connectivity?
  - ☐ culturally specific needs?
- ☐ If required, implement outreach programs.
- ☐ Ensure that displaced persons are connected and able to re-engage with their 'home' communities.
- ☐ Provide psychosocial support mechanisms.

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- ☐ Provide support and resources to enable people to access services, including interpreters to cater for cultural and linguistic diversity, resources for people with mobility, vision and hearing impairment, and for people with a cognitive disability.
- ☐ Consider the needs of tourists and persons from interstate and overseas.
- ☐ Ensure that planning and implementation of services and activities maintain an awareness of cultural implications for various groups.
- ☐ If established, coordinate the management and operation of recovery centres.
- ☐ Monitor and manage public health advice, safety and disease control.

LONG TERM (ONGOING)

- ☐ Are food and water supply secured?
- ☐ Is safety and security adequate?
- ☐ Do all displaced persons have access to private, self- contained accommodation?
- ☐ Are personal health and clinical services restored?
- ☐ Are public health issues adequately managed?
- ☐ Ensure that persons with special needs have not been forgotten in planning processes.
- ☐ Establish systems for ongoing psychological/ emotional support for affected persons.
- ☐ Ensure the redevelopment of social networks and connections.
- ☐ Establish ongoing information provision.

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ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Economic recovery refers to the post-disaster processes and activities which are intended to encourage the resumption of normal levels of economic activity within the disaster-affected community. The contributing agencies may include all spheres of government, industry-based organisations, and private enterprise companies.

A disaster can have both direct and indirect impacts on the economy. The direct impacts can usually be given a monetary value and may include loss of local industry (such as agriculture and tourism), employment and income opportunities and reduction in cash flow for businesses.

Economic recovery aims to:

- address the impacts on key economic assets, damage to buildings, crops and equipment, employment issues and the capacity of local businesses to operate.
- minimise the effects on individuals and businesses.
- facilitate financial assistance, access to funds and loans and employer subsidies, and facilitate assistance with contract arrangements.
- facilitate links with job providers and employment agencies to source labour, re-establish supply chains and undertake joint marketing activities.
- support small to medium enterprises in their recovery.
- identify options for improvement or adjustment from current business operations.
- align economic reconstruction priorities with infrastructure development programs and activities where possible.

Recognising that Council has limited existing capacity to assist with economic recovery, the immediate priorities will be focused on restoration of lifelines and essential services necessary for a viable community, such as food outlets, power, fuel and banking facilities.

A comprehensive assessment of the economic impacts of the disaster must begin as soon as possible so priorities can be established to restore long term economic viability and will be reported to the LDMG via the Local Recovery Coordinator. In the interim, while the assessment is underway, Community Recovery and Welfare Services are designed to provide immediate relief and support.

The assessment will seek to qualify and quantify all the direct and indirect effects to determine the net economic impact of the event. The assessment will also ask:

- What impact will the disaster have on job security in the community?
- What mechanisms and resources will be required to assist and ensure the economic recovery of the community?
- Who needs to be involved in re-establishing economic viability in the community?

This economic assessment is the first step in developing longer term economic recovery plans. Longer term economic recovery will almost certainly involve specific programs and support beyond those available from local authorities. However, Council has an important advocacy role for the local community.

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ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist corresponds to Section 4.3 Recovery of the economic environment of the Community Recovery Handbook.

COMPONENTS

Each component may be directly or indirectly affected, and the impacts might be tangible or intangible. Economic environment components include:

- residents and households
- public infrastructure, community facilities and the natural environment (essential services such as water and sanitation systems, electricity, gas, telecommunications and transport)
- business enterprises and supply networks (retailers, distributors, transporters, storage facilities and suppliers that participate in the production and delivery of a particular product); other networks including peak bodies, not-for-profit sector etc
- government.

PARTNERS/STAKEHOLDERS

Partners/stakeholders in the economic environment include:

- affected communities
- local industry and business
- industry bodies (e.g. chambers of commerce, farmers' federations, tourism associations, manufacturers)
- government agencies (Attorney-General's Department, Centrelink, Australian Taxation Office)
- local government
- Insurance Council
- banking and finance operators
- charitable organisations
- others as required (dependent on emergency event and local needs).

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

IMMEDIATE

- ☐ What are priority needs (for affected community and recovery operations)?
  - ☐ emergency cash grants?
  - ☐ access to banking and finance?
  - ☐ facilitation of insurance claims?
  - ☐ management of appeals donations?
  - ☐ information?
  - ☐ identification and support to businesses and employers?
- ☐ Establish arrangements for collection and management of donated monies.

SHORT TO MEDIUM TERM

- ☐ What are evolving, short-term needs?
  - ☐ support with insurance claims?
  - ☐ access to employment?
  - ☐ renegotiation of loans?
  - ☐ assistance with grant applications?
  - ☐ support with rebuilding contracts?
  - ☐ support to small, medium business?
- ☐ Restore banking and other financial services as soon as possible.
- ☐ Reopen businesses and restore community services.
- ☐ Establish arrangements for management and distribution of donated monies.
- ☐ Set up business assistance facilities as required.
- ☐ Assess employment issues.
- ☐ Establish a communications strategy to support local businesses to re-establish or remain open.
- ☐ Work with the insurance sector to ensure coordinated response by insurance companies and address adequacy of cover for reconstruction.
- ☐ Develop a fast-track insurance processing system and address insurance issues.

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- ☐ Liaise with the recovery committee to develop a strategy to maximise use of local resources during reconstruction and establishment activities.
- ☐ Identify transport and information technology/ communications needs and prioritise reconstruction activities to meet community business and manufacturing continuance requirements.
- ☐ Facilitate, where required, new mutual aid agreements between authorities and contracts with suppliers.
- ☐ Support small to medium enterprise (e.g. advice, referral to a business advisor etc).
- ☐ Re-establish retail/commercial facilities essential for community wellbeing or recovery activities.
- ☐ Manage resourcing and ensure supply chains.

LONG TERM (ONGOING)

- ☐ Identify opportunities to improve the local/regional economy and services during restoration.
  - ☐ Are damaged or destroyed businesses still viable and appropriate to the community?
  - ☐ Are there opportunities to upgrade business infrastructure?
  - ☐ Are there opportunities to establish new businesses and services?
  - ☐ Where possible, restore business and infrastructure to be sustainable and more resilient to future events.
- ☐ Prioritise and secure supply chains.
- ☐ Re-establish commercial, retail and distribution infrastructure.
- ☐ Ensure the equitable, accurate and timely distribution of donated monies.
- ☐ Support the restoration of rural infrastructure.
- ☐ Reassess employment and livelihood issues.
- ☐ Explore need and opportunities for ongoing local business support network.
- ☐ Communicate planned actions to affected communities, recovery management team, stakeholder organisations

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BUILDING RECOVERY

Building recovery addresses the effects of a disaster on the built environment. Often the resulting damage and disruption inhibits the capacity of essential services and the building sector, including housing, accommodation, education and health facilities.

Building recovery aims to:

- assess damage to buildings across the impacted areas to gather information about the extent and severity of damage as well as insurance losses to assist recovery efforts and monitor recovery progress.
- facilitate immediate, short term and longer-term temporary accommodation solutions for displaced community members and the incoming government response and recovery workforce.
- assess damage and coordinate the demolition, securing, clean-up, repair and restoration of government owned buildings and facilities.
- provide information and advice to impacted homeowners and community members regarding how to clean-up, move back in and organise the assessment, repair or rebuilding of their homes and properties.
- provide advice and support about timely safety inspections and reconnection of utilities by providers.
- provide advice and coordinate the clean-up and disposal of hazardous building material and debris from public areas.
- facilitate longer term temporary accommodation solutions for community members who have been permanently displaced and do not have the means to re-establish their own housing needs without significant assistance.
- provide information and advice to the building industry supply chain (contractors, subcontractors and suppliers) regarding rebuilding materials, skills and trades, codes required for repair, rectification and rebuilding work.

The Minister responsible for Sustainable Planning Act 2009 reduces the regulatory burden during the recovery stage by assisting local council to prepare and progress Temporary Local Planning Instruments to enable orderly and appropriate development to occur while addressing ongoing risks.

LVRC has identified the following broad priorities for restoration of building services:

- Restoration of telecommunications
- Restoration of living conditions and housing security
- Restoration of essential services
- Safe handling and disposal of asbestos

The LRC will use the existing communication strategies to engage the community to assist with setting specific priorities for communities and localities.

Acknowledging that regulations change over time and it is important that buildings being rebuilt or repaired to conform to existing standards, the LRC will ensure that local regulations are readily available, particularly to contractors and tradespeople who may not be from the local area.

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BUILDING CHECKLIST

This checklist corresponds to Section 4.2 Recovery of the built environment of the Community Recovery Handbook.

COMPONENTS

Built environment can be classified broadly as:

- infrastructure that supports essential services:
  - energy—power, gas, fuel
  - communications—telephone (fixed line and mobile), internet and data, radio and television
  - utilities—water, sewage, drainage, sanitation, waste and recycling
- rural infrastructure
  - rural—fencing, sheds and buildings, produce handling, irrigation
  - animal welfare—shelters, pounds, veterinary facilities, stock containment
- residential infrastructure
  - residential buildings - domestic homes, hotels/ motels, caravan parks
- commercial/industrial infrastructure
  - distribution infrastructure - food and merchandise
  - commercial and retail - shops, banks, food outlets, hardware and building, fuel outlets, white goods, pharmacies
- public building and asset infrastructure
  - public facilities - hospitals, doctors' surgeries, aged care, schools, police and emergency services stations
  - community buildings - halls, churches, cultural and historic, sporting clubs
  - government administration—council and government offices
  - recovery infrastructure—evacuation, relief and recovery centres, warehousing of donated goods.

PARTNERS/STAKEHOLDERS

Partners/stakeholders in the built environment include:

- affected communities
- Lockyer Valley Regional Council
- energy suppliers and retailers
- water and sewage authorities and retailers
- communication operators
- health and education authorities
- building control authorities
- professional bodies (e.g. architects, engineers, building surveyors)
- others as required (dependent on emergency event and local needs).

COMMUNITY RECOVERY OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

IMMEDIATE

- ☐ Conduct immediate impact/needs assessment (0 to 3 days).
- ☐ What components/services are working/not working?
- ☐ What are priority needs (for affected community and recovery operations)?
  - ☐ safety?
  - ☐ water, food?
  - ☐ emergency accommodation?
  - ☐ health?
  - ☐ communications?
  - ☐ power, gas?
  - ☐ recovery management centres?
  - ☐ public facilities?
  - ☐ animal management facilities?
- ☐ What needs to be done to prevent further damage?
- ☐ What hazards exist?

SHORT TO MEDIUM TERM

- ☐ Conduct short- to medium-term impact/needs assessment.
- ☐ What are evolving short- to medium-term needs?
  - ☐ food and material distribution infrastructure?
  - ☐ power, gas, communications?
  - ☐ drainage, sewage?
  - ☐ temporary accommodation?

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- ☐ Can services be reinstated quickly?
- ☐ What temporary solutions/'work-arounds' can be implemented?
- ☐ Complete 'make safe' operations.
- ☐ Re-establish retail/commercial facilities essential for community wellbeing or recovery activities.
- ☐ Identify/re-establish community buildings/facilities essential for recovery activities and social connectivity.
- ☐ Manage resourcing and ensure supply chains.
- ☐ What additional resources will be required:
  - ☐ by the affected communities?
  - ☐ by recovery operations?
- ☐ Are supplies available—locally? regionally? nationally?
- ☐ Are contractors available—locally? regionally? nationally?

LONG TERM (ONGOING)

- ☐ Identify opportunities to improve infrastructure and services during reinstatement.
  - ☐ Are damaged or destroyed services or facilities still relevant/appropriate to the community?
  - ☐ Are there opportunities to upgrade infrastructure?
  - ☐ Are there opportunities to establish new facilities and services?
  - ☐ Where possible, restore services and infrastructure to be sustainable and more resilient to future events.
- ☐ Ensure energy supplies and communications are adequate and stable.
- ☐ Reinstate utilities.
- ☐ Re-establish commercial, retail and distribution infrastructure.
- ☐ Re-establish public facilities and community buildings.
- ☐ Facilitate restoration of residential buildings.
- ☐ Support the restoration of government administration facilities.
- ☐ Support the restoration of rural infrastructure and animal welfare.
- ☐ Review and establish long-term recovery infrastructure where necessary; for example, long- term community hub

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ROADS AND TRANSPORT RECOVERY

Roads and transport recovery focuses on transport networks including road, rail, aviation and maritime. Disaster events typically result in reduced access to communities and disruption to critical supply chains (both in and out of the impacted area). Roads and transport recovery aims to:

- restore transport networks or identify alternative networks.
- engage directly with industry and the community on the recovery and reconstruction phases.

With the high dependence of the community and industry on the transport network, large-scale disruption to these lifelines may cause severe hardships for the community. The loss of infrastructure may also significantly affect the management and delivery of a broad range of recovery services.

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ROADS AND TRANSPORT CHECKLIST

This checklist corresponds to Section 4.2 Recovery of the built environment of the Community Recovery Handbook.

COMPONENTS

Built environment can be classified broadly as:

- infrastructure that supports transport services:
  - roads
  - rail
  - bridges
  - airports
  - public transport

PARTNERS/STAKEHOLDERS

Partners/stakeholders in the built environment include:

- affected communities
- Lockyer Valley Regional Council
- road and rail authorities and operators
- public transport operators
- others as required (dependent on emergency event and local needs).

COMMUNITY RECOVERY OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

IMMEDIATE

- ☐ Conduct immediate impact/needs assessment (0 to 3 days).
- ☐ What components/services are working/not working?
- ☐ What are priority needs (for affected community and recovery operations)?
  - ☐ safety?
  - ☐ transport links?
- ☐ What needs to be done to prevent further damage?
- ☐ What hazards exist?

SHORT TO MEDIUM TERM

- ☐ Conduct short- to medium-term impact/needs assessment.
- ☐ What are evolving short- to medium-term needs?
  - ☐ transport, including public transport?
  - ☐ food and material distribution infrastructure?
  - ☐ drainage, sewage?
- ☐ Can services be reinstated quickly?
- ☐ What temporary solutions/'work-arounds' can be implemented?
- ☐ Complete 'make safe' operations.
- ☐ Re-establish access to retail/commercial facilities essential for community wellbeing or recovery activities.
- ☐ Identify/re-establish access to community buildings/facilities essential for recovery activities and social connectivity.
- ☐ Manage resourcing and ensure supply chains.
- ☐ What additional resources will be required:
  - ☐ by the affected communities?
  - ☐ by recovery operations?
- ☐ Are supplies available—locally? regionally? nationally?
- ☐ Are contractors available—locally? regionally? nationally?

LONG TERM (ONGOING)

- ☐ Identify opportunities to improve infrastructure and services during reinstatement.
  - ☐ Are damaged or destroyed infrastructure / services still appropriate for the community?
  - ☐ Are there opportunities to upgrade infrastructure?
  - ☐ Are there opportunities to establish new infrastructure?
  - ☐ Where possible, restore infrastructure to be sustainable and more resilient to future events.
- ☐ Prioritise and re-establish transport: roads, rail, bridges, airports, public transport.
- ☐ Review and establish long-term recovery infrastructure where necessary.

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ENVIRONMENTAL RECOVERY

The natural environment can be affected as a direct result of a disaster or through a consequence from the disaster response or recovery process.

Potential impacts to the environment include damage or loss of flora and fauna, poor air quality, reduced water quality, land degradation and contamination, as well as destruction of heritage-listed places.

Environmental recovery addresses the impacts of a disaster on the natural environment including topography, hydrology, amenity value, waste and pollution management, biodiversity and ecosystems.

Environmental recovery aims to:

- identify and monitor actual and potential impacts on the environment from natural and human-made disasters.
- coordinate and prioritise the rehabilitation of impacted (or at risk) land, aquatic and marine ecosystems, wildlife, natural resources, cultural heritage values and built heritage places to maximise efficiency of resource allocation.
- identify, advocate and pursue cross-sector recovery solutions that will achieve multiple objectives, including reducing future impacts on the environment, through the use of natural safeguards and environmentally resilient design.
- coordinate and prioritise the rehabilitation of riparian land.
- monitor potential water quality issues.
- monitor and advise on other public health matters such as food safety, communicable diseases and mosquito control.
- ensure the recovery actions for mining and other high-risk industries are environmentally safe.
- support the timely repair of water and sewage infrastructure.

Environmental considerations will depend on the nature and scale of the disaster and its consequences. Some inevitable environmental damage has long term implications and not always immediately obvious.

At the earliest possible time, consistent with safety and the availability of suitable personnel, council will arrange for an environmental assessment and will report the results to the LDMG via the LRRG.

Environmental priorities will be disaster specific but may include:

- A process for determining environmental restoration priorities;
- Community involvement in the restoration process;
- Management of hazardous waste (e.g. asbestos);
- Clearance and disposal of debris;
- Protection of the native flora and fauna.

It is important to ensure that environmental aspects are adequately integrated with plans of other relevant services such as health, restoration of services and infrastructure.

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NATURAL ENVIRONMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist corresponds to Section 4.4 Recovery of the natural environment of the Community Recovery Handbook.

COMPONENTS

Natural environment components include:

- air
- water
- land and soil
- plants and animals.

PARTNERS/STAKEHOLDERS

Partners/stakeholders in the natural environment include:

- affected communities
- government agencies (parks, conservation and land management, stream management, environmental protection agencies)
- local government
- Landcare, 'Friends of' and environment groups
- wildlife rescue services
- catchment management authorities
- others as required (dependent on emergency event and local needs).

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

IMMEDIATE

- ☐ Conduct risk management.
- ☐ Make an immediate impact assessment.
- ☐ What are priority needs for the natural environment?
  - ☐ containment of contaminants?
  - ☐ rescue of wildlife?
  - ☐ emergency erosion stabilisation?
  - ☐ emergency action for threatened species?
  - ☐ management of stormwater runoff?
  - ☐ restoration of habitat?

SHORT TO MEDIUM-TERM

- ☐ Ongoing risk management process with continuous monitoring.
- ☐ What are evolving short to medium-term needs?
  - ☐ clean up of contaminants?
  - ☐ rehabilitation of damaged areas?
  - ☐ ongoing care and management of endangered species and injured wildlife?
  - ☐ response operations damage restoration?
  - ☐ ecological impact assessments?
  - ☐ management of ongoing erosion?
  - ☐ prevention of further contamination— weeds invasion, fungal disease from response/recovery operations?
  - ☐ restoration of social amenity?
  - ☐ recovery of damaged natural resources?
- ☐ Restoration of social amenity elements essential for community wellbeing.

LONG TERM (ONGOING)

- ☐ Identify opportunities to improve the natural environment during reinstatement.
- ☐ Are there opportunities to improve/upgrade amenity and/or ecosystems from previously degraded conditions?
- ☐ Are there opportunities to restore natural environment elements to be sustainable and more resilient to future events?

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APPENDIX G – AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES

Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety	• Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the human and social relief and recovery arrangements.
	• Provide information and advice to inform priorities for improvements in the human and social relief and recovery arrangements.
	• Promote and facilitate the exchange of good human and social recovery practice, evaluation, research and information including member organisation challenges and risks.
	• Provide strategic oversight of recovery activations including identifying emerging issues and removing obstacles for effective human and social recovery operations.
	• Coordinate and/or provide state-level human and social recovery information support and resources to LDMG and DDMGs (if required) to enable local recovery plans and arrangements.
	• Provide information regarding strategies being undertaken by members to improve human and social resilience and advice regarding priorities of focus for human and social resilience.
	• Monitor and provide advice on current and potential public and mental health issues which may impact upon the local community/population.
	• Enable access to information and/or coordinated government and non-government human and social recovery services through a range of service delivery channels which may include:
	  ○ Promotion and/or referral to local community services
	  ○ 1800 recovery hotline
	  ○ Grants portal
	  ○ Multi-agency recovery hubs
	  ○ Community Recovery Information & Referral centres
	  ○ Case coordination of vulnerable persons
	  ○ Outreach teams
	• Provide extraordinary human and social recovery services where local capacity is exhausted.
	• Enable access to emergency and temporary accommodation assistance.
	• Administer SDRA and NDRRA financial relief measures.

Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning	• Monitor and assess the impacts on key economic assets, employment issues and capacity of local businesses to operate and develop strategies to minimise the effects on individuals and businesses. • Facilitate business, industry and regional economic recovery and renewal. • Provide input into industry and business recovery plans and implementation strategies in conjunction with local government, relevant state government agencies, regional economic development organisations and industry bodies. • Facilitate financial assistance, access to funds and loans and employer subsidies and assisting with contract arrangements, where required. • Monitor the impacts on the affected area's economic viability and developing strategies to minimise the effects on individuals and businesses. • Facilitate linkages with job providers and employment agencies to source labour, re-establish supply chains and undertake joint marketing activities (as required). • Develop a strategy to maximise use of local resources during clean up and restoration activities. • Support small to medium enterprise (e.g. referrals, business assistance, etc.). • Identify options for improvement or adjustment from current business operations, where required. • Involve local business and industry representatives in decision making.

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AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Ensure that the recovery plan informs broader planning and decision-making activities across government and non-government agencies. • Align economic reconstruction priorities with infrastructure development programs and activities (where possible) and ensuring recovery plan informs broader planning and decision-making activities across government and non-government agencies.
Department of Housing and Public Works	• Assess damage to buildings across the impacted areas to obtain information describing the extent and severity of damage and insurance losses to assist recovery efforts and monitor recovery progress. • Facilitate immediate, short-term and longer-term temporary accommodation solutions for displaced community members and incoming relief/recovery workforce. • Assess damage and coordinate the demolition, securing, clean up, repair and restoration of state-owned buildings and facilities (public schools, government buildings, government employee housing, public housing). • Provide information and advice to impacted homeowners and community members regarding how to clean-up, move back-in and organise the assessment, repair or rebuilding of their homes/properties. • Provide advice and support regarding timely safety inspections and reconnection of utilities by providers as required. • Provide advice and coordinate the clean-up and disposal of hazardous building material and debris from public areas as required. • Provide information and assistance to local and district recovery groups and councils regarding building reconstruction and recovery steps, activities and funding arrangements. • Facilitate longer-term temporary accommodation solutions for community members who have been permanently displaced from their usual accommodation and do not have the means to re-establish their own housing needs without significant assistance. • Provide information and advice to the building industry supply-chain (contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers) regarding rebuilding materials, skills and trades, codes required for repair/rectification and rebuilding work. • Monitor building/residence repair and reconstruction progress and standard of work to identify and remove emerging issues and obstacles to recovery. • Provide information regarding how to improve the resilience of a building to future impacts from natural hazards.
Department of Transport and Main Roads	• Coordinate the effective and efficient delivery of state-controlled road and transport recovery and reconstruction activities. • Engage directly with industry and the community on the recovery and reconstruction phases following the natural disaster. • Ensure agencies and partners are prepared for disaster recovery operations.

Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation	• Identify and monitor actual and potential impacts on the environment from natural and manmade disasters and the associated recovery operations and provide strategic advice to inform recovery efforts.
	• Coordinate and prioritise the rehabilitation of impacted (or at risk) terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems, wildlife, natural resources, cultural heritage values and built heritage places to maximise efficiency of resource allocation.
	• Identify, advocate and pursue cross-sector recovery solutions that will achieve multiple objectives, including reducing future impacts on the environment, through the use of natural safeguards and environmentally resilient design.
	• Facilitate and exchange information relevant to sustainable and resilient environmental recovery.
	• Support the efficient and effective planning and implementation of event- specific environment recovery activities, including:
	  ○ Coordinate and prioritise rehabilitation of riparian and coastal land.
	  ○ Monitor and provide advice on current and potential water quality issues.
	  ○ Monitor and provide advice on other public health matters, including food safety issues, communicable diseases management and mosquito control.

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AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
	○ Ensure the recovery actions for mining and industry are environmentally safe ○ Support industry recovery through fee relief, temporary emissions licences and other forms of regulatory support. ○ Support the expeditious repair of water and sewage infrastructure. ○ Mitigate impacts of disaster-generated waste and hazardous materials released into the environment. ○ Facilitate resolution of waste management issues. ○ Conduct ecological assessment and recovery actions for impacted wildlife and species. ○ Restore damaged infrastructure on state-owned and managed land. ○ Assess impacts to environmental infrastructure on private land. ○ Assess event impacts on built heritage and cultural heritage sites. ○ Ensure communities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Natural Resource Management bodies and local government are effectively engaged in the consultation and decision-making processes.
Queensland Fire Department	• Undertake Damage assessments.
Queensland Health	• Leads the planning and management for public health emergencies as well as being the primary agency for biological, heatwave, pandemic and radiological hazards. • Continuity of healthcare to the community as well as the provision of information and public health advice to partner agencies and the community. This is supported by pre-hospital response through the Queensland Ambulance Service as well as aeromedical services. • Recovery activities are focused on medical services as well as public health (water, sanitation, food safety etc) and mental health support.
Queensland Police Service	• Conduct recovery training in accordance with the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework • Coordinate DDMG to support recovery. Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Queensland Reconstruction Authority	• Lead agency for coordination and development of disaster recovery, resilience, and mitigation policy in Queensland. • Functional lead agency for the Commonwealth/State funded DRFA and the Queensland funded SDRA coordination. • When directed by Queensland Disaster Management Committee, lead coordination of recovery planning for specific disaster events. • Responsible for developing the state's strategic disaster recovery plans, as required, to ensure the efficient and effective coordination of recovery and reconstruction across Queensland for disasters. • Support the delivery of recovery and reconstruction projects. • Coordinate and integrate efforts and communications between and across all functional recovery groups to achieve whole of community outcomes/activities. • Coordinate functional recovery group reporting and monitors recovery progress. • In consultation with the SDC, coordinate the transition of response coordination to recovery coordination. • Support local governments and local recovery groups to plan and implement recovery efforts. • Provide advice and support to local, district and state groups in relation to disaster management and disaster operations. • Provide on the ground support to the SRC to assist in navigating recovery matters/issues. • Work closely with relevant State Government agencies and local governments assisting with assessment, monitoring, and reporting associated with recovery, including the reconstruction of essential public assets.
Australian Red Cross	• Development and provision of best practice guidance and information on disaster management and recovery related practice.

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AGENCY	RESPONSIBILITIES
	• Administration of the National Registration and Enquiry Service – 'Register.Find.Reunite' under the auspices of the Queensland Police Service. • Provision of psychosocial support to disaster affected communities. • Support the operations of evacuation centres upon request from Council. • Provide psychosocial supports and psychological first aid in evacuation centres, recovery hubs and through outreach.
GIVIT Foundation	• Coordinate receiving and distributing donated goods.

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APPENDIX H – TEMPLATES

EVENT SPECIFIC PLAN

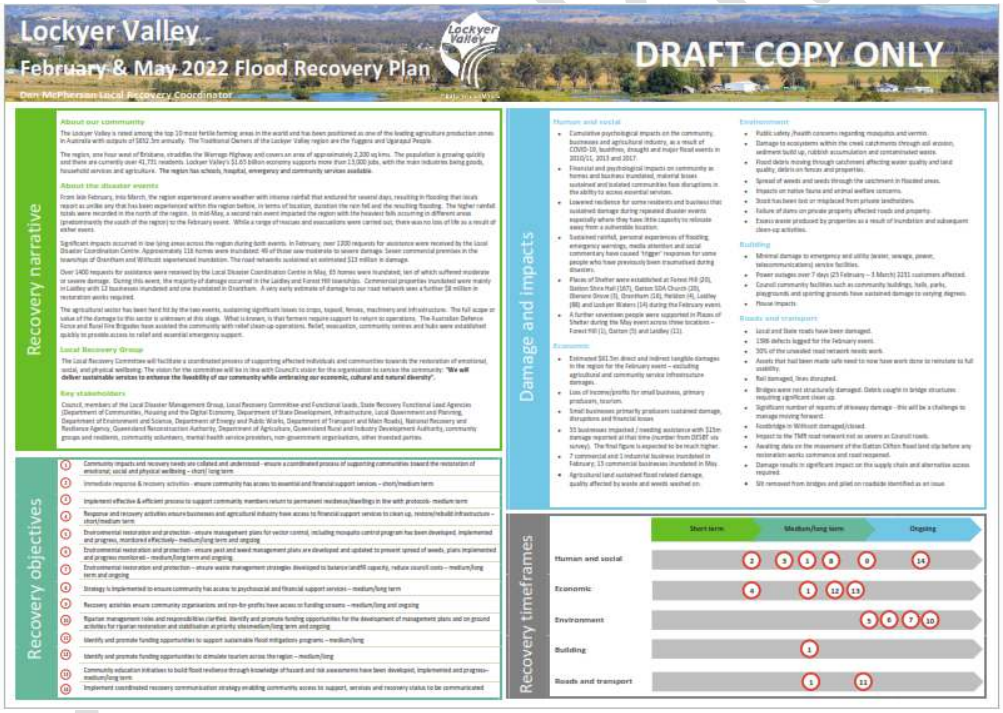
A template for the Event Specific Recovery Plan can be found in ECM – Doc Set ID 4879079.

PLAN ON A PAGE

An effective way to represent the recovery plan is to develop a summarised 'Plan on a Page'. These documents provide information in an easy to digest, concise way and should include:

- Background
- Damage and impacts
- Recovery objectives
- Recovery timeframes
- Recovery Tasks
- Measures of Success
- Delivery of Tasks and Outcomes
- Projects
- Opportunities

See sample below. A template for the 'Plan on a Page' can be found in ECM – Doc Set ID 4880964.



ACTION PLANS

Action Plans for each sub-group will be developed. The Action Plans will list the tasks to be performed by each sub-group, agencies or individuals responsible for the tasks and timeframes for completion. Action Plan templates can be found in ECM – Doc Set ID 4879080



Recovery Objective	Priority Task	Lead Agency and Supporting Agencies	Resources Required	Timeframe	Measures of Success
1. Community impacts and recovery needs are collated and understood - ensure a coordinated process of supporting communities toward the restoration of emotional, social and physical wellbeing – short/ long term	H&S1a - Community impacts assessments undertaken.				Community impacts are identified and understood
2. Immediate response & recovery activities - ensure community has access to essential and financial support services – short/medium term	H&S2a - Coordinate efforts to allow access to psychological support services, financial support services, essential services. H&S2b - Community member clean ups coordinated. H&S2c - Coordinate access to emergency or temporary accommodation.				Coordinate efforts to allow access to psychological support services, financial support services, essential services. Community member clean ups completed and returned home.
3. Implement effective & efficient process to support community members return to permanent residence/dwellings in line with protocols- medium term	H&S3a - Community member clean ups coordinated H&S3b - Communicate Recovery strategies.				Community returned to normal routines including returning to work and children to schools. Recovery strategies are coordinated, communicated, and understood.

At each subsequent meeting of the Local Recovery Group (LRRG), the Event Specific Recovery Plan and Action Plans for each sub-group will be reviewed and updated as required. The revised plans should consider:

- emerging issues
- additional actions that may be required
- roles and responsibilities
- arrangements for ongoing coordination across the functions
- progress against the original requirements

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REPORTING

Progress reporting against the recovery objectives must be undertaken on a regular basis to all relevant stakeholders. A template for the reporting can be found in ECM – Doc Set ID 4879081



Report for the period .....

Recovery Objective	Recovery Task	Functional Lead	Measures of Success	Report	Status
1. **Community impacts and recovery needs are collated and understood - ensure a coordinated process of supporting communities toward the restoration of emotional, social and physical wellbeing – short/ long term**	Community impacts assessments undertaken.	Human and Social	Community impacts are identified and understood		**Please choose an overall status.** ☐ Complete ☐ In progress – on track ☐ In progress – delayed ☐Not started ☐Other (elaborate)
	Liaise with state and local agencies including Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Department of Employment, Small Business and Training (DESBT) and Department of Innovation and Tourism Industry development and landholders to access economic impact of the event.	Economic	Economic assessments have been completed, impacts have been identified and referrals were made to relevant state and local agencies.		
	Undertake damage assessments across impacted area. Building inspections to be undertaken to assess safety.	Building	Damage assessment captured, insurance claims lodged and works undertaken to rectify damage.		
	Undertake damage assessments of riparian sites within impacted area and identify priority locations for restoration works. Identify areas within riparian environment where flood debris and waste has accumulated and source funding opportunities to facilitate the removal. Source funding to undertake LIDAR assessment of impacted waterways. Collaborate with NRM groups (Healthy Land and Water), Council of Mayors and neighbouring Councils.	Environment	Environmental assessments have been completed, impacts to catchments identified and referrals made to relevant State and local agencies. Restoration management plans developed and informed by hydrological assessments. Catchment Action Plan updated.		
	Undertake damage assessments across impacted area.	Roads and Transport	Recovery plans established and road networks re-established to a higher flood/impact immunity – build back better funding incorporated into repairs.		
2. **Immediate response & recovery activities - ensure community has access to essential and financial support services – short/medium term**	Coordinate efforts to allow access to psychological support services, financial support services, essential services. Community member clean ups coordinated.	Human and Social	Coordinate efforts to allow access to psychological support services, financial support services, essential services.		**Please choose an overall status.** ☐ Complete ☐ In progress – on

1

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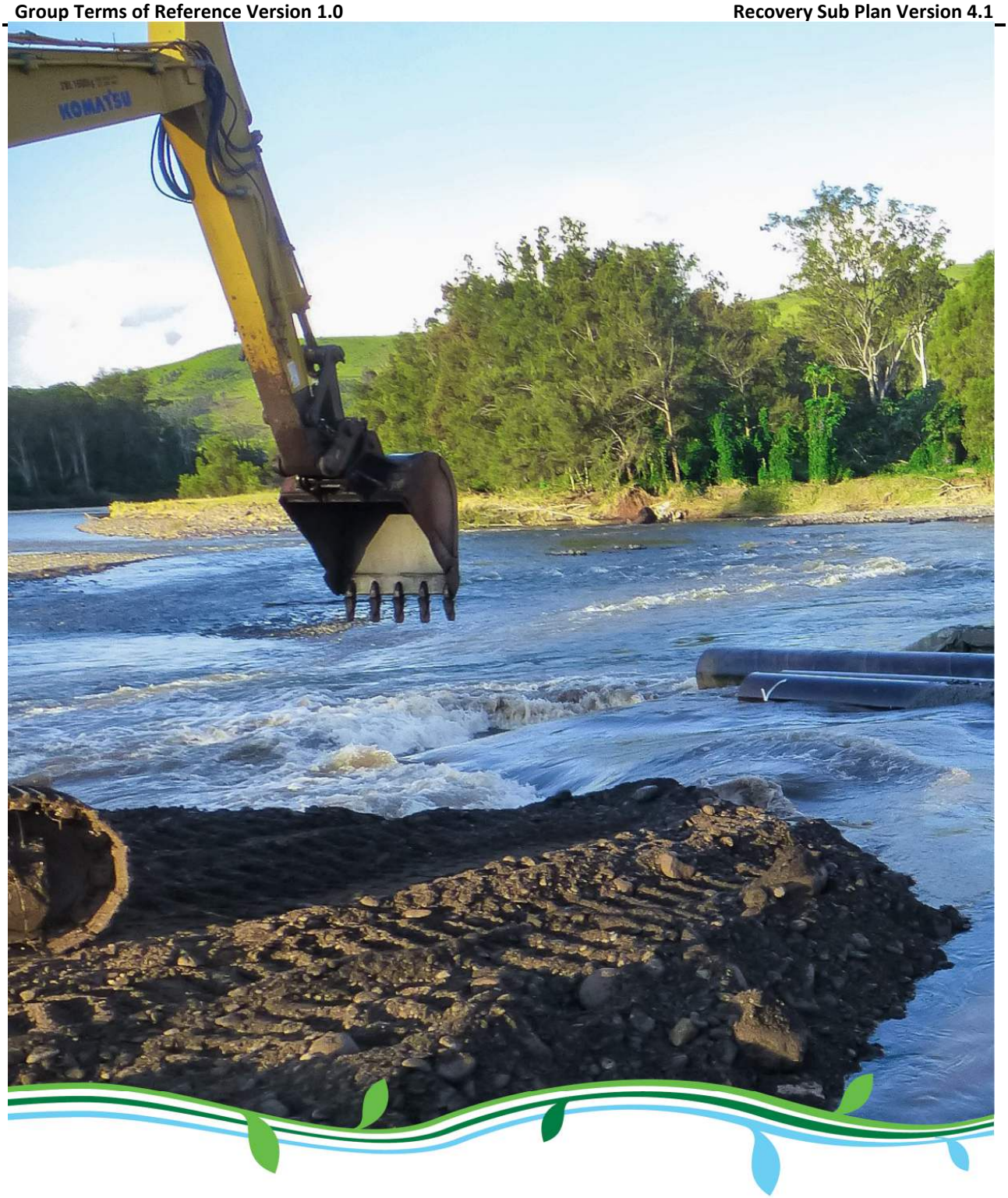

For more information phone 1300 005 872,
email mailbox@lvrc.qld.gov.au or visit www.lockyervalley.qld.gov.au

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Terms of Reference

Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

Local Recovery and Resilience Group Terms of Reference

June 2026

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Document Control

This page will be updated each 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
0.4	All	Draft Terms of Reference	M. Gibson	April 2026
1.0		Reviewed Terms of Reference	M. Gibson	June 2026

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Establishment

The Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is established by the Lockyer Valley Regional Council under section 29 of the *Disaster Management Act 2003 (the Act).*

The Lockyer Valley Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) is established as a sub-group of the Lockyer Valley LDMG.

Authority

These terms of reference should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- *Disaster Management Act 2003*
- *Interim Queensland Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guideline*
- Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Plan (LDMP)
- Lockyer Valley Recovery Sub Plan
- Queensland Recovery Plan

Purpose

The purpose of the Lockyer Valley Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) is to provide strategic leadership, coordination, and oversight of recovery activities. The LRRG ensures that recovery efforts are well-integrated across all functional areas— building, economic, environment, human and social and infrastructure—while supporting community resilience.

Scope

The LRRG facilitates community outcomes by bringing together various organisations and individuals. The LRRG is unable to make binding decisions on entities or direct member agencies on how to conduct their business and operations, including that of Council.

Functions

The group is responsible for the following functions:

- Providing leadership through coordination of community recovery across functional areas to enable efficient and effective recovery operations.
- Facilitating collaboration between functional recovery sub-groups and key stakeholders.
- Assessing impacts from disaster events and developing and implementing event-specific recovery plans.
- Identifying recovery priorities through community consultation and guide decisions about resource allocation and management of projects in the action plan.
- Monitoring progress and addressing emerging recovery needs.
- Advising the LDMG and Council on recovery priorities and reporting on progress of recovery operations.
- Coordination of communication and community engagement to allow the community to be part of the recovery and community resilience building process.
- Developing a final report at the end of recovery operations to inform ongoing resilience building activities.

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Membership

CHAIRPERSON AND LOCAL RECOVERY COORDINATOR

Council has by resolution appointed the following:

- Councillor Julie Reck as Chairperson of the LRRG, and
- Dan McPherson, Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services as Local Recovery Coordinator (LRC)
- **OR** nominated delegates for the Recovery chair or LRC as appointed by the LDMG Chair.

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP

The Recovery Committee is comprised of the following members:

Recovery Group Role	Organisation	Organisational Role and Name
Chairperson	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Councillor, Julie Reck
Local Recovery Coordinator	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Group Manager People, Customer and Corporate Services, Dan McPherson
Human and Social Functional Lead	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Coordinator Engagement and Communication, Neil Williamson
Roads and Transport Functional Lead	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Group Manager Infrastructure, Micah Edwards
Built Functional Lead	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Manager Facilities, Brendan Sippel
Economic Functional Lead	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Manager Communities, Jason Harm
Environmental Functional Lead	Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Catchment Project Officer, Chris Hoffmann
Member	Qld Reconstruction Authority	Regional Liaison Officer
Member	Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Services and Child Safety	Manager Delivery Operations

ADVISORS

Advisors may be requested to attend LRRG meetings with the approval of the Chairperson as required. These may include representatives from other areas of LVRC, agencies, technical specialists, industry groups, or community organisations deemed necessary for both planning and operational arrangements. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Lockyer Valley Regional Council - Waste Management
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Environment and Science
- Laidley Community Centre
- Lockyer Community Centre
- Department of Transport and Main Roads

Advisors do not have voting rights and do not contribute toward determining a meeting quorum. It should be noted that local recovery authority comes from plan-based delegation and endorsement by the LDMG. The group can make no statutory decisions.

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OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

- Maintain contact information (advise changes of contact details/membership)
- Undertake required training
- Contribute to meetings and planning
- Report on agency recovery efforts

TRAINING

All members will be required to complete the following mandatory training as per the Queensland Disaster Management Training Framework:

- Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA)
- Recovery: Module 1 - Introduction
- Recovery: Module 2 - Working in Recovery

The Chair and the LRC will be required to undertake additional training outlined below:

- Disaster Recovery Coordinator Induction
- Disaster Management Planning: Module 1 - Introduction
- Lessons Management: Module 1 - Introduction
- Disaster Funding Arrangements - Module 1 - Introduction

Meetings

MEETING TYPES AND FREQUENCY

- Ordinary meeting – held at least once annually to review the Recovery Sub Plan and discuss the group's strategic priorities, roles and responsibilities.
- Operational meeting – held during recovery operations for planning and coordination of recovery activities. Frequency of meetings will be determined by operational needs and confirmed at the conclusion of each meeting.

OPERATIONAL MEETINGS

During disaster response activation, the LRRG will meet to develop an event specific Recovery Plan. These meetings will focus on:

- Gaining an understanding of community impact
- Identifying triggers to transition into the recovery phase
- Coordinating recovery across agencies and functional areas
- Establishing community engagement and communication strategies
- Determining exit arrangements
- Addressing other operational requirements

The LRRG will meet regularly throughout recovery operations to monitor progress, review event specific plans and adjust as required.

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PRESIDING AT MEETINGS

- The Chair will preside over all meetings.
- In the Chair's absence, the Local Recovery Coordinator will assume this role.

QUORUM

- In accordance with Section 13 of the *Disaster Management Regulation 2014*, a quorum for the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) is one-half of the members plus one. If this is not a whole number, then the next highest whole number.
- As an official sub-group of the LDMG, the LRRG must meet quorum requirements when formal decisions are to be made. A quorum is not required for other meetings.
- To ensure continuity of participation, members unable to attend meetings must nominate a proxy.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS AND AGENDA

- The Secretariat will call for agenda items for ordinary meetings one month prior to the meeting.
- Agendas for operational meetings will be distributed by the Secretariat as soon as practicable before the meeting.
- The agenda and supporting documentation will be provided to all members listed on the LRRG Membership Register at least one week prior to meetings.

SECRETARIAT SUPPORT

The Disaster Management Unit will provide secretariat support for ordinary meetings of the LRRG (i.e. non-operational meetings outside activation for an event). Secretariat support for operational meetings (i.e. during activation of the group to an event) will be provided by a nominated Council officer appointed by the LRC and LRRG Chair. The secretariat role includes:

- Coordination of the LRRG meeting schedule in consultation with the Chairperson and LRRG.
- Coordination and distributing agenda papers.
- Preparing and circulating minutes, including decisions made.
- Maintaining these Terms of Reference and membership contact details.
- Recording meeting attendance in minutes and ensuring accurate documentation.
- Coordinating and distributing reports as required.

Secretariat support to each recovery function will be provided from within the functional lead areas.

Reporting

Effective reporting improves coordination and supports timely decision-making throughout recovery operations.

Members - Members are to provide regular updates on recovery progress for their area of responsibility, highlighting emerging issues that may impact the achievement of objectives.

Functional Leads – Functional leads are responsible for reporting on the activities and outcomes of their respective functional groups.

Group Reporting – The LRC will report to the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) on recovery activities, the status of recovery plans and prioritised community needs. Through the LDMG, this report will be provided

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to Council.

External Reporting – Where required, the LRC will provide reports through the Local Disaster Management Group to the District Disaster Management Group and the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA).

LDMG Recovery Sub-groups

The LRRG sets the strategic direction for disaster recovery. This intent is then operationalised through the recovery sub-groups.

The LRRG may decide to activate one or more functional Recovery sub-groups. These sub-groups are aligned with the functional lines of recovery and will be led by the Functional Recovery Lead. This lead is a Council officer appointed by the LRC.

- Building Recovery
- Economic Recovery
- Environment Recovery
- Human and Social Recovery
- Infrastructure Recovery

Amendments

Minor and inconsequential amendments to these terms of reference may be authorised by the Local Disaster Coordinator or delegate and recorded in the Document Control section of this document.

Substantial or material amendments must be adopted by Council resolution and endorsement of the Lockyer Valley Local Disaster Management Group.

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10.4 Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

Author: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:

The Federal Government is currently undertaking a review of its national emergency management funding arrangements; these changes will disadvantage Queensland local governments and their communities which previously were supported by a fair and effective framework.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council:

- **sign the petition at listen2qld.com/disaster-funding; and**
- **forward correspondence to Scott Buchholz, Federal Member for Wright, and Senator Corrine Mulholland advising of Council's opposition to the proposed changes to the disaster response and recovery funding arrangements which will be applied to all States and territories.**

RESOLUTION

THAT Council:

- **sign the petition at listen2qld.com/disaster-funding; and**
- **forward correspondence to Scott Buchholz, Federal Member for Wright, and Senator Corrine Mulholland advising of Council's opposition to the proposed changes to the disaster response and recovery funding arrangements which will be applied to all States and territories.**

Moved By: Cr M Hagan **Seconded By:** Cr A Wilson

Resolution Number: 24-28/0583

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

The Federal Government has proposed fundamental changes to the disaster response and recovery funding arrangements which will be applied to all States and territories. The introduction of new Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements and proposed new Disaster Recovery Funding Framework will fundamentally alter how disaster response and recovery is managed at the local level.

The proposed flat rate 50/50 cost sharing arrangement between the State and Federal Governments, will place a heavier burden on all facets of response and recovery following an event. Local Governments are responsible for disaster response capability, this being the supply of equipment and persons and utilising the resources available to local government to effectively deal with or help another entity to deal with an event.

The impact the local community will experience if the Federal Government adopts this change is considerable. If the State maintains their level of investment, and the Federal Government is matching rather than providing 75% of the total) Council and the community will see a full 50% reduction in funding. That may mean we can only repair half as many roads, bridges, culverts and community facilities unless it is funded by the very community that has been impacted

This burden will be shared into the recovery phase across the five functional tiers; Human and Social, Economic, Environment, Building, Roads and Transport. In the current form these changes will potentially be a huge financial impact to local governments. Category D Betterment programs are heavily reduced as are access to Disaster Recovery Financial Arrangements which have been enormously successful in protection and mitigation programs to make Queenslanders safe.

The Disaster Ready Fund by the Federal Government referred to as a replacement for the cancelled Betterment programs is also projected to be reduced from $200 million to $142 million for the financial year 2026-2027.

This reduction in investment by the Federal Government will impact any support by the State and place a heavy burden on the community through repairs and mitigation activities for roads and infrastructure. With the regular complex weather systems that we experience on an annual basis, repairs and upgrades to roads and infrastructure will not provide any resilience and reduction of risk.

Proposal

It is recommended that Council:

- sign the petition at listen2qld.com/disaster-funding
- write to the Federal MP and Senator Mulholland, calling on them to oppose these changes.

Over the past number of years, the Lockyer Valley Region has proved a very complex environment with natural and non-natural threats, predominantly rapid onset flooding and riverine flooding, bushfires, severe storm events, pandemics and the impacts from tropical cyclones moving south to impact and influence the southeast Queensland coast and ultimately the Lockyer Valley. These events have all taken their toll on the Lockyer Valley community, infrastructure, businesses and the environment.

The types of hazards and potential disaster events are complex and require clear identification and risk assessment to understand their potential impact on our Region. To achieve this, disaster management stakeholders must have a strong understanding of these hazards and the mitigation measures needed to minimise their risks and consequences.

Consistent and meaningful State and Federal support is needed to ensure the complexities of our region and the direct Disaster Response and recovery operations are fully supported by the District, State and Federal Governments through legislative and appropriate funding support.

Previous Council Resolutions
N/A

Critical Dates
The Australian Government has commenced consultation with states and territories on proposed reforms to the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements; however, a formal closing date for this consultation has not been advised to Council and is presumed to be the end of July 2026.

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Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Lockyer Leadership and Council

- Commit to open and accountable governance to ensure community confidence and trust in Council and our democratic values.
- Compliant with relevant legislation.

Finance and Resource
There are significant financial implications for Queensland local government's if the proposed cuts by the Federal Government to the DRFA funding, it will push further impost back to local governments. If implemented, Council will likely experience a 50% reduction in disaster recovery funding. The cuts will fundamentally alter the way disaster response and recovery is managed in Queensland.

Legislation and Policy
N/A

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

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation
The Mayor and Deputy Mayor have been consulted regarding the report.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

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11.0 PEOPLE, CUSTOMER AND CORPORATE SERVICES REPORTS

11.1 Summary of Council Actual Performance v Budget 31 May 2026

Author: Dee Stewart, Acting Manager Financial Services; Kylie King, Financial Accountant

Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

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 31 May 2026

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council receive and note the Summary of Council Actual Financial Performance versus Budget to 31 May 2026.

RESOLUTION

THAT Council receive and note the Summary of Council Actual Financial Performance versus Budget to 31 May 2026.

Moved By: **Cr D Neuendorf** **Seconded By:** **Cr J Reck**

Resolution Number: 24-28/0584

CARRIED
6/0

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 31 May 2026.

At 31 May 2026, revenues are above target and expenditures are under target

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 31 May 2026.

Operating Revenue - Year to date target $76.06 million actual $76.64 million or 101.00%

At 31 May 2026, overall operating revenue for the year to date is above target.

Rates and Utility Charges (Gross) on target
The second rates levy for 2025/2026 was issued on the 11 February 2026 with a due date of 18 March 2026. 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. 94.42% of the rates levy was collected as at 11 June 2026.

Charges and Fees above budget by $0.54 million
This favourable variance is predominantly due to

- Development Assessment fees and charges $0.16 million and
- Building and plumbing fees and charges $0.20 million.

Operating Grants and Subsidies above budget by $0.06 million.
A summary of major variances:
Growth and Policy funded operational projects under $1.24 million
Tourism funded operational projects under $0.20 million
Roads to recovery over $0.69 million
Civil Operations General Purpose grant over by $0.80 million as a timing difference only

Operating Expenditure - Year to date target $80.85 million actual $75.50 million or 93.38%

Goods and Services under budget by $5.67 million
Variations are mostly due to timing differences.

- Regional Development operating projects including water initiatives underspent $2.59 million
- Growth and policy operating projects underspent $1.53 million
- ICT operating projects and software maintenance underspent $0.34 million due to timing of payments and savings due to delivering with reduced external assistance
- Asset Management/Technical Services operating projects and contractors underspent by $0.15 million
- Civil Operations contractors overspent by $0.47 million
- Waste contractors underspent by $0.78 million due to deferment of green waste mulching/screening, savings on Ability contract with regarding staff numbers and hours and the deferment of the software implementation $200K
- Disaster management underspent by $0.21 million due to timing and deferment of projects

Capital Project Expenditure – Year to date target $48.03 million actual $28.67 million or 59.69%
At 31 May 2026, Council has expended $28.67 million on its capital works program with a further $6.63 million in committed costs for works currently in progress.

Council has spent $20.67 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. $32.62 million, including carry forwards, 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.

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 31 May 2026, Council had $71.06 million in current assets compared to $16.10 million in current liabilities with a ratio of 4.41:1. This means that for every dollar of current liability, there is $4.41 in assets to cover it.

Statement of Cash Flows

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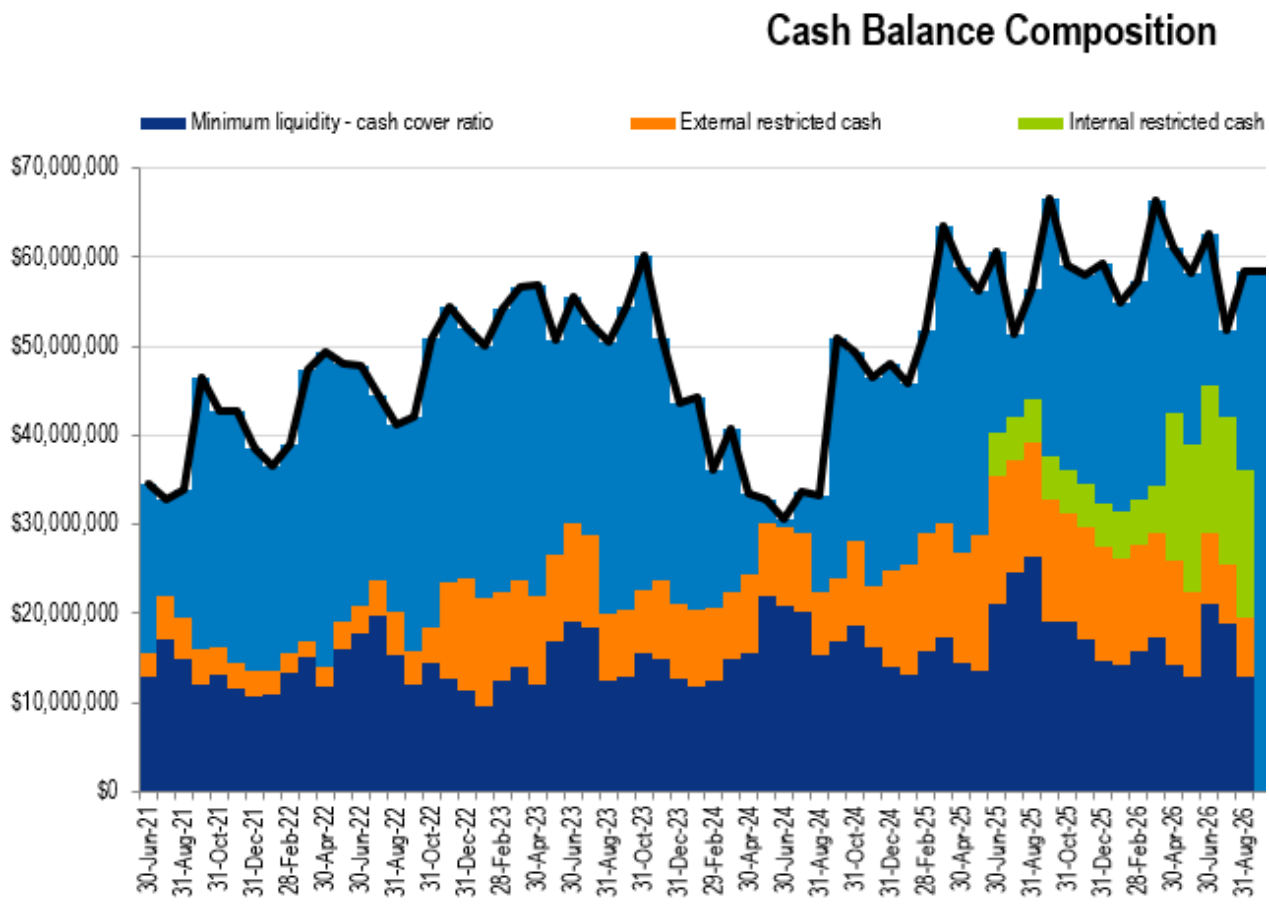
The Statement of Cash Flows provides information on the amount of cash coming in and going out. As at 31 May 2026, there has been a net cash outflow of $2.25 million with $10.29 million inflow from operating activities, a net cash outflow of $12.54 million from investing activities including capital 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 31 May, Council's cash balance was $58.21 million. Unexpended grant funds, which are restricted to be spent in accordance with the terms of the grant, are $9.55 million.



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

Portfolio Councillor Consultation

Internal Consultation

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

Attachments

1⇩	Monthly Finance Report - May 2026	16 Pages
2⇩	Sustainability Indicators - May 2026	1 Page

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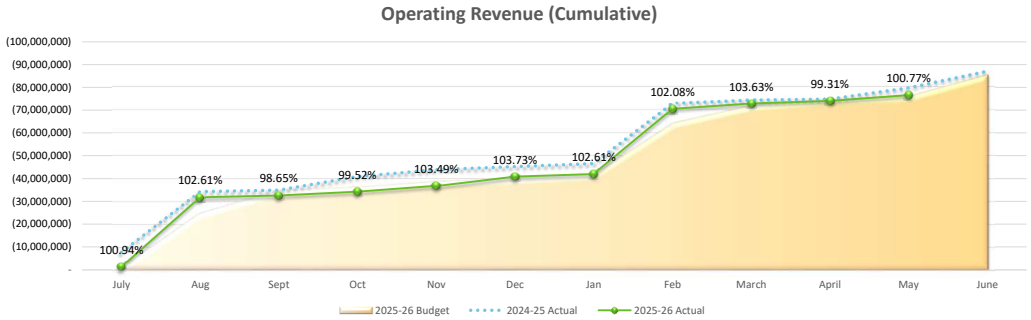
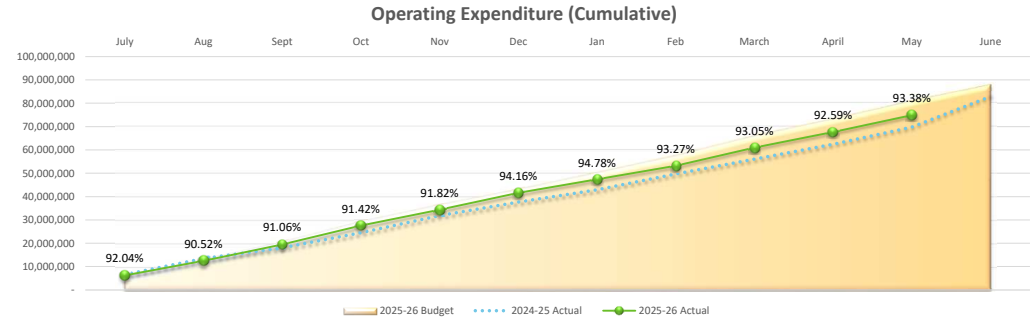
LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
Operating Revenue and Expenditure Dashboard
For the Period Ending 31st May, 2026

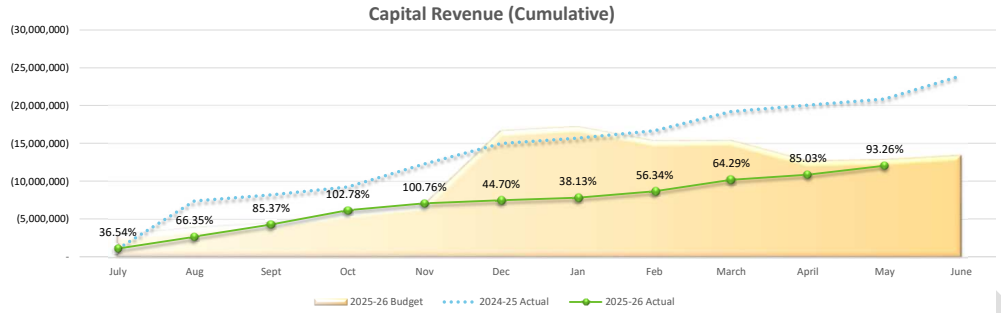


REVENUE TO DATE by Type	Rates and Utility Charges (Gross)	Discount	Charges and Fees	Interest	Operating Grants and Subsidies	Operating Contributions and Donations	Revenue - Contract/Recoverable Works	Other Revenue	Profit from Investments	Total
Actual	(53,239,482)	2,201,729	(6,107,151)	(3,463,528)	(10,833,653)	(1,179,482)	(1,510,940)	(2,512,127)	-	**(76,644,633)**
Budget	(53,224,980)	2,134,271	(5,565,725)	(3,556,707)	(10,769,729)	(1,209,633)	(1,430,000)	(2,435,289)	-	**(76,057,792)**
Variance	*(14,501)*	*67,458*	*(541,425)*	*93,179*	*(63,924)*	*30,151*	*(80,940)*	*(76,839)*	-	***(586,841)***
Target %	**99.97%**	**96.94%**	**91.13%**	**102.69%**	**99.41%**	**102.56%**	**94.64%**	**96.94%**	-	**100.77%**
Movement to Prior Month Target %	→	→	↓	→	→	→	→	↓	→	→



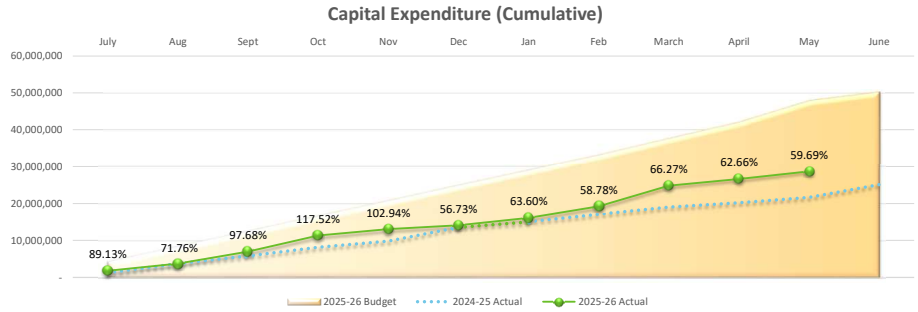
EXPENDITURE TO DATE by Type	Employee Costs	Goods and Services	Finance Costs	Depreciation	Total
Actual	30,378,413	29,687,833	159,338	15,272,671	**75,498,256**
Budget	30,075,206	35,353,128	116,096	15,306,946	**80,851,376**
Variance	*303,207*	*(5,665,295)*	*43,242*	*(34,275)*	***(5,353,120)***
Target %	**99.00%**	**119.08%**	**72.86%**	**100.22%**	**93.38%**
Movement to Prior Month Target %	→	↓	→	↑	→

LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
Capital Revenue and Expenditure Dashboard
For the Period Ending 31st May, 2026



REVENUE TO DATE by Type	Capital Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	Profit (Loss) on Disposal of Non Current Assets	Total
Actual	(12,051,227)	-	**(12,051,227)**
Budget	(12,922,212)	-	**(12,922,212)**
Variance	*(870,986)*	-	**(870,986)**
Target %	**93.26%**	**-**	**93.26%**
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	1,111,904	226,733	24,327,520	3,003,711	**28,669,869**
Budget	2,844,506	313,272	39,497,841	5,376,006	**48,031,626**
Target %	**39.09%**	**72.38%**	**61.59%**	**55.87%**	**59.69%**
Movement to Prior Month Target %	→	→	↓	→	↓

- *Check against CapitalbyGroup tab*

Lockyer Valley Regional Council (Whole Council)
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Period Ending May, 2026

	Current Annual Budget	Actuals YTD	Budget YTD	Variance Amount YTD	Variance % YTD
Income					
Revenue					
Recurrent Revenue					
Rates and Utility Charges (Gross)	53,224,147	53,239,482	53,224,980	14,501	0.03%
Discount	(2,134,271)	(2,201,729)	(2,134,271)	(67,458)	3.16%
Charges and Fees	6,114,195	6,107,151	5,565,725	541,425	9.73%
Interest	3,940,860	3,463,528	3,556,707	(93,179)	-2.62%
Operating Grants and Subsidies	16,029,182	10,833,653	10,769,729	63,924	0.59%
Operating Contributions and Donations	1,255,000	1,179,482	1,209,633	(30,151)	-2.49%
Revenue - Contract/Recoverable Works	1,560,000	1,510,940	1,430,000	80,940	5.66%
Other Revenue	3,095,897	2,512,127	2,435,289	76,839	3.16%
Profit from Investments	2,392,047	-	-	-	0.00%
Total Recurrent Revenue	85,477,057	76,644,633	76,057,792	586,841	0.77%
Capital Revenue					
Capital Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	13,492,205	12,051,227	12,922,212	(870,986)	-6.74%
Gain on Sale	594,768	584,512	545,204	39,308	7.21%
Total Revenue	99,564,030	89,280,373	89,525,209	(244,836)	-0.27%
Capital Income	-	1,436,431	-	1,436,431	0.00%
Total Income	**99,564,030**	**90,716,804**	**89,525,209**	**1,191,595**	**1.33%**
Expenses					
Recurrent Expenses					
Employee Costs	32,631,381	30,378,413	30,075,206	303,207	1.01%
Goods and Services	38,390,243	29,687,833	35,353,128	(5,665,295)	-16.02%
Finance costs	126,650	159,338	116,096	43,242	37.25%
Depreciation	16,698,486	15,272,671	15,306,946	(34,275)	-0.22%
Total Recurrent Expenses	87,846,760	75,498,256	80,851,376	(5,353,120)	-6.62%
Capital Expenses	18,038	1,270,323	16,535	1,253,789	7582.85%
Total Expenses	**87,864,798**	**76,768,579**	**80,867,911**	**(4,099,331)**	**-5.07%**
Net Recurrent Result/Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	**(2,369,703)**	**1,146,378**	**(4,793,584)**	**5,939,961**	**-123.91%**
NET RESULT AFTER CAPITAL ITEMS	**11,699,232**	**13,948,225**	**8,657,298**	**5,290,926**	**61.12%**

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LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Period Ending 31 May, 2026

	2025-2026 Annual Budget	2025-2026 YTD Actuals
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts		
Receipts from customers	84,845,513	76,839,740
Dividend received	-	-
Interest received	3,944,534	3,463,528
Payments		
Payments to suppliers and employees	(71,022,323)	(70,012,298)
Interest expense	-	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	17,767,724	10,290,970
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	20,724,750	12,455,585
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(50,389,268)	(27,885,197)
Payments for investment property	-	-
Distributions received from joint ventures and associates	1,760,063	1,110,690
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment	1,463,973	1,780,595
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(26,440,482)	(12,538,327)
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	(8,672,758)	(2,247,357)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year	60,457,645	60,458,442
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	51,784,887	58,211,085

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LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 May, 2026

	2025-2026 Annual Budget	2025-2026 YTD Actual
Current Assets		
Cash assets and cash equivalents	51,785,242	49,211,085
Cash investments	-	9,000,000
Trade and other receivables	4,993,667	7,402,943
Inventories	719,000	674,260
Contract Receivable	3,794,000	3,267,575
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	1,867,000	1,501,274
Total Current Assets	63,158,909	71,057,136
Non Current Assets		
Trade and other receivables	14,735,000	14,734,969
Equity investments	34,728,937	32,986,460
Investment properties	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	926,516,132	881,397,351
Intangible assets	22,058	23,646
Total Non Current Assets	976,002,126	929,142,426
TOTAL ASSETS	1,039,161,035	1,000,199,562
Current Liabilites		
Trade and other payables	12,975,442	3,890,782
Provisions	11,058,969	8,283,455
Contract Liability Grants	4,047,000	3,925,019
Total Current Liabilities	28,081,411	16,099,257
Non Current Liabilities		
Provisions	47,257,031	48,820,716
Total Non Current Liabilities	47,257,031	48,820,716
TOTAL LIABILITIES	75,338,442	64,919,972
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS	**963,822,594**	**935,279,590**
Community Equity		
Retained surplus (deficiency)	502,206,769	494,154,324
Asset revaluation surplus	463,984,441	437,265,888
Reserves	-	2,713,000
Current Surplus/(Deficit)	(2,368,616)	1,146,378
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY	**963,822,594**	**935,279,590**

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LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
For Period Ended May, 2026

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	69,569	63,358		63,358	6,211	-	69,569	100	100	Works complete.
25/26 Laidley Rec Res Shelter Replacement	77,000	81,308	-	81,308	(4,308)	-	77,000	100	100	Works complete.
Jean Biggs Redevelopment (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	400,000	145,297	234,817	380,114	19,886	240,000	160,000	100	50	Works ongoing.
Laidley Recreation Reserve Signage	22,000	20,808	-	20,808	1,192	-	22,000	100	100	Works complete.
Lions and Littleton Park Upgrades (ECF)	500,000	7,532	446,430	453,962	46,038	500,000	-	100	50	Littleton Park nearly completed/Lions Park commencing 09/06.
Playground Repairs	162,890	32,882	86,130	119,012	43,878	-	162,890	100	80	McNulty Park works complete. LRR scheduled May/June.
Ropehill Comm Sport Cent Shade Shelter	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	13,000	Not applicable	35	
Parks and Open Spaces Projects Total	*1,244,459*	*351,185*	*767,377*	*1,118,562*	*125,897*	*740,000*	*504,459*			
Cost Centre: Capital Program Delivery										
Program: Asphalt Resheet Programme										
25/26 AC Renewal Program	320,000	359,410	40,132	399,541	(79,541)	-	320,000	Not applicable	90	Incorporated into the bitumen reseal delivery. Works now complete on several roads. Internal transfers for associated roads underway. These include: Cochrane St, Tew Crt, Crowley Lane, Paroz Rd and Rangeview Crect.
Asphalt Resheet Programme Projects Total	*320,000*	*359,410*	*40,132*	*399,541*	*(79,541)*	-	*320,000*			
Program: Bridge Renewal Programme										
24/25 Bridge Renewals - Minor Works	49,799	6,987	-	6,987	42,812	-	49,799	Not applicable	3	Contractor engaged.
25/26 Bridge Minor Works	200,000	2,377	6,150	8,527	191,473	-	200,000	5	0	Scoping of works commenced.
Bridge Improvements	25,691	-	-	-	25,691	-	25,691	0	0	
Mahon Bridge (BRP)	3,097,227	2,981,141	-	2,981,141	116,086	2,814,595	282,632	100	100	Works complete.
Bridge Renewal Programme Projects Total	*3,372,717*	*2,990,505*	*6,150*	*2,996,655*	*376,062*	*2,814,595*	*558,122*			
Program: Culvert Renewal Programme										
Flagstone Crk Rd Lilydale-Culvert Renew	652,179	204,801	98,761	303,562	348,618	-	652,179	100	50	Construction currently underway.
Ma Ma Lilydale Road Culvert	-	1,393	-	1,393	(1,393)	-	-	100	0	
MaMaLilydale Rd Culvert, MaMaCk-Renewal	50,000	8,805	-	8,805	41,195	-	50,000	20	Not applicable	Design only.
SpaWater Rd Culvert, HeldonSpa-Renewal	74,550	11,159	26,275	37,434	37,116	-	74,550	30	Not applicable	Design only.
Culvert Renewal Programme Projects Total	*776,729*	*226,158*	*125,036*	*351,194*	*425,535*	*-*	*776,729*			

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	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Program: Future Design Works Programme										
Anthony Court, Summerholm Drainage - FDW	130,000	116,710	4,616	121,326	8,674	-	130,000	100	100	The inclement weather has resulted in considerable amount of additional works.
Burnham Street, Forest Hill Drainage (FDW)	-	142	-	142	(142)	-	-	100	15	
CBD Pavers, Ldly- Footpath Renew	60,000	20,836	41,296	62,132	(2,132)	-	60,000	30	0	Design underway.
Fairway Drive - Footpath Missing Link (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	43,617	5,126	-	5,126	38,491	43,617	-	90	0	
Footpath Miss Links - Jones Road (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	16,282	7,835	-	7,835	8,447	16,282	-	Not applicable	0	Future Design allocation.
Footpath Miss Links - William Street (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	3,833	6,603	-	6,603	(2,770)	3,833	-	100	Not applicable	Works complete.
Future Design Bucket, All-Future Design	260,878	-	-	-	260,878	-	260,878	Not applicable	Not applicable	Future design bucket.
Gehrke Road, Plainland (Dev Funded)	202,246	34,900	80,009	114,909	87,337	-	202,246	100	0	
Jones Road, Withcott Widening (FDW)	-	10,988	638	11,626	(11,626)	-	-	100	3	Design only.
Laidley CBD Accessibility Review (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	99,535	19,104	31,174	50,278	49,257	99,535	-	100	100	Works complete.
Mountain Road, Summerholm Drainage (FDW)	-	11,596	-	11,596	(11,596)	-	-	100	100	Works complete.
Preston Boundary Road Guardrail	13,532	411	-	411	13,121	-	13,532	1	0	Budget from future design bucket.
Rockmount Road Erosion	-	874	-	874	(874)	-	-	0	0	Investigations for future designs underway.
Shorelands Drive - Footpath Miss Link (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	-	206	-	206	(206)	-	-	0	0	Investigations for future designs underway.
Spa Water Road Culvert	66,900	-	-	-	66,900	-	66,900	30	0	Design commenced.
Spencer Street Gatton (CNLGG)	11,432	1,567	3,080	4,647	6,785	-	11,432	10	0	
Subdivision Renewals	63,500	66,680	13,728	80,408	(16,908)	-	63,500	95	30	Design complete. Works commenced.
Subdivision Renewals, Various	333,130	364,725	-	364,725	(31,595)	-	333,130	75	0	These works are incorporated with the Reseal and AC works.
Summerholm Road Landslip (FDW)	-	3,646	-	3,646	(3,646)	-	-	0	0	
Tenthill Creek Road - Stage 2	-	25,138	70,019	95,157	(95,157)	-	-	5	0	
William Street, Gatton Pavement Rehab	-	35,402	29,910	65,312	(65,312)	-	-	100	Not applicable	Design only.
Future Design Works Programme Projects Total	1,304,885	*732,490*	*274,469*	1,006,959	297,926	163,267	1,141,618			
Program: Footpath Renewal Programme										
Alfred Street, Laidley (ATF)	9,500	496	-	496	9,004	4,750	4,750	30	0	
Edward Street, Laidley (ATF)	8,500	2,802	-	2,802	5,698	4,250	4,250	30	0	
Fairway Drive, Hatton Vale (ATF)	674,605	332,649	25,614	358,263	316,342	337,303	337,302	100	95	Only line marking remaining.
Goodwin Street, Laidley - Stage 1 (ATF)	11,000	2,742	-	2,742	8,258	5,500	5,500	30	0	
Goodwin Street, Laidley - Stage 2 (ATF)	7,000	1,621	-	1,621	5,379	3,500	3,500	30	0	
Jones Road, Withcott (ATF)	371,426	301,741	38,006	339,747	31,679	185,713	185,713	100	90	Minor road furniture and line marking remaining.
Patrick St, Ldly - Footpath Renewal	75,000	247	-	247	74,753	-	75,000	20	0	Design commenced.
Patrick Street Footpath Renewal (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	18,386	6,186	-	6,186	12,200	18,386	-	95	0	Final design review being undertaken.
Thomas Street, Laidley (ATF)	13,750	6,781	-	6,781	6,969	6,875	6,875	50	0	Design only.
Footpath Renewal Programme Projects Total	1,189,167	*655,265*	*63,620*	718,884	470,283	566,277	622,890			
Program: Floodway Renewal Programme										
Mt Berrymanrd, Mt Berryman-Floodway Renew (NEMA/QRA,DRF)	1,150,000	54,532	148,983	203,515	946,485	575,000	575,000	100	10	Sidetrack completed and construction underway.
Redbank Crk Rd Floodway, Adare-Renewal	120,000	7,952	23,805	31,757	88,243	-	120,000	20	Not applicable	Design commenced.
Schluters Rd, Blenheim-Floodway Renewal	30,000	12,634	17,675	30,309	(309)	-	30,000	20	Not applicable	Design commenced.
Sutcliffes Rd,F'stone Crk-Floodway Renew	30,000	8,751	17,675	26,426	3,574	-	30,000	20	Not applicable	Design commenced.
Floodway Renewal Programme Projects Total	1,330,000	*83,869*	*208,138*	292,007	1,037,994	575,000	755,000			
Program: Gravel Resheet Programme								Not applicable	70	Works ongoing.
25/26 Gravel Resheet Program (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	1,246,057	721,946	85,610	807,556	438,501	440,681	805,376			
Gravel Resheet Programme Projects Total	1,246,057	*721,946*	*85,610*	807,556	438,501	440,681	805,376			

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	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Program: Other Infrastructure Projects										
Disability Access Program	50,000	4,604	-	4,604	45,396	-	50,000	5	0	Survey being undertaken.
Gatton Central Drainage Upgrade - Design	168,556	-	37,228	37,228	131,328	-	168,556	2	0	Scoping underway.
Heildon Township Entry	-	712	-	712	(712)	-	-	0	0	Works complete.
Lake Apex Car Park (SEQLP)	660,000	639,561	-	639,561	20,439	517,775	142,225	100	100	Works complete.
Lawlers Road	200,000	9,524	-	9,524	190,476	-	200,000	Not applicable	0	Procurement underway. Qkeave notified.
Robinson Road, Gatton - Road Upgrades	100,000	20,756	6,843	27,598	72,402	-	100,000	10	0	Planning underway.
Smith Street Stormwater Pit Upgrade	79,827	-	-	-	79,827	-	79,827	0	0	Planning underway.
Survey Equipment	86,957	67,514	-	67,514	19,443	-	86,957	100	100	
Survey Equipment GNSS Fleet	100,000	55,325	-	55,325	44,675	-	100,000	50	50	
William Street, Forest Hill - PWD Parking (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	70,611	1,805	24,089	25,893	44,718	70,611	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	Design underway. Construction on hold due to stakeholder engagement issues.
Other Infrastructure Projects Projects Total	1,515,951	*799,802*	*68,159*	*867,962*	647,989	588,386	927,565	30	30	
Program: Pavement Renewal Programme										
Biggs Road, Withcott (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	10,000	3,702	-	3,702	6,298	10,000	-	100	100	Works complete.
Blanchview Rd, Blanchview- Landslip Remed	50,000	724	-	724	49,276	-	50,000	20	Not applicable	Design only.
Caleys Court, Lockrose-P'ment Renewal	50,098	1,344	-	1,344	48,754	-	50,098	100	Not applicable	Design only. Construction completed and costed under Capital Pavement Repairs P1104207.
Capital Pavement Repairs	250,000	189,786	23,564	213,350	36,650	-	250,000	Not applicable	80	Works completed on Jew Road, Caleys Court and Dusky Drive.
Chadwick Road Pavement Rehab (Design)	36,082	539	-	539	35,543	-	36,082	100	Not applicable	Design only. Construction completed and costed under Various Pavement Rehabilitation P1104316.
Dippel Road, Thornton - Pavement Renewal	50,000	5,264	-	5,264	44,736	-	50,000	5	Not applicable	Design only.
Gavin Road, Plainland - Pavement Renewal	26,769	1,369	-	1,369	25,400	-	26,769	0	Not applicable	Design only.
Grantham Scrub Road (BS)	212,500	203,857	4,801	208,659	3,841	212,500	-	100	100	Works complete.
Ingoldsby Road Pavement Rehabilitation	140,000	77,767	72,642	150,409	(10,409)	-	140,000	-	-	
Jims Road, Blenheim - Pavement Renewal	10,778	1,402	-	1,402	9,376	-	10,778	10	0	Design only.
John Street South, Laidley	1,330,000	1,284,066	-	1,284,066	45,934	-	1,330,000	100	100	Works complete.
Kessling Dr, Ldly- P'ment Renewal	11,715	1,399	-	1,399	10,316	-	11,715	10	0	
Lawlers Road/Sandy Creek Rd Intersection	-	(9,524)	-	(9,524)	9,524	-	-	-	-	
Lyne Road, Morton Vale (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	25,000	9,313	-	9,313	15,687	25,000	-	100	100	Works complete.
Market Drive Gatton Pavement Rehab	57,024	1,376	-	1,376	55,648	-	57,024	0	Not applicable	Design only.
Paradise Rd, Mt Sylvia-P'ment Renewal	23,430	-	-	-	23,430	-	23,430	0	Not applicable	Design only.
Pavement Rehab Program (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Not applicable	75	Otto Road and Unnamed Road 16 pavement rehabilitation complete. Works ongoing around Lower Tenthill.
	1,565,679	1,042,831	53,889	1,096,719	468,960	1,565,679	-	5	Not applicable	
Pike Street, Laidley - Pavement Renewal	53,250	253	-	253	52,997	-	53,250	10	Not applicable	Design only.
Railway St, Ldly - Pavement Renewal	14,620	1,624	-	1,624	12,996	-	14,620	0	Not applicable	Design only.
SummerholmRd,SummerholmLandslip Remedia	75,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	75,000	0	0	
Tenthill Creek Drainage Upgrade (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	229,285	229,285	-	229,285	(0)	229,285	-	100	100	Works complete.
Tenthill Creek Lower Tenthill (Black Spot 25/26)	189,500	22,184	20,763	42,947	146,553	189,500	-	100	90	Minor works remaining. Awaiting final invoices.
Tenthill Ropeley Rockside 'hardt (TIDS)	1,571,531	449,295	459,632	908,927	662,604	743,983	827,548	100	10	Prelim works underway.
T'hillCk/Shardt/RopeleyRockside Rd (Black Spot 25/26)	36,500	2,754	34,614	37,369	(869)	36,500	-	100	100	Awaiting final invoice.
T'hillCk/Winwill Conn/Old Ropeley (Black Spot 25/26)	37,000	2,206	31,594	33,799	3,201	37,000	-	100	100	Design only.
Vale Court, Summerholm - P'ment Renew	17,069	1,369	-	1,369	15,700	-	17,069	Not applicable	Not applicable	Works underway. Chadwick Road, Moonlight Parade, Manteuffel Road complete. Vale Court progressing.
Various Pavement Rehabilitation	1,103,000	321,608	206,419	528,027	574,973	-	1,103,000	Not applicable	30	
William Street, Gatton - Pavement Rehab	-	1,566	-	1,566	(1,566)	-	-			
Pavement Renewal Programme Projects Total	7,175,830	*3,847,357*	*907,919*	*4,755,276*	2,420,554	3,049,447	4,126,383			

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	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Program: Pavement Widening Programme										
Old Laidley - Forest Hill Road (Black Spot 24/25)	750,383	566,719	151,794	718,513	31,870	484,500	265,883	100	100	Works complete.
Pavement Widening Programme Projects Total	750,383	*566,719*	*151,794*	718,513	31,870	484,500	265,883			
Program: Seal Renewal Programme										
24/25 Bitumen Reseal Program (RTR)	-	13,759	-	13,759	(13,759)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
25/26 Bitumen Reseal Program (RTR)	6,000,000	5,891,014	300,183	6,191,197	(191,197)	1,483,331	4,516,669	Not applicable	95	Works complete.
26/27 Bitumen Reseal Program (RTR)	50,000	21,806	-	21,806	28,194	-	50,000	Not applicable		Scoping on next FY underway.
Seal Renewal Programme Projects Total	6,050,000	*5,926,579*	*300,183*	6,226,762	(176,762)	1,483,331	4,566,669			
Program: Stormwater Renewal Programme										
24/25 Stormwater Pit Upgrade Program	30,000	9,306	-	9,306	20,694	-	30,000	30	Not Applicable	Design only.
Cochrane St, Gatton-S'water Upgrade	8,600	8,193	-	8,193	407	-	8,600	100	95	Alternative solution undertaken and minor works remaining.
Douglas McInnes Dr, Ldly-S'water Upgrade	520,930	9,763	8,120	17,883	503,047	-	520,930	75	0	Design ongoing.
Gatton North Feasibility-S'water Upgrade	200,000	70,232	111,723	181,955	18,045	-	200,000	30	0	Concept designs being prepared.
Mountain Rd , Ldly - S'water upgrade	159,750	14,240	-	14,240	145,510	-	159,750	100	0	Design complete.
Stormwater Renewal Programme Projects Total	919,280	*111,734*	*119,843*	231,578	687,703	-	919,280			
Cost Centre: DRFA New Event - REPA										
Program: REPA Programme										
DRFA - Feb 2022 - LVRC.0045.2122H.REC	-	(184,466)	-	(184,466)	184,466	-	-	100	95	
DRFA - Feb 2022 - LVRC.0070.2122H.REC	-	34,857	93,421	128,278	(128,278)	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	One job outstanding (cultural heritage site).
DRFA - Jan 2024 - (sub. TBD)	-	(10,429)	-	(10,429)	10,429	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0102.2324U.REC	-	(6,057)	-	(6,057)	6,057	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0103.2324U.REC	-	(134,534)	-	(134,534)	134,534	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0104.2324U.REC	-	445,191	-	445,191	(445,191)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0106.2324U.REC	-	234,541	-	234,541	(234,541)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0107.2324U.REC	-	28	-	28	(28)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0108.2324U.REC	-	144,424	-	144,424	(144,424)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0109.2324U.REC	-	187,081	-	187,081	(187,081)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0112.2324U.REC	-	(740)	-	(740)	740	-	-			
DRFA - Jan 2024 - LVRC.0114.2324U.REC	-	365,072	-	365,072	(365,072)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
DRFA - Jan 2024 - REPA Project Mgt	-	112,130	81,634	193,764	(193,764)	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0117.2425R.REC	-	72,236	-	72,236	(72,236)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0118.2425R.REC	-	92,290	-	92,290	(92,290)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0119.2425R.REC	-	247,847	0	247,848	(247,848)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0120.2425R.REC	-	454,148	0	454,148	(454,148)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0121.2425R.REC	-	75,117	-	75,117	(75,117)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0122.2425R.REC	-	435,352	-	435,352	(435,352)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0123.2425R.REC	-	6,078	-	6,078	(6,078)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0126.2425R.REC	-	66,165	440,886	507,052	(507,052)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0127.2425R.REC	-	38,272	-	38,272	(38,272)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0129.2425R.REC	-	1,526	-	1,526	(1,526)	-	-	3	0	
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0130.2425R.REC	-	77,884	5,142	83,026	(83,026)	-	-	3	0	
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0134.2425R.REC	-	206,151	-	206,151	(206,151)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0135.2425R.REC	-	200,397	44,093	244,490	(244,490)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - LVRC.0138.2425R.REC	-	97,166	128,917	226,083	(226,083)	-	-			
DRFA - TC Alfred - REPA Project Mgt	-	158,843	507,012	665,855	(665,855)	-	-	Not applicable	Not applicable	REPA Budget Holding Project.
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	

UNCONTROLLED

	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
TC Alfred - IRW - Laidley Footpath	-	9,879	-	9,879	(9,879)	-	-	Not applicable	100	
REPA Programme Projects Total	5,750,000	*3,426,449*	*1,301,106*	4,727,555	1,022,445	5,750,000	-			
Program: REPA Complementary Works Programme										
DRFA - Jan 2024 - Comp Works	882,994	120,929	284,764	405,693	477,301	-	882,994	Not applicable	2	Some works have begun, full scope to be determined, dependant on QRA approvals.
REPA Complementary Works Programme Projects Total	882,994	*120,929*	*284,764*	405,693	477,301	-	882,994			
Cost Centre: Depot										
Program: Depot Projects										
Gatton Depot Compliance Measures Stage2	200,000	73,475	24,040	97,515	102,485	-	200,000	50	25	Works ongoing.
Replace Ice Machine at Gatton Depot	10,000	9,722	-	9,722	278	-	10,000	Not applicable	100	Machine received.
Replace Roller Doors at Laidley Depot	20,000	21,660	-	21,660	(1,660)	-	20,000	Not applicable	100	Works complete.
Depot Projects Projects Total	230,000	*104,857*	*24,040*	128,897	101,103	-	230,000			
Cost Centre: Fleet										
Program: Fleet Projects										
2023/2024 Fleet Purchases	347,911	347,911	-	347,911	(0)	-	347,911	Not applicable	100	
2025/2026 Fleet Purchases	1,875,000	622,885	1,277,048	1,899,933	(24,933)	160,000	1,715,000	Not applicable	50	Most fleet for 25/26 procured and awaiting delivery.
24/25 Fleet Purchases	353,650	349,177	1,899	351,076	2,574	-	353,650	Not applicable	100	
Materials Handler (Asset Sales)	560,000	536,517	20	536,537	23,463	-	560,000	Not applicable	100	Plant received.
SES Troop Carrier	70,000	66,845	-	66,845	3,155	62,246	7,754	Not applicable	100	Vehicle received.
Fleet Projects Projects Total	3,206,561	*1,923,336*	*1,278,967*	3,202,303	4,258	222,246	2,984,315			
Cost Centre: Cemetery										
Program: Cemetery Projects										
Design Comp-Future Cemetery Work at Ldly	50,000	31,412	6,000	37,412	12,588	-	50,000	75	Not applicable	Development application lodged currently under assessment.
Forest Hill Cemetery Fence Replacement	18,000	22,613	-	22,613	(4,613)	-	18,000	Not applicable	100	Works complete.
Gatton Cemetery Seam Strips - Section 10	112,127	57,596	32,130	89,726	22,401	-	112,127	100	50	Pre-digs still ongoing.
Gatton Cemetery Shed Installation	113,942	74,987	10,048	85,034	28,908	-	113,942	100	95	Turf to be laid.
Cemetery Projects Projects Total	294,069	*186,608*	*48,178*	234,785	59,284	-	294,069			
Cost Centre: Camping Grounds										
Program: Camping Grounds Projects										
LakeDyer Site Improvement Program Stage1	50,000	1,106	-	1,106	48,894	-	50,000	10	5	Works ongoing.
Renovation of Amenities Lake Dyer(LRCI4)	184,000	112,890	-	112,890	71,110	-	184,000	100	100	Works complete.
Camping Grounds Projects Projects Total	234,000	*113,995*	-	113,995	120,005	-	234,000			

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Cost Centre: Facilities	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Program: Facilities Projects										
Accessibility Improvements (LRCI4)	23,000	22,173	-	22,173	827	-	23,000	100	100	Works complete.
Basketball Electric Winches Renewal	40,000	4,571	1,790	6,361	33,639	-	40,000	Not applicable	10	Contractors engaged, work programmed for May.
Capital Component Gtn Admin Roof Works & Relocation Costs	56,000	55,631	-	55,631	369	-	56,000	Not applicable	100	Works complete.
Disco Building Renewals	23,000	22,835	-	22,835	165	-	23,000	Not applicable	100	Works complete.
Gatton Shire Hall Doors Replacement	38,349	2,622	-	2,622	35,727	-	38,349	Not applicable	10	Scope being defined to compliment Stage Lift project.
Gatton Shire Hall Ladies Amenities Renewal	27,000	26,916	-	26,916	84	-	27,000	Not applicable	100	Work complete. Insurance claim.
Gatton Shire Hall Projection Room	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	Not applicable	0	Design only 2025/26. Work to be done 2026/27.
Gatton Shire Hall Stage Lift	55,776	31,364	-	31,364	24,412	-	55,776	Not applicable	80	Investigation underway. Design only component.
Gatton Tennis Court - Repairs/CourtResurf	110,000	-	-	-	110,000	-	110,000	10	0	Stakeholder liaison in progress.
Grantham Butter Factory Fan Replacement	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	Not applicable	10	Quotes being obtained.
Hail Damage Roof Repairs and Comp Works	250,070	159,979	24,007	183,985	66,085	-	250,070	100	70	Complimentary works include box guttering and sarking.
Laidley Cultural Centre New Fire Panel	10,000	8,946	-	8,946	1,054	-	10,000	Not applicable	100	Works complete. Insurance claim.
Laidley Pool Disability Lift	15,000	14,901	-	14,901	99	-	15,000	Not applicable	100	Works complete.
Laidley Pool Repairs after TCA	100,000	98,105	-	98,105	1,895	-	100,000	100	100	Works complete. Insurance claim lodged.
LIEC Building Compliance Works	265,000	73,512	14,488	88,000	177,000	-	265,000	60	10	Quotes being obtained.
LVCC Carpet Replacement	26,000	24,682	-	24,682	1,318	-	26,000	Not applicable	100	Works complete.
LVCC Colonial Cafe Replacement Pipework	47,000	45,414	-	45,414	1,586	-	47,000	Not applicable	100	Works complete. Insurance claim lodged.
LVCC Hot Water & Copper Pipe Replacement	43,608	43,280	-	43,280	328	-	43,608	Not applicable	100	Works complete.
LVCC Replace of non-comp Playgd Softfall	15,758	19,032	1,050	20,082	(4,324)	-	15,758	100	100	Works complete.
LVSAC Non-Slip Resurfacing in Seating Area	35,000	850	-	850	34,150	-	35,000	Not applicable	0	Timing for mid winter delivery.
LVSAC Pool Heating Replacement (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	242,825	232,467	-	232,467	10,358	-	242,825	Not applicable	100	Works complete.
Mono Pumps Replacement Grantham	21,000	20,844	-	20,844	156	-	21,000	Not applicable	100	Works complete.
Netball Court Design Package	42,000	3,530	-	3,530	38,470	-	42,000	Not applicable	Not applicable	Scope being defined.
Old Pavilion Roller Door Entrance Replacement	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	85	0	Works complete. Pool blankets installed.
Procurement Building Renovations	100,540	44,118	55,450	99,568	972	-	100,540	100	100	Works complete.
Replacement of LVAC Pool Blankets	60,000	50,319	6,179	56,498	3,502	-	60,000	Not applicable	100	Works complete.
Replacement of two Ovens LCC	26,000	23,316	-	23,316	2,684	-	26,000	Not applicable	100	Quotes being obtained.
Tag and Test Machine - Facilities	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	6,000	Not applicable	10	
Facilities Projects Projects Total	*1,728,926*	*1,029,405*	*102,963*	*1,132,369*	*596,557*	-	*1,728,926*			
Program: Laidley Saleyards										
Ldly Saleyards Improvement Program	800,000	48,920	1,280	50,200	749,800	-	800,000	90	5	Report presented to Council, reviewing options of works.
Laidley Saleyards Projects Total	*800,000*	*48,920*	*1,280*	*50,200*	*749,800*	-	*800,000*			
Total for Group	$ 40,322,008	$ 24,327,520	$ 6,159,726	$ 30,487,246	$ 9,834,762	$ 16,877,730	$ 23,444,278			

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PEOPLE AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Cost Centre: Governance and Property										
Program: Legal Services Projects										
Land Asset Management Project (LAMP)	146,750	*1,490*	*3,250*	4,740	142,010	-	146,750	20	15	The majority of land swap and VHBB amalgamations have been completed with a few still in progress. Potential reconfiguration of a number of land parcels are expected to be further workshopped with Council in Q4.
Subdivision Gatton Saleyards	1,070,534	*20,361*	*129,350*	149,711	920,823	-	1,070,534	15		The change application for the new lot reconfiguration has been approved. Water infrastructure design is complete and application lodged with Urban Utilities for sewer extension. Survey and electrical engineering design works to reflect the change approval are in progress.
Legal Services Projects Project Total	1,217,284	*21,851*	*132,600*	154,451	1,062,833	-	1,217,284			
Cost Centre: Information Communication Technology										
Program: Information Communication Technology Projects										
25/26 Mobile Device Renewals	91,341	*49,852*	*36,000*	85,852	5,489	-	91,341	100	90	Procurement complete, rollout in progress.
Audio Visual Renewals	86,375	*92,324*	-	92,324	(5,949)	-	86,375	100	100	Installation complete.
CCTV Hardware Renewals	84,589	*95,946*	-	95,946	(11,357)	-	84,589	90	20	On hold due to cost overrun, will continue next FY.
Endpoint ICT Hardware Replacement/Renewals 25/26	318,240	*326,598*	-	326,598	(8,358)	-	318,240	100	100	Works complete.
Firewall Hardware Renewals	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000	40	0	Extending life of low risk assets. On hold until next FY.
ICT Server Room Upgrades	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	40,000	100	0	Working with Facilities Team to design and schedule work.
Library People Counter Renewals	10,500	-	-	-	10,500	-	10,500	0	0	On hold. Investigating options with Library Team.
Network Switch Renewals	4,636	-	-	-	4,636	-	4,636	20		Extending life of low risk assets. On hold until next FY.
Satellite Phone Renewals	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	90	50	In progress.
Server Renewals	29,660	-	-	-	29,660	-	29,660	50		Extending life of low risk assets. On hold until next FY.
UPS Renewal	36,560	-	*30,406*	30,406	6,154	-	36,560	100	0	Procurement complete. Delivery and install expected in June.
Wireless Access Point Renewals	46,000	-	-	-	46,000	-	46,000	0	0	Extending life of low risk assets. On hold until next FY.
Information Communication Technology Projects Projects Total	817,901	*564,720*	*66,406*	631,126	186,775	-	817,901			
Cost Centre: Waste Disposal										
Program: Waste Disposal Projects										
Compactor Plate for FL000601	20,000	-	*14,865*	14,865	5,135	-	20,000	Not applicable	50	Compactor plate has been ordered from Hastings Deering.
Design and Reconfiguration Gatton site	352,156	-	-	-	352,156	-	352,156	Not applicable	0	Reconfigure works for MRF project currently on hold. Works for new demountable on hold until next FY.
Design for Cell 6	200,000	*538*	*171,195*	171,733	28,267	-	200,000	10	Not applicable	New cell design and preliminary works have commenced. Kick-off meeting and site visit in April. Test-pits dug on 26 May. First draft of site master plan prepared for discussion. Aim to have finalised design completed by late 2026.
Irrigation Pump	30,685	*30,484*	-	30,484	201	-	30,685	Not applicable	100	Pump received and operating.
Laidley Leachate Tank Replacement	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	125,000	Not applicable	100	Tank repaired and operational.
Old Gatton Landfill Leachate Trench								Not applicable	70	Leachate trench has been installed and further works to prevent damage to flush points. Additional work required to manage leachate levels in sumps.
	736,411	*466,547*	*7,712*	474,259	262,152	-	736,411			

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	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
Track Loader Leased Waste	5,000	30	-	30	4,970	-	5,000	Not applicable	100	Old spreader bar repaired and improved. Replacement spreader bar for tracked loader no longer needed.
Waste Disposal Projects Projects Total	*1,469,252*	*497,599*	*193,772*	691,371	777,881	-	1,469,252			
Cost Centre: Transfer Stations										
Program: Transfer Station Projects										
Generator for Treatment Plant Road	9,326	*9,326*	-	9,326	-	-	9,326	Not applicable	100	Generator received.
HWare/Comms network upgrade -Waste sites	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	Not applicable	0	This IT equipment is to support the implementation of the new weighbridge software system. The software tender review has been delayed until next FY.
Skip Bins	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000	Not applicable	0	Acquiring additional skips relates to the Materials Handler operation which is currently under review.
Tanks/Plumbing/Pumps-Waste Site Huts	20,000	*18,408*	-	18,408	1,592	-	20,000	Not applicable	100	Works completed.
Transfer Station Projects Projects Total	189,326	*27,734*	-	27,734	161,592	-	189,326			
Cost Centre: Waste Minimisation										
Program: Waste Minimisation										
Composting Pads Treatment Plant Road	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	Not applicable	0	Project linked to FOGO composting, which was ceased in July 2025.
Waste Minimisation Projects Total	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	-	150,000			
Total for Group	$ 3,843,763	$ *1,111,904*	$ *392,777*	$ 1,504,682	$ 2,339,081	$ -	$ 3,843,763			

UNCONFIRMED

	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										
Land Acquisition - Gehrke Rd, Plainland	2,457,198	*2,364,859*	-	2,364,859	92,339	-	2,457,198	Not applicable	100	Acquisition complete.
Strategic Land Acq-DemoCosts-Napier St	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	Not applicable	0	
Strategic Land Acquisition			3,750	3,750	(3,750)	-	-	Not applicable	80	
Regional Developments Projects Total	2,507,198	2,364,859	3,750	2,368,609	138,589	-	2,507,198			
Cost Centre: Tourism Initiatives										
Program: Tourism Projects										
FH Rec Grnds Park & View Silos (SEQL)	2,085,425	*2,185*	*2,029*	4,214	2,081,211	1,650,000	435,425	85	5	Civil construction of viewing precinct commencing mid June by Council IWS team instead of external contractors.
FH Silo Viewing & Camp Areas	138,014	*2,723*	*880*	3,602	134,412	-	138,014			
Public Art Sculptures Lake Apex	430,000	-	-	-	430,000	430,000	-	85	0	Waiting on PFS execution with work expected to commence mid June.
Tourism Projects Projects Total	2,653,439	4,908	2,909	7,817	2,645,622	2,080,000	573,439			
Cost Centre: Community Events										
Program: Regional Developments Projects										
Christmas Centrepiece	6,252	-	-	-	6,252	-	6,252	Not applicable	100	Complete.
Christmas Garlands	14,954	*4,127*	-	4,127	10,827	-	14,954	Not applicable	100	Complete.
Regional Developments Projects Total	21,206	4,127	-	4,127	17,079	-	21,206			
Cost Centre: Growth & Policy										
Program: Growth and Policy Projects										
Flood Mitigation Options Laidley	53,879	*7,428*	*8,025*	15,453	38,426	-	53,879	Not applicable	35	
Laidley Disaster Ready Project Phase 1 (NEMA/QRA)	590,843	622,389	42,000	664,389	(73,546)	278,972	311,871	Not applicable	25	
Growth and Policy Projects Total	644,722	629,817	50,025	679,842	(35,120)	278,972	365,750			
Cost Centre: Community Wellbeing										
Program: Community Wellbeing Projects										
Pest Management All Terrain Vehicle	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	35,000	Not applicable	0	
Community Wellbeing Projects Total	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	35,000			
Total for Group	$ 5,861,565	$ *3,003,711*	$ *56,684*	$ 3,060,395	$ 2,801,170	$ 2,358,972	$ 3,502,593			

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	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget	Total Amount of Funding	Council Contribution	Design Completion %	Construction Completion %	Comments
EXECUTIVE OFFICE										
Cost Centre: Disaster Management										
Program: Disaster Management Projects										
Existing Equipment Upgrades	100,000	*31,235*	-	31,235	68,765	-	100,000	100	100	Base station equipment upgrade. Equipment installation complete. System monitoring for issues identification.
Flood Cameras in new locations (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	63,357	*28,900*	-	28,900	34,457	63,357	-	100	100	Gatton-Esk Rd camera installed and images displayed on Disaster Dashboard and Council website. Grantham-Winwill Road camera relocated to western bank of Ma Ma Creek has improved creek and flooding context in capture image. Gatton-Heildon Road camera to capture Sandy Creek crossing Gatton-Heildon Road has been installed. New cameras now on public display.
Flood Warning Infra Network (QRA,FWIN)	138,023	*115,693*	*16,270*	131,964	6,059	68,023	70,000	100	95	Hardware is installed. Council has received radio paths from Bureau. Sites are visible in Bureau software. Contractor has undertaken communication testing. Site visit planned for site works. Once configured data will commence transmission.
Flood Warning System Upgrade (SEQCSP 2024-2027)	25,550	*14,450*	-	14,450	11,100	-	25,550	100	100	Gatton-Heildon Road flood camera installed and capture image publicly available on Disaster Dashboard and Council website.
New Rain Gauges / Cameras	35,000	*36,455*	-	36,455	(1,455)	-	35,000	100	100	Flood camera installed to capture images at Sandy Creek (Grantham) crossing Sandy Creek Road floodway near Bowtells Road. Camera installed and capture image publicly available on Disaster Dashboard and Council website.
Disaster Management Projects Projects Total	361,930	*226,733*	*16,270*	243,004	118,926	131,380	230,550			
Total for Group	$ 361,930	$ *226,733*	$ *16,270*	$ 243,004	$ 118,926	$ 131,380	$ 230,550			
Total for Council	$ 50,389,265	$ *28,669,869*	$ *6,625,458*	$ 35,295,327	$ 15,093,939	$ 19,368,082	$ 31,021,183			

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LOCKYER VALLEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
For Period Ended May, 2026

CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAM SUMMARY

	Budget	Actual	Committed	Total (includes committed costs)	Remaining Budget
INFRASTRUCTURE					
Camping Grounds	234,000	*113,995*	-	113,995	120,005
Capital Program Delivery	25,950,999	*17,021,835*	*2,351,051*	19,372,886	6,578,113
Cemetery	294,069	*186,608*	*48,178*	234,786	59,283
Depot	230,000	*104,857*	*24,040*	128,897	101,103
DRFA New Event - REPA	6,632,994	*3,547,378*	*1,585,870*	5,133,248	1,499,746
Facilities	2,528,926	*1,078,326*	*104,243*	1,182,569	1,346,357
Fleet	3,206,561	*1,923,336*	*1,278,967*	3,202,303	4,258
Parks & Open Spaces	1,244,459	*351,185*	*767,377*	1,118,562	125,897
Total for Group	**$ 40,322,008**	***$ 24,327,520***	***$ 6,159,726***	**$ 30,487,246**	**$ 9,834,762**
PEOPLE AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE					
Governance and Property	1,217,284	*21,851*	*132,600*	154,451	1,062,833
Information Communication Technology	817,901	*564,720*	*66,406*	631,126	186,775
Transfer Stations	189,326	*27,734*	-	27,734	161,592
Waste Disposal	1,469,252	*497,599*	*193,772*	691,371	777,881
Waste Minimisation	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Total for Group	**$ 3,843,763**	***$ 1,111,904***	***$ 392,777***	**$ 1,504,682**	**$ 2,339,081**
COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PROSPERITY					
Community Events	21,206	*4,127*	-	4,127	17,079
Community Wellbeing	35,000	-	-	-	35,000
Growth & Policy	644,722	*629,817*	*50,025*	679,842	(35,120)
Regional Development	2,507,198	*2,364,859*	*3,750*	2,368,609	138,589
Tourism Initiatives	2,653,439	*4,908*	*2,909*	7,817	2,645,622
Total for Group	**$ 5,861,565**	***$ 3,003,711***	***$ 56,684***	**$ 3,060,395**	**$ 2,801,170**
EXECUTIVE OFFICE					
Disaster Management	361,930	*226,733*	*16,270*	243,003	118,927
Total for Group	**$ 361,930**	***$ 226,733***	***$ 16,270***	**$ 243,004**	**$ 118,926**
Total for Council	**$ 50,389,265**	***$ 28,669,869***	***$ 6,625,458***	**$ 35,295,327**	**$ 15,093,939**

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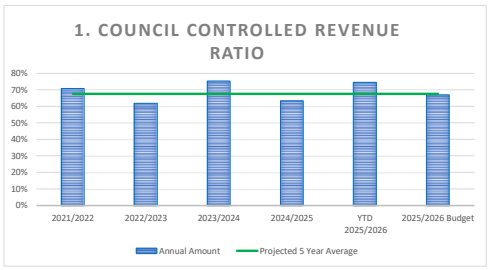

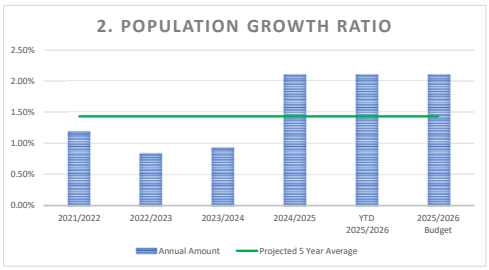

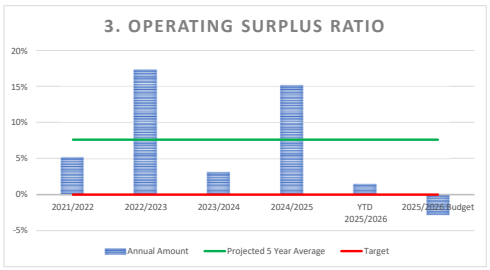

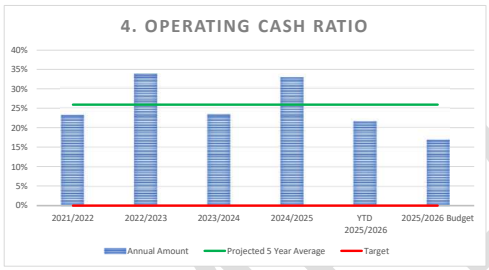

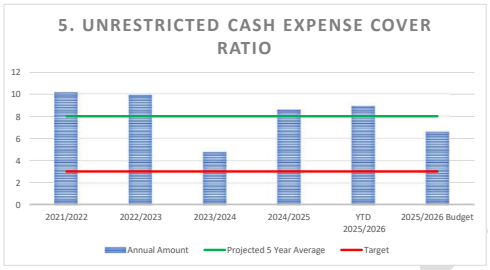

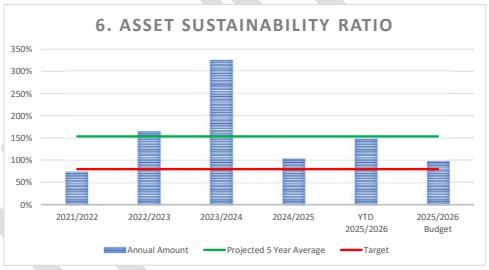

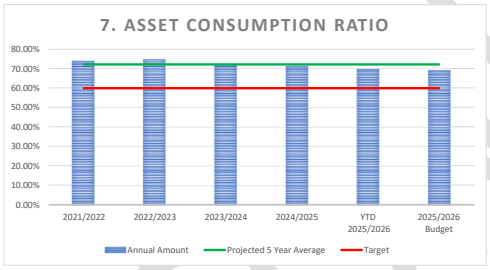

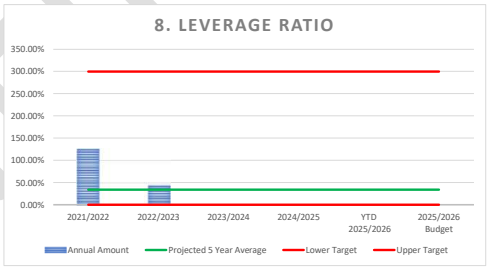

UNCONTROLLED

11.2 Amendments to Register of Fees and Charges 2026 2027

Author: Kirsty Johnson, Coordinator Revenue Services; Dee Stewart, Acting Manager Financial Services

Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement of changes required to the 2026-27 Register of Fees and Charges adopted at the 21 May 2026 Council meeting.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council adopt the 2026-2027 Cost Recovery and Commercial Fees and Charges, as attached and include within its register the following amended fees with an effective date of 1 July 2026.

1.4.1 – Right to Information

Description	2026/2027 Amount	GST Applies
Right to Information Application Fee	$59.60	No
Processing Charges (per fifteen minutes or part thereof)	$9.25	No

2.8 – Entire Showgrounds – Show Ring, Grandstand, Camping Grounds & Carpark Booking Fee

Description	2026/2027 Amount	GST Applies
Booking Fee	$34.00	No

2.9.12 – The Hub Laidley (old Laidley gym site)

Description	2026/27 Amount	GST Applies
Hire Fees per Hour – maximum of 12 Hours	$42.00	Yes
Hire Fees per Half Day – 3-8 Hours	$90.00	Yes
Hire Fees per Full Day – 7am to midnight	$140.00	Yes

RESOLUTION

THAT Council adopt the 2026-2027 Cost Recovery and Commercial Fees and Charges, as attached and include within its register the following amended fees with an effective date of 1 July 2026.

1.4.1 – Right to Information

Description	2026/2027	GST

UNCONFIRMED

	Amount	Applies
Right to Information Application Fee	**$59.60**	**No**
Processing Charges (per fifteen minutes or part thereof)	**$9.25**	**No**

2.8 – Entire Showgrounds – Show Ring, Grandstand, Camping Grounds & Carpark Booking Fee

Description	2026/2027 Amount	GST Applies
Booking Fee	**$34.00**	**No**

2.9.12 – The Hub Laidley (old Laidley gym site)

Description	2026/27 Amount	GST Applies
Hire Fees per Hour – maximum of 12 Hours	**$42.00**	**Yes**
Hire Fees per Half Day – 3-8 Hours	**$90.00**	**Yes**
Hire Fees per Full Day – 7am to midnight	**$140.00**	**Yes**

Moved By: **Cr A Wilson** **Seconded By:** **Cr J Reck**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0585

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

The report seeks to amend some of the fees and charges adopted as part of the 2026/2027 Register of Cost Recovery and Commercial Fees and Charges.

Proposal

The fees and charges for 2026-27 were originally adopted on 20 May 2026 to take effect from 1 July 2026 however the below amendments are requested.

1.4.1 – Right to Information
Amendments to the below fees are required with an effective date 1 July 2026. Note that these fees are set by legislation and Council have only recently been advised of the amendments.

Description	2025-26 Amount	2026-27 Amount	GST Applies
Right to Information Application Fee	$57.65	$59.60	No
Processing Charges (per fifteen minutes or part thereof)	$8.95	$9.25	No

2.8 – Entire Showgrounds – Show Ring, Grandstand, Camping Grounds & Carpark Booking Fee

Description	2024-25 Amount	2025-26 Amount	GST Applies
Booking Fee	$27.00	$34.00	No

2.9.12 – the Hub Laidley

Description	2026/27 Amount	GST Applies
Hire Fees per Hour – maximum of 12 Hours – NEW FEE	$42.00	Yes
Hire Fees per Half Day – 3-8 Hours – NEW FEE	$90.00	Yes
Hire Fees per Full Day – 7am to midnight – NEW FEE	$140.00	Yes

Options

1. Council adopt the amendments to the Register of Cost Recovery and Commercial Fees and Charges for 2026-2027, as per the officer's recommendation.

2. Council adopt the amendments to the Register of Cost Recovery and Commercial Fees and Charges for 2026-2027, with adjustments as proposed by Councillors at the Ordinary Council Meeting.

3. Council do not adopt the amendments to the Register of Cost Recovery and Commercial Fees and Charges for 2026-2027.

Previous Council Resolutions
Ordinary Council Meeting 20 May 2026.
Resolution Number: 24-28/0557
THAT Council adopt the 2026-2027 Cost Recovery and Commercial Fees and Charges, as attached to this report, for the period 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027.
AND THAT Council endorse the increase to Showgrounds fees and charges effective from 1 January 2027, as outlined in the table below, to allow organisations sufficient time to incorporate the changes into their budgeting processes.

Critical Dates
There are no critical dates associated with this report.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Leadership and Council

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

Finance and Resource

The amendments to Council's 2026-2027 Fees and Charges will ensure that the correct fee is charged for each service either on a cost recovery or commercial basis.

Legislation and Policy
Sections 172 and 193 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* establish the requirements for Council's Revenue Statement and Revenue Policy in relation to information on fees and charges.

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Council's Revenue Statement is also required to outline the criteria used to decide the amount of the cost-recovery fee – Section 172(1)(c) and if council conducts a business activity on a commercial basis, the criteria used to decide the amount of the charges for the activity's goods and services – Section 172(1)(d).

Risk Management

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

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation
Due to the nature of this report no Portfolio Councillor Consultation was conducted.

Internal Consultation

Due to the nature of this report no internal consultation was conducted.

External Consultation
Due to the internal administrative nature of this report, there has been no external consultation.

Community Engagement
Due to the internal administrative nature of this report, there has been no community engagement.

Attachments

1⇩ Register of Cost Recovery and Commercial Fees 2026 - 2027 50 Pages

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Lockyer Valley Regional Council

2026/2027 REGISTER OF FEES & CHARGES

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Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

Lockyer Valley Regional Council

1 - Cost Recovery Fees and Charges

The Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity and the Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing have discretion to determine the applicable fee where the listed fee in this Register is demonstrated to be incongruous with the specific circumstances of the service to be provided.

1.1 - Animal Management - Impounding

Fees payable for the release of animals may include: release fees, additional fees if animals are impounded after-hours, care and upkeep fees, transport fees and NLIS tagging (National Livestock Identification Scheme) if applicable.

A dog owner will also be required to pay for registration before an unregistered dog is released.

1.1.1 - Release of Impounded Livestock and Poultry

Fees are payable per animal

Horse (other than Stallion) or Cattle (other than Bull)	$211.00	N
Stallion or Bull	$295.00	N
Sheep, Goat or Pig	$54.00	N
Poultry	$12.25	N
Additional fee for release of livestock impounded after hours	$188.00	N

Transport Fees - Stock

Horse or Cattle (per load)	$199.00	N
Sheep, Goat or Pig (per load)	$105.00	N
Transport by Private Carrier	At cost	N

NLIS Tagging (National Livestock Identification Scheme)

NLIS Tag and Administration Fee	$93.00	N
Charge is for first animal. Additional animals will be at 50% of charge.		

Care and Upkeep of Impounded Stock

Horse or Cattle (fee per day per animal)	$56.00	N
Sheep, Goat or Pig (fee per day per animal)	$31.00	N
Additional fee per day where animal requires additional care to ensure animal welfare obligations are met or animal is bottle fed or hand fed	$56.00	N

1.1.2 - Release of Impounded Dogs and Cats

First and Second release (in financial year) of impounded registered dog	If all applicable conditions are met - No Charge	N
No impounding fee will apply if: • the dog has not been involved in a dog attack (i.e. as the alleged offending dog) • the dog has not been previously impounded • its owner has not received a compliance notice or Penalty Infringement Notice for any animal they own or keep Payment of any applicable afterhours fee and all applicable care and upkeep charges will apply.		
Release Fee for un-registered dogs and registered dogs if the criteria above are not met	$149.00	N
The owner shall also be required to pay any applicable registration fee and/or other fees before the dog is able to be released.		

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

1.1.2 - Release of Impounded Dogs and Cats [continued]

Release fee for cats	$102.50	N
Additional fee for release of dog or cat impounded after hours	$188.00	N

Care and upkeep of Impounded Dogs and Cats (per day or part thereof)

Dogs and Cats (fee per day per animal)	$37.25	N
Additional fee per day where animal requires additional care to ensure animal welfare obligations are met	$32.00	N

1.1.3 - Hire of Dog and Cat Traps, and Dog Collars

Trap Hire (max. 10 days) - Pick up / Returned by Resident	Free	Y
Trap Hire (max. 10 days) - Delivered / Collected by Council	$59.00	Y
Fee to be paid prior to delivery.		
Citronella Spray or Static Correction collar - 14 days hire	$32.00	Y
Citronella Spray or Static Correction collar - 28 days hire	$45.50	Y
Non Return of Trap or collar after expiry of Hire Period	$10.50	Y
Per day up to 30 days.		
Replacement Trap Fee	$336.00	Y
After 30 days the trap will be deemed lost and the hirer will be responsible for replacement of trap.		
Replacement of Collar Fee	$167.00	Y
After 30 days the collar will be deemed lost and the hirer will be responsible for replacement of collar.		

1.1.4 - Surrender of Animal

An animal may be surrendered Council for disposal. A fee is charged per animal and the animal is to be delivered to the Council Pound by its owner unless Council agrees otherwise. The animal will be disposed of in accordance with Council's Local Laws.

Surrender of a Dog	$165.00 per animal	Y
Surrender of a Cat	$155.00 per animal	Y
Surrender of Livestock	$207.00 per animal	Y
Surrender of Poultry	$21.00 per animal	Y

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

1.2 - Animal Management - Registration, Permits and Other

1.2.1 - Dog Registration

- An owner of a dog must register any dog over 12 weeks of age within 14 days after starting to keep the dog.
- Registration for 12 months - For new dogs registered between 1 January and 30 April, the applicable fee will be 50% of the fee listed in this Register for registration for 12 months.
- Registration for 12 months - Dogs registered from 1 May each year, will have a registration period expiring at the end of the registration period in the following calendar year.
- If a dog registered as a non-desexed dog is desexed within 6 months of registration, the owner may request a refund of the difference in registration fee paid and that payable for a desexed dog. Requests must be in writing and evidence provided that the dog has been desexed.
- A Veterinarian's Certificate or Statutory Declaration will be accepted evidence that a dog has been desexed.
- Pensioner rates apply only to holders of Age, Disability or War Veteran (Gold Card) Pension Cards.
- A recognised foster carer must provide evidence from a recognised not-for-profit animal welfare organisation identifying the person as a carer of dogs for that organisation. These dogs may only be registered for a period of 12 months. The dog must be registered under the organisation’s name and the foster carer’s name.
- Dogs that are Regulated Dogs (Declared Dangerous/Menacing Dogs) must be registered as Regulated Dogs. These dogs may only be registered for a period of 12 months. If a currently registered dog is declared a Regulated Dog, for the balance of that registration period the dog's owner will be liable for the difference in fees between that already paid and the registration fee for a Regulated Dog. No pensioner discount applies to Regulated Dogs.
- A refund may apply following the death of a registered dog. The owner must provide proof of the dog's death such as a euthanasia certificate, a letter issued by a vet or statutory declaration. No refund applies if the dog dies more than 6 months after registration if registered for 1 year, or more than 18 months after registration if registered for 3 years. The remaining period of registration may be transferred to a new dog, in which case no refund will be applicable.

Dog Registration

Working Dog or Accredited Assistance Dog	Nil	N
The *Animal Management (Cats & Dogs) Act 2008* exempts working dogs from registration. Council registers such dogs for identification purposes only.		
Dog being fostered by a recognised foster carer	Nil	N
12 months registration only.		
Transfer of registration to new Dog, i.e. registration of a new dog replacing a deceased currently registered dog	$23.50	N
Fee for new tag only. No refund for the registration of the deceased dog will apply. The dog will be registered for the remaining period of the deceased dog's registration.		
Reciprocal registration	$23.50	N
Proof of dog's current registration with another local government in Australia is required. The dog will be reistered for the period of their current registration. Fee for new tag only.		

Registration for 12 months

Dog at an approved kennel	$38.00	N
Non-desexed dog under 6 months of age, first time registered	$46.50	N
Desexed dog under 6 months of age, first time registered	No Charge	N
Non-desexed dog when dog's owner is a pensioner	$91.00	N
Desexed Dog when dog's owner is a pensioner	$36.00	N
Other Non-desexed dog	$153.00	N
Other Desexed dog	$52.00	N

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Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Registration for 12 months [continued]		
Regulated Dog - Declared Dangerous Dog/Menacing Dog	$575.00	N
Additional fee if registration is renewed after the discount period	$34.00	N
Applies when registration fee is not paid by the due date		
Registration for 3 years		
Dog at an approved kennel	$76.00	N
Non-desexed dog under 6 months of age, first time registered	$228.00	N
Desexed dog under 6 months of age, first time registered	$78.00	N
Non-desexed dog when dog's owner is a pensioner	$182.00	N
Desexed dog when dog's owner is a pensioner	$72.00	N
Other Non-desexed dog	$306.00	N
Other Desexed dog	$104.00	N
Additional fee if Registration is renewed after the discount period	$68.00	N
Applies when registration fee is not paid by the due date		
Deceased Dog - Refund of Registration Fee		
Refund if dog dies within 30 days of registration	100% refund	N
Refund if a dog registered for 12 months dies within 6 months of registration	50% refund	N
Refund if dog registered for 3 years dies within 12 months of registration	75% refund	N
Refund if dog registered for 3 years dies within 18 months of registration	50% refund	N
Registration Tag		
First Replacement (per registration year)	Free	N
Tag Issue Fee	$23.50	N

1.2.2 - Animal Permit

Keeping of Animals under Subordinate Local Law No. 1.5 (Keeping of Animals) 2011 and Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2011

Application for the keeping of animals	$440.00	N
If approval granted, an annual renewal fee will apply		
Annual renewal of an approval for the keeping of animals	$222.50	N

1.3 - Health and Regulatory Services

Registered charitable organisations and not-for-profit organisations may receive a 50% discount on the prescribed fee subject to producing appropriate verification.

Applications and Approvals under Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011

Applications, plans and fees must be lodged, and approval given prior to the activity commencing. If the activity involves the selling of food, a licence under the *Food Act 2006* is also required.

If an application is made after 31 December, 50% of the annual fee will be payable in addition to the application fee.

Application to transfer an approval to another person	$236.00	N
Application to amend conditions of an approval	$236.00	N

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

1.3.1 - Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads - Subordinate Local Law No. 1.2 (Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads) 2011

Application for approval

Application for approval	$455.00 plus annual renewal fee	N

Annual renewal of approval

Annual renewal fee for Community Groups and Charities	Nil	N
Stationary Roadside Vending NOT associated with an adjoining commercial/rural operation (e.g. pie/ seafood/fruit & vegetable sales)	$630.00	N
Stationary Roadside Vending associated with adjoining commercial business (e.g. shop using footpath to display or sell goods)	$81.00	N
Stationary Roadside Vending - selling produce produced solely from the land adjoining the roadside location.	Nil	N
Mobile Roadside Vending (e.g. mobile ice-cream van)	$630.00	N
Footpath Dining	$130.00	N
Markets (per event)	$24.00	N

1.3.2 - Advertising Devices – Subordinate Local Law No. 1.4 (Installation of Advertising Devices) 2011

Application for approval

Application for approval	$470.00	N

Annual renewal of approval

Roadside Signs	$190.00	N
Community Signs	Nil	N

1.3.3 - Shared Facility Accommodation (e.g. Backpackers/Hostels) - Subordinate Local Law No. 1.11 (Operation of Shared Facility Accommodation) 2011

Application for approval

Application for approval	$470.00 Plus annual renewal fee	N

Annual renewal of approval

1-15 bedrooms	$275.00	N
16-50 Bedrooms	$515.00	N
51 or more bedrooms	$680.00	N

1.3.4 - Temporary Homes – Subordinate Local Law No. 1.3 (Establishment or Occupation of a Temporary Home) 2011

Application for approval	$470.00	N
Renewal of existing approved permit (six months)	$240.00	N
Maximum 18 months from date of approval.		

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

1.3.5 - Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds – Subordinate Local Law No. 1.6 (Operation of Camping Grounds) 2011 and Subordinate Local Law No. 1.8 (Operation of Caravan Parks) 2011

Application for approval	$470.00 Plus annual renewal fee	N
Annual renewal of approval - per camping or caravan site, or cabin	$18.50	N

1.3.6 - Temporary Entertainment Events - Subordinate Local Law No. 1.12 (Operation of Temporary Entertainment Events) 2011

Applications must be made at least 28 days prior to an event.
Pre-lodgement meetings are recommended.
An approval for a Temporary Entertainment Event is usually for a single event only. If it is intended to conduct entertainment events on a regular basis, a development approval under the *Planning Act 2016* may be required.

Application for approval	$470.00	N

1.3.7 - Regulated Activities on Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads - Subordinate Local Law No 1.14 (Regulated Activities on Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads) 2011

Application and/or Annual renewal for a community group or charity	Nil	N
Application for approval	$70.00	N
Annual renewal of approval	$59.00	N

1.3.8 Clearing of Overgrown or Unsightly Allotments - Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011

Administration fee for arranging clearing of overgrown or unsightly allotment after owner has failed to comply with a compliance notice	$310.00	N
Clearing of overgrown or unsightly allotment after owner has failed to comply with a compliance notice	At cost	N

1.3.9 - Food Act 2006

Application fees and renewal fees include allowance for 1 inspection. Any susequent inspection may require payment of an inspection fee.
Applications, plans and fees must be lodged, and a licence given prior to the business commencing operation.
A pre-lodgement meeting is recommended.
If an application is received between 1 April to 30 September (inclusive), 50% of the fee only will be payable.

Amendment of licence	$238.00	N
Annual renewal of licence	As per the fee for application for licence	N

Fixed Food Premises

Design assessment	$470.00	N

Low Risk Premises - Home based business, Bed & Breakfasts and Home stays (for guests only) and Motels (serving breakfast only)

Application for licence	$275.00	N

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Higher Risk Premises – Food manufacture, café/restaurant, takeaway food bar, caterer (on-site and off-site including childcare centre, hospital kitchen and nursing home)		
Application for licence - Category 1 Premises with a single customer service area and food preparation area.	$515.00	N
Application for licence - Category 2 Premises with more than one customer service area or food preparation area, and any food manufacturer	$680.00	N
Mobile Food Premises		
Design assessment	$470.00	N
Application for licence for a Mobile Food Vehicle	$673.00	N
Application for licence for a Water Carrier	$360.00	N
Temporary Food Business		
Application for licence for 1 day event	$93.00	N
Application for licence for 2-9 days (consecutive) event	$186.00	N
Application for annual market stall food business licence	$282.00	N
Food Safety Programs		
Food Safety Program Accreditation with Third Party Advice	$515 (plus GST)	Y
Application for accreditation of Food Safety Program	$677 for first 5 hours (plus GST) $135/hour after 5 hours (plus GST)	Y
First 5 hours (desk top audit inspection and report) then charged at hourly rate.		
Food Safety Audit	$515 (plus GST)	Y
First 5 hours (audit and report) then charged at an hourly rate.		
Application to amend a Food Safety Program	$347.00	N

1.3.10 - Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003

Applications, plans and fees must be lodged, and approval given prior to any activity or construction commencing.
Prelodgement meetings are recommended.
If an application is made after 31 December, 50% of the application fee will be payable

Design assessment	$473.00	N
Application for a Higher Risk Personal Appearance Service	$483.00	N
Annual renewal of licence for a Higher Risk Personal Appearance Service	$483.00	N
Transfer of licence for a Higher Risk Personal Appearance Service	$238.00	N
Amendment of a licence for a Higher Risk Personal Appearance Service which involves refurbishment of the premises	$238.00	N

1.3.11 - Miscellaneous

Late fee for renewal of all licences/approvals not paid by due date	$123.00	N
Fee for the release of seized and impounded vehicles, trailers, caravans and the like	$285.00	N
Fee for release of other seized and impounded items (excluding animals)	$120.00	N

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Inspection Fee		
Inspection fee per hour	$236.00 (min $118)	N
Relating to *Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003; Food Act 2006; Environmental Protection Act 1994; Local Laws*.		
Additional fee per hour or part thereof for design assessment where plans require drafting by Council to meet compliance with legislation	$236.00 (min $236)	N
Health Searches		
Reports on licences/approvals under the *Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003, Food Act 2006, Environmental Protection Act 1994* and relevant Council Local Laws.		
Compliance report - includes an inspection and report	$522.00	N
Record Search - includes a report based on a search of Council's records only	$238.00	N
Refunds		
If a fee is paid for a Design Assessment and an approval is not granted, the licence fee (not the design assessment fee) may be refunded. If an application is withdrawn prior to it being decided, 50% of the fee paid may be refunded. If a licence or approval is cancelled by the holder within 6 months of it being issued, 50% of the annual fee may be refunded.		
Processing fee for refund of fees	$69.00	N
Water Testing		
Water testing of drinking water (commercial business only)	$220.00 plus actual laboratory costs	N

1.4 - Finance & Administration

1.4.1 - Right to Information

Application fees and processing charges are set by the State Government under the Right to Information Act 2009.

Fees apply where the application does not concern the applicants personal affairs.

Application Fee		
Right To Information Application Fee	$59.60	N
Processing Charges		
No processing charge applies where processing time is less than 5 hours.		
Searching, Retrieving etc	$9.25	N
For each 15 mins or part of 15 mins.		
Access Charges		
Copy of Released Material	$0.30	N
Per black and white printed A4 page.		

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

1.4.2 Advice on State Land Applications

Advice on State land applications (road closures, road licences, permits to occupy, State leases)	$598.00	N

1.5 - Planning and Development

1.5.1 - Planning Fees

The payment of the correct application fee is a requirement for a development application to be a properly made application. Applicants are encouraged to discuss the relevant fee with the Development Assessment Team prior to the lodgement of the development application.

Where an application involves more than one type of development and/or land uses, the fees shall be cumulative.

The fee for a development application for a land use not defined in the planning scheme, or any other development assessment matter not listed in this register, shall be determined by the Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity or the Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing.

Pre-lodgement meetings are held at no charge.

A 50% reduction in the fee is applicable for not-for-profit organisations (evidence to be supplied including Australian Taxation Office certificate confirming a Not-For-Profit organisation).

For major projects, the fee may be determined by the Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing or Council based on recovery of the actual cost to assess and decide the application. The Manager Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing has the discretion to determine if a project is a "major project" based on the scale and potential impacts of the proposed development, the level of complexity of the application, and any other relevant consideration.

1.5.2 - Refund of Application Fees

If an application is withdrawn prior to it being decided, a percentage of the application fee will be refunded based on how far assessment of the application has progressed.

Part 1: Application	75%
Part 2: Referral or Part 3: Information request	50%
Part 4: Public notification	25%

Where an application has progressed past public notification, no refund will apply.

Processing fee for refund of fees	$69.00	N

1.6 - Applications for Approval of Material Changes of Use

Land uses are defined under the planning scheme.

Application for development that is Code Assessment due only to non-compliance with the assessment benchmarks for Accepted Development (s5.3.3(2) of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme)	$1,755.00	N

1.6.1 - Residential development

Dwelling House

Code or Impact Assessment	$2,180.00	N

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Community residence, Dual occupancy, Dwelling unit, Multiple dwelling, Relocatable home park, Residential care facility, Retirement facility, Rooming accommodation, Rural workers' accommodation, Workforce accommodation		
Code Assessment - Base fee	$2,915.00	N
Code Assessment - Plus per unit/bedroom as relevant	$580.00	N
Impact Assessment - Base fee	$3,635.00	N
Impact Assessment - Plus per unit/bedroom as relevant	$725.00	N
Caretaker's accommodation		
Code Assessment	$1,755.00	N
Home-based business		
Code Assessment	$1,755.00	N
Impact Assessment	$2,915.00	N
1.6.2 - Rural		
Cropping, Permanent plantation, Roadside stall		
Code or Impact	$1,755.00	N
Rural industry, Winery, Intensive Horticulture		
Code	$3,635.00	N
Impact	$7,285.00	N
1.6.3 - Animal uses		
Animal Husbandry, Animal Keeping		
Code	$3,635.00	N
Impact	$7,285.00	N
Aquaculture		
Code	$3,635.00	N
Impact	$10,920.00	N
Intensive animal industry (cattle feedlot)		
<100 SCU (SCU = Standard Cattle Unit)	$3,635.00	N
100 to 499 SCU	$10,920.00	N
500 to 1000 SCU	$21,850.00	N
>1000 SCU	$43,680.00	N
Intensive animal industry (piggery)		
<100 SPU (SPU = Standard Pig Unit)	$3,635.00	N
100 to 199 SPU	$10,920.00	N
200-500 SPU	$21,850.00	N
>500 SPU	$43,680.00	N
Intensive animal industry (poultry farm)		
1 to 999 Birds	$3,635.00	N

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Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Intensive animal industry (poultry farm) [continued]		
1000 to 9,999 Birds	$10,920.00	N
10,000 to 99,999 Birds	$21,845.00	N
> 100,000 Birds	$43,680.00	N

1.6.4 - Commercial

ADULT STORE, AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES STORE, BAR, BROTHEL, BULK LANDSCAPE SUPPLIES, CAR WASH, FOOD AND DRINK OUTLET, FUNCTION FACILITY, FUNERAL PARLOUR, GARDEN CENTRE, HARDWARE AND TRADE SUPPLIES, HEALTH CARE SERVICE, MAJOR SPORT, RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT FACILITY, MARKET, NIGHTCLUB ENTERTAINMENT FACILITY, OFFICE, OUTDOOR SALES, PARKING STATION, SALES OFFICE, SERVICE INDUSTRY, SERVICE STATION, SHOP, SHOPPING CENTRE, SHOWROOM, THEATRE, TOURIST ATTRACTION, VETERINARY SERVICE, WHOLESALE NURSERY

Code Assessment - Base fee (per each proposed land use)	$3,635.00	N
Code Assessment - Plus per m2 of gross floor area	$5.50	N
Code Assessment - Maximum application fee	$19,120.00	N
Impact Assessment - Base Fee (per each proposed land use)	$4,375.00	N
Impact Assessment - Plus per m2 of gross floor area	$6.50	N
Impact Assessment - Maximum application fee	$26,300.00	N
Hotel		
Code Assessment - Base fee	$6,865.00	N
Code Assessment - Plus per m2 of gross floor area	$5.50	N
Code Assessment - Maximum application fee	$22,360.00	N
Impact Assessment - Base Fee	$8,745.00	N
Impact Assessment - Plus per m2 of gross floor area	$6.50	N
Impact Assessment - Maximum application fee	$30,675.00	N
Environment facility, Nature-based tourism, Party house, Resort complex, Short-term accommodation, Tourist park		
Code Assessment - Base Fee	$2,915.00	N
Code Assessment - Plus per room/cabin/unit/site	$380.00	N
Impact Assessment - Base Fee	$4,375.00	N
Impact Assessment - Plus per room/cabin/unit/site	$725.00	N

1.6.5 - Industry

LOW IMPACT INDUSTRY, MEDIUM IMPACT INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT DEPOT, WAREHOUSE

Code Assessment - Base fee (per each proposed land use)	$3,635.00	N
Code Assessment - Plus per m2 of gross floor area	$5.50	N
Code Assessment - Maximum application fee	$41,255.00	N
Impact Assessment - Base Fee (per each proposed land use)	$4,375.00	N
Impact Assessment - Plus per m2 of gross floor area	$6.50	N
Impact Assessment - Maximum application fee	$54,405.00	N
High Impact Industry, Special industry		
Code Assessment - Base fee (per each proposed land use)	$7,285.00	N

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Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
High Impact Industry, Special industry [continued]		
Code Assessment - Plus per m2 of gross floor area	$5.50	N
Code Assessment - Maximum application fee	$54,405.00	N
Impact Assessment - Base Fee (per each proposed land use)	$8,745.00	N
Impact Assessment - Plus per m2 of gross floor area	$6.50	N
Impact Assessment - Maximum application fee	$66,360.00	N
Extractive Industry		
≤5000 tonnes, per annum	$5,815.00	N
>5000 to 100,000 tonnes per annum	$25,480.00	N
>100,000 tonnes per annum	$43,680.00	N
1.6.6 - Community and Other Facilities		
Indoor sport and recreation, Motor sport facility, Outdoor sport and recreation, Park		
Code Assessment	$7,285.00	N
Impact Assessment	$10,920.00	N
Cemetery, Childcare centre, Club, Community use, Community care centre, Crematorium, Educational establishment, Emergency Services, Funeral parlour, Outstation, Place of worship		
Code Assessment	$4,375.00	N
Impact Assessment	$8,745.00	N
Battery storage facility, Detention facility, Major electricity infrastructure, Renewable energy facility, Substation, Telecommunications facility, Utility installation		
Code Assessment	$6,665.00	N
Impact Assessment	$8,745.00	N
Air service		
Code Assessment	$7,285.00	N
Impact Assessment	$14,570.00	N
Hospital		
Code Assessment - Base fee	$3,635.00	N
Code Assessment - Plus per m2 of gross floor area	$5.50	N
Code Assessment - Maximum application fee	$19,125.00	N
Impact Assessment - Base Fee	$4,375.00	N
Impact Assessment - Plus per m2 of gross floor area	$6.50	N
Impact Assessment - Maximum application fee	$26,300.00	N
1.7 - Reconfiguring a lot and Operational works		
1.7.1 - Reconfiguring a Lot		
Boundary Realignment	$2,550.00 plus $360 for each lot in excess of 2 lots	N
Subdivision - Code Assessment	$2,550.00 plus $580 for each additional lot	N

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

1.7.1 - Reconfiguring a Lot [continued]

Subdivision - Impact Assessment	$4,085.00 plus $640 for each additional lot	N
Access easement - where not part of an application for boundary realignment or subdivision	$2,550.00	N
Subdivision by lease	$2,550.00 plus $360 for each lease lot in excess of 1	N

Request for Approval of Plan of Subdivision

Standard format plans and Building format plans	$495.00 plus $495.00 per additional lot	N
Review and signing of easement and covenant documents (per document)	$480.00	N
Resigning of lapsed Plan of Subdivision	$372.00	N

Request for Road Names

Request for road/street names/s for a newly created road/s within an estate (per request).	$565.00	N

1.7.2 - Operational Work

Engineering design plans must be certified by an RPEQ.

The application fee includes a pre-start meeting, any hold point inspections (if applicable), and inspection on completion of works. Any additional inspection resulting from a previous failed inspection will be subject to payment of a fee.

Additional fees will apply if the application includes landscaping, vegetation clearing and/or design checks for electrical reticulation. Refer to separate fees for these matters.

Additional fees may apply for the review of technical reports.

Application for approval of Roadworks, Earthworks and/or Stormwater works associated with Reconfiguring a Lot

Application for development approval for roadworks, earthworks and/or stormwater works associated with Reconfiguring a Lot	$1,390 plus $1275 for each additional lot	N

Application for approval of Roadworks, Earthworks and/or Stormwater works NOT associated with Reconfiguring a Lot

Earthworks less than 1,800m2 or more in surface area, on land NOT included in the Flood hazard overlay and not a dam or levee	$1,710.00	N
Earthworks of 1,800m2 or more in surface area, on land NOT included in the Flood hazard overlay and not a dam or levee	$3,125.00	N
Earthworks on land included in the Flood hazard overlay	$3,800.00	N
Construction of a dam or levee	$3,800.00	N
For works not mentioned above	Base fee $1,130 plus 0.5% of the total value of work in excess of $10,000 (excl. GST)	N

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Landscaping		
Application for development approval for landscaping	$1,035.00	N
Clearing of Vegetation		
Clearing less than 1 hectare	$2,175.00	N
Clearing between 1 hectare and 5 hectares	$4,200.00	N
Clearing greater than 5 hectares	$8,400.00	N
Advertising Device not associated with a Material change of use or Reconfiguring a lot		
Advertising Device (per sign) - other than a billboard	$1,035.00	N
Billboard	$2,775.00	N
Other Operational Works fees		
Reinspection fee (per inspection)- where insufficient preparation of contractor's staging and/or programming of work necessitates an additional inspection, or where a pavement inspection has failed	$650.00	N
Reinspection fee (per inspection) for acceptance on/off maintenance	$900.00	N
Request to bond uncompleted works	$270	N
Electricity reticulation	$520.00	N
Electricity reticulation – amended design (per plan)	$120.00	N
Application for approval, or change to approval, of vehicle crossover	$275.00	N
Application for approval of rear access/shared driveway	$520.00	N
Request to change approval for rear access/shared driveway	$275.00	N

1.8 - Planning Other

1.8.1 - Other

Exemption Certificates

Exemption Certificate requested after development has occurred	$685.00	N
Request for Exemption Certificate for minor or inconsequential development or where circumstances no longer apply (s46(3)(b)(i) & (ii))	$270.00	N
Request for Exemption Certificate where exemption is requested due to an error (s46(3)(b)(iii))	Nil	N
Request for Exemption Certificate under Queensland Heritage Act for works on a Local Heritage Place	$270.00	N

Building Works assessable under the Planning Scheme and Not Associated With a Material Change of Use

Where Council is Assessment Manager, and its functions and powers as Assessment Manager include those of a referral agency (s 54(3)), the fee payable for the development application is the fee for code or impact assessment listed above, plus the fee payable had Council been a referral agency (see the section below on concurrence agency fees and section 1.10.1).

Code Assessment	$725.00	N
Impact Assessment	$3,635.00	N

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Concurrence Agency assessment of Applications for Building Works		
Concurrence Agency assessment of Applications for Building Works	$725.00	N
Applications for building works where Council is a concurrence agency due to: ◦ a Local heritage place ◦ a Residential purpose in residential zone ◦ building over or near infrastructure		
Applications for Preliminary Approval		
Application for Preliminary Approval to vary the effect of the Planning Scheme (a Variation Request)	$36,395.00	N
Other applications for preliminary approval	75% of the relevant development application fee	N
As per the fee for a Development Permit		
Fees for Peer Reviews or Assessment of Technical and Specialist Reports		
Peer review or assessment of a technical or special report (submitted with an application or in response to an information request/further advice) by an external consultant	Actual cost charged by the consultant	N
Additional development application fee for assessment of a technical/specialist Report (submitted with an application or in response to an information request/further advice) by a Council officer	$585.00	N
Request to consider changes as 'generally in accordance' with approval	$550.00 plus $100.00 for each document in excess of 5	N
Review of documentation due to incomplete or insufficient information being provided initially - includes reports, plans, test results	$550.00 plus $100.00 for each document in excess of 5	N
Change Applications		
Change Application for a minor change to an approval for a Dwelling house or Building Works (under the Planning Scheme)	$650.00	N
Change Application for a minor change involving changes to approved plans only	$1,170.00	N
All other Change Applications for minor changes	$1170.00 plus $290.00 for each condition requested changed in excess of one condition.	N
Change Application for other than a minor change	As per the development application fee.	N
Extension Application		
Extension application (to extend currency period) - first application to extend	$1,170.00	N
Extension application (to extend currency period) - where one extension already granted	$1,870.00	N
Request to Cancel Development Approval		
Request to cancel a development approval	$240.00	N

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Request to Consider Application Under a Superseded Planning Scheme		
Request for an application to be considered under a Superseded Planning Scheme	$2,915.00	N
This fee is in addition to the development application fee should the request be granted		

1.8.2 - Request for Development Information - Planning items

Fee applies per lot to which the request applies

Lodgement of Request for Development Information	$52.00	N
Each requested item (below) is in addition to the lodgement fee. See also section 1.9.6 and 1.10.2. Only one lodgement fee is payable for each Request for Development Information form.		
Approval documents for a specific building or land use	$205.00	N
Flood information, Zoning and overlays, List of current approvals, Show cause/enforcement notices, Approvals required and accepted development requirements for proposed development (fee is per item requested)	$52.00	N

1.8.3 - Request for planning information

Fee applies per lot to which the request applies.

Data sharing licence for flood model for a Dwelling house only	No Charge	N
Data sharing licence for flood model other than for a Dwelling house	$1,795.00	N

1.8.4 - Planning and Development Certificates

Charge is per lot.

Limited Planning and Development Certificate	$510.00	N
Limited Planning and Development Certificate - Urgent	$695.00	N
(2 business day turnaround)		
Standard Planning and Development Certificate	$1,035.00	N
Standard Planning and Development Certificate - Urgent	$1,380.00	N
(5 business day turnaround)		
Full Planning and Development Certificate	$5,245.00	N

1.8.5 - Copies of Documents

Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme	$515.00	N
Copy of a decision notice or other document listed under Schedule 22 of the Planning Regulation 2017	$38.00	N

1.9 - Plumbing and Drainage

1.9.1 - Applications for New Plumbing and Drainage Works

A lodgement fee is to be paid with each application.

Applications for commercial buildings may incur additional fees.

Fire hydrants and/or fire hose reels and additional items are calculated at a fixture rate.

Lodgment fee	$320.00	N
Application for up to 150 fixtures	$145.00 per fixture	N

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

1.9.1 - Applications for New Plumbing and Drainage Works [continued]

Application for 151 to 200 fixtures	$21,750.00 plus $130.00 per fixture in excess of 150	N
Application for 201 to 250 fixtures	$28,250.00 plus $107.00 per fixture in excess of 200	N
Application for 251 to 300 fixtures	$33,600.00 plus $78.00 per fixtures in excess of 250	N
Application for 301 or more fixtures	$37,500.00 plus $62.00 per fixture in excess of 300	N
Minor applications with no fixtures, e.g. water service (includes one inspection)	$500.00	N
Services not associated with fixtures (e.g. water mains, manufactured buildings, fire services, temporary site ablutions)	By quote	N
Compliance assessment for public sector entities (e.g. State Government)	By quote	N
Applications that contain alternative solutions (fee is additional to application fees)	By quote	N

1.9.2 - Applications for On-Site Sewage Facilities

New installation, upgrade or alteration to existing facility including HSTP, septic tank, waterless toilet or grey water treatment facility.

An onsite sewage facility for less than 21EP (or less than 4200L/day)	$660.00	N
Minor change to land application area, e.g. moving turf valve for shed (includes one inspection)	$500.00	N

1.9.3 - Applications to Amend a Permit (including extending the term of a permit)

Amended plan assessment - minor amendment only (i.e. a site inspection or request for information is not required)	$150.00 plus $145 for each additonal fixture	N
Amended plan assessment – other than a minor amendment	$300.00 plus $145 for each additional fixture	N
Application to extend the term of a permit by up to 1 year	$150.00	N
Application to extend the term of a permit by more than 1 year, and up to 2 years	$223.00	N

1.9.4 - Inspections

Additional inspections, including re-inspections, for projects that are not major projects	$145.00	N
Inspections for major projects (includes projects with complicating factors)	By quote	N
Inspection conducted after hours (per hour)	$344.00 Monday to Friday $495.00 Saturday, Sunday and public holidays	N

1.9.5 - Refunds

A refund of 50% of the application fees paid applies when plumbing applications are withdrawn prior to a permit being issued. Requests for refunds must be in writing. No refunds apply once a permit is issued or if a permit lapses.

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

1.9.5 - Refunds [continued]

Refund Processing Fee	$69.00	N

1.9.6 - Request for Development Information - Plumbing and Drainage work items

Fee applies per lot to which the request applies

Lodgement of Request for Development Information	$52.00	N
Each requested item (below) is in addition to the lodgement fee. See also section 1.8.2 and 1.10.2. Only one lodgement fee is payable for each Request for Development Information form.		
Stormwater, Certificates for Building Works, Sanitary drain plan, Hydraulics plan (fee is per item requested)	$26.00	N

1.9.7 - Annual Registration of Backflow Prevention Devices

Commercial property with one device	$90.00	N
Commercial property with between 2 and 20 devices (inclusive)	$90 plus $23.00 per device in excess of 1	N
Commercial property with more than 20 devices	$542 plus $17.00 per device in excess of 20	N
Domestic dwelling - per device	$36.00	N

1.9.8 - Miscellaneous Plumbing and Drainage Fees

Request for compliance certificate for Plumbing and Drainage works for which the compliance permit was issued prior to 1 July 2019, or has lapsed within the past 12 months (includes one inspection)	$500.00	N
Requested consultancy, site inspections, design and advice/assistance (at the discretion of the Coordinator Building and Plumbing)	By quote	Y

1.10- Building Services

Fee for lodgement of building application documents by a Private Certifier	$320.00	N
Application to use a building, other than a Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 building, for residential purposes (in accordance with section 119 of the Building Act)	$470.00	N

1.10.1 - Concurrence Agency Fees (including when Council is the Assessment Manager for a Development Application for Building works)

Assessment of application for building works to determine security (bond) for demolition or removal of building from a site	$276.00	N
Assessment of application for building works to determine security (bond) to relocate and/or rebuild a building on a site in the region	$956.00	N
Security (bond) for removal, demolition or rebuilding of a building	Determined based on the value of the work	N
Assessment of design and siting where the proposed building works do not include an acceptable solution under QDC MP1.1, 1.2 and 1.3	$680.00	N
Assessment of alternative provisions for Class 1a or 10 buildings specified under the Planning Scheme in accordance with section 33 of the Building Act	$680.00	N
Assessment of application for building works relating to budget accommodation for compliance with QDC MP2.1 fire safety standard for budget accommodation	By quote (minimum $680.00)	N
Assessment of application for building works for higher risk personal appearance services where the work does not comply with an acceptable solution of QDC MP5.2 (per item)	$276.00	N

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

1.10.1 - Concurrence Agency Fees (including when Council is the Assessment Manager for a Development Application for Building works) [continued]

Assessment of application for building works for residential services against QDC MP5.7 residential services building standard building requirements	By quote (minimum $680.00)	N
Assessment of whether an on-site wastewater management system complies with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code, Part 1, performance criteria P2, where building works are proposed for 1 or more additional bedrooms	$150.00	N
Concurrence Agency Referral matters to be assessed by Local Government as prescribed in schedule 9 of the Planning Regulation 2017 that are not listed elsewhere	By quote	N

1.10.2 - Request for Development Information - Building work items

Fee applies per lot to which the request applies

Lodgement of Request for Development Information	$52.00	N
Each requested item (below) is in addition to the lodgement fee. See also section 1.8.2 and 1.9.6. Only one lodgement fee is payable for each Request for Development Information form.		
Stormwater, Certificates for Building Works, Sanitary drain plan, Hydraulics plan (fee is per item requested)	$26.00	N

1.10.3 - Building Record Searches

Search includes details of building and plumbing approvals and inspections, and details of the last OSSF inspection service date, if available.
Processing time may be up to 10 business days.

For residential property	$205.00	N
For commercial property	$415.00	N

1.11 - Engineering & Design

Application fee including inspection fee.

1.11.1 - Undertake Minor Works Within Road Dedication Not Associated With Reconfiguration of a Lot or Material Change of Use

Minor Works Less than $20,000.

Construction of property access (driveway)	$275.00	N
Construction of property access (driveway) - self assessable	$155.00	N
Installation of cattle grid and/or gate	$275.00	N
Undertake minor works (earthworks, vegetation removal, installation of water main)	$295.00	N
Traffic Management – Short term works	$226.00	N
Traffic Management – Long term works	$273.00	N
Other (to be specified)	Price on application	N
Reinspection Fee (per reinspection)	$125.00	N
Commercial/Industrial Crossover	$290.00	N
Combined Work on Road and Traffic Control Permit	$380.00	N
Directional Signs on Road Sign Posts	$100.00	Y

1.11.2 - Undertake Major Works Within Road Dedication Not Associated With Reconfiguration of a Lot or Material Change of Use

Major Works Greater than $20,000.

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
1.11.2 - Undertake Major Works Within Road Dedication Not Associated With Reconfiguration of a Lot or Material Change of Use [continued]		
Application Fee, Including Inspection Fee	Price on application	N
1.11.3 - Road Inspection Fee - Removal Dwelling		
Inspection Fee	Price on Application	N
1.11.4 - Infrastructure Reports & Data		
Infrastructure Reports & Data	$123.00	N

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2 - Commercial Fees & Charges

2.1 - Corporate Services

2.1.1 - Rates Search Fees

Full Rates Search	$245.00	N
Urgent Rates Search	$325.00	N
1 to 2 day turnaround.		
Counter Search	$37.00	N
Ownership, Valuation, Rates and Charges only.		

2.1.2 - Rate Refund Processing Fee

Processing Fee	$27.00	N
After the first refund annually.		

2.1.3 - Administration Fees

Copy of Prior Years Rate Notice	$7.00 per notice for prior years. No Charge for the current financial year	N
Change of Ownership Fee	$101.00	N
Administration Fee for Dishonoured Payments	$27.00	N
Paper Bill Fee	$2.00	N
For rates paper notices. To be applied from 1 January 2023. Fee does not apply to approved pensioners.		

2.1.4 - Copy of Financial Statements

Hard Copy of Annual Report (including Financial Statements)	$18.00	N
Soft Copy can be accessed from Council's Website for free.		

2.1.5 - Copy of Council Policies, Local Laws & Public Interest Tests

Hard Copy of Council Policies, Local Laws & Public Interest Tests	$0.65 per page, Max $13.00 per Policy/Local Law/ Public Interest Test	N

2.1.6 - Customer Services

Scanning	$1.00 each page up to $10.00 maximum Min. Fee: $0.91	Y
Per page.		

Photocopying Fees - Mono

A4	$0.50	Y
A3 Sheet	$1.00	Y

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Photocopying Fees - Colour		
A4	$1.00	Y
A3 Sheet	$2.05	Y

2.2 - Water

2.2.1 - Sale of Bore Water From Standpipe

Bore water standpipe sales (per Kl)	$5.50	N
Per KL.		
Bond for Bore Key	$280.00	N

2.3 - GIS Mapping

2.3.1 - Large Format Printing/Scanning

A2/A1/A0 sizes (per page)	$37.00	Y

2.3.2 - Road Map Booklet

Road Map Booklet	$30.00	N

2.3.3 - Standard Mapping

For customised mapping requests the charge will be calculated on the standard maps charges plus preparation time based on service charges (below).

For requests relating to Planning and/or Flood information, please refer to Council's Cost Recovery Fees & Charges item 1.8.2.

A4/A3 Size	$37.00	N
A2/A1 Size	$59.00	N

2.3.4 - Digital Spatial Data

Asset/Cadastral data per Sq KM	$105.00	N
Minimum 1km		
Contour/LiDAR data per Sq KM	$150.00	N
Minimum 1km (2022 LiDAR/Contours data not provided)		
Aerial Photography per Tile	$135.00	N
Minimum 1 Tile		

2.3.5 - Service Charges

GIS Operator Fee (per hr for Customised mapping only)	$75.00	N
Minimum 1 hour		

2.4 - Library

2.4.1 - Library Membership

A permanent resident of Queensland	Free	N
A student of an educational establishment in the Lockyer Valley Region	Free	N
A person who is permanently employed in the Lockyer Valley Region	Free	N

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.4.1 - Library Membership [continued]

A person who resides in the local government areas of the Lockyer Valley Region, Somerset Region, Ipswich City or Toowoomba Region	Free	N

2.4.2 - Library Membership - Security Deposits

A Refundable Security Deposit is payable by:
- Non permanent Hotel/Motel residents.
- Persons not permanently residing, attending a school or college, or working in the Lockyer Valley Regional Council area.
- Persons not residing in any of the above reciprocal Regions.
- Persons unable to provide identification with proof of residency.

Non-Permanent Residents	$52.00	N

2.4.3 - Other Fees

Inter Library loans from other than a Queensland public library	$37.00	Y
Per request from other institutions.		
Replacement Card - Any Subsequent card	$2.00	N

2.4.4 - Fees for Lost/Damaged Items

Processing Fee	$10.00	N
Replacement Item Supplied by Borrower charged when customer has purchased replacement item -Books, DVDs, CDs and magazines may be replaced by the customer with a new copy of the same title and format. For new non-fiction titles and magazines, the same edition is required. Second-hand copies are not acceptable.		
Recovery fee	$27.00	N
charged when outstanding charges for lost or damaged items are referred to a recovery agency		
Minor damage only, including insignificant loss of a part of a toy	$10.00	N
Adult Print Collection	$49.00	N
Audio Books - Adult	$155.00	N
Junior and young adult print collection and audio books	$32.00	N
Reference and local history books	$155.00	N
DVDs, music CDs and audio kits	$43.00	N
Toys and literacy kits	$69.00	N
Where total replacement is required.		
Magazines	$10.00	N
Interlibrary loan	$69.00	N
Tablets, iPads and LaunchPads	Market value of replacement or cost of repair	N

2.4.5 - Library Items - Replacement Costs

Replacement Policy:
- Books, Videos, DVDs, CDs & Magazines may be replaced by the borrower with a new copy of the same title & format.
- For new non-fiction titles & magazines, the same year of publication and edition is also required.
- Second-hand copies are not acceptable.

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.4.6 - Other Library Fees

Inter library loans from a Queensland public library	Free cost to request an Inter-library-loan from a Qld Public library.	Y
Library Bags	$2.05	Y
Youth and children's activities (unless fully funded by First 5 Forever or similar)	$5.20	Y
Per Child		
Seminars, workshops or special events	Per event costs	Y
As per event costs.		

2.4.11 - Art Gallery

Commission on sales from exhibitions	20% of sales	Y
Exhibition (if a combined exhibition the fee will be shared between the exhibitors)	$200.00	Y
Opening function	$200.00	Y
Gallery curated local exhibition - per artist	$37.00	Y
Each individual artist to pay.		

2.5 - Saleyards - Laidley

2.5.1 - Yard Fees

Per Head.

Cattle	$8.30	Y
Per Head		
Calves	$5.20	Y
Infrastructure Replacement Levy	$2.00	Y

2.5.2 - Other Fees

New Agents Application Fee	$3,363.75	Y
One off payment.		
Annual Saleyard Permit (Renewal)	$1,290.00	Y
Agents Fees	$847.00	Y
Per Sale.		
Registered Stud Sale Access Fee	$785.00	Y
All cattle must have registration papers.		
Dipping Fees	$3.30	Y
Per Head		
Minimum Charge	$248.00	Y
Holding Fees	$1.50	Y
Per Head, Per day or part thereof.		
Open & Closing of Saleyards	$370.00	Y
Weekends or Public Holidays.		
Disposal of Deceased Animal	$149.00	Y
per head		

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.5.2 - Other Fees [continued]

Sale of Animal Waste	$12.00	Y
Sale of Animal Waste (waste is to be loaded and transported at the purchasers own expense and risk) – per box trailer or ute load		

2.5.3 - Advertisement Fees

Style One - Height (peak 900mm, sides 600mm) x Width 4,800mm	$1,611.00	Y
Style Two - Height 810mm x Width 950mm	$752.00	Y
Style Three - Height 900mm x Width 7,700mm	$1,074.00	Y

2.6 - Waste Disposal

2.6.1 - Waste Facilities - Domestic Waste

General Waste

General Waste excludes gas cylinders, tyres, asbestos, contaminated soil, dead animals, refrigeration/freezer/ air conditioning units with gas & electronic waste.

Fixed Charges

Per Unit.

Up to 0.24m3 (240 litres) per person and/or per vehicle each day (only applies to LVRC residents)	No Charge	Y
Sedan, SUV, Station Wagon, > 0.24m3 (240 litres)	$12.00	Y
Trailer (up to 8x5) or Ute	$18.00	Y
Where a trailer 8x5 has extended sides (eg cage or hungry boards) then the operator shall assess the load to determine if the volume moves into the trailer > 8x5 (non-commercial) category at which point the higher rate will apply.		
Trailer (>8x5) or Ute + Trailer (up to 8x5)	$30.00	Y
Where a trailer is > 8x5 carrying less waste that would fit into a 8x5 trailer, then the Trailer (up to 8x5) fee applies.		

Variable Charges

Per tonne/per cubic metre

Truck or Trailer (>8x5) (per cubic meter) - Domestic Waste	$89.00	Y
Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available. Domestic Quantity of Waste to landfill greater than 8x5		
Truck or Trailer (>8x5) (per tonne) - Domestic Waste	$178.00	Y
Per tonne charge if weighbridge is available. Domestic Quantity of Waste to landfill greater than 8x5		

Green Waste - Uncontaminated

Green Waste is defined as grass clippings, loose bark, leaves, palm fronds, twigs, branches, pruning from shrubs and trees, weeds, ivy and creepers.

Green waste, including stumps, root balls and branches, that exceed the maximum diameter of 300mm will be classed as "Green Waste - Contaminated".

Up to 0.24m3 (240 litres) per person and/or per vehicle each day (only applies to LVRC residents)	No Charge	Y
Sedan, SUV, Station Wagon or Trailer (maximum size 8x5) or Ute	No Charge	Y
Truck or Trailer (greater than 8x5) (per cubic meter)	$35.00	Y
Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available. Domestic quantity of green waste greater than 8 x 5		
Truck or Trailer (greater than 8x5) (per tonne)	$55.00	Y
Per tonne charge if weighbridge is available. Domestic quantity of green waste greater than 8 x 5		

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

Green Waste - Contaminated

i.e. Contains steel, plastic, concrete, building products, milled/treated timber.

Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available	$89.00	Y
(If it contains general waste, steel, plastic, concrete, building products, milled/treated timber, soil, mud,ect), waste to landfill general waste fees apply		
Per tonne charge/weigh charge if weighbridge is available	$178.00	Y
(If it contains general waste, steel, plastic, concrete, building products, milled/treated timber, soil, mud,ect), waste to landfill general waste fees apply		

Concrete - Uncontaminated

If the load is contaminated, for an example contains general waste, steel, treated timber, vegetaion, plastic, building material, soil, mud or similar items, it will be charged as "General Waste" and directed to landfill.

Ute or Trailer (maximum size 8x5)	No Charge.	Y
Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available. Domestic quantity of concrete greater than 8 x 5	$269.00	Y
Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available. Domestic quantity of concrete greater than 8x5		
Per tonne charge if weigh bridge not available. Domestic quantity of concrete greater than 8 x 5	$119.00	Y
Per tonne charge if weighbridge is available. Domestic quantity of concrete greater than 8x5		

Tyres

Commercial Companies tyres not permitted.
Large earthmoving/mining equipment tyres and tracks not permitted.
Tyres are only accepted from Lockyer Valley residents only.

Car or Motorcycle - Each	$11.00	Y
4x4 - each	$18.00	Y
Additional Charge with Rim attached	$13.00	Y
Additional charge per tyre if rim is attached. Gatton Landfill Only		

Recycling

Recycable material is classified as cardboard, glass, plastic, paper, metal, aluminium, steel, vehicle batteries, used motor oil, electronic waste, etc.
Commercially sourced recucling is not accepted unless stated under the fees and charges or otherwise.
Recucable material must be separted and uncontaminated.

Source separated & contaminate free. Cardboard, steel, glass, batteries, e-waste, waste oil, etc placed into dedicated recycling facility	No Charge	Y
Gas cylinders	$17.00	Y
Charge is per cylinder, up to 9kg only. Vehicle gas cylinders and fire extinguishers not accepted.		

Clean Fill/Soil (Uncontaminated)

Clean Fill/Soil (Uncontaminated)	No Charge	Y

Mattress

Mattress	$18.00	Y

Waste From Out of Region

In addition to General Waste Fees.

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

Waste From Out of Region *[continued]*

Non LVRC resident	$74.00	Y
Non LVRC resident. In addition to general waste fees.		

Replacement Bin

Replacement Bin	$86.00	Y
Wheelie Bin Replacement (wilful damage, illegally removed by occupant etc.) validated by authorised person investigation		

2.6.2 - Commercial Waste

Commercial Waste

Commercial Waste Definition
"Commercial" includes waste from but not limited to any of the following:
(a) a hotel, motel, caravan park, cafe, food store or canteen;
(b) an assemby building, institutional building, kindergarten, child minding centre, school or other building used for education;
(c) premises where a sport or game is ordinarily placed in puplic;
(d) an exhibition ground, show ground or racecourse;
(e) a farm;
(f) an office, shop, or other premises where business or work, other than a manufacturing process, is carried out;
(g) a person/operator &/or company that is carrying out work/business for fee or reward; or
(h) Council waste. The relevant fee for the type of Council waste will commence from 1 July 2014. This charge will be applied through Work Order numbers.

Queensland Government Waste Levy
The Queensland Government's Waste Levy applies to all commercial waste directed to landfill, and is in addition to Council's disposal fee. Please visit the Queensland Government's waste disposal levy website for further information including the current levy rate.

Approved Charity Store Waste

When disposing of innappropriate material, Charity stores can recieve a 50% discount on the general waste disposal fee where registered with Council.

Transactions must be by account or corporate credit card.

Fixed Charges

Per Unit.

Less than 0.24m3 (240 litres) if weighbridge not available - Gatton & Laidley only	$27.00	Y
Sedan, SUV, Station Wagon, > 0.24m3 (240 litres) if weighbridge not available - Gatton & Laidley only	$34.00	Y
Ute or Trailer (maximum size 8x5) if weighbridge not available - Gatton & Laidley only	$56.00	Y
Where a trailer 8x5 has extended sides (eg cage or hungry boards) then the operator shall assess the load to determine if the volume is > 8x5 at which point the higher rate (Larger Vehicle) will apply.		
Ute plus Trailer (maximum size 8x5) - if weighbridge not available - Gatton & Laidley only	$99.00	Y
Ute + Trailer of waste to landfill - Where a trailer 8x5 has extended sides (eg cage or hungry boards) then the operator shall assess the load to determine if the volume is > 8x5 at which point the higher rate (Larger Vehicle) will apply.		

Variable Charges

Per tonne/per cubic metre

Larger vehicles. Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available - Gatton & Laidley only	$89.00	Y

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Variable Charges *[continued]*		
Larger vehicles. Per tonne charge/weigh charge if weighbridge is available - Gatton & Laidley only	$178.00	Y
Cleanfill/Soil - Uncontaminated		
Clean Fill/Soil - Uncontaminated – Minimum Charge	$24.00	Y
Clean Fill/Soil Uncontaminated. Per tonne.	$24.00	Y
Minimum charge $24.00 (inc. GST) i.e. Contains no timber/vegetation/steel/plastic/concrete (greater than 300mm dia) stone/bricks/contaminated soil/asbestos products etc. If material contains these contaminates then material is classified as general waste & general waste fees apply.		
Concrete - Uncontaminated		
i.e. Contains no timber/vegetation/steel/ plastic/contaminated soil/asbestos products etc.		
Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available - Gatton & Laidley only	$269.00	Y
(i.e. contains no timber/vegetation/steel/plastic/builder waste/contaminated soil/asbestos products ets.)		
Per tonne charge/weigh charge if weighbridge is available - Gatton & Laidley only	$119.00	Y
(i.e. contains NO timber/vegetation/steel/plastics/builders waste/contaminted soil/asbestos products etc.)		
Concrete - Contaminated		
i.e. Contains timber/vegetation/steel/plastic / mixed building material etc.		
Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available	$510.00	Y
Contaminated with general waste (i.e contains non regulated waste such as timber/vegetation/steel/plastic/mixed building materials) Mixed load Waste to landfill		
Per tonne charge/weigh charge if weighbridge is available	$215.00	Y
Contaminated with general waste (i.e contains non regulated waste such as timber/vegetation/steel/plastic/mixed building materials) mixed load waste to landfill		
Concrete - Contaminated		
i.e. Contains contaminated soil/asbestos products etc.		
Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available	$1,201.00	Y
Contaminated with regulated waste (i.e contains regulated waste such as contaminated soil) waste to landfill		
Per tonne charge/weigh charge if weighbridge is available	$509.00	Y
Contaminated with regulated waste (i.e contains regulated waste contaminated soil) Special burial waste to landfill		
Weigh charge if weighbridge is available - minimum charge	$149.00	Y
(i.e contains regulated waste such as contaminated soil) Special Burial waste to landfill		
Green Waste - Uncontaminated		
Green waste is defined as grass clippings, loose bark, leaves, palm fronds, twigs, branches, pruning from shrubs and trees, weeds, ivy and creepers. Green waste, including stumps, root balls and branches, that exceed the maximum diameter of 300mm will be classified as "Green Waste - Contaminated".		
Green waste – Uncontaminated – Minimum Charge	$12.00	Y
Trailer/Ute 8x5	$25.00	Y
(Must NOT contain general waste, steel, plastic, concrete, building products, asbestos, milled/treated timber, soil, mud,ect) otherwise general waste fees apply		

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

Green Waste - Uncontaminated *[continued]*

Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available - Gatton & Laidley only	$35.00	Y
(Must NOT contain general waste, steel, plastic, concrete, building products, milled/treated timber, soil, mud,ect) otherwise general waste fees apply. Minimum charge $12.00 (inc. GST).		
Per tonne charge/weigh charge if weighbridge is available - Gatton & Laidley only	$55.00	Y
(Must NOT contain general waste, steel, plastic, concrete, building products, milled/treated timber, soil, mud,ect) otherwise general waste fees apply. Minimum charge $12.00 (inc. GST).		

Green Waste - Contaminated

i.e. Contains steel, plastic, concrete, building products, milled/treated timber.

Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available	$89.00	Y
(Contains general waste, steel, plastic, concrete, building products, milled/treated timber, soil, mud,ect) waste to landfill		
Per tonne charge/weigh charge if weighbridge is available	$178.00	Y
(Contains general waste, steel, plastic, concrete, building products, milled/treated timber, soil, mud,ect) waste to landfill		

Waste From Out of Region

In addition to Commercial Waste Fees.

Per cubic metre charge if weigh bridge not available	$156.00	Y
Waste from out of region - Non LVRC Commerical/Industrial/Contract Household Cleanup Waste - waste fee to landfill		
Per tonne charge/weigh charge if weigh bridge is available	$247.00	Y
Waste from out of region - Non LVRC Commerical/Industrial/Contract Household Cleanup Waste - Waste to landfill		

Recycling

Drop off of Commercial sourced recycling not permitted.

Commercial tyres not permitted.

Commercial gas cylinders not permitted.

2.6.3 - Waste Facilities - Other Waste Fees

Other Waste Fees

Special Burials

Commercial asbestos not permitted.

Available Gatton Only - By Appointment Only - Please Phone 1300 005 872

Asbestos or Contaminated Soil (DES approved) cubic metre charge if weighbridge not available	$123.00	Y
Accepted at Gatton Landfill ◦ Special burial onsite contaminated soil - subject to soil analysis and ability to receive in accordance with licence conditions ◦ Special burial **off-site** asbestos		
Asbestos or Contaminated Soil (DETSI approved) weigh charge if weighbridge is available	$270.00	Y
Accepted at Gatton Landfill ◦ Special burial onsite contaminated soil - subject to soil analysis and ability to receive in accordance with licence conditions ◦ Special burial **off-site** asbestos		

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

Special Burials *[continued]*

Asbestos or Contaminated Soil (DETSI approved) weigh charge if weighbridge is available - Min Charge	$89.00	Y
Accepted at Gatton Landfill ◦ Special burial onsite contaminated soil - subject to soil analysis and ability to receive in accordance with licence conditions ◦ Special burial **off-site** asbestos		
Small Animal - Less than 50kg	$21.00	Y
Gatton Landfill Only		
Medium Animal - 50 to 200kg	$37.00	Y
Gatton Landfill Only		
Large Animal - >200kg	$163.00	Y
Gatton Landfill Only		

Trickle Tape (T-Tape)

Trickle tape is subject to change due to market acceptance.

T-tape (uncontaminated) - Gatton only	No Charge.	Y
contains NO excessive mix of other plastics AND/OR soil remnants. Is clean and placed for dedicated recucling. Maybe subject to change due to market acceptance.		
T-tape (contaminated) - per tonne charge/weighbridge available - Gatton only	$178.00	Y
Contains an excessive mix of other plasicsts AND/OR soil remants. Material is then lassified as general waste & waste to landfill general waste fees apply.		
T-tape (contaminated) - per cubic metre if weighbridge not available - Gatton Only	$89.00	Y
Contains an excessive mix of other plastics AND/OR soil remannts. Material is then classified as genenal waste & waste to landfill general waste fees apply.		

DrumMUSTER

drumMUSTER (uncontaminated)	No Charge	Y
drumMUSTER is subject to change due to market acceptance.		

Greenwaste Mulch Sales

Domestic load less than 1m³. (i.e. approx one 8x5 trailer load)	$20.00	Y
Limited to one load per vehicle each day.		
Commercial quantities > minimum 2m³	$31.00	Y
Community Use	No Charge	Y
Approval must be obtained with Statutory Declaration.		

Polypropylene Bags and Sacks

Polypropylene Bags and Sacks	$2.00	Y

Ozone Protection

Commercial (household size) Refrigeration/Freezer/Air Conditioning Units	$15.00	Y
Refrigeration/Freezer/Air Conditioning Units	$15.00	Y
Gas Reclaim certificates from certified person/persons must be shown as proof prior to disposal if an exemption is sought.		

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

Concrete Sales

Sale of recycled and crushed concrete.

Gatton landfill only.

2.7 - Cemeteries

2.7.1 - Gatton, Laidley, Caffey, Forest Hill & Murphys Creek

General Cemetery

Application for Interment	$1,689.00	N
Unreserved Land - Double Depth.		
Application for Reservation of Plot	$1,632.00	N
Double Depth.		
Extra Depth	Price on application	Y
Additional Fee.		
Interment Fee	$2,119.00	Y
Interment Fee for Child aged 12 and under	$938.00	Y
Land for Child Grave (Smaller Plot)	$592.00	N
Breaking of Concrete on Graves	Price on application	Y
Additional Fee.		
Land for Burial of Ashes	$786.00	N
Half Plots.		
Burial of Cremation Ashes	$433.00	Y
Re-Opening Grave / Exhumation	Price on application	Y
Hand Digging	Price on Application	Y
Additional Fee.		
Application for Monumental Work and Plaque Modifications	$111.00	N
Fee does not apply to Commonwealth War Graves.		

Overtime Rates

Additional overtime rates apply to funerals booked after 2.30pm on workdays, and anytime on weekends and public holidays.

Overtime Rates	$244.00	Y
Per Hour		

Columbarium

Purchase of Columbarium Space.

Single Niche	$766.00	N
Double Niche	$897.00	N
Family Niche	$1,040.00	N
Interment of Ashes (Incl. Niche Plaque Installation by Council)	$433.00	Y
Removal of Ashes	$244.00	Y
Application for Reservation of Single Niche	$710.00	N

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Columbarium [continued]		
Application for Reservation of Double Niche	$841.00	N
Application for Reservation of Family Niche	$984.00	N
Laidley Ashes Memorial Garden		
Western Garden - Single Niche	$1,040.00	N
Centre Garden - Double Niche	$1,531.00	N
Eastern Garden - Double Niche	$1,431.00	N
Interment of Ashes (Incl. Niche Plaque Installation by Council)	$433.00	Y
Removal of Ashes	$244.00	Y
Application for Reservation - Western Garden - Single Niche	$984.00	N
Application for Reservation - Centre Garden (Water Feature) - Double Niche	$1,476.00	N
Application for Reservation -Eastern Garden - Double Niche	$1,374.95	N
Gatton Cemetery Chapel		
Hire Fee (2.5 hours)	$214.00	Y
Extra Time (per half hour)	$66.00	Y
Additional half hour time slots in addition to original hire fee		
Pallbearer Service	$129.00	Y
(Minimum of 4 persons required to safely carry coffin). Where Council employees are required to assist with coffin Charge is per person **Subject to availability		

2.8 - Showgrounds

Should be read in conjunction with Terms & Conditions of General Conditions of Hire. Contact Council's Customer Service Centre to arrange bookings.

Discounts:

Commercial Business (nil discount) - Business or Government Agency (includes dance schools & dance festivals, gem festivals or any for profit business). Also includes Sporting clubs or other groups selling alcohol in conjunction with an event, and private functions.

Subsidised Commercial (50% discount) - Schools, churches, concerts and musical events (for schools) are classified subsidised commercial.

Fundraising (25% discount) - For-Profit organisations using Council facilities to raise funds for a charity or cause.

Not for profit (70% discount) - Charitable organisations, and community groups using the facility to conduct community activities (proof of Not for Profit status from the Australian Taxation Office is required).
Applicant / hirer must be the person or organisation responsible for and running the event and hold the applicable Public Liability Insurance.

Other fee waivers in special circumstances may be approved upon application by the hirer.

2.8 – Entire Showgrounds – Show Ring, Grandstand, Camping Grounds & Carpark Booking Fee

Booking Fee	$34.00	Y

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.8.1 - Entire Showgrounds - Show Ring, Grandstand,Camping Ground and Carpark

The Manager Community Facilities & Services is authorised to use discretion in relation a reduction of fees for block bookings.

Bond

Bond Without Alcohol	$250.00	N
Bond With Alcohol	$500.00	N

Warm Up Arena

Users will be charged for rectification works should the arena not be returned to the same standard as when the user took possession.

Show Ring

Council further reserves the right to increase this hire charge if it considers that damage may occur to centre ring or track surface.

Hire Fees per Hour	$77.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Hire fees per Half Day	$147.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$295.00	Y
7am - Midnight		

Carpark

Hire Fees per Half Day	$75.00	Y
Hire Fees per Hour	$46.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$153.00	Y
7am - Midnight		

Lights

Light Fee per Hour	$78.00	Y
Per hour to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Light Fees per Half Day	$147.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Light Fees per Full Day	$295.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Speedway

Speedway	$851.00	Y
Per Race Meeting.		

Circus

Bond	$1,203.00	N
Hire Fee	$860.00	Y
Per Day.		

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

Caravans & Campers

Stay must be in conjunction with an event.

Powered Site	$24.00	Y
Per night.		
Unpowered Site	$24.00	Y
Per night.		

Grandstand

First Floor Function Room

Includes Kitchenette, Disabled Access & Toilets.

Hire Fees per Hour	$38.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$75.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$147.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Can Bar

Hire Fees per Hour	$38.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$75.00	Y
Hire Fees per Full Day	$147.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Kitchen & Dining

Hire Fees per Hour	$38.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$75.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$147.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.9 - Public Halls & Function Rooms

Should be read in conjunction with Terms & Conditions of General Conditions of Hire. Contact Council's Customer Service Centre to arrange bookings.

Discounts:

Commercial Business (nil discount) - Business or Government Agency (includes dance schools & dance festivals, gem festivals or any for profit business). Also includes Sporting clubs or other groups selling alcohol in conjunction with an event, and private functions.

Subsidised Commercial (50% discount) - Schools, churches, concerts and musical events (for schools) are classified subsidised commercial.

Fundraising (25% discount) - For-Profit organisations, Council would require a statement from the charity receiving the donation funds.

Not for profit (70% discount) - Charitable organisations, and community groups using the facility to conduct community activities (proof of Not for Profit status from the Australian Taxation Office is required).
Applicant / hirer must be the person or organisation responsible for and running the event and hold the applicable Public Liability Insurance.

Other fee waivers in special circumstances may be approved upon application by the hirer.

2.9 - Public Halls & Function Rooms Bonds

Bond Without Alcohol	$250.00	N
Bond With Alcohol	$500.00	N

2.9 - Public Halls & Function Rooms Booking Fee

Booking Fee	$34.00	Y

2.9.1 - Gatton Shire Hall

Hire Fees per Hour	$69.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$150.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$254.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Rooms at Gatton Shire Hall

Lapidary Club	$604.00	Y
Per annum.		

2.9.2 - Laidley Cultural Centre

Whole of Complex

Auditorium and Function Room.

Hire Fees per Hour	$69.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

Whole of Complex [continued]

Hire Fees per Half Day	$150.00	Y
Hire Fees per Full Day	$254.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Auditorium/Function Room

Hire Fees per Hour	$53.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$121.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$175.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Squash Courts

a) Hire of entire complex grants exclusive use to hirer of all squash court facilities for the period of hire.
b) No casual hire permitted after 10.00pm Monday-Friday.

Per Court	$24.00	Y
Per hour.		
Entire Complex	$48.00	Y
Per hour.		

Prepayment

Type of Hire - per court.
Unlimited use of squash court/per court.

Per Month	$170.00	Y
Per Quarter	$333.00	Y
Per Annum	$844.00	Y

2.9.4 - Helidon Community Centre

Hire Fees per Hour	$53.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$113.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$175.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

2.9.5 - Murphys Creek Community Hall

Hire Fees Per Hour	$53.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$113.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$175.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.9.6 - Grantham Butter Factory

As per Council's Community Grants & Assistance Procedure only the Larsens Room (previously known as the Community Room) is eligible for Fee Waivers, the Jamieson Room is **NOT ELIGIBLE** for fee waivers.

Whole of Complex

Jamieson & Larsen Rooms.

Hire Fees per Hour	$53.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$113.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fee per Full Day	$175.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Jamieson Room

Commercial Kitchen, Mezzanine & Room Hire.

Hire Fees per Hour	$26.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$48.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$98.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Event Hire Larsen Room

Community Area.

Hire Fees per Hour	$20.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$48.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$98.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

Grantham Butter Factory Commercial Kitchen - Independent Use Only

Hire Fees per Hour	$26.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$48.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$98.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

2.9.7 - Withcott Sports Centre

Includes Hire of Kitchen / Kiosk / Meeting Room

Hire Fees per Hour	$53.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day.		

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.9.7 - Withcott Sports Centre [continued]

Hire Fees per Half Day	$113.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$175.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

2.9.8 - Laidley Sports Complex

Sporting groups who are regular users of the Laidley Rec Grounds (Laidley Touch, Laidley Rugby League, Laidley Soccer, Laidley Little Athletics, Lockyer Little Athletics, Laidley Netball, Lockyer Softball) are able to use the facility at no cost for their normal season use (training, games, presentations etc.), however if they are wanting to have a fundraiser night, gala dinner, thank-you night, they will pay the full bond and a flat fee of $200. Any other non-profit group must pay the full fees as set in the fees and charges.

Club Users

Annual Kitchen and Storage	No Charge	Y
Annual Storage Only	No Charge	Y
Meeting Rooms	No Charge	Y
Excluding Bar and Commercial Kitchen.		

Event Hire

Multipurpose Hall Hire (Bar, Storage, Airconditioning and Coldroom).
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours

Hire Fees per Hour	$53.00	Y
Per hour up to a maximum of 12 hours per day		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$113.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		
Hire Fees per Full Day	$175.00	Y
7am - Midnight.		

2.9.9 - Library Meeting Rooms

As per Council's Community Grants & Assistance Procedure the Library Meeting Rooms are **NOT ELIGIBLE** for fee waivers.

Gatton Library - Hub and Local History Rooms	$15.00	Y
per hour, or part thereof		
Davson Room	$25.00	Y
Laidley Library & Customer Service Centre - Wyman Room	$25.00	Y
per hour, or part thereof		

2.9.11 - Lockyer Waters Community Centre

Hire Fees per hour	$58.00	Y
Per Hour		
Hire Fees per Half Day	$124.00	Y
Half day booking 3 - 8 hours		

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.9.11 - Lockyer Waters Community Centre [continued]

Hire Fees per Full Day	$193.00	Y
7am to midnight		

2.9.12 - The Hub Laidley

Includes hire of kitchen/canteen

Hire Fees Per Hour	$42.00	Y
Per hour up to max of 12 hours		
Hire Fees Per Half Day	$90.00	Y
Half Day 3-8 hours		
Hire Fees Per Full Day	$140.00	Y
7am - midnight		

2.11 - Building Services

2.11.1 - Building

Lodgement Fee is to be paid with each application for development approval of building work.

Where Council is Assessment Manager, and its functions and powers as Assessment Manager include those of a referral agency (s54(3)), the fee payable for the development application is the fee for assessment under section 2.11.1, plus the fee payable had Council been a referral agency (see sections 1.8.1 and 1.10.1).

Fees are based on footing and slab inspections being undertaken by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) at the customer's cost. These inspections are not conducted by Council's Building Certifier, and the customer is responsible for the engaging and coordinating the RPEQ.

Fees determined by quote will be based on an estimate of the time involved at an hourly rate.

Council's Building Certification Services are provided free of charge for buildings and structures on Council owned land under the following circumstances:

- Level 1 certification is not required;
- The project is not for a commercial activity;
- The work is being carried out for a sporting, community or charitable group that has Not-for-Profit status; and
- A letter of support has been provided for the works by Council.

Lodgement fee for all applications lodged for approval by Council's building certifiers	$320.00	Y

Application for Class 1a Buildings

New dwellings (including removal dwellings)	$1,965.00	Y
New dwelling - removal dwelling where original building approval has lapsed and the dwelling has been relocated onto the new site	$470.00	Y
Addition to a dwelling for a verandah/deck	$870.00	Y
Other additions or alterations to a dwelling (including raising and restumping)	$1,120.00	Y

Applications for Class 10 Buildings and Structures (outbuildings, carports, patios, swimming pools, etc.)

New Class 10 building	$695.00	Y
Addition to Class 10 building	$695.00	Y
Swimming pool/spa and fence; or pool fence only	$993.00	Y

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST
Applications for Class 10 Buildings and Structures (outbuildings, carports, patios, swimming pools, etc.) [continued]		
Pool safety certificate (including two inspections)	$615.00	Y
Other Class 10 structures e.g. sign, retaining wall (over 1.0m high), silo	$735.00	Y
Application for Units - Classes 1, 2 & 3 (duplex, townhouses, motel, boarding house etc.)		
New building - per unit up to 4	$1,495.00	Y
New building - 5 or more units	By quote	Y
Application for addition or alteration to building	By quote	Y
Applications for Classes 4 to 9 Buildings (Commercial or Industrial)		
Application for new building	By quote	Y
Application for addition or alteration to a building	By quote	Y
Applications for Special Structures and Temporary Buildings (buildings that cannot be classified in any other class)		
Application for new building	By quote	Y
Application for addition or alteration to building	By quote	Y
Applications for Demolition of a Building or Structure		
Application for Demolition	$527.00	Y
Applications for Change of Classification		
Change of classification from Class 1 to 10a	$412.00	Y
Change of classification from Class 10a to 1a	By quote (minimum $1965.00)	Y
All other applications for Changes of Classification	By quote	Y
Change application		
Change application - to change conditions of an approval or approved plans	By quote (minimum $180.00)	Y
Extension Application		
Extension application (to extend currency period)	$373.00	Y
2.11.2 - Miscellaneous Building Application Fees		
Certificate of occupancy (including under section 110 of Building Act)	$630.00 minimum (includes first 2 hours and a site inspection) $190 per hour after the first 2 hours	Y
Re-inspection of a Class 1 or 10 building	$182.00	Y
Inspection of Class 1 building where currency period has lapsed or a Private Certifier has disengaged	$590.00	Y
Inspection of a Class 10 building where currency period has lapsed or a Private Certifier has disengaged	$375.00	Y

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.11.2 - Miscellaneous Building Application Fees [continued]

Inspection or a building other than detailed above	By quote	Y

2.11.3 - Refund of Application Fees

If an application is withdrawn prior to it being decided, a percentage of the application fee will be refunded based on how far assessment of the application has progressed.

Part 1: Application 75%
Part 2: Referral or Part 3: Information request 50%

Processing fee for refunding application fees	$69.00	N

2.12 - Camping Grounds & Recreation Reserves

2.12.1 - Hire of Recreation Reserves or Council Lands

Laidley Sports & Recreation Reserve - Commercial Use

6 month fee for use of facility	$347.00	Y
12 month fee for use of facility	$594.00	Y
Use of Lights per Field	Electricity Supplier Costs plus 10%.	Y
Per Hour.		

Forest Hill Recreation Reserve

Subject to availability.

Hourly Rate	$48.00	Y

Fairways Park Recreation Reserve

12 month fee for use of facility	$660.00	Y
Commercial use only		
6 month fee for use of facility	$376.00	Y
commercial use only		

2.14 - Engineering

2.14.1 - Rural Address Replacement Plate

Rural Address Replacement Number Plate	$75.00	N

2.14.2 - Installation of Pipes etc On or Under Road

Road Reinstatement Fee

Bitumen	Price on application	N
Other than bitumen	Price on application	N

2.14.3 - Concrete Kerb

Alteration to existing layback kerb	Price on application	N

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.14.4 - Vehicular Access

375 mm pipe crossing	Price on application	Y
All other types of crossings	Price on application	Y

2.15 - Pest Management

2.15.1 - Landholder Herbicide Subsidy Program

Herbicide purchased for the treatment of any of the following plants within the Lockyer Valley Region: African Boxthorn, Annual Ragweed, Balloon Vine, Cats Claw Creeper, Climbing Asparagus Fern, Fireweed, Giant Rat's Tail Grass, Groundsel, Harissia Cactus, Lantana, Madeira Vine, Mother of Millions, Parthenium, Salvinia, Water Hyacinth, Water Lettuce	50% of price charged by supplier (excluding GST) to a maximum of $750.00 per annum per property	Y

2.15.2 - Landholder Invasive Animal Control Subsidy Program

Subsidy for the purchase of sodium fluoroacetate or sodium nitrite for the control of invasive animals	50% of price charged by supplier (excluding GST) to a maximum of $750.00 per annum per property	Y

2.15.3 - Loan Equipment - Bonds

Loan equipment is available for use subject to acceptance of the terms and conditions of loan and the payment of the bond.

The use of loan equipment for commercial purposes or outside of the Council Region will result in forfeiture of the bond and exclusion from future use of loan equipment.

Where a borrower is found to have failed to adhere to Council procedures and safety requirements, or behaves in an unacceptable way towards a Council Officer, the borrower will be excluded from further use of the loan equipment.

Bond - Dog Traps	$0.00	N
Bond - Pig Traps	$355.00	N
Bond - Skids	$299.00	N
Bond - Splatter Gun	$180.00	N
Bond - Trailers (including boom spray)	$340.00	N

2.15.3 - Loan Equipment Charges - can be retained from bonds

Loan Equipment (Spray) - Cleaning Fee (Herbicide, Dye, Mud etc.)	$67.00	Y
Loan Equipment (Spray) - Flushing Tanks/Lines	$67.00	Y
Loan Equipment (Spray) - Re-fuelling	$28.00 plus cost of fuel	Y
Loan Equipment (Spray/Traps) - Damage to spray equipment, trailers, traps, accessories and parts	$28 plus cost of replacement/ repair	Y
Loan Equipment (Spray/Traps) - Lost, stolen or missing spray equipment, trailers, traps, accessories, parts and other items provided with loan equipment	$28 plus cost of replacement.	Y

continued on next page ...

Name	Year 26/27 Fee (incl. GST)	GST

2.15.3 - Loan Equipment Charges - can be retained from bonds [continued]

Loan Equipment (Spray/Traps) - Equipment Failure - Troubleshooting Out of Hours	Nil	Y
Loan Equipment (Spray/Traps) - Operator Assistance - Troubleshooting Out of Hours	$105.00	Y
Per hour or part thereof.		
Loan Equipment (Spray/Traps) - Failure to Show for Collection Without Notice	$67.00	Y
Notice to be provided prior to 3pm the previous day.		
Loan Equipment (Spray/Traps) - Late to Collect or Return	$24.00	Y
Per 15 minute interval or part thereof.		
Loan Equipment (Traps) - Delivery/Collection Fee (per trip)	Up to 20km from Gatton - $77.00 > 20km but < 50km from Gatton - $100.00 > 50km from Gatton - $124.00	Y

2.16 - Queensland Transport Museum

2.16.1 - Queensland Transport Museum

Adult	$10.00	Y
Concession	$8.00	Y
Children, 6-15 years old	$5.00	Y
Children, under 6 years old	Free	Y
Family admission (2 adults and up to 3 children)	$31.00	Y
Lockyer Valley residents (with proof of address)	Free	Y

2.17 - Hire of Equipment Bond

2.17.1 - Hire of Equipment

Bond for the hiring of table and chairs only	$179.00	Y
Bond for the hiring of marquees only	$179.00	N
Bond for the hiring of table, chairs and marquees	$299.00	N
Bond for the hiring of wheelie bins	$10 each or maximum of $150.00	N
Fee for the hiring of outdoor movie equipment (including operator)	180 plus $40/ hour or part thereof of screening time.	Y
Includes Council staff to operate. This fee is waived for local not-for-profit groups conducting an event that is free to attend AND open for the community to attend.		
Hiring of Inflatable Soccer Field	$239.00	Y
Per day. This fee is waived for local schools and community events.		

11.3 Sundry Debtor Write-off and transfer of Sundry Debtor Accounts to Rate Assessment

Author: Kirsty Johnson, Coordinator Revenue Services; Dee Stewart, Acting Manager Financial Services

Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

The purpose of this Report is to recommend that Council resolve to transfer an outstanding sundry debtor account to the respective property rate assessment.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council approve the transfer of the following unrecoverable debtor balance to its respective property rates assessment:

Serial	Property ID	Debtor Number	Balance
A	150140	100761	$1,297.41

RESOLUTION

THAT Council approve the transfer of the following unrecoverable debtor balance to its respective property rates assessment:

Serial	Property ID	Debtor Number	Balance
A	150140	100761	$1,297.41

Moved By: **Cr C Steinhardt** **Seconded By:** **Cr D Neuendorf**

Resolution Number: 24-28/0586

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

Transfer to Rates

To manage its financial position, Council requires the payment of sundry debtor's accounts within predetermined periods. The outstanding sundry debtor account now recommended to be transferred to its relevant property rate assessment is shown on the attached Schedule. All attempts have been made to recover the outstanding amount to date, without success.

The inclusion of sundry debts on property rate assessments allows recovery in accordance with Council's Rates and Charges Debt Collection and Recovery Policy which in turn results in lower costs to both the debtor and Council.

Proposal

Transfer to Rates
It is Council's policy to pursue the collection of outstanding revenue diligently but with due concern for any financial hardship faced by debtors.

There is a sundry debtor account which has been deemed to be irrecoverable, uneconomical to recover or where there has been no forwarding address provided and the debtor has been unable to be contacted.

Council has historically resolved to transfer these types of debts to the appropriate property rate assessment to enable the debt to be recovered in the same manner as the recovery of overdue rates and charges.

As it is uneconomical to recover this debt through legal action, transfer of the debt to the property owner's assessment is the only prudent course of action in this case. It is recommended that Council resolve to proceed in accordance with the above recommendation.

Prop ID	**Debtor Number**	**Balance**	**Reason for Debt & Comment**
150140	100761	$1,297.41	Slashing of Property situated in Laidley - $953.70 Administration fee for Non-Compliance of Remedial Notice - $290.00 Interest to 31/05/2026 - $53.71

Options

Option 1: THAT Council approve to transfer the outstanding amount listed in schedule A as unrecoverable debtor balance to its respective property rates assessment.

Option 2: THAT Council do not approve to transfer the outstanding amount listed in schedule A as unrecoverable debtor balance to its respective property rates assessment.

Previous Council Resolutions
Nil

Critical Dates
Nil

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Leadership and Council
5.1 Undertake robust and accountable financial, resource and infrastructure planning and management to ensure affordable and sustainable outcomes for our community.

Finance and Resource

UNCONFIRMED

Transfer to Rates
Adoption of the recommendation to transfer the unrecoverable debtor amount to the rate assessment will assist in the recovery of the outstanding amount totalling $1,297.41.

Legislation and Policy
The Local *Government Regulation 2012* Part 12 outlines the legislative powers available to local governments for the recovery of outstanding rates or charges, including applying the proceeds of any sale to recover outstanding rates or charges under Section 146(1)(e) "to pay any other amounts relating to the land that the owner of the land owed the local government immediately before the sale."

Council's resolution to transfer these amounts recognises that they are charges connected with a particular property and enforces the ability to recover same as a charge on the subject property.
The recommended action complies with the provisions of Council's Sundry Debt Collection and Recovery Policy.

Risk Management

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

Consultation

Portfolio Councillor Consultation
Due to the nature of this report no Portfolio Councillor Consultation was conducted.

Internal Consultation
Due to the nature of this report no internal consultation was conducted.

External Consultation
Numerous attempts have been made to recover the sundry debt through the debt recovery process which has been unsuccessful. No further communication with the debtor is necessary at this time as it will be managed through the rating process from now on.

Community Engagement

Due to the nature of this report no community engagement was conducted.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

UNCONFIRMED

11.4 **Application for Permanent Road Closure - Road Reserve dividing Property No. 291960**

Author: Julie Lyons, Senior Property Officer
Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

The purpose of this Report is to consider an application for the permanent road closure of the road reserve dividing Property No. 291960.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT with respect to the request received from Marcie Brown Legal acting on behalf of the owners of Property No. 291960 for Council's views as road manager in relation to the proposed permanent road closure of the road reserve dividing Property No. 291960, Council resolve to respond to the Applicants by completing the Part C Statement in relation to an application under the *Land Act 1994* to request the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development consider the application and the following views of Council:

(a) the road closure area does not provide legal access to any of the surrounding properties; and

(b) if the application is approved, the road closure area should be amalgamated into Property No. 291960.

RESOLUTION

THAT with respect to the request received from Marcie Brown Legal acting on behalf of the owners of Property No. 291960 for Council's views as road manager in relation to the proposed permanent road closure of the road reserve dividing Property No. 291960, Council resolve to respond to the Applicants by completing the Part C Statement in relation to an application under the *Land Act 1994* to request the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development consider the application and the following views of Council:

(a) the road closure area does not provide legal access to any of the surrounding properties; and

(b) if the application is approved, the road closure area should be amalgamated into Property No. 291960.

Moved By: **Cr D Neuendorf** **Seconded By:** **Cr J Reck**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0587

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

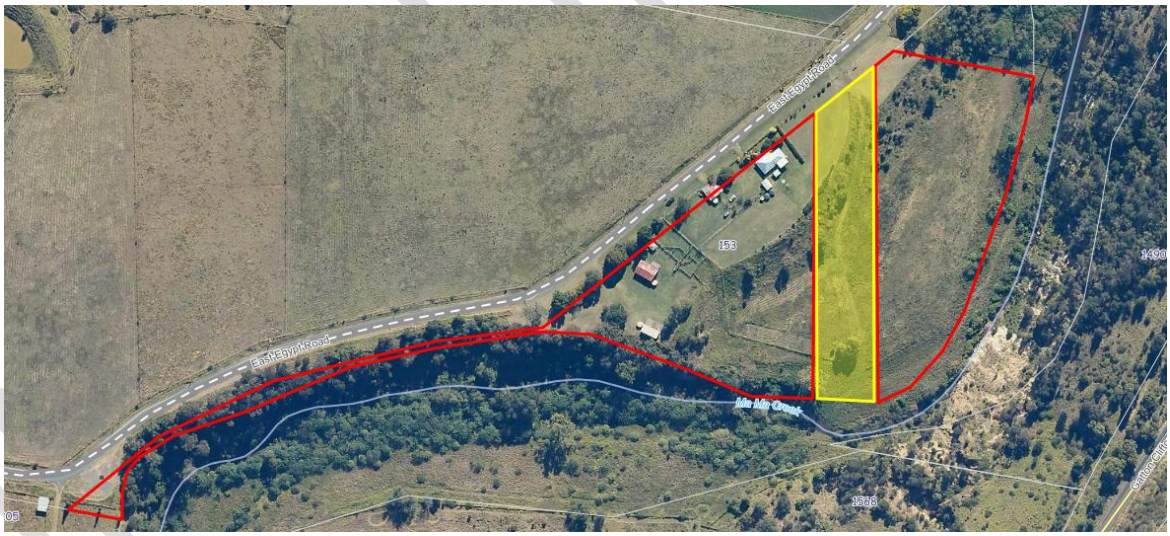
The purpose of this Report is to consider an application for the permanent road closure of the road reserve dividing Property No. 291960 situated at 153 East Egypt Road, Mount Whitestone.

Proposal

On 15 May 2025 Council received a request from Marcie Brown Legal who are acting on behalf of the owners of Property No. 291960 (the Applicants) for Council to provide its views in relation to the proposed application for permanent road closure of the road reserve dividing Property No. 291960. This is a pre-requisite step before an application can be lodged with the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing and Regional and Rural Development (Department) for consideration. Council is required to complete the "Part C Statement in relation to an application under the *Land Act 1994* over State Land" with its views so that the relevant form can be submitted with the application.

The area of road reserve to be permanently closed is shown below in yellow:

Area Approximately 8417 m²



The section of road reserve proposed to be closed does not provide legal access to any surrounding properties, only legal access to Ma Ma Creek. However, the Applicants have stated that the road reserve is used exclusively by them and since purchasing the property in October 2021, they have not observed any use of the road reserve by the local authority, utility providers, the public, or for stock route purposes. The Applicants also undertake maintenance of the road reserve, including mowing and keeping it free of weeds.

The Recommendation in this Report will enable the Applicants to make a formal application for permanent road closure to the Department for consideration. Ultimately, whether or not the application is approved is a decision that rests with the Department.

UNCONFIRMED

The Department is responsible for publishing the proposed road closure and engaging with any other interested parties and agencies to determine whether there are any objections to the application.

Any objections received by the Department may be viewed by other parties interested in the proposed road closure in accordance with the provisions of the *Right to Information Act 2009*.

Options

Option 1 Council doesn't object to the Application for Permanent Road Closure.

Option 2 Council objects to the Application for Permanent Road Closure and provides reasons.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

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

Finance and Resource

No financial or resource implications for Council have been identified.

If the application is successful, the Department will notify Council of any update to the land areas and values for rating purposes.

Legislation and Policy

If the Application is successful, the Applicants will be required to purchase the closed road area at market value from the Department. The Applicants will be required to amalgamate the road closure area into their adjoining property.

Council's consideration of this application, and the issue of the completed Part C Statement in relation to an application under the *Land Act 1994* over State land with Council's views, comply with the Department's policy requirements for the assessment of such application.

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

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

UNCONFIRMED

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

UNCONFIRMED

11.5 Proposed purchase of Reservation in Title within Property No. 291060

Author: Julie Lyons, Senior Property Officer
Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to consider an application from the landowner of Property No. 291060 to purchase the floating road reservation within Property No. 291060.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT with respect to the application received from the landowner of Property No. 291060 to purchase the Reservation in Title within Property No. 291060 Council resolve to advise the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional Development that Council does not require the Reservation in Title within Property No. 291060 in the immediate future and recommend the Reservation in Title be purchased by the landowner and incorporated into Property No. 291060.

RESOLUTION

THAT with respect to the application received from the landowner of Property No. 291060 to purchase the Reservation in Title within Property No. 291060 Council resolve to advise the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional Development that Council does not require the Reservation in Title within Property No. 291060 in the immediate future and recommend the Reservation in Title be purchased by the landowner and incorporated into Property No. 291060.

Moved By: **Cr J Reck** **Seconded By:** **Cr M Hagan**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0588

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to consider an application from the landowner of Property No. 291060 (the Applicant) to purchase the floating road reservation within Property No. 291060 situated at 75 Bernhagen Road, Ma Ma Creek (the Land) and to advise the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Manufacturing, and Regional and Rural Development (the Department) if Council have any requirements to utilise the floating road reservation in the immediate future.

Proposal

Council have received email correspondence from the Applicant who advised they are undertaking a boundary realignment, and it has been discovered that the Land includes a Reservation in Title for road purposes.

The Applicant intends to lodge an application with the Department to purchase the Reservation in Title and require Council's advice as to whether Council have any requirements to utilise the Reservation in Title in the immediate future. Council is to provide their advice by completing a LA30 Statement which is to be provided to the Department.

A Reservation in Title is an area excluded from a title for a public purpose. Reservation in Titles are not defined and can be allocated where required within the land. If freehold land contains a reservation, the landowner can apply to the Department to purchase it at any time. If the Reservation in Title is purchased, the reservation is extinguished, and the area becomes part of the landowner's freehold land.

The Land is shown below:

Land Area:	32.375 hectares
Reservation in Title Area:	2.02 hectares
Tenure	Freehold
Zoning	Rural



UNCONFIRMED

Options

Option 1 - Advise the Department that Council does not require the Reservation in Title in the immediate future and recommend the Reservation in Title be purchased by the Applicant and incorporated into the Land.

Option 2 - Advise the Department that Council does require the Reservation in Title in the immediate future and provide reasons/comments.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Leadership and Council
- Excellence in Customer Service
- Compliant with relevant legislation

Finance and Resource

No financial and resource implications have been identified for Council.

Legislation and Policy

If the Reservation in Title is purchased, the Applicant will be required to pay market value for the Reservation in Title area. The value is determined by the Department.

Risk Management

Key Corporate Risk Code and Category:	IA1
Key Corporate Risk Description:	Infrastructure and Assets Planning, managing and maintaining assets for the future
Key Corporate Risk Code and Category:	LCL1
Key Corporate Risk Description:	Legal Compliance and Liability Compliance management – regulatory or contract compliance, litigation, liability and prosecution

Consultation

Internal Consultation

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

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

UNCONFIRMED

11.6 **Land Asset Management Plan - Biggs Road, Hayes Street, Laidley Depot Land and Church Street, Laidley**

Author: Julie Lyons, Senior Property Officer
Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

The report is presented to provide an update on investigations relating to the rationalisation and disposal of a number of properties at Biggs Road Withcott, Hayes Street Laidley, Rosewood–Laidley Road Laidley, and Church Street Laidley, and recommend actions to close out or progress actions as part of the Land Asset Management Project.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council resolves to:

1. **retain the following properties and not proceed to disposal at this time:**
   a) **Land Nos. 134651 and 136461 situated at Biggs Road, Withcott, pending the determination of future road infrastructure needs in collaboration with the Department of Transport and Main Roads; and**
   b) **Land No. 22612 situated at 10 Church Street, Laidley, pending the rezoning of the land for Low Density Residential purposes.**

2. **apply the exception in Section 236(1)(f) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to dispose of Land No. 78131 situated at Hayes Street Laidley and Land No. 22611 situated at 12 Church Street, Laidley on the basis that the disposals are in the public interest for the following reasons:**
   a) **an auction or tender process will consume Council resources that are better applied to marketing the properties for sale by open listing with a properly procured local real estate given current market conditions;**
   b) **open listings maximise market exposure and potentially present more confidence and opportunity for prospective buyers to successfully contract in the current economic climate, thereby supporting the achievement of value for money through favourable sale outcomes;**
   c) **the successful sale of the properties will benefit the community be returning the assets to use and allowing proceeds to be reinvested into Council services and infrastructure;**
   d) **the open listing method is expected to support a timely disposal with the best opportunity to result in a successful outcome, reducing ongoing holding and maintenance costs and minimising risks associated with underutilised land, consistent with environmental responsibility principles; and**
   e) **the sales processes will otherwise be conducted in accordance with sound contracting principles.**

3. **reconfigure the Laidley Depot land described as Property No. 154230 situated at Rosewood Laidley Road, Laidley to better reflect existing land uses and manage**

environmental constraints.

4. **delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to do all things necessary to facilitate and deliver these disposal and reconfiguration processes and give effect to this resolution.**

RESOLUTION

THAT Council resolves to:

1. **retain the following properties and not proceed to disposal at this time:**
   a) **Land Nos. 134651 and 136461 situated at Biggs Road, Withcott, pending the determination of future road infrastructure needs in collaboration with the Department of Transport and Main Roads; and**
   b) **Land No. 22612 situated at 10 Church Street, Laidley, pending the rezoning of the land for Low Density Residential purposes.**

2. **apply the exception in Section 236(1)(f) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to dispose of Land No. 78131 situated at Hayes Street Laidley and Land No. 22611 situated at 12 Church Street, Laidley on the basis that the disposals are in the public interest for the following reasons:**
   a) **an auction or tender process will consume Council resources that are better applied to marketing the properties for sale by open listing with a properly procured local real estate given current market conditions;**
   b) **open listings maximise market exposure and potentially present more confidence and opportunity for prospective buyers to successfully contract in the current economic climate, thereby supporting the achievement of value for money through favourable sale outcomes;**
   c) **the successful sale of the properties will benefit the community be returning the assets to use and allowing proceeds to be reinvested into Council services and infrastructure;**
   d) **the open listing method is expected to support a timely disposal with the best opportunity to result in a successful outcome, reducing ongoing holding and maintenance costs and minimising risks associated with underutilised land, consistent with environmental responsibility principles; and**
   e) **the sales processes will otherwise be conducted in accordance with sound contracting principles.**

3. **reconfigure the Laidley Depot land described as Property No. 154230 situated at Rosewood Laidley Road, Laidley to better reflect existing land uses and manage environmental constraints.**

4. **delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to do all things necessary to facilitate and deliver these disposal and reconfiguration processes and give effect to this resolution.**

Moved By:	**Cr A Wilson**	**Seconded By:**	**Cr D Neuendorf**

Resolution Number: 24-28/0589

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

This report presents a range of property matters for Council consideration, involving the retention, disposal, and reconfiguration of several Council-owned properties within the Withcott and Laidley localities. The recommendations aim to ensure Council's property portfolio is managed efficiently, strategically, and in accordance with legislative requirements.

Proposal

In February 2025, Council resolved to progress a number of disposals and investigations to rationalise its landholdings. This is linked to an operational plan deliverable.

A number of disposals have been completed or are in progress. This report provides an update on a number of other properties where investigations have been completed or constraints have been identified that may impact their suitability for disposal at this time. These matters have been workshopped with Councillors over the course of the last year and most recently on 2 June 2026 with a view to closing out or progressing suitable actions.

Biggs Road

At its meeting of 19 February 2025, Council resolved to auction the following lots on Biggs Road, Withcott:



Subsequent investigations identified potential future transport planning implications affecting part of the site, which may impact the appropriateness and timing of any disposal.

UNCONFIRMED

Council made enquiries with DTMR as to whether the land would be suitable for early acquisition. DTMR advised that the property does not meet the standard Early Acquisition criteria however it may be eligible under the exceptional provisions relating to 'land that has been set aside'. DTMR further recommended that Council amalgamate the portion of the land not required for its purposes with Lot 10, as this would align with the 'land that has been set aside' requirement.

It is recommended that Council retain the land at this time and defer any disposal decision until there is greater certainty regarding future transport planning outcomes. This approach reduces the risk of disposing of land that may be required for future road upgrades and there appears to be limited benefit in engaging with the Department of Transport and Main Roads to progress an early acquisition at this time.

Options

- Retain the land at this time and defer any disposal decision until there is greater certainty regarding future transport planning outcomes.
- Amalgamate the portion of land not required by DTMR with Lot 10 to satisfy DTMR's 'land that has been set aside' requirement for early acquisition.
- Proceed with disposal of the land as previously resolved, noting the potential implications of future transport planning on the site.

Hayes Street, Laidley

In implementing Council's resolution of 19 February 2025 to test potential State interest in the Hayes Street, Laidley land for social housing, it has been confirmed that the State does not consider the land appropriate for such use. Officers were then tasked with investigating options for the disposal of the land, either in its current form or by subdividing it into 3 lots.

The land is shown below outlined in red:



Further investigation and a cost benefit analysis identified that subdivision would not provide a viable financial return to Council.

UNCONFIRMED

Accordingly, it is recommended that Council dispose of the property as a single lot, rather than proceed with subdivision, as this approach is the most practical and cost-effective and avoids substantial development expenditure.

For the disposal of land to occur, Council must comply with the requirements of the *Local Government Regulation 2012.* These are discussed in more detail in the Legislation and Policy section below and the recommendation made in this report provides for the application of a statutory exception to the normal tender or auction requirements.

Options

- Subdivide into 3 lots and then sell
- Sell as is

Laidley Depot

Council has previously resolved to investigate the requirements and feasibility for disposal of surplus land at the Laidley Depot. The land currently comprises 16 lots with lot boundaries that don't reflect current land uses. Initial investigations also identified that Lot 186 on CP L1731 was listed on the Environmental Management Register (EMR) which would create complexity in proceeding with the subdivision and disposal of surplus land.

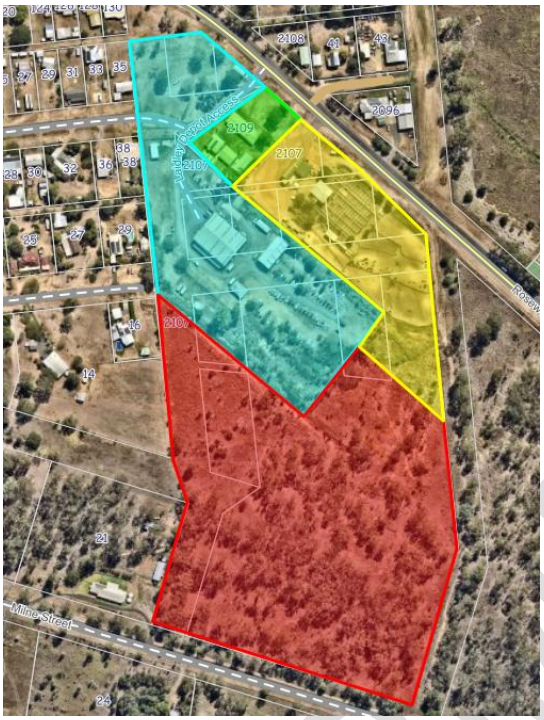
After further investigation, the Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (Department) has now removed this registration.

However, more recently and in response to livestock dip investigations in 2023, the Department has advised Council of its intention to register the land on which the livestock dip operates on the EMR as a notifiable activity and provided Council with an opportunity to show cause why this should not occur. Due to the existing lot layout, this would result in the registration applying to significant land not affected by the livestock dip and again create the same complexity for future subdivision of surplus land as what existed prior to the removal of the previous EMR registration over Lot 186.

To avoid this, and enable more practical long-term management, officers have successfully sought an extension of time to respond before the Department finalises the EMR registration. This presents an opportunity for Council to reconfigure the Laidley Depot land to better reflect existing uses, including creating one lot that contains the entire Laidley saleyards and dip facilities. Council would then be in a position to request that the Department limit the future EMR registration to this lot only.

A plan of a suggested reconfiguration is shown below:

UNCONFIRMED



This approach is considered the most practical and time-sensitive option, noting the Department has extended the timeframe for Council's response until 23 February 2027. No further extensions will be granted.

Once this reconfiguration has been completed, Council could revisit the subdivision of any surplus land.

Options

- Reconfigure the land to better reflect existing land uses and manage environmental constraints.
- Do nothing

10 and 12 Church Street, Laidley

Council has previously resolved to investigate the disposal potential of land at 10 and 12 Church Street, Laidley. The land at 10 Church Street, Laidley has historically been used as a Council stockpile site. Investigations confirmed that this land is not contaminated however, it is zoned Community Facilities. To put Council in the best position to achieve the best return by selling this property for residential use, it is recommended to retain this land until such time as the land has been rezoned to Low Density Residential. It would likely achieve a stronger market outcome if this occurred, which would require a future planning scheme amendment.

By contrast, 12 Church Street is already zoned Low Density Residential and is suitable for immediate disposal. Accordingly, it is recommended that Council proceed with the disposal of 12 Church Street.

Statutory requirements for the disposal of land will need to be met, and this has also been addressed in the recommendation made in this report similarly to the approach for the disposal of the land at Hayes Street, Laidley.

10 and 12 Church Street is shown below outlined in red:

UNCONFIRMED



Options

- Dispose of 12 Church Street, Laidley only by way of auction or on the open market and arrange for Lot 10 to be included in the proposed amendments to the Planning Scheme for rezoning.

- Dispose of both 10 and 12 Church Street Laidley by way of auction or on the open market with the existing zonings.

- Do nothing and retain both lots.

Previous Council Resolutions

Council Meeting 19 February 2025 - Council Resolution Number 24-28/0253

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

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

Finance and Resource

Disposals

Disposal of the land assets will provide some revenue to Council whilst reducing Council's management and maintenance responsibilities. If the new section 236(1)(f) exception from tender or auction is successfully applied, and there is no objection from the Minister, it is anticipated that a local real estate will be procured from Council's existing Real Estate Services panel to market the properties for sale and we consider that this exception would provide the flexibility for this to occur by open listing.

UNCONFIRMED

Council's Senior Property Officer will assist with the drafting of contract and disclosure documents, and undertake the conveyancing process for Council.

Laidley Depot

To complete the reconfiguration, anticipated costs are shown below:

- Development Application Fee $ 3,155.00
- Town Planner $15,000.00
- Survey Plan $15,000.00
- Plan Sealing $ 1,920.00
- Titles Lodgement Fees $ 1,000.00
- **TOTAL** **$36,075.00**

These costs are expected to be covered by the existing capital budget for the Land Asset Management Project that will be carried over for 2026/2027.

Legislation and Policy

Pursuant to Section 227 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* a local government cannot dispose of land unless it first invites written tenders or offers the land for sale by auction, however Section 236 sets out a number of exceptions to this requirement. Recent changes to the *Local Government Regulation 2012* have included a new exception that may apply when none of the other exceptions do, and where Council considers it is in the public interest and otherwise in accordance with the sound contracting principles.

In practical terms, this means Council needs to make a resolution to apply this exception and clearly state why it is in the public interest to do so. Reasons why this approach are in the public interest are included in the recommendation.

If Council chooses to apply this exception as recommended, it must pass a resolution, provide that resolution to the Minister within 5 business days, and then wait 56 days before proceeding. During that period, the Minister may suspend or revoke the decision if it is unlawful, inconsistent with the sound contracting principles, or not in the public interest.

We have not tested the application of this exception to date, but given the time and resources involved in undertaking a tender or auction process and the current market conditions that may impact on achieving a successful outcome, it is recommended to do so with a view to having the flexibility to openly list the properties identified for sale with a local real estate agent. This approach is expected to have the same market exposure as the marketing of a tender or auction, but potentially provide prospective buyers with more confidence and opportunity to make an offer without being under the pressure of tender or auction conditions.

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

UNCONFIRMED

	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

Portfolio Councillor Consultation

Council Workshop 2 June 2026

Internal Consultation

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

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

UNCONFIRMED

11.7 **Future use of the Reserve for Park located at Property No. 136150 and the Reserve for Local Government Purposes located at Property No. 251150**

Author: Julie Lyons, Senior Property Officer
Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

The purpose of this Report is to consider a request received from the Campervan and Motorhome Club of Australia to operate part of Property No. 136150 under its branded RV Park model.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT with respect to the future use of the Reserve for Park described as Property No. 136150 and the Reserve for Local Government Purposes described as Property No. 251150, Council resolves 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 the Campervan and Motorhome Club of Australia (a community organisation) subject to all relevant development and local law approvals first being obtained; and

b) delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate a lease on terms satisfactory to Council.

RESOLUTION

THAT with respect to the future use of the Reserve for Park described as Property No. 136150 and the Reserve for Local Government Purposes described as Property No. 251150, Council resolves 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 the Campervan and Motorhome Club of Australia (a community organisation) subject to all relevant development and local law approvals first being obtained; and

b) delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate a lease on terms satisfactory to Council.

Moved By: Cr M Hagan **Seconded By: Cr A Wilson**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0590

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

The purpose of this Report is to consider a request received from the Campervan and Motorhome Club of Australia (CMCA) to operate part of Property No. 136150 situated at East Street, Gatton under its branded RV Park model.

Proposal

CMCA has approached Council with a proposal to operate part of Property No. 136150, known as the "Gatton RV Park", situated on part of William Kemp Park, under its branded RV Park model. This matter was previously presented to Council at the Workshop held on 2 June 2026 and has since been further refined for the purposes of this report.

In recent years, the Gatton RV Park has experienced increased occupancy by transient, homeless, and displaced individuals, rather than self-contained RV campers, resulting in a growing number of complaints received by Council. Serious safety concerns have also been raised by the nearby Gatton Kindergarten.

CMCA presented two potential delivery models, summarised as follows:

1. **Management Agreement:**
   Under this model, Council would retain ownership responsibilities and fund infrastructure and maintenance, while receiving 80% of generated revenue. CMCA would undertake day-to-day management in return for 20% of revenue.

2. **Lease Model:**
   Under this model, CMCA would assume full responsibility, cost, and risk associated with the site, including all approvals, capital works, servicing, maintenance, and operations, and would retain 100% of revenue. Council would have minimal ongoing obligations.

A Working Group was established to consider the future use and management of the Gatton RV Park. Following investigation, the Working Group recommends that Council enter into a lease arrangement with CMCA, with CMCA to apply for a development approval for the use and a Local Law Permit to operate a caravan park over part of Property No. 136150 and Property No. 251150.

It is considered prudent to include Property No. 251150 within the lease area to better manage the safety concerns and risk of ani-social behaviour within proximity of the Gatton Kindergarten and also allow for expansion given the increasing utilisation of the existing footprint. This approach also reduces Council's financial exposure and operational burden, with CMCA responsible for development, infrastructure, maintenance, and daily operations.

While the lease model does not provide direct revenue to Council and reduces Council's operational control, it represents a lower-risk, fully outsourced on-site solution, requiring minimal capital investment from Council.

The approximate lease area is shown below:

UNCONFIRMED



An alternative option is a Management Agreement**,** which offers a higher revenue share to Council but requires significant upfront investment, ongoing operational costs, and exposes Council to financial and performance risks.

Regardless of whether a lease or management agreement is offered, a development approval for the use and a local law permit to operate as a caravan park will be required.

The primary objective is to maintain public health and safety while enabling the park to continue operating, supported by strong onsite management and clearly defined operating standards.

If CMCA enters into a lease or management agreement with Council for this site, Council will work with relevant homelessness and human-social support agencies to find more appropriate alternative sites for those people camping at the site outside of the intended self-contained 48-hour RV Park conditions.

Options

Option One – Negotiate a lease agreement with CMCA, subject to a development approval and a local law permit to enable operation as a caravan park.

Option Two – Negotiate a management agreement with CMCA, subject to a development approval and a local law permit to enable operation as a caravan park.

Option Three - Invite tenders for the future operation and lease of the site

Option Four – Take no action and retain the status quo.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

UNCONFIRMED

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

As Council is applying the exception under section 236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to enable a lease to be offered to a community organisation in accordance with section 236(5) of the Regulation, Council is not required to obtain a market valuation of the land.

CMCA will be responsible for their own legal costs (if any) incurred in reviewing and signing the Lease, applying for the development approval and local law permit, Lease Survey costs and Title registration fees. They will also be required to obtain all other approvals required (if any), and cover insurance costs, outgoings, maintenance and improvements.

If the recommendation is accepted the Lease will be prepared internally by Council's Property Officer. CMCA will need to make application separately for the development approval and local law permit to the Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing team.

Legislation and Policy

CMCA will be responsible for applying for the required development approval and meeting all associated costs. The development application will be impact assessable, with an anticipated assessment timeframe of approximately six months from the date of lodgement.

Prior to offering a lease, Council must apply the relevant statutory exception under Section 236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, as the lease is proposed to be granted to a community organisation. The lease will not commence until both the development approval and the required local law permit have been issued.

The expected timeframe for the local law permit is approximately two to four weeks from application submission, with the permit to be renewed on an annual basis.

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

Council Workshop 2 June 2026

UNCONFIRMED

Internal Consultation

- ✓ Communities
- ✓ Engagement and Communications
- ✓ Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing
- ✓ Infrastructure
- ✓ Facilities
- ✓ Finance

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

UNCONFIRMED

11.8 Adoption of Data Breach Policy

Author: Graham Cray, Manager Information Communication Technology
Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's adoption of the Data Breach Policy document.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council adopt the Data Breach Policy.

RESOLUTION

THAT Council adopt the Data Breach Policy.

Moved By: **Cr D Neuendorf** **Seconded By:** **Cr A Wilson**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0591

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

The Queensland State Government passed the Information Privacy and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2023 (IPOLA Act) by Parliament on 29 November 2023. The IPOLA Act amends the Information Privacy Act 2009 (IP Act) and Right to Information Act 2009 (RTI Act) with commencement from 1 July 2025. Chapter 3A of the IP Act creates a mandatory notification of data breach (MNDB) scheme, which requires agencies to notify individuals and the Information Commissioner about eligible data breaches involving personal information held by the agency. The MNDB scheme applies to local government from 1 July 2026. Section 73 of the IP Act requires agencies to prepare and publish a Data Breach Policy (DBP) outlining how it will respond to a data breach, including a breach the agency suspects is an eligible data breach.

The Data Breach Policy was developed to meet this legislated requirement and outline the steps Council will take to respond to a data breach, including suspected or confirmed eligible data breaches. The policy aims to bolster Council's broader commitment to cyber and information security governance.

Proposal

The Data Breach Policy has been developed to outline the steps Council will take to respond to a data breach, including suspected or confirmed eligible data breaches. The policy aims to bolster Council's broader commitment to cyber and information security governance.

The document has been developed from Council's existing Information Security Incident Response Plan and playbooks originally developed in 2019 and continuously improved through regular exercising and reviews.

Once adopted, the Policy will be published on Council's website.

Options

1. Council adopt the Data Breach Policy as presented.
2. Council adopt the Data Breach Policy subject to minor amendments it authorises the Chief Executive Officer to make.
3. Council does not adopt the Data Breach Policy.

Previous Council Resolutions
Nil

Critical Dates
01 July 2026 State legislation requiring local government agencies to prepare and publish a Data Breach Policy.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
The preparation, review and presentation of this policy to Council for adoption, aligns with the following Corporate Plan 2022-2027 outcomes:

- Lockyer Leadership and Council
  - Compliant with relevant legislation.
  - Commit to open and accountable governance to ensure community confidence and trust in Council and our democratic values.
  - Deliver reliable internal support services.

Finance and Resource
With historic and ongoing investment in cyber security risk management there are no specific additional budget implications that have been identified in relation to the adoption of the Data Breach Policy.

Legislation and Policy
This policy has been prepared to ensure compliance with Council's obligations to prepare and publish a Data Breach Policy (DBP) outlining how it will respond to a data breach, including a breach the agency suspects is an eligible data breach as required by the Information Privacy Act 2009 (IP Act).

Risk Management
The Data Breach Policy has been developed in line with existing cyber risk management and resilience plans and initiatives. Quick, effective, consistent, and orderly responses to cyber security incidents should be planned, tested, and readily available for use as required. Council's incident response plan seeks to ensure that an efficient and effective response can be delivered, with clarity for personnel involved, to contain, mitigate harm, assess, notify, and learn from any incidents captured to reduce risks posed by future incidents.

Corporate Risk Category:	Digital Assets, Systems and Cyber
Corporate Risk Appetite:	Cautious
Risk Appetite Statement:	Digital transformation and innovation (such as the use of AI) are encouraged by Council as long as it is balanced with robust security and compliance and does not compromise the operational continuity of its digital resources and information. Council has a cautious (small) appetite for risk taking on matters relating to its digital assets, systems and cybersecurity.

Consultation

UNCONFIRMED

Internal Consultation
Minimal consultation has been undertaken due to the policy being based on existing plans and procedures. Relevant internal stakeholders have had an opportunity to participate in the development of the Data Breach Policy, including:

- ✓ Cyber Security Officer
- ✓ Virtual Chief Information Security Officer
- ✓ Governance & Property Team

Attachments

1⇩ Statutory - Data Breach Policy 5 Pages

UNCONFIRMED

Policy

STATUTORY

Data Breach Policy

Head of Power

Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld)

Key Supporting Council Document

Lockyer Valley Regional Council Corporate Plan (2022-2027):

- Lockyer Leadership and Council
  - Compliant with relevant legislation
  - Commit to open and accountable governance to ensure community confidence and trust in Council and our democratic values.
  - Deliver reliable internal support services.

Definitions

Confidential Information	information about Council business, operations, or property that is not publicly available and whose unauthorised disclosure may have the potential to cause harm to Council, its personnel, or the public.
Council	means Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
Data Breach	the unauthorised access to, unauthorised disclosure of, or a loss of information held by Council into the public domain or into a lower security classification environment.
Data Breach Incident Response Playbook	is a more detailed procedural document complementing this Policy and the Information Security Incident Response Plan, which further details Council's processes in managing and responding specifically to a Data Breach.

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Eligible Data Breach	is a Data Breach of Council that occurs where: a) there has been unauthorised access to, or unauthorised disclosure of Personal Information held by an agency, and the access or disclosure is likely to result in Serious Harm to any of the individuals to whom the information relates; or b) there has been loss of Personal Information held by an agency that is likely to result in unauthorised access to, or unauthorised disclosure of the Personal Information, and the loss is likely to result in Serious Harm to any of the individuals to whom the information relates.
Information Commissioner	means the Queensland Information Commissioner.
Information Security Incident	is a violation or imminent threat of violation of security policies, acceptable use policies, or standard security practices that affects, or has the potential to affect, the confidentiality, integrity and/or availability of information.
Information Security Incident Response Plan	is a more detailed procedural document complementing this Policy, which further details Council's processes in managing and responding to an Information Security Incident.
IP Act	means the *Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld).*
MNDB	means the Mandatory Notification of Data Breach scheme.
Personal information	means information or an opinion about an identified individual or an individual who is reasonably identifiable from the information or opinion: a) whether the information or opinion is true or not; and b) whether the information or opinion is recorded in a material form or not.
Serious Harm	means harm to an individual in relation to the unauthorised access or unauthorised disclosure of the individual's Personal Information that includes, for example: a) serious physical, psychological, emotional or financial harm to the individual because of the access or disclosure; or b) serious harm to the individual's reputation because of the access or disclosure. The factors to be considered when assessing whether the likely harm is Serious Harm are set out in section 47(2) of the IP Act.

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Policy Objective

The purpose of this Policy is to comply with section 73 of the IP Act and outline the steps Council will take to respond to a Data Breach, including suspected or confirmed Eligible Data Breaches. This Policy aims to bolster Council's broader commitment to cyber and information security governance.

Policy Statement

Council collects and uses Personal Information and Confidential Information to deliver its functions and services. Council is committed to maintaining the security of Personal Information and Confidential Information it holds through proactive security controls and the prompt detection, containment and remediation of Data Breaches and Information Security Incidents.

This Policy applies to Council's elected members, employees, volunteers and contractors, in relation to all their work and work-related activities with each other and with customers, contacts, or clients.

Roles and Responsibilities

Incident Manager	Responsible for managing the end-to-end response to Data Breach incidents.
Information Security Incident Response Team (ISIRT)	Assist the Incident Manager and provide additional operational expertise to the response and review processes.
Critical Incident Management Team	Ultimately accountable for providing oversight and decision making to the incident response process, as well as authorising any required external communications.
All Council Personnel	Comply with the IP Act, including protecting Personal Information held by the agency from unauthorised access, disclosure or loss. Where required in accordance with this Policy, immediately report a Data Breach or suspected Data Breach to the ICT Team. Respond to requests for information from and cooperate with the Incident Response Team. Comply with record keeping obligations.
External Groups	Other external parties may be required to be engaged in the incident response process. External Groups may include parties such as legal advisers, cyber security or forensics specialists, insurers, and law enforcement agencies.

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Responding to a Data Breach

Council has developed an Information Security Incident Response Plan and a more detailed Data Breach Incident Response Playbook which detail its response process. Council also runs regular simulated response exercises to test elements of these plans, including effectiveness of escalation pathways from initial reports to core incident response groups.

Step 1: Detect and Contain the Breach

Council relies on a range of active and passive detection channels in order to identify data Breaches or suspected Data Breaches. One example is the expectation that all Council personnel immediately report any actual or suspected Data Breaches to Council's ICT Service desk, regardless of perceived severity.

Council will take immediate steps to stabilise the situation and contain the impact of the Data Breach, prevent the continuation of the attack, and/or limit further access or distribution of the information. Lead responders will also begin escalation notifications and record collection processes.

Step 2: Assess the Breach

Council will perform a detailed analysis of information sources and logs to identify whether a Data Breach has in fact occurred, and if so, identify the information involved in the Data Breach, the potential source of the attack and whether the data has been inappropriately viewed, lost, changed or otherwise compromised. Council will also be guided by its Information Asset Register and MNDB Assessment tools to aid in determining the eligibility and impact of the Data Breach.

Further in-depth assessment of the incident may also necessitate further containment steps and, where needed, Council will call upon specialised external groups to assist.

Step 3: Notify Affected Individuals

In accordance with Sections 51-54 of the IP Act, Council will notify the Information Commissioner of a Data Breach as soon as is practicable, provide further information as required, and notify affected individuals.

Notifications will not be made in cases where an exemption applies as per Sections 55-60 of the IP Act.

Step 4: Review and Improve

Council will lead a post-incident review including root cause and impact analysis, and process improvement sessions to identify areas for continuous improvement. Any such activities will be stored in a central location for future reference along with an entry being made to the Register of Eligible Data Breaches.

Where corrective actions and/or continuous improvement opportunities have been identified and raised, Council will commence these activities as part of business-as-usual improvements or as specific projects to ensure the actions are addressed.

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Register of Eligible Data Breaches

In accordance with section 72 of the IP Act, Council maintains a Register of Eligible Data Breaches. This register will include details for all Eligible Data Breaches, including: an identifier, description, a log of dates, a log of notifications, containment steps, and preventative actions.

It is important, as a part of responding to a Data Breach, that the Register of Eligible Data Breaches be a mandatory step as this register may be requested for inspection by the Information Commissioner.

Related Documents

Data Breach Incident Response Playbook
Information Asset Register
Information Privacy Policy
Information Security Incident Response Plan
MNDB Assessment tools
QPP Privacy Policy
Register of Eligible Data Breaches

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12.0 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PROSPERITY REPORTS

12.1 Adoption of Growth Management Strategy Issues Paper

Author: Prudence Earle, Senior Strategic Planner
Responsible Officer: Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

To seek adoption of the Growth Management Strategy (GMS) Issues Paper and approval to proceed to community and stakeholder consultation in the form of a Community Growth Survey.

Officer's Recommendation:

1. **THAT Council adopt the Growth Management Strategy Issues Paper (as attached) for the purposes of community and stakeholder consultation.**

2. **THAT Council commence community and stakeholder consultation on the Growth Management Strategy Issues Paper in the form of a Community Growth Survey.**

RESOLUTION

1. **THAT Council adopt the Growth Management Strategy Issues Paper (as attached) for the purposes of community and stakeholder consultation.**

2. **THAT Council commence community and stakeholder consultation on the Growth Management Strategy Issues Paper in the form of a Community Growth Survey.**

Moved By: **Cr D Neuendorf** **Seconded By:** **Cr M Hagan**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0592

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Executive Summary

The Growth Management Strategy (GMS) is a long-term strategic project being undertaken by Council to guide how and where growth will occur across the Lockyer Valley over the next 20 or more years.

The attached Issues Paper represents an early stage of the GMS. It does not propose solutions but identifies the key growth challenges, constraints and opportunities that must be addressed prior to determining future growth directions.

The Lockyer Valley is projected to grow by over 24,000 additional residents by 2046, requiring approximately 8,800 new dwellings and capacity for over 10,000 additional jobs.

The Issues Paper establishes a clear and evidence-based understanding of:

- Growth constraints (e.g. flooding, land suitability, environmental constraints);
- Housing supply, diversity and affordability challenges;
- Employment and economic resilience issues;
- Infrastructure capacity and sequencing challenges;
- Liveability, character and place considerations.

Adoption of the Issues Paper will enable Council to undertake targeted community engagement and progress to the next stage to develop the GMS, including development of growth scenarios.

Proposal

The purpose of the GMS Issues Paper is to:

- Explain the key challenges, trade-offs and choices associated with managing growth;
- Provide evidence informed by technical analysis and community values, based on existing background studies; and
- Establish a transparent foundation for the next stages of the GMS, including scenario development and further consultation.

One of the Ministerial conditions for the adoption of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme was the completion of the GMS, using Shaping SEQ population and dwelling projections, and to implement amendments to the Planning Scheme to improve alignment with the '*outcomes and strategies'* included in Part A of Shaping SEQ 2023.

Council has been undertaking background studies for the GMS, and the Issues Paper has been prepared as a foundational document to guide the development of the GMS. The Issues Paper draws from the Economic Strengths and Demographics Report prepared by Bull and Bear dated 25 June 2025 and is intended to support informed community participation.

The Issues Paper identifies the following key issue areas:

1. Growth Constraints
    - Significant portions of land within the urban footprint are constrained by flooding, environmental factors and hazards.
    - Flooding is a defining constraint across the region, particularly in Laidley and Grantham.
    - There is an ongoing tension between growth and protection of productive agricultural land and key resources.

2. Housing Supply, Diversity and Affordability
    - Housing delivery has not kept pace with projected demand.
    - Limited diversity, with detached dwellings dominating the housing stock.
    - A mismatch between housing supply and community needs, particularly for smaller, adaptable and affordable housing.

3. Jobs, Commuting and Economic Resilience
    - High levels of outward commuting indicate economic leakage to other LGAs.
    - Employment land supply is constrained.
    - Strengthening local employment opportunities is critical to long-term resilience.

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The Issues Paper will form background material for the Community Growth Survey that will be undertaken to determine community aspirations. From the existing background material, information sheets have been prepared for each catchment of the region. These provide current figures and future estimates for population, dwellings and jobs, and are intended to prompt discussion about growth opportunities and constraints. The proposed approach to community consultation is to:

- Release the Community Growth Survey for a five-week period to support a representative response across the region. It is expected the Community Growth Survey will commence in early July 2026 and end mid-August 2026.
- Structure the survey so respondents can provide input for a single catchment, multiple catchments, and/or the whole of the Lockyer Valley.
- Undertake targeted promotion using advertising collateral such as social media, posters, signs, emails and advertisements.
- Analyse survey results and prepare an outcomes report for Council consideration prior to scenario planning.

The survey findings will provide an evidence base for understanding community preferences about the location, form and sequencing of growth. The results will be used to inform and guide the next steps in the development of Growth Management Strategies.

Options
1. Council adopts the GMS Issues Paper for consultation.
2. Council adopts the GMS Issues Paper with amendments.
3. Council does not adopt the GMS Issues Paper.

Previous Council Resolutions
Council Meeting 17 July 2024, Resolution Number: 24-28/0100, where Council resolved to adopt the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.

Critical Dates
There are no statutory or critical dates. However, timely endorsement will allow progression to community consultation and completion of subsequent stages of the Strategy.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Lockyer Planned
- Prepare and finalise a GMS to guide the orderly and sequential growth of the region.

Finance and Resource
This project is primarily funded through the Queensland Government's Scheme Supply Fund. Grant funding of $131,250 has been approved, with Council's co-contribution being $43,750, which includes $12,000 of in-kind support.

Legislation and Policy
The GMS is being prepared in response to Ministerial conditions and will inform and support Council's future position and changes in relation to Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.

Risk Management

Environment and Community (EC1)	Environment and the community, including sustainable development, social and community wellbeing, community relationships, public health, recreation, regional profile and identity.

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Political (P1)	Intergovernmental relationships/relationships with other key stakeholders.

Consultation

Councillor Consultation
The draft of the Issues Paper and Community Growth Survey collateral was discussed with Councillors at a workshop on 2 June 2026.

External Consultation
The Community Growth Survey and the Issues Paper are to be distributed widely and is intended for external and community stakeholder consultation.

Community Engagement
The Community Growth Survey and the Issues Paper are to be distributed widely and is intended for external and community stakeholder consultation.

Attachments

1⇩	Growth Management Strategy - Issues Paper	22 Pages

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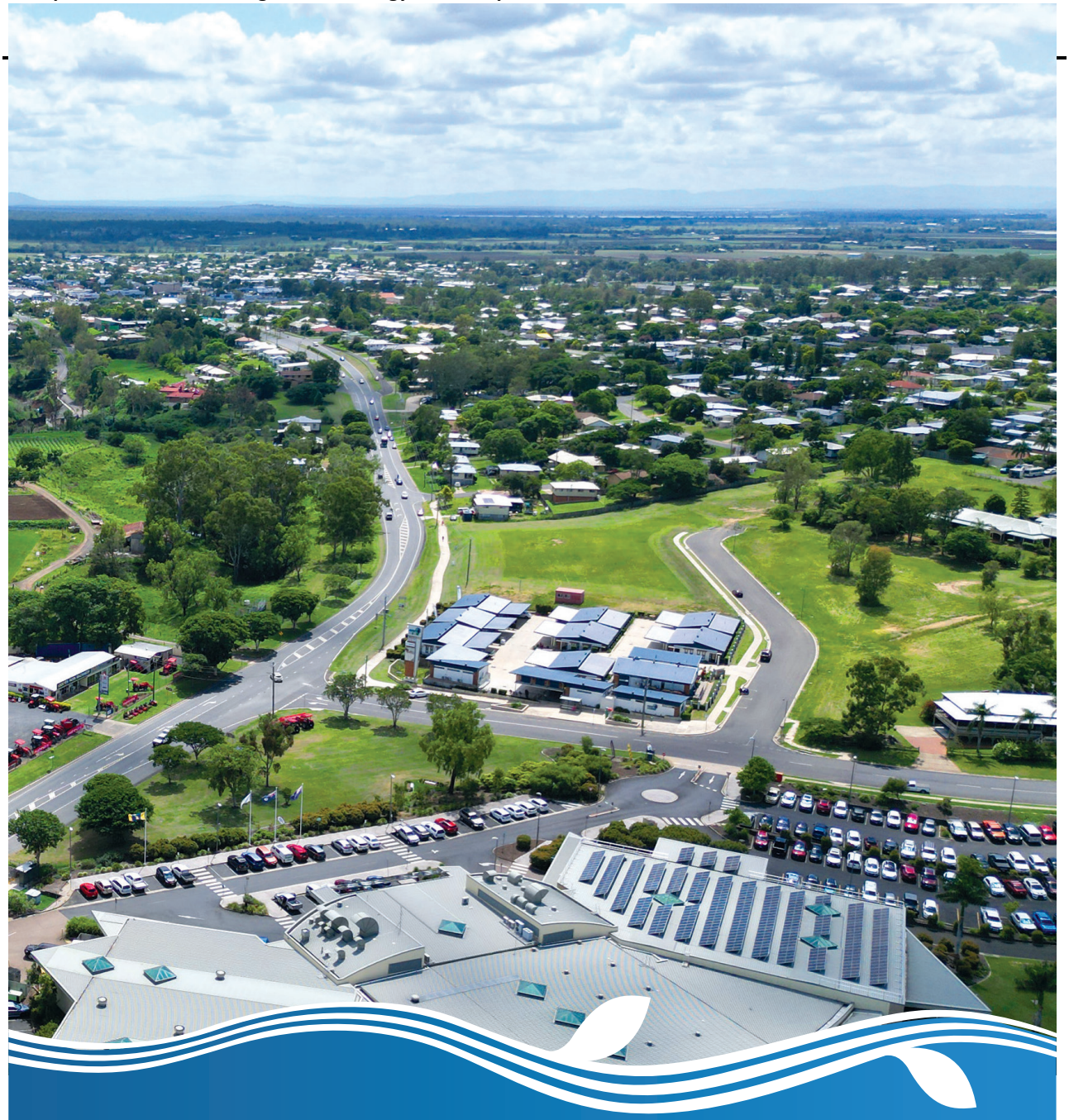

Lockyer Valley
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Issues Paper

Growth Management Strategy

April 2026





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1 Introduction

The Lockyer Valley is changing

Over the next two decades, the region is expected to welcome more people, provide more homes, and support more jobs. How and where this change occurs, including how it is supported by infrastructure, services and planning, will shape the region's liveability, economy and environment for generations to come.

Growth brings opportunity. It can support local jobs, improve access to services, and help towns and communities thrive. But it also brings important choices and trade-offs. Managing growth well means planning, understanding local values, and making informed decisions that protect what makes the Lockyer Valley unique.

To guide this next chapter, Lockyer Valley Regional Council (Council) is preparing the Lockyer Valley Growth Management Strategy (the Strategy). This Issues Paper is an early step in that process.

1.1 Purpose of this Issues Paper

This Issues Paper brings together the key challenges and opportunities that need to be addressed before future growth directions are set for the Lockyer Valley.

It does not propose solutions or final decisions. Instead, it draws on technical analysis, community insights and existing policy to clearly identify the core planning issues that will shape how the region grows over the next 20+ years.

This Issues Paper is intended to:

- Explain the key challenges, choices and trade-offs involved in managing growth in the Lockyer Valley;
- Provide a shared understanding of the issues, based on evidence and community values; and
- Set a clear and transparent foundation for the next stages of the Strategy, including growth options or scenarios and future consultation.

The Issues Paper draws upon the earlier Background Paper (the Strategy Opportunities and Foundational Strengths), prepared for Council, which contains more detailed technical analysis. The Issues Paper is designed to be more accessible to readers than the earlier technical work.

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1.2 Why a Growth Management Strategy is needed

Growth management is about more than addressing where and how to accommodate projected population numbers. It is about planning for homes, jobs, infrastructure, services, liveability and the environment in a coordinated way.

The Lockyer Valley is experiencing steady growth, with the population expected to increase by more than 24,000 people (based on the *ShapingSEQ 2023*), reaching over 67,000 residents by 2046. To accommodate this change, the region will need to deliver approximately 8800 new homes (around 380 homes each year) along with capacity for around 10,050 additional jobs.

Without a long-term, coordinated approach, growth can place pressure on infrastructure, reduce housing choice, and erode the qualities people value most about their towns and landscapes. Planning ahead allows Council to:

- Identify where growth is most suitable and where it should be limited;
- Ensure infrastructure and services are delivered at the right time and in the right locations;
- Protect high-value agricultural land, natural assets, scenic landscapes and rural character;
- Support housing affordability and a wider range of housing choices; and
- Advocate for state and regional infrastructure investment supported by a clear, evidence-based strategy.

The Strategy provides the framework to do this. It helps Council move beyond short-term responses and make informed, long-term decisions that balance growth with liveability, productivity and environmental stewardship.

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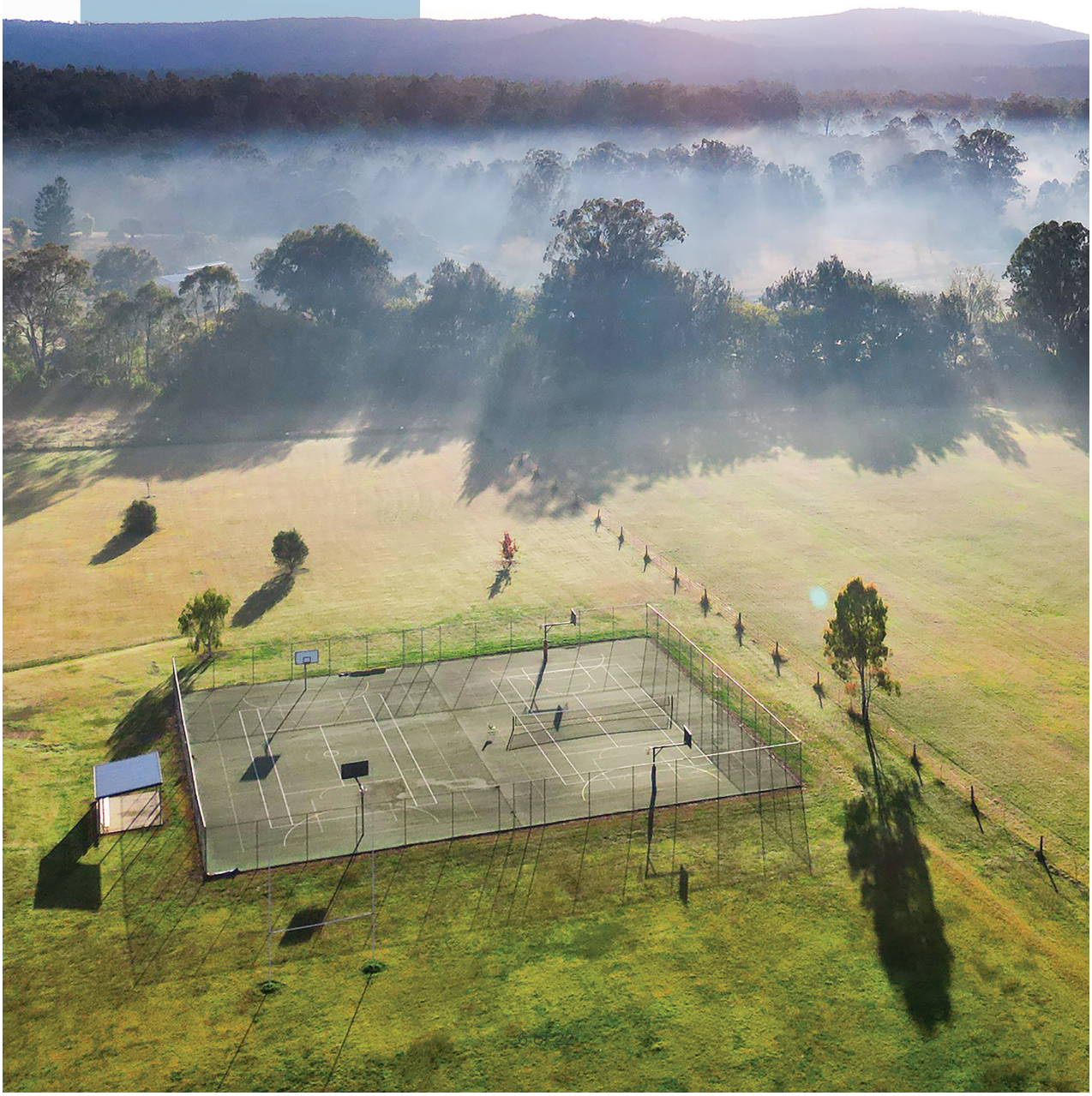
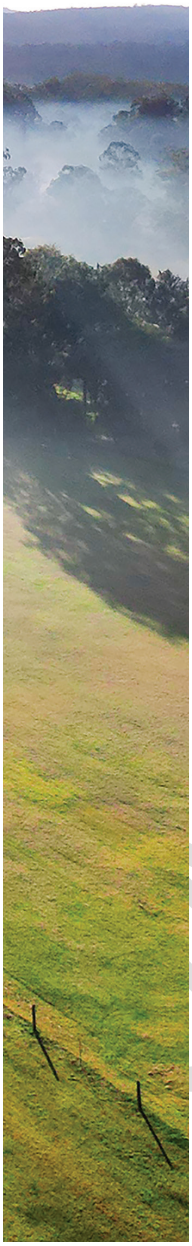


Growth Management in the Lockyer Valley

2.1 About the Lockyer Valley Growth Management Strategy

The Strategy is a long-term plan that will guide how and where growth is managed across the region over the next 20+ years.

While the recently adopted Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme (effective July 2024) sets out detailed rules, such as zoning, tables of assessment and assessment processes, the Strategy takes a broader, strategic view. It considers the big picture questions about:



- Where people will live and the types of homes they will need;
- Where jobs will be located and how the local economy can grow;
- How towns and communities will be supported by necessary infrastructure, transport and services to service planned growth; and
- How growth can respond to the protection of its natural assets, management of natural hazards, climate change and environmental constraints.

The Strategy is being prepared as a requirement of the planning scheme. Once finalised, it will guide future amendments to the planning scheme and help coordinate land use and infrastructure planning across the region.

Informed by local data, community values and regional policy benchmarks, including the South-East Queensland (SEQ) Regional Plan 2023 (*ShapingSEQ*), the Strategy will provide a clear pathway to manage growth in a way that is sequenced, resilient and locally responsive.

2.2 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

Engagement undertaken over the past three years, including the Liveability Survey, Social and Community Infrastructure Survey and Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme engagement, shows that people in the Lockyer Valley care deeply about the liveability of their towns and the character of the region. Residents value places that feel safe, welcoming and connected. There is strong support for growth that:

- Protects rural land, productive farmland, natural landscapes and local character;
- Provides more affordable housing and a broader mix of housing types in well-located areas close to employment and services;
- Improves access to services, jobs and facilities, including health care, youth services, parks and community spaces; and
- Delivers better transport options to reduce the need to travel outside the region for daily needs.

There is also a strong expectation that growth will be carefully managed, supporting rural tourism, maintaining access to nature-based recreation, and ensuring development respects local character and environmental values.

These community values are a key input into the Strategy and help frame the issues and choices explored in this paper. Upcoming engagement for the Strategy will seek to confirm these views and further understand the community's aspirations for managing future growth.

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3. The Lockyer Valley Context

3.1 Settlement Pattern and Focus Communities

The Lockyer Valley is a distinctive and diverse region within SEQ, characterised by highly productive agricultural land, scenic landscapes and a network of towns and rural communities that support a growing population and economy.

For planning and analysis purposes, the Strategy focuses on twelve catchments across the Local Government Area (LGA), reflecting different settlement patterns, growth roles and levels of access to services and infrastructure.

These communities broadly fall into two groups:

- Urban catchments: Gatton, Plainland, Laidley, Helidon, Withcott, Grantham and Forest Hill. These towns are generally urban in nature, with development occurring on standard residential allotments and providing access to services, employment and infrastructure.
- Rural lifestyle catchments: Hatton Vale, Murphys Creek, Lake Clarendon, Rural West and Rural South. These areas have historically accommodated low-density residential growth, often on rural or rural residential land and play an important role in maintaining the Lockyer Valley's rural character.

Figure 1 illustrates the location of these communities within the Lockyer Valley, along with the Urban Footprint identified in *ShapingSEQ 2023*. Together, this spatial framework provides the foundation for understanding how growth pressures, constraints and opportunities vary across the region and informs the issues explored in the following sections.

Figure 1: Key communities

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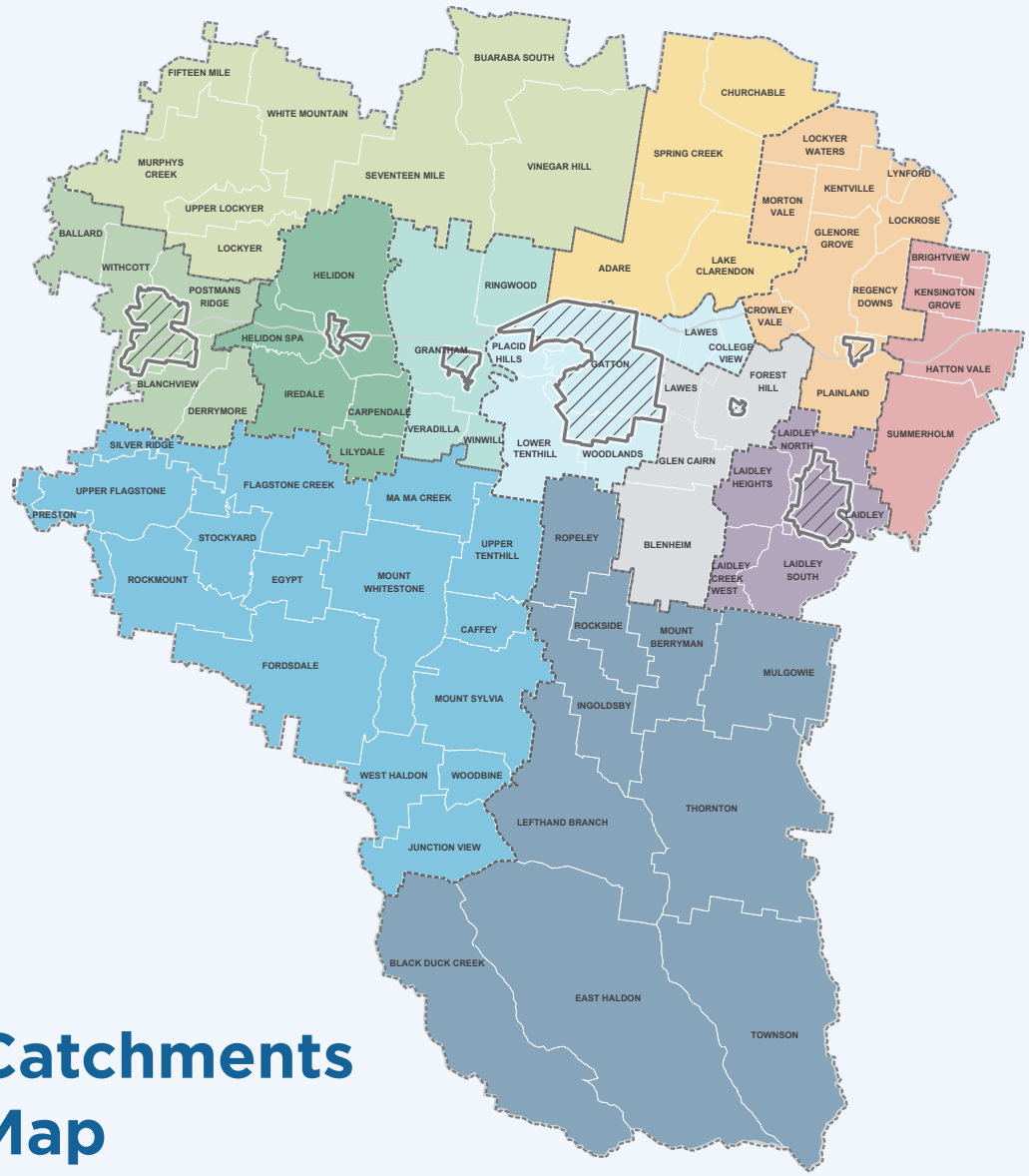

Catchments Map

Legend

- Rural South Catchment
- Rural West Catchment
- Gatton Catchment
- Grantham Catchment
- Helidon Catchment
- Withcott Catchment
- Murphys Creek Catchment
- Lake Claredon Catchment
- Plainland Catchment
- Hatton Vale Catchment
- Laidley Catchment
- Forest Hill Catchment
- ShapingSEQ Urban Footprint

3.2 Demographic and Economic Profile

To inform the Strategy, a detailed demographic, housing and employment analysis was undertaken (on Engagement Hub, refer the background report on Economic Strengths and Demographic (household Projections)), drawing primarily on data from the 2021 Census and supported by Queensland Government population projections.

The analysis provides a comprehensive evidence base by:

- Profiling the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Lockyer Valley and its key communities, benchmarked against SEQ and Queensland;
- Examining historic and projected population and household growth to 2046, aligned with *ShapingSEQ 2023* targets;
- Assessing past dwelling approvals and forecasting future housing demand by location and dwelling typology; and
- Projecting future employment growth across the Lockyer Valley and its study areas.

This analysis establishes a robust baseline for understanding current conditions and future trends, and provides critical context for identifying housing, employment and infrastructure needs to 2046.

Figure 2 presents a snapshot of the Lockyer Valley's current demographic and socio-economic profile, based on the outcomes of this analysis.

Figure 2: Snapshot of Lockyer Valley's current demographic and socio-economic profile (2021)

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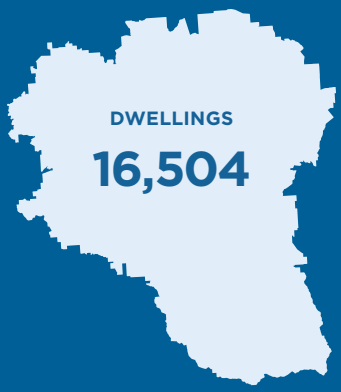
Population and Households



RESIDENT POPULATION

41,752

POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER

17.5%

AVERAGE AGE

39.6

Jobs and Employment



KEY EMPLOYMENT CATCHMENTS

- **Gatton**
- **Helidon**
- **Laidley**
- **Lake Clarendon**
- **Plainland**

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40.1%
couples with children

50.3%
Highest proportion in Withcott catchment area

94% Detached

1.1% Attached

40.5%
couples without children

51.1%
Highest proportion in Rural South catchment area

4.2% Semi-detached

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
2.7 People

LARGEST AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN HATTON VALE
2.9 People

SMALLEST AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN LAIDLEY
2.4 People

73%
of workers both live and work in the Lockyer Valley

21.7%
of employed residents travel outside the Lockyer Valley for work

Four Top Employment Industries for the Lockyer Valley in 2021

14.3%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

11.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance

9.1%
Education and Training

9%
Retail Trade


4
DEKU



The Lockyer Valley's Growth Challenge

The Lockyer Valley is expected to experience steady population growth to 2046. This growth brings opportunities to strengthen local towns, support services and diversify the economy. However, it also presents challenges if not carefully managed.

Current forecasts indicate the Lockyer Valley will need to accommodate significant growth over the next 20+ years, including:

- Around 24,000 additional residents, largely within Urban catchments;
- Approximately 8800 new homes (around 380 per year), requiring an estimated 600-725 hectares of residential land; and
- Around 10,050 additional jobs, supported by approximately 121 hectares of employment land.

These forecasts use the *ShapingSEQ 2023* targets as a baseline to align with Queensland Government expectations for regional growth and planning consistency. They also consider the potential for higher employment growth, recognising that job growth in the Lockyer Valley over the past five, 10 and 20 years has exceeded the assumptions used in the *ShapingSEQ 2023* baseline.

Despite this projected demand, historical development trends show that housing delivery has consistently fallen short of strategic targets. This highlights a disconnect between planned growth and what has been delivered on the ground.

As a result, future growth cannot be assumed to occur in the locations, forms or timeframes anticipated by existing plans. Land constraints, infrastructure capacity, flood risk and market conditions all influence where and how growth can realistically occur.

This raises a fundamental challenge for the Strategy: how to accommodate the Lockyer Valley's share of future growth in a way that is feasible, well-located and resilient over the long term.

The following sections outline the key issues arising from this challenge, including:

- Growth constraints;
- Housing supply, diversity and affordability;
- Jobs, commuting and economic resilience;
- Infrastructure timing, capacity and coordination; and
- Liveability, character and place.

These issues form the foundation for identifying appropriate growth directions and responses in the Strategy.

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4.1 Growth Constraints

4.1.1 NOT ALL LAND INSIDE THE URBAN FOOTPRINT IS SUITABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT

While significant areas of land are identified for urban purposes, much of this land is affected by constraints that limit or prevent development. These include:

- Flood risk;
- Bushfire hazard;
- Steep or unstable land;
- Environmental values;
- Scenic landscapes and ridgelines; and
- Proximity to key resource areas.

Some constraints can be mitigated through design or infrastructure investment. Others represent hard limits that significantly reduce developable capacity.

This means that the theoretical supply of urban land does not reflect what is realistically developable, placing pressure on a smaller number of suitable sites.

4.1.2 FLOODING IS A DEFINING CONSTRAINT ACROSS THE LOCKYER VALLEY

Flooding is one of the most significant and recurring constraints affecting future growth in the Lockyer Valley, particularly in Laidley and Grantham.

Large parts of existing and future urban areas are subject to:

- Riverine flooding;
- Overland flow paths; and
- Flood access constraints that isolate communities during major events.

Flood risk affects not only the amount of land suitable for housing delivery, but also:

- Transport connectivity;
- Emergency access;
- Infrastructure costs; and
- Long-term insurance affordability.

Flood constraints significantly limit opportunities for further expansion, raising questions about where growth can realistically occur without increasing risk to people and property.

4.1.3 PROTECTING PRODUCTIVE LAND AND KEY RESOURCES

The Lockyer Valley contains highly productive agricultural land and important extractive resources that underpin the regional economy.

Urban expansion which encroaches on these areas can permanently prevent future use of these assets. Once lost, productive land and resource areas are difficult or impossible to replace.

This creates an ongoing planning tension between:

- Accommodating population growth; and
- Protecting long-term economic and environmental assets and ensuring appropriate buffers are in place between these areas and future residential development.

Growth decisions therefore involve irreversible trade-offs that must be carefully considered.

4.2 Housing Supply, Diversity and Affordability

4.2.1 HOUSING SUPPLY HAS NOT KEPT PACE WITH GROWTH TARGETS

Despite identified demand, housing delivery in the Lockyer Valley has consistently underperformed against strategic benchmarks.

Factors influencing this include:

- Constrained land supply;
- Infrastructure availability;
- Market feasibility in smaller towns; and
- Limited diversity in housing products.

If current trends continue, the Lockyer Valley risks a cumulative housing shortfall that may:

- Worsen affordability;
- Increase displacement pressure; and
- Push growth to less suitable locations.

4.2.2 LIMITED HOUSING DIVERSITY

Detached dwellings remain the dominant housing type across the Lockyer Valley. While this suits many households, demographic trends point to increasing demand for:

- Smaller dwellings;
- Adaptable housing for ageing residents;
- Rental accommodation; and
- Affordable housing options.

Current market conditions have limited the delivery of diverse housing types, particularly in well-located areas.

This creates a mismatch between the housing available and the needs of a changing population.

4.2.3 LOCATION MATTERS AS MUCH AS SUPPLY

Where housing is located has a major influence on:

- Access to jobs, services and education;
- Transport costs;
- Infrastructure efficiency; and
- Overall liveability and wellbeing.

Growth in poorly located areas can increase car dependency and infrastructure costs, while well-located growth can support stronger, more connected communities and create the need for better public transport and other infrastructure, to service these growing communities.

The key issue is not simply how much housing is delivered, but where and in what form.

4.3 Jobs, Commuting and Economic Resilience

4.3.1 THE LOCKYER VALLEY REMAINS HIGHLY COMMUTER-DEPENDENT

A large proportion of residents commute outside the Lockyer Valley for work. While some commuting is expected, high levels of outward travel indicate:

- Economic leakage;
- Pressure on regional transport networks; and
- Reduced local resilience during economic shocks.

This raises questions about the balance between housing growth and employment opportunities within the Lockyer Valley. Greater employment self-containment allows residents the chance to both live and work within the region.

4.3.2 EMPLOYMENT LAND IS CONSTRAINED

Land suitable for industrial and employment uses can be limited by:

- Flooding;
- Infrastructure servicing constraints;
- Access limitations; and
- Long lead times for delivery.

While current demand may appear modest, future growth could place pressure on a constrained supply of suitable employment land.

Without active planning, this could limit job creation and economic diversification.

4.3.3 BUILDING ON EXISTING STRENGTHS

The Lockyer Valley's economy is anchored by:

- Agriculture;
- Education and training;
- Retail;
- Health care and social assistance; and
- Manufacturing.

Protecting and supporting these sectors is critical to long-term economic resilience, particularly as the region transitions and adapts to change.

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4.4 Infrastructure Timing, Capacity and Coordination

4.4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE HAS NOT ALWAYS BEEN PLANNED AHEAD OF GROWTH

In some areas, development has occurred ahead of infrastructure delivery, leading to:

- Servicing gaps;
- Reliance on interim solutions; and
- Reduced liveability outcomes.

An outdated infrastructure planning framework has limited Council's ability to clearly sequence growth and investment. Infrastructure to service projected growth must be planned for ahead of time, to ensure a sustainable and logical sequence of development, which can be most cost-effectively delivered.

4.4.2 NETWORK-SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS

Growth is constrained by limitations across multiple infrastructure networks:

- Transport: limited public transport, flood-prone roads and constrained regional connections, including highways and railways.
- Water and sewerage: servicing gaps – particularly in Hatton Vale, Plainland and Withcott – and capacity constraints in growth areas – particularly Gatton.
- Stormwater: flood risk and limited drainage capacity.
- Community facilities: unequitable access to services and facilities as populations grow.
- Electricity: network capacity constraints and limited forward planning certainty.

Each network presents different challenges, but together they influence where and when growth can occur.

4.4.3 SEQUENCING MATTERS

The timing of infrastructure delivery is critical. Growth that occurs before infrastructure is in place can result in:

- Higher costs when infrastructure is provided;
- Poorer outcomes for residents; and
- Long-term inefficiencies.

A key issue for the Strategy is identifying areas where growth can be supported early and more efficiently, versus areas that may require longer-term investment.

4.5 Liveability, Character and Place

4.5.1 RETAINING THE PRINCIPAL RURAL ACTIVITY CENTRE

Gatton plays a central role as the Lockyer Valley's principal rural activity centre, providing higher-order services, employment and community facilities that support the wider region.

At the same time, Plainland is growing rapidly as a population, employment and retail centre, driven by its strategic location adjacent to the Warrego Highway.

While this growth presents opportunities, it also creates a planning challenge. Without careful management, development in Plainland could:

- Compete with Gatton's established role;
- Dilute investment in higher-order services and facilities; and
- Weaken the intended settlement hierarchy.

Managing the scale and type of growth across Gatton and Plainland is therefore critical to maintaining clear centre roles and ensuring that growth supports long-term liveability, economic resilience and place identity across the Lockyer Valley.

4.5.2 LIVEABILITY VARIES ACROSS TOWNS

Access to services, public spaces and amenities varies significantly between towns.

Some centres perform well, while others fall below liveability benchmarks. This affects:

- Attractiveness to new residents;
- Ageing in place; and
- Community wellbeing.

Maintaining and enhancing liveability across the region will be a key consideration as part of the Strategy.

4.5.3 SCENIC LANDSCAPES AND GATEWAYS ARE HIGHLY VALUED

The Lockyer Valley's landscapes, ridgelines and entry points contribute strongly to local identity and the region's unique sense of place. Development in visually prominent locations can have impacts well beyond individual sites, affecting how towns are perceived and experienced.

Protection of these scenic landscapes will be essential in retaining the Lockyer Valley's identity.

4.5.4 MAINTAINING CHARACTER WHILE ACCOMMODATING CHANGE

Each town has a distinct identity and role within the Lockyer Valley.

Applying uniform planning responses risks eroding local character and community support for growth. Growth management must respond to place-specific context, not just numeric targets.


PLAINLAND
petstock
Brisbane



Key Planning Questions

This Issues Paper highlights several fundamental questions the Strategy must address:

- How should future growth be distributed across the Lockyer Valley?
- How much growth can existing towns realistically accommodate once constraints are applied?
- Where does increased housing diversity make the most sense?
- How can infrastructure investment best support liveable, connected communities?
- How can productive land and valued landscapes be protected while meeting growth needs?

These questions will guide the next phase of work.

5.1 Community Survey Questions

Homes

- Where are the best places for most new homes to go?
- Which areas feel right for change, and which should stay much the same?
- Does the mix of housing feel right?
- Do you want more choice in housing types?

Jobs

- Where should new jobs be located?
- What types of jobs and businesses should we support?
- Are there opportunities to strengthen local employment without changing the region's character?

Character and Identity

- What do you value most about the Lockyer Valley's character and identity?
- Are there areas where growth could strengthen that character?
- Which places should remain largely unchanged?

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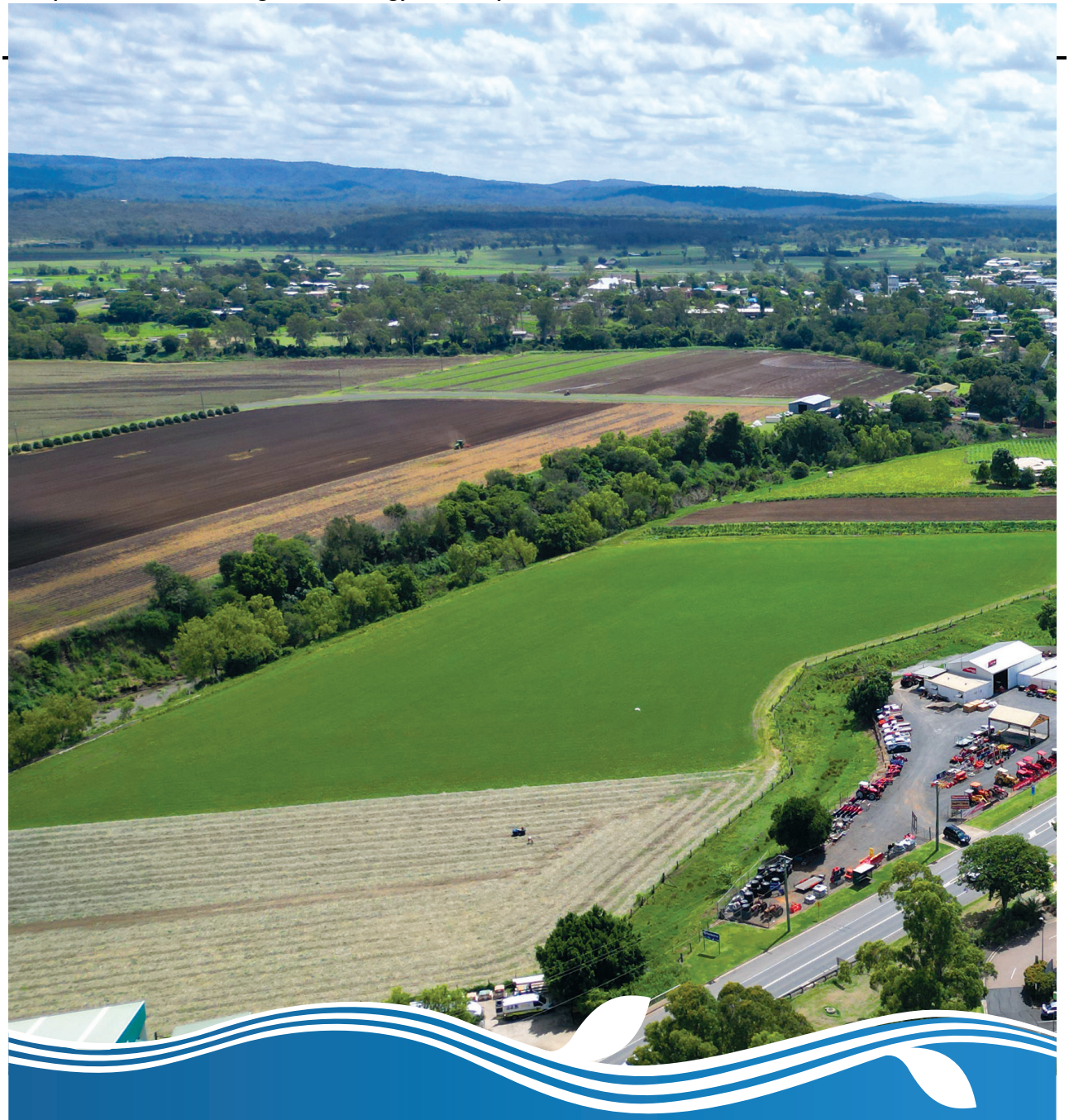
What Happens Next

This Issues Paper provides the foundation for those conversations.

The next stage of the Strategy will involve:

- Detailed land capacity assessment to confirm whether sufficient land is available to meet projected growth within established townships; and
- Development of growth options or scenarios that respond to the region's needs, land constraints, and strategic opportunities.

1. Community Growth Survey - Imagine, Show and Shape It!
2. Completion of background reports
3. Scenario planning
4. Preparation of draft Growth Management Strategy
5. Community consultation on draft Growth Management Strategy
6. Final Growth Management Strategy



Lockyer Valley
REGIONAL COUNCIL

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12.2 Proposed Amendment to the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme - Providing Reticulated Electricity to Rural Lots

Author: Asok Rao, Principal Growth and Policy
Responsible Officer: Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

To consider a proposed amendment to the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme to remove the requirement for electricity to be provided to new rural lots.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT, in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016* and the Minister's Guidelines and Rules, Council decides to amend the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme to remove the requirement for electricity to be provided to development that is Reconfiguring of a lot in the rural zone.

RESOLUTION

THAT, in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016* and the Minister's Guidelines and Rules, Council decides to amend the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme to remove the requirement for electricity to be provided to development that is Reconfiguring of a lot in the rural zone.

Moved By: Cr D Neuendorf **Seconded By:** Cr A Wilson
Resolution Number: 24-28/0593

CARRIED
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Executive Summary

The Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme includes a requirement for electricity to be provided to new rural lots within 500 metres of an existing reticulated supply. This requirement was included based on advice from Energex aiming for an outcome which avoids creating lots with no electricity supply, where potential purchasers would reasonably think that supply would be available.

In September 2025, Council considered a change application for a boundary realignment and decided to remove the requirement for each lot to be connected to electricity. At that time Council indicated it wished to amend the Planning Scheme to remove the requirement for electricity to rural lots.

While Energex has advised their position has not changed, with the roll-out of renewable energy and landowners having access to alternative supplies of electricity (such as solar panels and home batteries) it is reasonable to consider removing the requirement for electricity to be provided to new rural lots within 500 metres of an existing reticulated supply.

An advice note could be included on relevant development approvals stating reticulated electricity will not be provided to allotments and future purchasers should consider this as part of their due diligence.

Proposal

The Infrastructure and Service Code of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme includes the following assessment benchmarks in relation to the provision of electricity to rural lots.

9.4.5.2 Purpose

1. The purpose of the Infrastructure and services code is to ensure that development is:
   a. connected to all available infrastructure and services in the area;
2. The purpose of the code will be achieved with the following overall outcomes:
   a. Development is connected to all services available in the area and is located and designed to maximise the safe operation, cost effective delivery and effective extension of existing and planned infrastructure.
   g. … electricity services are provided to a standard consistent with the zone in which development is located.

9.4.5.3 Assessment benchmarks

***AO9.1** Development is connected to electricity and telecommunications:
   b. in a rural area, where within 500m of an existing reticulated supply.

PO9 Development is provided with safe, adequate and reliable electricity and telecommunications that:
   a. meet the immediate and long-term needs of the community;
   b. is consistent with the character and amenity of the area.

The requirement for electricity to be provided in a rural area where within 500m of an existing supply was implemented on the basis of advice provided by Energex to Council in 2016.

On 17 October 2016, Energex wrote to Council providing advice on matters of electricity supply on rural lots and local planning provisions. In the letter, Energex outlined the following:

- Energex recommends aiming for an outcome which avoids creating lots with no electricity supply, where a potential purchaser would reasonably think that supply would be available.
- Conditioning of electricity connection requirements for various subdivisions in the rural zones contained in the (*former)* Gatton and Laidley Planning Schemes is vital in ensuring that costs of connection are not unfairly passed onto the new purchaser.
- There have been situations where the purchaser has discovered that the cost of connecting to the network is prohibitive, and this was not costed into the purchase price.
- Rural subdivisions which involve the creation of a lot or lots without an existing connection, should be required to have a connection to the electricity supply network, where located within 500 metres of the electricity supply network (11kv or lower). This should include boundary realignments.
- A boundary realignment should not reduce the number of lots previously afforded a connection to the supply network and would only require service, where located within 500 metres of mains supply (11kv or lower).
- Where additional lots are created and located more than 500 metres from a mains supply, connection to an alternative source of supply is supported by Energex as these lots are generally expected to the un-serviced by potential purchasers.
- Council should include as a condition of any subdivision approval (whether boundary realignment or those resulting in creation of new lots) that where the lot is located within 500m of the supply network, evidence of electricity be submitted to Council prior to endorsement of the survey plan. Energex suggested the following condition:

  Where the lot is located within 500m of the supply network the Applicant is to make provision of electricity supply to the proposed lots by:
  - *The State electricity grid through the State authorised supplier (Energex)*

  Where connection to the state electricity grid is proposed, the applicant is to submit to Council prior to the endorsement of the survey plan, written evidence in the form of Certificate of Supply from the State

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authorised supplier (Energex) indicating that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the supply of electricity to the proposed lots.

Recent Council decision - Change Application for Reconfiguration of Lots - 422 Lefthand Branch Road, Lefthand Branch

On 17 September 2025, Council considered a Change Application for a minor change to the Development Permit for Reconfiguring a Lot (Boundary Realignment of 7 lots into 6 lots) at 422 Lefthand Branch Road, Lefthand Branch. The applicant requested a change to Condition 18 to remove the requirement for each lot to be connected to electricity and telecommunications for the following reason:

It is proposed to encourage a more sustainable and economically viable alternative for the proposed development, comprising solar panel and battery systems by future owners in lieu of reticulated electricity and mobile network services (such as Starlink) in lieu of reticulated telecommunications services.

The applicant suggested an alternative condition as follows:

Existing Condition 18	**Proposed Condition 18 (by applicant)**
Connect each lot to reticulated electricity and telecommunications to standard of the relevant service provider. Submit to Council evidence of connection from the relevant service provider.	*Prospective purchasers are to be notified, as part of any contract of sale, that the lots are not serviced by electricity or telecommunications. Future owners will be solely responsible for the cost and installation of suitably sized solar panels with battery storage, as well as mobile and satellite telecommunication systems, upon development of each lot. Neither the local Council, telecommunications /energy providers nor the applicant are responsible for providing these urban services to the lots. All power and telecommunication services are the sole responsibility of the future owner to be provided at their cost upon the respective development of each lot.*

Council officers recommended as follows:

1. Condition 18 requires reticulated electricity to be provided to ensure compliance with AO9.1 of the Infrastructure and Services Code of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme. Changing this condition as suggested by the applicant would result in the development being non-compliant with the Planning Scheme.

2. Condition 18 requires telecommunications to be provided to the standard of the service provider. The land has connection via NBN Fixed Wireless only. No physical works are required to satisfy Condition 18 in relation to the provision of telecommunications (provided a fixed line service is not installed by NBN between now and approval of the plan of subdivision). The applicant needs only to provide a letter from NBN to satisfy Condition 18 in respect to telecommunications.

Council considered the Council officer's report and resolved as follows:

1. *Amend Condition 18 to remove the requirement to connect each Lot to reticulated electricity but retain the requirement for telecommunications to be provided.*
2. *Note the reasons for the amendment being:*
   - *An alternative power supply can be provided through renewable energy;*
   - *If the purchaser of the property would like connection to reticulated power, the purchaser can opt to have reticulated power provided to the site, at their cost.*

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3. *Include an advice condition that states reticulated power will not be provided to some allotments and future purchasers should consider this as part of their due diligence.*

Current Advice from Energex

Council officers wrote to Energex on 5 May 2026 providing background to the matter and asking:

- In light of societal changes to supply (move towards solar power and home batteries and self-sufficiency) for landowners especially in rural areas, should the provision *AO9.1 - Infrastructure and Service Code (9.4.5)* still apply*?*
- If the provisions still apply, is 500 metres an appropriate distance?

Energex replied on 25 May 2026 and advised that it does not support any change to the standard requirement, and that its previous advice remains current. Energex does not believe that a condition on the Development Approval to notify future owners as part of the contract of sale that the lots are not serviced by electricity is sufficient, as this does not take into consideration the eventual cost of connection and there is no guarantee that it will be included. While Energex understands there are instances where future owners want to provide an off-grid system, they do not support the cost of connection being passed onto the future purchaser.

Amendment to Lockyer Valley Panning Scheme

Notwithstanding the advice of Energex, Council has indicated that it wishes to amend the Planning Scheme to remove the requirement for electricity to be provided to rural lots.

It is proposed the requirement for development to be connected to telecommunications in a rural area, where within 500m of an existing reticulated supply, is retained.

Process for Making a Major Amendment to the Planning Scheme

The process for making a major amendment to the Planning Scheme must follow that outlined in Chapter 2, Part 4 of the Minister's Guidelines and Rules, or using a tailored process approved by the Chief Executive of DSDIP in accordance with section 18 of the Act.

In accordance with the Act, the process for amending a planning scheme requires Council to:

1. Decide to amend the planning scheme;
2. Prepare the amendment;
3. Give notice to the Minister advising of the decision to amend the planning scheme and the required material to allow the Minister to commence a State Interest Review;
4. Once advice is received from the Minister, commence public consultation, including–
   (i) Publishing at least 1 public notice about the proposal to amend the planning scheme;
   (ii) A consultation period of at least 20 business days during which time any person may make a submission; and
   (iii) The implementation of a communications strategy;
5. Consider all properly made submissions about the amendment;
6. Notify submitters about how the submissions were dealt with;
7. Give the Minister a notice containing a summary of the matters raised in the submissions and stating how these were dealt with; and
8. After the planning scheme is amended, publish a public notice about amending the planning scheme.

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It is anticipated that public consultation on the proposed amendment relating to electricity to rural lots could be undertaken at the same time as other proposed amendment/s, e.g. the proposed amendments relating to cultural heritage which are currently with the State department for State Interest Review.

Options
1. Council decides to make an amendment to the Planning Scheme to remove the requirement for electricity to be provided to rural lots.
2. Council decides not to proceed with an amendment to the Planning Scheme.

Previous Council Resolutions
Council Meeting 17 July 2024, Resolution Number: 24-28/0100, where Council resolved to adopt the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.

Council Meeting on 17 September 2025, Resolution Number: 24-28/0410, where Council decided the change application in relation to a boundary realignment at 422 Lefthand Branch Road.

Critical Dates
There are no critical dates.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Lockyer Planned – A development assessment process that delivers quality development that is consistent with legislation, best practice and community expectations.

Finance and Resource
There are costs associated with public consultation and public notices when amending the Planning Scheme.

Legislation and Policy
Planning Act 2016
Minister's Guidelines and Rules

Risk Management

Environment and Community (EC1)	Environment and the community, including sustainable development, social and community wellbeing, community relationships, public health, recreation, regional profile and identity.

Consultation

Councillor Consultation
Councillors discussed an amendment to the planning scheme when considering the change application in relation to a boundary realignment at 422 Lefthand Branch Road.

The Portfolio Councillors was advised that a report on this matter was being prepared for Council.

External Consultation
The proposed amendment will be referred to the State Department for State Interest Review prior to public consultation.

Community Engagement
Public consultation of the proposed amendment to the Planning Scheme must be undertaken in accordance with the Minister's Guidelines and Rules.

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Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

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12.3 **Request for Road Naming (RDN2026/0003) - Rivergum Heights off Woodlands Road, Gatton**

Author: Tammy Thomas, Technical Planning Officer
Responsible Officer: Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is for Council to consider a request to name five (5) new roads associated with a residential development off Woodlands Road, Gatton.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council approve the following names for the new roads to be created within Stages 1-6 of the subdivision of land at Woodlands Road, Gatton, as shown on Lot Layout Plan 26017-SK-C005 by Dykman Consulting:

- **Road 3 (south of Hibiscus Road) – Birchwood Circuit (lime green)**
- **Road 3 (north of Hibiscus Road) – Peach Street (orange)**
- **Road 5 – Almond Street (purple)**
- **Road 7 – continuation of Bluegum Street (dark blue)**
- **Road 8 – Willow Street (pink)**
- **Road 9 – Mango Street (aqua)**

RESOLUTION

THAT Council approve the following names for the new roads to be created within Stages 1-6 of the subdivision of land at Woodlands Road, Gatton, as shown on Lot Layout Plan 26017-SK-C005 by Dykman Consulting:

- **Road 3 (south of Hibiscus Road) – Birchwood Circuit (lime green)**
- **Road 3 (north of Hibiscus Road) – Peach Street (orange)**
- **Road 5 – Almond Street (purple)**
- **Road 7 – continuation of Bluegum Street (dark blue)**
- **Road 8 – Willow Street (pink)**
- **Road 9 – Mango Street (aqua)**

Moved By: **Cr M Hagan** **Seconded By:** **Cr C Steinhardt**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0594

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

Council has received a request for the naming of five new roads being created within a residential development at Woodlands Road, Gatton.

Proposal

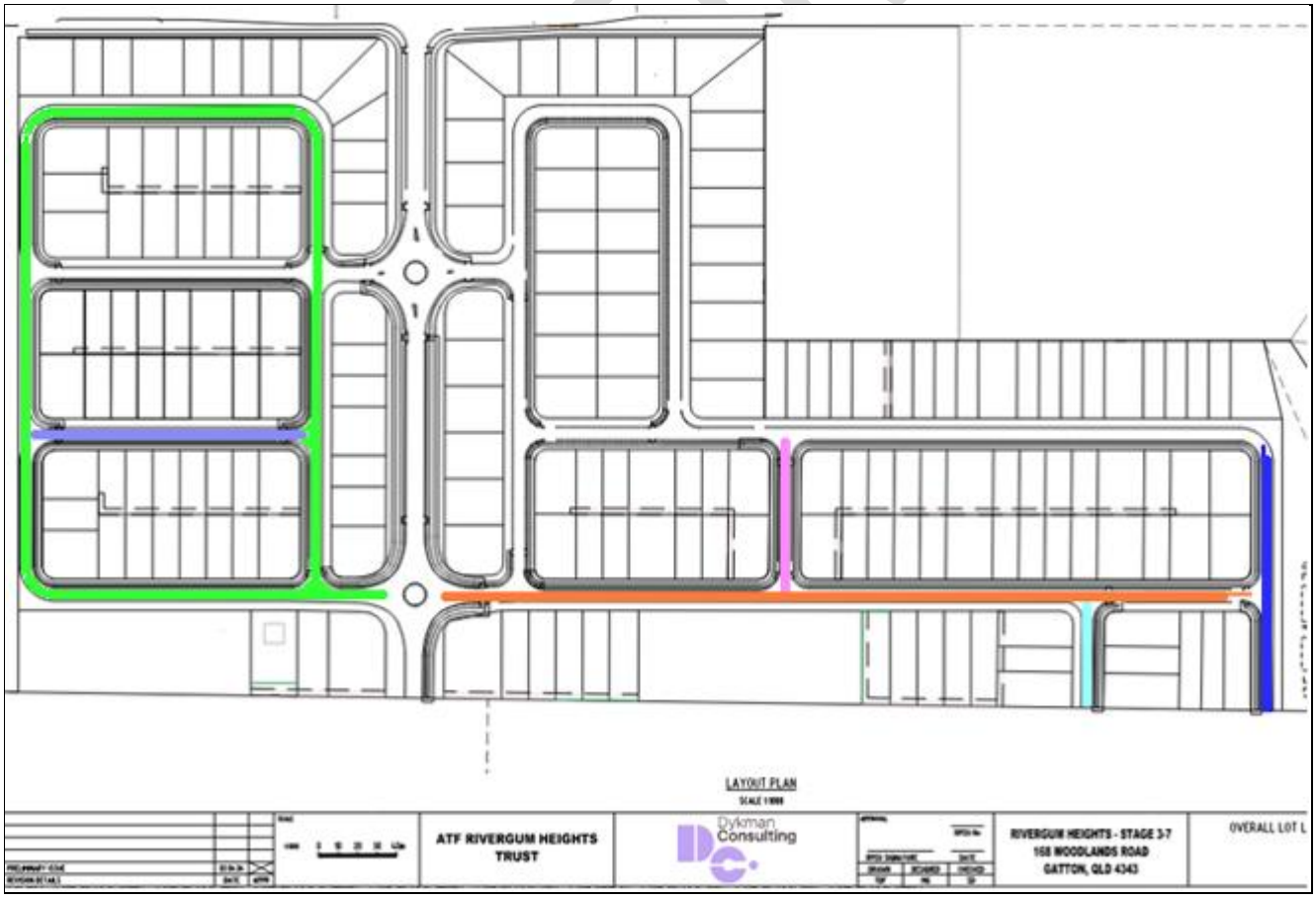
Council is responsible for assigning an official name to every gazetted road that is used to access properties. Proposed road names are considered in accordance with Council's *Naming of Roads, Park, Landmarks and Facilities Policy* and AS/NZS 4819:2011. Under Council's policy, road names are to be appropriate and relevant, and from nominated categories.

The applicant has suggested the following road names, as shown on the map below:

- Road 3 (south of Hibiscus Road) – Birchwood Circuit (lime green)
- Road 3 (north of Hibiscus Road) – Peach Street (orange)
- Road 5 – Almond Street (purple)
- Road 7 – continuation of Bluegum Street (dark blue)
- Road 8 – Willowbrook Street (pink)
- Road 9 – Mango Street (aqua)

Apart from 'Willowbrook', the road names accord with Council's policy as they follow the flora theme already used for four roads within the estate (Hibiscus, Watergum, Rivergum and Bluegum). To ensure a consistent theme throughout the estate, it is recommended that Road 8 be named 'Willow Street'.

The road types are considered appropriate and comply with Council's *Naming of Roads, Park, Landmarks and Facilities Policy* and AS/NZS 4819:2011.



A search of existing road names has been undertaken to ensure the recommended names are not currently used elsewhere in the region.

Subject to Council's decision on this road naming application, road naming for this development will be complete.

Options
1. Council approves the road names in accordance with the Officer's recommendation.
2. Council approves road names other than as recommended.

Previous Council Resolutions
At the Ordinary Meeting on 12 April 2017, Council approved the name Hibiscus Road for a new road to be created following Council selling land at 168 Woodlands Road (Resolution no.: 16-20/0444). The contract of sale of this land was subject to the dedication of land for road reserve.

At the Ordinary Meeting on 24 January 2024, Council approved the naming of three roads within this development: Watergum Street, Rivergum Crescent and Bluegum Street (Resolution no.: 20-24/1015).

Critical Dates
Nil

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Lockyer Valley Regional Council Corporate Plan 2022–2027:
- A development assessment process that facilitates sustainable outcomes for the community.

Finance and Resource
There will be no costs associated with the supply or installation of the road signage associated with the subdivision development, as this is the Developer's responsibility under the conditions of their Development Permit.

Legislation and Policy
All proposed road names are considered in accordance with Council's *Naming of Roads, Park, Landmarks and Facilities Policy* and AS/NZS 4819:2011.

Risk Management
Officers have researched the suggested road names and made a recommendation that meets Council's policy.

Consultation
Suggestions for the road names were provided by the applicant.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

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12.4 Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board - 2026/27 Budget, Precept and Operational Plan

Author: Michael Coogan, Coordinator Community Wellbeing
Responsible Officer: Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

Council has received correspondence (see attached) from the Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board (DDMRB) seeking feedback on its draft 2026/27 Budget and Operational Plan. The draft budget incorporates a proposed 3.5% increase on local government precepts from the current year. The purpose of this report is to consider the correspondence from DDMRB and make a recommendation about what action Council should take in response.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council note the correspondence from the Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board and that provision has been made in Council's draft 2026/27 budget for an amount of $161,999.00, being the 2026/27 precept to the Department of Primary Industries' Land Protection Fund for the purposes of funding the Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board.

RESOLUTION

THAT Council note the correspondence from the Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board and that provision has been made in Council's draft 2026/27 budget for an amount of $161,999.00, being the 2026/27 precept to the Department of Primary Industries' Land Protection Fund for the purposes of funding the Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board.

Moved By: **Cr C Steinhardt** **Seconded By:** **Cr M Hagan**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0595

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

The DDMRB has proposed a 3.5% increase in local government precepts for the 2026/27 financial year to align with the Australian Bureau of Statistics Producer Price Index (PPI), which rose by 3.5% over the 12 months to the December 2025 quarter. The DDMRB's proposed adjustment is intended to support a balanced budget while minimising financial impact on Councils.

Council will need to include provision in its 2026/27 budget for the precept to the Department of Primary Industries' Land Protection Fund for the purposes of funding the DDMRB.

The DDMRB has offered to present to Council regarding its operations and a workshop will be arranged for this purpose.

Proposal

The DDMRB's operations are primarily funded though the Department of Primary Industries' (DPI) Land Protection Fund, with contributions to the fund collected by the DPI from eight precepted local governments, including Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

The Land Protection Fund is a system of payments collected from landowners by local governments on behalf of the State in accordance with Chapter 3, Part 3, of the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. The DPI uses the funds to provide for activities that help local governments manage invasive animals and invasive plants through its investment in invasive plant and animal management policy, planning, research and regional services.

There are four components to the Land Protection Fund:

1. On-ground and Research - enables the DPI to undertake invasive plant and animal management research, strategic invasive plant and animal control and local and regional technical services that support Local Governments in the delivery of invasive plant and animal management functions;
2. Wild Dog Barrier Fence (WDBF) - apportioned among the nine Local Governments whose areas benefit from the WDBF;
3. Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board - provides funding to maintain the rabbit fence and to ensure rabbits are managed within the DDMRB's operational area. It is apportioned among the eight Local Governments in the rabbit district; and
4. Plague Pest Contingency Fund - allows the DPI to undertake strategic control and prevention of locust swarms. The DPI is not currently collecting contributions for this fund as it has reached its ceiling.

For 2025/26, Council's contribution was:

- $79,017 for On-ground and Research; and
- $156,521 for the DDMRB.

The current methodology for calculation of contributions is based on geographic characteristics and agricultural production of areas at risk of rabbit infestation. The following table summarises the precepts collected by the DPI.

Account	DRAFT 2026-27 Overall Budget	ADOPTED 2025-26 Overall Budget	ADOPTED 2024-25 Overall Budget
Income			
DPI - Local Govt. Land Protection Fund Annual Precepts *(3.5% increase proposed, in keeping with Producer Price Indexes)*	3.5% increase on 2025-26	3.5% increase on 2024-25	6% increase on 2023-24
Gold Coast	$ 159,706	$ 154,305	$ 149,087
Ipswich	$ 119,609	$ 115,564	$ 111,656
Lockyer Valley	$ 161,999	$ 156,521	$ 151,228
Logan	$ 118,004	$ 114,014	$ 110,158
Scenic Rim	$ 332,018	$ 320,790	$ 309,942
Southern Downs	$ 389,302	$ 376,137	$ 363,417
Toowoomba	$ 745,608	$ 720,394	$ 696,033
Western Downs	$ 265,340	$ 256,367	$ 247,698
Total Precepts	***$ 2,291,585***	***$ 2,214,092***	**$ 2,139,219**

CONFIRMED

The proposed 3.5% increase to Council's precept for the DDMRB for 2026/27 will equate to $161,999. Provision has been made in Council's draft 2026/27 budget for this payment, and a similar increase to the contribution for 'on-ground and research'.

While the *Draft Environment and Pest Management Levy Policy* is yet to be adopted by Council, one of the purposes of the levy outlined in the draft policy is to provide for Council's precept for the DPI.

The proposed 2026/27 DDMRB Budget and Operational Plan (as attached) aligns with Council's Corporate Plan and Environmental Strategy, particularly in relation to environmental sustainability, biosecurity and community wellbeing. Council's partnership with the DPI and the DDMRB demonstrates Council's commitment to regional collaboration and shared responsibility in delivering biosecurity outcomes in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Options

1. Council makes provision for the DPI's precepts in the 2026/27 budget.
2. Council does not make provision for the DPI's precepts in the 2026/27 budget and therefore does not meet its obligation under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Previous Council Resolutions

There are no previous Council resolutions relevant to this matter.

Critical Dates

It is noted the DDMRB had sought Council's feedback on the proposed 2026/27 DDMRB Budget and Operational Plan by 10 April 2026, and the DDMRB is required to provide its budget to the Minister for Primary Industries at least two months prior to the commencement of the financial year.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Nature - Advocate and deliver funding to support environmental projects.
Deliver the strategic priorities of the Environment Strategy.

Finance and Resource

The proposed 3.5% increase to Council's precept for the DDMRB for 2026/27 will equate to $161,999. Provision has been made in Council's draft 2026/27 budget for this payment, and a similar increase to the contribution to the DPI for 'on-ground and research'.

Legislation and Policy
Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld)
Risk Management

Environment and Community (EC1)	Environment and the community, including sustainable development, social and community wellbeing, community relationships, public health, recreation, regional profile and identity
Political (P1)	Intergovernmental relationships/relationships with other key stakeholders

Consultation

UNCONFIRMED

Acting Chief Executive Officer
Management Account

Attachments

1⇩ Correspondence from Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board - Draft 2026/27 Budget and Operational Plan

UNCONFIRMED

DARLING DOWNS-MORETON RABBIT BOARD

9 February 2026

Mr Scott Greensill
Interim Chief Executive Officer
Lockyer Valley Regional Council
Email: mailbox@lvrc.qld.gov.au

Dear Mr Greensill

For Comment: Draft 2026-27 DDMRB Budget & Operational Plan

As a valued partner of the Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board (DDMRB), Council's feedback is sought on the draft 2026-27 Budget and accompanying Operational Plan (attached).

The draft budget and operational plan have been developed with a focus on DDMRB's core business and achievement of strategic objectives. Both were endorsed for consultation by our Board on 2 February 2026.

You will note that the draft budget incorporates a proposed 3.5% increase on local government precept amounts from the current year. The proposed increase is in keeping with the most recent ABS Producer Price Indexes figures, which are a collection of indexes that measure the price change of goods and services from the perspective of the industries that produce them, as opposed to the Consumer Price Index which measures price change from the consumers' perspective. The Producer Price Indexes rose 3.5% in the 12 months to the December 2025 quarter. For reference, the Consumer Price Index rose 3.8% in the 12 months to the December 2025 quarter. The increase is considered necessary in delivering a balanced budget that has been arrived at with the aim of minimising the budgetary impost on Councils through sustainable use of our cash reserves for capital acquisitions.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* requires that DDMRB provide its budget to the Minister for Primary Industries not less than two months prior to the commencement of the financial year to which it relates. Council's feedback is therefore sought by **10 April 2026**. I would be pleased to present to Council or the relevant Committee, along with pest management staff, to discuss the draft budget and DDMRB's value offering.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of these matters and your ongoing cooperation. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further information.

Yours sincerely

Craig Magnussen
Chief Executive Officer

Att. 2

PO Box 332 Warwick 4370
Telephone: 07 4661 4076
Email: enquiries@ddmrb.org.au
Website: www.ddmrb.org.au

Document Set ID: 5228772
Version: 1, Version Date: 09/02/2026

UNCONFIRMED

Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board For the year ended 30 June 2027 Cash Basis	DDMRB DARLING DOWNS-MORETON RABBIT BOARD		
Account	**DRAFT 2026-27 Overall Budget**	**ADOPTED 2025-26 Overall Budget**	**ADOPTED 2024-25 Overall Budget**
Income			
DPI - Local Govt. Land Protection Fund Annual Precepts *(3.5% increase proposed, in keeping with Producer Price Indexes)*	3.5% increase on 2025-26	3.5% increase on 2024-25	6% increase on 2023-24
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Toowoomba	$ 745,608	$ 720,394	$ 696,033
Western Downs	$ 265,340	$ 256,367	$ 247,698
Total Precepts	***$ 2,291,585***	***$ 2,214,092***	**$ 2,139,219**
Cash Draw Down from Reserves *(Offset by annual payments to reserves, calculated on 10 year priority replacement plans)*	$ 401,000	$ 402,000	$ 510,000
Externally Funded Projects & Works	$ 50,000	$ 209,525	$ 309,050
Insurance Refunds	$ -	$ -	$ 125,000
Top-netting Maint. Fees - LGs *(3.5% increase)*	$ 33,000	$ 31,881	$ 30,803
Profit on Sale of Assets *(2024-25 budget includes sale of property)*	$ 115,000	$ 65,000	$ 1,010,000
Other Income	$ 91,700	$ 99,700	$ 111,880
TOTAL INCOME	**$ 2,982,285**	**$ 3,022,198**	**$ 4,235,952**
Expenses			
Wages & on-costs	$ 1,583,000	$ 1,517,000	$ 1,406,749
Fence Construction, Maintenance & Materials *(Includes materials for 10km fence replacement - rabbit to dog height)*	$ 253,000	$ 257,000	$ 292,000
Repairs Funded by Insurance	$ -	$ -	$ 125,000
Fleet, Plant & Equipment	$ 570,000	$ 470,000	$ 570,000
Other Operations	$ 104,500	$ 189,500	$ 339,000
General Administration	$ 130,100	$ 107,600	$ 78,000
Externally Funded Projects	$ -	$ 100,000	$ 99,450
Payments to Cash Reserves	$ 340,000	$ 274,000	$ 162,947
Depreciation	$ 178,016	$ 448,016	$ 434,511
TOTAL EXPENSES	**$ 3,158,616**	**$ 3,353,116**	**$ 3,507,657**
Net Profit	**-$ 176,331**	**-$ 330,918**	
Cash Result (Excluding Depreciation)	**$ 1,685**	**$ 107,098**	

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Version: 1, Version Date: 09/02/2026

DDMRB
DARLING DOWNS-MORETON RABBIT BOARD

Operational Plan 2026-2027

Action	Responsibility	KPI	Strategic Plan Link
1. Improve Local Government (& other stakeholder) engagement	CEO	**1.1** Quarterly Communiques provided to partner LGs **1.2** Draft budget, strategic & operational plans provided for partner LG comment **1.3** Collect data on the extent of rabbits in areas adjoining the DDMRB operational area **1.4** Implement Communications Strategy	***Governance***
2. Identify external funding opportunities	CEO	**2.1** Funding sources investigated to achieve operational and strategic objectives	
3. Risk mitigation	CEO	**3.1** Risk register reviewed at each Board meeting	
4. Protecting human rights	CEO	**4.1** Continue to review our policies, practices and service delivery to ensure our decisions and actions are compatible with human rights. We will ensure that human rights are central to everything we do.	
5. Maintain fence in rabbit proof condition	Inspector	**5.1** Audit shows fence is maintained at >98% rabbit proof condition	***Asset Management***
6. Fence renewal and maintenance	Inspector	**6.1** Fence condition data maintained in Fulcrum database **6.2** 100% of fence = or > FAIR condition	
7. Asset management	CEO & Inspector	**7.1** Infrastructure and plant replacement program implemented **7.2** Biannual grid audit completed	
8. Implement housing strategy	CEO	**8.1** Investigate tenure options for reserve lands held in trust **8.2** Install energy and water saving measures in line with Environmental Sustainability Policy	
9. Improve control of rabbits	CEO, Inspector & Compliance Coordinators Compliance Coordinators	**9.1** Compliance strategy, incl. fee for service implemented, in collaboration with partner LGs **9.2** Provide control advice for 10 properties per month **9.3** 5 breeding sites cleared of rabbits per month **9.4** Pet rabbit reports dealt with within 5 working days **9.5** Incorporate the use of emerging technologies (e.g. thermal imaging equipped drones), where proven, to improve rabbit detection and monitoring	***Compliance***
10. Maintain rabbit distribution and abundance data	Compliance Coordinators	**10.1** 100 property inspections per month **10.2** Compliance data maintained in Fulcrum database **10.3** Establish automated monitoring systems via deployment of remote cameras network and AI platforms	

Document Set ID: 5228772
Version: 1, Version Date: 09/02/2026

12.5 **MC2025/0085 - Development Application for Material Change of Use for Animal Keeping (20 dogs) - 13 Nandine Road, Churchable**

Author: Scott Hambleton, Contract Planner
Responsible Officer: Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to consider a development application for a Development Permit for Material Change of Use for Animal Keeping (20 dogs) at 13 Nandine Road, Churchable, described as Lot 8 RP164663.

This application has been assessed in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016* and it is recommended that the application be approved subject to conditions.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the development application for a Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for Animal Keeping (20 dogs) at 13 Nandine Road, Churchable, described as Lot 8 RP164663, be approved subject to the following conditions.

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Condition</th><th>Timing</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">APPROVED PLANS AND DOCUMENTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>APPROVED PLANS & DOCUMENTS
Undertake the approved development generally in accordance with the approved plans and documents, including any amendments where in red on the approved plan(s) or document(s):

<table>
<tr><th>Title</th><th>Plan No.</th><th>Revision/ Amended</th><th>Date</th><th>Prepared By</th></tr>
<tr><td>Site Plan</td><td>J25000-01</td><td>B</td><td>18/05/2026</td><td>Lockyer Drafting Designs</td></tr>
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<tr><th>Title</th><th>Document No.</th><th>Revision/ Amended</th><th>Date</th><th>Prepared By</th></tr>
<tr><td>Noise Impact Assessment</td><td>6342</td><td>V4</td><td>09/06/2025</td><td>Palmer Acoustics</td></tr>
</table></td><td>At all times.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND APPROVED PLANS
Where there is a conflict between the conditions of this approval and the details shown on the approved plans and documents, the conditions of approval take precedence.</td><td>At all times.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">GENERAL</td></tr>
</table>

3.	**COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS** The developer is responsible for ensuring compliance with this development approval and the conditions of the approval by an employee, agent, contractor, or invitee of the applicant.	At all times.
4.	**WORKS – APPLICANT'S EXPENSE** The cost of all works associated with the development and construction of the development, including services, facilities and/or public utility alterations required are met at no cost to the Council or relevant utility provider, unless otherwise stated in a development condition.	At all times.
5.	**INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITIONS** All development conditions contained in this development approval about infrastructure under Chapter 4 of the *Planning Act 2016* (the Act), should be read as being non-trunk infrastructure conditioned under section 145 of the Act, unless otherwise stated.	At all times.
6.	**WORKS – DEVELOPER RESPONSIBILITY** The applicant must repair any damage to existing infrastructure (e.g. kerb and channel, footpath or roadway) that may have occurred during any works undertaken as part of the development. Any damage that is deemed to create a hazard to the community, must be repaired immediately.	At all times.
7.	**WORKS – DESIGN & STANDARD** Unless otherwise stated, all works must be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the relevant Council policies, guidelines and standards.	At all times.
8.	**WORKS – SPECIFICATION & CONSTRUCTION** All engineering drawings/specifications, design and construction works must comply with the requirements of the relevant Australian Standards and must be approved, supervised, and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ).	At all times.
9.	**MAINTAIN APPROVED DEVELOPMENT** The development is to be constructed and maintained in accordance with the approved drawing(s) and/or document, and any relevant approvals.	At all times.
10.	**DEVELOPMENT LIMIT** This approval allows for the keeping and training of up to 20 dogs on the land.	At all times.
11.	**SUPERVISION OF DOGS** At least one (1) person who is responsible for the supervision of the dogs is to be accommodated on the site.	At all times.
12.	**HOURS OF OPERATION** Between the hours of 6:00pm and 7:00am, all dogs must be housed within kennel buildings with external façade elements closed.	At all times.
GENERAL		
13.	**STORMWATER DRAINAGE WORKS** All stormwater (except for rainwater captured on-site in rainwater tanks) is to be drained from the site and conveyed without causing annoyance or nuisance to any person.	At all times
ENGINEERING WORK – SERVICES		
14.	**WATER SUPPLY – GENERAL**	At all times

	All dogs must have access to a clean water supply, adequate to meet the daily requirements of each dog.	
15.	**WATER SUPPLY – GENERAL** The development is to be provided with a constant low flow water supply system (rainwater, bore water or both) with a minimum storage capacity of 45,000 litres (residential or as per demonstrated water supply requirements for other uses).	At all times
16.	**ON-SITE SEWERAGE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL** All wastewater generated from cleaning of the kennels must be disposed of by means of an on-site sewage facility (OSSF) in accordance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code and the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*. No effluent is to drain from the site or into any watercourse.	At all times
17.	**ELECTRICITY & TELECOMMUNICATIONS** Connect the development to reticulated electricity supply and telecommunications to the standard of the relevant service provider.	Prior to commencement of the use and at all times thereafter
ENGINEERING WORK – CARPARKING AND ACCESS		
18.	**VEHICULAR ACCESS** Design, construct and maintain the approved vehicular access, as per the approved plans and documents, in accordance with the IPWEA Standard Drawing RS-056, with the exception that piped drainage is not required.	At all times
19.	**ON-SITE CAR PARKING** Provide and retain 4 car parking spaces on-site in accordance with the approved plans.	At all times
AMENITY		
20.	All wastes are to be suitably collected and disposed of so as not to adversely impact on the environment.	At all times
21.	All buildings, enclosures and other structures and areas for the keeping and training of dogs must be constructed, maintained and operated in such a manner as to provide for the effective control of flies, rodents and odour.	At all times
22.	**AMENITY - LIGHTING** Maintain outdoor lighting to comply with AS4282:1997 - Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.	At all times
23.	**AMENITY - LIGHTING** Light sources at the premises must be positioned and shielded to prevent light spillage outside the boundaries of the premises.	At all times
24.	**NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT** (a) The development must be constructed and operated in accordance with the Approved Noise Impact Assessment listed in this Development Approval, including the acoustic treatment of the building and the maintenance of an acoustic fence. (b) Submit certification to Council from a suitably qualified expert that the requirements of the Noise Impact Assessment have been implemented.	(a) At all times. (b) Prior to obtaining a local laws approva

		l for keeping of animals.

Advisory Notes

1. An applicant may make representations to Council at any time during the applicant appeal period about changing a matter in the Decision Notice (s75 of the *Planning Act 2016*) or Infrastructure Charges Notice (s125 of the *Planning Act 2016*). Only one negotiated decision notice can be issued by Council.

2. The development approval will have effect in accordance with Section 71 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

3. Works associated with this approval may not start until all necessary approvals have been obtained and relevant conditions complied with (s72 of the *Planning Act 2016*).

4. Any proposal to increase the scale or intensity of the use on the subject land, that is assessable development under the Planning Scheme, would be subject to a separate development application in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016*.

5. Where a condition requires the submission of a document it must be submitted via email to mailbox@lvrc.qld.gov.au.

6. **Fire ants**

   Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* all Queenslanders are required to manage fire ant risks. Development must be undertaken in a manner that manages fire ant risks throughout all stages of development, including pre-lodgement, construction and post-approval stages. The *Biosecurity Regulation 2016* specifies how materials such as soil, mulch, turf, potted plants, quarry and mining materials originating from fire ant biosecurity zones must be managed throughout all stages of development. Other fire ant-safe practices include:

   - Reporting any sighting or suspicion of fire ants within 24 hours to Biosecurity Queensland on 132 ANT (13 22 68) or using the online form;
   - Ensuring contactors and workers are aware of their General Biosecurity Obligation and apply fire ant safe practices;
   - Ensure all materials, equipment and items (including building materials, landscaping products, reused infrastructure (e.g. pipes, culverts, traffic cones), machinery, and hire equipment) that may accumulate or carry soil or organic matter are inspected prior to movement and are free of soil, nesting material and live ants before being transported from the site or sourced from fire ant–infested areas;
   - Cleaning machinery, vehicles and equipment before arriving at or leaving sites;
   - Complying with treatment requirements where sites are within the suppression treatment area;
   - Reviewing fire ant biosecurity zones monthly.

If you are unable to meet the required fire ant-safe practices as required by the Biosecurity Regulation, you must apply for a Biosecurity Instrument Permit (BIP). Visit fireants.org.au for more information.

7. **Biosecurity**

Ensure all prohibited and restricted biosecurity matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* is removed appropriately prior to conducting any works on the site.

Everyone is obligated under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants under their control. More information on restricted and invasive plants as well as your general biosecurity obligation (GBO) can be viewed on the Business Queensland website.

8. **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* requires anyone who carries out a land use activity to exercise a duty of care. The cultural heritage duty of care is met if the development is conducted in accordance with gazetted cultural heritage duty of care guidelines. Further information on cultural heritage duty of care including a register and database of cultural heritage matters is available on the DATSIP website. Should any aboriginal, archaeological or historic sites, items or places be identified, located or exposed during construction or operation of the development, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* requires all activities to cease. Please contact DATSIP for further information.

RESOLUTION

THAT the development application for a Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for Animal Keeping (20 dogs) at 13 Nandine Road, Churchable, described as Lot 8 RP164663, be approved subject to the following conditions.

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					Designs	

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5. Where a condition requires the submission of a document it must be submitted via email to mailbox@lvrc.qld.gov.au.

6. **Fire ants**

   Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* all Queenslanders are required to manage fire ant risks. Development must be undertaken in a manner that manages fire ant risks throughout all stages of development, including pre-lodgement, construction and post-approval stages. The *Biosecurity Regulation 2016* specifies how materials such as soil, mulch, turf, potted plants, quarry and mining materials originating from fire ant biosecurity zones must be managed throughout all stages of development. Other fire ant-safe practices include:

   - Reporting any sighting or suspicion of fire ants within 24 hours to Biosecurity Queensland on 132 ANT (13 22 68) or using the online form;
   - Ensuring contactors and workers are aware of their General Biosecurity Obligation and

apply fire ant safe practices;

- Ensure all materials, equipment and items (including building materials, landscaping products, reused infrastructure (e.g. pipes, culverts, traffic cones), machinery, and hire equipment) that may accumulate or carry soil or organic matter are inspected prior to movement and are free of soil, nesting material and live ants before being transported from the site or sourced from fire ant–infested areas;
- Cleaning machinery, vehicles and equipment before arriving at or leaving sites;
- Complying with treatment requirements where sites are within the suppression treatment area;
- Reviewing fire ant biosecurity zones monthly.

If you are unable to meet the required fire ant-safe practices as required by the Biosecurity Regulation, you must apply for a Biosecurity Instrument Permit (BIP). Visit fireants.org.au for more information.

7. **Biosecurity**

Ensure all prohibited and restricted biosecurity matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* is removed appropriately prior to conducting any works on the site.

Everyone is obligated under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants under their control. More information on restricted and invasive plants as well as your general biosecurity obligation (GBO) can be viewed on the Business Queensland website.

8. **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* requires anyone who carries out a land use activity to exercise a duty of care. The cultural heritage duty of care is met if the development is conducted in accordance with gazetted cultural heritage duty of care guidelines. Further information on cultural heritage duty of care including a register and database of cultural heritage matters is available on the DATSIP website. Should any aboriginal, archaeological or historic sites, items or places be identified, located or exposed during construction or operation of the development, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* requires all activities to cease. Please contact DATSIP for further information.

Moved By: **Cr D Neuendorf** **Seconded By:** **Cr J Reck**

Resolution Number: 24-28/0596

CARRIED
5/1

Voting
For the Motion: Crs C Wilson, M Hagan, A Wilson, J Reck and D Neuendorf.
Against the Motion: Cr C Steinhardt.

Executive Summary

Council has received a development application for a Development Permit for Material Change of Use for Animal Keeping (20 dogs) at 13 Nandine Road, Churchable, described as Lot 8 RP164663.

This application has been assessed in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016* and it is recommended that the application be approved subject to conditions.

TABLE 1 - OVERVIEW	
APPLICATION DETAILS	
Application No:	MC2025/0085
Applicant:	Lockyer Drafting Designs Pty Ltd
Landowner:	Shari Lisa Murdoch, Mac Charles Welch
Site address:	13 Nandine Road, Churchable
Lot and Plan:	Lot 8 RP164663
Proposed development:	Development Permit for Material Change of Use for Animal Keeping (20 dogs)
STATUTORY PLANNING DETAILS	
Planning Scheme:	*Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme 2024*
Zone:	Rural Zone
Mapped State Planning Policy (SPP) matters:	State Planning Policy (July 2017)
South East Queensland Regional Plan 2023 (Shaping SEQ) regional land use category:	Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area
Referral trigger/s under the *Planning Regulation 2017*:	Nil
TLPI:	*Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2024 (Flood Regulation)* (effective 22 July 2024) Flood hazard area under the Flood hazard overlay: • Investigation area • Overland flow path
Overlays:	• Agricultural land • Biodiversity • Bushfire hazard • Steep land • Waterways and water resource catchment
Category of Assessment:	Impact assessable The subject land is located within the Rural zone which identifies a Material Change of Use for Animal Keeping where more than 10 animals as Impact assessable development under Table 5.5-14 of the *Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme 2024*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE AND SURROUNDS

SITE AND LOCALITY DESCRIPTION	
Land area:	18.7600 Hectares
Existing use of land:	Dwelling House and ancillary buildings
Road frontage:	320m along Nandine Road

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Significant site features:	There are multiple dams across the site with paddocks along Nandine Road and areas of native vegetation towards the rear of the site.
Topography:	The site slopes from 98m AHD in the south west corner of the site along Nandine Road, down to 85m AHD at the rear of the site.
Surrounding land uses:	The site is surrounded by rural lots with dwelling houses and some agricultural uses.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

The proposed development is for a kennel for keeping and training racing greyhounds. The application is for 20 greyhounds. The site contains a dwelling house, existing sheds and pens or 'runs' for the dogs. The will be allowed outside of the kennel shed between 7am and 6pm, with the dogs being secured within the kennel shed at all other times.

The onsite dwelling house is owned and occupied by the operators of the kennel. Access to the kennel and dwelling is provided via a single crossover from Nandine Road. A covered carport provides 2 car parks for residents and additional car parks are provided in an existing shed for visitors or staff. Trailers and transportation vehicles will be stored in the shed.

An existing 2m high acoustic barrier is provided along the western side boundary dampening noise for the nearest dwelling house.

The site is not connected to the water or sewer network. Onsite water collection and storage is provided in rainwater tanks. Solid dog waste from the kennel and yards will be disposed of offsite regularly.

MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE	**DEVELOPMENT PARAMETERS**
	Proposed
Gross floor area	177m^2
Building height / storeys	4.5m
Setbacks	Approximately 100m from primary frontage 66m from western side setback >200m to rear and eastern side setback
Site Cover	0.4%
Parking	4 covered car parks between the existing shed and carport

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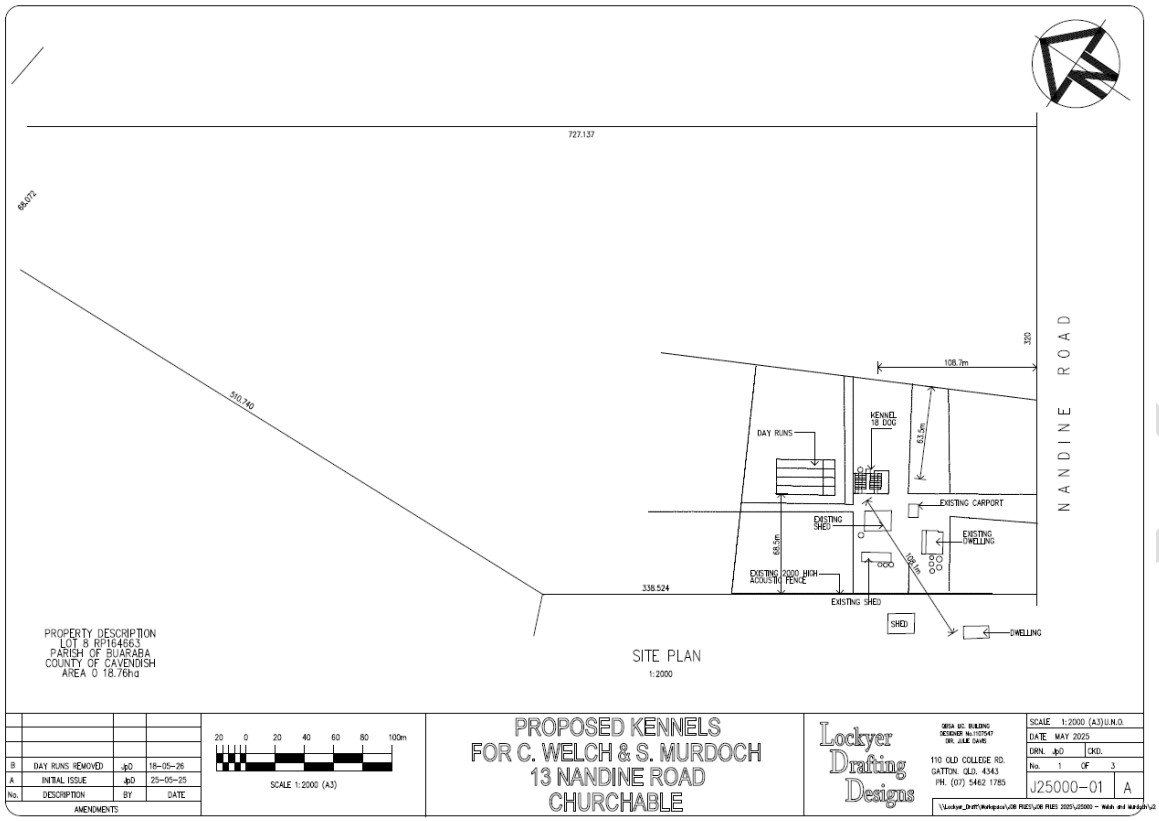

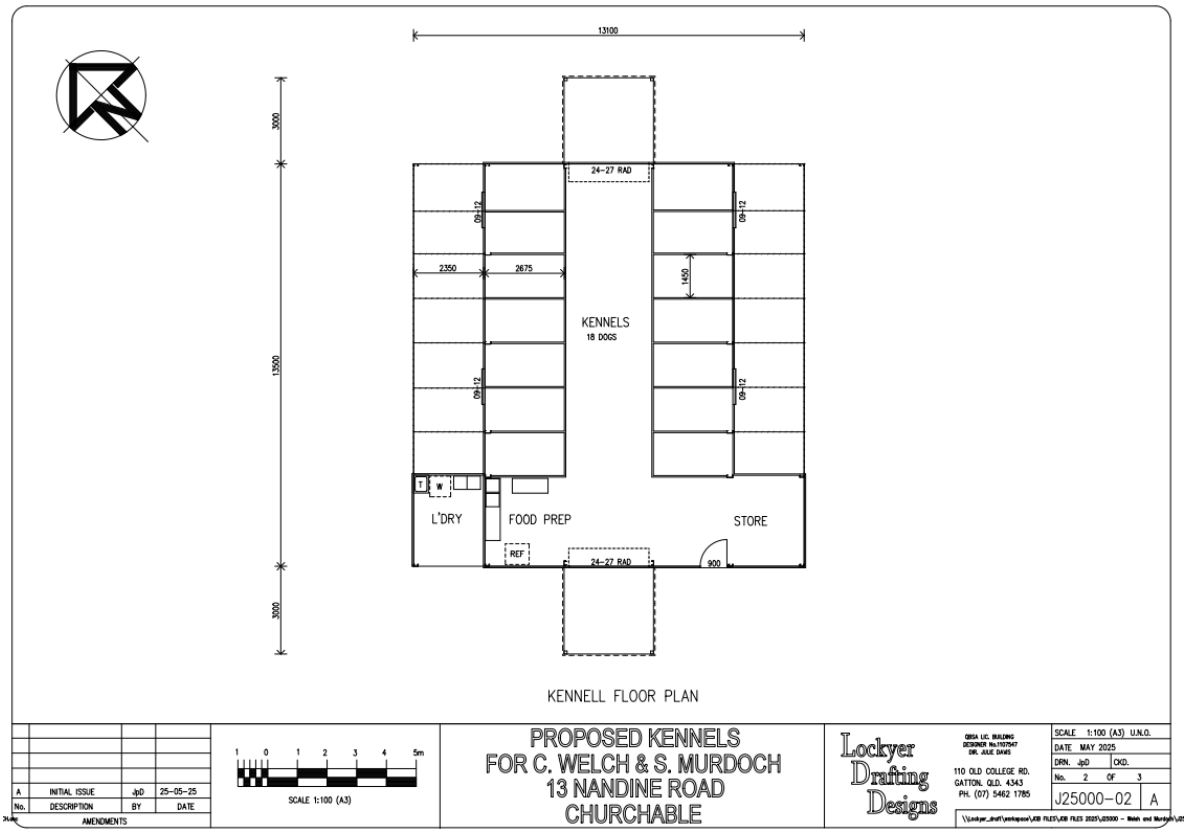

Figure 2. Proposed development plans

PLANNING ASSESSMENT

Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme 2024

The applicable assessment benchmarks for the proposed development are the following codes of the Planning Scheme:

- Rural zone code
- Rural uses code
- Building design code
- Environment and amenity code
- Infrastructure and services code
- Transport, access and parking code
- Biodiversity overlay code
- Bushfire hazard overlay code

Assessment against Planning Scheme Codes

The proposed development complies with all Acceptable Outcomes of the relevant codes, except those addressed below.

Rural Uses Code

Acceptable Outcome	***AO1.1** Development is located on a site consistent with the measures in: a. Table 9.3.13-3: Minimum site area for development; b. Table 9.3.13-4: Separation distances for operations. c. Table 9.3.13-5: Separation distances for ancillary facilities.
Performance Outcome	**PO1** Development is located on a site that is suitable for the purpose and is located and of sufficient area to: a. accommodate the use (including all buildings, structures and waste disposal areas involved in the use); b. provide separation areas to property boundaries and other in rural uses; c. does not locate in areas likely to prejudice planned future residential activities.
Applicant's response:	The Proposed Development is on a site consistent with Table 9.3.13.3. a. The site area is 18.76ha – required is 10ha b. Boundary Setback is min. 63m – required 20m Setback to neighbouring dwelling 84m approx.. see Noise report c. The yards are 60m approx. to the boundary, Required 10m
Officer's assessment:	The proposed development does not comply with AO1.1 as the development does not meet the minimum separation distance to sensitive land uses on surrounding land in Table 9.3.13-4. The minimum distance from a kennel to a sensitive land use on surrounding land is 250m; the proposed kennel is located approximately 115m from the nearest dwelling house at 11 Nandine Road to the west. The noise report provided by Palmer Acoustics demonstrates that the proposed development is able to comply with noise requirements for the nearest dwelling house, subject to the acoustic treatment of the building and an acoustic fence. The neighbours to the west provided a submission in support of the acoustic fence. Conditions have been applied to ensure the development is adequately separated to comply with PO1.
Officer's recommendation:	Conditions are recommended to comply with PO1.

TLPI

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A very small portion of the site is located within the flood investigation area and overland flow path; however the footprint of the development is outside these areas and the development avoids flood risks consistent with the TLPI.

STATE PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

South East Queensland Regional Plan 2023 (ShapingSEQ)

The site is located in the Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area. As the proposed development is for animal keeping (kennel) the proposed development is consistent with the expectations of the Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area.

REFERRALS

The application did not trigger referral under the *Planning Regulation 2017*.

INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES

The development is specified as an 'Other Use' and the adopted charge is the charge for another use that Council decides to apply to the use. In this instance, it is considered appropriate to equate the Animal Keeping activity to an Intensive Animal Industry activity. The adopted charge is $13.07/m^2 gross floor area.

In accordance with the *Lockyer Valley Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution (No. 9) 2025*, a levied charge is applicable to the development proposal and has been calculated as shown in the below table taking into consideration any applicable credits or offsets. An infrastructure charges notice will be issued if the development were to be approved.

Charge Type	Demand Unit	No. of Demand Units	Rate	TOTAL
DEMAND				
Charge	Other use – Animal keeping	177m^2	$13.07/m^2	$2313.39
Charge	Dwelling house (existing)	1	$18,335.35	$18,335.35
			TOTAL PROPOSED DEMAND	$20,648.74
CREDIT				
Credit	Existing Allotment	1	-$18,335.35	-$18,335.35
			TOTAL EXISTING DEMAND CREDIT	-$18,335.35
			TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE	$2313.39

TRUNK INFRASTRUCTURE

The development is adequately serviced by trunk infrastructure and does not require any additional trunk infrastructure or upgrades of trunk infrastructure. Further, no trunk infrastructure upgrades are identified in Council's Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

The application was impact assessable and was publicly notified for a minimum of 15 business days between 24 April 2026 and 15 May 2026. On 19 May 2026, Council received the notice of compliance confirming public notification has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016*. Two properly made submissions regarding the proposed development were received.

One submission, from the western neighbour, was in favour of the proposed development.

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The other submission raised concerns about Planning Scheme conflicts, proximity to the western neighbour, noise, lighting and impacts on wildlife. The issues raised in the submission have been appropriately addressed in this assessment through conditions and the submitted acoustic report.

CONCLUSION

The proposal:

- Is an appropriate land use in the rural zone.
- Mitigates acoustic nuisance to surrounding sensitive land uses.
- Is supported by the adjoining neighbour.
- Achieves compliance with the Planning Scheme and state planning requirements through the imposition of development conditions.

It is therefore recommended the development application be approved subject to conditions in accordance with section 60 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

Options

1. Council approves the development application subject to reasonable and relevant conditions.
2. Council refuses the development application.

Critical Dates

A decision on the application is due to be made by 24 June 2026 in accordance with the Development Assessment Rules.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Planned – A development assessment process that delivers quality development that is consistent with legislation, best practice and community expectations.

Finance and Resource

Should the decision be contested in the Planning and Environment Court financial implications may occur.

Legislation and Policy

The application has been assessed in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016.* Any risks have been mitigated through reasonable assessment of the application in accordance with the legislative requirements and the recommendation of reasonable and relevant conditions.

Attachments

1⇩	MC2025.0085 Proposal Plans	3 Pages
2⇩	MC2025.0085 Noise Report	23 Pages

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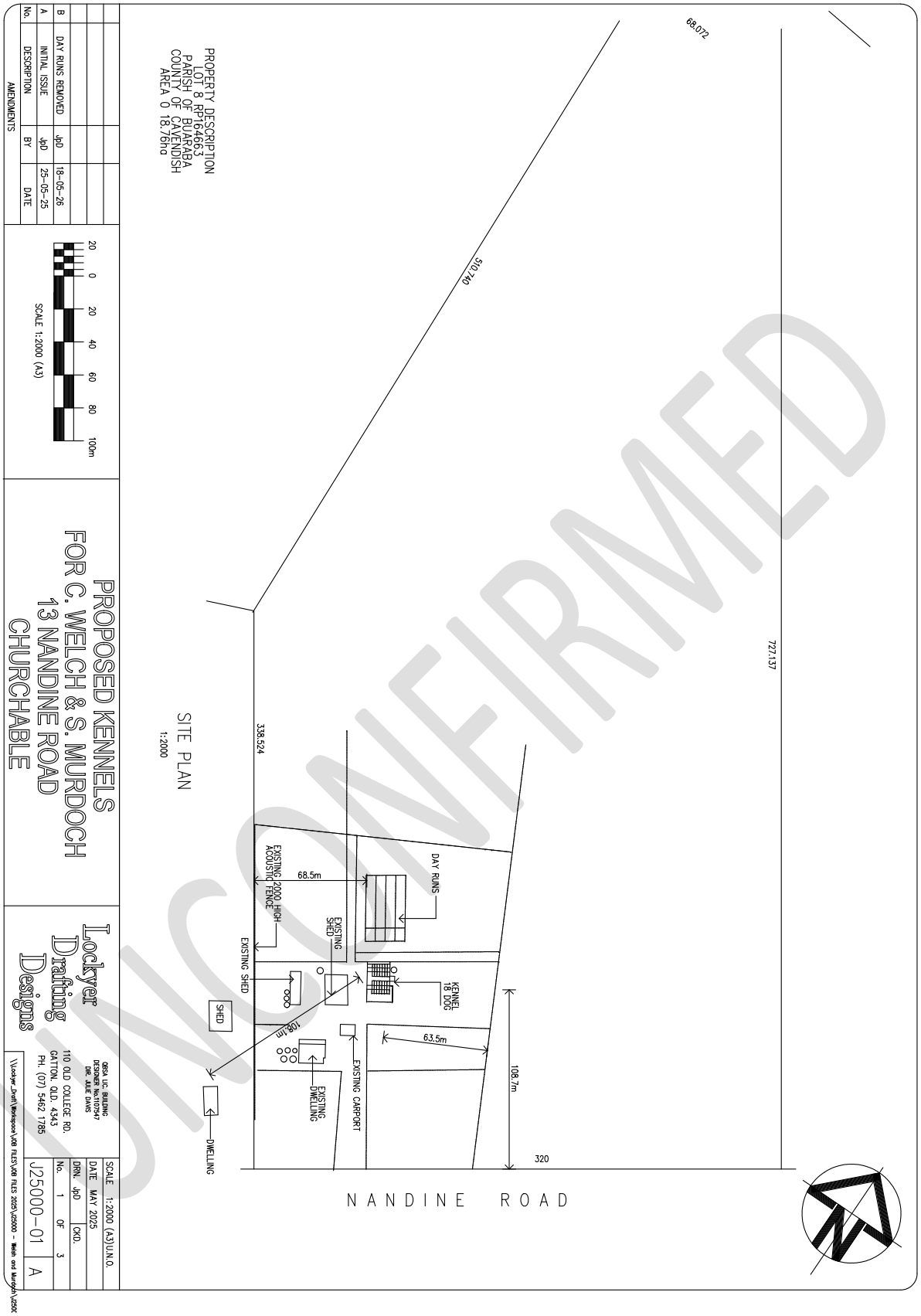
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
LOT 8 RP164663
PARISH OF BUARABA
COUNTY OF CAVENDISH
AREA 0 18.76ha
SITE PLAN
1:2000
68.072
510.740
727.137
338.524
EXISTING 2000 HIGH ACOUSTIC FENCE
68.5m
DAY RUNS
EXISTING SHED
EXISTING SHED
KENNEL 18 DOG
SHED
106.1m
63.5m
108.7m
EXISTING CARPORT
EXISTING DWELLING
DWELLING
320
NANDINE ROAD
UNCONFIRMED
AMENDMENTS
No. DESCRIPTION BY DATE
A INITIAL ISSUE JpD 25-05-25
B DAY RUNS REMOVED JpD 18-05-26
SCALE 1:2000 (A3)
20 0 20 40 60 80 100m
PROPOSED KENNELS
FOR C. WELCH & S. MURDOCH
13 NANDINE ROAD
CHURCHABLE
Lockyer Drafting Designs
OBRA LIC. BUILDING DESIGNER No.1107547
DR. JULIE DAVIS
110 OLD COLLEGE RD.
GATTON. QLD. 4343
PH. (07) 5462 1785
\Lockyer_Drafting\Workspace\JOB FILES\JOB FILES 2025\J25000 - Welch and Murdoch\J25000
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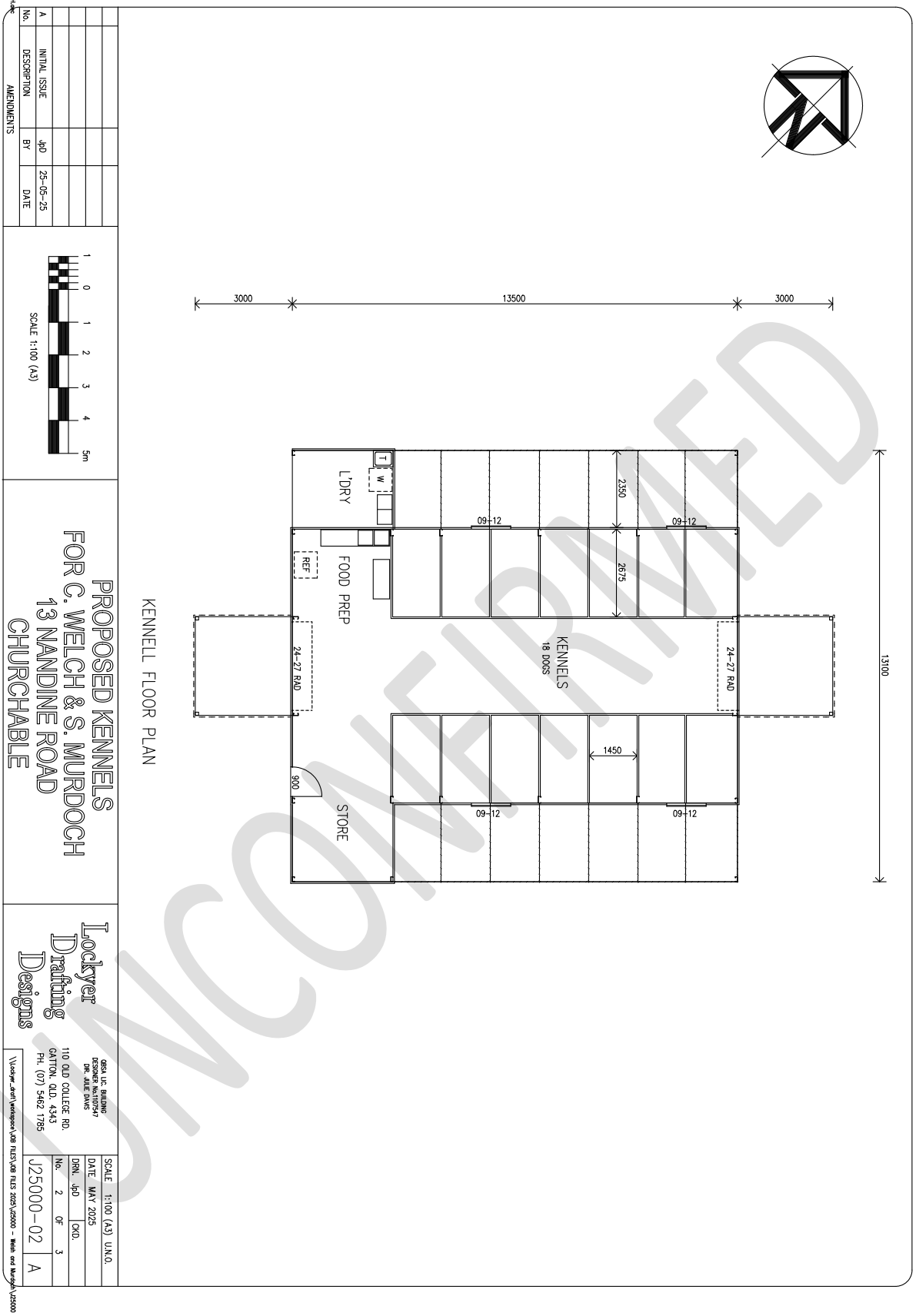
DATE MAY 2025
DRN. JpD CKD.
No. 1 OF 3
J25000-01 A


AMENDMENTS
No. DESCRIPTION BY DATE
A INITIAL ISSUE JpD 25-05-25
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FOR C. WELCH & S. MURDOCH
13 NANDINE ROAD
CHURCHABLE
KENNELL FLOOR PLAN
3000
13500
3000
13100
L'DRY
W
FOOD PREP
REF
KENNELS
18 DOGS
STORE
2350
2675
09-12
24-27 RAD
1450
900
Lockyer Drafting Designs
QBSA LIC. BUILDING DESIGNER No.1107547
DR. JULIE DAVIS
110 OLD COLLEGE RD.
GATTON. QLD. 4343
PH. (07) 5462 1785
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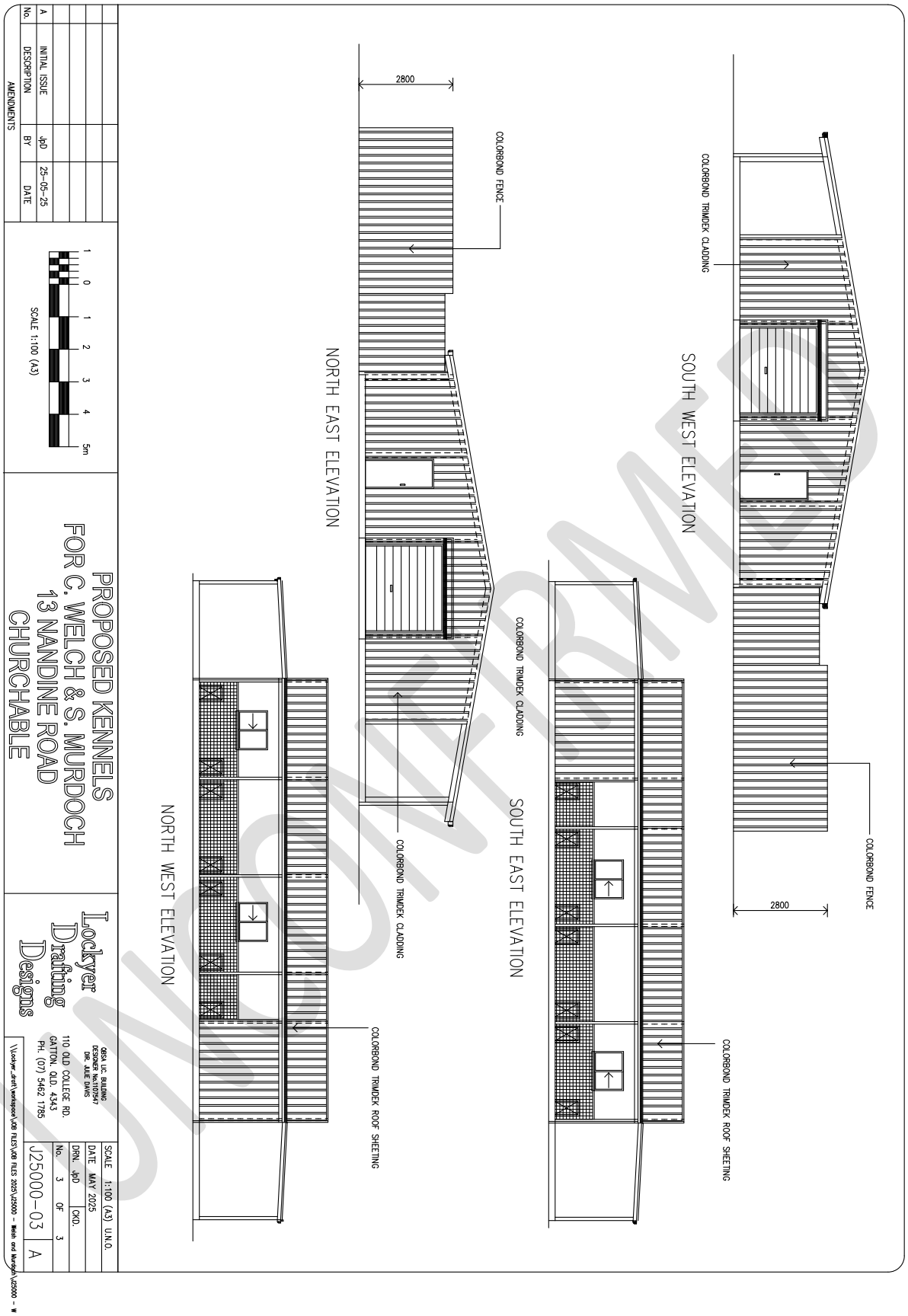

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PROPOSED EXTENSION TO EXISTING GREYHOUND DOG KENNEL

13 NANDINE ROAD, CHURCHABLE



NOISE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Commissioned by:	Chacha Lodge Kennels C/- Lockyer Drafting Designs
Date:	14 April 2026
Project number:	6342
Version:	V.4
Author:	Eric Huang

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palmer acoustics Australia Thailand Vietnam ACN 058 751 349 ABN 48 058 751 349 Principal: Ross H. Palmer CPEng Associate: Bob Thorne PhD
Offices • Australia • Vietnam

DOCUMENT INFORMATION			
Author:	Eric Huang	**Approved by**:	Ross Palmer
Date:	09 June 2025	**Date**:	09 June 2025

VERSION HISTORY				
Version	**Description**	**Date**	**Author**	**Approved by**
V.1	Draft	15-05-25	Eric Huang	Ross Palmer
V.2	Draft – Updated floor plan	10-06-25	EH	RP
V.3	Update -increase kennel capacity from 14 to 20 dogs	16-10-25	Javier Navas	Ross Palmer
V.4	Response RFI 15/12/2025 MC2025/0085	14/04/2025	Javier Navas	Ross Palmer

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION			
Copy	**Name/Company**	**Hard Copy**	**Electronic Copy**
01	Chacha Lodge Kennels C/- Lockyer Drafting Designs	☐	☑
02		☐	☐
03		☐	☐
04		☐	☐
05		☐	☐

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chacha Lodge Kennels, care of Lockyer Drafting Designs, are required to submit a noise impact assessment (requested by the Lockyer Valley Regional Council - LVRC) on the existing greyhound kennel extension located at 13 Nandine Road, Churchable. The site is described as Lot 8 on RP164663.

Palmer Acoustics (Australia) Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Chacha Lodge Kennels, care of Lockyer Drafting Designs, to complete a noise impact assessment addressing noise from the existing kennel buildings. This will increase the number of dogs on-site from 14 to 20.

This report has been prepared following the requirements of the Laidley Shire Planning Scheme 2003 and Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) planning scheme.

Based on this assessment, we conclude:

- Noise from dog barking inside the existing kennel building (20 Dogs) at the adjacent residences need an upgrade of the building to meet the Lockyer Valley Regional Council day evening and night time noise limits

To ensure compliance at the nearest residences with the requirements of the LVRC Planning Scheme for the control of noise emission the following we recommend:

- An upgrate for the existing kennel building to the acoustic ratings stated as per page 16 or equivalent.
- All mechanical plant be engineered to be under 33dB(A) Day, 28dB(A) Evening, and 24dB(A) Night at any nearby residence.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Chacha Lodge Kennels, care of Lockyer Drafting Designs, are required to submit a noise impact assessment (requested by the Lockyer Valley Regional Council - LVRC) on the existing greyhound kennel extension located at 13 Nandine Road, Churchable. The site is described as Lot 8 on RP164663.

Palmer Acoustics (Australia) Pty Ltd has been commissioned by Chacha Lodge Kennels, care of Lockyer Drafting Designs, to complete a noise impact assessment addressing noise from the existing kennel buildings. This will increase the number of dogs to be housed on-site from 14 to 20.

This report has been prepared following the requirements of the Laidley Shire Planning Scheme 2003 and Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) planning scheme.

1.1. Existing site and surroundings

The 46-acre site is located on the north side of Nandine Rd at the intersection of Nandine and Qually Roads. The current site (Dog Kennel building) is approved to house 14 greyhounds with a 2m high barrier on the south-east boundary (refer to Figure 2).

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The site locality is shown in Figure 1.

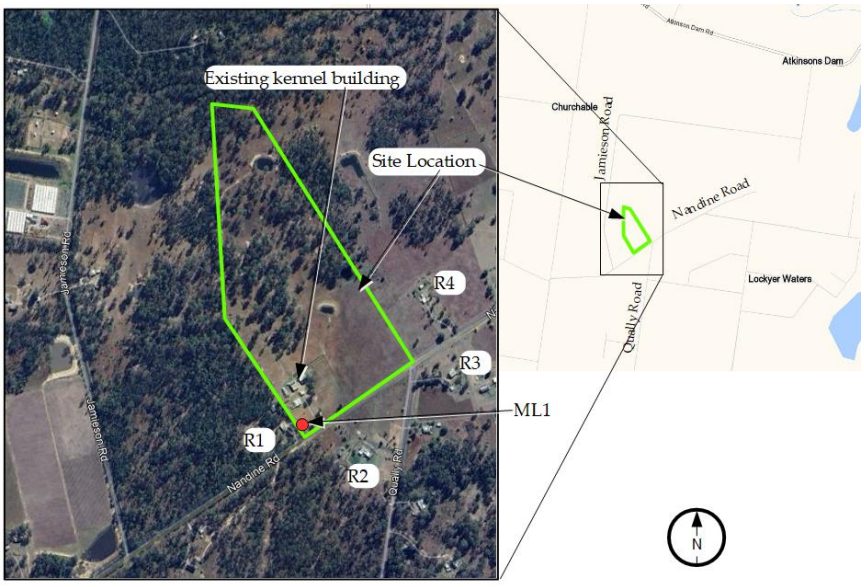

Figure 1: Locality

The closest distance to nearby residential houses from the existing kennel building is:

- The kennel building to R1 is approximately 73m
- The kennel building to R2 is approximately 204m
- The kennel building to R3 is approximately 340m
- The kennel building to R4 is approximately 334m

The distances are shown in Figure 1.

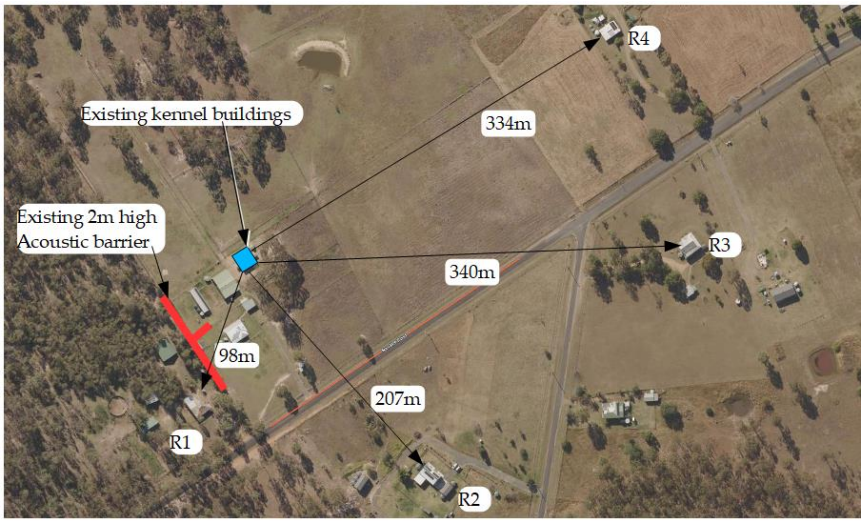

Figure 2: Distance between the existing kennel and the nearby sensitive receivers

1.2. Proposed development

This development application is to increase the total number of dogs to 20 (all types). It is proposed to construct two Day runs buildings and the existing kennel building will house a maximum of 20 dogs. The development is shown in Figure 3.

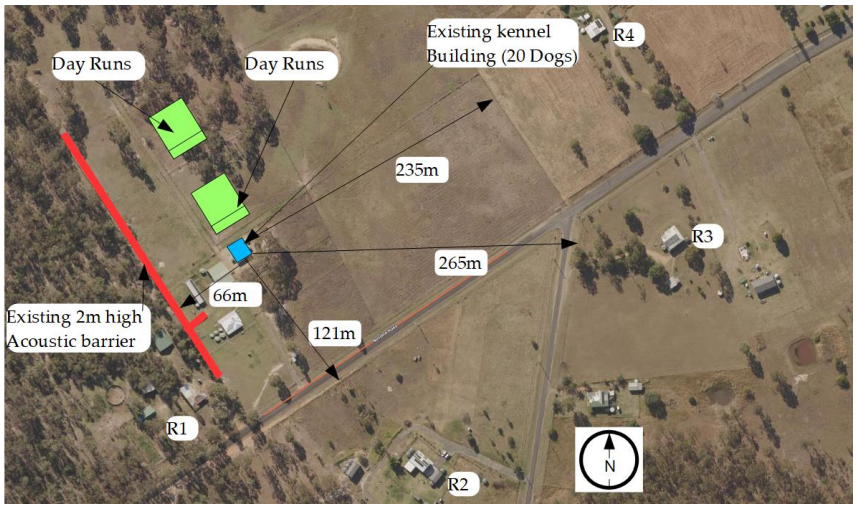

Figure 3: Existing Kennel Building and proposed Run Day locations

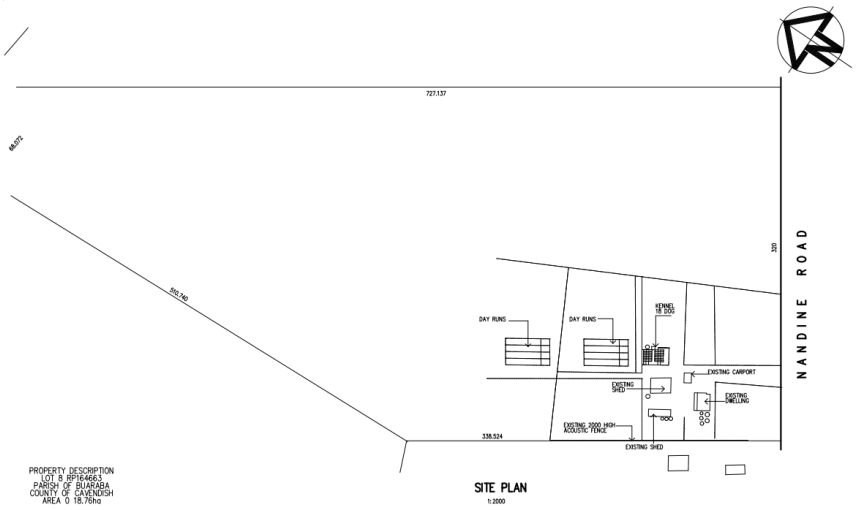

Figure 4: Site plan

2.0 EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES

2.1. Instrumentation

The following instruments were used to measure the ambient noise levels:

- BSWA 309 No.2 Environmental Noise Logger (serial number 560526)
- B & K 4231 Calibrator (serial number 1638750)

The sound level measuring equipment was field calibrated before and after each measurement session and was found to be within 0.2 dB of the reference signal. The logger and the calibrator used in this assessment have a current calibration certificate from a certified NATA laboratory.

2.2. Measurement Procedures

An environmental logger was placed approx. 37m away from the southern boundary (along Nandine Rd). The logger Measurement Location (ML), indicated as ML1 in Figure 1, from 29 April to 7 May 2025. At ML1 the logger was considered remote from dog activity and reflective of general ambient conditions in the area. The results of the logging is presented in Figure 5, below.

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The typical average ambient and kennel noise levels measured at ML1 are presented in Table 1. The noise sources present during the survey included:

- General ambient noise in the area
- Birds and insects

Table 1: Measured Ambient Noise Levels ML1

Time	Measured Noise Levels[1] dB(A)[2]					
	L_{Amax}[3]	L_{A01}[4]	L_{A10}[5]	L_{Aeq}[6]	L_{A90}[7]	RBL[8]
Day: 7 am to 6 pm	65	58	48	46	32	33
Evening: 6 pm to 10 pm	57	48	37	38	28	28
Night: 10 pm to 7 am	54	43	33	33	24	24

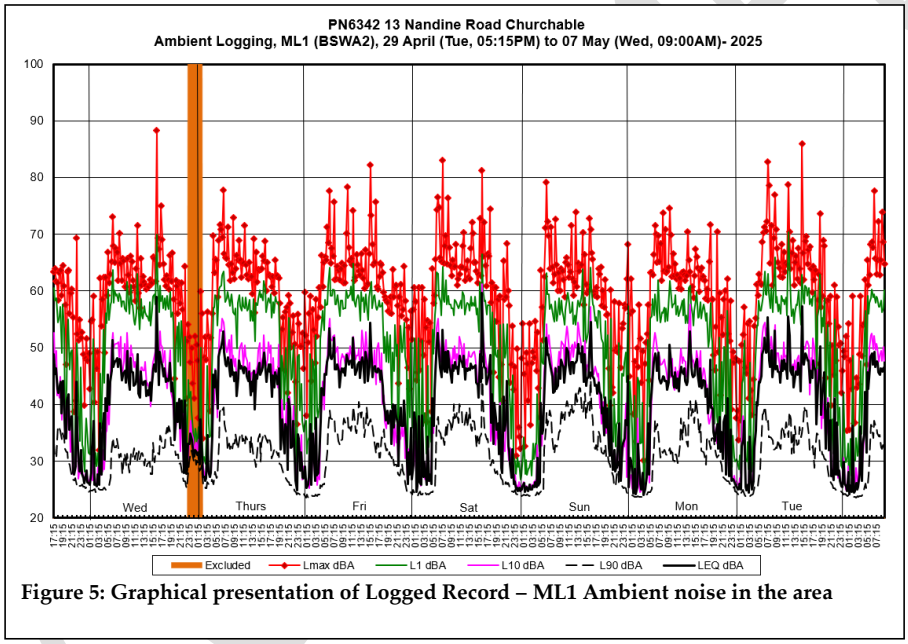

Figure 5: Graphical presentation of Logged Record – ML1 Ambient noise in the area

[1] *Average noise levels throughout the period, except for L_{A90} which is the average below the median noise levels for the period.*
[2] *dB(A) decibels, A-weighted*
[3] *L_{Amax} refers to the maximum a-weighted sound pressure level occurring during the sampling period*
[4] L_{A01} *for a specified time interval, means the A-weighted sound pressure level that is equalled or exceeded for 1% of the interval*
[5] L_{A10} *for a specified time interval, means the A-weighted sound pressure level that is equalled or exceeded for 10% of the interval*
[6] L_{Aeq} *for a specified time interval, means the time average A-weighted sound pressure level, within the meaning given by AS1055.1 for the interval*
[7] *L_{A90} refers to the noise level exceeded 90% of the time period, commonly referred to as the background noise level (L90 average below median)*
[8] *RBL refers to the rating background noise level*

3.0 NOISE CRITERIA

3.1. Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme

Under the 9.3.13 Rural uses code, include the use of "Animal Keeping", 9.3.13.3 Assessment benchmarks, Table 9.3.13-1 below stated the following:

Table 2: Extract from Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme – Table 9.3.13-1 Rural uses code – Assessment benckmark for accepted and assessable development

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes
Amenity	
PO2 The development is positioned, designed, constructed and managed to: a. minimise adverse effects on visual amenity; b. avoid and manage adverse impacts on the amenity on surrounding sensitive land uses.	**AO2.1** Development is consistent with the separation distances in Table 9.3.13-4: Separation distances for operations. *Note—Operational areas including enclosures, tanks, ponds, stockfeed storage areas, composting areas, waste disposal areas, rearing and weaning sheds. Operational areas exclude supporting uses such as Dwelling house, Caretaker's accommodation and Rural workers accommodation.* **AO2.2** The design and positioning of mechanical equipment (including fans, pneumatic feed systems and other equipment) minimises the generation of mechanical noise and the likelihood of odour, dust and off-site vibration. *Note—Where the buffer distances conflict with 9.4.6 Landscaping code this outcome prevails over the minimum buffer requirements. Buffers may include mapped vegetation on:* a. *OM3A Biodiversity – Ecological areas overlay;* b. *OM3B Biodiversity – Wildlife habitat overlay;* c. *OM3C Biodiversity – Waterways and Wetlands overlay.* **AO2.3** Equipment, machinery, access crossover and internal roads likely to generate noise, off-site vibration or dust are located to minimise noise to adjacent premises including but not limited to loading and unloading. ***AO2.4** Indoor animal enclosures within 50m of a sensitive land use include acoustic reduction measures integrated into buildings including, but not limited to: a. walls constructed of concrete masonry or solid concrete; b. ceiling insulation; c. thick window glazing, double glazing, or acoustically sealed windows; d. acoustically sealed doors. ***AO2.5** Any enclosure in which an animal is kept is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

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	AO2.6** The area in which an animal is kept is appropriately sized so that the animal is comfortably kept. ***AO2.7** A person responsible for the supervision of the animals is accommodated on the site. ***AO2.8** Indoor enclosures (i.e. excluding yards) have impervious reinforced concrete floors that are gravity drained to allow the collection and treatment of wastewater by an on-site wastewater treatment system. ***AO2.9 For kennels and catteries: a. animals are kept in enclosures at all times, and between the hours of 6.00 pm and 7.00 am are kept inside buildings; b. animal runs are fenced to a minimum height of 1.8 m and are designed to prevent escape of animals by climbing, jumping or digging.

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Table 9.3.13-4 separation distances for operations is extracted below presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Extract from Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme – Table 9.3.13-4 Separation distance for operations

Type of operation	Minimum boundary setback for structures & building (m) (excludes fences)	Separation distance to sensitive LAND use on surrounding land (m)	Separation distance to Emerging community zone; Low density residential zone; Rural residential zone & Township zone (m)
Animal keeping			
Kennels	20	250	500

Note—Where the setback distances conflicts with Section 9.4.2 Building design code this outcome prevails over the minimum setback requirements. Section 9.4.2 Building design code should be used where a setback distance is not specified in any other relevant code.

The Lockyer Valley planning scheme does not have particular noise criteria, we propose to use the EPP (noise) 2008, background creep criteria (specified in the Section 3.2 below).

3.2. Laidley Shire Council planning scheme

The Laidley Shire Council, under the Rural Uses Code, Table 10 Specific Outcomes of the planning Scheme state that "*Noise generated by the use does not exceed acceptable levels of noise in the surrounding neighbourhood;*". As the Council does not have a particular noise critera, we propose the EPP (noise) 2008, Schedule 1 Acoustic quality objectives provide guidance for intermittent noise events.

The acoustic quality objectives of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 are presented in schedule 1 of the policy, the applicable sections of schedule 1 are extracted as Table 4, below.

Table 4: Extract from Schedule 1 of Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 – Schedule 1 Acoustic quality objectives

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3			Column 4
Sensitive receptor	Time of day	Acoustic quality objectives (measured @ the receptor) dB(A)			Environmental value
		$L_{Aeq,adj,1\ hr}$	$L_{A10,adj,1\ hr}$	$L_{A1,adj,1\ hr}$	
residence (for outdoors)	daytime and evening	**50**	55	65	health and wellbeing

The Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 provides no numeric criteria for control of background creep. Therefore, we apply the previous criteria referenced in the EPP Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

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(a) for noise that is continuous noise measured by $L_{A90,T}$—more than nil dB(A) greater than the existing acoustic environment measured by $L_{A90,T}$; or

(b) for noise that varies over time measured by $L_{Aeq,adj,T}$—more than 5dB(A) greater than the existing acoustic environment measured by $L_{A90,T}$

From our experience, the background creep criteria are more stringent than schedule 1 of the policy. Therefore the noise limits for this assessment will based on background creep.

Based on the Background L90 levels presented in Table 1, the external noise emission and intrusion limits are calculated and shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Project outdoor noise limits

Time	Background Levels dB(A)	Emission and Intrusion limit $L_{Aeq,adj,T}$ dB(A)	
	RBL	Continuous	Varying
Day 7am to 6am	33	33	**38**
Evening 6pm to 10pm	28	28	**33**
Night 10pm to 7am	24	24	**29**

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4.0 INTERMITTENT AND FLUCTUATING NOISE

4.1. Dog Bark Noise Source

Intermittent dog barking is the main noise of concern. Measurements of typical large dog bark (single German Shepherd and greyhound bark) conducted by this office are presented in Table 6.

It is our experience that individual dog barks are measured in milliseconds (shorter than 1 second). Simultaneous barks for all dogs are unlikely to occur in the same millisecond.

Table 6: Typical maximum measured noise levels 1m from dog

Source – individual event	Noise Level at 1m			
	L_{AMax}	L_{A01}	L_{A10}	L_{Aeq}
Large dog bark (German Shepherd)[9]	107dB	105dB	97dB	94dB
Greyhound bark	94dB	93dB	91dB	86dB

During our site visit, dog bark did not occur. According to the site manager, dog bark does not occur. The only time barking may happen is when waiting for the food (during feeding). This event is located inside the kennel building, where the building attenuates the noise.

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[9] Multiple dog barks over 15 seconds

4.2. Distance to adjacent residences

Figure 6 shows the distances from the Existing kennel building to nearby residential boundaries.

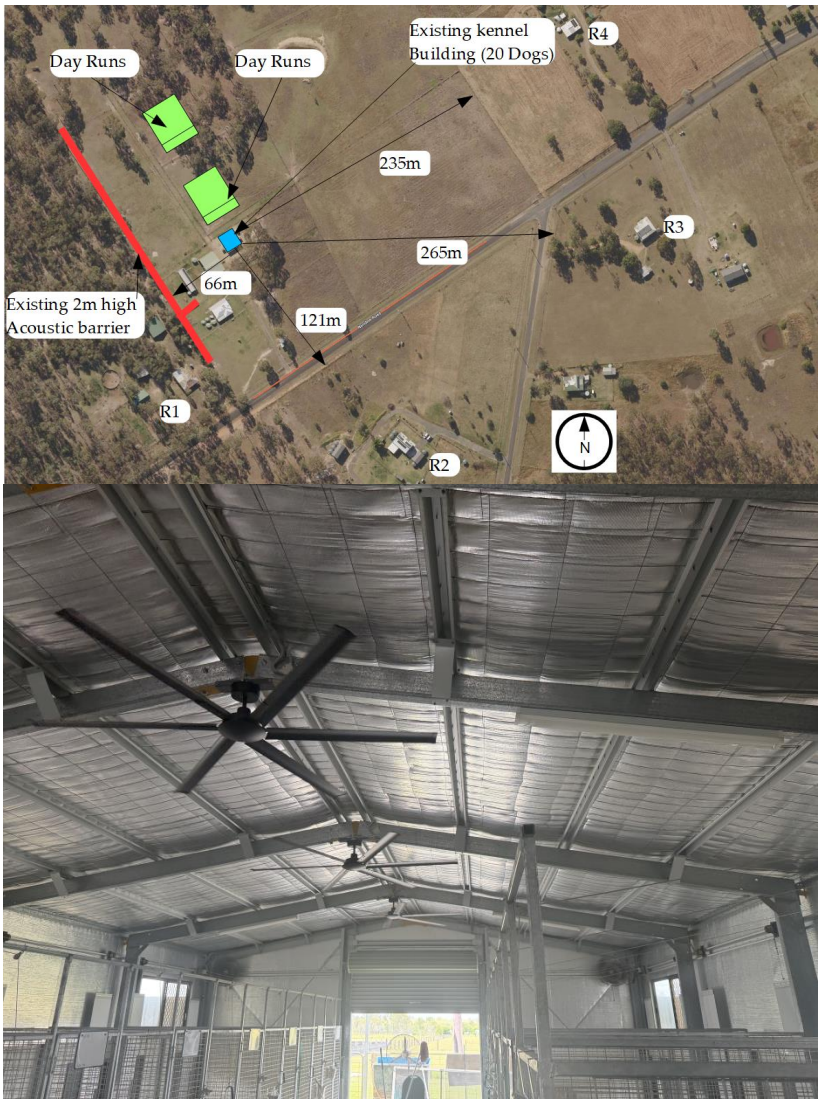

Figure 6: Distance from the kennel building to residential boundaries

4.3. Dog bark inside Kennel Buildings to R1

The development includes two distinct operational scenarios: (i) enclosed kennel accommodation housing to 20 dogs (primarily during nighttime), and (ii) external day run areas where dogs are exercised in groups during daytime periods.

The kennel facility comprises a steel-framed structure clad with metal sheeting and internally lined with reflective insulation, housing subdivided "day run" areas where dogs are kept and active. The roof consists of metal sheeting supported by structural steel members with integrated insulation. Ventilation is provided via roof-mounted ventilators and mechanical fans, while the building also includes metal doors and aluminium-framed glazed windows that allow access, daylight, and airflow refer to Figure 6.

Operationally, the facility functions in two modes: during the day, doors are typically open to facilitate movement and ventilation, whereas at night, doors are closed with ventilation systems remaining in operation. For the purposes of conservative acoustic modelling, the building can be represented as having an overall sound reduction performance of approximately - 5 dB under open (daytime) conditions and - 15 dB under closed (night-time) conditions.

The closest residential boundary to R1 is approximately 66m from the kennel building.

The predicted noise level from the dog bark within the proposed kennel building to the closest adjacent boundary is presented in Table 7. The presented calculation is based on the following:

- distance attenuation of 6 dB per doubling of distance;
- 2m high acoustic barrier at the southwest property boundary (allow for -6dB reduction);

4.4. Existing 2m Barrier.



Figure 7: 2m Existing Barrier

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The existing barrier comprises a continuous corrugated metal fence approximately 2.0 m in height, located about 65 m from the barking source. The barrier provides partial screening of the line of sight; however, typical construction features such as minor gaps at the base and panel junctions, along with its moderate height, limit the overall acoustic performance. The barking of three dogs has been conservatively represented as 99 dB(A) at 1 m, with standard distance attenuation applied. An attenuation of 6 dB has been adopted, which is consistent with the expected performance of barriers of this type, where diffraction over the top edge and non-fully sealed construction influence the level of attenuation achieved.

Table 7: Dog Bark noise impacts from new kennel buildings to R1 property boundary open facade

Details	Prediction to closest residence boundary R1
SPL_1 – 3 Dogs Barking at 1m L_{eq}	99dB
R_{av} – average sound reduction (Kennel Sytem open facade)	-5dB
Distance r to nearby residential boundary R1	66m
20 log r – distance from the wall	-36dB
SPL_2 – Nearby residence boundary R1	53dB(A)
Existing 2m high acoustic barrier attenuation	-6dB
Predicted noise level at R1 boundary with 2m high	**52dB(A)**
Comply with Day 38dB(A) and Night 29dB(A) noise limits	No/No

Table 8: Dog Bark noise impacts from new kennel buildings to R1 property boundary Closed façade

Details	Prediction to closest residence boundary R1
SPL_1 – 3 Dogs Barking at 1m L_{eq}	99dB
R_{av} – average sound reduction (Kennel Sytem)	-15dB
Distance r to nearby residential boundary R1	66m
20 log r – distance from the wall	-36dB
SPL_2 – Nearby residence boundary R1	48dB(A)
Existing 2m high acoustic barrier attenuation	-6dB
Predicted noise level at R1 boundary with the existing barrier	**42dB(A)**
Comply with Day 38dB(A) noise limits and Night 29dB(A) noise limits	No/No

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From Table 7 The noise levels with the existing kennel building closed with 20 dogs need and upgrade building to comply with day & night noise limits at R1 nearest residence boundary.

For the enclosed kennel building, a worst-case barking scenario has been adopted assuming multiple dogs vocalising concurrently. Based on distance attenuation to the nearest sensitive receptor at approximately 66 m, compliance with the applicable noise criteria of 38 dB LAeq (day) and 29 dB LAeq (night) requires the building envelope to provide an high level of sound isolation. In practical terms, and accounting for real-world performance (including leakage and flanking transmission), and upgrade of the existing kennel structure should achieve a **minimum effective sound reduction performance of Rw ≥ 40 dB**. This level of performance is necessary to ensure that noise breakout from barking is sufficiently controlled under both daytime and more stringent nighttime conditions.

If the system met the criteria at **R1**, as result R2, R3, and R4—being located further away—are also expected to comply with the Council's noise limits.

4.5. Noise Management (Outdoor Areas)

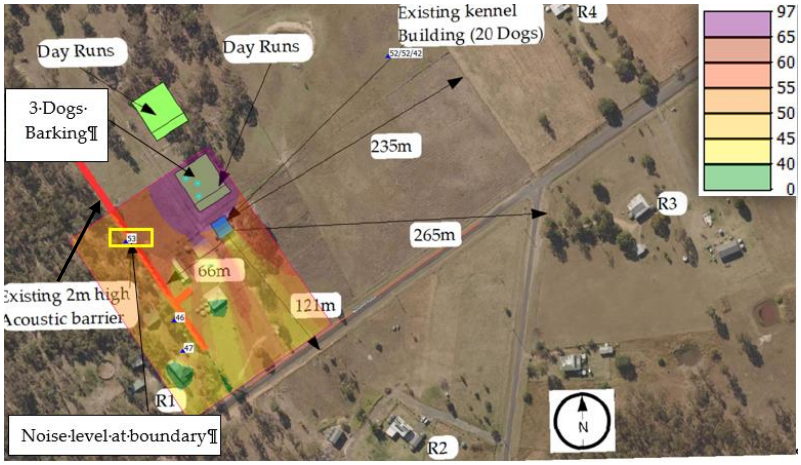

Figure 8: Modelling Dog Barking Outdoor Areas.

For the external day run areas (Outdoor areas), dogs are to be exercised in groups of up to nine animals during daytime periods at a distance of approximately 70 m from the nearest sensitive receptor. A conservative worst-case scenario has been adopted assuming three dogs barking simultaneously.

There is a 2m existing acoustic barrier (Refer Figure 7) between the source and the receiver,under these conditions the noise level at boundary predicted is 53 dBA, compliance with the 38 dB LAeq (day) criterion is not expected to be achievable. Consequently, to meet the applicable noise limits, the day run areas will require enclosure with an acoustically rated structure. Such enclosures should be designed to achieve a comparable **effective sound reduction performance of Rw ≥ 30 dB from the walls and roof with doors facing away from the nearest residence at Rw 30** This also assumed acoustically treated ventilation systems, to control noise emissions while maintaining suitable environmental conditions for the animals.

4.6. Acoustics treatmen outdoor and indoor areas

(i) Proposed Acoustic building for Day Runs (Outdoor area) – Rw 30

The outdoor exercise areas (Day Runs) require an acoustic building to ensure that the noise from the dogs does not exceed the permissible limits at neighboring properties. The proposed treatment are as follows:

- **Wall Construction**
    - Wall Material: The exterior walls of the Day Run areas will be constructed using metal panel framing or wood paneling, coated with high-density sandwich panels or plywood covered with fiberglass or mineral wool insulation.
    - Additional Insulation: Acoustic panels (e.g., perforated MDF or Rockwool panels) will be installed on the internal surfaces to reduce sound reflection in the exercise areas.
- **Roof Construction**
    - Suspended Ceiling: The roof of the Day Run areas will be fitted with an acoustic material layer, such as high-density fiberglass or mineral wool, to ensure that sound is absorbed and not reflected back into the exercise space.
    - Sound Attenuation: Materials with an NRC ≥ 0.7 will be used to ensure the absorption of sound at the top, minimizing echoes from the dogs' barking.
- **Doors**
    - Acoustic Doors: Solid-core wood doors (43 mm thick) with perimeter seals and bottom drop seals (Rw 30). The doors should fit tightly within the frames, with gaps no larger than:
        - ≤3 mm at the head and hinge stile
        - ≤5 mm at the lock stile
        - ≤10 mm at the sill
- **Ventilation**
    - Ventilation intake and outlet openings will be equipped with acoustic silencers and insulated ducts to ensure there is no sound leakage. The maximum noise breakout through the ventilation should not exceed 35 dB.

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- **Windows**
    - The windows will be upgraded to minimum Rw 32 acoustic-rated glazing with airtight frames and seals.

(i) Proposed Acoustic Upgrade for Existing Kennel – Rw 40

The existing kennel building must be upgraded to meet **Rw 40** acoustic standards to ensure that noise levels within the building are adequately controlled, especially during the night.

- **Wall Construction**
    - External Wall Material: The exterior walls will be constructed using metal stud framing with dual layers of 12.5 mm drywall on both sides, separated by high-density mineral wool insulation to ensure sufficient sound attenuation and achieve an Rw 40 rating.
    - Internal Lining: Additional acoustic panels (e.g., perforated MDF or Rockwool panels) may be installed internally to control reverberation in the dog exercise and housing areas.
- **Ceiling Construction**
    - Suspended Ceiling: A suspended ceiling will be installed at least 300 mm below the metal sheet roof, comprising one layer of 12.5 mm drywall, sealed and taped to prevent sound leakage.
    - Ceiling Cavity: The cavity above the ceiling will be filled with a 75 mm thick mineral wool insulation to improve sound absorption and reduce sound transmission.
    - Sound Absorptive Layer: Under the ceiling, install a material with a minimum NRC 0.7, such as:
        - Option 1: Soundblock Stratocell Whisper
        - Option 2: 50 mm thick Rockwool or Glass Wool behind perforated metal (≥20% open area)
        - Option 3: Pyrotek Viterolite Absorber
- **Service Penetrations**
    - All service penetrations (pipes, cables, ducts) in the walls and ceiling must be sealed with fire-rated resilient acoustic mastic to prevent sound leakage.
- **Light Fittings**
    - All light fittings will be surface-mounted to minimize ceiling penetrations and maintain acoustic integrity.

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- **Doors**
  - Acoustic Doors: 43 mm thick solid-core doors with perimeter seals and bottom drop seals (Rw 30). The doors must fit tightly within the frames, with gaps no larger than:
    - ≤3 mm at the head and hinge stile
    - ≤5 mm at the lock stile
    - ≤10 mm at the sill

- **Windows**

  - The windows will be upgraded to minimum Rw 35 acoustic-rated glazing with airtight frames and seals.

- **Ventilation**

  - Ventilation intakes and outlets must include acoustic attenuation to ensure noise breakout is ≤35 dB.
  - Fans will be located inside the kennel building; duct silencers and insulated ducting will be installed. Detailed design will be provided at the design stage.

- **Internal Acoustic Enhancements**

  - Visual Screening: Visual barriers between individual kennels will be installed to reduce distractions and noise from adjacent kennels.
  - Intercom System: An intercom system will be installed to allow real-time monitoring of the dogs at any time of day or night.

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5.0 NOISE EMISSION – CONTINUOUS NOISE ASSESSMENT

All plant and equipment must be installed inside the kennel building or plant room. As the mechanical services design has not been completed, plant selections are unknown; and hence we can only specify limits for controlling noise emissions.

5.1. Noise Emission Criteria

As per Table 5, the noise criteria that noise emissions for mechanical plant be limited to the following:

- Day time limit – 33dB(A) L_{Aeq}
- Evening time limit – 28dB(A) L_{Aeq}
- Night time limit – 24dB(A) L_{Aeq}

When the plant is selected, emissions must be below these limits at the nearest noise sensitive area.

5.2. Assessment

There are many engineering solutions available to comply with these limits,. Low noise levels are achieved by the engineered selection and application of:

- Low sound power level equipment
- Silencers
- Acoustic enclosures
- Noise barriers
- Vibration isolation systems

By applying the above and maximum separation between the noise sources and sensitive areas; plant and equipment plant can be engineered to comply with these limits.

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6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Compliance with council noise criteria is dependent on the provision of acoustically enclosed and properly treated structures for both kennel and day run functions. Lightweight or open configurations will not achieve the required outcomes.

Based on this assessment, we conclude:

- Noise from dog barking inside the existing kennel building (20 Dogs) at the adjacent residences need an upgrade of the building to meet the Lockyer Valley Regional Council day evening and night time noise limits

To ensure compliance at the nearest residences with the requirements of the LVRC Planning Scheme for the control of noise emission the following we recommend:

- An upgrate for the existing kennel building to the acoustic ratings stated as per page 16 or equivalent.
- All mechanical plant be engineered to be under 33dB(A) Day, 28dB(A) Evening, and 24dB(A) Night at any nearby residence.

Subject to the recommended acoustic treatments, it is the opinion of Palmer Acoustics (Australia) Pty Ltd that the proposed development will comply with the requirements of LVRC's Planning Scheme for noise at the adjacent property boundary.

Author:

ERIC HUANG CPEng RPEQ
Senior Engineer

Reviewed by:

ROSS H. PALMER CPEng
Principal Engineer

JAVIER SCHNEIDER NAVAS JURADO
Engineer

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12.6 **MC2025/0055 - Development Application for Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism at 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa**

Author: Scott Hambleton, Contract Planner
Responsible Officer: Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to consider a development application for a Development Permit for Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism at 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa, described as Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581.

The application has been assessed in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016* and it is recommended that the application be approved subject to conditions.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT the application for a Development Permit for Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism at 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa, described as Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581, be approved subject to the following conditions.

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Condition</th><th>Timing</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">APPROVED PLANS AND DOCUMENTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>APPROVED PLANS & DOCUMENTS
Undertake the approved development generally in accordance with the approved plans and documents, including any amendments where in red on the approved plan(s) or document(s):

<table>
<tr><th>Title</th><th>Plan No.</th><th>Revision/ Amended</th><th>Date</th><th>Prepared By</th></tr>
<tr><td>Site Plan: Proposed planting (amended in red by Council)</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>28/01/2026</td><td>Nation Architects</td></tr>
<tr><td>Detail plans: Shed floor plan (amended in red by Council)</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>28/01/2026</td><td>Nation Architects</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shed Elevations E, W, N & S</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>28/01/2026</td><td>Nation Architects</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shed Sections AA & BB – Images</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>28/01/2026</td><td>Nation Architects</td></tr>
<tr><td>Detail plans: Eco resort floor plan</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>28/01/2026</td><td>Nation Architects</td></tr>
<tr><td>Detail plans: Eco</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>28/01/2026</td><td>Nation</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>At all times.</td></tr>
</table>

	resort floor plan				Architects
	Eco Resort Elevations E, W & N	-	4	28/01/2026	Nation Architects
	Sections CC & DD + Images	-	4	28/01/2026	Nation Architects
	Resort module plans	-	4	28/01/2026	Nation Architects

Title	Document No.	Revision/ Amended	Date	Prepared By
Onsite Sewage Management Site Capability Assessment	2025.1448	-	04/09 /2025	HMC Environmental Consulting
Ecological Assessment Report	J002158	2	10/09 /2025	Range Environmental
Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan	J002158	2	10/09 /2025	Range Environmental
Bushfire Management Report	J002158	1	24/01 /2025	Range Environmental

2.	**APPROVED USE** This Development Permit does not approve the solar array proposed for the development.	At all times.
3.	**CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND APPROVED PLANS** Where there is a conflict between the conditions of this approval and the details shown on the approved plans and documents, the conditions of approval take precedence.	At all times.
4.	**AMALGAMATION** Amalgamate Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581.	Prior to commencement of use.
PARAMETERS OF APPROVAL		
5.	**COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS** The applicant is responsible for ensuring compliance with this development approval and the conditions of the approval by an employee, agent, contractor, or invitee of the applicant.	At all times
6.	**WORKS – APPLICANT'S EXPENSE** The cost of all works associated with the development and construction of the development, including services, facilities and/or public utility alterations required are met at no cost to the Council or relevant utility provider, unless otherwise stated in a development condition.	At all times

7.	**INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITIONS** All development conditions contained in this development approval about infrastructure under Chapter 4 of the *Planning Act 2016* (the Act), should be read as being non-trunk infrastructure conditioned under section 145 of the Act, unless otherwise stated.	At all times
8.	**WORKS – DEVELOPER RESPONSIBILITY** The applicant must repair any damage to existing infrastructure (e.g. kerb and channel, footpath, or roadway) that may have occurred during any works undertaken as part of the development. Any damage that is deemed to create a hazard to the community, must be repaired immediately.	At all times
9.	**WORKS – DESIGN & STANDARD** Unless otherwise stated, all works must be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the relevant Council policies, guidelines and standards.	At all times
10.	**WORKS – SPECIFICATION & CONSTRUCTION** All engineering drawings/specifications, design and construction works must comply with the requirements of the relevant Australian Standards and must be approved, supervised, and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ).	At all times
11.	**APPROVED USE** The approval is for Nature based tourism as per the extent shown on the approved plans. The central dining/lounge building is to be used exclusively by guests staying overnight at the facility.	At all times
12.	**HOURS OF OPERATION** All activities associated with the central dining/lounge building, are to be undertaken between the hours of 7am and 10pm, Monday to Sunday, including public holidays.	At all times
13.	**MAINTAIN APPROVED DEVELOPMENT** Maintain the approved development in accordance with the approved drawing(s) and/or document, and any relevant approvals.	At all times
ENGINEERING WORK – STORMWATER DRAINAGE WORKS		
14.	**STORMWATER DRAINAGE WORKS** Undertake the development such that all stormwater (except for rainwater captured on-site in rainwater tanks) is to be drained from the site and conveyed without causing annoyance or nuisance to any person. All works must be designed in accordance with the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM).	
15.	**STORMWATER DRAINAGE WORKS – DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE** Design all necessary internal and external stormwater drainage to service the development. Such drainage works must be designed by a Registered Professional Engineer Queensland (RPEQ) and constructed in accordance with the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual and State Planning Policy such that the overall drainage system caters for a storm event with a 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) and the provisions of a Development Permit for Operational Work (Stormwater Drainage Works).	

16.	**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN** (a) Submit to Council, a detailed Site-based Stormwater Management Plan (SBSMP) certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland. In addition to other relevant stormwater quantity and quality management issues, the SBSMP must include the following: i. A suitably scaled plan showing the stormwater catchment and sub-catchments for pre-development and post-developed scenarios; ii. Include full calculations, including where necessary electronic files from industry standard modelling software (including both electronic model files and results files) and all details of the modelling assumptions to support both the proposed water quantity and quality management strategy; iii. Include detailed engineering plans with details of any new drainage systems, or amendments and upgrading of existing drainage systems to implement the proposed drainage strategy; and iv. Incorporate details of ongoing maintenance and management actions required about any proposed detention basin and retention systems. (b) The SBSMP must demonstrate the development: i. Achieves no increase in peak stormwater runoff from pre-developed conditions for a selected range of storm events up to and including the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) for the post development condition; and ii. Provides for stormwater quality treatment measures that achieve the applicable design objectives listed in the Stormwater Code.	At the same time as a development application for Operational Work
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL		
17.	**SUBMIT EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN** Submit a 'For construction' Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) as part of the Operational Works application. The ESCP must: (i) be prepared by suitably qualified and experience Register Profession Engineer of Queensland and Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control; (ii) relate to each phase of the works (including but not limited to, clearing, earthworks, manage, flows and capture sediment; *Note: Very rarely can erosion and sediment control requirements for a single stage, be communicated and detailed effectively and a whole of site plan should be prepared for each stage. Standard notes and drawings do not form an ESCP as they provide no guidance to the Contractor on-site.* (iii) be consistent with current best practice standards to the extent that the standards are not inconsistent with the conditions of approval and consider all environmental constraint including erosion hazard, season, climate, soil, and proximity to waterways; (iv) provide sufficient detail to ensure compliance with all conditions of this permit relating to erosion and sediment control is achieved;	

	(v) include details of the proposed flocculants and automatic dosing systems for sediment basins, including jar testing results. (vi) demonstrate the suitability of the proposed flocculants having regard to the downstream receiving environment and water quality; and (vii) include the results of all soil investigations undertaken for the whole development site.	
18.	**IMPLEMENT EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN** Implement and maintain the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for the duration of the construction works, and until such time all exposed soil areas are permanently stabilised (e.g. turfed, hydro mulched, concreted or landscaped etc.). The ESCP must be available on-site for inspection by Council Officers during the works.	
ENGINEERING WORK – CARPARKING AND ACCESS		
19.	**ON-SITE CAR PARKING** Design, construct and maintain all car parking and access works generally in accordance with the approved plans AS2890-1: 2004 Parking facilities – Off-street car parking, AS/NZS2890.6: 2009 Parking facilities – Off-street car parking for people with disabilities, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (Queensland).	At all times
20.	**VEHICULAR ACCESS – KELLYS ROAD** Design, construct and maintain the approved vehicular access, as per the approved plans and documents, in accordance with the IPWEA Standard Drawing RSD-102 Type B2 “General wide flared”, to cater for a 19m long Articulated Vehicle accessing the site. The access is to be concrete.	At all times
21.	**VEHICULAR ACCESS – LAVENDER ROAD** (a) Lavender Road is to be used for vehicle access in emergency situations only. (b) Install a sealed access road of minimum 6m wide with a crossover per IPWEA Standard Drawing RSD-102 Type A “General wide”, to cater for a 12.5m long Heavy Articulated Vehicle accessing the site. (c) Install a gate at this access that is to remain closed to restrict access to general daily traffic. The gate is to be opened in the event of an emergency or during the evacuation of the site.	At all times
22.	**VEHICULAR ACCESS** Vehicular access is only permitted at the approved crossover locations as shown on the approved plans. Vehicles are not permitted to enter or exit the site in any other location.	At all times
23.	**VEHICULAR ACCESS - DESIGN** Design any new crossovers such that the edge of the crossover is no closer than 1 metre to any existing or proposed infrastructure, including any stormwater gully pit, maintenance hole, service infrastructure (e.g. power pole, telecommunications pit), and road infrastructure (e.g. street sign, street tree, etc). Design the re-location of any infrastructure services to meet the above criteria as required.	At the same time as a development application for Operational Work
24.	**SIGNAGE AND LINE MARKING** Signage and line marking must be provided in accordance with AS1742	Prior to commenceme

	Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Device (MUTCD). Signage and linemarking is to include the following: (a) General wayfinding throughout the site to direct staff and visitors to the correct areas of the site. (b) "No Entry – Emergency Vehicles Only" signage to be installed at the Lavender Road access to restrict motorists from using this access, and internal to the site from the central parking area to restrict motorists from exiting through this access. (c) Priority controls (i.e. Giveway line marking and signage) at internal intersections to provide correct priority for motorists. (d) Signage to be provided designating the use of the 'Manager' car parking space. (e) Appropriate speed signage for the internal road network. (f) Appropriate warning signage such as speed humps etc.	nt of the use and at all times thereafter
25.	**ON-SITE CAR PARKING** Provide and retain a minimum of 1 car parking space (with turnaround area) at each cabin site and a minimum of 44 car parking spaces in the central parking area. All car parking spaces must be given a concrete surface treatment.	At all times
26.	**ON-SITE CAR PARKING – PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES** Ensure parking spaces for people with disabilities and access to them complies with AS1428.1:2009 Design for access and mobility – General requirements for access – New building work and AS/NZS 2890.6:2009 Parking facilities - Off-street parking for people with disabilities.	At all times
27.	**DRIVEWAYS AND ON SITE MANOUERVING** Design, construct and maintain all driveways, internal circulation areas, manoeuvring areas, loading and unloading areas and refuse collection facilities in accordance with the standards specified in AS2890.2: 2018 - Parking facilities – Off-street commercial vehicle facilities and AS2890.5:1993 – Parking facilities – On-street parking, and the following additional requirements: (a) Internal roads are to be sealed with a minimum width of 6.5m (with additional delineated 1.5m width for roads with pedestrian provisions). (b) Internal road curves and intersections are to be designed to accommodate the passing of two opposed design vehicles relevant to the operations of the site. (c) Provide minimum marked 1.5m wide footpath and install speed reduction devices along the Nature Based Tourism circulation roadway.	At all times
EXCAVATING AND FILLING		
28.	**OPERATIONAL WORK – EARTHWORKS PLAN** Provide an earthworks plan that clearly identifies the following: (i) The location of cut and/or fill; (ii) Clearly document any earthworks within the dams or augmentations to the existing spill features of these dams (cross-sections, levels etc.);	As part of a development application for Operational Work

	(iii) The type of fill to be used and the compaction standards; (iv) The quantum of fill to be deposited or removed and finished cut and/or fill levels; (v) Retaining structures (if necessary); and (vi) Surface and sub-surface drainage controls (if applicable).	(Excavating and Filling)
29.	**EXCAVATING AND FILLING** Carry out excavating (cut) and filling activities in accordance with the AS3798-2007 Guidelines on earthworks for residential and commercial developments, the approved plans and the provisions of a Development Permit for Operational Work (Excavating and Filling).	At all times
SERVICES		
30.	**ON-SITE SEWERAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL** Provide and maintain on-site sewerage treatment and disposal in accordance with the requirements of the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*, including the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code.	At all times
31.	**WATER DISTRIBUTOR-RETAILER RETICULATED WATER** Connect the development to a reticulated water supply service to the standard of the relevant service provider.	Prior to commencement of the use and at all times thereafter
32.	**ELECTRICITY & TELECOMMUNICATIONS** (a) Connect the development to the reticulated electricity supply and telecommunications to the standard of the relevant service provider; OR (b) Connect the development to an alternate on-site electricity generation system where the details of the system including its location and size are submitted to Council from a suitably qualified electrical consultant and are approved in writing by the Council as being ancillary to and used solely for the lawful use of the land.	Prior to commencement of the use and at all times thereafter
LANDSCAPING		
33.	**OPERATIONAL WORK - LANDSCAPING** Submit as part of the first Operational Works application, a Landscaping Plan prepared by a suitably qualified Landscape Architect in accordance with the Planning Scheme. The extent and location of landscaping must be generally in accordance with the approved plans and documents and the following: (a) Landscaping plans are to detail screen landscaping that limits visibility of the development and the internal access roads to the western adjoining properties; (b) Provide a planting schedule and maintenance plan which includes: (i) Plant species that are endemic to the Region; (ii) Botanical names, mature heights and widths of plants, pot sizes, different key symbols and numbers of plants; (iii) Planting bed preparation details including any topsoil depth, subgrade preparation, mulch type and depth, and type of turfing used;	As indicated

	(iv) Any hardscaping details including pebbled, paved or garden edged areas; (v) Ongoing maintenance schedule for plants, including a water and maintenance plan during the establishment phase, and an ongoing maintenance and replanting programme; and (vi) Irrigation system details (if any).	
34.	**ESTABLISHMENT OF LANDSCAPING WORKS** Establish, maintain and retain all landscaping generally in accordance with the approved Landscaping Plan. The landscaped areas must be subject to ongoing maintenance and replanting programme (if necessary).	At all times.
35.	**REVEGETATION AND REHABILITATION** Undertake weed management and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with the approved Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan.	Prior to commencement of use
WASTE MANAGEMENT		
36.	**WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN** Submit and have approved a waste management plan for the development which complies with the requirements outlined in the Environment and amenity code of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.	Prior to commencement of use.
37.	**WASTE STORAGE** Store all waste within a waste storage area (e.g. general waste, recyclable waste, pallets, empty drums, etc.) as shown on the approved plans. The waste storage area must be: (i) Designed to not cause nuisance to neighbouring properties; (ii) Screened from any road frontage and adjoining property; (iii) Of a sufficient size to accommodate commercial type bins that will be serviced by a commercial contractor plus clearance around the bins for manoeuvring and cleaning; (iv) Provided with a tap and hoses at the waste storage area, and washdown must be drained to the sewer and fitted with an approved stormwater diversion valve arrangement in accordance with the provisions of a Trade Waste Permit and the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*.	At all times
38.	**WASTE COLLECTION** All waste must be collected by a Council approved commercial contractor from within the site. Kerb side collection will not be accepted for the approved development.	At all times
AMENITY – GENERAL		
39.	**AMENITY - GENERAL** Install and maintain suitable screening to all air conditioning and plant and service facilities located on the top or external face of the buildings. The screening structures must be constructed from materials that are consistent with materials used elsewhere on the façade of the building.	At all times
40.	**AMENITY - LIGHTING** Maintain outdoor lighting to comply with AS4282:1997 - Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.	At all times

41.	**AMENITY - LIGHTING** Light sources at the premises must be positioned and shielded to prevent light spillage outside the boundaries of the premises or into preservation covenant areas or native vegetation.	At all times
42.	**AMENITY – BUILDING MATERIALS** Ensure all buildings and structures associated with the development are constructed from materials and/or painted or similarly treated with paint or pigment of a low reflective level that does not cause excessive glare.	At all times
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND NOISE		
43.	**CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND NOISE** Construction activity and noise must be limited during earthworks and construction of the approved development to the hours of 06:30 to 18:30 Monday to Saturday, with no work to occur on Sundays or public holidays.	At all times
44.	**CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN** The applicant must submit a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to Council. The CEMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified professional with experience in construction management and adequately demonstrate how the development will: (i) Manage traffic and parking generated during construction activities and works will be managed to minimise impacts on the surrounding amenity; (ii) Implement best practice waste management strategies during the construction phase; and (iii) Mitigate potential adverse impacts associated with dust, noise, odour and lighting emissions, sediment and stormwater run-off.	Prior to the commencement of construction
FLORA AND FAUNA MANAGEMENT		
45.	**FAUNA MANAGEMENT** Ensure that an accredited Fauna Spotter/Wildlife Consultant is present to check all potential habitat prior to vegetation removal or earthworks, which includes: (a) Inspect vegetation approved for removal (or any dams to be removed or dewatered) and advise contractors when it is appropriate to commence works; (b) be present during topsoil stripping and supervise further earthworks in that area where native fauna may be located (i.e., subterranean species of reptiles or amphibians) (c) Clearly mark (flag) vegetation found to contain fauna or fauna habitat (such as tree hollows, arboreal termite mounds, stick nests or possum drays with flagging tape), and visually and verbally communicate this information to the tree feller to ensure flagged trees are not felled until authorised and instructed to by the Fauna Spotter/Wildlife Consultant; (d) Where native vertebrate animals are found, clearing must only continue in coordination with a Fauna Spotter/Wildlife Consultant. All native vertebrate animals located within, on and amongst vegetation or areas of vegetation approved for clearing, are only to	As indicated

	be managed under the guidance of the Fauna Spotter/Wildlife Consultant; (e) Keep and maintain accurate records for the site including: (i) the number of and types of habitat features identified prior to clearing, (ii) how these habitat features were treated during clearing, (iii) number and species of any animals observed, captured, relocated or injured. (iv) Treatments rendered, location of treatment, (v) Release sites (f) submit a pre and post clearing report to Council and other relevant authorities within one month of completion of the project. ***Advisory note:*** An accredited Fauna Spotter/ Wildlife Consultant is a person or company holding a current Rehabilitation Permit – Spotter Catcher issued by the Department of Environment and Science under the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*.	
46.	**FLORA AND FAUNA MANAGEMENT** Comply with the approved Flora and Fauna Management Plan.	At all times
47.	**FAUNA MANAGEMENT** Ensure all vacant hollows and nests are relocated or temporarily made unusable to prohibit return during clearing works.	At all times during clearing
48.	**FAUNA MANAGEMENT** Limit the felling of habitat and hollow bearing trees to the following methods: (a) Segmental removal of the tree, with hollow-bearing limbs being checked by the wildlife spotter and cleared of fauna using a cherry picker; (b) Segmental removal of the tree, with hollow-bearing limbs plugged and lowered to the ground for inspection by the wildlife spotter; (c) Use of an excavator with vertical grab to lower the main trunk; or (d) a combination of the above methods.	At all times
49.	**FAUNA MANAGEMENT** Preserve valuable habitat features such as large fallen logs, log piles, rock piles or outcrops wherever practicable through the translocation and re-establishment in coordination with an accredited Fauna Spotter/Wildlife Consultant.	At all times
50.	**TREE PROTECTION** Protect trees identified on the approved plans to be retained by implementing tree protection measures in accordance with Australian Standard AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees on Development Sites.	At all times during clearing
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT		
51.	**ONSITE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT – CLEARING** Undertake vegetation clearing in accordance with the approved plan(s) and documents only.	At all times
52.	**VEGETATION DISPOSAL** Ensure all vegetation cleared as a result of this development approval	At all times during

	and requiring disposal is disposed of: (i) on the premises for landscaping and sediment and erosion control purposes (for example as mulch); and/or (ii) at a waste disposal facility (iii) in such other environmentally responsible manner; and (iv) ensure any vegetation cleared as a result of this development is not burnt or incinerated except for the purpose of domestic heating inside a dwelling.	construction of the development
53.	**VEGETATION CLEARING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (VMP)** Submit as part of the first Operational Works application – Vegetation Clearing a Vegetation Clearing and Management Plan (VMP) prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist with no less than 5 years' experience conducting ecological surveys in South East Queensland, that addresses all activities associated with construction of the development (including Building Works, Operational Works and Plumbing and Drainage Works) as they relate to existing vegetation on site. The VMP must comply with all other conditions of this approval and must include, but is not limited to, the following items: (i) A clear indication of all trees to be removed and retained; (ii) Details of all Operational Works likely to impact on existing vegetation; (iii) Temporary and permanent exclusion and protection fencing; (iv) Roles and responsibilities for site contractors, the proponent, and the consultant group; (v) Stockpiling and reuse of cleared vegetation; (vi) A clearing sequencing plan showing the commencement of clearing and the direction of removal (this should be in conjunction with the Fauna Management Plan to allow the appropriate flushing of fauna to surrounding safe haven areas) (vii) Ongoing weed management; (viii) A detailed ongoing rehabilitation and maintenance plan including the restoration and enhancement of disturbed areas in the post construction phase and processes to maximise survival opportunities for areas of retained vegetation and newly rehabilitated areas; and (ix) Specific details on the removal of potential habitat trees in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and the Species Management Program.	With Operational Works – Vegetation Clearing application
54.	**VEGETATION CLEARING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (VMP) – IMPLEMENTATION** Implement the approved Vegetation Clearing and Management Plan and ensure a legible copy of the approved VMP and approval conditions are available on-site during construction.	At all times during construction and earthworks
POTENTIAL BUSHFIRE RISK AREA OVERLAY		
55.	**BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN** Locate, design, construct and operate the approved development in accordance with the approved Bushfire Hazard Assessment and Management Plan, unless otherwise varied by a condition of this	At all times

	development approval.	
FLOODING		
56.	**FLOOD IMPACT ASSESSMENT** Submit a detailed Flood Impact Assessment certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) for Council as part of an operational works application. The Flood Impact Assessment should investigate, but not be limited to the following: (a) Standard storm events up to the 1% AEP, as well as the Defined Flood Event (DFE); (b) Mapped results for depth, water level, velocity, d.V, hazard for both the pre-development and post-development scenarios, and both water surface level and velocity difference mapping between the scenarios (c) Finished floor levels of all buildings; (d) Maximum water surface levels within each dam for each storm event (for both the pre-development and post-development scenario), as well as clear documentation of the spill level of each dam, and resultant initial water level adopted in the modelling for both scenarios; (e) Provide documentation of a spillway design for Dam 1. Any overtopping of Dam 1 is to be trafficable and designed in accordance with QUDM; (f) Provide a safety in design checklist outlining how risk with respect to overland flow/flooding is minimised by the development; (g) Sensitivity modelling for the 0.2% AEP event, and the 1% AEP event considering full blockage of stormwater infrastructure **and** under all elevated structures in the vicinity of Dam 1 (ie. driveways and villas); (h) Severe Storm Impact Statement; (i) The hydraulic analysis is to include an assessment of hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads, suitable to inform a structural engineer to design the elevated structures/driveways.	With an application for Operational Works.
57.	**FLOOD EMERGENCY AND RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN** Submit a Flood Emergency and Flood Risk Management Plan for endorsement by Council as part of the Operational Works Application. The plan must be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ). This should include; (a) Identification of the flood hazard for the subject site and nearby road network; (b) Flood planning – avoidance, resilience and mitigation measures (on the site and external to the site), flood warning system, flood operational plan, flood recovery of the site; (c) Management of occupants and vehicles before, during and after flood events (i.e. movement to and implementation of the place of safety). This may include adequate provisioning on site to be self-sufficient during a flood event; (d) Measures to implement the proposed flood management strategy of separating and isolating people, vehicles and vulnerable property;	With an application for Operational Works.

	(e) Flood preparedness and response; (f) Details of operational roles and responsibilities; (g) Details regarding awareness and preparation for flood event; (h) Trigger criteria and flood emergency responses; (i) Post event action planning.	
58.	**FLOOD EMERGENCY AND RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN** The Flood Emergency and Risk Management Plan (FERMP) must be kept in prominent locations in the proposed development structures. The owner and facility manager and relevant staff as required by the FERMP shall familiarise themselves with the plan. In the case that the use approved under this development permit is sold or leased to a new person or an entity, the current owner/s or agent/s who own or manage the approved use shall be responsible to ensure the new owner or the agent is aware of the requirement and responsibilities relating to the plan. The owner or agent shall hold a formal Register signed by the new owner or the agent confirming they have been briefed on and provided with a copy of current FERMP. The Register shall be made available for inspection upon request from the Council.	At all times
59.	**CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS** Construct all parts of the development below the defined flood level using flood resilient materials consistent with the Flood Resilient Building Guidance for Queensland Homes. ***Advisory Note:*** Flood resilient materials may include cement, masonry, tiles and steel.	At all times
60.	**SERVICES** All utilities and electrical services (not regulated by the Queensland Development Code MP3.5 or *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*) must be located 500mm above 1% AEP.	At all times
61.	**EARTHWORKS** No earthworks (change to ground level) are to be undertaken within areas of the Flood hazard overlay under Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2024 (Flood Regulation) except for stormwater management works under an approved Stormwater Management Plan and/ or Flood Impact Assessment.	At all times
STEEP LAND		
62.	**STEEP LAND** Provide an RPEQ certified slope suitability or geotechnical report that demonstrates buildings and structures within the Steep land overlay achieve an acceptable level of landslide risk to property and the environment.	With an operational works application.

Advisory Notes

1. An applicant may make representations to Council at any time during the applicant appeal period about changing a matter in the Decision Notice (s75 of the *Planning Act 2016*) or Infrastructure Charges Notice (s125 of the *Planning Act 2016*). Only one negotiated decision

notice can be issued by Council.

2. The development approval will have effect in accordance with Section 71 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

3. Works associated with this approval may not start until all necessary approvals have been obtained and relevant conditions complied with (s72 of the *Planning Act 2016*).

4. Any additions or modifications to the approved development (not covered in this approval) may be subject to further approval in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016*.

5. Any proposal to increase the scale or intensity of the use on the subject land, that is assessable development under the Planning Scheme, would be subject to a separate development application in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016*.

6. Where a condition requires the submission of a document it must be submitted via email to mailbox@lvrc.qld.gov.au.

7. **Fire ants**

   Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* all Queenslanders are required to manage fire ant risks. Development must be undertaken in a manner that manages fire ant risks throughout all stages of development, including pre-lodgement, construction and post-approval stages. The *Biosecurity Regulation 2016* specifies how materials such as soil, mulch, turf, potted plants, quarry and mining materials originating from fire ant biosecurity zones must be managed throughout all stages of development. Other fire ant-safe practices include:

   - Reporting any sighting or suspicion of fire ants within 24 hours to Biosecurity Queensland on 132 ANT (13 22 68) or using the online form;
   - Ensuring contactors and workers are aware of their General Biosecurity Obligation and apply fire ant safe practices;
   - Ensure all materials, equipment and items (including building materials, landscaping products, reused infrastructure (e.g. pipes, culverts, traffic cones), machinery, and hire equipment) that may accumulate or carry soil or organic matter are inspected prior to movement and are free of soil, nesting material and live ants before being transported from the site or sourced from fire ant–infested areas;
   - Cleaning machinery, vehicles and equipment before arriving at or leaving sites;
   - Complying with treatment requirements where sites are within the suppression treatment area;
   - Reviewing fire ant biosecurity zones monthly.

   If you are unable to meet the required fire ant-safe practices as required by the Biosecurity Regulation, you must apply for a Biosecurity Instrument Permit (BIP). Visit fireants.org.au for more information.

8. **Biosecurity**

   Ensure all prohibited and restricted biosecurity matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* is

removed appropriately prior to conducting any works on the site.

Everyone is obligated under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants under their control. More information on restricted and invasive plants as well as your general biosecurity obligation (GBO) can be viewed on the Business Queensland website.

9. **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* requires anyone who carries out a land use activity to exercise a duty of care. The cultural heritage duty of care is met if the development is conducted in accordance with gazetted cultural heritage duty of care guidelines. Further information on cultural heritage duty of care including a register and database of cultural heritage matters is available on the DATSIP website. Should any aboriginal, archaeological or historic sites, items or places be identified, located or exposed during construction or operation of the development, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* requires all activities to cease. Please contact DATSIP for further information.

RESOLUTION

THAT the application for a Development Permit for Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism at 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa, described as Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581, be approved subject to the following conditions.

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Condition</th><th>Timing</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">APPROVED PLANS AND DOCUMENTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>APPROVED PLANS & DOCUMENTS
Undertake the approved development generally in accordance with the approved plans and documents, including any amendments where in red on the approved plan(s) or document(s):

<table>
<tr><th>Title</th><th>Plan No.</th><th>Revision/ Amended</th><th>Date</th><th>Prepared By</th></tr>
<tr><td>Site Plan: Proposed planting (amended in red by Council)</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>28/01/2026</td><td>Nation Architects</td></tr>
<tr><td>Detail plans: Shed floor plan (amended in red by Council)</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>28/01/2026</td><td>Nation Architects</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shed Elevations E, W, N & S</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>28/01/2026</td><td>Nation Architects</td></tr>
</table></td><td>At all times.</td></tr>
</table>

Shed Sections AA & BB – Images	-	4	28/01/2026	Nation Architects	
Detail plans: Eco resort floor plan	-	4	28/01/2026	Nation Architects	
Detail plans: Eco resort floor plan	-	4	28/01/2026	Nation Architects	
Eco Resort Elevations E, W & N	-	4	28/01/2026	Nation Architects	
Sections CC & DD + Images	-	4	28/01/2026	Nation Architects	
Resort module plans	-	4	28/01/2026	Nation Architects	

Title	Document No.	Revision/ Amended	Date	Prepared By
Onsite Sewage Management Site Capability Assessment	2025.1448	-	04/09/2025	HMC Environmental Consulting
Ecological Assessment Report	J002158	2	10/09/2025	Range Environmental
Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan	J002158	2	10/09/2025	Range Environmental
Bushfire Management Report	J002158	1	24/01/2025	Range Environmental

2.	**APPROVED USE** This Development Permit does not approve the solar array proposed for the development.	At all times.
3.	**CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL AND APPROVED PLANS** Where there is a conflict between the conditions of this approval and the details shown on the approved plans and documents, the conditions of approval take precedence.	At all times.
4.	**AMALGAMATION** Amalgamate Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581.	Prior to commencement of use.
PARAMETERS OF APPROVAL		
5.	**COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS**	At all times

	The applicant is responsible for ensuring compliance with this development approval and the conditions of the approval by an employee, agent, contractor, or invitee of the applicant.	
6.	**WORKS – APPLICANT'S EXPENSE** The cost of all works associated with the development and construction of the development, including services, facilities and/or public utility alterations required are met at no cost to the Council or relevant utility provider, unless otherwise stated in a development condition.	At all times
7.	**INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITIONS** All development conditions contained in this development approval about infrastructure under Chapter 4 of the *Planning Act 2016* (the Act), should be read as being non-trunk infrastructure conditioned under section 145 of the Act, unless otherwise stated.	At all times
8.	**WORKS – DEVELOPER RESPONSIBILITY** The applicant must repair any damage to existing infrastructure (e.g. kerb and channel, footpath, or roadway) that may have occurred during any works undertaken as part of the development. Any damage that is deemed to create a hazard to the community, must be repaired immediately.	At all times
9.	**WORKS – DESIGN & STANDARD** Unless otherwise stated, all works must be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the relevant Council policies, guidelines and standards.	At all times
10.	**WORKS – SPECIFICATION & CONSTRUCTION** All engineering drawings/specifications, design and construction works must comply with the requirements of the relevant Australian Standards and must be approved, supervised, and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ).	At all times
11.	**APPROVED USE** The approval is for Nature based tourism as per the extent shown on the approved plans. The central dining/lounge building is to be used exclusively by guests staying overnight at the facility.	At all times
12.	**HOURS OF OPERATION** All activities associated with the central dining/lounge building, are to be undertaken between the hours of 7am and 10pm, Monday to Sunday, including public holidays.	At all times
13.	**MAINTAIN APPROVED DEVELOPMENT** Maintain the approved development in accordance with the approved drawing(s) and/or document, and any relevant approvals.	At all times
ENGINEERING WORK – STORMWATER DRAINAGE WORKS		
14.	**STORMWATER DRAINAGE WORKS** Undertake the development such that all stormwater (except for rainwater captured on-site in rainwater tanks) is to be drained from the site and conveyed without causing annoyance or nuisance to any person. All works must be designed in accordance with the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM).	

15.	**STORMWATER DRAINAGE WORKS – DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE** Design all necessary internal and external stormwater drainage to service the development. Such drainage works must be designed by a Registered Professional Engineer Queensland (RPEQ) and constructed in accordance with the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual and State Planning Policy such that the overall drainage system caters for a storm event with a 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) and the provisions of a Development Permit for Operational Work (Stormwater Drainage Works).	
16.	**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN** (a) Submit to Council, a detailed Site-based Stormwater Management Plan (SBSMP) certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland. In addition to other relevant stormwater quantity and quality management issues, the SBSMP must include the following: i. A suitably scaled plan showing the stormwater catchment and sub-catchments for pre-development and post-developed scenarios; ii. Include full calculations, including where necessary electronic files from industry standard modelling software (including both electronic model files and results files) and all details of the modelling assumptions to support both the proposed water quantity and quality management strategy; iii. Include detailed engineering plans with details of any new drainage systems, or amendments and upgrading of existing drainage systems to implement the proposed drainage strategy; and iv. Incorporate details of ongoing maintenance and management actions required about any proposed detention basin and retention systems. (b) The SBSMP must demonstrate the development: i. Achieves no increase in peak stormwater runoff from pre-developed conditions for a selected range of storm events up to and including the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) for the post development condition; and ii. Provides for stormwater quality treatment measures that achieve the applicable design objectives listed in the Stormwater Code.	At the same time as a development application for Operational Work
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL		
17.	**SUBMIT EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN** Submit a 'For construction' Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) as part of the Operational Works application. The ESCP must: (i) be prepared by suitably qualified and experience Register Profession Engineer of Queensland and Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control; (ii) relate to each phase of the works (including but not limited to, clearing, earthworks, manage, flows and capture sediment; *Note: Very rarely can erosion and sediment control requirements for a single stage, be communicated and detailed effectively and a whole of*	

	site plan should be prepared for each stage. Standard notes and drawings do not form an ESCP as they provide no guidance to the Contractor on-site. (iii) be consistent with current best practice standards to the extent that the standards are not inconsistent with the conditions of approval and consider all environmental constraint including erosion hazard, season, climate, soil, and proximity to waterways; (iv) provide sufficient detail to ensure compliance with all conditions of this permit relating to erosion and sediment control is achieved; (v) include details of the proposed flocculants and automatic dosing systems for sediment basins, including jar testing results. (vi) demonstrate the suitability of the proposed flocculants having regard to the downstream receiving environment and water quality; and (vii) include the results of all soil investigations undertaken for the whole development site.	
18.	**IMPLEMENT EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN** Implement and maintain the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for the duration of the construction works, and until such time all exposed soil areas are permanently stabilised (e.g. turfed, hydro mulched, concreted or landscaped etc.). The ESCP must be available on-site for inspection by Council Officers during the works.	
ENGINEERING WORK – CARPARKING AND ACCESS		
19.	**ON-SITE CAR PARKING** Design, construct and maintain all car parking and access works generally in accordance with the approved plans AS2890-1: 2004 Parking facilities – Off-street car parking, AS/NZS2890.6: 2009 Parking facilities – Off-street car parking for people with disabilities, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (Queensland).	At all times
20.	**VEHICULAR ACCESS – KELLYS ROAD** Design, construct and maintain the approved vehicular access, as per the approved plans and documents, in accordance with the IPWEA Standard Drawing RSD-102 Type B2 “General wide flared”, to cater for a 19m long Articulated Vehicle accessing the site. The access is to be concrete.	At all times
21.	**VEHICULAR ACCESS – LAVENDER ROAD** (a) Lavender Road is to be used for vehicle access in emergency situations only. (b) Install a sealed access road of minimum 6m wide with a crossover per IPWEA Standard Drawing RSD-102 Type A “General wide”, to cater for a 12.5m long Heavy Articulated Vehicle accessing the site. (c) Install a gate at this access that is to remain closed to restrict access to general daily traffic. The gate is to be opened in the event of an emergency or during the evacuation of the site.	At all times
22.	**VEHICULAR ACCESS** Vehicular access is only permitted at the approved crossover locations as shown on the approved plans. Vehicles are not permitted to enter or exit the site in any other location.	At all times

23.	**VEHICULAR ACCESS - DESIGN** Design any new crossovers such that the edge of the crossover is no closer than 1 metre to any existing or proposed infrastructure, including any stormwater gully pit, maintenance hole, service infrastructure (e.g. power pole, telecommunications pit), and road infrastructure (e.g. street sign, street tree, etc). Design the re-location of any infrastructure services to meet the above criteria as required.	At the same time as a development application for Operational Work
24.	**SIGNAGE AND LINE MARKING** Signage and line marking must be provided in accordance with AS1742 Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and in accordance with the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Device (MUTCD). Signage and linemarking is to include the following: (a) General wayfinding throughout the site to direct staff and visitors to the correct areas of the site. (b) "No Entry – Emergency Vehicles Only" signage to be installed at the Lavender Road access to restrict motorists from using this access, and internal to the site from the central parking area to restrict motorists from exiting through this access. (c) Priority controls (i.e. Giveway line marking and signage) at internal intersections to provide correct priority for motorists. (d) Signage to be provided designating the use of the 'Manager' car parking space. (e) Appropriate speed signage for the internal road network. (f) Appropriate warning signage such as speed humps etc.	Prior to commencement of the use and at all times thereafter
25.	**ON-SITE CAR PARKING** Provide and retain a minimum of 1 car parking space (with turnaround area) at each cabin site and a minimum of 44 car parking spaces in the central parking area. All car parking spaces must be given a concrete surface treatment.	At all times
26.	**ON-SITE CAR PARKING – PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES** Ensure parking spaces for people with disabilities and access to them complies with AS1428.1:2009 Design for access and mobility – General requirements for access – New building work and AS/NZS 2890.6:2009 Parking facilities - Off-street parking for people with disabilities.	At all times
27.	**DRIVEWAYS AND ON SITE MANOUERVING** Design, construct and maintain all driveways, internal circulation areas, manoeuvring areas, loading and unloading areas and refuse collection facilities in accordance with the standards specified in AS2890.2: 2018 - Parking facilities – Off-street commercial vehicle facilities and AS2890.5:1993 – Parking facilities – On-street parking, and the following additional requirements: (a) Internal roads are to be sealed with a minimum width of 6.5m (with additional delineated 1.5m width for roads with pedestrian provisions). (b) Internal road curves and intersections are to be designed to accommodate the passing of two opposed design vehicles relevant to the operations of the site.	At all times

	(c) Provide minimum marked 1.5m wide footpath and install speed reduction devices along the Nature Based Tourism circulation roadway.	
EXCAVATING AND FILLING		
28.	**OPERATIONAL WORK – EARTHWORKS PLAN** Provide an earthworks plan that clearly identifies the following: (i) The location of cut and/or fill; (ii) Clearly document any earthworks within the dams or augmentations to the existing spill features of these dams (cross-sections, levels etc.); (iii) The type of fill to be used and the compaction standards; (iv) The quantum of fill to be deposited or removed and finished cut and/or fill levels; (v) Retaining structures (if necessary); and (vi) Surface and sub-surface drainage controls (if applicable).	As part of a development application for Operational Work (Excavating and Filling)
29.	**EXCAVATING AND FILLING** Carry out excavating (cut) and filling activities in accordance with the AS3798-2007 Guidelines on earthworks for residential and commercial developments, the approved plans and the provisions of a Development Permit for Operational Work (Excavating and Filling).	At all times
SERVICES		
30.	**ON-SITE SEWERAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL** Provide and maintain on-site sewerage treatment and disposal in accordance with the requirements of the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*, including the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code.	At all times
31.	**WATER DISTRIBUTOR-RETAILER RETICULATED WATER** Connect the development to a reticulated water supply service to the standard of the relevant service provider.	Prior to commencement of the use and at all times thereafter
32.	**ELECTRICITY & TELECOMMUNICATIONS** (a) Connect the development to the reticulated electricity supply and telecommunications to the standard of the relevant service provider; OR (b) Connect the development to an alternate on-site electricity generation system where the details of the system including its location and size are submitted to Council from a suitably qualified electrical consultant and are approved in writing by the Council as being ancillary to and used solely for the lawful use of the land.	Prior to commencement of the use and at all times thereafter
LANDSCAPING		
33.	**OPERATIONAL WORK - LANDSCAPING** Submit as part of the first Operational Works application, a Landscaping Plan prepared by a suitably qualified Landscape Architect in accordance with the Planning Scheme. The extent and location of landscaping must be generally in accordance with the approved plans and documents and the following: (a) Landscaping plans are to detail screen landscaping that limits	As indicated

	visibility of the development and the internal access roads to the western adjoining properties; (b) Provide a planting schedule and maintenance plan which includes: (i) Plant species that are endemic to the Region; (ii) Botanical names, mature heights and widths of plants, pot sizes, different key symbols and numbers of plants; (iii) Planting bed preparation details including any topsoil depth, subgrade preparation, mulch type and depth, and type of turfing used; (iv) Any hardscaping details including pebbled, paved or garden edged areas; (v) Ongoing maintenance schedule for plants, including a water and maintenance plan during the establishment phase, and an ongoing maintenance and replanting programme; and (vi) Irrigation system details (if any).	
34.	**ESTABLISHMENT OF LANDSCAPING WORKS** Establish, maintain and retain all landscaping generally in accordance with the approved Landscaping Plan. The landscaped areas must be subject to ongoing maintenance and replanting programme (if necessary).	At all times.
35.	**REVEGETATION AND REHABILITATION** Undertake weed management and rehabilitation of the site in accordance with the approved Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan.	Prior to commencement of use
WASTE MANAGEMENT		
36.	**WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN** Submit and have approved a waste management plan for the development which complies with the requirements outlined in the Environment and amenity code of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.	Prior to commencement of use.
37.	**WASTE STORAGE** Store all waste within a waste storage area (e.g. general waste, recyclable waste, pallets, empty drums, etc.) as shown on the approved plans. The waste storage area must be: (i) Designed to not cause nuisance to neighbouring properties; (ii) Screened from any road frontage and adjoining property; (iii) Of a sufficient size to accommodate commercial type bins that will be serviced by a commercial contractor plus clearance around the bins for manoeuvring and cleaning; (iv) Provided with a tap and hoses at the waste storage area, and washdown must be drained to the sewer and fitted with an approved stormwater diversion valve arrangement in accordance with the provisions of a Trade Waste Permit and the *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*.	At all times
38.	**WASTE COLLECTION** All waste must be collected by a Council approved commercial contractor from within the site. Kerb side collection will not be accepted for the approved development.	At all times

AMENITY – GENERAL		
39.	**AMENITY - GENERAL** Install and maintain suitable screening to all air conditioning and plant and service facilities located on the top or external face of the buildings. The screening structures must be constructed from materials that are consistent with materials used elsewhere on the façade of the building.	At all times
40.	**AMENITY - LIGHTING** Maintain outdoor lighting to comply with AS4282:1997 - Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting.	At all times
41.	**AMENITY - LIGHTING** Light sources at the premises must be positioned and shielded to prevent light spillage outside the boundaries of the premises or into preservation covenant areas or native vegetation.	At all times
42.	**AMENITY – BUILDING MATERIALS** Ensure all buildings and structures associated with the development are constructed from materials and/or painted or similarly treated with paint or pigment of a low reflective level that does not cause excessive glare.	At all times
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND NOISE		
43.	**CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND NOISE** Construction activity and noise must be limited during earthworks and construction of the approved development to the hours of 06:30 to 18:30 Monday to Saturday, with no work to occur on Sundays or public holidays.	At all times
44.	**CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN** The applicant must submit a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to Council. The CEMP must be prepared by a suitably qualified professional with experience in construction management and adequately demonstrate how the development will: (i) Manage traffic and parking generated during construction activities and works will be managed to minimise impacts on the surrounding amenity; (ii) Implement best practice waste management strategies during the construction phase; and (iii) Mitigate potential adverse impacts associated with dust, noise, odour and lighting emissions, sediment and stormwater run-off.	Prior to the commencement of construction
FLORA AND FAUNA MANAGEMENT		
45.	**FAUNA MANAGEMENT** Ensure that an accredited Fauna Spotter/Wildlife Consultant is present to check all potential habitat prior to vegetation removal or earthworks, which includes: (a) Inspect vegetation approved for removal (or any dams to be removed or dewatered) and advise contractors when it is appropriate to commence works; (b) be present during topsoil stripping and supervise further earthworks in that area where native fauna may be located (i.e., subterranean species of reptiles or amphibians) (c) Clearly mark (flag) vegetation found to contain fauna or fauna	As indicated

	habitat (such as tree hollows, arboreal termite mounds, stick nests or possum drays with flagging tape), and visually and verbally communicate this information to the tree feller to ensure flagged trees are not felled until authorised and instructed to by the Fauna Spotter/Wildlife Consultant; (d) Where native vertebrate animals are found, clearing must only continue in coordination with a Fauna Spotter/Wildlife Consultant. All native vertebrate animals located within, on and amongst vegetation or areas of vegetation approved for clearing, are only to be managed under the guidance of the Fauna Spotter/Wildlife Consultant; (e) Keep and maintain accurate records for the site including: (i) the number of and types of habitat features identified prior to clearing, (ii) how these habitat features were treated during clearing, (iii) number and species of any animals observed, captured, relocated or injured. (iv) Treatments rendered, location of treatment, (v) Release sites (f) submit a pre and post clearing report to Council and other relevant authorities within one month of completion of the project. ***Advisory note:*** An accredited Fauna Spotter/ Wildlife Consultant is a person or company holding a current Rehabilitation Permit – Spotter Catcher issued by the Department of Environment and Science under the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*.	
46.	**FLORA AND FAUNA MANAGEMENT** Comply with the approved Flora and Fauna Management Plan.	At all times
47.	**FAUNA MANAGEMENT** Ensure all vacant hollows and nests are relocated or temporarily made unusable to prohibit return during clearing works.	At all times during clearing
48.	**FAUNA MANAGEMENT** Limit the felling of habitat and hollow bearing trees to the following methods: (a) Segmental removal of the tree, with hollow-bearing limbs being checked by the wildlife spotter and cleared of fauna using a cherry picker; (b) Segmental removal of the tree, with hollow-bearing limbs plugged and lowered to the ground for inspection by the wildlife spotter; (c) Use of an excavator with vertical grab to lower the main trunk; or (d) a combination of the above methods.	At all times
49.	**FAUNA MANAGEMENT** Preserve valuable habitat features such as large fallen logs, log piles, rock piles or outcrops wherever practicable through the translocation and re-establishment in coordination with an accredited Fauna Spotter/Wildlife Consultant.	At all times
50.	**TREE PROTECTION**	At all times

	Protect trees identified on the approved plans to be retained by implementing tree protection measures in accordance with Australian Standard AS4970-2009 – Protection of Trees on Development Sites.	during clearing
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT		
51.	**ONSITE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT – CLEARING** Undertake vegetation clearing in accordance with the approved plan(s) and documents only.	At all times
52.	**VEGETATION DISPOSAL** Ensure all vegetation cleared as a result of this development approval and requiring disposal is disposed of: (i) on the premises for landscaping and sediment and erosion control purposes (for example as mulch); and/or (ii) at a waste disposal facility (iii) in such other environmentally responsible manner; and (iv) ensure any vegetation cleared as a result of this development is not burnt or incinerated except for the purpose of domestic heating inside a dwelling.	At all times during construction of the development
53.	**VEGETATION CLEARING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (VMP)** Submit as part of the first Operational Works application – Vegetation Clearing a Vegetation Clearing and Management Plan (VMP) prepared by a suitably qualified ecologist with no less than 5 years' experience conducting ecological surveys in South East Queensland, that addresses all activities associated with construction of the development (including Building Works, Operational Works and Plumbing and Drainage Works) as they relate to existing vegetation on site. The VMP must comply with all other conditions of this approval and must include, but is not limited to, the following items: (i) A clear indication of all trees to be removed and retained; (ii) Details of all Operational Works likely to impact on existing vegetation; (iii) Temporary and permanent exclusion and protection fencing; (iv) Roles and responsibilities for site contractors, the proponent, and the consultant group; (v) Stockpiling and reuse of cleared vegetation; (vi) A clearing sequencing plan showing the commencement of clearing and the direction of removal (this should be in conjunction with the Fauna Management Plan to allow the appropriate flushing of fauna to surrounding safe haven areas) (vii) Ongoing weed management; (viii) A detailed ongoing rehabilitation and maintenance plan including the restoration and enhancement of disturbed areas in the post construction phase and processes to maximise survival opportunities for areas of retained vegetation and newly rehabilitated areas; and (ix) Specific details on the removal of potential habitat trees in accordance with the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and the Species Management Program.	With Operational Works – Vegetation Clearing application
54.	**VEGETATION CLEARING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (VMP) –**	At all times

	IMPLEMENTATION Implement the approved Vegetation Clearing and Management Plan and ensure a legible copy of the approved VMP and approval conditions are available on-site during construction.	during construction and earthworks
POTENTIAL BUSHFIRE RISK AREA OVERLAY		
55.	**BUSHFIRE HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN** Locate, design, construct and operate the approved development in accordance with the approved Bushfire Hazard Assessment and Management Plan, unless otherwise varied by a condition of this development approval.	At all times
FLOODING		
56.	**FLOOD IMPACT ASSESSMENT** Submit a detailed Flood Impact Assessment certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ) for Council as part of an operational works application. The Flood Impact Assessment should investigate, but not be limited to the following: (a) Standard storm events up to the 1% AEP, as well as the Defined Flood Event (DFE); (b) Mapped results for depth, water level, velocity, d.V, hazard for both the pre-development and post-development scenarios, and both water surface level and velocity difference mapping between the scenarios (c) Finished floor levels of all buildings; (d) Maximum water surface levels within each dam for each storm event (for both the pre-development and post-development scenario), as well as clear documentation of the spill level of each dam, and resultant initial water level adopted in the modelling for both scenarios; (e) Provide documentation of a spillway design for Dam 1. Any overtopping of Dam 1 is to be trafficable and designed in accordance with QUDM; (f) Provide a safety in design checklist outlining how risk with respect to overland flow/flooding is minimised by the development; (g) Sensitivity modelling for the 0.2% AEP event, and the 1% AEP event considering full blockage of stormwater infrastructure **and** under all elevated structures in the vicinity of Dam 1 (ie. driveways and villas); (h) Severe Storm Impact Statement; (i) The hydraulic analysis is to include an assessment of hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads, suitable to inform a structural engineer to design the elevated structures/driveways.	With an application for Operational Works.
57.	**FLOOD EMERGENCY AND RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN** Submit a Flood Emergency and Flood Risk Management Plan for endorsement by Council as part of the Operational Works Application. The plan must be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ). This should include; (a) Identification of the flood hazard for the subject site and nearby road network;	With an application for Operational Works.

	(b) Flood planning – avoidance, resilience and mitigation measures (on the site and external to the site), flood warning system, flood operational plan, flood recovery of the site; (c) Management of occupants and vehicles before, during and after flood events (i.e. movement to and implementation of the place of safety). This may include adequate provisioning on site to be self-sufficient during a flood event; (d) Measures to implement the proposed flood management strategy of separating and isolating people, vehicles and vulnerable property; (e) Flood preparedness and response; (f) Details of operational roles and responsibilities; (g) Details regarding awareness and preparation for flood event; (h) Trigger criteria and flood emergency responses; (i) Post event action planning.	
58.	**FLOOD EMERGENCY AND RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN** The Flood Emergency and Risk Management Plan (FERMP) must be kept in prominent locations in the proposed development structures. The owner and facility manager and relevant staff as required by the FERMP shall familiarise themselves with the plan. In the case that the use approved under this development permit is sold or leased to a new person or an entity, the current owner/s or agent/s who own or manage the approved use shall be responsible to ensure the new owner or the agent is aware of the requirement and responsibilities relating to the plan. The owner or agent shall hold a formal Register signed by the new owner or the agent confirming they have been briefed on and provided with a copy of current FERMP. The Register shall be made available for inspection upon request from the Council.	At all times
59.	**CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS** Construct all parts of the development below the defined flood level using flood resilient materials consistent with the Flood Resilient Building Guidance for Queensland Homes. ***Advisory Note:*** Flood resilient materials may include cement, masonry, tiles and steel.	At all times
60.	**SERVICES** All utilities and electrical services (not regulated by the Queensland Development Code MP3.5 or *Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018*) must be located 500mm above 1% AEP.	At all times
61.	**EARTHWORKS** No earthworks (change to ground level) are to be undertaken within areas of the Flood hazard overlay under Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2024 (Flood Regulation) except for stormwater management works under an approved Stormwater Management Plan and/ or Flood Impact Assessment.	At all times
STEEP LAND		
62.	**STEEP LAND** Provide an RPEQ certified slope suitability or geotechnical report that	With an operational

	demonstrates buildings and structures within the Steep land overlay achieve an acceptable level of landslide risk to property and the environment.	works application.

Advisory Notes

1. An applicant may make representations to Council at any time during the applicant appeal period about changing a matter in the Decision Notice (s75 of the *Planning Act 2016*) or Infrastructure Charges Notice (s125 of the *Planning Act 2016*). Only one negotiated decision notice can be issued by Council.

2. The development approval will have effect in accordance with Section 71 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

3. Works associated with this approval may not start until all necessary approvals have been obtained and relevant conditions complied with (s72 of the *Planning Act 2016*).

4. Any additions or modifications to the approved development (not covered in this approval) may be subject to further approval in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016*.

5. Any proposal to increase the scale or intensity of the use on the subject land, that is assessable development under the Planning Scheme, would be subject to a separate development application in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016*.

6. Where a condition requires the submission of a document it must be submitted via email to mailbox@lvrc.qld.gov.au.

7. **Fire ants**

   Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* all Queenslanders are required to manage fire ant risks. Development must be undertaken in a manner that manages fire ant risks throughout all stages of development, including pre-lodgement, construction and post-approval stages. The *Biosecurity Regulation 2016* specifies how materials such as soil, mulch, turf, potted plants, quarry and mining materials originating from fire ant biosecurity zones must be managed throughout all stages of development. Other fire ant-safe practices include:

   - Reporting any sighting or suspicion of fire ants within 24 hours to Biosecurity Queensland on 132 ANT (13 22 68) or using the online form;
   - Ensuring contactors and workers are aware of their General Biosecurity Obligation and apply fire ant safe practices;
   - Ensure all materials, equipment and items (including building materials, landscaping products, reused infrastructure (e.g. pipes, culverts, traffic cones), machinery, and hire equipment) that may accumulate or carry soil or organic matter are inspected prior to movement and are free of soil, nesting material and live ants before being transported from the site or sourced from fire ant–infested areas;
   - Cleaning machinery, vehicles and equipment before arriving at or leaving sites;
   - Complying with treatment requirements where sites are within the suppression treatment area;

- Reviewing fire ant biosecurity zones monthly.

If you are unable to meet the required fire ant-safe practices as required by the Biosecurity Regulation, you must apply for a Biosecurity Instrument Permit (BIP). Visit fireants.org.au for more information.

8. **Biosecurity**

Ensure all prohibited and restricted biosecurity matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* is removed appropriately prior to conducting any works on the site.

Everyone is obligated under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants under their control. More information on restricted and invasive plants as well as your general biosecurity obligation (GBO) can be viewed on the Business Queensland website.

9. **Aboriginal Cultural Heritage**

The *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* requires anyone who carries out a land use activity to exercise a duty of care. The cultural heritage duty of care is met if the development is conducted in accordance with gazetted cultural heritage duty of care guidelines. Further information on cultural heritage duty of care including a register and database of cultural heritage matters is available on the DATSIP website. Should any aboriginal, archaeological or historic sites, items or places be identified, located or exposed during construction or operation of the development, the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* requires all activities to cease. Please contact DATSIP for further information.

Moved By: **Cr M Hagan** **Seconded By:** **Cr J Reck**

Resolution Number: 24-28/0597

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

Council has received a Development Application for a Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism on land described as Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581, located at 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa.

The application has been assessed in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016*.

TABLE 1 - OVERVIEW	
APPLICATION DETAILS	
Application No:	MC2025/0055
Applicant:	Rich Hill Development Pty Ltd C/- Zone Planning Group
Landowner:	Rich Hill Development Pty Ltd
Site address:	25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa
Lot and Plan:	Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581

Proposed development:	Material Change of Use – Development Permit for Nature Based Tourism
STATUTORY PLANNING DETAILS	
Planning Scheme:	*Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme 2024*
Zone:	Rural
Mapped State Planning Policy (SPP) matters:	State Planning Policy (July 2017)
South East Queensland Regional Plan 2023 (Shaping SEQ) regional land use category:	Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area
Referral trigger/s under the *Planning Regulation 2017*:	State transport infrastructure thresholds Material change of use of premises near State transport corridor Material change of use of premises for a tourist activity in the SEQ regional landscape and rural production area
TLPI:	*Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2024 Flood Regulation* Flood hazard area under the Flood hazard overlay: • Flood investigation area • Overland flow paths • Low hazard • Medium hazard • High hazard
Overlays:	• Agricultural land • Biodiversity • Bushfire hazard • Scenic landscape • Steep land • Waterways and water resource catchment • High risk soils • Transport noise corridor • Road hierarchy
Category of Assessment:	Impact assessable

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE AND SURROUNDS

SITE AND LOCALITY DESCRIPTION	
Land area:	447,300m2
Existing use of land:	Former Heildon Spa Golf Course
Road frontage:	Approx. 260m to Warrego Highway Approx. 20m to Kellys Road Approx. 1.4km to Lavender Road
Significant site features:	Vegetation and dams Lockyer Creek to east
Topography:	Slopes from west at 150m AHD to creek along eastern boundary at 135m AHD.
Surrounding land uses:	Warrego Highway to north Orchard and Lockyer Creek to east Rural dwellings to south Industrial uses and rural dwellings to west

UNCONFIRMED



Figure 1. Locality of Subject Site (source LVRC Intramaps)

SITE HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

On 10 January 2025, Council issued a confirmation notice for a Development Application for a Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism and Renewable Energy Facility (Ref: MC2024/0090). The proposal is similar to the application assessed in this report.

UNCONFIRMED



Figure 2: MC2024/0090 proposed site plan

On 29 July 2025, Council returned the development application to the applicant due to the introduction of the *Planning (Social Impact and Community Benefit) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2025* and *Planning (Social Impact and Community Benefit) and Other Legislation Amendment Regulation 2025* that commenced on 18 July 2025. Under the amended legislation, the development application was development for which social impact assessment is required, because it was a material change of use of premises for a solar farm with a maximum instantaneous electricity output of 1MW or more.

Therefore, in accordance with section 51H of the *Planning Regulation 2017*, the application was taken not to be a properly made application and not to have been accepted under section 51 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

On 5 August 2025, Council issued a confirmation notice for the current application, which does not include the Renewable Energy Facility component.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

The application seeks a Development Permit for a Material Change of Use for Nature-based Tourism. The proposed development comprises 48 cabins, ancillary communal facilities, and a large storage building. While the storage building will support the Nature-based Tourism use, it is also proposed to accommodate storage and activities associated with a Cropping use (orchards), which may occur on the land as Accepted Development (no development approval required).

The plans also identify an ancillary solar array with an area of approximately 6,600m², intended to service only the activities occurring on the land (no external transmission). However, limited information has been provided regarding the solar array, including its sizing and design specifications. In accordance with the

confirmation notice which only contemplates a Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism, this solar array has not been assessed as part of this application and will not form part of an approval.

MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE	DEVELOPMENT PARAMETERS
	Proposed
Building height / storeys	Max. 9m (storage building)
Setbacks	Min. 80m to site boundaries.
Buildings and structures	• 48x 1-bedroom cabins (45m2 GFA) • 1x central lounge and dining building (688m2 GFA) • 3,724m2 storage building (3,554m2 ground floor, 170m2 mezzanine)
Parking	• 1x space per cabin (48 total) • 46x staff and visitor spaces (near central building) • 2x bus parking bays • 10x storage building spaces
Access	Main access via Kellys Road (20m wide rear lot arrangement) Emergency access available via Lavender Road
Landscaping	Includes boulevard planting along internal driveways, 10m wide boundary buffer planting and a variety of orchards. Rehabilitation works include weed management and planting of 309 non-juvenile koala habitat trees.

The proposed cabins are situated around the existing dam on the site and are cantilevered over the dam embankment. Each cabin contains one bedroom, one bathroom and an open plan kitchen-living area, that opens to a patio overlooking the dam. A carparking space is available to the side of each cabin.

The cabins are supported by a central lounge and dining building, which spans from the dam embankment and across to an island within the dam. The facility is supported by a large carparking area, and a centralised waste management area is provided within the building. This building is exclusively for guests.

The development will be connected to the reticulated water supply, an on-site effluent disposal system (adjacent to the storage building), telecommunications and electricity.

Stormwater will flow to Lockyer Creek, to the eastern boundary of the site as the lawful point of discharge. Prior to discharge, runoff will be treated through swales and a bioretention basin with filter media.

UNCONFIRMED



Figure 3. Overall site plan



Figure 4. Cabins area plan



Figure 5. Perspective of cabins



Figure 6. Storage building area plan

PLANNING ASSESSMENT

<u>Development Application for Material Change of Use</u>

Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme 2024

The applicable assessment benchmarks for the proposed development are the following codes of the Planning Scheme:

- Strategic Framework
- Rural zone code
- Agricultural land overlay code
- Biodiversity overlay code
- Bushfire hazard overlay code
- Scenic landscape overlay code
- Steep land overlay code
- Waterways and water resources overlay code
- Tourism uses code
- Building design code
- Earthworks, filling and excavation code
- Environment and amenity code
- Infrastructure and services code
- Landscaping code
- Stormwater management code
- Transport, access and parking code
- Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2024 (Flood Regulation)

Assessment against Planning Scheme Codes

Biodiversity overlay code

Acceptable Outcome:	**AO1.1** Development (except a Dwelling house) is located outside of areas of matters of environmental significance.
Performance Outcome:	**PO1** Development firstly avoids, and then minimises adverse impacts to matters of environmental significance including: a. OM3A Biodiversity Ecological areas overlay; b. OM3B Biodiversity – Wildlife habitat overlay; c. OM3C Biodiversity – Waterways and wetland overlay.
Applicant's response:	*PO1 will be met by the development because:* *The development proposes the construction of 48 ecocabins, solar farm and a maintenance and storage shed on two existing lots. Development proposes the removal of vegetation within a biodiversity overlay area. Development minimises and mitigates impacts to matters of environmental significance including:* *a. The development has avoided impacts to matters of environmental significance by locating development in existing degraded areas with limited native vegetation values to the north to the greatest extent practical. The eco-cabins have been placed around the existing dam onsite in a currently degraded area.* *b. The solar farm and infrastructure associated with the eco-cabins intersects mapped biodiversity area (OM3A), MLES waterway and wetland separation area and MLES waterway stream order 1 and 2 (OM3C). Following ground-truthing of current onsite values, historical use has modified the landscape to an extent that mapped watercourse values are assessed as not reflecting onsite values. Mapped values in the central portion of the site are no longer present and the development will not impact mapped watercourses.*

UNCONFIRMED

	c. Development is sited away from the groundtruthed watercourse in the southeastern portion of the site that has connectivity to Lockyer Creek. Large extents of vegetation to the south of the site is to be retained to maintain connectivity. *d. The development proposes rehabilitation of degraded vegetation onsite with weed management across 16.62ha of retained vegetation and reestablishment of a minimum 309 canopy trees in existing cleared areas;* *e. The development proposes the retention of existing canopy vegetation values within the outer protection zone.* *f. A significant site restoration outcome is proposed to enhance and restore site ecological values.*
Officer's assessment:	The proposal is located over matters of environmental significance and proposes the removal of vegetation. However, the proposal appropriately minimises adverse impacts to biodiversity areas because it: • Will rehabilitate over 3 hectares of degraded vegetation through weed management and the establishment of a minimum of 309 canopy trees; and • Is located outside the ground-truthed waterways on the site, as the existing features are no longer present due to historical modification by the golf course.
Officer's recommendation:	Through conditions, determine the proposal complies with PO1.

Acceptable Outcome:	**AO7.1** Development is not located within and does not adversely impact on matters of local environmental significance shown on OM3C Biodiversity – Waterway and wetland habitat overlay. **AO7.2** Development provides riparian buffers measured from the defining banks on either side of the waterway: a. 10m wide for stream orders 1-2; b. 25m wide for stream orders 3-4; c. 50m wide for stream orders 5 and greater.
Performance Outcome:	**PO7** Development is designed to protect and maintain setbacks from waterways and wetlands to minimise adverse effects: a. on wildlife habitat and ecological corridors; b. on waterway integrity; c. on restoration and revegetation areas; d. from edge effects; e. from public access to waterways and wetlands.
Applicant's response:	*PO7* *a. The development will interfere with a mapped Stream order 1 and 2 and Waterway and Wetland Separation area for the establishment of the proposed infrastructure. Development has been sited in existing degraded areas containing limited ecological values to the greatest extent practical. Following groundtruthing onsite values, it is the view of Range Environmental that historical site use has modified the landscape to an extent that these values are no longer present. Mapped values in the central portion of the site are no longer present, and the development will not impact mapped watercourses.* *b. A mapped stream order 1 and 2 within the southeastern portion of the site was groundtruthed as occurring, with development setback from this area and no clearing of native vegetation values to occur in this area to protect*

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	existing integrity. Weed management works will be conducted to the west of this feature to improve connectivity function to the waterway. *c. Rehabilitation works including revegetation and weed management across 16.62 hectares to the west of observed waterways is proposed. The majority of the site contains a shrub layer of Groundsel bush and Lantana, with weed management works proposed to reduce these species. Replanting of a minimum 309 NJKHTs in areas containing reduced densities is proposed to increase the width of existing vegetated areas on the site.* *d. The majority of the development has been located in existing degraded areas containing limited native canopy values. Clearing of vegetation to establish the eco-cabins around the dam is required to facilitate the development, however this dam was artificially made and the landscape has been modified to from previous drainage features.* *e. The nature-based tourism will increase access to the dam onsite, however this is artificially made and is modified from the original landform. Tourism development has been located to the northwest away from groundtruthed water features in the southeast that connected to the Lockyer Creek.*
Officer's assessment:	Parts of the proposed cabins and storage building are located within the mapped overlay. However, ground-truthing has been undertaken and an Ecological Assessment Report confirms that the mapped waterways are not representative of current site conditions due to historical modification associated with the golf course. The assessment identified only one waterway feature within the south-eastern portion of the site, which is located clear of the proposed development footprint.
Officer's recommendation:	Determine the proposal complies with PO7.

Acceptable Outcome:	**AO12.1** Vegetation clearing, ground disturbance, filling or excavation: a. is minimised within a soil management area; b. does not occur within: i. 50m of a landslide or land with erosion; ii. on a steep or very steep slope area mapped on OM11 Steep land overlay without certification by an RPEQ in accordance with the section 8.11 Steep land code; iii. the MLES shown on OM3C Biodiversity – Waterways and wetlands overlay; iv. 100m of a salinity expression area mapped on OM13 High risk soils overlay.
Performance Outcome:	**PO12** Vegetation clearing and ground disturbance prevents soil loss and sediment entering a matter of environmental significance wetland or waterway and does not result in: a. soil loss caused by sheet, rill or gully erosion; or b. sedimentation; or c. water contamination or d. disturbing high risk soils; or e. the loss of soil chemical, physical or biological fertility.
Applicant's response:	*PO12* *While the site contains mapped overland flow paths and stream orders 1 and 2, these were assessed as not reflecting current onsite values. From review of aerial imagery, the large dam was artificially made, with the prior land use modifying the previous mapped watercourses onsite. Following groundtruthing onsite values, it is*

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	the view of Range Environmental that historical site use has modified the landscape to an extent that these values are no longer present in the central portion of the site and the development will not impact these areas. A mapped stream order 1 and 2 within the southeastern portion of the site was ground-truthed as occurring connecting to Lockyer Creek further east. The development has located infrastructure away from this existing watercourse to avoid resulting in soil loss and sediment entering a matter of environmental significant waterway. Clearing of native canopy vegetation values is not proposed in proximity to ground-truth watercourses.
Officer's assessment:	Parts of the proposed cabins and storage building are located within the mapped OM3C. However, ground-truthing has been undertaken and an Ecological Assessment Report confirms that the mapped waterways are not representative of current site conditions due to historical modification associated with the golf course. The assessment identified only one waterway feature within the south-eastern portion of the site, which is located clear of the proposed development footprint.
Officer's recommendation:	Determine the proposal complies with PO12.

Bushfire hazard overlay code

Acceptable Outcome:	**AO1.1** Development is: a. located within 60m of the street frontage; and b. accessed by a sealed driveway consistent with the design requirements set out in Table 8.4-5: Accepted driveway access requirements; c. positioned in the lowest hazard area of the site.
Performance Outcome:	**PO1** Development achieves an acceptable or tolerable risk to people and property through: a. providing asset protection zones; and b. providing a safe, convenient and accessible vehicle access for evacuation and firefighting vehicles.
Applicant's response:	*PS1.1* *a. The development proposes the construction of forty-eight (48) ecocabins, maintenance and storage building, solar farm and orchards. Cabins are located in excess of 60 metres from the road frontage, however the development provides good site access from Lavender Road and Kellys Road and a perimeter access road around the cabins. Buildings are to comply with relevant standards of construction including the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and the Australian Standard Construction of buildings in bushfireprone areas AS3959-2018. A minimum separation distance of 39 metres to the southwest is identified surrounding the cabins. This minimum separation distance achieves a BAL of no greater than BAL- 12.5;* *b. Two (2) access roads and a dual-lane perimeter road of sealed all weather construction will be established with a gradient not exceeding 7% or 4 degrees. The proposed access road will be readily accessible by emergency service vehicles; and* *c. The cabins have been positioned in the lowest hazard area on the site in proximity to the existing water feature with a proposed perimeter road providing separation from potentially hazardous vegetation. A minimum separation distance has been identified surrounding the cabins to enable a BAL of no greater than BAL-12.5 to be achieved.*

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Officer's assessment:	The proposal is located more than 60m from the street frontage, therefore compliance with AO1.1 cannot be achieved. A Bushfire Management Report has been provided which demonstrates that the proposal can achieve an acceptable level of risk to people and property through measures including: • A 39 metre asset protection zone along the southeast of the development footprint • A connection to the reticulated water supply in Kellys Road • Achievement of a BAL of 12.5 for all buildings • Internal sealed driveways which connect to Kellys Road, which is a sealed road providing direct access to the Warrego Highway. Conditions are recommended to implement bushfire mitigation measures.
Officer's recommendation:	Determine the proposal complies with PO1.

Steep land overlay code

Acceptable Outcome:	**AO1.1** Development within steep or very steep slope areas is undertaken on that part of the site that has the least risk of landslide. **AO1.2** Development locating on steep slopes or very steep slopes mapped on OM11 Steep land overlay: a. identifies the level of risk of landslide through a geotechnical risk assessment; b. responds to the identified level of risk through the design. **AO1.3** Development within steep or very steep slope areas is certified by an RPEQ, confirming that: a. the proposed development is at a low level risk for landslide: i. where located on the development site; ii. from land upslope of the proposed development; b. the proposed development does not affect surrounding lots and roads at risk of landslide from: i. earthworks; ii. vegetation clearing including under scrubbing or surface removal of turf; iii. increased and/or redirected stormwater runoff; iv. undermining of any structural features or evacuation routes that adjoin the development site.
Performance Outcome:	**PO1** Development achieves a low or acceptable landslide risk to property and environment including: a. on-site; b. off-site where development may affect adjacent premises on the downward and upward slopes; and mitigates risk of landslide through design strategies that: a. effectively stabilise the site; b. minimise structural failure.
Applicant's response:	No response provided.
Officer's assessment:	The proposed cabins are located on land mapped as steep land, which is associated with the dam embankment. The cabins are proposed with a pier and pole design to respond to the slope of the site. A condition is recommended requiring the submission of an RPEQ certified slope suitability report to ensure the development achieves an acceptable level of landslide risk to property and the environment.
Officer's	Determine the proposal complies with PO1, with the imposition of conditions.

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recommendation:	

Waterways and water resources overlay code

Acceptable Outcome:	**AO1.1** Development is connected to: a. a stormwater drainage network or other lawful point of discharge; b. sewerage network. **AO1.2** Dwelling houses and domestic outbuildings are setback from the defining bank of a waterway and overland flow path a minimum of: a. 10m from an overland flow path; b. 25m from stream order 1 and 2; c. 50m from stream order 3 and greater. **AO1.3** Development involving an on-site wastewater treatment system, vegetation clearing or earthworks does not occur within: a. a mapped area on OM12A Waterways and water resource catchment - Ecosystems overlay; or b. within the 200m Bulk water supply storage buffer; or c. the Water supply buffer area. **AO1.4** Development involving a use listed in Table 8.12-3: Separation distance to waterways and other locational measures is consistent with the separation distances listed.
Performance Outcome:	**PO1** Development protects and improves physical integrity of the waterway and water quality by avoiding locating within: a. a mapped area on OM12A Waterways and water resource catchment - Ecosystems overlay; or b. within the 200m Bulk water supply storage buffer; or c. the Water supply buffer area.
Applicant's response:	*PO1 will be met as the development will:* *a. Development has avoided locating development in areas mapped on OM12A. The majority of development has been located in existing disturbed areas in association with the previous golf course site use, with the nature based tourism cabins and associated infrastructure sited in areas of lowest ecological value surrounding the existing dam onsite currently containing Lantana and Groundsel bush encroachment. While the site contains mapped overland flow paths and stream orders 1 and 2, these were assessed as not reflecting current onsite values. From review of aerial imagery the large dam onsite was artificially made, with the prior land use modifying the mapped water features onsite. Following ground-truthing onsite values, it is the view of Range Environmental that historical site use has modified the landscape to an extent that these values are no longer present in the central portion of the site and the development will not impact these areas. A mapped stream order 1 and 2 within the southeastern portion of the site was ground-truthed as occurring, connecting to Lockyer Creek further southeast. The development has located infrastructure away from this existing feature.* *b. The site contains no areas of 200m Bulk water storage buffer. No impacts to these areas are proposed by the development.* *c. The site contains no buffer supply water areas. No impacts to these areas are proposed by the development*
Officer's assessment:	Parts of the cabins and storage building are located within the mapped overlay. However, ground-truthing has been undertaken and an Ecological Assessment Report confirms that the mapped waterways are not representative of current site conditions due to historical modification associated with the golf course. The

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	assessment identified only one waterway feature within the south-eastern portion of the site, which is located clear of the proposed development footprint.
Officer's recommendation:	Determine the proposal complies with PO1.

Tourism uses code

Acceptable Outcome:	**AO1.1** Tourism uses (including all buildings and caravan and camping sites) are not located within: a. 200m of the Industry zone; or b. 1km of an Intensive animal industry; or c. a designated separation area of a Key Resource Area; or d. within 100m of a boundary if in the Rural zone or Conservation zone; or e. 20m from a boundary with a sensitive land use or land in a residential zone. **AO1.2** In a rural area, buildings take the form of small, separate buildings and incorporate architectural styles, materials and colours that allow the buildings to blend in with the natural and rural landscape. **AO1.3** Buildings are less than 500m2 GFA. **AO1.7** Tourism uses are not located: a. in a cul-de-sac; or b. on a rear access lot; or c. on a lot accessed via an easement.
Performance Outcome:	**PO1** Tourism uses: a. are developed and operated at a scale and density that retains the character and amenity of the site and zone, and complement the environmental or landscape setting of the site; b. are consistent with the existing or intended built form for the relevant zone and character of the local area; c. do not adversely impact on the privacy, amenity and operation of other uses.
Applicant's response:	No response provided.
Officer's assessment:	The proposal cannot comply with the Acceptable outcome as the cabins are located approximately 80 metres from the southern boundary to Lavender Road (AO1.1), the storage building has a GFA greater than 500m^2 (AO1.3) and access is gained in a 20m wide rear lot arrangement (AO1.7) All buildings and structures are below the 10m maximum building height anticipated for the zone and setback at least 80m from the site boundaries. The cabins are small and separated, and focused around the dam to blend in with the landscape. The access arrangement is appropriate given that it allows for sealed access to Kellys Road, and a direct route to the Warrego Highway. Substantial screen landscaping is proposed, and conditions are included for operational works details. On its whole, the proposal retains and enhances the character and amenity of the site and Rural zone, while complementing the landscape setting of the site. The building heights and setbacks are consistent with the existing and intended built form of the zone and surrounding area and allow for the privacy and amenity of existing uses to be retained.
Officer's recommendation:	Determine the proposal complies with PO1.

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Infrastructure and services code

Acceptable Outcome:	**AO9.1** Development is connected to electricity and telecommunications: a. in an urban area or a Rural residential zone; b. in a rural area, where within 500m of an existing reticulated supply.
Performance Outcome:	**PO9** Development is provided with safe, adequate and reliable electricity and telecommunications that: a. meet the immediate and long-term needs of the community; b. is consistent with the character and amenity of the area.
Applicant's response:	No response provided.
Officer's assessment:	The proposal includes a 6,600m2 ancillary solar array, which is intended to fully service the development. However, as insufficient information has been provided regarding the solar array, it is not recommended for approval as part of the development. Therefore, a condition is recommended requiring the proposal to be connected to the reticulated supply, or to an on-site electrical servicing strategy, subject to providing detailed information for Council's endorsement.
Officer's recommendation:	Determine the proposal complies with PO9, with the imposition of conditions.

Temporary Local Planning Instrument 2024

The site is located within the Flood hazard overlay and is identified as including all levels of flooding and overland flow paths, associated with the dams on site and Lockyer Creek. A review of the Flood Information Portal confirms the site is subject to flooding. Refer to Figures 7 and 8.

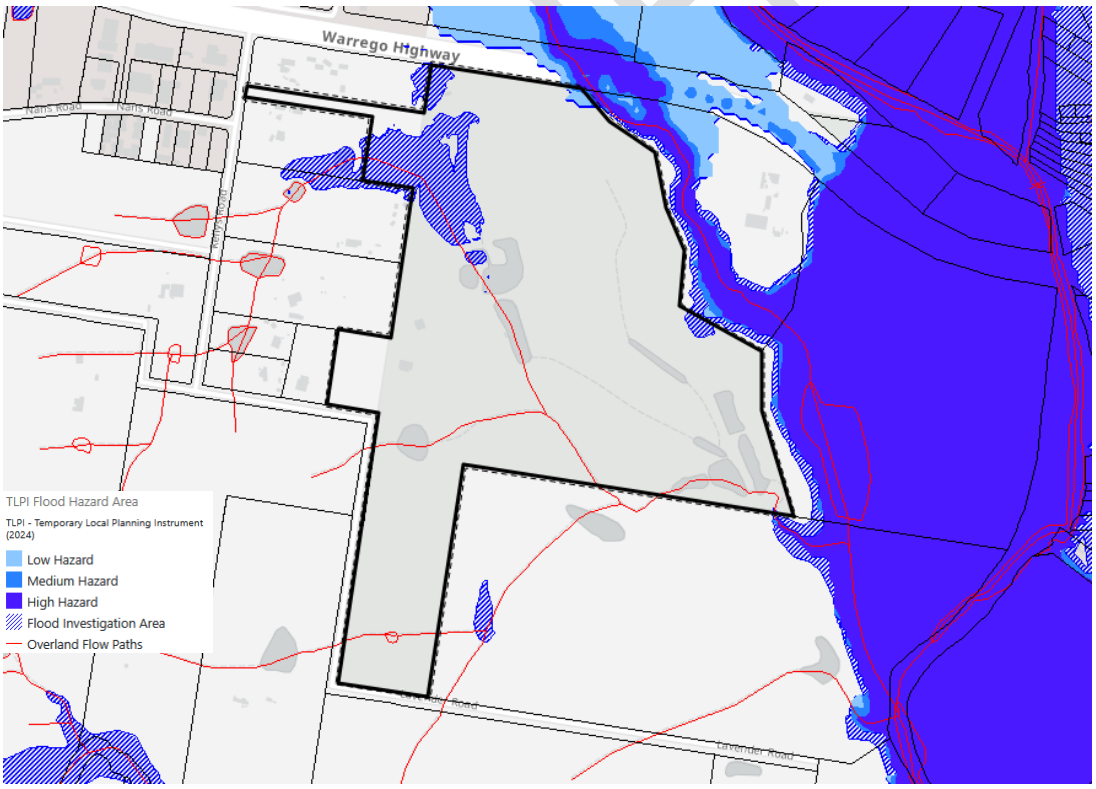

Figure 7. – TLPI Mapping

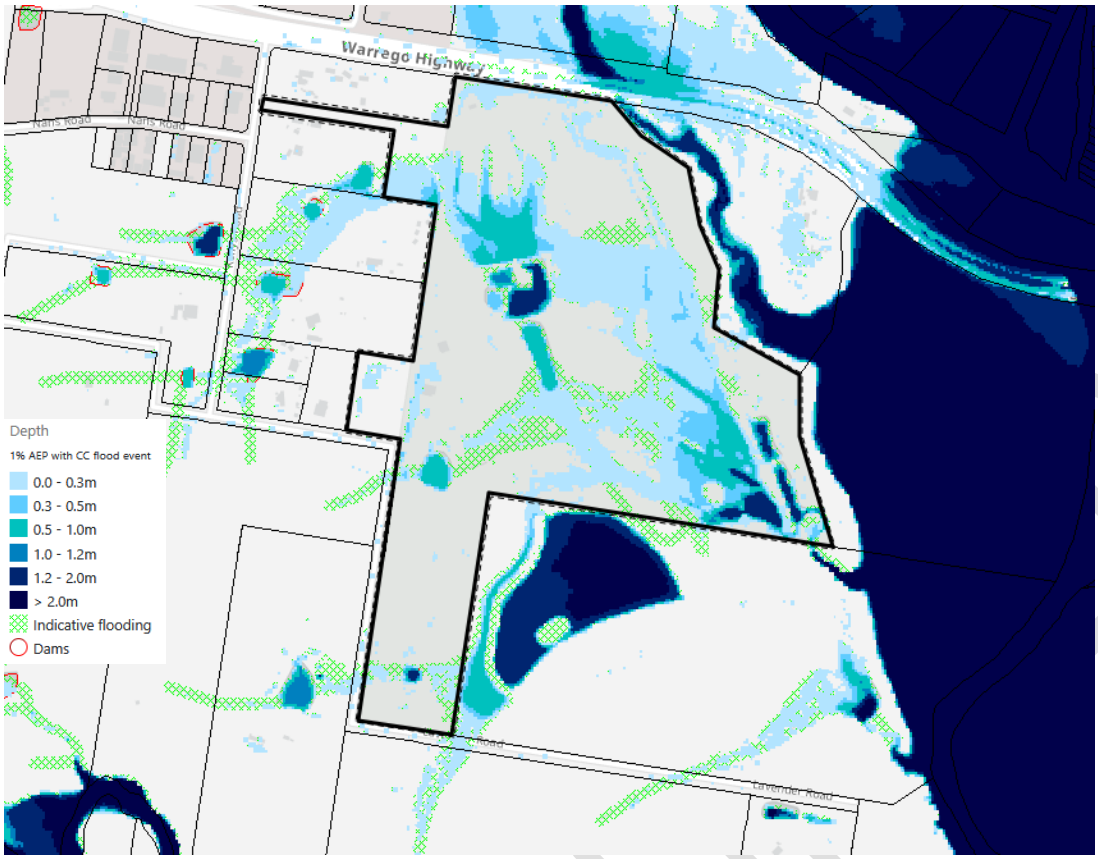

Figure 8. – Flood Information Portal Flood Depth

Acceptable Outcome	**AO1.1** For development in a flood investigation area or overland flow path: a. written advice is obtained from Council stating that the latest data available to Council confirms that the site is not subject to flood hazard; or b. a site-specific flood risk assessment, prepared by a suitably qualified person, determines that the development site is not located in an area of high, medium or low flood hazard in accordance with Table 4: Flood hazard category parameters for site specific flood risk assessments.
Performance Outcome	**PO1** Development in a flood investigation area or overland flow path: a. minimises risk from the adverse effects of flooding; b. only occurs where the risk can be mitigated to an acceptable or tolerable level; c. is designed to respond to the flood hazard category applicable to the site.
Applicant's response:	No response provided.
Officer's assessment:	A Flood impact assessment has been prepared, which demonstrates that the proposed development minimises risk from the adverse effects of flooding through the establishment of cabins and the storage building raised above the defined flood level and evidence there is no actionable nuisance to upstream or downstream properties. However, the internal circulation driveway which provides access to the cabins remains subject to flooding and may not be trafficable in a flood event. Council's engineers have formed the view there is an engineering solution to alleviate the internal circulation driveway flooding through operational works design which will ensure the flood risks are minimised for the development.

Officer's recommendation:	Determine the proposal complies with PO1, with the imposition of conditions requiring an updated Flood Impact Assessment and a Flood Emergency and Flood Risk Management Plan with the submission of an Operational Works application.

STATE PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

South East Queensland Regional Plan 2023 (Shaping SEQ)

The site is located in the Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area. The development proposal is for an activity which is consistent with the Regional Landscape and Rural Production Area and there are no requirements in the *Planning Regulation 2017* applicable to the development proposal.

REFERRALS

Internal

The application was referred to Council's development assessment engineers. Relevant conditions have been included in the recommendations.

***Planning Regulation 2017* Referrals**

The application was referred under following triggers under the Planning Regulation:

Referral status	Referral Agency	Referral trigger	Referral response
Concurrence	DSDIP (SARA)	Schedule 10, Part 9, Division 4, Subdivision 1, Table 1 of the Planning Regulation 2017 – Development impacting on state transport infrastructure	14 October 2025 (Reference No. 2509-48044 SRA)
		Schedule 10, Part 9, Division 4, Subdivision 2, Table 4 of the Planning Regulation 2017 - Material change of use of premises near a state transport corridor and that is a future state transport corridor	
		Schedule 10, Part 16, Division 2, Subdivision 3, Table 1 of the Planning Regulation 2017 - Material change of use of premises for a tourist activity in the SEQ regional landscape and rural production area	

SARA's referral response requires that the development must be undertaken generally in accordance with the site plan.

INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES

In accordance with the *Lockyer Valley Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution (No. 9) 2025*, a levied charge is applicable to the development proposal and has been calculated as shown in the below table taking into consideration any applicable credits or offsets. An infrastructure charges notice will be issued if the development is approved.

Nature-based tourism does not have a prescribed adopted charge. Rather, the adopted charge is the charge that Council decides to apply to the use. Given the characteristics of the use, it is determined that the charge for the cabins will be as per the adopted charge for 'Short-term accommodation'.

Charge Type	Demand Unit	No. of Demand Units	Rate	TOTAL

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PROPOSED DEMAND				
Charge	Short-term accommodation – 2 or less bedrooms	48	$6,548.30	$314,318.40
			TOTAL PROPOSED DEMAND	$314,318.40
EXISTING DEMAND				
Credit	Existing Allotment	2	-$18,335.35	-$36,670.70
			TOTAL EXISTING DEMAND CREDIT	-$36,670.70
			TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE	**$277,647.70**

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

The application was impact assessable and as a result, the application was publicly notified for a minimum 15 business days between 10 and 31 October 2025. On 1 November 2025, Council received the notice of compliance confirming public notification has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016*.

Eleven properly made submissions regarding the proposed development were received; all objecting to the proposed development. The matters raised in the submissions are summarised and addressed in the table below.

SUBMISSION MATTER	RESPONSE
Traffic, road safety and access • Kellys Road and Lavender Road not suitable for traffic volumes • Lavender Road is unsealed and prone to flooding • Safety of the Kellys Road / Warrego Highway intersection • Traffic modelling underestimates delays and risks	Lavender Road will only be utilised infrequently for emergency purposes. All access will occur via Kellys Road. A Traffic Impact Assessment has been submitted which demonstrates that the proposal will generate approximately 29 trips during peak hours, which is within the capacity of Kellys Road. The development is anticipated to result in a 1.02% impact on delays at the Kellys Road / Warrego Highway intersection, which is within acceptable limits. SARA has issued a referral agency response, requiring no mitigation works to the intersection.
Biodiversity impacts • Bird populations not captured in the assessment • Clearing of vegetation and habitat • Loss of dam habitat values • Fauna surveys undertaken are inadequate	Vegetation clearing is proposed, however a rehabilitation strategy will be implemented which includes weed management across retained areas and planting of 309 non-juvenile koala habitat trees. The dam and waterways on the site have been highly modified by the previous golf course use, hence the low number of species recorded on site. The rehabilitation strategy will maintain habitat values. Several conditions are included regarding vegetation and fauna management.
Amenity • Noise from guests, vehicles and communal facilities • Loss of rural character • Construction impacts and traffic • Increased anti-social behaviour	Nature based tourism is an anticipated use within the zone. The proposed development is located a minimum of 80 metres from the site boundaries, which provides sufficient separation to maintain the amenity of adjoining properties. Additionally, landscaped buffers with a minimum width of 10 metres are proposed along the site boundaries. Hours of operation for the central dining/lounge building are 7am to 10pm. A requirement for a Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) is conditioned, which must include plans to manage traffic to the site and the amenity of adjoining properties.
Water supply • Existing dams are seasonal and may dry out	The development will be connected to the reticulated water supply and will not rely on dams or bores.

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• Concern regarding water source for cabins, landscaping and cropping • Potential use of groundwater bores	
Solar array • Inconsistency with nature-based tourism use • Size and extent of solar array • Visual impacts	Limited information has been provided regarding the solar array, including its sizing and design specifications. In accordance with the confirmation notice which only contemplates a Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism, this solar array has not been assessed as part of this application and will not form part of an approval. Conditions for electricity supply are included to be via the reticulated network, or if an on-site electricity source is proposed, its details must be submitted for Council's endorsement.

CONCLUSION

The proposal can achieve compliance with Planning Scheme requirements through the imposition of development conditions. It is therefore recommended the development application be approved subject to conditions in accordance with section 60 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

Options

1. Approve the development application subject to reasonable and relevant conditions.
2. Approve the development application in part subject to reasonable relevant conditions.
3. Refuse the development application.

Critical Dates

A decision on the application is due to be made by 17 June 2026 in accordance with the Development Assessment Rules.

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan

Lockyer Planned – A development assessment process that delivers quality development that is consistent with legislation, best practice and community expectations.

Finance and Resource

Should the decision be contested in the Planning and Environment Court financial implications may occur.

Legislation and Policy

The application has been assessed in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016*. Legal implications arising from the recommendation provided in this report are that the applicant and/or submitters may appeal the decision to the Planning and Environment Court.

Risk Management

The application has been assessed in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016.* Any risks have been mitigated through assessment of the application in accordance with legislative requirements and the recommendation of reasonable and relevant conditions.

Attachments

1⇩ MC2025.0055 Proposal Plans 9 Pages
2⇩ MC2025.0055 Approved Documents 320 Pages

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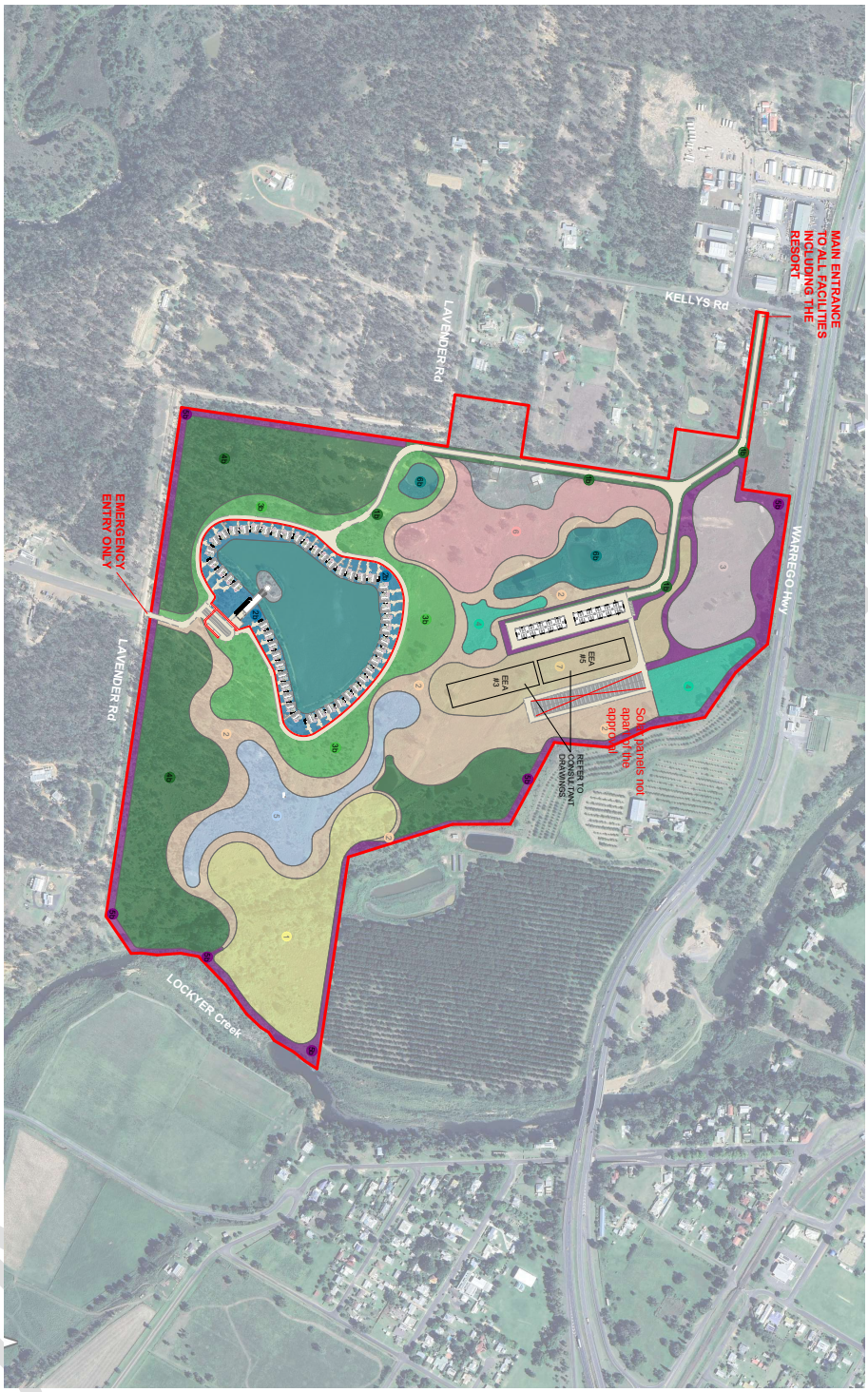

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Urban Design
Interiors

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Project
25 Lavender rd
Helidon SPA
QLD

N

Drawing Title
Site plan: Proposed planting

Drawing Scale
1:5000 @ A2

Project No.
#Pln

No. / Issue Date
DA Issue 4 / 28-01-26

Drawing Status

Drawn by Date
Franco Belgiorno-Nettis

Checked by Date

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Rev.	Date	Revision notes

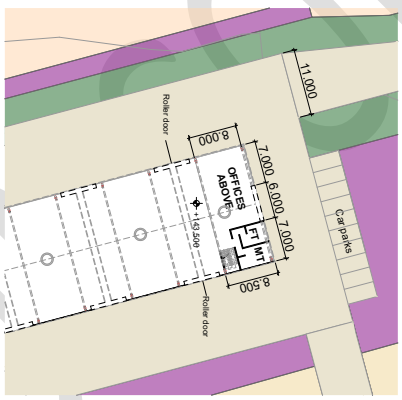
Note:
Refer to the Landscape report for identification and locating/ extent of fruit species.

References:

1. Bee hive zone
2. Boulevard Planting
2. Meandering Seasonal Paths
2a Resort Planting
3 Orchard Planting Type A
3a Resort Buffer Planting
3b Orchard Planting Type B
4 Native Planting
5 Orchard Planting Type C
6 Boundary Buffer Planting
8 Orchard Planting Type D
8a Proposed lake Reconfiguration
7 Orchard Planting Type E

Layout No.
2 C





Note:
Refer to the Landscape report for identification and locating/ extent of fruit species.

Scale 1:500

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Master planning
Urban Design
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Project
25 Lavender rd
Helidon SPA
QLD

Drawing Title
Detail plans: Shed floor plan

Drawing Scale
1:1000 @ A2

Project No.
#Pln

No. / Issue Date
DA Issue 4 / 28-01-26

Drawing Status

Drawn by Date
Franco Bettari

Checked by Date

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Rev.	Date	Revision notes
01	16/01/25	Waste bins added to floor plan layout.

Layout No.
4 A


RSL +152.000 ROOF
RSL +143.000 GROUND FLOOR
South Elevation
North Elevation
West Elevation
East Elevation
Architecture
Master planning
Urban Design
Interiors
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Project
25 Lavender rd
Helidon SPA
QLD
N
Drawing Title
Shed Elevations E, W, N & S
Drawing Scale
1:1000 @ A2
Project No.
#Pln
No. / Issue Date
DA Issue 4 / 28-01-26
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Date
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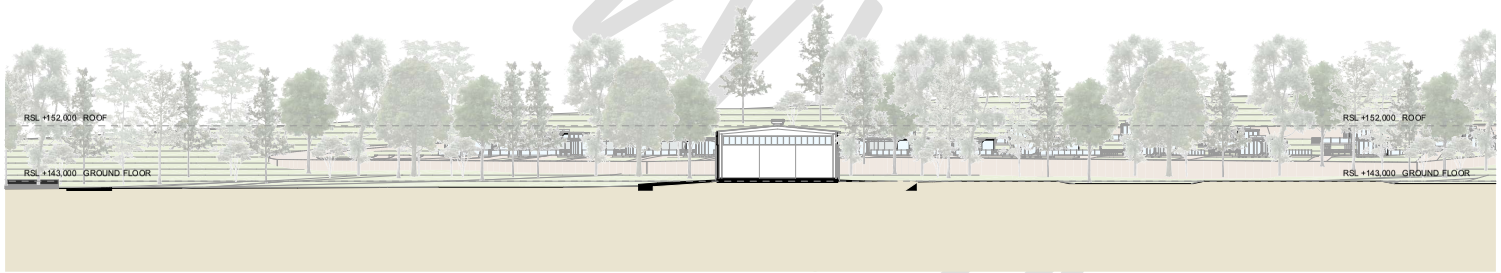
4 B



Section A - A



Section B - B





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Project
25 Lavender rd
Helidon SPA
QLD

N

Drawing Title
Shed Sections AA & BB + Images

Drawing Scale
1:500 @ A2

Project No.
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Drawing Title
Detail plans: Eco Resort floor plan

Drawing Scale
1:1000 @ A2

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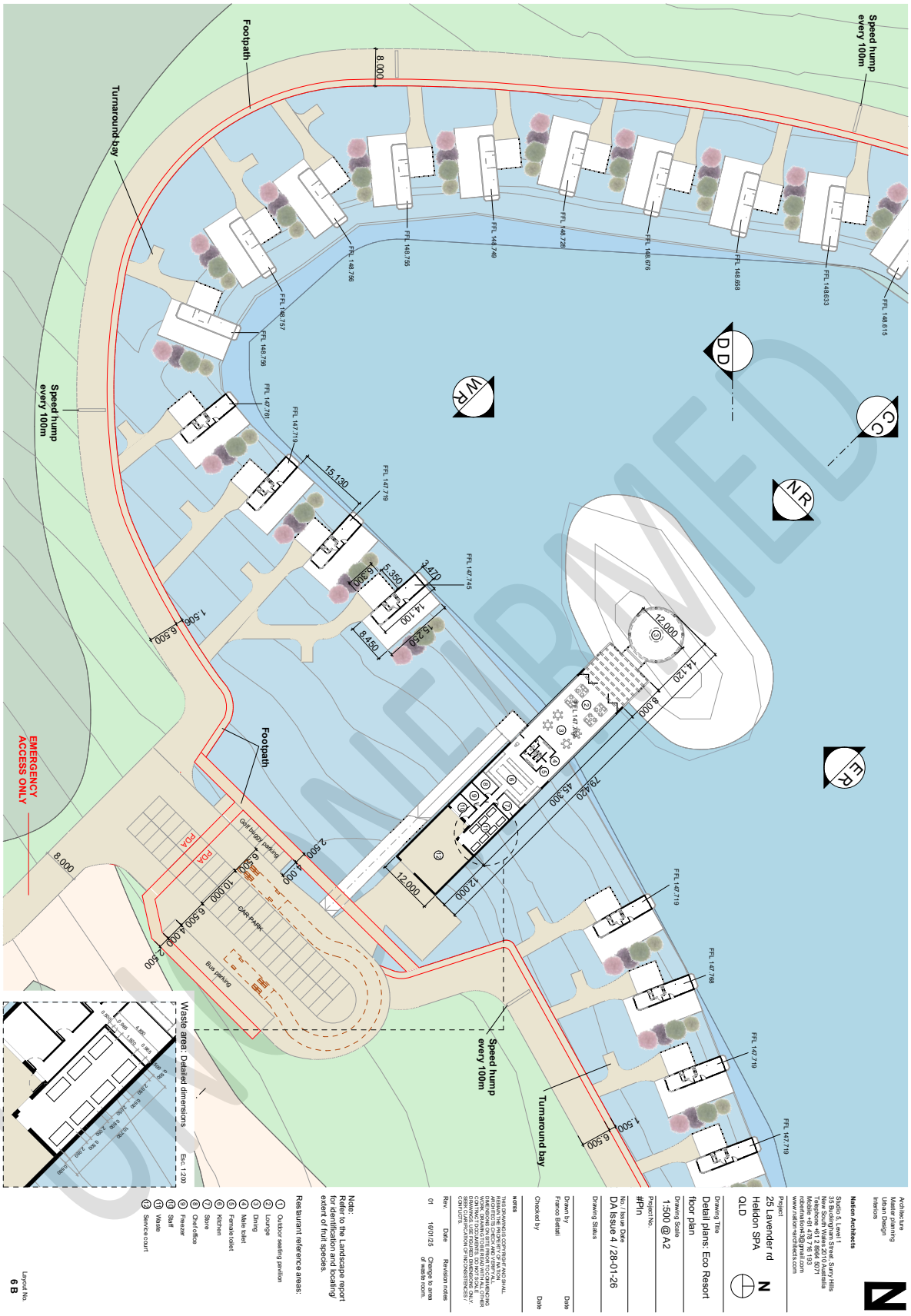
Note:
Refer to the Landscape report for identification and locating/ extent of fruit species.

Layout No.
6 A



Restaurant reference areas:

1. Outdoor seating pavilion
2. Lounge
3. Dining
4. Male toilet
5. Female toilet
6. Store
7. Kitchen
8. Chief office
9. Freezer
10. Staff
11. Waste
12. Service court

Note:
Refer to the Landscape report for identification and locating/ extent of fruit species.

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Rev.	Date	Revision notes
01	16/01/25	Change to area of meals room.

Drawn by: Franco Bellati — Date:
Checked by: — Date:

Drawing Status: DA Issue 4 / 28-01-26

Project No.: #Pln

Drawing Scale: 1:500 @ A2

Drawing Title: Detail plans: Eco Resort floor plan

Project: 25 Lavender rd Helidon SPA QLD

N

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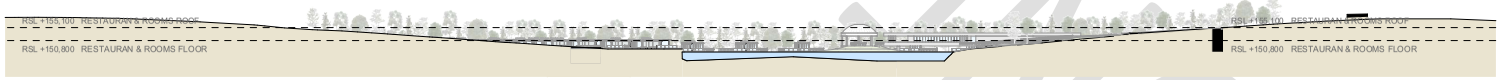
East Elevation



West Elevation



North Elevation

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Helidon SPA
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Drawing Title
Eco Resort Elevations E, W & N

Drawing Scale
1:1000 @ A2

Project No.
#Pln

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DA Issue 4 / 28-01-26

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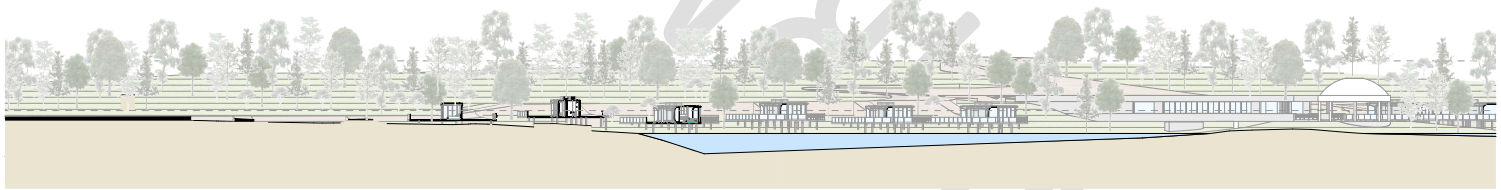
Section C - C



Section D - D





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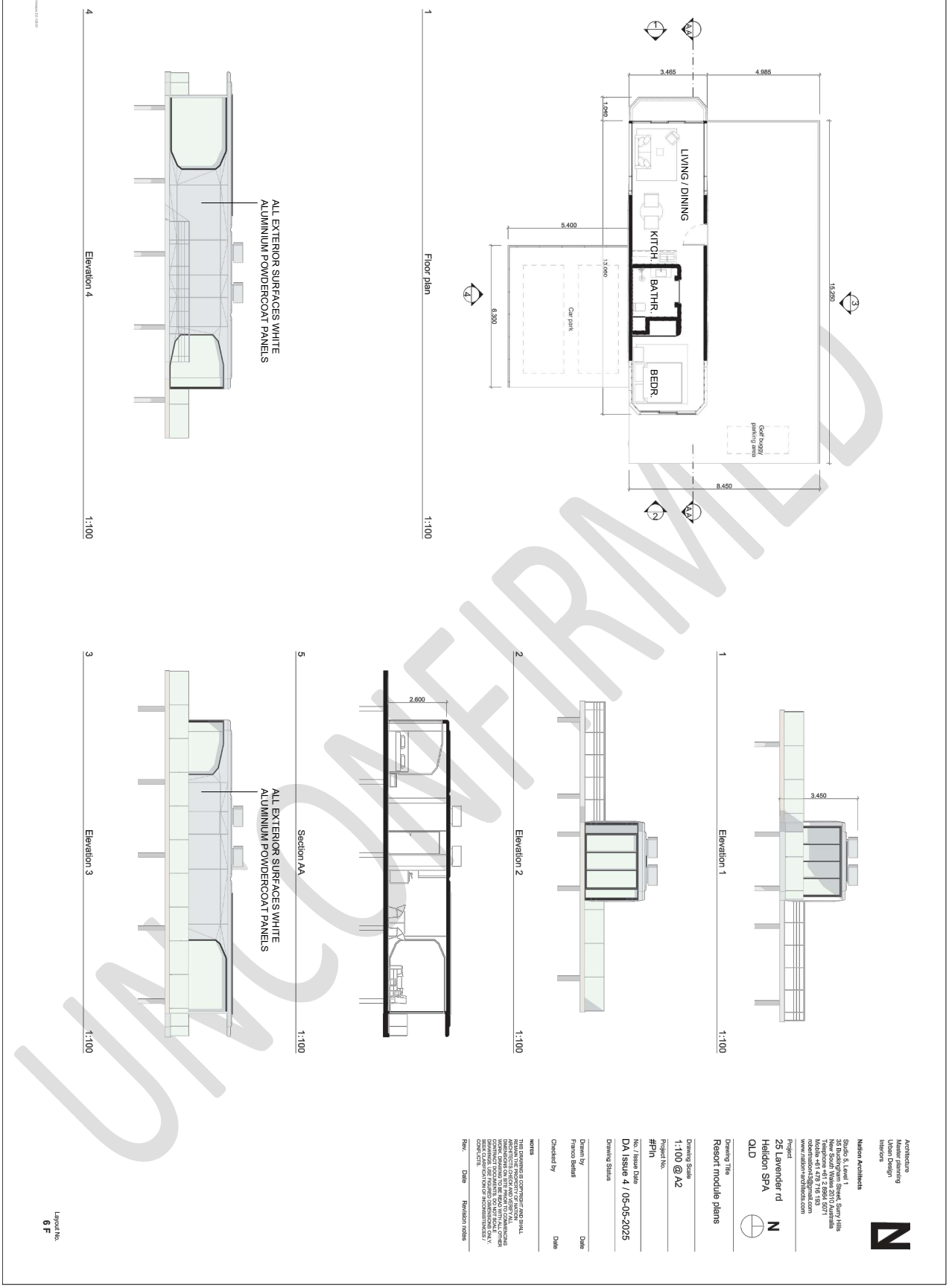
Layout No.
6 D



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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING Pty Ltd

ONSITE SEWAGE MANAGEMENT SITE CAPABILITY ASSESSMENT

Proposed Cabins, Restaurant, Office & Solar Factory

September 2025

Prepared for: Rich Hill Development Pty Ltd C/- Zone Planning
Lockyer Valley Regional Council Ref: MC2024/0090

Lot 17 SP 177922 and Lot 37 CH 31581
25 Lavender Road
Helidon Spa QLD

HMC Ref: 2025.1448

Document Set ID: 5140579
Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025

RE: Lot 17 SP 177922 and Lot 37 CH 31581, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa

HMC Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd is pleased to present our On-site Sewage Management Site Capability Assessment for the above-mentioned site.

We trust this report meets with your requirements. If you require further information, please contact HMC Environmental Consulting directly on the numbers provided.

HMC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING Suite 29, Level 2, 75-77 Wharf Street PO Box 311, Tweed Heads NSW 2485	Ph: 07 55368863 Email: admin@hmcenvironment.com.au ABN: 60 108 085 614

TITLE:	Onsite Sewage Management Assessment
PREPARED FOR:	Rich Hill Development Pty Ltd C/- Zone Planning
HMC JOB NUMBER:	2025.1448

DOCUMENT RECORD				
VERSION	DATE	PREPARED BY	CHECKED BY	ISSUED BY
Draft Issue A	28.08.2025	HT	TR	KH
Final Issue A	04.09.2025	HT		MJ

DISTRIBUTION LIST	DATE	VERSION	COMMENTS
B. Wild, Zone Planning	29.08.2025	Draft Issue A	For Review
B. Wild, Zone Planning	04.09.2025	Final Issue A	Final

This report should be cited as '*HMC Environmental Consulting (2025). On-site Sewage Management Site Capability Assessment, Proposed Cabins, Restaurant, Office & Solar Factory, Lot 17 SP 177922 and Lot 37 CH 31581, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa, QLD. Report No. HMC205.1448.*'

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Enquiries should be addressed to HMC Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd

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ABBREVIATIONS

AWTS	Aerated Wastewater Treatment System
DIR	Design irrigation rate
EAA	Effluent application area
LTAR	Long term acceptance rate
OSSM	On-Site Sewage Management
SDI	Sub-surface drip irrigation

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Document Set ID: 5140579
Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025

1. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

HMC Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd has been commissioned to prepare an on-site sewage management (OSSM) assessment for proposed tourist cabins x 48, a restaurant, office & solar factory on Lot 17 SP 177922 and Lot 37 CH 31581, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa, within the Lockyer Valley Regional Council.

This assessment is prepared to address the Information Request from Lockyer Valley Regional Council (MC2024/0090, 13/2/2025), specifically Item 7, as follows:

> 7 *No information has been provided on how wastewater will be managed across the site, except for the reference to use of 'on-site sewer.' Provide an on-site effluent disposal report, including information about treatment and disposal locations, to determine compliance with AO11 of the Environment and amenity code and identifying sufficient area for effluent disposal for the development in accordance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code. Consider whether an ERA is triggered for on-site wastewater disposal.*

A site inspection was carried out on 14/07/2025 by Helen Tunks of HMC. During the site inspection the site and soil characteristics were assessed for wastewater treatment and disposal methods suitable for the proposed nature-based tourism and renewable energy facility.

To manage wastewater across the site, it is proposed to install a Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for secondary treatment and disinfection, and effluent disposal through 7500m2 of shallow ripped subsurface drip irrigation under lawn and scattered citrus. A reserve effluent application area (EAA) remains available on the large property and has been marked on the site plan provided in this report.

The proposed STP is to be sized to treat up to 20kL per day, based on the calculated total peak design capacity of 14270L/day assuming 100% occupancy. The STP is sized at 100EP, and is therefore a prescribed Environmentally Relevant Activity (ERA) under Section 63 (1)(a) of Schedule 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (21-100EP).

An Environmental Authority (EA) will be required to be obtained under assessment by the Lockyer Valley Regional Council. As a lower risk ERA, they are deemed to comply with eligibility criteria and standard conditions. The proposed STP and irrigation scheme complies with these criteria and can meet the standard EA conditions and is suitable for a standard application process.

2. PROJECT INFORMATION

Table 1 - Project Information

Proposal	Proposed OSSM System Assessment
Property	Lot 17 SP 177922 and Lot 37 CH 31581 25 Lavender Road Helidon Spa QLD
Property Area	Lot 17: 44.73 Ha, Lot 37: 33.59 Ha
Council Area/Approvals:	Lockyer Valley Regional Council Current application for Material Change of Use: MC20204/0090
Water Supply	Non-reticulated roof water supply
Wastewater Flow Allowance	120L/p/day – tourist cabin guests 50L/p/day – day staff

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Design Daily Wastewater Hydraulic Load	14270 L/day Tourism: 48 x 1-bedroom cabins + restaurant 2 guests/bedroom = 96 guests 30 x staff @ 50L/p/day Solar Factory: 10 x day staff Office: 15 x day staff
Sewage Treatment Plant Capacity (V)	20kL/day V= Average Dry Weather Flow of sewage that can be treated at the works in a day
Equivalent Person (EP)	100 EP EP = V/200 (as per *ERA 63(4)*)
ERA 63 (1)(a)(i)	Environmentally Relevant Activity 21-100 EP Effluent discharged through an irrigation scheme
Recommended Sewage Treatment	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capable of treating up to 20kL/day, including seasonal/operational surge loads Pre- treatment grease arrestor at restaurant Pump Stations
Recommended Effluent Quality	Advanced Secondary Final Disinfection Nutrient Reduction
Soil Category AS/NZS 1547	Soil Category 5 overlying Soil Category 6 Borelogs provided
Design Irrigation Rate	Maximum 3 mm/day Minimum 2 mm/day Subject to final soil permeability testing following EAA preparation
Effluent Application Area	Recommend preparation of 7500m2 EAA
Effluent Land Application Method	Install shallow ripped pressure-compensated subsurface drip irrigation (SDI) under 100% lawn grass cover @ 150mm depth. Additional planting of citrus trees @ 20m spacing is suitable to meet landscaping objective.
EAA Preparation	Importing of soil is recommended to achieve finished surface ground levels above surrounding ground levels. Good quality topsoil of minimum 300mm depth is recommended to support SDI installation.

3. RECOMMENDED SEWAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Table 2 – Sewage Treatment Works – ERA 63 Assessment

Onsite Sewage Management System Recommendation	
Effluent Treatment Design Criteria	Advanced Secondary + Disinfection + Nutrient Reduction: • BOD5 less than or equal to 10mg/L • Total suspended solids (TSS) less than or equal to 10 mg/L • Thermotolerant coliform count not exceeding 10 organisms per 100 mL • Total chlorine concentration is greater than or equal to 0.5 mg/L and less than 2.0 mg/L. • Total nitrogen concentration less than or equal to 15mg/L • Total phosphorous concentration less than or equal to 2mg/L
Wastewater Flow Allowance	120L/p/day (Table H1, AS/NZS1547:2012)

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Design Hydraulic Load (Q)	14270 L/day		
Design Irrigation Rate (DIR)	2mm/day		
Minimum Effluent Application Area	7500m2		
Effluent Application Method	Sub-surface drip irrigation – pressure compensated		
ERA 63 Assessment - Eligibility Criteria Compliance *Prescribed Activity – Sewage Treatment Works* *ERA 63(1)(a)(i)* Application for Environmental Authority (EA) required	**Parameter**	**Criteria**	**Complying?**
	100EP	21to 100 EP	YES
	Effluent Discharge Method	Irrigation	YES
	Setback from town water bore	>1000m	YES
	Setback from watercourse	>100m	YES
	Setback from wetland	>100m	YES
	Release to waters	Nil release	YES
	Standard EA Form to Council via Business Qld		YES

4. LAND CAPABILITY – SITE & SOIL ASSESSMENT

4.1. SITE CONDITIONS

Should conditions vary from those described during any stage of installation HMC is to be notified to ensure the recommendations of this report remain valid or alternative recommendations be made. The information relates to the general site but more specifically to the proposed effluent application area (EAA).

Table 3 - Site Conditions

Inspected by	Helen Tunks
Environmentally Sensitive Areas & Adjacent Land Uses:	The property is located approximately 1km west of the township of Helidon Spa. The surrounding area is predominantly rural residential dwellings on large lots with light industry occupying land immediately west of the site . The Warrego Highway is located along the northern boundary of the site.
Date of Inspection	14/07/2025 See Appendix 1 for site location, Appendix 4 for site photos.
Site Conditions	Fine, warm, nil rainfall during site inspection.
Soil Category	Soil Category 5 (see Soil Profile Investigation below)
Slope & Drainage:	Generally level, ~3% Linear planar
Ground cover/vegetation	Low stature shrubs/grasses/understorey
Climate	Mean Annual Rainfall 622.1 mm 90th% Annual Rainfall 849.4 mm (BOM Station 040829, 2.3km away from site, measured period 2000 -2025) Average Annual Pan Evaporation1400-1600 mm (BOM 1975-2005, at least10 years of records) See Appendix 5
Aspect and shading	Generally north, partial shading from western sun expected from proposed shed
Boulders /Rock Outcrops	None observed
Run-on/Seepage	Minimal expected
Run-off	Minimal expected
Flooding Potential	Nil within proposed EAA following filling.

UNDER REVIEW

Erosion/mass movement	Observed in vicinity
Climate	Warm-temperate and moderate volume, seasonal rainfall typical of region.
Reserve LAA	>100% available
Indicative Permeability (K_{sat})	Indicative permeability <0.06 – 0.12m/day K_{sat} Permeability testing results are pending (Soiltech, 11/8/2025) For the purpose of this site capability assessment, it is considered that the conservative loading rates of 2mm/day based on soil texture (AS/NZS 1547:2012) are adequate for establish a suitable EAA for initial planning assessment purposes.

Compliance with QLD Plumbing & Wastewater Code	Site Feature/Setback		Complying?
	>2m across slope to property boundary		YES
	>100m to permanent watercourse		YES
	>100m from open stormwater drainage channel or drain		YES
	>100m from dam		YES
	>10m from bore or dam		YES
Compliance with Environment and Amenity Code: AO11 PO11	Acceptable/Performance Criteria	Design Factor	Complying?
	AO11.1(d) treated to meet the drinking water supply environmental values (	Advanced Secondary treatment nutrient reduction, and final disinfection	YES
	PO12 (a) – soil testing provided	*HMC – 14/7/2025* *Soiltech – 11/8/2025*	YES
	PO12 (b) – effluent application area (EAA) sized on soil type and amount of wastewater	Maximum Design Irrigation Rate of 3mm/day	YES
	PO12 (c) - EAA confined to dedicated area (see Plan)	See Plan in Section 6	YES
	PO12 (d) – EAA is outside the mapped OM13 High risk soils	See constraints mapping in appendix 3	YES
	PO12 (e) - irrigation practices do not harm groundwater, and meet on-site surface water quality	Pressure compensated sub-surface drip irrigation @ 150mm depth under 100% lawn grass+ scattered citrus	YES

4.2. SOIL INVESTIGATION AND TESTING

A preliminary soil profile investigation was conducted by HMC on 14/7/2025 comprising 5 x boreholes to 1m depth across the site, with BH4 specifically located within the proposed Effluent Application Area. The locations targeted areas suitable for effluent disposal, clear of waterways and wetland buffers and high-risk soils. The results of the HMC soil testing are provided in Appendix 6.

An additional soil profile investigation was conducted by Soiltech on 11/8/2025 that was limited to the elevated areas to the south of the subject site. Access to the northern, lower areas of the site was restricted by vegetation overgrowth, drainage lines and waterways. Borelogs are provided in Appendix 6.

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5. WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

In accordance with the Lockyer Valley Environment and Amenity Code (S.9.44 AO11.1), a Wastewater Management Plan (WWMP) is to be prepared as the development involves the release of wastewater.

The code states that WWMP is to provide an assessment of all risks and associated mitigation strategies for preventing adverse impact on the quality of drinking water. To address this assessment requirement at planning approval stage, this report nominates the effluent application area and minimum treated effluent quality, based on a site and soil capability assessment. Buffer distances, climate, and appropriate soil loading rate are provided to demonstrate compliance with relevant environmental criteria and minimal risk of contaminating the drinking water quality.

It is expected that an Operation and Management Plan OMP will be provided at installation and construction stage. The OMP will be dependent on final sewage treatment plant engineering design and the effluent irrigation scheme design.

6. LIMITATIONS

The information within this document is and shall remain the property of HMC Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd.
This document was prepared for the sole use of the client and the regulatory agencies that are directly involved in this project, the only intended beneficiaries of our work. No other party should rely on the information contained herein without the prior written consent of HMC Environmental Pty Ltd and client. The report and conclusions are based on the information obtained at the time of the assessment. Your report is based on the assumption that the site conditions as revealed through selective point sampling are indicative of actual conditions throughout an area. This assumption cannot be substantiated until project implementation has commenced and therefore your report recommendations can only be regarded as preliminary.

Because a report is based on conditions which existed at the time of the subsurface exploration, decisions should not be based on a report whose adequacy may have been affected by time, natural processes, and the activities of man. Changes to the subsurface, site or adjacent site conditions may occur subsequent to the investigation described herein, through natural processes or through the intentional or accidental addition of imported material, and these conditions may change with space and time.

The findings of this report are based on the objectives and scope of work outlined within. HMC performed the services in a manner consistent with the normal level of care and expertise exercised by members of the environment assessment profession. No warranties or guarantees, expressed or implied, are made. Subject to the scope of work, HMC's assessment is limited strictly to identifying typical environmental conditions associated with the subject property and does not include evaluation of any other issues. This report does not comment on any regulatory obligations based on the findings, for which a legal opinion should be sought. This report relates only to the objectives and scope of the work stated and does not relate to any other works undertaken for the Client. All conclusions regarding the property area are the professional opinions of the HMC personnel involved with the project, subject to the qualifications made above.

While normal assessments of data reliability have been made by HMC, HMC assume no responsibility or liability for errors in any data obtained from regulatory agencies, or information from sources outside HMC's control, or developments resulting from situations outside the scope of this project.

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7. REFERENCES

- Queensland Plumbing & Wastewater Code, April 2024
- Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme: Development Codes – Environment and Amenity Code
- AS/NZS 1547: 2012 – On-site domestic wastewater management

8. APPENDICES

See following pages.

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APPENDIX 1 SITE LOCATION

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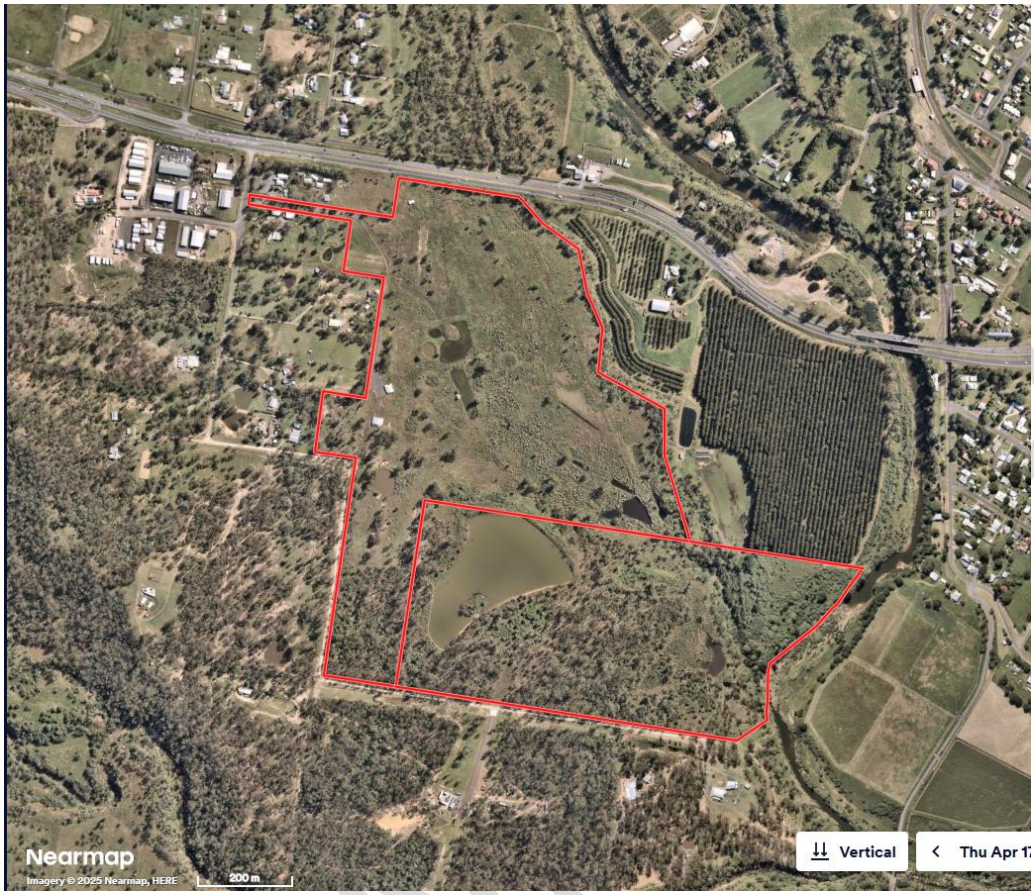

Figure 1 – Site Boundary (Source: Nearmap)

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APPENDIX 2 SITE CAPABILITY PLAN

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Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025



PRELIMINARY ONSITE EFFLUENT SITE CAPABILITY PLAN

AVAILABLE EFFLUENT APPLICATION AREA (EAA)

SHEET 1 - PLAN

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

RECOMMENDATIONS:
- Minimum secondary treatment + final disinfection
- Subsurface effluent distribution 7500m² available effluent application area
- Minor filling required

KEY:
BOREHOLES by Soiltech Testing Services
HMC BOREHOLE (14.7.25)

LOCATIONS ARE GENERAL ONLY AND ARE TO BE CONFIRMED ONSITE

Job: HMC2025.1448
DWG: HMCDWG2025.1448
Date: August 2025
Drawn: KH/TR
Version: A - 21.08.2025
Base: Nearmap 2025
Site Plan - Proposed Planting (N - 13.12.24)
Survey (N - 13.12.24)
Council: Lockyer Valley Regional

Lot 17 SP 177922
Lot 37 CH31581
25 Lavender Road Heildon

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www.hmcenvironment.com.au
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APPENDIX 3 CONSTRAINTS MAPPING

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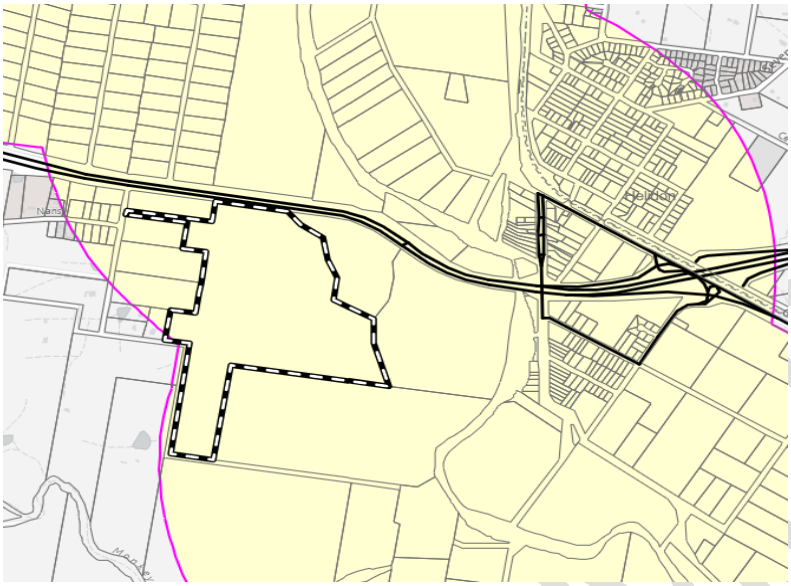

Figure 1 Water Supply Buffer Area (Source: Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme)

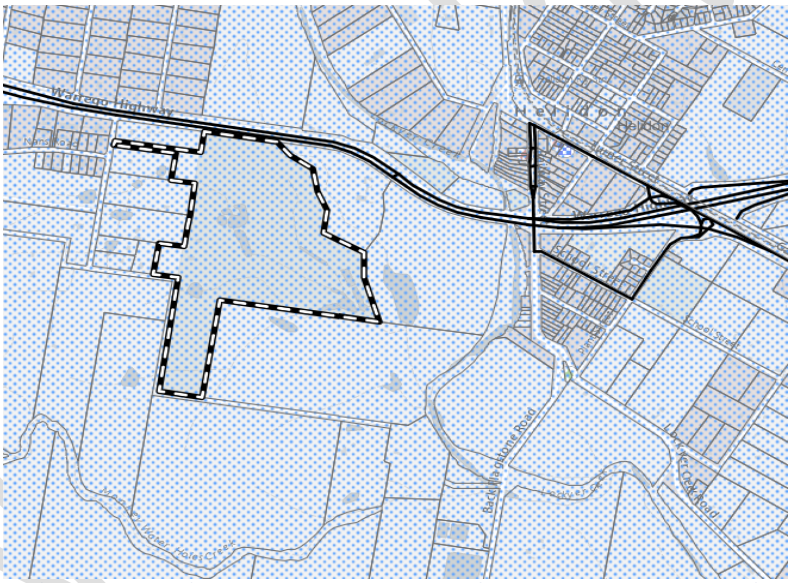

Figure 2OM 12B Lockyer Creek water resource catchment (Source: Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme)

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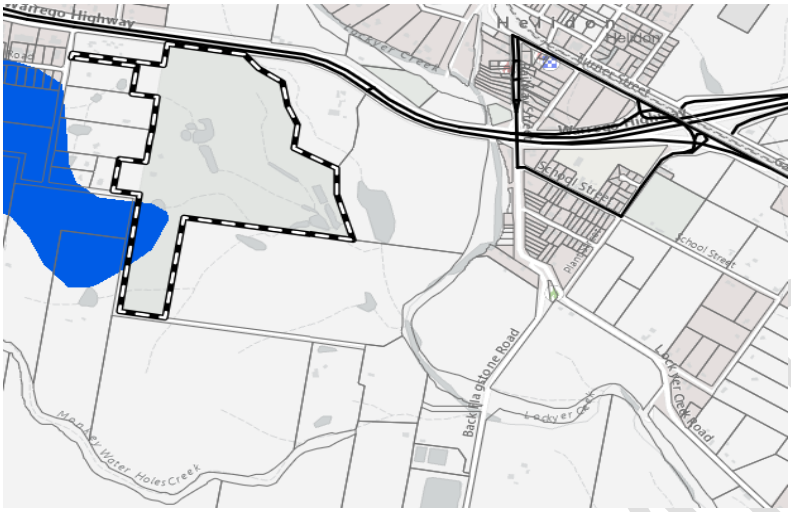

Figure 3 OM13 High risk soils (Source: Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme)

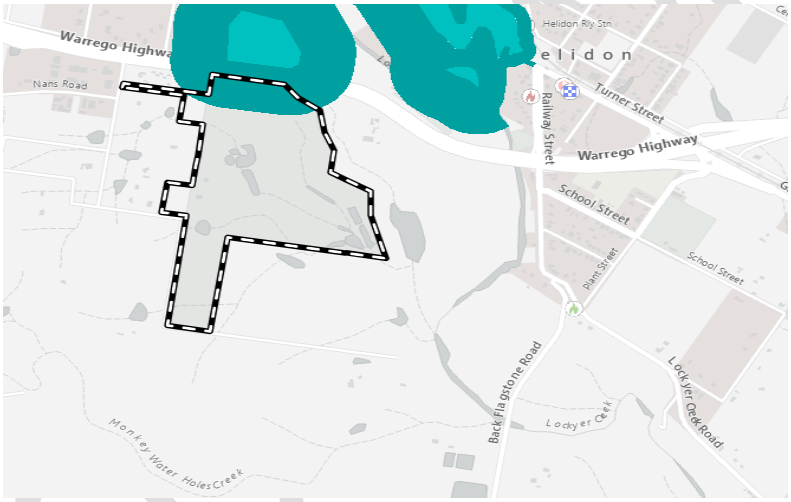

Figure 4 OM12A Wetland and separation area (Source: Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme)

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Figure 5 OM12A Waterways and separation areas (Source: Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme)

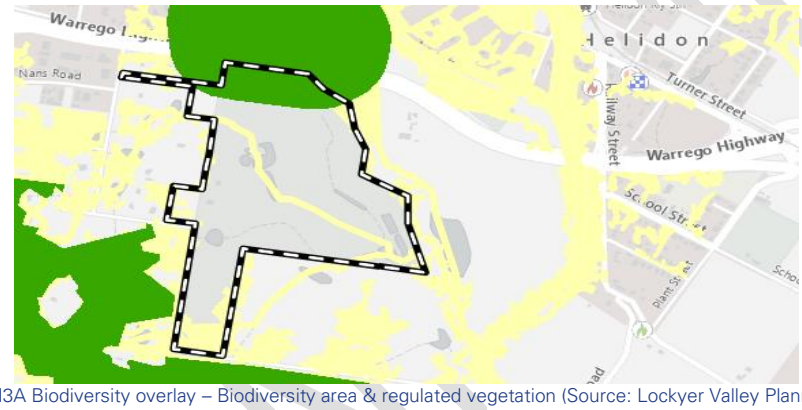

Figure 6 OM3A Biodiversity overlay – Biodiversity area & regulated vegetation (Source: Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme)

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APPENDIX 4 SITE PHOTOS

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Photo No. 1	Date 14/7/2025
Description: View west across proposed effluent application area (HMC BH4)	

Photo No. 2	Date 14/7/2025
Description: View north over area of High-Risk Soils (HMCBH3)	

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Photo No. 3	Date 14/7/2025
Description: View north across available Reserve Effluent Application Area.	

Photo No. 4	Date 14/7/2025
Description: View west along northern perimeter of dam	

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Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025

Photo No. 5	Date 14/7/2025
Description: View north along dam wall	

Photo No. 6	Date 14/7/2025
Description: View east along waterway and location of proposed smaller dam modification	

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Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025

Photo No. 7	Date 14/7/2025
Description: View north along eastern boundary in general location of proposed solar panels.	

Photo No. 8	Date 14/7/2025
Description: View north across waterway located west of proposed shed and forming part of the proposed dam modification.	

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Photo No. 9	Date 14/7/2025
Description: View east across site showing existing equipment shed	

Photo No.10	Date 14/7/2025
Description: View east showing existing structure (former golf pro-shop)	

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APPENDIX 5 CLIMATE DATA

Document Set ID: 5140579
Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025

Monthly Rainfall (millimetres)

HELIDON TM

Station Number: 040829 · State: QLD · Opened: 1972 · Status: Open · Latitude: 27.54°S · Longitude: 152.11°E · Elevation: 124 m

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2000											*0.0*	*0.0*	
2001	*74.0*	*233.0*	*61.0*	*66.0*	*20.0*	*9.0*	*26.0*	*8.0*	*8.0*		*49.0*	*43.0*	
2002	*31.0*	*7.5*	*50.5*	*5.5*	*3.5*	*25.0*	*0.0*	*30.0*	*4.5*	*21.5*	*35.0*	*80.5*	*294.5*
2003	*1.0*	*146.0*	*39.0*	*71.0*	*19.0*	*68.0*	*12.0*	*7.0*	*8.0*	*150.0*	*12.0*	*141.0*	*674.0*
2004	*174.0*	*131.0*	*101.0*	*18.0*	*7.0*	*0.0*	*4.0*	*20.0*	*12.0*	*66.0*	*181.0*	*126.0*	*840.0*
2005	*99.0*	*24.0*	*11.0*	*6.0*	*18.0*	*73.0*	*1.0*	*6.0*	*26.0*	*123.0*	*110.0*	*64.0*	*561.0*
2006	*154.0*	*78.0*	*46.0*	*40.0*	*10.0*	*7.0*	*50.0*	*20.0*	*35.0*	*10.0*	*114.0*	*103.0*	*667.0*
2007	*31.0*	*45.0*	*33.0*	*9.0*	*11.0*	*70.0*	*0.0*	*67.0*	*31.0*	*77.0*	*88.0*	*66.0*	*528.0*
2008	*42.0*	*125.0*	*18.0*	*23.0*	*7.0*	*60.0*	*57.0*	*3.0*	*5.0*	*8.0*	*7.0*	*37.0*	*392.0*
2009	*40.0*	*107.0*	*57.0*	*113.0*	*96.0*	*28.0*	*0.0*	*1.0*	*30.0*	*26.0*	*17.0*	*111.0*	*626.0*
2010	*102.0*	*147.0*	*129.0*	*29.0*	*34.0*	*2.0*	*49.0*	*52.0*	*78.0*	*98.0*	*89.0*		
2011			*12.0*	*53.0*	*59.0*	*6.0*	*13.0*	*43.0*	*12.0*	*132.0*	*132.0*	*110.0*	
2012	*80.0*	*75.0*	*69.0*	*49.0*	*21.0*	*106.0*	*30.0*	*5.0*	*24.0*	*27.0*	*103.0*	*56.0*	*645.0*
2013	*252.0*	*127.0*	*97.0*	*44.0*	*26.0*	*50.0*	*21.0*	*3.0*	*20.0*	*19.0*	*108.0*	*26.0*	*793.0*
2014	*88.0*	*31.0*	*145.0*	*20.0*	*20.0*	*14.0*	*1.0*	*63.0*	*5.0*	*13.0*	*32.0*	*172.0*	*604.0*
2015	*89.0*	*45.0*	*29.0*	*39.0*	*166.0*	*15.0*	*12.0*	*26.0*	*28.0*	*22.0*	*115.0*	*47.0*	*633.0*
2016	*88.0*	*26.0*	*36.0*	*0.0*	*8.0*	*61.0*	*31.0*	*26.0*	*64.0*	*12.0*	*47.0*	*61.0*	*460.0*
2017	*81.0*	*16.0*		*8.0*	*18.0*	*17.0*	*19.0*	*1.0*	*0.0*	*126.0*	*36.0*	*75.0*	
2018	*33.0*	*121.0*	*68.0*	*16.0*	*11.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*3.0*	*11.0*	*82.0*	*15.0*	*33.0*	*403.0*
2019	*0.0*	*6.0*	*99.0*	*12.0*	*10.0*	*13.0*	*3.0*	*3.0*	*2.0*	*25.0*	*0.0*	*42.0*	*215.0*
2020	*67.0*		*34.0*	*3.0*	*9.0*	*31.0*	*21.0*	*24.0*	*2.0*	*111.0*	*3.0*	*78.0*	
2021	*89.0*	*42.0*	*158.0*	*37.0*	*69.0*	*16.0*	*51.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*109.0*	*171.0*	*135.0*	*887.0*
2022	*93.0*	*472.0*	*105.0*	*19.0*	*247.0*	*18.0*	*51.0*	*20.0*	*69.0*	*115.0*	*21.0*	*79.0*	*1309.0*
2023	*48.0*	*24.0*	*84.0*	*25.0*	*38.0*	*14.0*	*22.0*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*9.0*	*110.0*	*88.0*	*470.0*
2024	*156.0*	*31.0*	*68.0*	*75.0*	*34.0*	*7.0*	*26.0*	*83.0*	31.0	20.0	157.0	131.0	*819.0*
2025	*52.0*	*31.0*	*212.0*	*72.0*	*71.0*	*13.0*	*54.0*						

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Quality control: 12.3 Done & acceptable, *12.3* Not completed or unknown

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Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025

Monthly Rainfall (millimetres)

HELIDON TM

Station Number: 040829 · State: QLD · Opened: 1972 · Status: Open · Latitude: 27.54°S · Longitude: 152.11°E · Elevation: 124 m

Statistics for this station calculated over all years of data

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean	81.8	90.9	73.4	34.1	41.3	29.1	22.4	21.8	21.4	60.9	70.1	79.4	622.1
Lowest	0.0	6.0	11.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	215.0
5th percentile	5.5	8.4	12.9	3.5	7.0	2.6	0.0	1.3	2.0	9.1	0.6	27.0	286.5
10th percentile	31.0	17.6	21.3	5.7	7.4	5.4	0.4	3.0	2.6	10.4	4.6	34.2	372.5
Median	80.5	45.0	64.5	25.0	20.0	16.0	21.0	14.0	12.0	27.0	49.0	76.5	626.0
90th percentile	155.4	146.8	140.2	71.6	86.0	69.2	51.0	59.7	55.3	125.4	147.0	133.8	849.4
95th percentile	171.3	224.4	156.1	74.4	152.0	72.4	53.4	66.4	68.2	131.4	168.2	140.1	929.2
Highest	252.0	472.0	212.0	113.0	247.0	106.0	57.0	83.0	78.0	150.0	181.0	172.0	1309.0

1) Calculation of statistics

Summary statistics, other than the Highest and Lowest values, are only calculated if there are at least 20 years of data available.

2) Gaps and missing data

Gaps may be caused by a damaged instrument, a temporary change to the site operation, or due to the absence or illness of an observer.

3) Further information

http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/cdo/about/about-rain-data.shtml.

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Product code: IDCJAC0001 reference: 0121818212 Created on Fri 29 Aug 2025 11:06:59 AM AEST

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APPENDIX 6 SOIL INVESTIGATION AND TESTING RESULTS

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Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025

Soil Investigation record sheet | **Address: 25 Lavender Road Helidon Spa** | **Date: 14/07/2025**

Soil Profile with hand auger within Proposed LAA

BH1	0-400	400-700	700-1000
Depth			
Structure	Weak	Moderate	Massive
Moisture	Moist	Moist	Moist
Coarse Fragments	Medium gravel, Coarse gravel, Common (10-20%)	Fine gravel, Very few (<2%)	Nil
pH	6.5	6.0	6.0
Colour	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	10YR 4/3 brown
Soil Category	Fine Sandy Clay Loam, Category 4	Fine Sandy Clay Loam, Category 4	Medium Clay, Category 6
Modified Emerson Aggregate Test	Class 2 - Some dispersion, Class 8 - No swelling	Class 2 - Some dispersion, Class 7 - Swelling	Class 7 - Swelling
Ribbon Test			

BH2	0-300	300-1000	
Depth			
Structure	Moderate	Single Grained	
Moisture	Moist	Moist	
Coarse Fragments	Fine gravel, Medium gravel, Many (20-50%)	Fine gravel, Common (10-20%)	
pH	6.5	6.0	
Colour	10YR 5/3 brown	10YR 5/3 brown	
Soil Category	Silty Clay, Category 5	Light Clay, Category 5	
Modified Emerson Aggregate Test	Class 2 - Some dispersion, Class 7 - Swelling	Class 3-6 - No dispersion	
Ribbon Test			

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BH3			
Depth	**0-100**	**100-700**	**700-1000**
Structure	Strong	Weak	Moderate
Moisture	Moist	Moist	Moist
Coarse Fragments	Nil	Nil	Fine gravel, Common (10-20%)
pH	6.5	6.5	7.0
Colour	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown	7.5YR 4/3 brown	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown
Soil Category	Light Clay, Category 5	Light Clay, Category 5	Light Clay, Category 5
Modified Emerson Aggregate Test	Class 2 - Some dispersion, Class 3-6 - No dispersion	Class 2 - Some dispersion, Class 8 - No swelling	Class 2 - Some dispersion, Class 8 - No swelling
Ribbon Test			

BH4			
Depth	**0-300**	**300-700**	**700-1000**
Structure	Strong	Massive	Weak
Moisture	Dry	Moist	Moist
Coarse Fragments	Fine gravel, Very few (<2%)	Nil	Fine gravel
pH	6.0	6.0	6.0
Colour	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown
Soil Category	Sandy Clay Loam, Category 4	Medium Clay, Category 6	Light Clay, Category 5
Modified Emerson Aggregate Test	Class 3-6 - No dispersion	Class 7 - Swelling	Class 8 - No swelling
Ribbon Test			

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	BH5			
Depth	**0-1000**			
Structure	Single Grained			
Moisture	Moist			
Coarse Fragments	Fine gravel, Common (10-20%), Weathered Rock			
pH	5.0			
Colour	10YR 4/3 brown			
Soil Category	Sandy Clay, Category 5			
Modified Emerson Aggregate Test	Class 2 - Some dispersion, Class 3-6 - No dispersion			
Ribbon Test				

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BOREHOLE No: 1 page 1 of 4 **E:** 412615 **N:** 6951257

Soiltech Job No: ST50125

Location: Lavender Road, Helidon **Method:** Auger Drilling

Project: Geotechnical Investigation **Hole Dia:** 100mm

SOILTECH Testing Services Pty Ltd

Depth (mm)	Logged By: Chris Seefeld - Date: 11/08/2025 MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	FILL	CLASSIFICATION SYMBOL	ESTIMATED I_{ss} %	COLOUR	MOISTURE CONTENT	CONSISTENCY	DCP (blws/ 100mm)	SAMPLE (D/UD)	SAMPLE (D/UD)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT)
100	Silty SAND		SM	0.5	Grey brown	Dry	Dense				
200											
300	Sandy silty CLAY		CI	2.0	Orange brown/ mottled grey	Moist	Moist			SA	
400									D		
500											
600	Extremely WEATHERED SANDSTONE (when disturbed acts like sandy silty CLAY)		XW	1.5	Light yellow brown/ mottled grey	Moist/ dry	Hard		D		
700											
800											
900	Highly WEATHERED SANDSTONE (when disturbed acts like clayey SAND)		HW	0.5	Light yellow brown	Dry	Very dense				
1000											
1100											
1200											
1300	Extremely WEATHERED SANDSTONE (when disturbed acts like sandy silty CLAY)		XW	1.5	Light yellow brown/ mottled grey	Moist/ dry	Hard				
1400											
1500									D		
1600											
1700											
1800											
1900											
2000											
2100											
2200											
2300											
2400											
2500											

Hole Terminated at 2500 mm

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BOREHOLE No: 2 page 2 of 4 **E:** 412761 **N:** 6951404
Soiltech Job No: ST50125
Location: Lavender Road, Helidon **Method:** Auger Drilling
Project: Geotechnical Investigation **Hole Dia:** 100mm

SOILTECH Testing Services Pty Ltd

Depth (mm)	Logged By: Chris Seefeld - Date: 11/08/2025 MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	FILL	CLASSIFICATION SYMBOL	ESTIMATED I_{ss} %	COLOUR	MOISTURE CONTENT	CONSISTENCY	DCP (blws/ 100mm)	SAMPLE (D/UD)	SAMPLE (D/UD)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT)
100	Silty SAND		SM	0.5	Grey brown	Dry	Dense				
200											
300	Sandy silty CLAY		CI	3.0	Yellow brown/ mottled grey	Moist	Very stiff				
400											
500										SA	
600									D		
700											
800	Extremely WEATHERED SANDSTONE (when disturbed acts like sandy silty CLAY)		XW	1.5	Light yellow brown/ mottled grey	Moist/ dry	Hard				
900									D		
1000											
1100											
1200											
1300	Highly WEATHERED SANDSTONE (when disturbed acts like clayey SAND)		HW	0.5	Light yellow brown	Dry	Very dense				
1400											
1500											
1600											
1700											
1800											
1900											
2000											
2100											
2200											
2300											
2400											
2500											

Hole Terminated at 2500 mm

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BOREHOLE No: 3 page 3 of 4 **E:** 412872 **N:** 6951481
Soiltech Job No: ST50125
Location: Lavender Road, Helidon **Method:** Auger Drilling
Project: Geotechnical Investigation **Hole Dia:** 100mm

SOILTECH Testing Services Pty Ltd

Depth (mm)	Logged By: Chris Seefeld - Date: 11/08/2025 MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	FILL	CLASSIFICATION SYMBOL	ESTIMATED I_{ss} %	COLOUR	MOISTURE CONTENT	CONSISTENCY	DCP (blws/ 100mm)	SAMPLE (D/UD)	SAMPLE (D/UD)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT)
100	Silty SAND		SM	0.5	Grey brown	Dry	Dense				
200											
300	Sandy silty CLAY		Cl/ CH	3.0	Dark yellow brown	Moist	Very stiff				
400											
500											
600									D	SA	
700											
800											
900											
1000	Sandy silty CLAY		Cl/ CH	3.0	Dark brown/ mottled grey	Moist	Very stiff/ hard				
1100											
1200									D		
1300											
1400											
1500	**Hole Terminated at 1400 mm - Auger Refusal on Sandstone**										
1600											
1700											
1800											
1900											
2000											
2100											
2200											
2300											
2400											
2500											

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Document Set ID: 5140579

BOREHOLE No: 4 page 4 of 4 **E:** 412250 **N:** 6951795
Soiltech Job No: ST50125
Location: Lavender Road, Helidon **Method:** Auger Drilling
Project: Geotechnical Investigation **Hole Dia:** 100mm

SOILTECH Testing Services Pty Ltd

Depth (mm)	Logged By: Chris Seefeld - Date: 11/08/2025 MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	FILL	CLASSIFICATION SYMBOL	ESTIMATED I_{ss} %	COLOUR	MOISTURE CONTENT	CONSISTENCY	DCP (blws/ 100mm)	SAMPLE (D/UD)	SAMPLE (D/UD)	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT)
100	Silty SAND		SM	0.5	Dark brown	Moist	Med dense				
200											
300	Sandy silty CLAY		CI	3.0	Yellow brown/ mottled grey	Moist	Firm/ stiff				
400											
500											
600									D		
700											
800											
900											
1000											
1100											
1200											
1300											
1400											
1500									D		
1600	Highly WEATHERED SANDSTONE (when disturbed acts like clayey SAND)		HW	0.5	Light yellow brown	Dry	Very dense				
1700											
1800											
1900											
2000											
2100											
2200											
2300											
2400											
2500											

SA

Hole Terminated at 2500 mm

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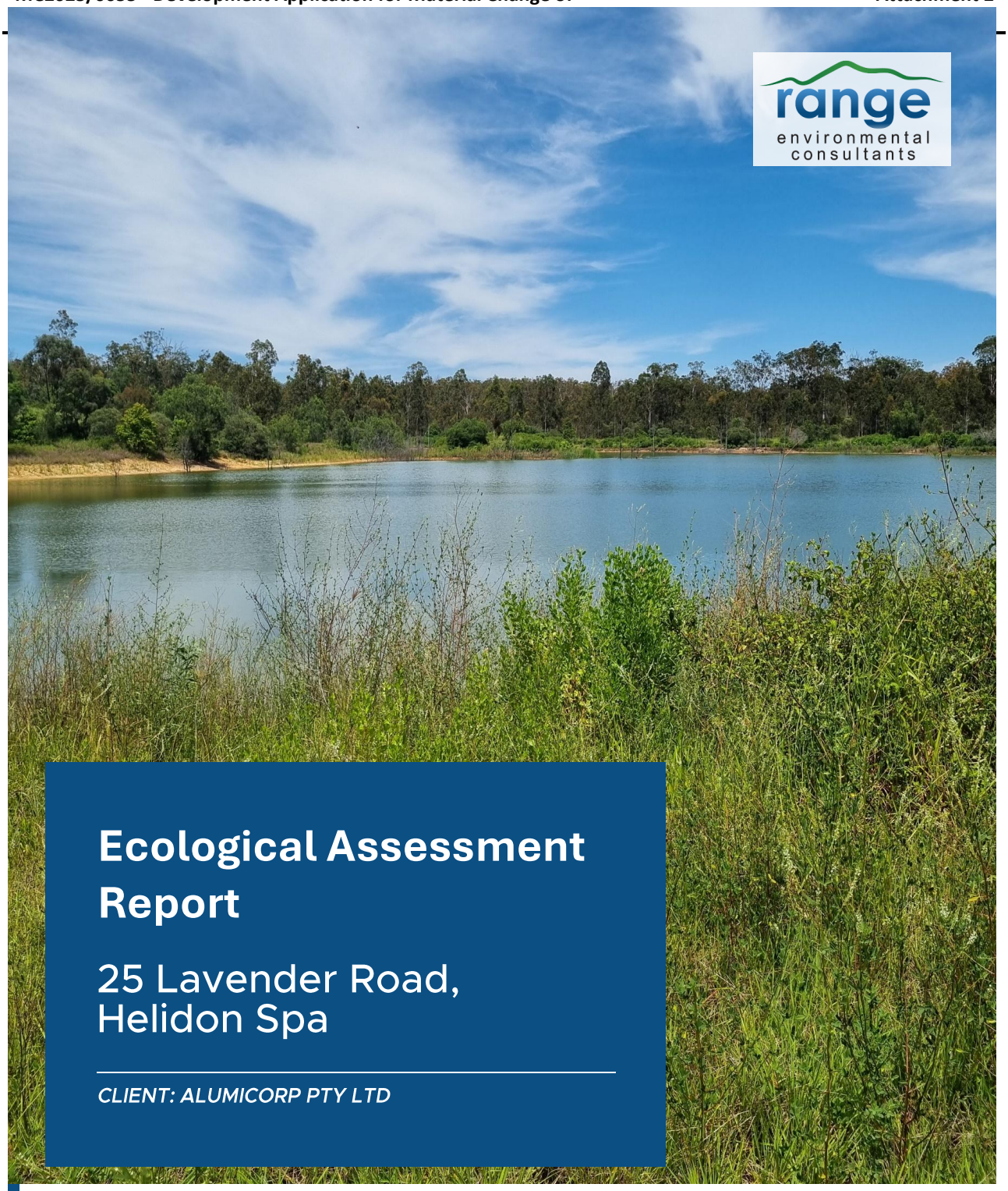

Ecological Assessment Report

25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa

CLIENT: ALUMICORP PTY LTD

PROJECT NO.	**J002158**
STATUS	**FINAL**
DATE	**10/09/2025**
VERSION	**2**

Document Set ID: 5140579
Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025

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Document Control

Version	Purpose	Lead Author	Reviewer	Approved by	Date
1.	Final Report	SM	WG	LMT	24/01/2025
2.	Final Report (Response to RFI)	SM	WG	LMT	10/09/2025

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Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Range Environmental was engaged by Alumicorp Pty Ltd to prepare an Ecological Assessment Report for a proposed development at 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa formally described as Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581 (Figure 1) (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). A development application for a Material Change of Use (MCU) for a nature-based tourism and renewable energy facility has been lodged to Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) (Application ID MC2024/0090) (Figure 2 and Appendix F).

Range Environmental Consultants was commissioned to undertake an ecological assessment of the site to determine its ecological values and allow for assessment of the proposed development. This Ecological Assessment Report addresses the requirements of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme (LVPS) (2024) Biodiversity Overlay Code.

Lockyer Valley Regional council has issued a request for further information (RFI)(MC2024/0090 dated 13 February 2025) for the Nature-based tourism and Renewable energy facility at the site. An assessment of the development against the LVRC Waterways and Water Resources Overlay Code has been provided in Table 4 and AO1 of the Renewable Energy Facility Code in Table 5 of the Ecological Assessment Report.

This Ecological Assessment Report addresses the requirements of Council (the assessment manager).

1.2 Objectives and Scope

The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological features and values across the site to determine the potential impacts from the proposed development and provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise identified ecological impacts.

This report documents the results of the assessment and addresses relevant Commonwealth, State and Local legislative requirements. The scope of works included:

- A review of Commonwealth, State and Local regulatory mapping and database records;
- A site assessment for in-situ confirmation of relevant regulatory trigger mapped extents, assessment of the presence, or otherwise, of ecological features and values within or adjoining the site;
- Preparation of an assessment of likelihood of occurrence for threatened species presence within the site;
- Identification of any existing impacts or threatening processes for identified ecological features and values;
- A review and assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on identified ecological features and values;
- Determination of mitigation and management strategies (where required) to avoid or reduce identified impacts;
- Address relevant Commonwealth, State and Local Government legislative requirements;
- A limited tree survey of non-juvenile koala habitat trees within areas impacted by the development (tree survey area);
- Provision of recommendations to be enacted prior to and during construction and development.

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1.3 Site Context and Proposed Development

The site occurs on approximately 78.319ha of land currently zoned as rural zone under the LVPS (2024). The site is bounded by Lavender Road to the south, Kellys Road to the west and Warrego Highway to the north (Figure 1). The site was previously the Spa Golf Course and contains three (3) sheds within the central western and northwestern portions of the site in association with the previous use. The site is surrounded by rural zones to the east, south and west and rural residential to the north. Lockyer Creek is located immediately east of the site, with surrounding rural zones containing a mix of maintained grounds and unmanaged bushland areas. The site contains historic infrastructure within the central and western portion of the site with the remainder or the site containing unmanaged vegetation. The proposed development will construct forty-eight (48) nature based-tourism cabins, one (1) dining and lounge area, one (1) maintenance and storage building, solar farm and orchards (Figure 2 and Appendix F).

The majority of the site is covered by open areas containing a sparse eucalyptus canopy and dense Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifoliaand*) and Lantana (*Lantana camara)* grassy shrub layer. The southern portion of the site contains a forest area with a dominant canopy of Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata*) and associated native regrowth.

This development aims to minimise impacts to Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) Biodiversity significant areas through deliberate siting of structures in least vegetated areas and retention of densely vegetated areas that provide connectivity to extensive areas of vegetation in surrounding properties to the south and west. In association with the project an impact mitigation component is proposed including:

- Retention of 16.62ha of vegetation within the southern and northwestern portions of the site in areas with the highest connectivity to extensive areas of vegetation in adjacent properties south and west;
- Weed management across 16.62ha of retained vegetation in rehabilitation and revegetation areas including the removal of dense exotic shrub layer of Groundsel bush and Lantana and associated weeds. Removal of the exotic shrub layer will allow for natural regeneration of the native canopy and associated shrub and groundcover species and allow fauna movement across the site between retained vegetation areas;
- Establishment of a minimum 309 NJKHTS across 3.59ha within revegetation areas to reinstate a native canopy in existing sparse areas; and
- Retention of existing canopy vegetation values within the outer protection zone.

Bushfire management requirements have been considered in development design, with the tourism cabins achieving a maximum BAL rating of BAL-12.5, dependent on the establishment and maintenance of the provided asset protection zone. The inner protection zone is to contain a maintained lawn with no canopy vegetation values. Outer protection zones will retain existing canopy vegetation values with a maintained groundcover.

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Figure 1
Site Locality

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 22/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 22/01/2025

0 125 250 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Sources: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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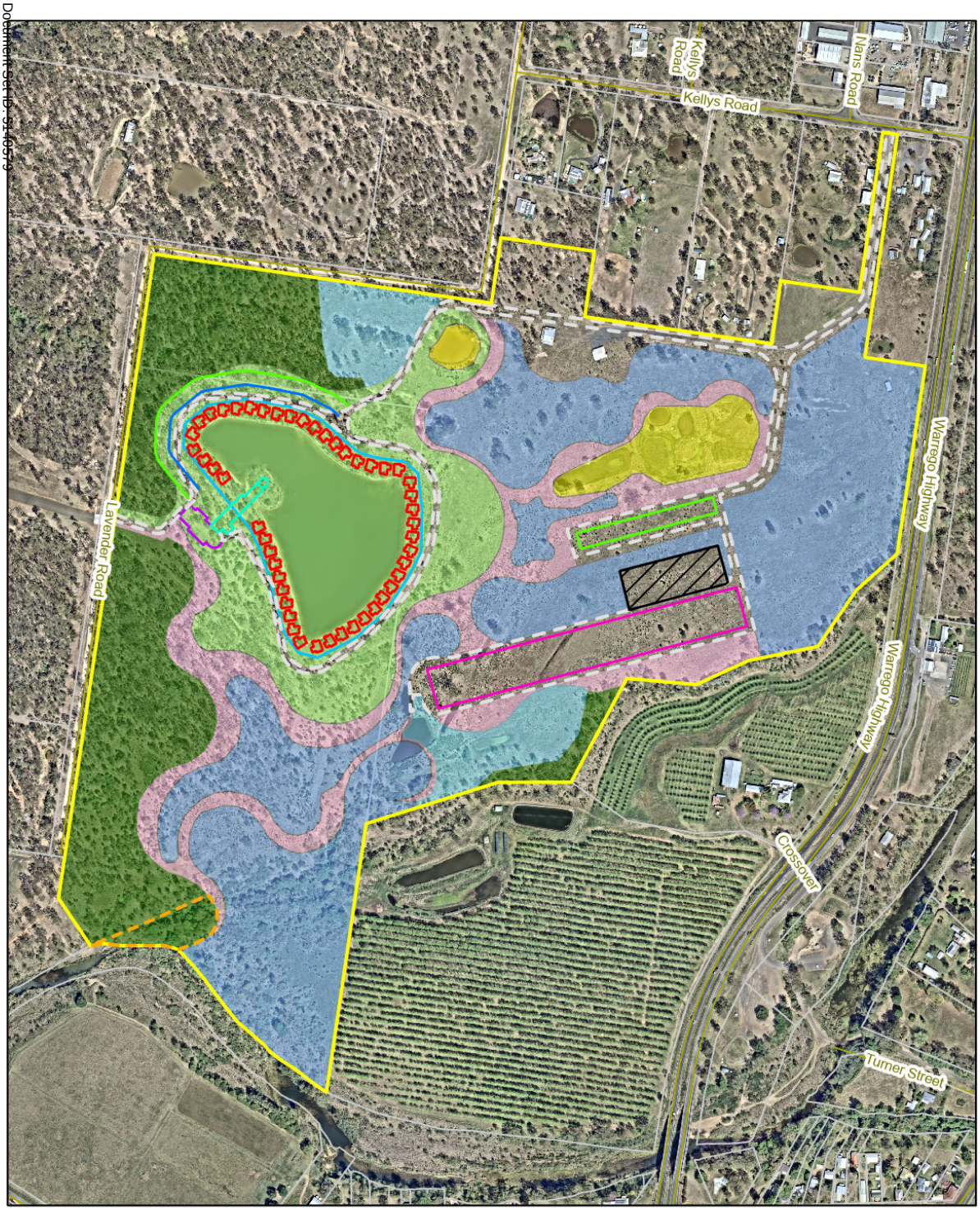

Figure 2 Proposed Development

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 9/09/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 9/09/2025

0 80 160 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Accomodation footprint
- Tourism cabins
- Carpark
- Dining and lounge area
- Internal access
- Solar farm
- Maintenance and storage building
- Effluent Application Area
- Lake reconfiguration
- Orchard plantings
- Paths
- Resort planting
- Rehabilitation area (13.03ha) (Retain only existing canopy values and removal of invasive shrub understory)
- Revegetation area (3.59ha) (Retention of existing canopy values and supplementary canopy trees)
- Rehabilitation areas Retain vegetation only (inaccessible area)
- Inner Protection Area (IPA) - All vegetation to be removed
- Outer Protection Area (OPA)(19m)- Mid-storey, shrub and groundcover vegetation to be managed to a low fuel state

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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2 Methods

2.1 Desktop Assessment and Legislative Review

A desktop assessment was undertaken to review and confirm Commonwealth, State and Local Government environmental mapping and databases that affect the site. The following legislation, associated triggers and databases were reviewed:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) (Cth):
  - Protected Matters Search Tool Report (PMST) as issued by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).
- *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) (Qld) and Planning Regulation 2017 (Planning Regulation) (Qld):
  - Development Assessment Mapping System provided by the (Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP) to review mapping under the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act) (Qld):
  - Regulated Vegetation Management Map as issued by the Department of Resources (DOR);
  - Vegetation Management Report (DOR); and
  - Vegetation Management Pre-Clear Regional Ecosystem Map.
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act) (Qld):
  - Wildlife Online Extract issued by the Department of Environment and Science (DES), for a search radius of 5 km from the approximate centre of the site (-27.55556, 152.11507)
  - Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map issued by DES; and
  - *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017* (NC Koala Plan) – Koala Habitat District Map;
- State Planning Policy (SPP) mapping for Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES); and
- Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme (LVPS) (2024).

A copy of the obtained search results is provided as Appendix A.

2.2 Field Assessment

2.2.1 Ecological Assessment

A diurnal field assessment of the site was conducted by two ecologists on 7 January 2025 and 21 January 2025. The following data were collected during the survey:

- the floristic structure, composition and condition of vegetation communities located within the site. A primary survey was undertaken to mark trees and collect detailed information regarding each tree. Structural forms were described in accordance with Specht (1970);
- in-situ confirmation of relevant regulatory trigger mapped extents with methodologies undertaken in accordance with the relevant standards;
- opportunistic observations of fauna encountered throughout the site;
- ecological features, such as fauna habitat values, within the site and assessing the potential for threatened flora and fauna species to utilise habitats throughout the site;

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- the ecological function of the site and surrounds.

A combination of Garmin GPSMAP 64S and ArcGIS Field Maps on tablets were used to delineate the extent of vegetation communities within the site and record flora and fauna species encountered. While no targeted fauna surveys other than the koala census were conducted, opportunistic observations were recorded during the field assessment. The koala census was conducted to determine potential use, or evidence of use (i.e. scratches) within the site.

Captured data was validated, mapped and assessed using a geographical information system, whereby the development footprint and observed features and extents were overlaid on the relevant regulatory mapping (GDA2020).

2.2.2 Tree survey

Koala was identified as the key species of concern for the site and proposed development; therefore, a targeted koala habitat assessment was undertaken. The field assessment for koala habitat included the identification and mapping of koala habitat trees (NJKHTs[1]) within the tree survey area that met the height or circumference requirements for NJKHT, or which otherwise were potentially significant. Tree locations were recorded by ArcGIS Field Maps. For each tree, the following data was collected:

- A generated identification number
- Location (GPS location)
- Species (scientific name and common name)
- Height
- Diameter of the tree at 1.3m above the ground
- Habitat features including scratch marks, hollows, nests, arboreal termitaria, and scats.
- Evidence of koala usage (presence/absence and scratches)

Following collection of field data further data was generated, including:

- Tree protection zone
- Tree species utility for koala (as per Spatial modelling for koalas in South East Queensland DES 2020)
- Determination as a NJKHT

Further on-site information that was collected to assist with assessment of koala habitat within the tree survey area included an onsite koala survey (presence/absence, scats and scratches where recorded during the tree survey).

A copy of the collected tree survey data is provided as Appendix D.

[1] A non-juvenile Koala Habitat Tree is defined as:

– any tree of the *Angophora, Corymbia, Melaleuca, Lophostemon* or *Eucalyptus* genera; and

– >10cm DBH or > 4m in height

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2.2.3 Koala Utilisation Assessment

To determine potential occurrence of koala at the site to inform development siting the following detailed surveys were undertaken:

- One (1) koala spot assessment technique (SAT) assessment within the southeastern rehabilitation area.

Limited evidence in the form of scratches or scats was observed at the site.

It is acknowledged that limitations with presence absent surveys/census includes limits in capturing animals or where low densities are present. In addition, limitations of koala scratches include detection only on smooth barked trees and difficulty in aging scratches. The presence of dense thickets of Lantana and Groundsel bush was also considered likely to reduce the probability of detection of scats within the site. It is also not possible to determine abundance from scratches given potential reuse of the same tree or area by a single koala.

2.3 Likelihood of Occurrence Assessments

Threatened flora and fauna species identified in the desktop review were assessed for their likelihood of occurrence within the site. This assessment considered the species distribution, habitat requirements and historical records in proximity to the site as well as observations and evidence of occurrence, habitat suitability, threats and on-site conditions identified during the field survey.

The likelihood of occurrence of threatened species were based on the following criteria:

- Known to occur: species were recorded during field surveys;
- Likely to occur: suitable habitat to support the species is present and the species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent;
- Possible occurrence: The site is within the species known distribution and suitable habitat to support the species is present; however,
  - the species has not previously been recorded within the desktop search extent; and/or,
  - suitable habitat is degraded or of limited extent, thereby reducing the likelihood of the species occurrence; or
- Unlikely to occur: the site does not comprise suitable habitat for the species, or is outside of the species known distribution.

For fauna species assessed as known or likely to occur, the site was categorised as containing:

- Core habitat where suitable habitat/microhabitat was present that comprised suitable breeding places, habitat connectivity and access to foraging resources. Removal of core habitat is likely to cause a decline in the local population of the species.
- General habitat where habitat is limited to a movement corridor by transient individuals used intermittently or seasonally by foraging individuals and/or lacks suitable breeding places for the species. Removal of general habitat is unlikely to affect the species local population.

2.4 Survey Limitations

Ecological surveys have a range of inherent limitations associated with seasonal timing of the survey, variable climate conditions and species behaviour. As such, the survey conducted only represents a “snapshot” in time and may not provide a true indication of presence or absence of flora and fauna species within the site. In light of the identified limitations, precautionary principles were applied to assume presence where necessary for impact assessment purposes.

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3 Results

3.1 Desktop Assessment and Legislative Review

3.1.1 Commonwealth Legislative Considerations

The EPBC Act protects the environment in relation to Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) which include:

- World Heritage properties;
- National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International Importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention);
- listed threatened species and ecological communities; migratory species protected under international agreements; Commonwealth marine areas;
- the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park; or
- nuclear actions.

Under the EPBC Act, if a development proposal involves an action that is likely to result in a significant impact on an MNES, the proposal must be referred to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). When an EPBC referral for a development proposal is submitted, DCCEEW provides a determination as to whether the project is considered a Controlled Action or Not a Controlled Action.

A Protected Matters Search Tool Report (PMST), developed by the DCCEEW, was generated to identify MNES that are predicted to occur within 5 km of the site (the search results have been included in Appendix A). The report identified that the following MNES have the potential to occur within a 5 km radius of the site:

- Six (6) Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC);
- A total of 54 threatened species, including:
  - 21 flora species;
  - 17 birds;
  - 11 mammals;
  - 4 reptiles; and
  - 1 fish.

The PMST identified numerous marine species. These species have not been considered in this report as the site is located approximately 120km from the east coast.

Likelihood of occurrence assessments were conducted for fauna and flora identified within the PMST and which have been recorded as occurring within 5km of the site in the Wildnet database (Appendix B and Appendix C).

3.1.2 State Legislation Considerations

3.1.2.1 Planning Act 2016

The *Planning Act 2016* mandates the framework of planning instruments and process for development assessment whilst incorporating the regulatory requirements of other Queensland environmental statutory legislation, such as the VM Act, CPM Act and Fisheries Act.

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Supporting legislation termed 'categorising instruments' (i.e. *Planning Regulation 2017* (Planning Regulation) or local planning instruments) set out the triggers, thresholds and planning rules for development proposals and include:

- the categorisation of development;
- categories of assessment for assessable development; and
- 'assessment benchmarks' which describe and label the matters that assessable development must be assessed against.

3.1.2.2 State Development Assessment Provisions

SDAP mapping for the site shows that it is affected by the following overlays (Figure 3):

- Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works;
    - Low (green), moderate (orange) and high (red) impact.

The development layout has been designed to minimise impacts to watercourse values within the site. Impacts to SDAP matters are discussed in Section 8.

No wetland protection or coastal protection areas are mapped on the site.

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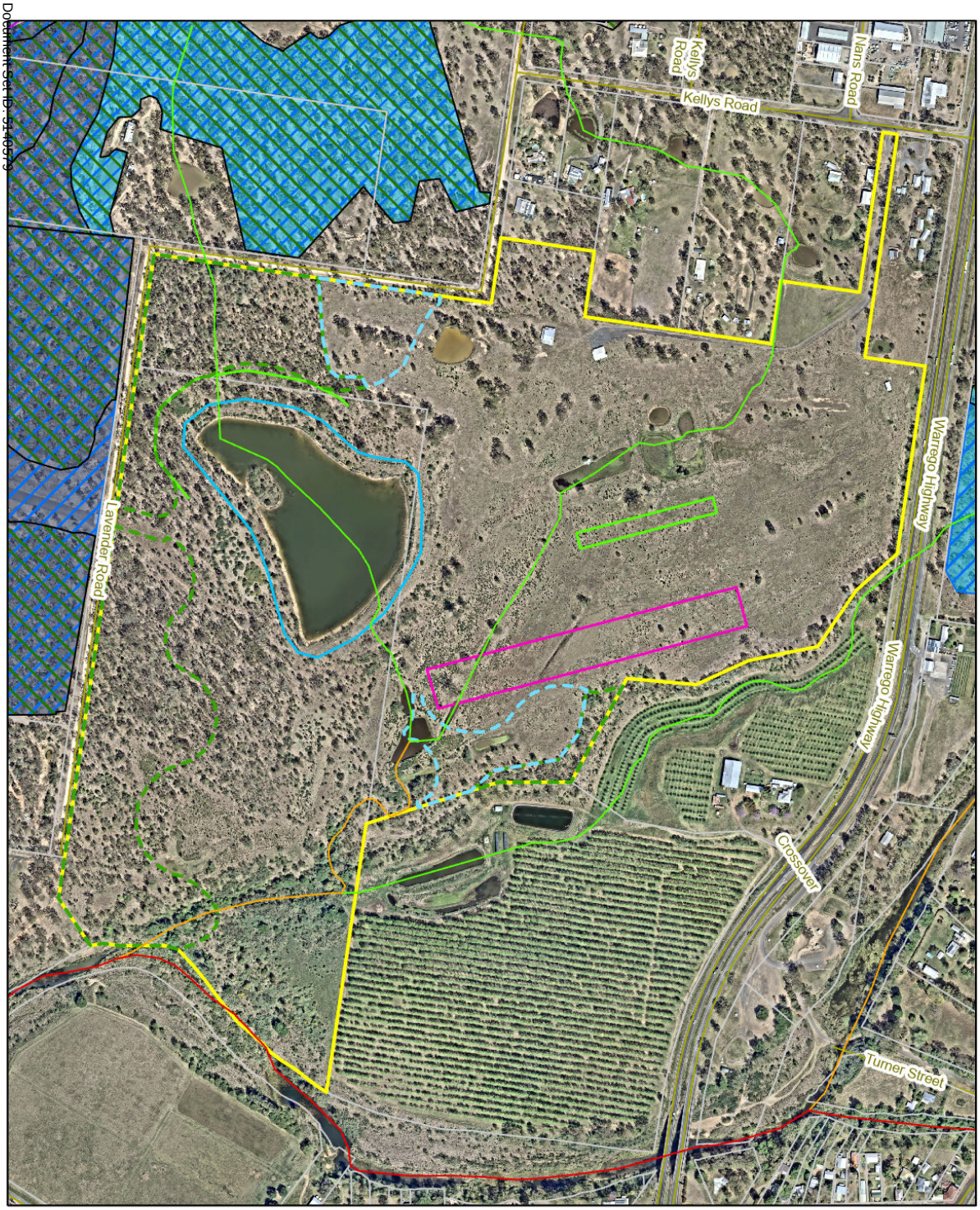

Figure 3 SDAP Mapping

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: Skyetheiton Date: 22/01/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 22/01/2025

0 80 160 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Accomodation footprint
- Solar farm
- Maintenance and storage building
- Minimum separation distance
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- WWBW
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Major
- Major (Tidal)
- Koala Habitat (core)
- Essential Habitat
- Category B
- Category C

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Sources: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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3.1.2.3 State Planning Policy (State Interest – Biodiversity)

SPP mapping shows that the site is mapped as including the following Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) (Figure 4 and Appendix A):

- Wildlife habitat (wildlife habitat endangered or vulnerable);
- Wildlife habitat (special least concern); and
- Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse).

The development layout has been designed to minimise impacts to regulated vegetation intersecting a watercourse and wildlife habitat values within the site. Detailed discussion of impacts to biodiversity matters, and assessment of legislative compliance is provided in Section 8.

3.1.2.4 Vegetation Management Act 1999

The entirety of the site is classified as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation.

Pre-clearance regional ecosystem mapping consists of Regional Ecosystems (REs) 12.9-10.2/ 12.9-10.7 and 12.3.8. Vegetation at the site was assessed as containing canopy species consistent with pre-clearance RE 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7, with dominant regrowth of Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata*) and associated Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra)* and Moreton bay ash (*Corymbia tessellaris)*, with an invasive shrub layer dominated by Lantana and Groundsel bush with a grassy understory.

The description of the mapped pre-clearance REs at the site has been included in Table 1.

Table 1 Description of Regional Ecosystems for the site

Regional Ecosystem	12.9-10.2	**Conservation Status**	Least concern
Description	*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata* open forest or woodland usually with Eucalyptus crebra. Other species such as *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *E. moluccana*, *E. acmenoides* and *E. siderophloia* may be present in scattered patches or in low densities. Understorey can be grassy or shrubby. Shrubby understorey of *Lophostemon confertus* (whipstick form) often present in northern parts of bioregion. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 10b).		
Regional Ecosystem	12.9-10.7	**Conservation Status**	Of concern
Description	*Eucalyptus crebra* +/- *E. tereticornis*, *Corymbia tessellaris*, *Angophora leiocarpa*, *E. melanophloia* woodland. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 13c).		
Regional Ecosystem	12.3.8	**Conservation Status**	Of concern
Description	Swamps with characteristic species including *Cyperus spp., Schoenoplectus spp., Philydrum lanuginosum*, *Eleocharis spp., Leersia hexandra, Cycnogeton procerus, Nymphaea spp., Nymphoides indica, Persicaria spp., Phragmites australis, Typha spp.* and a wide range of sedges grasses or forbs. Emergent Melaleuca spp. may sometimes occur. Occurs in freshwater swamps associated with floodplains. Palustrine. (BVG1M: 34c).		

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3.1.2.5 Nature Conservation Act 1992

A Wildnet extract was obtained to identify the confirmed recorded presence of threatened flora and fauna species within a 5 km radius of the site (Appendix A). The extract listed:

- 6 flora species;
- 15 birds;
- 4 mammals; and
- 1 reptile.

To determine potential presence within the site, a likelihood of occurrence assessment has been conducted for these species (Appendix B and Appendix C).

A review of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map identified that the site does not contain any High-Risk Area (Figure 6).

The site is within Koala District A. As such, prescribed requirements within Section 10 and 11 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 must be met during construction when clearing koala habitat.

3.1.3 Local Legislative Considerations

The site is located within the LVRC Local Government Area and is subject to native vegetation clearing requirements in accordance with the LVPS (2024). The site, and the LVPS Areas of Biodiversity overlay is shown within Figure 7.

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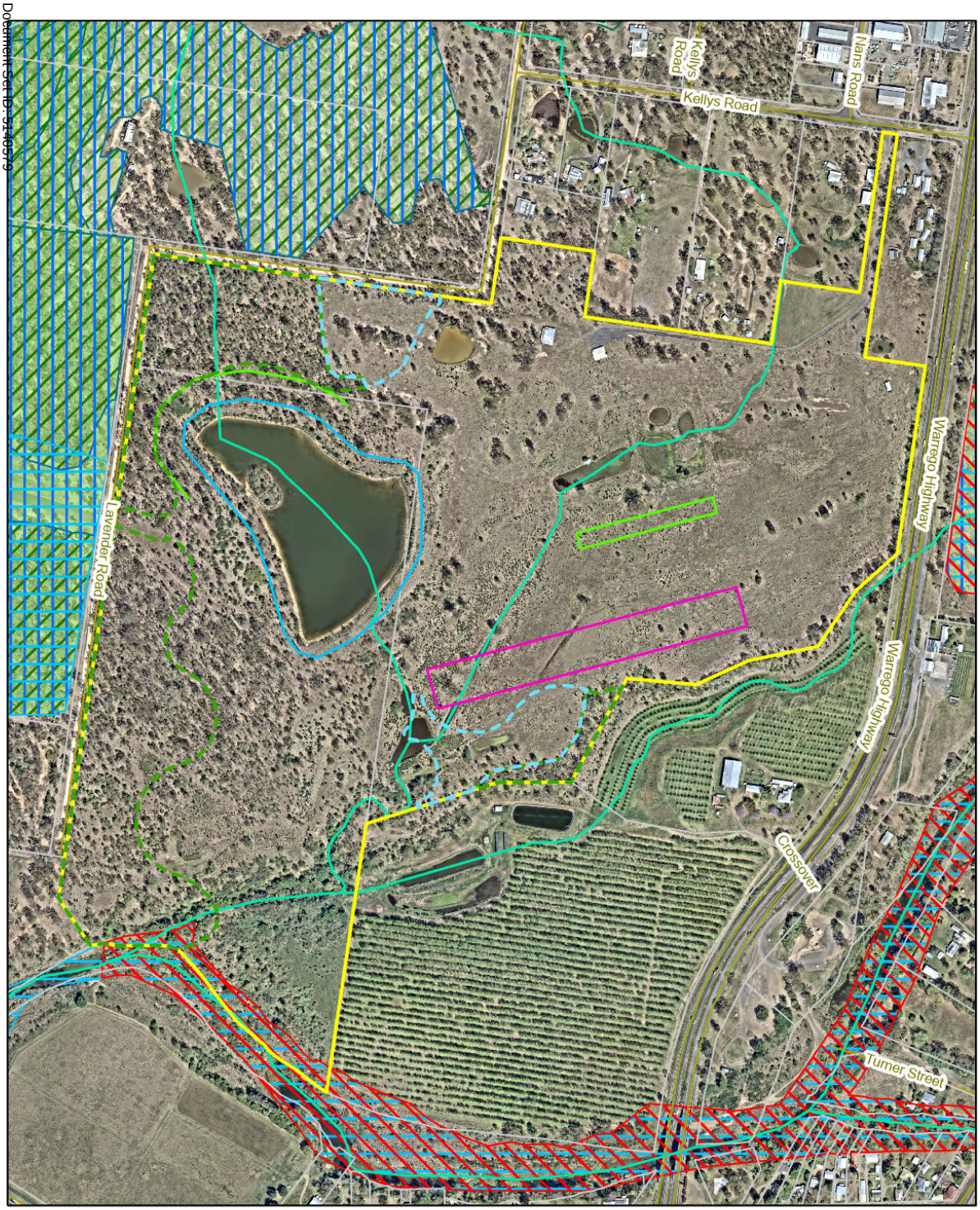

Figure 4 SDAP Mapping

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: Skyetheton Date: 22/01/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 22/01/2025

0 80 160 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Accomodation footprint
- Solar farm
- Maintenance and storage building
- Minimum separation distance
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- MSES - Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse)
- MSES - Regulated vegetation (category B)
- MSES - Regulated vegetation (category C)
- MSES Core Koala Habitat
- MSES - Regulated vegetation (essential habitat)
- MSES - Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable)
- MSES - Wildlife habitat (special least concern animal)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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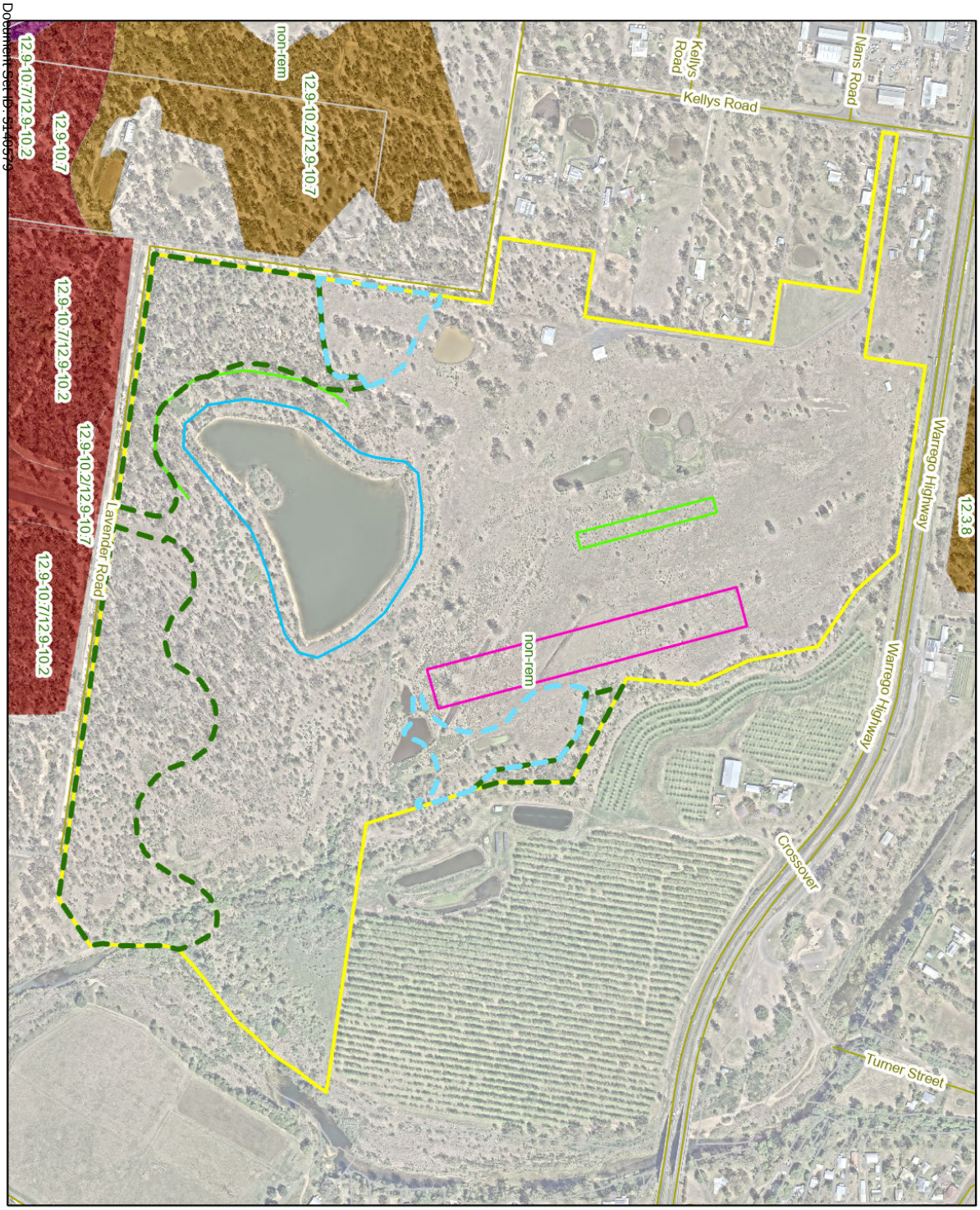

Figure 5 Regulated Vegetation and Regional Ecosystems

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 22/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 22/01/2025

0 80 160 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Rehabilitation area
- Accomodation footprint
- Revegetation area
- Solar farm
- Category A or B containing endangered
- Maintenance and storage
- Category A or B containing of concern
- Site boundary
- Minimum separation distance
- Category C or R containing of concern
- non-remnant

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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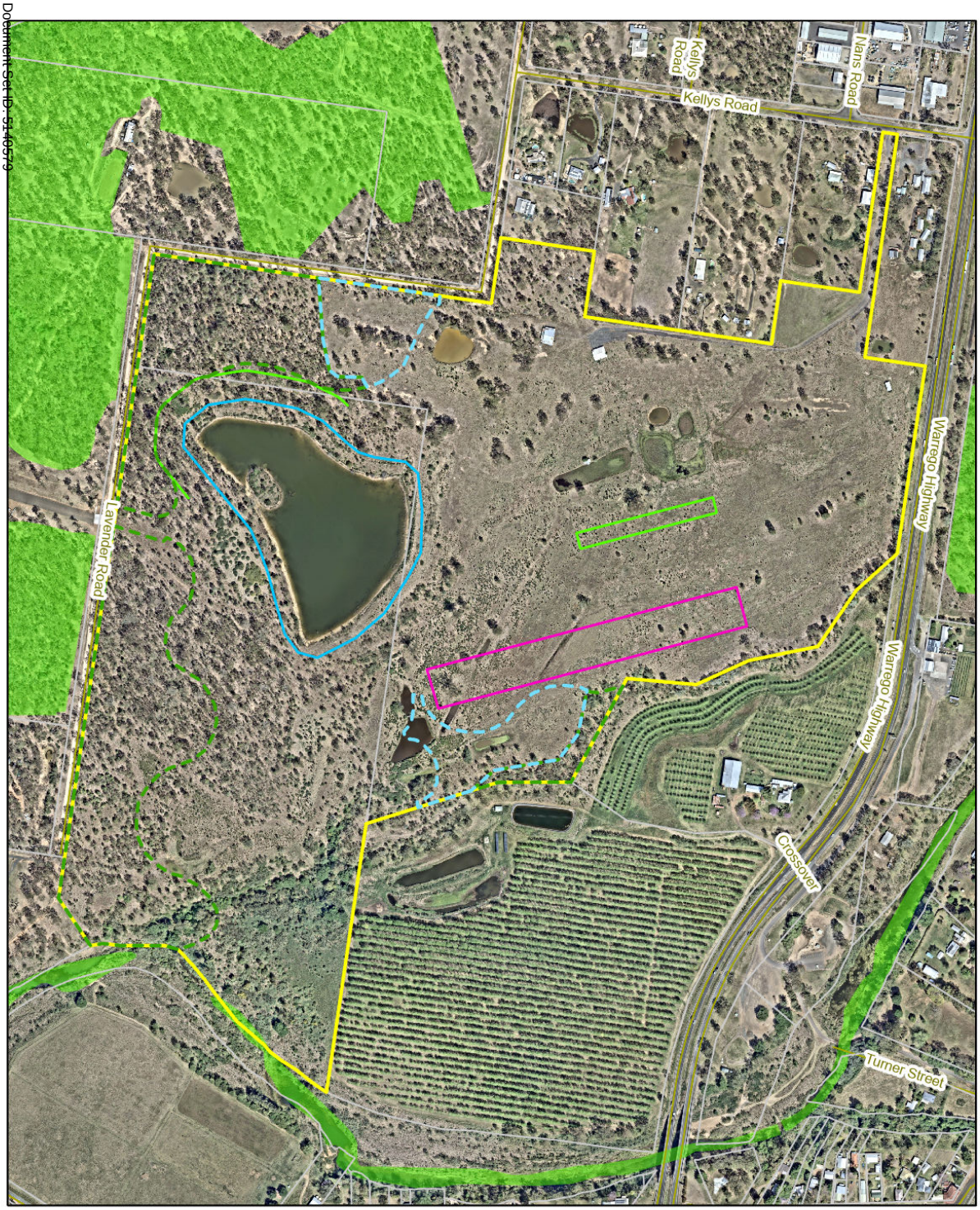

Figure 6 Protected Plants Trigger Map

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: Skywalker Date: 22/01/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 22/01/2025

0 80 160 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Accomodation footprint
- Solar farm
- Maintenance and storage building
- Minimum separation distance
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Protected Plants Trigger Map

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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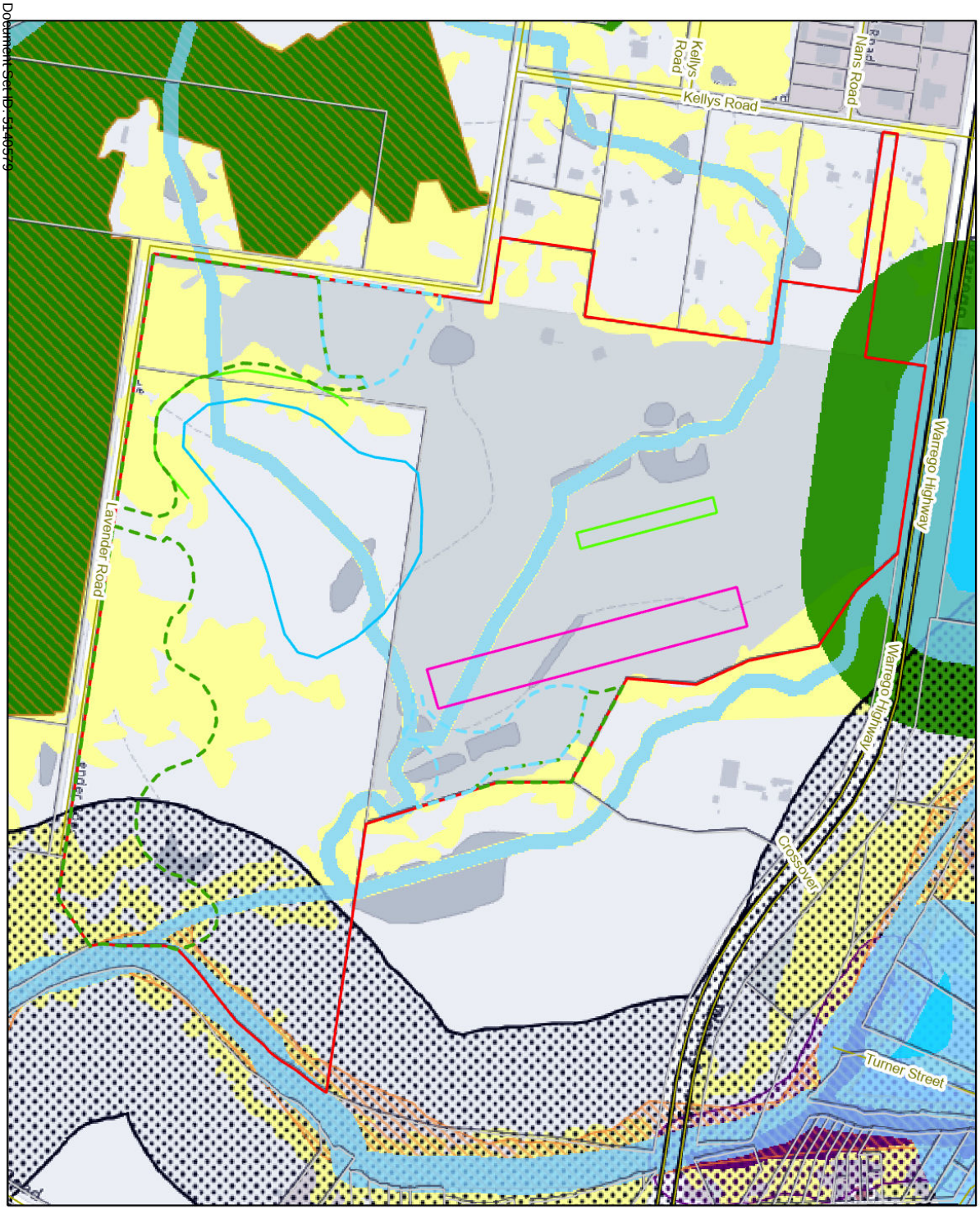

Figure 7
LVRC Biodiversity Overlay

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: Skyetheton Date: 22/01/2025
Approved by: Will Gleeson Date: 22/01/2025

0 80 160 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Accomodation footprint
- Solar farm
- Maintenance and storage building
- Minimum separation distance
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Biodiversity area
- Ecological corridor
- Flying fox roost separation area
- Koala habitat area
- MLES Waterway and wetland separation area
- MLES Wetlands
- Regulated vegetation
- Wildlife habitat

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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3.2 Field Assessment

For ease of reading, the scientific name of each species has only been mentioned in the first instance where that species is described in the text.

A species list of flora species recorded within the surveyed extent of the site is provided in Appendix E.

3.2.1 Vegetation Communities and Regional Ecosystems

The entirety of the site comprises Category X vegetation with the site assessed as containing species consistent with the pre-clearance regional ecosystems 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7. The field assessment identified four (4) dominant vegetation communities at the site (Figure 8). The entire site was not assessed due to the extensive size and limited accessibility with Lantana and Groundsel bush encroachments.

- Vegetation Community 1 (VC1) – Canopy dominated with sparse emergent canopy of Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegate*) with a dense subcanopy of Spotted gum regrowth with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) regrowth with patches of dense Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*) and associated grassy understory.
- Vegetation Community 2 (VC2) – Very sparse scattered Spotted gum and Narrow-leaved ironbark emergent canopy, with a shrub layer dominated by dense Groundsel bush with an associated grassy understory.
- Vegetation Community 3 (VC3)- Sparse native canopy with dense invasive shrub layer and groundcover in association with the unmapped drainage feature onsite.
- Vegetation Community 4 (VC4)-Canopy consisting of River sheoak, Narrow-leaved ironbark, Forest red gum and *Acacia sp..,* with a absent shrub layer and grassy understory.

3.2.2 Vegetation Community 1 – Vegetation Community 1 (VC1) – Canopy dominated with sparse emergent canopy of Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegate*) with a dense subcanopy of Spotted gum regrowth with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) regrowth with patches of dense Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*) and associated grassy understory.

The southern portion of the site was contained within this vegetation community in association with retained vegetation onsite. This vegetation consisted of a sparse emergent native canopy with a dense regrowth subcanopy with associated invasive shrub layer and grassy understory.

The emergent canopy layer was dominated by Spotted gum, with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark. Moreton bay ash (*Corymbia tessellaris*) Soap tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*) and Cadaghi (*Corymbia torelliana*) were observed in VC1 in low densities.

The understory consisted of a dense regrowth of Spotted gum with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark, *Acacia sp..* , Brisbane black wattle (*Acacia leiocalyx*) and Forest sheoak (*Allocasuarina torulosa*).

The shrub layer was dominated by dense patches of Lantana and Groundsel bush with associated Caster oil bush (*Ricinus communis*), Prickly pear (*Opuntia sp.),* Wild tobacco (*Solanum mauritianum*), Cough bush (*Cassinia quinquefaria*) and seedling Chinese elm (*Celtis sinensis*), *Ficus sp.* and Silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*).

Groundcover was often supressed by the dense shrub layer but contained a native grassy understory dominated by Barbed wire grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*). Associated groundcover species observed included Common sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*), Noogoora burr (*Xanthium occidentale*), *Lomandra sp.*, Red natal grass (*Melinis repens*), Rhodes grass (*Chloris Gayana*), Paspalum (*Paspalum dilatatum*), Stinking roger (*Tagetes minuta*),

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Creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*), Blue heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*) and Native bluebell (*Wahlenbergia sp.*).

This vegetation community contains the southern rehabilitation area, with the development proposing the retention of native canopy and weed management across portions of this vegetation community.



Photograph 1 VC1 – Spotted gum regrowth canopy with Lantana shrub layer and grassy understory.



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Photograph 2 VC1 – Typical vegetation across Vegetation community 1.

3.2.3 Vegetation Community 2- Vegetation Community 2 (VC2) – Sparse scattered Spotted gum and Narrow-leaved ironbark emergent canopy, with a shrub layer dominated by dense Groundsel bush with an associated grassy understory.

The majority of the site was contained within Vegetation community 2. VC2 contained a sparse scattered native canopy, dense invasive shrub layer and a grassy understory.

The canopy consistent of a sparse emergent canopy of Spotted gum and Narrow-leaved ironbark. The subcanopy was limited, with recorded Brisbane black wattle and *Acacia sp*.

The shrub layer contained a dense layer of Groundsel bush across the majority of the vegetation community.

Groundcover in this vegetation community was often supressed by the invasive shrub layer but contained a mixed composition grassy understory in clearer areas. Observed groundcover species included Caster oil bush, Barbed wire grass, Green panic (*Megathyrsus maximus var. pubiglumis*), *Lomandra sp.*, *Aristida sp.*, Rhodes grass (*Chloris Gayana*), Fire weed (*Senecio madagascariensis*), Soft rush (*Juncus usitatus*), Stinking roger, Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*), Blue heliotrophe (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*), Balloon cottonbush (*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*), Wild zinnia (*Zinnia peruviana*), Cobblers pegs (*Bidens Pilosa*), Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) and Black nightshade (*Solanum Americanum*).

This vegetation community contained the three (3) existing sheds associated with the former golf course and multiple dams. Hairy knotweed (*Persicaria attenuate*) was observed within dams in this vegetation community.

This vegetation community contained the proposed revegetation areas. Due to sparsity of existing native vegetation, replanting and weed management works are proposed across these revegetation areas.



Photograph 3 VC1 – Limited canopy with dense groundsel bush shrub layer and grassy groundcover.

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3.2.4 Vegetation Community 3- Sparse native canopy with dense invasive shrub layer and groundcover in association with the unmapped drainage feature onsite.

This portion of the site contained a native canopy, dense invasive shrub layer and groundcover in association with the unmapped drainage feature within the eastern portion of the site.

The canopy consisted of sparse River sheoak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*), Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus teriticornis*), Golden wreath wattle (*Acacia saligna*) and Chinese elm. This portion of the site contained an absent subcanopy.

The shrub layer was dominated by Lantana and Bamboo (*Phyllostachys sp*.).

Groundcover included Green panic, Stinking passionflower (*Passiflora foetida*), Feathered asparagus fern (*Asparagus plumosus*), Black nightshade (*Solanum Americanum*), Rhodes grass, Cobblers pegs, Elephant grass (*Cenchrus purpureus*), Stinking roger, Rain tree (*Samanea saman*), Wild tobacco, Coffee bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*) and Caster oil bush.

Cat's claw creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*) was observed climbing up trunks of native trees in this vegetation community.

The vegetation immediately east of this area was inaccessible due to the density of vegetation and steep slopes from the drainage reserve.



Photograph 4 VC1 – Typical vegetation across VC3 in association with the unmapped watercourse in the western portion of the site.

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3.2.5 Vegetation Community 4- Canopy consisting of River sheoak, Narrow-leaved ironbark, Forest red gum and *Acacia sp..*, with a limited shrub layer and grassy understory.

Vegetation community 4 contained a sparse native canopy with an absent shrub layer and mixed composition grassy understory.

Canopy species observed in this area included River sheoak, Narrow-leaved ironbark, Forest red gum and numerous acacia species. The subcanopy was absent in this vegetation community.

The shrub layer was limited within this area with observed sparse Rain tree (*Samanea saman*), Lantana and Caster oil bush.

Groundcover was domainted by Feathertop rhodes grass (*chloris virgata*) with associated pasture species including Blue billygoat weed, Spear thistle, Stinking roger and Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*).

This vegetation community contains the proposed rehabilitation area within the eastern portion of the site. Due to existing native canopy values, only weed management is proposed across this portion of the site.



Photograph 5 VC1 – Typical vegetation across VC4 in association with rehabilitation and revegetation areas to the northeast.

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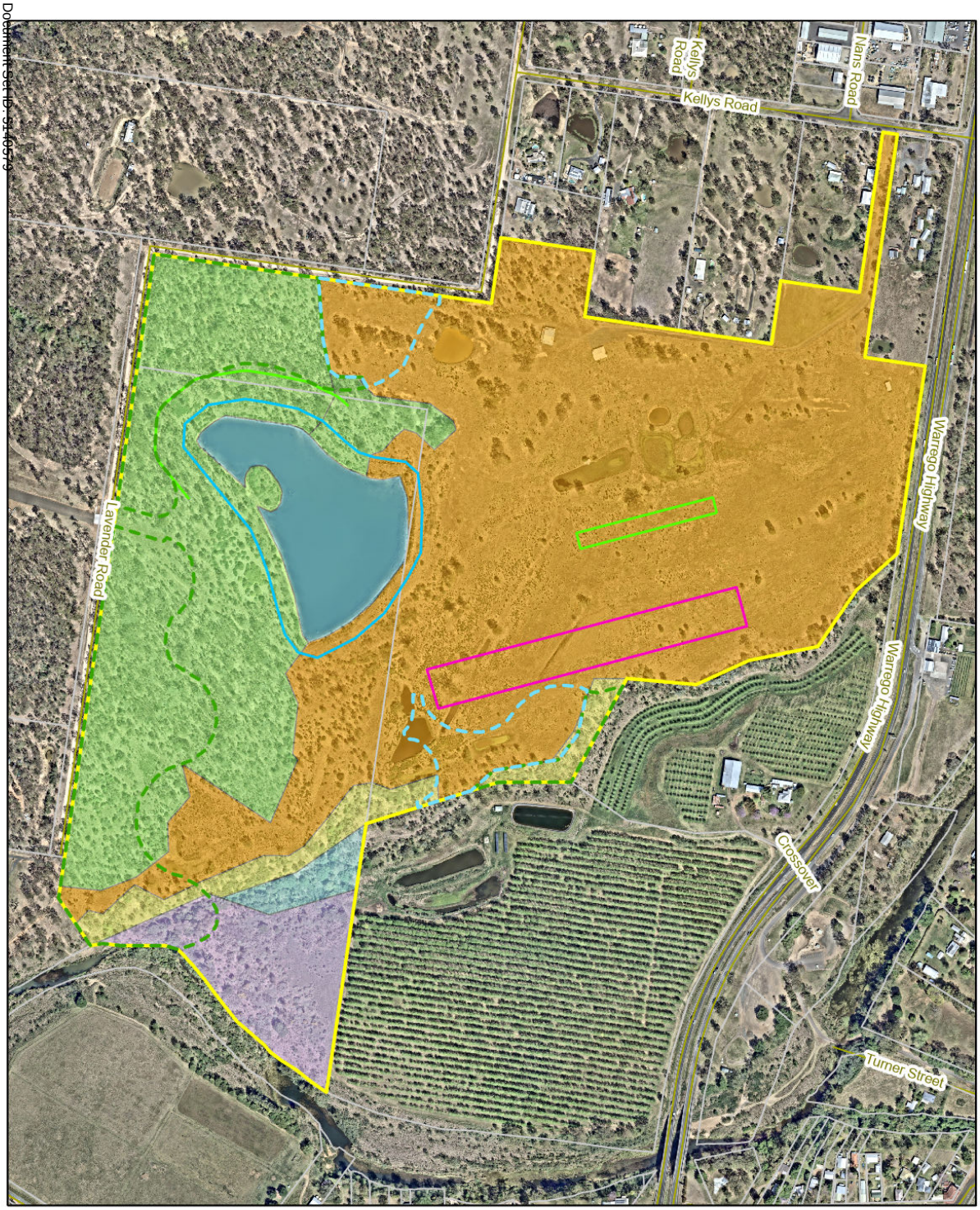

Figure 8 Vegetation Communities

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: Skyetelton Date: 23/01/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 23/01/2025

0 80 160 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Accomodation footprint
- Solar farm
- Maintenance and storage building
- Minimum separation distance
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- VC1
- VC2
- VC3
- VC4
- Water
- Unsurveyed due to accessibility

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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3.2.6 Threatened Ecological Communities

The desktop assessment identified six (6) TECs, listed under the EPBC Act, as potentially occurring within 5 km of the site. No vegetation communities observed within the site satisfied the criteria of any TECs listed under the EPBC Act.

3.2.7 Threatened Flora

No portions of the site were mapped as a High-Risk Area for protected plants. A desktop assessment identified 21 Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable and/or Near Threatened (CEEVNT) flora species that have been recorded (Wildnet) or were predicted to occur (PMST) within 5 km of the site, with an additional 10 listed as Special Values for the mapped REs.

A likelihood of occurrence assessment based on species habitat preferences, known distribution and field survey data is provided in Appendix B. Based on consideration of the site's bio spatial factors and condition (highly disturbed former golf course) no species were identified as likely to occur.

3.2.8 Pest Flora

Eight (8) weed species listed as a Weed of National Environmental Significance (WoNS) and/or restricted matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Biosecurity Act) were recorded within the site (Table 2). The 'general biosecurity obligation' under Part 1 of the Biosecurity Act states all individuals and organisations are responsible for biosecurity risks and threats under their control. A full list of flora species recorded on the site can be found in Appendix E.

Table 2 Listed weed species recorded within the site

Species	Common name	Weeds of National Environmental Significance	Biosecurity Act 2014 status
Asparagus plumosus	Feathered asparagus fern	Y	Category 3
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush	N	Category 3
Celtis sinensis	Chinese elm	N	Category 3
Dolichandra unguis-cati	Cat's claw creeper	Y	Category 3
Lantana camara	Lantana	Y	Category 3
Lantana montevidensis	Creeping lantana	Y	Category 3
Opuntia sp.	Prickly pear	Y	Category 3
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed	Y	Category 3

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3.2.9 Fauna Habitat

Few incidental fauna observations were recorded within the site, potentially due to the timing of the survey (midmorning) and associated temperatures. Species recorded were generalist species typical of a woodland environment and included:

- Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*)
- Australian wood duck (*Chenonetta jubata*)
- Eastern great egret (*Ardea alba modesta*)
- Laughing kookaburra (*Dacelo novaeguineae*)
- Noisy miner (*Manorina melanocephala*)
- Pacific black duck (*Anas superciliosa*)
- Pig (*Sus scrofa*)
- Willie wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*)

Habitat complexity was modified on site due to the sparsity of vegetation across the majority of the site and the density of Lantana and Groundsel bush within the understory, and minimal accumulation of large woody debris. Mature canopy trees contained numerous flowering/fruiting tree species and are likely to provide foraging resources for nectivorous mammals and birds as well as decorticating bark for small reptiles. The dam in the southwestern portion of the site contained water at the time of the survey and provided habitat for observed water birds as well as potential habitat for reptiles and amphibians as well as a water source for transient fauna species. Fauna habitat, including animal breeding places for Least concern (NC Act) fauna, identified within the site include:

- arboreal termitaria;
- stags;
- decorticating bark, which provide potential habitat for microchiropteran bats and arboreal reptiles;
- flowering trees and shrubs that provide a source of nectar for birds and flying-foxes.

3.2.9.1 Threatened Fauna

The desktop assessment identified that 39 threatened fauna species have been recorded (Wildnet) or predicted to occur (PMST) within 5 km of the site. No threatened fauna species were identified at the site at the time of the survey. An assessment of likelihood of occurrence based on the field assessment, species habitat preferences and distribution are provided in Appendix C.

The likelihood of occurrence assessment determined the site is likely to provide suitable habitat for two threatened species, the Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), listed as Endangered under the EPBC Act and the NC Act and the Grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), listed as Vulnerable under the EPBC Act, and may provide suitable habitat for one Special Least Concern species, the Echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus).* Limited evidence of the species (scratches and scat) was observed during the survey, however the species has been previously recorded within the desktop search extent and the site contained a number of koala habitat trees.

Koala habitat within Queensland includes a range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical forest, woodland and semi-arid communities dominated by myrtaceous species (i.e. *Eucalyptus, Angophora* and *Corymbia spp*.) (limited to <800 m above sea level) (DAWE, 2020). Although the site and surrounds contain existing threats to the species, primarily domestic dogs, high-traffic roads and the Warrego highway, regrowth habitat comprising RE 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7 mature trees within the southern portion of the site provides suitable foraging habitat for the species.

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No flying fox roosts were recorded within the site, however the site is likely to provide suitable foraging habitat for the Grey-headed flying fox through flowering eucalypt species. There is a known roost at Helidon State School approximately 500 metres east of the site and at Gunn Street, Helidon approximately 800 metres northeast of the site.

No other threatened fauna species were considered likely to occur within the site.

3.2.9.2 Migratory Species

The desktop assessment identified a number of migratory species as potentially occurring within the desktop search extent (Appendix A). However, due to the disturbed nature of the site in conjunction with the surrounding rural residential and cropping areas, it is considered unlikely that the site would provide important habitat (foraging, breeding and connectivity) for any migratory species described under the EPBC Act. As such, the proposed development is not considered likely to have a significant impact on listed migratory species.

3.2.10 Waterway and wetland features

The site contains numerous unmapped watercourses under the *Water Act 2000*. Two (2) first order watercourses mapped under the *Vegetation Management Act (VMA) 1999* and MSES- Regulated Vegetation (intersecting a watercourse) are present from the central eastern portion of the site to the northwest and southwest. These are also mapped under the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Planning Scheme mapping. While the site contained mapped watercourses, these were assessed as not reflecting current onsite values. From review of aerial imagery, the large dam onsite was artificially made, with the prior land use modifying the mapped water features onsite. Following ground-truthing onsite values, it is the view of Range Environmental that historical site use has modified the landscape to an extent that these values are no longer present and the development will not impact these areas. The majority of these mapped watercourses in the central portion of the site contain no native vegetation values. A mapped watercourse within the southeastern portion of the site was ground-truthed as occurring, connecting to Lockyer Creek further southeast (Photograph 6). The development has located infrastructure away from this ground-truthed feature.

The site does not contain any mapped wetland protection areas.

The existing large dam was inundated at the time of the survey and provides habitat for observed water birds, as well as potential habitat for amphibians or reptiles as well as a water source for transient fauna species. This water feature will be retained onsite.

The site contains two (2) green (low) waterways in the northern and southern portions of the site and one (1) moderate (amber) waterway in association with unmapped water features on the site. The development is currently at the Material Change of Use (MCU) stage and not Operational Works Stage and does not trigger *Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raiding waterway barrier works*. The proposed development proposes infrastructure interfering within the two (2) green (low) impact waterways on the site within the accommodation footprint and solar farm. It is the view of Range Environmental Consultants the current mapping contains inaccuracies in association with the existing drainage alignment onsite. Following design of cut and fill requirements in the Operational Works Stage the development will require assessment whether works onsite will trigger *Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raiding waterway barrier works*.

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Photograph 6 Identified watercourse in the southeastern extent.

3.2.11 Corridors and Connectivity

Patches of vegetation consistent with remnant and regrowth vegetation are located within the broader landscape that contains the site. However, the greater landscape has been largely fragmented due to rural residential development, cropping areas and Warrego Highway to the north. Numerous roads transverse the landscape, creating barriers for fauna populations within the greater landscape.

Limited potions of the site are mapped under LVRC's Biodiversity overlay as containing areas of Ecological areas and MLES Waterway and wetland separation area. However, due to historical vegetation management on site in association with the former use and current land use surrounding the site, areas of ecological significance are degraded. Fragmentation of the landscape has reduced function and utility of these vegetated areas.

Connectivity is proposed to be improved by the development through weed management and the retention of existing canopy values across 16.62ha. A minimum of 309 NJKHTS are proposed to be established across 3.59ha to reestablish a native canopy in existing cleared areas. Removing dense shrub layers and increasing the quantity of habitat trees at the site will facilitate fauna movement through the site. Retention and rehabilitation of vegetation within the southern portion of the site will maintain connectivity within the local landscape to extensive areas of vegetation immediately south and west.

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4 Tree Survey Results

Noting that the proposed development has been considered under one (1) level of assessment being local, one assessment method has been applied in respect to quantification of tree survey results.

4.1.1.1 Local assessment methodology

In respect to consideration of matters under the local planning instrument, being the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme (2024), consideration of native trees has occurred, in accordance with Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme Policy 1 'Biodiversity'. Under PSP 1, Table SC6.1-2: Field Survey Methods, a tree survey is required to be undertaken for all trees greater than 100mm diameter and greater at breast height (DBH) on the site.

Due to the size of the site and the large extent of regrowth, a reduced survey has been undertaken including NJKHTs in areas impacted by onsite infrastructure. Trees were not recorded within the solar farm, maintenance and storage building or northern portions of the internal access road due to inaccessibility to areas by dense thickets of Groundsel bush. Aerial imagery shows these areas contain limited native canopy values, with sparse regrowth in areas previously cleared for the gold course. Survey of NJKHTs (as defined under the State Koala Conservation Framework) has been undertaken to identify locally important native vegetation values. The survey of non-native trees/shrubs and native understory vegetation values has not been undertaken.

The location of identified NJKHTs are shown in Figure 9.

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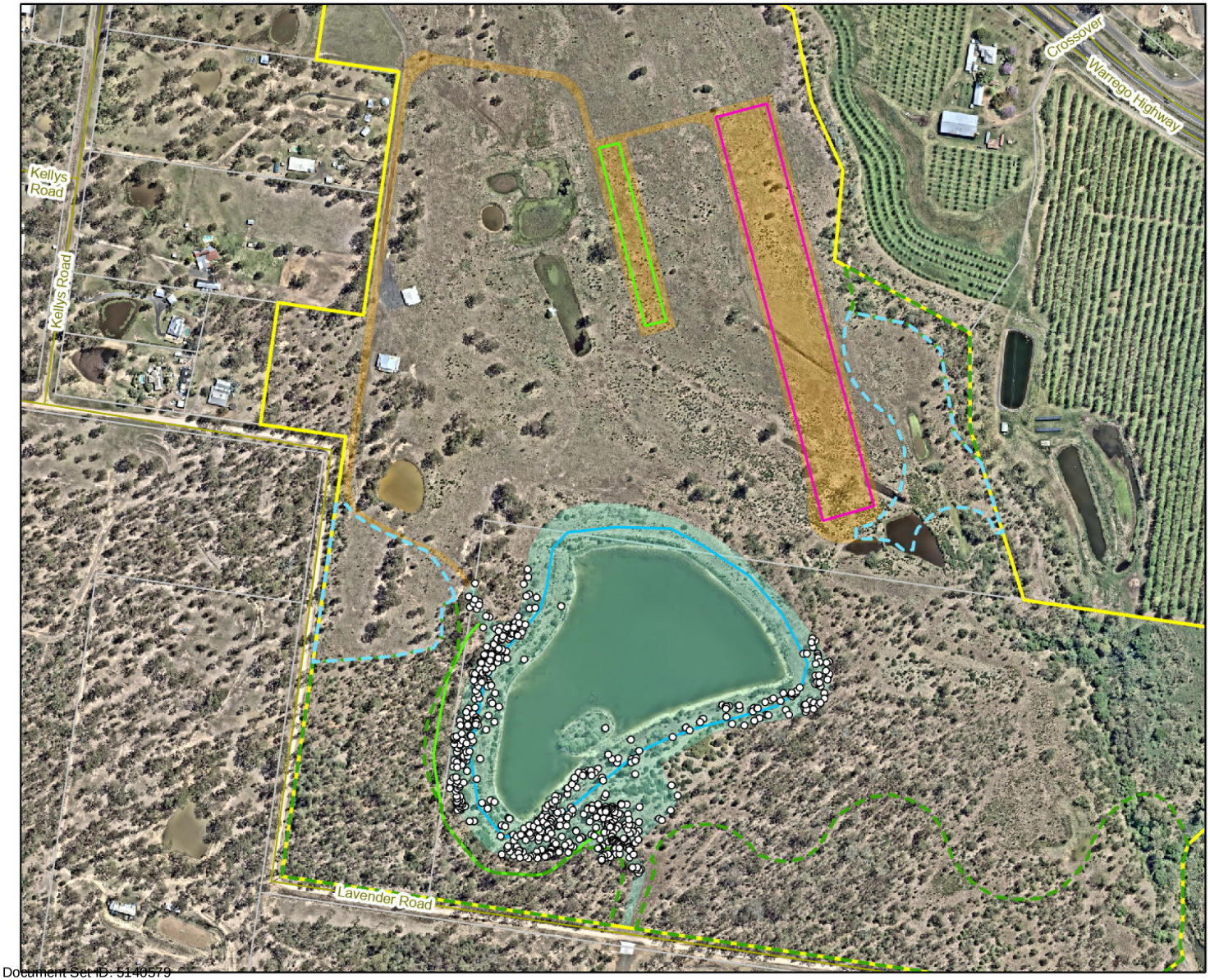

Figure 9
Location of Native Trees (Local assessment)

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 22/01/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 22/01/2025

Metres
0 60 120

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Accomodation footprint
- Solar farm
- Maintenance and storage building
- Minimum separation distance
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Tree survey area
- Unsurveyed due to accessibility
- NJKHT (584)

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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5 Vegetation Impact Assessment

5.1 Lockyer Valley Regional Council Assessment - MLES

A total of 584 NJKHTs were recorded within the survey area exceeding the 100mm DBH threshold under PSP 1 'Biodiversity' of the LVPS 2024. Of these trees, impacts to 520 NJKHTS are assessed in association with the proposed development. Figure 10 provides an assessment of impacts to identified native trees exceeding 100mm DBH.

5.1.1 Local Environmental Offsets – MLES

A significant residual impact is likely for impacts to 309 NJKHTs identified within mapped area of 'Biodiversity Area – OM3A', with an additional 211 NJKHTs proposed to be removed outside mapped MLES areas.

Planning Scheme Policy (PSP) 1 does not contain an area conversion for each tree (as is provided under a State Code 25 assessment) and due to the recent commencement of the LVRC Planning Scheme 2024 limited supporting documents are available.

A total disturbance area of 2.34 hectares of mapped MLES vegetation is assessed for the project.

5.1.1.1 Calculation of MLES Impact Quantum

Given the site context, and cover of significant environmental weeds, it is recommended that a land-based environmental offset be delivered to compensate for impacts to MLES values. The use of reestablishment of a native canopy in cleared areas and significant weed management words to deliver an assisted natural regeneration outcome is strongly supported as a preferred outcome.

Based on a disturbance area of 2.34ha, a 3:1 offset multiplier is recommended to be applied.

Accordingly, and environmental offset outcome of 7.02 ha is recommended to be provided at the site as a land-based offset, utilising assisted natural regeneration (weed management) and replanting of a native canopy in cleared areas.

The provided weed management and rehabilitation plan (Appendix F) identifies the proposed site restoration/offset works.

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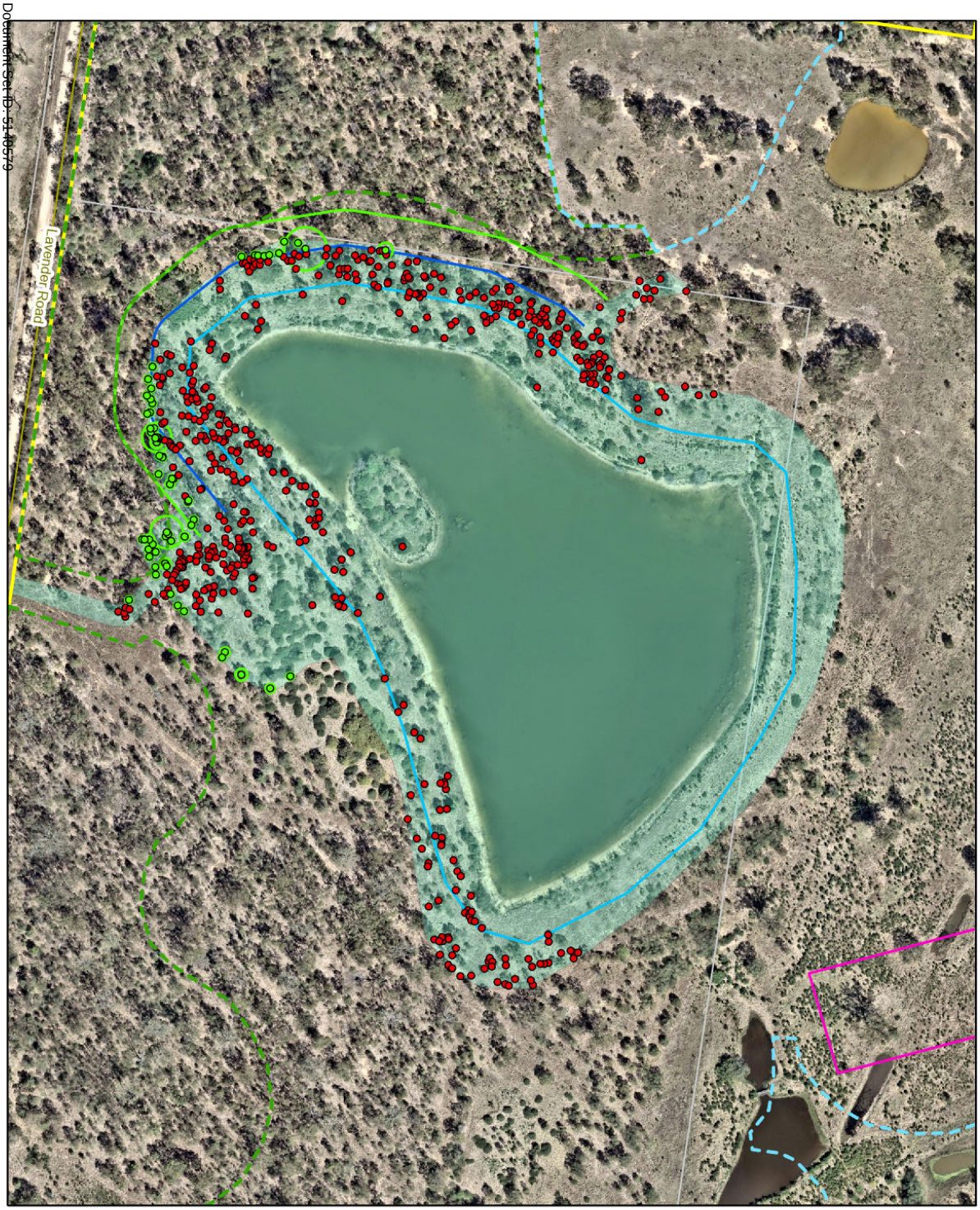

Figure 10 Local Native Tree Impact Assessment

Project: Ecological Assessment Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: Skywhalton Date: 22/01/2025
Approved by: Will Gibson Date: 22/01/2025

0 30 60 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Accomodation footprint
- Solar farm
- Maintenance and storage building
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Outer Protection Area (OPA)(19m)- Mid-storey, shrub and groundcover vegetation is to be managed to a low fuel state
- Inner Protection Area (IPA) (20m)-All vegetation to be removed
- Tree survey area
- Retain NIKHT (64)
- Remove NIKHT (520)
- Retain NIKHT tree protection zone (TPZ)

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The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Sources: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024), Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

6 Koala Habitat Assessment

6.1 Tree Survey Results

A total of 584 NJKHTs were recorded within the tree survey area. Figure 9 shows the location of these trees within the accommodation footprint and associated asset protection zone and access roads. The results of the on-site tree survey are included within Appendix D.

6.2 Koala Census

A limited site koala census was undertaken on the day the tree survey was conducted. No koalas were recorded during this survey. Limited evidence in the form of scratches and scats was observed onsite within the assessment extents.

Based on these findings, the position of the site within the surrounding landscape, and the extent of Lantana and Groundsel bush present at the site, it is the view of Range Environmental that while the site contains habitat generally suitable for koala, and koalas are likely to be present in the area in low-moderate densities with the extent of the invasive shrub layer at the site providing a functional barrier to movement of the species within the site.

6.2.1 Assessment of Proposed Development

Due to the site's position within the landscape, size and quality it is likely to provide breeding places, foraging values and connectivity functions to areas south and west of the site.

Connectivity is proposed to be improved by the development through weed management and the retention of existing canopy values across 16.62ha. A minimum of 309 NJKHTS are proposed to be established across 3.59ha of existing sparsely vegetated areas to reestablish a native canopy in existing cleared areas. Removing dense shrub layers and increasing the quantity of habitat trees at the site will facilitate fauna movement through the site. Retention and rehabilitation of vegetation within the southern portion of the site will maintain connectivity to within the local landscape to extensive areas of vegetation immediately south and west.

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7 Potential Ecological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

7.1 Key Matters of Concern

The desktop and field assessment results confirmed that impacts to koala habitat is the primary matter of concern. Impacts to grey-headed flying fox habitat were considered, however due to the absence of protections afforded to the species, outside of the EPBC Act, which has a significant impact threshold beyond the scale of the project no further consideration has been made.

7.2 Mitigation Measures

7.2.1 Vegetation and Soil Management

Impacts to native vegetation during earthworks and construction can be effectively mitigated and minimised through the implementation of the following measures:

- Identify vegetation to be retained at the site and in accordance with Australian Standard 4970-2009 and mark out the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) (using barricade fencing, signage etc.) prior to the commencement of works on the site.
- Do not store stockpiles, materials, plant and equipment or wastes within the TPZ of retained vegetation;
- Construction and machinery hygiene measures (i.e., weed washdowns) to be implemented if plant and equipment has been used in weed infested areas to prevent further spread of weeds at the site; and
- Preparation and implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP) that complies with Aust IECA (2008) Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control.

7.2.2 Vehicle Management

Access to the site is via Lavender Road which is located on the southern boundary of the site and alternative access is provided by Kellys Road with access to the cabins and dining area provided by an internal access road. Internal access roads in proximity to retained koala habitat are expected to be low traffic, low speed roads, which are unlikely to provide a major source of vehicle-wildlife strike mortality commonly associated with high speed roads.

7.2.3 Hydrology and Water Quality

An effluent irrigation area has been designated over 7,500m^2 within the northeastern portion of the site. Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality will be managed through effluent disposal in accordance with local and state requirements.

7.2.4 Noise and Light

The proposed development will not significantly change the use of the site. This is unlikely to have a significant impact on the ambient noise and light levels already experienced in the local area.

The installation of lighting shall comply with AS4282 – 2019 Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting to minimise light spill.

7.2.5 Waste Management

As a consequence of the development of tourism cabins there may be impacts associated with waste generation on site. An impact of focus, includes potential attraction of wild dogs to refuse storage areas, which may increase

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interaction between wild dogs and koalas/koala habitat areas. As such, the following control measures are to be undertaken within the site:

- The site shall be kept in a clean and tidy state at all times.
- General waste and recycling bulk bins shall be provided in the designated refuse area.
- General and recycling wastes shall be collected and removed from the designated refuse area by a licenced waste contractor.
- Bins shall be covered to prevent animal access.

7.3 Significant Residual Impact Assessment for Koala

Matters of State Environmental Significance Values are recorded at the site for the following values:

- Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable);
- Wildlife habitat (special least concern); and
- Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse).

As part of the development 520 NJKHTs are proposed to be impacted directly through potential future building works including infrastructure, internal access road and asset protection zones for bushfire protection. Accordingly, a Significant Residual Impact assessment has been conducted.

7.3.1 MSES - Wildlife habitat (endangered or vulnerable)

Under the Significant Residual Impact Guideline for MSES (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning 2014), an action is likely to have a SRI on habitat for an animal that is 'endangered' or 'vulnerable' wildlife if the action will:

a. lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a local population;
b. reduce the extent of occurrence of the species;
c. fragment an existing population;
d. avoid genetically distinct populations forming as a result of habitat isolation;
e. result in invasive species that are harmful to an endangered or vulnerable species becoming established in the endangered or vulnerable species' habitat;
f. introduce disease that may cause the population to decline,
g. interfere with the recovery of the species; OR
h. cause disruption to ecologically significant locations (breeding, feeding, nesting, migration or resting sites) of a species.

Significant impacts to additional endangered or vulnerable wildlife habitat are not anticipated as part of the proposed development. It has been considered unlikely that the development will result in outcomes listed above and as such, the development has been assessed as being unlikely to have a significant residual impact on endangered or vulnerable wildlife habitat.

7.3.2 MSES-Wildlife habitat (special least concern)

Under the Significant Residual Impact Guideline for MSES (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning 2014), an action is likely to have a SRI on habitat for an animal that is 'special least concern' wildlife if the action will:

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a. lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a local population;

b. reduce the extent of occurrence of the species;

c. fragment an existing population;

d. avoid genetically distinct populations forming as a result of habitat isolation;

e. cause disruption to ecologically significant locations (breeding, feeding, nesting, migration or resting sites) of a species.

Significant impacts to additional special least concern wildlife habitat are not anticipated as part of the proposed development. It has been considered unlikely that the development will result in outcomes listed above and as such, the development has been assessed as being unlikely to have a significant residual impact on special least concern wildlife habitat.

7.3.3 MSES-Regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse)

Under the Significant Residual Impact Guideline for MNES (Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning 2014), an action is likely to have a SRI on regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse) if the action will:

a. For clearing for linear infrastructure:

   i. Greater than 25m wide in a grassland (structural category) regional ecosystem; or
   ii. Greater than 20m wide in sparse (structural category) regional ecosystem; or
   iii. Greater than 10m wide in a dense to mid-dense (structural category) regional ecosystem.

b. For clearing other than clearing for linear infrastructure;

   i. Area greater than 5ha where in a grassland (structural category) regional ecosystem; or
   ii. Area greater than 2 ha where in a sparse (structural category), regional ecosystem; or
   iii. Area greater than 0.5ha where in a dense to mid-dense (structural category) regional ecosystem.

No regulated vegetation was observed onsite in proximity to watercourses onsite due to the cleared nature of the site and dense uniform Spotted gum regrowth across vegetated areas in the southern portion. Significant impacts to areas of regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse) are not anticipated as part of the proposed development. It has been considered unlikely that the development will result in outcomes listed above and as such, the development has been assessed as being unlikely to have a significant residual impact on regulated vegetation (intersecting a watercourse).

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8 Legislative Compliance

8.1 Federal Legislative Considerations

The field assessment identified the site affords habitat for two Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), namely suitable habitat for the Endangered koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) and Vulnerable grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*). No vegetation communities observed were consistent with any Threatened Ecological Communities identified under the EPBC Act.

A significant impact to MNES values is not likely as a result of the development.

8.1.1 MNES - Koala

For the koala, a project requires referral where there is the potential to adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of the koala and / or the project may interfere substantially with the recovery of the koala through the introduction or exacerbation of key threats in areas of habitat critical to the survival of the koala. The EPBC Act referral guidelines for the endangered koala require consideration of the following in the context of the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1:

- the scale of the action and its impacts
- the intensity of the action and its impacts
- the duration and frequency of the action and its impacts
- the environmental context, for example, the sensitivity, value, quality and size of the environment, the site's connectivity to other habitats in the broader landscape and its importance in the conservation of the environment
- the nature of the potential impacts that are likely to result from your actions
- whether mitigation measures will avoid or reduce these impacts.

In accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 for critically endangered and endangered species a development is likely to a significant impact if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- lead to a long-term decrease in the size of a population;
- reduce the area of occupancy of the species;
- fragment an existing population into two or more populations;
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species;
- disrupt the breeding cycle of a population;
- modify, destroy, remove, isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline;
- result in invasive species that are harmful to a critically endangered or endangered species becoming established in the endangered or critically endangered species' habitat;
- introduce disease that may cause the species to decline; or
- interfere with the recovery of the species.

Significant impacts to koala are not anticipated as part of the proposed development. It has been considered unlikely that the development will result in outcomes listed above and as such, the development does not require referral under the EPBC Act for impacts to the koala.

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8.1.2 MNES - Grey-headed Flying Fox

The proposed development's impacts on the grey-headed flying fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) have been considered in relation to the EPBC Act. Based on the Significant impact guidelines 1.1 (Commonwealth of Australia 2013) a significant impact under the EPBC Act has not been considered likely.

In accordance with the guidelines for vulnerable species a development is likely to a significant impact if there is a real chance or possibility that it will:

- lead to a long-term decrease in the size of an important population of a species;
- reduce the area of occupancy of an important population;
- fragment an existing important population into two or more populations;
- adversely affect habitat critical to the survival of a species;
- disrupt the breeding cycle of an important population;
- modify, destroy, remove or isolate or decrease the availability or quality of habitat to the extent that the species is likely to decline;
- result in invasive species that are harmful to a vulnerable species becoming established in the vulnerable species' habitat;
- introduce disease that may cause the species to decline, or
- interfere substantially with the recovery of the species.

It has been considered unlikely that the development will result in outcomes listed above and as such, the development does not require referral under the EPBC Act for impacts to the grey-headed flying fox.

8.2 State Legislative Compliance

8.2.1 Planning Act 2016

8.2.1.1 Development in South East Queensland Koala Habitat Areas (State Code 25)

The development does not include clearing of core koala habitat areas. Accordingly, no referral for impacts to SEQ core koala habitat areas is required.

8.2.1.2 Native Vegetation Clearing (State Code 16)

The development does not include clearing of Category A, B or C regulated vegetation. Accordingly, no referral for impacts to native vegetation areas is required.

8.2.2 Nature Conservation Act 1992

8.2.2.1 Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017

As discussed in Section 2.1, the site is located within 'Koala District A' on the Koala Conservation Plan Map under the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*. This requires the proposed development to comply with management measures when clearing koala food trees. When clearing koala food trees, clearing must be undertaken:

- in a sequential fashion, as defined in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017; and
- under the supervision of a suitably qualified koala spotter.

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8.2.3 Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020

The site is not mapped as containing any high risk protected plant flora survey trigger areas and no threatened flora species are known to occur at the site.

No requirements under the Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 have been assessed to be relevant.

8.3 Local Council

8.3.1 Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme – Biodiversity Overlay Code

The site is subject to the provisions of the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme (LVPS) (2024). Relevant overlays under the LVPS that affect the site include:

- Biodiversity Area
- Waterways-Stream Order 1 and 2
- Waterway and Wetland Separation Area

Responses to the LVPS Biodiversity Overlay Code have been provided in Table 3. Responses to the LVPS Waterways and Water Resources Overlay Code have been provided in Table 4. Responses to PO1 of the Renewable Energy Facility Code has been provided in Table 5.

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Table 3 Response to LVRC Biodiversity Overlay Code Performance Outcome and Probable Solutions

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Protection and improvement of matters of environmental significance		
PO1 Development firstly avoids, and then minimises adverse impacts to matters of environmental significance including: a. OM3A Biodiversity Ecological areas overlay; b. OM3B Biodiversity – Wildlife habitat overlay; c. OM3C Biodiversity – Waterways and wetland overlay.	AO1.1 Development (except a Dwelling house) is located outside of areas of matters of environmental significance. AO1.2 Vegetation clearing for a Dwelling house only occurs where: a. within matters of local environmental significance - Biodiversity area, only; b. 3,000m2 or less, and in a single location.	PO1 will be met by the development because: The development proposes the construction of 48 eco-cabins, solar farm and a maintenance and storage shed on two existing lots. Development proposes the removal of vegetation within a biodiversity overlay area. Development minimises and mitigates impacts to matters of environmental significance including: a. The development has avoided impacts to matters of environmental significance by locating development in existing degraded areas with limited native vegetation values to the north to the greatest extent practical. The eco-cabins have been placed around the existing dam onsite in a currently degraded area. b. The solar farm and infrastructure associated with the eco-cabins intersects mapped biodiversity area (OM3A), MLES waterway and wetland separation area and MLES waterway-stream order 1 and 2 (OM3C). Following ground-truthing of current onsite values, historical use has modified the landscape to an extent that mapped watercourse values are assessed as not reflecting onsite values. Mapped values in the central portion of the site are no longer present and the development will not impact mapped watercourses. c. Development is sited away from the ground-truthed watercourse in the southeastern portion of the site that has connectivity to Lockyer Creek. Large extents of vegetation to

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		the south of the site is to be retained to maintain connectivity. d. The development proposes rehabilitation of degraded vegetation onsite with weed management across 16.62ha of retained vegetation and reestablishment of a minimum 309 canopy trees in existing cleared areas; e. The development proposes the retention of existing canopy vegetation values within the outer protection zone. f. A significant site restoration outcome is proposed to enhance and restore site ecological values.
PO2 Environmental values are identified and development is designed and located to: a. protect, retain and improve matters of environmental significance including World Heritage Areas; b. restore degraded areas; c. maximise ecological processes, ecosystem resilience and ecological connectivity; d. protect and support the unimpeded and safe movement of terrestrial and aquatic native wildlife across the landscape.	AO2.1 Development is designed and constructed to: a. protect and retain matters of environmental significance in the greatest area possible with the smallest edge-to-area ratio; b. provide a legal mechanism to protect the retained matters of environmental significance; c. provide a development envelope within existing cleared areas or areas of lowest ecological value; d. ensure that infrastructure services are set back as far as practicable from matters of environmental significance; e. facilitate safe wildlife movement within the site and across the landscape; f. cluster structures, lots and earthworks as close as practicable,	AO2.1 will be met by the development because: a. The site proposed the retention of vegetation across 16.62ha of the site and creates no isolated patches of vegetation as a result of the development, maintaining connectivity to extensive areas of vegetation south and west; b. The proposed establishment of eco-tourism cabins, solar farm and orchards at the site will enable ongoing land management activities by the facility owner; c. The solar farm and storage shed have been sited in previously cleared golf course areas. The eco-cabins have been placed around the existing water feature onsite in a currently degraded areas; d. Infrastructure services are to be co-located with internal roadways and associated infrastructure; e. The development proposes the retention of vegetation across 16.62ha of the site to retain

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	within a perimeter road provided as part of the development; g. avoid creating any additional exempt clearing rights within matters of environmental significance (i.e. development is setback from the matters of environmental significance a minimum of 30m or 1.5 times the height of the tallest adjacent tree, whichever is greater). AO2.2 Development involving subdivision is also designed and constructed to: a. ensure the largest extent of matters of environmental significance are included in a single lot; b. ensure structures, new lot boundaries and infrastructure (e.g. services, fences, roads, pedestrian access and instream structures) maintain, and do not transect or fragment matters of environmental significance or ecological connectivity; c. avoid locating lots that back onto public open space or conservation areas. AO2.3 Where development in matters of environmental significance cannot be avoided, it is located in order of priority: a. within cleared areas, then; b. within areas of lowest ecological value.	existing connectivity function of the site to surrounding areas of vegetation; f. Eco-cabin structures, solar farm and maintenance and storage buildings have been located in existing degraded areas. A perimeter road is proposed surrounding the eco-cabins to allow setbacks from retained vegetation and for bushfire requirements; g. The development has been sited to avoid creating additional clearing exemptions. Environmental significant areas outside the development footprint are proposed to be retained and rehabilitated and are setback from infrastructure by resort planting and pathways. AO2.2 Not applicable. The proposed development does not involve subdivision. AO2.3 a. The majority of the site contains cleared areas in association with the previous use of the site. The solar farm and maintenance and storage building have been located entirely in cleared areas; b. The eco-cabins have been located in a degraded area in association with the large water feature onsite that contains a dense invasive shrub layer and sparse emergent canopy values.
PO3 Ongoing management, operation and tenure of matters of environmental significance	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	PO3

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ensures impacts on ecological processes, ecosystem resilience and ecological connectivity are avoided, minimised and mitigated.		The establishment of eco-tourism cabins, solar farm and orchards will allow for the ongoing management of lands at the site to achieve environmental stewardship outcomes. Proposed uses at the site are consistent with site values with onsite retention and rehabilitation actions proposed for the development.
PO4 Where development cannot avoid negative impacts on matters of environmental significance, development is located, designed, constructed, operated and managed to increase and improve ecological connectivity and ecological processes to ensure ecosystem resilience of matters of environmental significance.	AO4.1 Where development cannot be avoided in areas of matters of environmental significance, development and built infrastructure: a. is located within cleared areas; or b. areas of lowest ecological value; and c. is sited to avoid creating any additional exempt clearing rights of matters of environmental significance (i.e. development is setback from the matters of environmental significance a minimum of 30m or 1.5 times the height of the tallest adjacent tree, whichever is the greater).	AO4.1 will be met as the development will: a. The solar farm and storage shed have been sited in previously cleared golf course areas. The eco-cabins have been placed around the existing water feature onsite in a currently degraded areas; b. The development has been sited in areas of lowest ecological value surrounding the existing dam onsite currently containing Lantana and Groundsel bush encroachment; and c. The development (construction of an eco-tourism and solar farm facility) will create no new additional clearing exemptions at the site.
PO5 Development avoids secondary or off-site impacts on matters of environmental significance mapped or otherwise.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	PO5 No secondary off site impacts to MLES are assessed or considered likely.
PO6 Development avoids and protects areas that support critical life cycle stages such as feeding, nesting, breeding and roosting sites for threatened species, ecological communities or migratory species.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	PO6 Due to the significant retention and rehabilitation of vegetation onsite (16.62ha) and retention of the existing dams, it is considered unlikely that the development would significantly disturb important habitat (foraging, breeding and connectivity) for any migratory species.
Waterway and wetland setbacks		

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PO7 Development is designed to protect and maintain setbacks from waterways and wetlands to minimise adverse effects: a. on wildlife habitat and ecological corridors; b. on waterway integrity; c. on restoration and revegetation areas; d. from edge effects; e. from public access to waterways and wetlands.	AO7.1 Development is not located within and does not adversely impact on matters of local environmental significance shown on OM3C Biodiversity – Waterway and wetland habitat overlay. AO7.2 Development provides riparian buffers measured from the defining banks on either side of the waterway: a. 10m wide for stream orders 1-2; b. 25m wide for stream orders 3-4; c. 50m wide for stream orders 5 and greater.	PO7 a. The development will interfere with a mapped Stream order 1 and 2 and Waterway and Wetland Separation area for the establishment of the proposed infrastructure. Development has been sited in existing degraded areas containing limited ecological values to the greatest extent practical. Following ground-truthing onsite values, it is the view of Range Environmental that historical site use has modified the landscape to an extent that these values are no longer present. Mapped values in the central portion of the site are no longer present, and the development will not impact mapped watercourses. b. A mapped stream order 1 and 2 within the southeastern portion of the site was ground-truthed as occurring, with development setback from this area and no clearing of native vegetation values to occur in this area to protect existing integrity. Weed management works will be conducted to the west of this feature to improve connectivity function to the waterway. c. Rehabilitation works including revegetation and weed management across 16.62 hectares to the west of observed waterways is proposed. The majority of the site contains a shrub layer of Groundsel bush and Lantana, with weed management works proposed to reduce these species. Replanting of a minimum 309 NJKHTs in areas containing reduced densities is proposed to increase the width of existing vegetated areas on the site.

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		d. The majority of the development has been located in existing degraded areas containing limited native canopy values. Clearing of vegetation to establish the eco-cabins around the dam is required to facilitate the development, however this dam was artificially made and the landscape has been modified to from previous drainage features. e. The nature-based tourism will increase access to the dam onsite, however this is artificially made and is modified from the original landform. Tourism development has been located to the northwest away from ground-truthed water features in the southeast that connected to the Lockyer Creek.
Ecological connectivity		
PO8 Development protects, improves and restores habitat extent and quality and ecological connectivity and ecological processes between matters of environmental significance by: a. protecting World Heritage Areas and National Parks; b. protecting and maintaining ecological corridors; c. restoring and improving quality and functionality of ecological corridors; d. minimising fragmentation; e. reducing edge to area ratios; f. minimising adverse edge effects; g. restoring degraded areas;	AO8.1 Development protects and improves ecological connectivity for all species by protecting and maintaining vegetation in patches of the greatest possible size and smallest edge-to-area ratio possible. AO8.2 Development protects and improves matters of environmental significance and ensures these areas are connected to other matters of environmental significance or ecological corridors by: a. protecting and retaining patches of native vegetation in the largest patches possible; b. restoring disturbed or cleared areas; c. restoring and increasing the area of existing patches of native vegetation	AO8.1 will be met by the development: a. The site proposes the retention of vegetation across 16.62ha of the site and creates no patches of vegetation as a result of the development, retaining connectivity to extensive patches of vegetation south and west of the site; AO8.2 will be met by the development: a. The site proposes the retention of vegetation across 16.62ha of the site, retaining connectivity to extensive patches of vegetation south and west of the site; b. Replanting of a minimum 309 trees is proposed in existing cleared areas with existing sparse native vegetation values. Weed management works are proposed across rehabilitation areas to remove Lantana and

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h. building new ecological corridors; i. protecting migration or normal movement of species between habitats or gene flow between populations.	to the greatest size and with smallest edge-to-area ratio possible; d. increasing ecological connectivity through restoring and reconstructing ecological corridors and widening existing ecological connections; e. providing restoration buffers to either side of the ecological corridor to minimise edge effects.	Groundsel bush to assist natural regeneration at the site; c. Connectivity is proposed to be improved by the development through weed management, retention of existing canopy trees and revegetation in cleared areas over 16.62ha. These works aims to remove current factors limiting fauna movement across the site to extensive areas of vegetation south and west and to ecological corridors to the east; d. The site is mapped as containing an ecological corridor to the eastern extent of the site where limited works are proposed. The development proposes to enhance fauna movement through the site to adjacent ecological corridors through the removal of the invasive shrub layer in these areas and replanting and establishment of a native canopy in an existing degraded area. e. Due to the inaccessible nature of the extent of the site within the mapped ecological corridor, and generally unmanageable extent of exotic (weedy) vegetation within these areas no ecological restoration works are proposed in this area.
Restoration of matters of local environmental significance (MLES) ecological corridor		
PO9 Development restores and improves habitat condition, habitat extent and ecological connectivity within matters of local environmental significance (MLES) ecological corridors.	AO9.1 Where development is on a lot containing ecological corridors, development: a. restores or reconstructs cleared, disturbed, fragmented or degraded areas to promote connectivity; b. provides restoration buffers between matters of environmental significance and development, where not required	PO9.1 will be met by the development as: a. The site contains no ecological corridors with an ecological corridor located approximately 100 metres east of the site; b. The development proposes to enhance fauna movement through the site to ecological corridors further east through removal of the invasive Groundsel bush shrub layer in these

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	for bushfire hazard mitigation purposes to reduce the adverse impacts of edge effects. AO9.2 Restoration: a. ensures restored areas require minimal human intervention and maintenance; b. replicates the natural floristic composition of the regional ecosystem including upper, middle and understorey species.	areas and replanting and establishment of a native canopy in an existing degraded area. AO9.2. Not applicable. No rehabilitation works are proposed in a mapped ecological corridor. Rehabilitation works are proposed within portions of the site which contain existing large patches of vegetation of conservation significance.
Restoration of matters of environmental significance		
PO10 Where development adversely impacts matters of environmental significance, disturbed, cleared, fragmented or degraded areas are restored to improve ecological processes, ecological connectivity and ecosystem resilience.	AO10.1 Development restores cleared, disturbed, fragmented or degraded areas (including riparian defined bank scour and erosion) by restoring degraded ecosystems to: a. link patches of protected vegetation together by a corridor; b. increase ecological connectivity through restoring and reconstructing new corridors and widening existing ecological connections; c. improve the ecological value of existing ecological corridors; d. reduce fragmentation; e. reduce edge to area ratios and edge effects. AO10.2 Restoration: a. ensures restored areas require minimal human intervention and maintenance;	AO10.1 Connectivity is proposed to be improved by the development through weed management and the retention of existing canopy values across 16.62ha. A minimum of 309 NJKHTS are proposed to be established across 3.59ha to reestablish a native canopy in existing cleared areas. Removing dense shrub layers and increasing the quantity of habitat trees at the site will facilitate fauna movement through the site. Retention and rehabilitation of vegetation within the southern portion of the site will maintain connectivity within the local landscape to extensive areas of vegetation immediately south and west. AO10.2 a. Rehabilitation areas will require ongoing weed management for 12 months in accordance with the Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan allowing for natural regeneration of native shrubs and groundcover in these areas. b. Replanting of native canopy species within the revegetation areas will include species listed

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	b. replicates the natural floristic composition of the regional ecosystem including upper, middle and understorey species.	in mapped pre-clearance regional ecosystems 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7 and are commercially available.
Vegetation clearing and ground disturbance		
PO11 Where adverse impacts to matters of environmental significance are unavoidable, mitigation measures are implemented to ensure the protection and safety of wildlife and the protection of adjacent matters of environmental significance.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	PO11 will be met as the development will: a. A suitably qualified and licenced fauna spotter is to oversee vegetation clearing works. The fauna spotter is to be present for any native vegetation clearing works; and b. Retained vegetation is to be clearly marked and isolated from vegetation removal areas.
PO12 Vegetation clearing and ground disturbance prevents soil loss and sediment entering a matter of environmental significance wetland or waterway and does not result in: a. soil loss caused by sheet, rill or gully erosion; or b. sedimentation; or c. water contamination or d. disturbing high risk soils; or e. the loss of soil chemical, physical or biological fertility.	AO12.1 Vegetation clearing, ground disturbance, filling or excavation: a. is minimised within a soil management area; b. does not occur within: i. 50m of a landslide or land with erosion; ii. on a steep or very steep slope area mapped on OM11 Steep land overlay without certification by an RPEQ in accordance with the section 8.11 Steep land code; iii. the MLES shown on OM3C Biodiversity – Waterways and wetlands overlay; iv. 100m of a salinity expression area mapped on OM13 High risk soils overlay.	PO12 While the site contains mapped overland flow paths and stream orders 1 and 2, these were assessed as not reflecting current onsite values. From review of aerial imagery, the large dam was artificially made, with the prior land use modifying the previous mapped watercourses onsite. Following ground-truthing onsite values, it is the view of Range Environmental that historical site use has modified the landscape to an extent that these values are no longer present in the central portion of the site and the development will not impact these areas. A mapped stream order 1 and 2 within the southeastern portion of the site was ground-truthed as occurring connecting to Lockyer Creek further east. The development has located infrastructure away from this existing watercourse to avoid resulting in soil loss and sediment entering a matter of environmental significant waterway. Clearing of native canopy vegetation values is not proposed in proximity to ground-truth watercourses.

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	AO12.2 Where the site is subject to salinity, landslip, landslide or erosion, it is effectively stabilised or treated before clearing or ground disturbance starts.	
Wildlife safety		
PO13 Development located in matters of environmental significance minimises ongoing and potential risk of injury or death to wildlife: a. before and after construction; b. during the developments operation.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	PO13 will be met as the development will: a. A suitably qualified and licenced fauna spotter is to oversee vegetation clearing works. The fauna spotter is to be present for any native vegetation clearing works; and b. in a sequential fashion, as defined in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017.
PO14 Development involving the clearing of native vegetation prevents and reduces the risk of injury or death to wildlife by: a. clearing in a sequential or staged manner to allow fauna time to relocate; b. clearing in a sequential or staged manner to allow fauna time to relocate;	AO14.1 A registered fauna spotter catcher is to supervise all work that will result in a negative effect upon fauna, including but not limited to: a. vegetation clearing; b. dewatering of dams; c. topsoil removal or ground disturbance; d. mulching or moving of stockpiled vegetation	AO14 will be met as the development will: a. A suitably qualified and licenced fauna spotter is to oversee vegetation clearing works in accordance with AO14.1.
Environmental offsets		
PO15 Where all attempts have been made to avoid, minimise and mitigate adverse impacts on matters of local environmental significance (excluding flying fox roosts and flying fox roost separation areas), any significant residual impacts are offset consistent with the Environmental Offsets Act and the environmental offset requirements identified in Planning Scheme Policy 1 Biodiversity.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	PO15 will be met as the development will provide an onsite environmental offset counterbalancing impacts to 2.34ha containing 309 native trees within OM3A Biodiversity area in accordance with section 5.1.1.1. The delivery of an onsite environmental offset through weed management/assisted natural regeneration and revegetation is highly supported at this site. Appendix F of this report details the proposed extent of works.

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Flying Fox Roosts		
PO16 Development: a. minimises the adverse impacts to the flying fox roosts and the flying fox population; and b. minimises and mitigates the adverse impacts from flying fox populations on people where for a sensitive land use.	AO16.1 Development is not located within flying fox roosts and outside of the flying fox separation area mapped on OM3A Biodiversity overlay – Ecological areas overlay, (where practicable). AO16.2 Development is not located within 50m from the edge of the largest known extent of a flying fox roost.	PO16 will be met as the development will: a. The site contains no areas of mapped flying fox roosts or flying fox separation areas. b. The site contains no known flying fox roots and no flying fox roosts were observed during the site survey.
Bushfire hazard management		
PO17 Bushfire hazard management measures are adopted based on ecological principles.	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.	PO17 will be met by the development: A Bushfire Management Report has been prepared for the site detailing an asset protection zone and BAL for the tourism cabins. Ecological and bushfire matters have been balanced, with proposed retention of existing canopy values onsite within the outer protection zone. The proposed cabins achieve a BAL Low- BAL 12.5 based on the establishment of an 39m asset protection zone to the south and southwest surrounding the cabins.

Table 4 Response to LVRC Waterways and Water Resources Overlay Code Performance Outcome and Probable Solutions

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes	Response
Development locations		
PO1 Development protects and improves physical integrity of the waterways and water quality by avoiding locating within: a. A mapped area on OM12A Waterways and water resource catchment- Ecosystem overlay; or	AO1.1 Development is connected to: a. A stormwater drainage network or other lawful point of discharge; b. Sewage network.	PO1 will be met as the development will: a. Development has avoided locating development in areas mapped on OM12A. The majority of development has been located in existing disturbed areas in association with the previous golf course site use, with the nature-based tourism cabins and associated

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b. Within 200m Bulk water storage buffer; or c. The Water supply buffer area.	AO1.2 Dwelling houses and domestic outbuildings are setback from the defining bank of a waterway and overland flow path a minimum area of: a. 10m from an overland flow path; b. 25m from stream order 1 and 2; c. 50m from stream order 3 and greater. AO1.3 Development involving an on-site wastewater treatment system, vegetation clearing or earthworks does not occur within a. A mapped area on OM12A Waterways and water resource catchment-Ecosystems overlay; or b. Within the 200m Bulk water supply storage buffer; or c. The Water supply buffer area. AO1.4 Development involving a use listed in Table 8.12-3: Separation distance to waterways and other locational measures is consistent with the separation distances listed.	infrastructure sited in areas of lowest ecological value surrounding the existing dam onsite currently containing Lantana and Groundsel bush encroachment. While the site contains mapped overland flow paths and stream orders 1 and 2, these were assessed as not reflecting current onsite values. From review of aerial imagery the large dam onsite was artificially made, with the prior land use modifying the mapped water features onsite. Following ground-truthing onsite values, it is the view of Range Environmental that historical site use has modified the landscape to an extent that these values are no longer present in the central portion of the site and the development will not impact these areas. A mapped stream order 1 and 2 within the southeastern portion of the site was ground-truthed as occurring, connecting to Lockyer Creek further southeast. The development has located infrastructure away from this existing feature. b. The site contains no areas of 200m Bulk water storage buffer. No impacts to these areas are proposed by the development. c. The site contains no buffer supply water areas. No impacts to these areas are proposed by the development
Water quality		
PO2 Development improves the quality of water entering ground or surface water supply in the local receiving waters.	AO2.1 Water released to ground, or surface waters is consistent with the water quality objectives and environmental values in *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy, schedule 1 Document for Lockyer Creek.*	AO2.1 The development proposes 7,500m^2 land application area for effluent irrigation within the northern portion of the site. Effluent irrigation areas onsite are to be consistent with the water quality objectives and environmental values in

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	AO2.2 Operational work within a wetland or wetland separation area does not undertake excavation or filling of more than 100m^3. AO2.3 Operational work that diverts water to or from a wetland or a wetland separation area, does not undertake excavation or filling of more than 1,000m^3.		*Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy, schedule 1 Document for Lockyer Creek.* AO2.2 The site contains a wetland separation buffer within the northern portion of the site. No infrastructure is proposed in this area with proposed orchard and boundary buffer plantings, with excavation or filling works are proposed in this area they must not exceed 100m^3. AO2.3 The site contains a wetland separation buffer within the northern portion of the site. No infrastructure is proposed in this area with proposed orchard and boundary buffer plantings, with excavation or filling works expected to be minimal. No water features were identified in this area, and no water diversion works are proposed to facilitate the development. Where operational work is proposed in this area it is to be minimise to the greatest extent practical.
PO3 Development rehabilitates the condition and physical integrity of waterways, wetlands, springs, overland flow paths and separation areas, to improve the healthy function of the catchment.	No acceptable outcome is nominated.		PO3 will be met as the development will: A significant mitigation component is proposed in association with the development. Existing native canopy vegetation values are proposed to be retained across 16.62ha of an area containing ground-truthed existing watercourses within the southeastern extent. Within this area weed management and revegetation works are proposed to rehabilitate vegetation with the highest connectivity to the south in association with Lockyer Creek further southeast. Due to the steepness of the ground-truthed watercourse within the southeastern portion, weed management works are not proposed in this area, however existing native canopy values will be retained.
Development involving an on-site wastewater treatment systems			
PO4 On-site wastewater treatment systems do not adversely impact on the environmental	AO4.1 Development provides an area for on-site wastewater treatment systems outside of:	AO4.1	

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values and water quality objectives of the local receiving waters.	a. a mapped area on OM12A Waterways and water resource catchment – Ecosystems overlay; b. 400m from the supply level bulk water supply storage buffers on OM12B Waterways and water resource catchment - water resource catchment overlay c. 400m from a drinking water bore.	A designed application area of 7,500m^2 has been identified in the northern portion on the site. a. The site contains mapped areas of Overland flow path, Waterway and Wetland separation area under OM12A Waterways and water resource catchment mapping. The effluent application area has been entirely located outside mapped areas. b. The site contains no mapped bulk water supply storage buffers. c. The site contains two registered water bores (RN 75316 and RN 75315). The effluent application area is located within 200 metres of each existing bore. As the bores are within 400 metres of effluent application areas, these are not to be used for drinking. Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality will be managed through effluent disposal in accordance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code.
Development in water supply buffer area of separation area		
PO5 Where development is connected to an onsite wastewater treatment system, that system is designed, constructed and managed in a way that: a. monitors discharges of wastewater quality a minimum of every 13 weeks; b. is consistent with the environmental values and water quality objectives of the local receiving waters.	*AO5.1 Wastewater (other than domestic wastewater) that is collected and contained on-site is: a. lawfully disposed to sewer; or b. transferred off-site for treatment or disposal to a licensed facility. AO5.2 Wastewater (other than domestic wastewater) that is reused on-site is: a. in a closed-cycle irrigation scheme, industrial process, reused for	AO5.1-AO5.2 Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality will be managed through effluent disposal in accordance with the Queensland Pluming and Wastewater Code.

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	washing or cleaning, or other purpose; b. treated to meet the environmental values and water quality objectives of the local receiving waters before release.	
PO6 Development is designed, constructed and managed to ensure an effectively stabilised surface is provided before development commences to prevent: a. soil loss from sheet, rill or gully erosion; b. sedimentation of ground or surface waters; c. contamination of ground or surface waters; d. concentrated stormwater and overland flows.	No acceptable outcome is nominated.	PO6 Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality will be managed through effluent disposal in accordance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code, and stormwater management in accordance with a site Stormwater Management Plan.
Water quantity impacting on land		
PO7 Development improves the existing surface and groundwater hydrological regime.	AO7.1 Development does not lower or raise the water table or hydrostatic pressure outside the bounds of the variability of existing pre-development conditions. AO7.2 Development prevents saline water from entering freshwater aquifers. AO7.3 Development design does not worsen the potential for salinity expression.	PO7.1 Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality will be managed through effluent disposal in accordance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code, and stormwater management in accordance with a site Stormwater Management Plan.
PO8 Development involving the extraction of ground or surface waters for a commercial purpose occurs outside of the Lockyer Creek	No acceptable outcome is nominated.	PO8 Development is the for nature-based tourism and the establishment of tourism cabins. It does not involve the

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water resource catchment and sub-catchments.		extraction of ground or surface waters for a commercial purpose.
Surface and groundwater hydrology		
PO9 Development ensures that the natural surface water and groundwater hydrologic regimes of waterways, overland flow paths, wetlands, springs, groundwater dependant ecosystems and hydrologically sensitive plant communities are improved.	AO9.1 Development does not adversely affect the natural surface water or groundwater hydrologic regimes by: a. avoiding and minimising channelisation, redirection or interruption of water flows; b. avoiding water extraction; c. improving groundwater recharge and discharge processes; d. allowing natural water fluctuations; e. avoiding contaminants entering water (e.g. from runoff, effluent disposal).	AO9.1 Impacts associated with hydrology and water quality will be managed through effluent disposal in accordance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code, and stormwater management in accordance with a site Stormwater Management Plan.
Storage and disposal of hazardous chemicals and environmentally hazardous materials		
PO10 Hazardous chemicals, wastes and other potential contaminants are managed, stored and disposed of in a manner that does not harm the quality of any surface water or groundwater.	AO10.1 The total amount of hazardous chemicals and other potential contaminants stored and handled on-site is less than 200L or 200kg. AO10.2 Storage of hazardous chemicals and other potential contaminants (other than petroleum products) in aggregate quantities more than 1,000L or 1,000kg is not undertaken unless a site-specific risk assessment shows that the risk to drinking water quality is minimal. AO10.3 Hazardous chemicals and other potential contaminants are located and stored: a. in containers;	AO10.1-AO10.4 Development is the for nature-based tourism and the establishment of tourism cabins. It does not involve the location or use of hazardous materials on the site.

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	b. on land outside the defined flood level; c. undercover in a building or similar structure within an impervious bunded compound that has: i. a net capacity to contain spills 1.5 times the bunded containers or aggregate quantity of containers when operated as a single unit; ii. enough area to hold the containers and their contents in the event that the containers collapse; iii. to prevent the lateral movement of packages or containers during a natural hazard event; iv. consistent with AS.1940 The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	
	AO10.4 The storage and handling of hazardous chemicals and other potential contaminants does not occur within: a. any area identified in the OM12A Waterways and water resource catchment – Ecosystems overlay; b. 800m of a bulk water supply storage buffer on OM12B Waterways and water resource catchment - Water resource catchment overlay;	

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	c. 800m of a drinking water bore on OM9A Infrastructure overlay map - Energy and water supply.	

Table 5 Response to LVRC Renewable Energy Facility Code Performance Outcome and Probable Solutions

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Response
Site Characteristics		
PO1 Development is located on land that is suited for the purpose and: a. maintains water quality and hydrogeological processes; b. maintains ecological biodiversity and ecological connectivity; c. prevents adverse effects on environmental and water quality values and receiving waters; d. maintains an effectively stabilised surface.	AO1.1 Energy generation infrastructure is located outside the: a. Agricultural land overlay; b. Biodiversity overlay; c. Cultural heritage overlay; d. Flood hazard overlay; e. Waterways and water resource catchment – Ecosystems overlay; f. Waterways and water resource catchment overlay – Water resource catchment overlay; g. areas of slope 10% or more. AO1.2 Battery storage facilities, battery storage devices and Substations associated with a Renewable energy facility are located outside of: a. the Bushfire hazard overlay; b. Critical Infrastructure Area; c. explosion risk area on OM8 Helidon management area overlay; d. high pressure gas pipeline explosion risk area on OM9B Infrastructure – Emissions and hazardous activities overlay.	PO1 a. The southern portion of the solar farm is located in an mapped waterway (stream order 1 and 2) under OM12A. These values were assessed as not reflecting current onsite values. From review of aerial imagery, the large dam onsite was artificially made, with the prior land use modifying the mapped water features onsite. Following ground-truthing onsite values, it is the view of Range Environmental that historical site use has modified the landscape to an extent that these values are no longer present in the central portion of the site and the development will not impact these areas. A mapped stream order 1 and 2 within the southeastern portion of the site was ground-truthed as occurring, connecting to Lockyer Creek further southeast. The solar farm has been located to the northwest away from identified features in the northeast. The solar farm has been located away from highly connected vegetated areas to the south and Lockyer Creek to the southeast.

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		b. The solar farm has been located in the northeastern portion of the site in an existing degraded area with limited native vegetation values from previous land uses. This area was dominated by Groundsel bush with limited native vegetation values. Infrastructure has been located outside vegetation with the greatest connectivity to the south and southeast. c. The solar farm has been located in an existing degraded area with limited vegetation values. Horticulture and residential areas on rural lots are located immediately east and west that contain degraded native vegetation values. d. The solar farm is located so a flat area in existing disturbed areas, with earthworks in this area expected to be minimal. Earthworks required to facilitate this infrastructure is to be minimised to the greatest extent practical.

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8.4 Planning Policy 2017 - Biodiversity Interests

The State Planning Policy (July 2017) has been fully integrated into the LVPS (2024). Accordingly, the development does not require assessment against the state planning policy 'biodiversity' state interests.

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9 Conclusion

A Development Application has been lodged for a Material Change of Use for (MCU) for nature-based tourism and renewable energy facility at 25 Lavender Road has been lodged to Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC). Range Environmental Consultants was engaged to undertake an ecological assessment for the proposed development to facilitate assessment of the application by LVRC.

The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the ecological features and values across the site to determine the potential impacts from the proposed development and provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise identified ecological impacts.

Native vegetation values were determined to be the most notable ecological value at the site that warranted consideration for potential ecological impacts to the development. Following detailed assessment of the sites values and the proposed extent of development, impacts to 309 NJKHTS within a mapped MLES significant area and an additional 211 NJKHTS outside mapped areas in association with establishment of infrastructure, internal access roads and asset protection zones. This is to be compensated through onsite mitigation actions including retention of existing canopy vegetation values and weed management across 16.62ha and reestablishment of a minimum 309 NJKHTs across existing cleared areas. Range Environmental strongly recommends that an on-site land-based environmental offset outcome be delivered in accordance with the provided weed management and rehabilitation plan (provided as Appendix F).

As demonstrated at Section 7, the development has been designed and planned to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts to native vegetation as far as practicable. Key development layout measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts to native vegetation include deliberate siting of structures in proximity to areas of least vegetated values and degraded areas and retention and rehabilitation of vegetation with the highest connectivity onsite. Clearing of native canopy tree vegetation within the outer protection zone is not proposed, with retention of existing canopy values within this area, and management of ground cover.

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9.1 Recommendations

That development be conducted in accordance with the below recommendations:

Recommendation number	Recommendation	Relevant entity
Impact minimisation and environmental offsets		
1	Clearing of native vegetation for the proposed development uses is to be conducted in accordance with Figure 2 'Proposed Development'.	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
2	Bushfire Hazard Management works be conducted in accordance with the approved Bushfire Management Report (Range Environmental, provided separately).	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
4	The proponent is to undertake weed management and rehabilitation works in accordance with the proposed Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan (Range Environmental, provided as (Appendix F), counterbalancing the loss of native vegetation values at the site.	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
5	Following design of cut and fill requirements in the Operational Works Stage the development will require assessment whether works onsite will trigger Accepted development requirements for operational work that is constructing or raiding waterway barrier works.	N/A-proponent obligation
Clearing of vegetation		
6	A suitably qualified and licenced fauna spotter is to be engaged to oversee vegetation clearing works. The fauna spotter is to be present for any native vegetation clearing works.	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
7	Clearing is to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Sections 10 and 11 of the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*.	N/A-proponent obligation
8	Vegetation to be retained is clearly marked and isolated from vegetation removal areas.	N/A-proponent obligatoin
Nature Conservation Act 1992		
8	That the proponent apply for and obtain a low-risk species management plan (LRSMP) prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing works.	N/A - proponent obligation

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Appendix A Desktop Search Results

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Vegetation management report

For Lot: 17 Plan: SP177922
1/22/2025

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Recent changes

Updated mapping

Updated vegetation mapping was released on 22 November 2023 and includes the most recent Queensland Herbarium scientific updates to the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetland and high-value regrowth mapping.

The Department of Environment, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:
Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Resources who administer the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:
- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
- exempt clearing;
- a protected plant clearing permit;

- the koala protection framework, which may include:

- exempted development;
- a development approval;
- the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

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Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

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1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 17 Plan: SP177922 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lot, plan, tenure and title area information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
17	SP177922	Freehold	447,300

The tenure of the land may affect whether clearing is considered exempt clearing work or may be carried out under an accepted development vegetation clearing code.

Does the property Lot: 17 Plan: SP177922 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

No, this property is not located in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 17 Plan: SP177922, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Lockyer Valley Regional	Brisbane	Southeast Queensland	Moreton Basin

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2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Resources)

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2023, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenures under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing or clearing vegetation on these tenures may require approvals under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem identified in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD) as having a grassland structure; and
- a mangrove.

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Resources or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Resources before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Resources prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Resources before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at
https://vegetation-apps.dnrm.qld.gov.au

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2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.6 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Resources and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development

2.5. Contact information for the Department of Resources

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Visit https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/?contact=vegetation to submit an online enquiry.

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3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 17 Plan: SP177922

3.1 Vegetation categories

The vegetation categories on your property are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 4.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category X	44.80

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Resources to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department of Resources to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

There is no Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) present on this property.

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3.2 Regional ecosystems

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The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
non-rem	None	X	44.80	None	None

Please note:
1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.
2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing codes;
- performance outcomes in State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

3.3 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2.

3.4 Wetlands

There are no vegetation management wetlands present on this property.

3.5 Essential habitat

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened wildlife.

Essential habitat for protected wildlife includes suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 4.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map -

1) that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or
2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

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Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

No records

3.6 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.7 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.8 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

Class A (with urban areas masked as per SPP): 0.51 ha

No Class B

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 17 Plan: SP177922.

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4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at:
https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/qld/environment/land/vegetation/vegetation-map-request-form

Regulated vegetation management map
The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

Vegetation management supporting map
The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

Coastal/non-coastal map
The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture
The Agricultural Land Class map confirms the location and extent of land mapped as Agricultural Land Classes A or B as identified on the State Planning Interactive Mapping System. Please note that this map does not include areas identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B in local government planning schemes. This map can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code.

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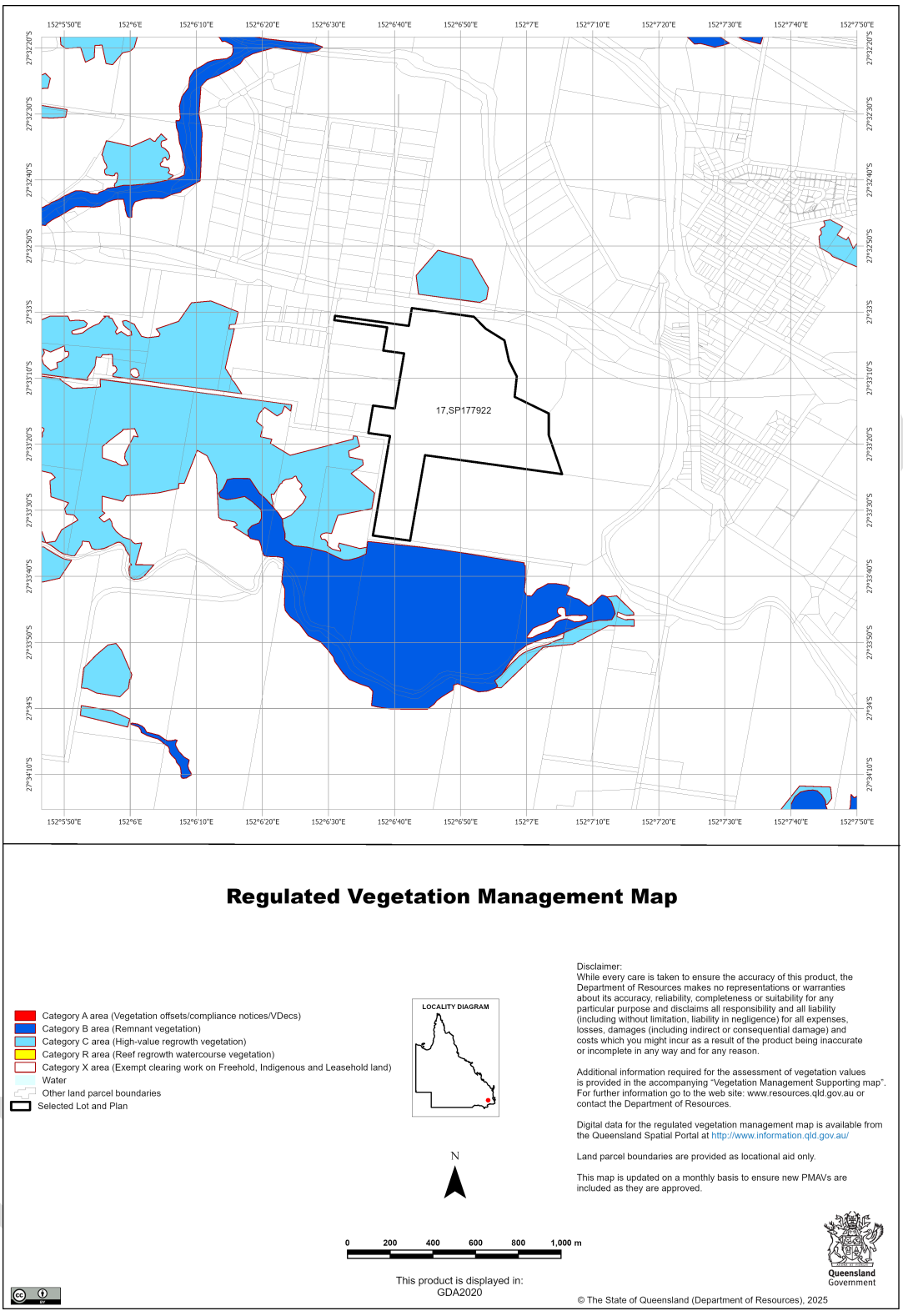
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



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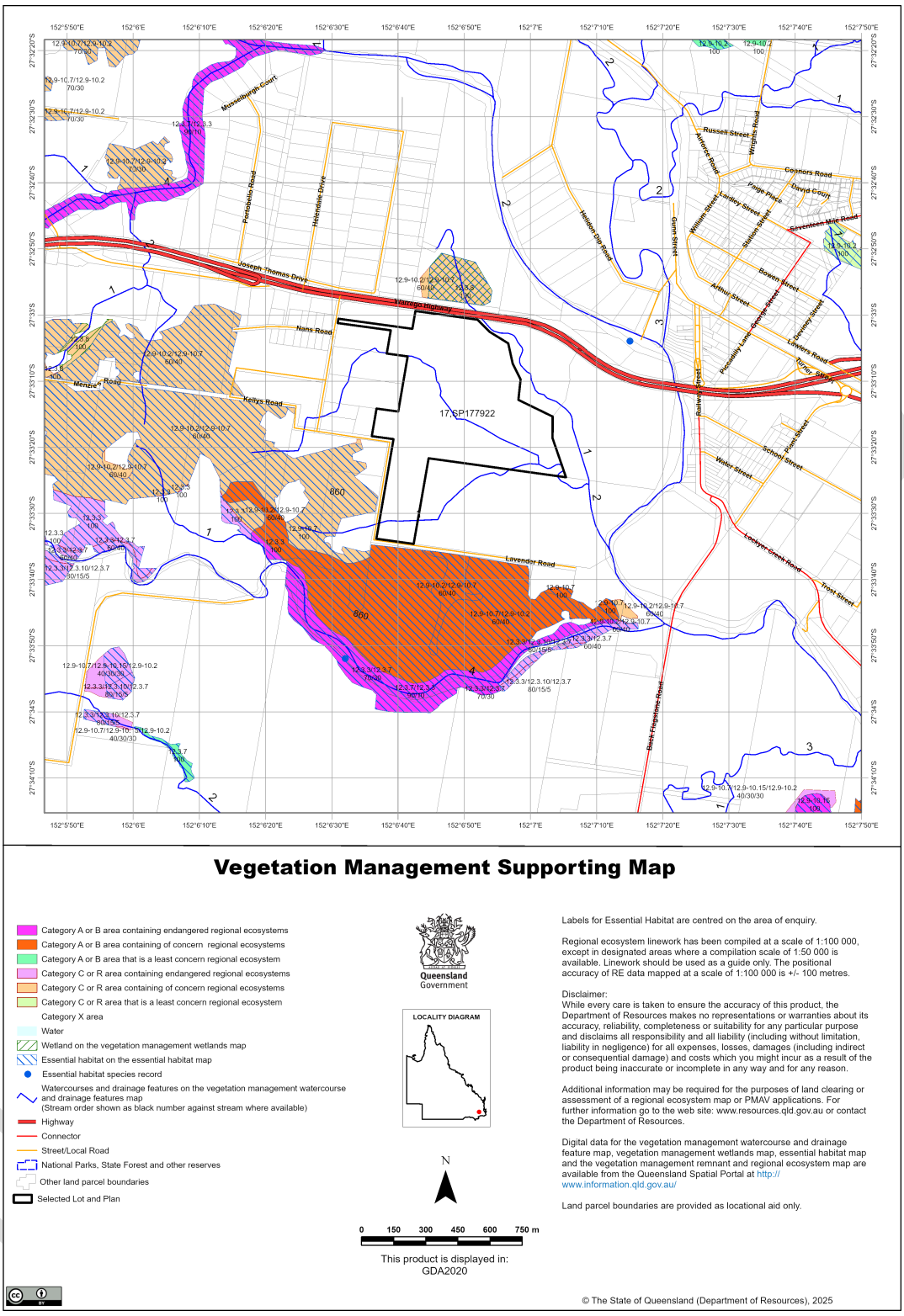
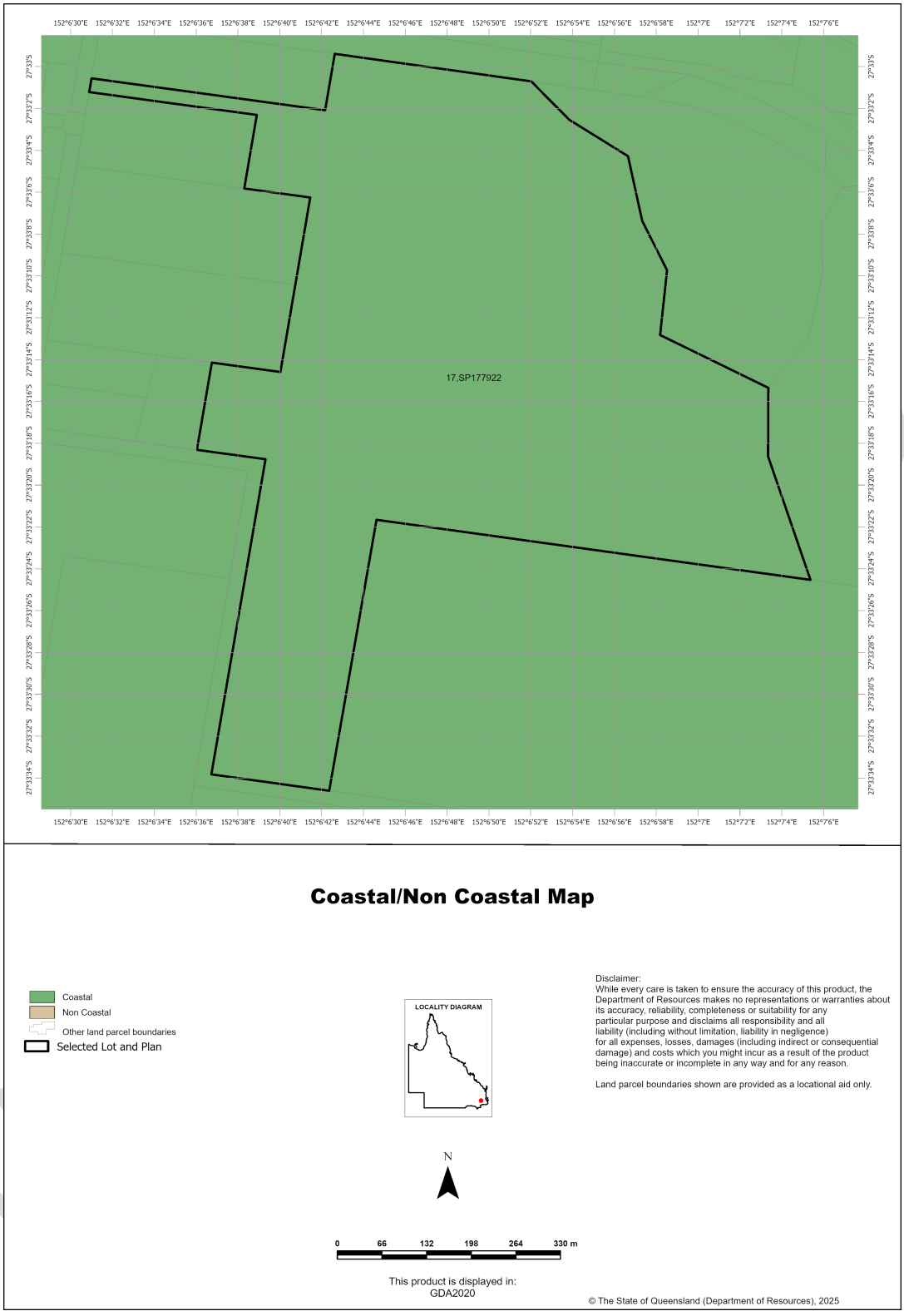
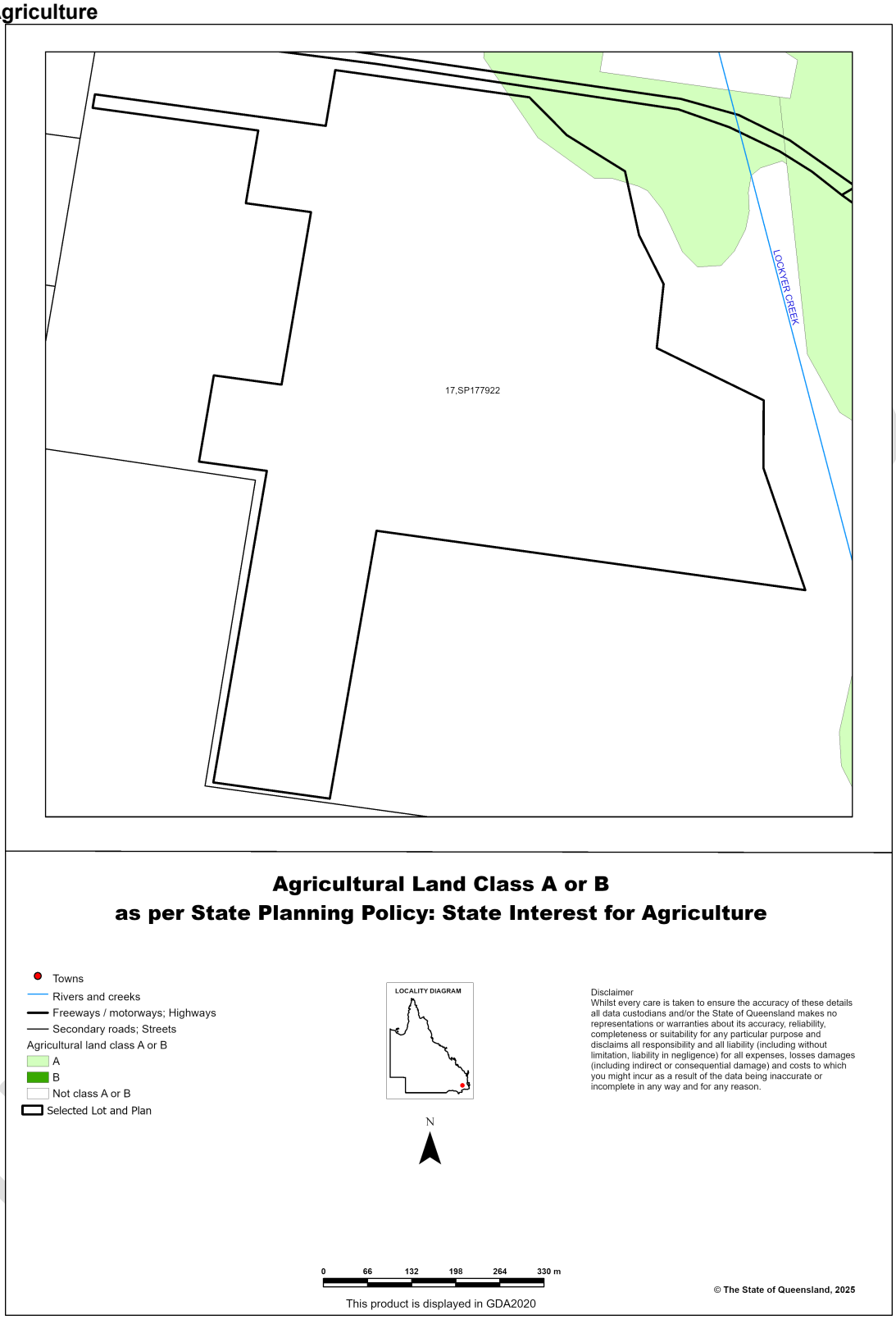
4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture



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5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI))

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild') that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the Flora survey guidelines. The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of EVNT plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An exempt clearing notification form must be submitted to the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the clearing permit application form.

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plantsare present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DESI

For further information on the protected plants framework:
Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)
Email palm@des.qld.gov.au
Visit https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants

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5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

This map included may also be requested individually at: https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/.

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

Species information

Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation webpage on the clearing of protected plants for more information.

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Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

High risk area
Other land parcel boundaries
Freeways / motorways / highways
Secondary roads / streets
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 44 88 132 176 220 m

This product is displayed in: GDA2020

This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at palm@des.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used to generate this product, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which might be incurred as a consequence of reliance on the data, or as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

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6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI))

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020, the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017 for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document Spatial modelling in South East Queensland.

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination.

The koala habitat area map will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the Planning Regulation 2017 (subject to some exemptions).

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Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas
There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017. More information on exempted development can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

  - the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
  - the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
  - the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

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6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DESI

For further information on the koala protection framework:
Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
Email koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au
Visit https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping

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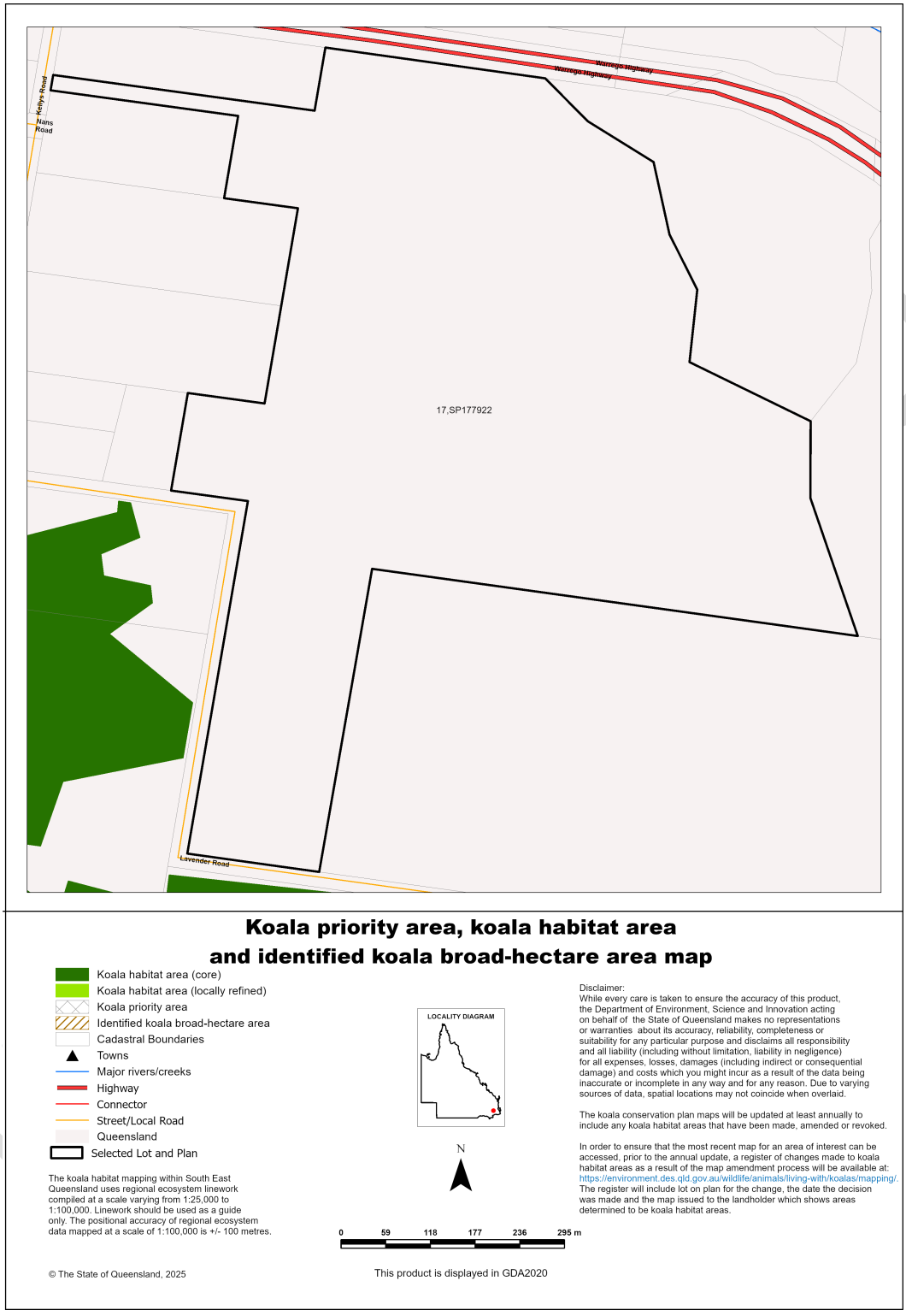
7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 17 Plan: SP177922

7.1 Koala districts

Koala District A

7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare map



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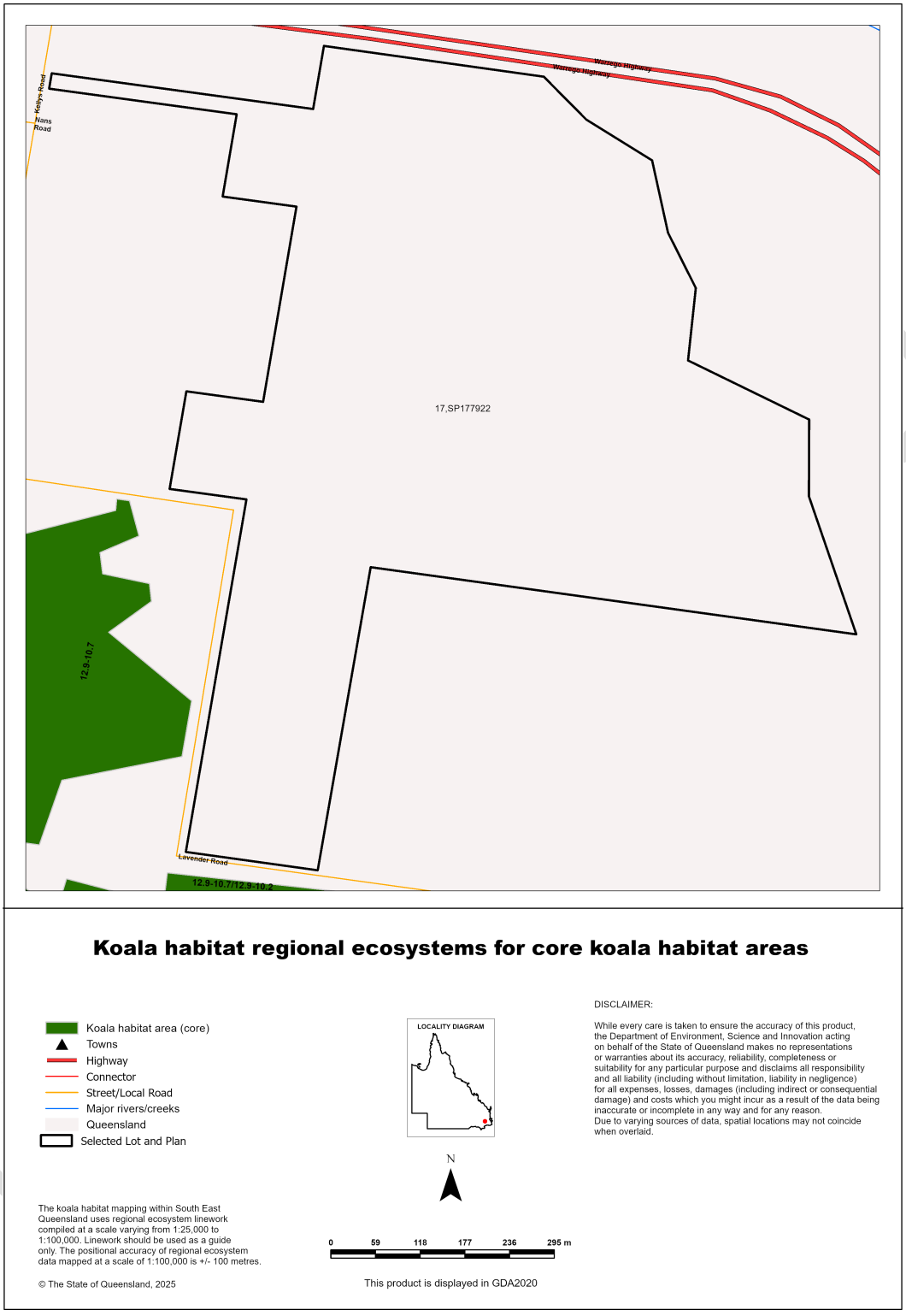
7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



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8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	*Water Act 2000*	Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.rdmw.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	*Soil Conservation Act 1986*	Queensland Department of Resources	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.resources.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	*Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	Queensland Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communites and the Arts	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	*Environmental Protection Act 1994* *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.desi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* *Planning Act 2016*	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@des.qld.gov.au www.desi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	*Fisheries Act 1994* *Forestry Act 1959*	Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.daf.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 803 772 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Queensland Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled road	*Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	*Local Government Act 2009* *Planning Act 2016*	Your relevant local government office	

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Vegetation management report

For Lot: 37 Plan: CH31581
1/22/2025

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Recent changes

Updated mapping

Updated vegetation mapping was released on 22 November 2023 and includes the most recent Queensland Herbarium scientific updates to the Regulated Vegetation Management Map, regional ecosystems, essential habitat, wetland and high-value regrowth mapping.

The Department of Environment, Science and Innovation have also updated their koala protection mapping to align with the Queensland Herbarium scientific updates.

The latest version (v10) of the Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map (trigger map) was released on 6 September 2023.

Overview

Based on the lot on plan details you have supplied, this report provides the following detailed information:
Property details - information about the specified Lot on Plan, lot size, local government area, bioregion(s), subregion(s) and catchment(s);

Vegetation management framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Resources who administer the framework;

Vegetation management framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the vegetation management categories on the property;
- the vegetation management regional ecosystems on the property;
- vegetation management watercourses or drainage features on the property;
- vegetation management wetlands on the property;
- vegetation management essential habitat on the property;
- whether any area management plans are associated with the property;
- whether the property is coastal or non-coastal; and
- whether the property is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B;

Protected plant framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation who administer the framework, including:

- high risk areas on the protected plant flora survey trigger map for the property;

Koala protection framework - an explanation of the application of the framework and contact details for the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation who administer the framework; and

Koala protection framework details for the specified Lot on Plan including:

- the koala district the property is located in;
- koala priority areas on the property;
- core and locally refined koala habitat areas on the property;
- whether the lot is located in an identified koala broad-hectare area; and
- koala habitat regional ecosystems on the property for core koala habitat areas.

This information will assist you to determine your options for managing vegetation under:
- the vegetation management framework, which may include:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing code;
- an area management plan;
- a development approval;

- the protected plant framework, which may include:

- the need to undertake a flora survey;
- exempt clearing;
- a protected plant clearing permit;

- the koala protection framework, which may include:

- exempted development;
- a development approval;
- the need to undertake clearing sequentially and in the presence of a koala spotter.

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Other laws

The clearing of native vegetation is regulated by both Queensland and Australian legislation, and some local governments also regulate native vegetation clearing. You may need to obtain an approval or permit under another Act, such as the Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). Section 8 of this guide provides contact details of other agencies you should confirm requirements with, before commencing vegetation clearing.

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1. Property details

1.1 Tenure and title area

All of the lot, plan, tenure and title area information associated with property Lot: 37 Plan: CH31581 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Lot, plan, tenure and title area information for the property

Lot	Plan	Tenure	Property title area (sq metres)
37	CH31581	Freehold	335,890

The tenure of the land may affect whether clearing is considered exempt clearing work or may be carried out under an accepted development vegetation clearing code.

Does the property Lot: 37 Plan: CH31581 have a freehold tenure and is in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area?

No, this property is not located in the Wet Tropics of Queensland World Heritage Area.

1.2 Property location

Table 2 provides a summary of the locations for property Lot: 37 Plan: CH31581, in relation to natural and administrative boundaries.

Table 2: Property location details

Local Government(s)	Catchment(s)	Bioregion(s)	Subregion(s)
Lockyer Valley Regional	Brisbane	Southeast Queensland	Moreton Basin

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2. Vegetation management framework (administered by the Department of Resources)

The *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VMA), the Vegetation Management Regulation 2023, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017, in conjunction with associated policies and codes, form the Vegetation Management Framework.

The VMA does not apply to all land tenures or vegetation types. State forests, national parks, forest reserves and some tenures under the *Forestry Act 1959* and *Nature Conservation Act 1992* are not regulated by the VMA. Managing or clearing vegetation on these tenures may require approvals under these laws.

The following native vegetation is not regulated under the VMA but may require permit(s) under other laws:

- grass or non-woody herbage;
- a plant within a grassland regional ecosystem identified in the Vegetation Management Regional Ecosystem Description Database (VM REDD) as having a grassland structure; and
- a mangrove.

2.1 Exempt clearing work

Exempt clearing work is an activity for which you do not need to notify the Department of Resources or obtain an approval under the vegetation management framework. Exempt clearing work was previously known as exemptions.

In areas that are mapped as Category X (white in colour) on the regulated vegetation management map (see section 4.1), and where the land tenure is freehold, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes, the clearing of vegetation is considered exempt clearing work and does not require notification or development approval under the vegetation management framework. For all other land tenures, contact the Department of Resources before commencing clearing to ensure that the proposed activity is exempt clearing work.

A range of routine property management activities are considered exempt clearing work. A list of exempt clearing work is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/exemptions/.

Exempt clearing work may be affected if the proposed clearing area is subject to development approval conditions, a covenant, an environmental offset, an exchange area, a restoration notice, or an area mapped as Category A. Exempt clearing work may require approval under other Commonwealth, State or Local Government laws, or local government planning schemes. Contact the Department of Resources prior to clearing in any of these areas.

2.2 Accepted development vegetation clearing codes

Some clearing activities can be undertaken under an accepted development vegetation clearing code. The codes can be downloaded at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/codes/

If you intend to clear vegetation under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, you must notify the Department of Resources before commencing. The information in this report will assist you to complete the online notification form.

You can complete the online form at
https://vegetation-apps.dnrm.qld.gov.au

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2.3 Area management plans

Area Management Plans (AMP) provide an alternative approval system for vegetation clearing under the vegetation management framework. They list the purposes and clearing conditions that have been approved for the areas covered by the plan. It is not necessary to use an AMP, even when an AMP applies to your property.

On 8 March 2020, AMPs ended for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation and managing encroachment. New notifications cannot be made for these AMPs. You will need to consider options for fodder harvesting, managing thickened vegetation or encroachment under a relevant accepted development vegetation clearing code or apply for a development approval.

New notifications can be made for all other AMPs. These will continue to apply until their nominated end date.

If an Area Management Plan applies to your property for which you can make a new notification, it will be listed in Section 3.6 of this report. Before clearing under one of these AMPs, you must first notify the Department of Resources and then follow the conditions and requirements listed in the AMP.

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/area-management-plans

2.4 Development approvals

If under the vegetation management framework your proposed clearing is not exempt clearing work, or is not permitted under an accepted development vegetation clearing code, or an AMP, you may be able to apply for a development approval. Information on how to apply for a development approval is available at

https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/management/vegetation/clearing-approvals/development

2.5. Contact information for the Department of Resources

For further information on the vegetation management framework:

Phone 135VEG (135 834)

Email vegetation@resources.qld.gov.au

Visit https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/?contact=vegetation to submit an online enquiry.

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3. Vegetation management framework for Lot: 37 Plan: CH31581

3.1 Vegetation categories

The vegetation categories on your property are shown on the regulated vegetation management map in section 4.1 of this report. A summary of vegetation categories on the subject lot are listed in Table 3. Descriptions for these categories are shown in Table 4.

Table 3: Vegetation categories for subject property

Vegetation category	Area (ha)
Category X	33.77

Table 4: Description of vegetation categories

Category	Colour on Map	Description	Requirements / options under the vegetation management framework
A	red	Compliance areas, environmental offset areas and voluntary declaration areas	Special conditions apply to Category A areas. Before clearing, contact the Department of Resources to confirm any requirements in a Category A area.
B	dark blue	Remnant vegetation areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with accepted development vegetation clearing codes, area management plans or development approval.
C	light blue	High-value regrowth areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category C regrowth vegetation accepted development vegetation clearing code.
R	yellow	Regrowth within 50m of a watercourse or drainage feature in the Great Barrier Reef catchment areas	Exempt clearing work, or notification and compliance with managing Category R regrowth accepted development vegetation clearing code or area management plans.
X	white	Clearing on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing purposes is considered exempt clearing work under the vegetation management framework. Contact the Department of Resources to clarify whether a development approval is required for other State land tenures.	No permit or notification required on freehold land, indigenous land and leasehold land for agriculture and grazing. A development approval may be required for some State land tenures.

Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV)

There is no Property Map of Assessable Vegetation (PMAV) present on this property.

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3.2 Regional ecosystems

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The endangered, of concern and least concern regional ecosystems on your property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2 and are listed in Table 5.

A description of regional ecosystems can be accessed online at https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/ecosystems/descriptions/

Table 5: Regional ecosystems present on subject property

Regional Ecosystem	VMA Status	Category	Area (Ha)	Short Description	Structure Category
non-rem	None	X	33.77	None	None

Please note:
1. All area and area derived figures included in this table have been calculated via reprojecting relevant spatial features to Albers equal-area conic projection (central meridian = 146, datum Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994). As a result, area figures may differ slightly if calculated for the same features using a different co-ordinate system.
2. If Table 5 contains a Category 'plant', please be aware that this refers to 'plantations' such as forestry, and these areas are considered non-remnant under the VMA.

The VMA status of the regional ecosystem (whether it is endangered, of concern or least concern) also determines if any of the following are applicable:

- exempt clearing work;
- accepted development vegetation clearing codes;
- performance outcomes in State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

3.3 Watercourses

Vegetation management watercourses and drainage features for this property are shown on the vegetation management supporting map in section 4.2.

3.4 Wetlands

There are no vegetation management wetlands present on this property.

3.5 Essential habitat

Under the VMA, essential habitat for protected wildlife is native wildlife prescribed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near-threatened wildlife.

Essential habitat for protected wildlife includes suitable habitat on the lot, or where a species has been known to occur up to 1.1 kilometres from a lot on which there is assessable vegetation. These important habitat areas are protected under the VMA.

Any essential habitat on this property will be shown as blue hatching on the vegetation supporting map in section 4.2.

If essential habitat is identified on the lot, information about the protected wildlife species is provided in Table 6 below. The numeric labels on the vegetation management supporting map can be cross referenced with Table 6 to outline the essential habitat factors for that particular species. There may be essential habitat for more than one species on each lot, and areas of Category A, Category B and Category C can be mapped as Essential Habitat.

Essential habitat is compiled from a combination of species habitat models and buffered species records. Regional ecosystem is a mandatory essential habitat factor, unless otherwise stated. Essential habitat, for protected wildlife, means an area of vegetation shown on the Regulated Vegetation Management Map -

1) that has at least 3 essential habitat factors for the protected wildlife that must include any essential habitat factors that are stated as mandatory for the protected wildlife in the essential habitat database. Essential habitat factors are comprised of - regional ecosystem (mandatory for most species), vegetation community, altitude, soils, position in landscape; or
2) in which the protected wildlife, at any stage of its life cycle, is located.

If there is no essential habitat mapping shown on the vegetation management supporting map for this lot, and there is no table in the sections below, it confirms that there is no essential habitat on the lot.

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Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

Table 6: Essential habitat in Category A and/or Category B and/or Category C

No records

3.6 Area Management Plan(s)

Nil

3.7 Coastal or non-coastal

For the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP), this property is regarded as*

Coastal

*See also Map 4.3

3.8 Agricultural Land Class A or B

The following can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code:

Does this lot contain land that is mapped as Agricultural Land Class A or B in the State Planning Interactive Mapping System?

Class A (with urban areas masked as per SPP): 6.08 ha

No Class B

Note - This confirms Agricultural Land Classes as per the State Planning Interactive Mapping System only. This response does not include Agricultural Land Classes identified under local government planning schemes. For further information, check the Planning Scheme for your local government area.

See Map 4.4 to identify the location and extent of Class A and/or Class B Agricultural land on Lot: 37 Plan: CH31581.

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4. Vegetation management framework maps

Vegetation management maps included in this report may also be requested individually at:
https://www.resources.qld.gov.au/qld/environment/land/vegetation/vegetation-map-request-form

Regulated vegetation management map
The regulated vegetation management map shows vegetation categories needed to determine clearing requirements. These maps are updated monthly to show new property maps of assessable vegetation (PMAV).

Vegetation management supporting map
The vegetation management supporting map provides information on regional ecosystems, wetlands, watercourses and essential habitat.

Coastal/non-coastal map
The coastal/non-coastal map confirms whether the lot, or which parts of the lot, are considered coastal or non-coastal for the purposes of the accepted development vegetation clearing codes and State Code 16 of the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP).

Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture
The Agricultural Land Class map confirms the location and extent of land mapped as Agricultural Land Classes A or B as identified on the State Planning Interactive Mapping System. Please note that this map does not include areas identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B in local government planning schemes. This map can be used to identify Agricultural Land Class A or B areas under the "Managing regulated regrowth vegetation" accepted development vegetation clearing code.

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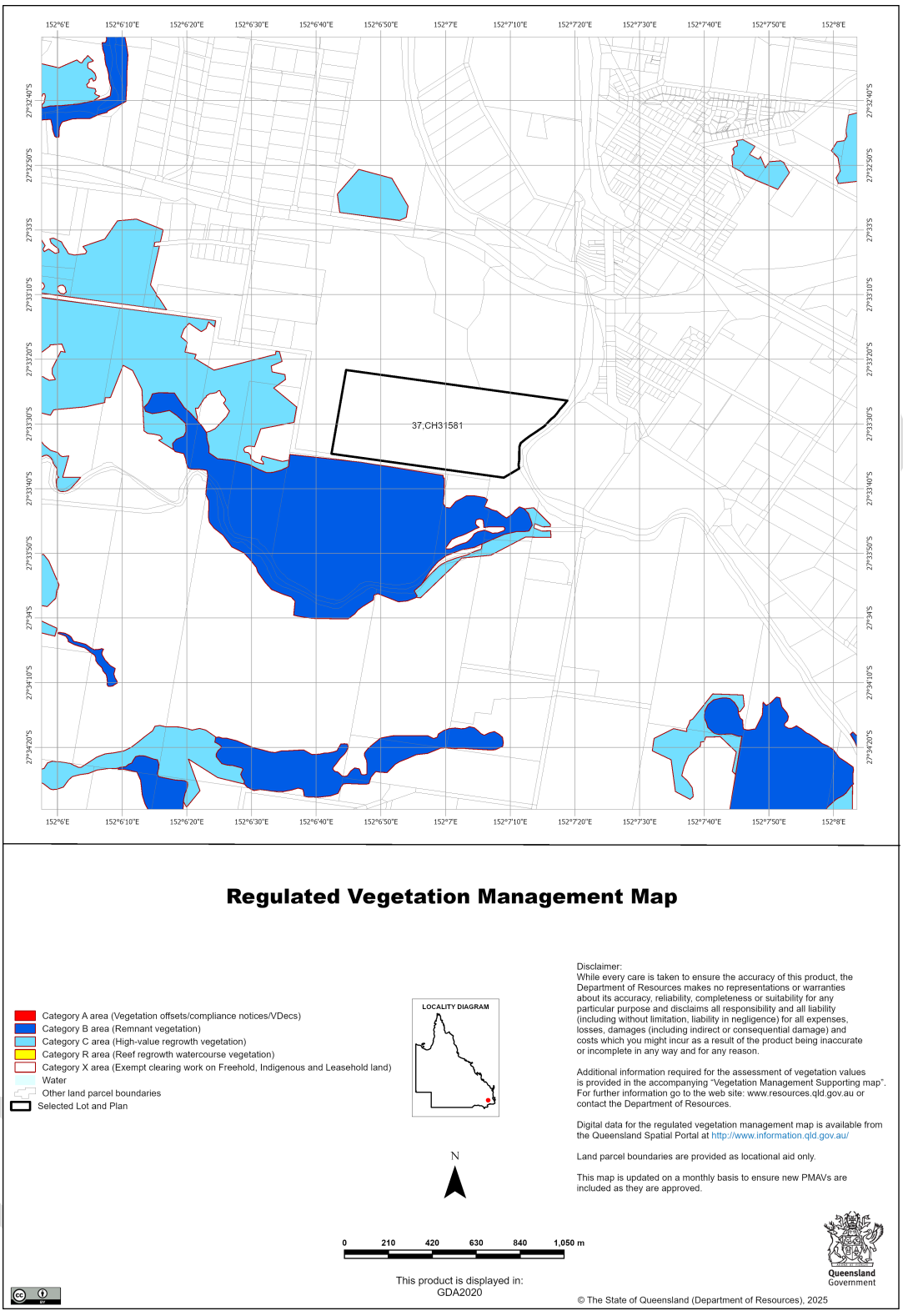
4.1 Regulated vegetation management map



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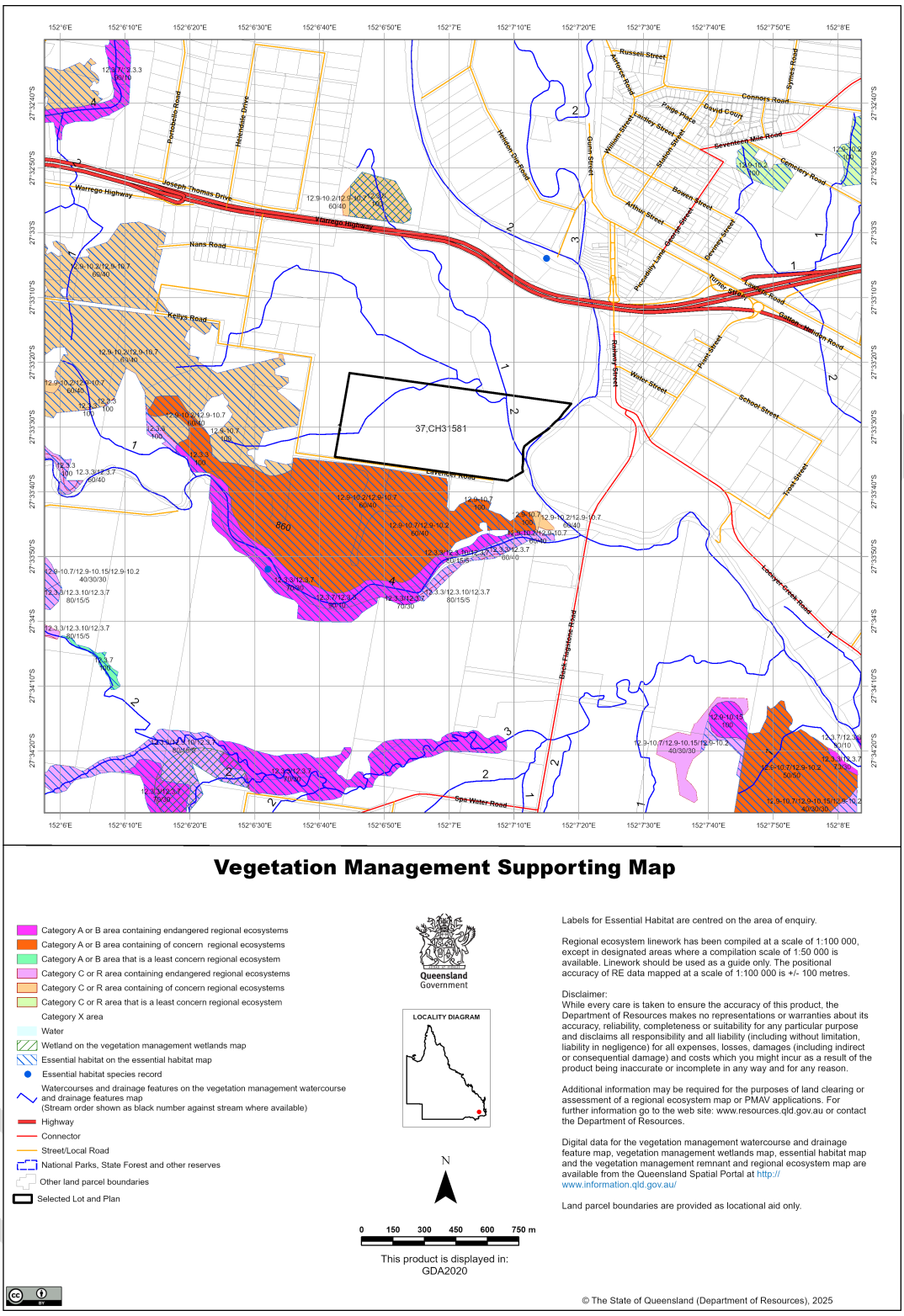
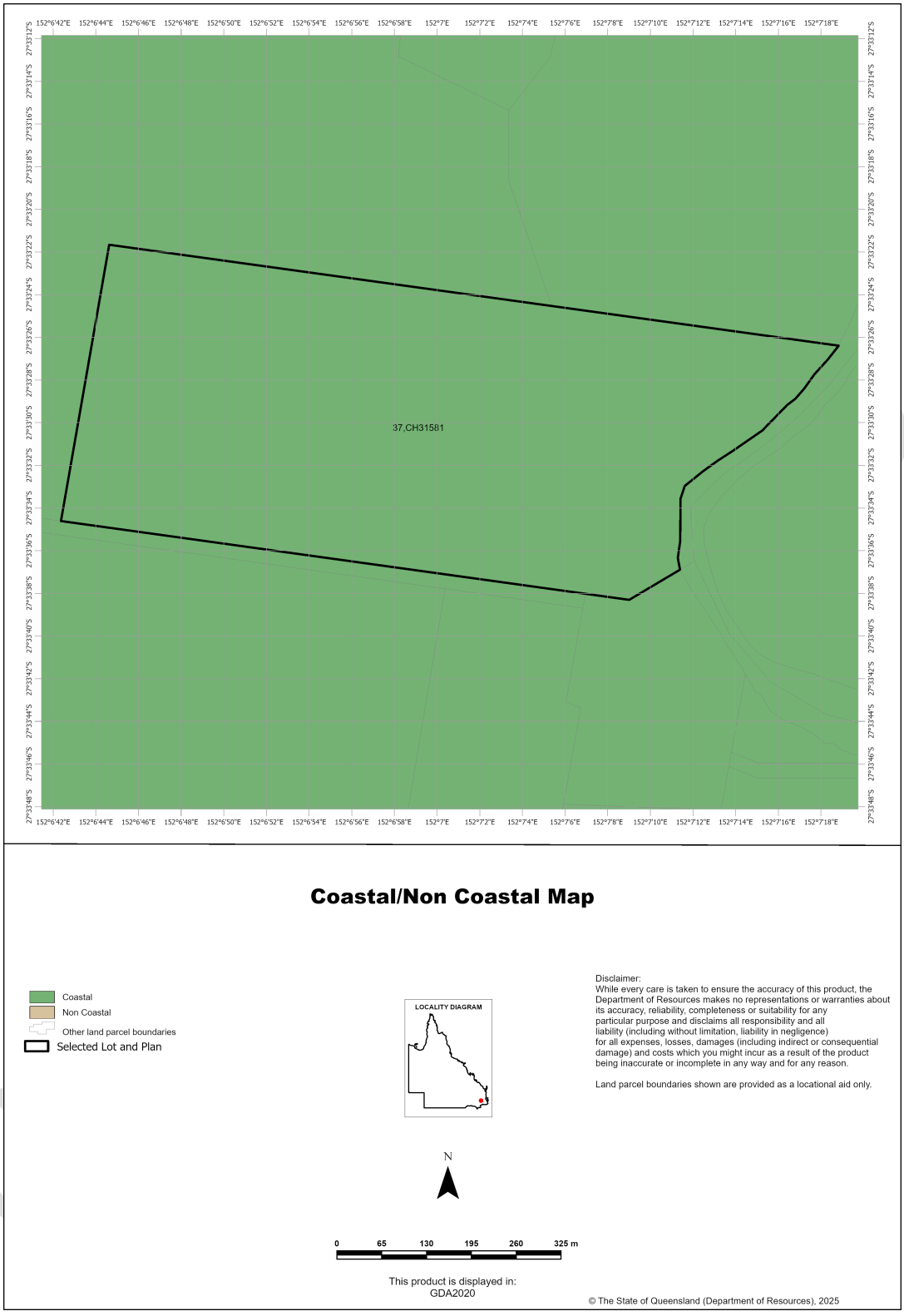
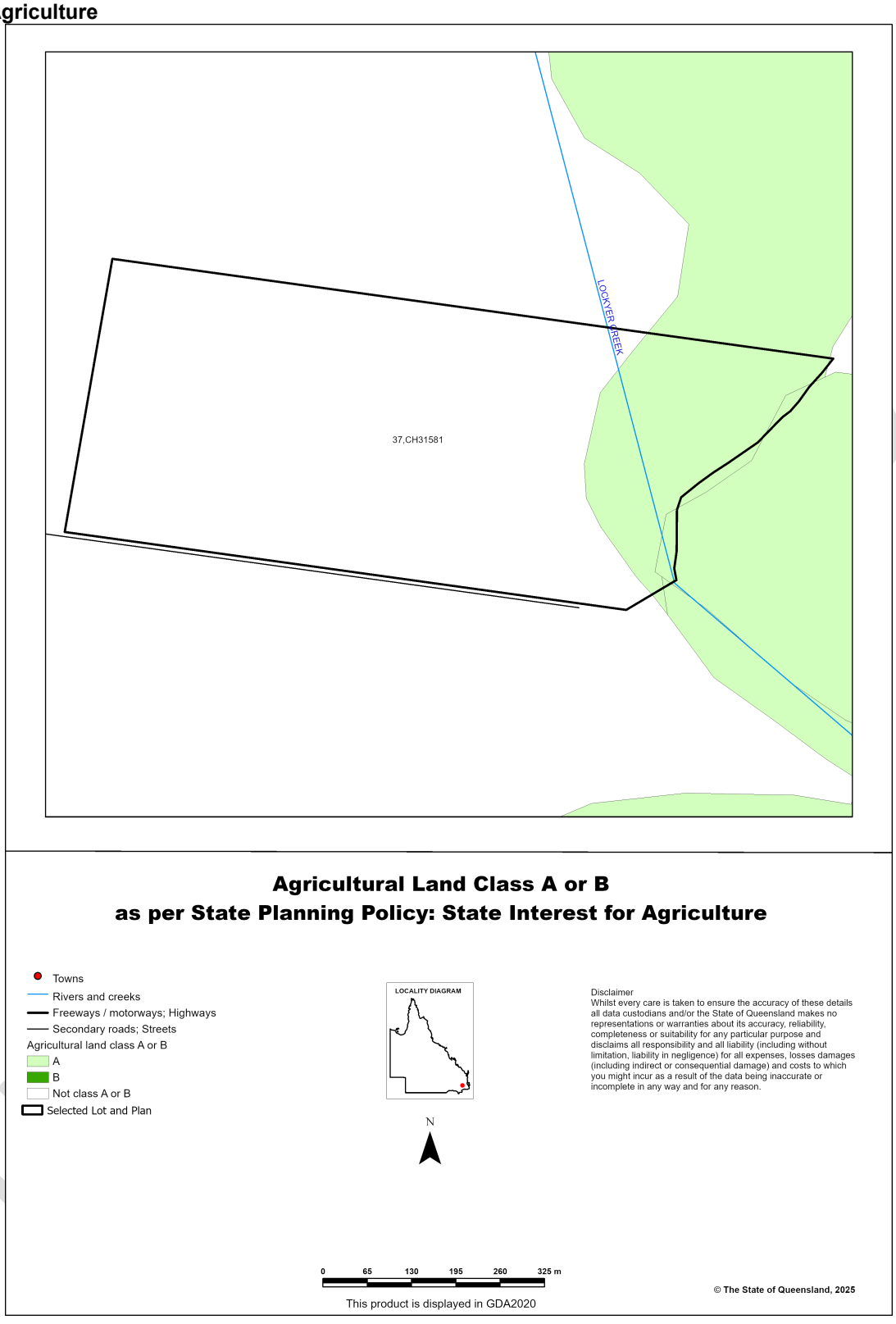
4.2 Vegetation management supporting map



4.3 Coastal/non-coastal map



4.4 Agricultural Land Class A or B as per State Planning Policy: State Interest for Agriculture



5. Protected plants framework (administered by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI))

In Queensland, all plants that are native to Australia are protected plants under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA). The NCA regulates the clearing of protected plants 'in the wild' (see Operational policy: When a protected plant in Queensland is considered to be 'in the wild') that are listed as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened under the Act.

Please note that the protected plant clearing framework applies irrespective of the classification of the vegetation under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* and any approval or exemptions given under another Act, for example, the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* or *Planning Regulation 2017*.

5.1 Clearing in high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map identifies high-risk areas for threatened and near threatened plants. These are areas where threatened or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist based on the habitat present. The flora survey trigger map for this property is provided in section 5.5.

If you are proposing to clear an area shown as high risk on the flora survey trigger map, a flora survey of the clearing impact area must be undertaken by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the Flora survey guidelines. The main objective of a flora survey is to locate any threatened or near threatened plants that may be present in the clearing impact area.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are not present within the clearing impact area or clearing within 100m of EVNT plants can be avoided, the clearing activity is exempt from a permit. An exempt clearing notification form must be submitted to the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation, with a copy of the flora survey report, at least one week prior to clearing.

If the flora survey identifies that threatened or near threatened plants are present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared, a clearing permit is required before any clearing is undertaken. The flora survey report, as well as an impact management report, must be submitted with the clearing permit application form.

5.2 Clearing outside high risk areas on the flora survey trigger map

In an area other than a high risk area, a clearing permit is only required where a person is, or becomes aware that threatened or near threatened plantsare present in, or within 100m of, the area to be cleared. You must keep a copy of the flora survey trigger map for the area subject to clearing for five years from the day the clearing starts. If you do not clear within the 12 month period that the flora survey trigger map was printed, you need to print and check a new flora survey trigger map.

5.3 Exemptions

Many activities are 'exempt' under the protected plant clearing framework, which means that clearing of native plants that are in the wild can be undertaken for these activities with no need for a flora survey or a protected plant clearing permit. The Information sheet - General exemptions for the take of protected plants provides some of these exemptions.

Some exemptions under the NCA are the same as exempt clearing work (formerly known as exemptions) under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (i.e. listed in Schedule 21 of the Planning Regulations 2017) while some are different.

5.4 Contact information for DESI

For further information on the protected plants framework:
Phone 1300 130 372 (and select option four)
Email palm@des.qld.gov.au
Visit https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants

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5.5 Protected plants flora survey trigger map

This map included may also be requested individually at: https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/map-request/flora-survey-trigger/.

Updates to the data informing the flora survey trigger map

The flora survey trigger map will be reviewed, and updated if necessary, at least every 12 months to ensure the map reflects the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

Species information

Please note that flora survey trigger maps do not identify species associated with 'high risk areas'. While some species information may be publicly available, for example via the Queensland Spatial Catalogue, the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation does not provide species information on request. Regardless of whether species information is available for a particular high risk area, clearing plants in a high risk area may require a flora survey and/or clearing permit. Please see the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation webpage on the clearing of protected plants for more information.

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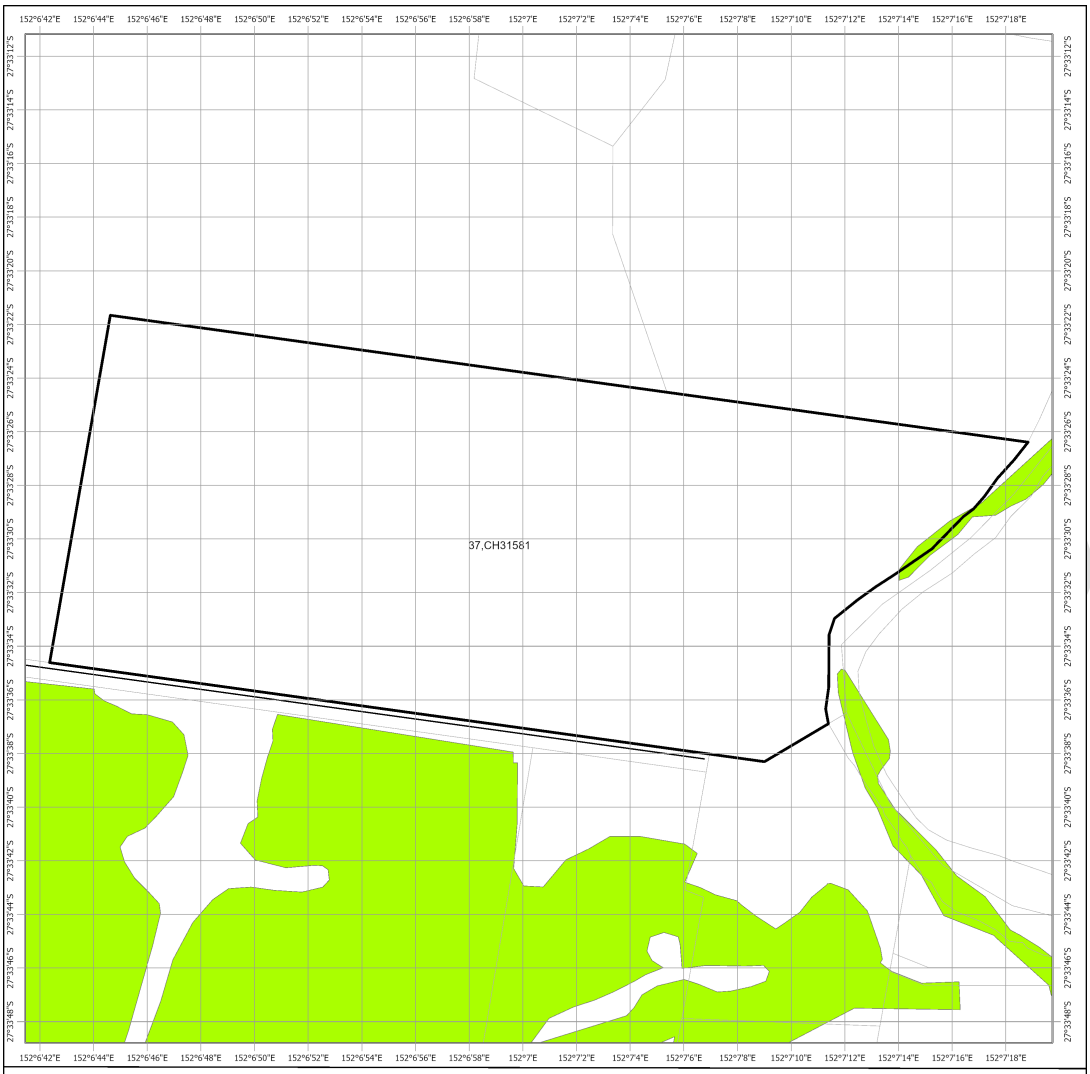

Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

High risk area
Other land parcel boundaries
Freeways / motorways / highways
Secondary roads / streets
Selected Lot and Plan

LOCALITY DIAGRAM

N

0 45 90 135 180 225 m

This product is displayed in: GDA2020

This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation at palm@des.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer: While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used to generate this product, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which might be incurred as a consequence of reliance on the data, or as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

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6. Koala protection framework (administered by the Department of Environment, Science and Innovation (DESI))

The koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is listed in Queensland as endangered by the Queensland Government under *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and by the Australian Government under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Queensland Government's koala protection framework is comprised of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020, the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, the *Planning Act 2016* and the Planning Regulation 2017.

6.1 Koala mapping

6.1.1 Koala districts

The parts of Queensland where koalas are known to occur has been divided into three koala districts - koala district A, koala district B and koala district C. Each koala district is made up of areas with comparable koala populations (e.g. density, extent and significance of threatening processes affecting the population) which require similar management regimes.

Section 7.1 identifies which koala district your property is located in.

6.1.2 Koala habitat areas

Koala habitat areas are areas of vegetation that have been determined to contain koala habitat that is essential for the conservation of a viable koala population in the wild based on the combination of habitat suitability and biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water). In order to protect this important koala habitat, clearing controls have been introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017 for development in koala habitat areas.

Please note that koala habitat areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

There are two different categories of koala habitat area (core koala habitat area and locally refined koala habitat), which have been determined using two different methodologies. These methodologies are described in the document Spatial modelling in South East Queensland.

Section 7.2 shows any koala habitat area that exists on your property.

Under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017, an owner of land (or a person acting on the owner's behalf with written consent) can request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that the existing determination for all or part of their property is incorrect.

More information on requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be found in the document Guideline - Requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination.

The koala habitat area map will be updated at least annually to include any koala habitat areas that have been made, amended or revoked.

Changes to the koala habitat area map which occur between annual updates because of a request to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area determination can be viewed on the register of approved requests to make, amend or revoke a koala habitat area available at: https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/koalamaps. The register includes the lot on plan for the change, the date the decision was made and the map issued to the landholder that shows areas determined to be koala habitat areas.

6.1.3 Koala priority areas

Koala priority areas are large, connected areas that have been determined to have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas based on the combination of habitat suitability, biophysical variables with known relationships to koala habitat (e.g. landcover, soil, terrain, climate and ground water) and a koala conservation cost benefit analysis.

Conservation efforts will be prioritised in these areas to ensure the conservation of viable koala populations in the wild including a focus on management (e.g. habitat protection, habitat restoration and threat mitigation) and monitoring. This includes a prohibition on clearing in koala habitat areas that are in koala priority areas under the Planning Regulation 2017 (subject to some exemptions).

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Please note that koala priority areas only exist in koala district A which is the South East Queensland "Shaping SEQ" Regional Plan area. These areas include the local government areas of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Logan, Lockyer Valley, Ipswich, Moreton Bay, Noosa, Redland, Scenic Rim, Somerset, Sunshine Coast and Toowoomba (urban extent).

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in a koala priority area.

6.1.4 Identified koala broad-hectare areas
There are seven identified koala broad-hectare areas in SEQ. These are areas of koala habitat that are located in areas committed to meet development targets in the SEQ Regional Plan to accommodate SEQ's growing population including bring-forward Greenfield sites under the Queensland Housing Affordability Strategy and declared master planned areas under the repealed *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and the repealed *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

Specific assessment benchmarks apply to development applications for development proposed in identified koala broad-hectare areas to ensure koala conservation measures are incorporated into the proposed development.

Section 7.2 identifies if your property is in an identified koala broad-hectare area.

6.2 Koala habitat planning controls

On 7 February 2020, the Queensland Government introduced new planning controls to the Planning Regulation 2017 to strengthen the protection of koala habitat in South East Queensland (i.e. koala district A).

More information on these planning controls can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

As a high-level summary, the koala habitat planning controls make:

- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area, prohibited development (i.e. development for which a development application cannot be made);
- development that involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is a koala habitat area but is not a koala priority area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required); and
- development that is for extractive industries where the development involves interfering with koala habitat (defined below) in an area that is both a koala habitat area and a key resource area, assessable development (i.e. development for which development approval is required).

Interfering with koala habitat means:

1. Removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in anyway, including by burning, flooding or draining native vegetation in a koala habitat area; but
2. Does not include destroying standing vegetation stock or lopping a tree.

However, these planning controls do not apply if the development is exempted development as defined in Schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017. More information on exempted development can be found here:
https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping/legislation-policy.

There are also assessment benchmarks that apply to development applications for:

- building works, operational works, material change of use or reconfiguration of a lot where:

  - the local government planning scheme makes the development assessable;
  - the premises includes an area that is both a koala priority area and a koala habitat area; and
  - the development does not involve interfering with koala habitat (defined above); and

- development in identified koala broad-hectare areas.

The Guideline - Assessment Benchmarks in relation to Koala Habitat in South East Queensland assessment benchmarks outlines these assessment benchmarks, the intent of these assessment benchmarks and advice on how proposed development may meet these assessment benchmarks.

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6.3 Koala Conservation Plan clearing requirements

Section 10 and 11 of the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 prescribes requirements that must be met when clearing koala habitat in koala district A and koala district B.

These clearing requirements are independent to the koala habitat planning controls introduced into the Planning Regulation 2017, which means they must be complied with irrespective of any approvals or exemptions offered under other legislation.

Unlike the clearing controls prescribed in the Planning Regulation 2017 that are to protect koala habitat, the clearing requirements prescribed in the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 are in place to prevent the injury or death of koalas when koala habitat is being cleared.

6.4 Contact information for DESI

For further information on the koala protection framework:
Phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68)
Email koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au
Visit https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals/living-with/koalas/mapping

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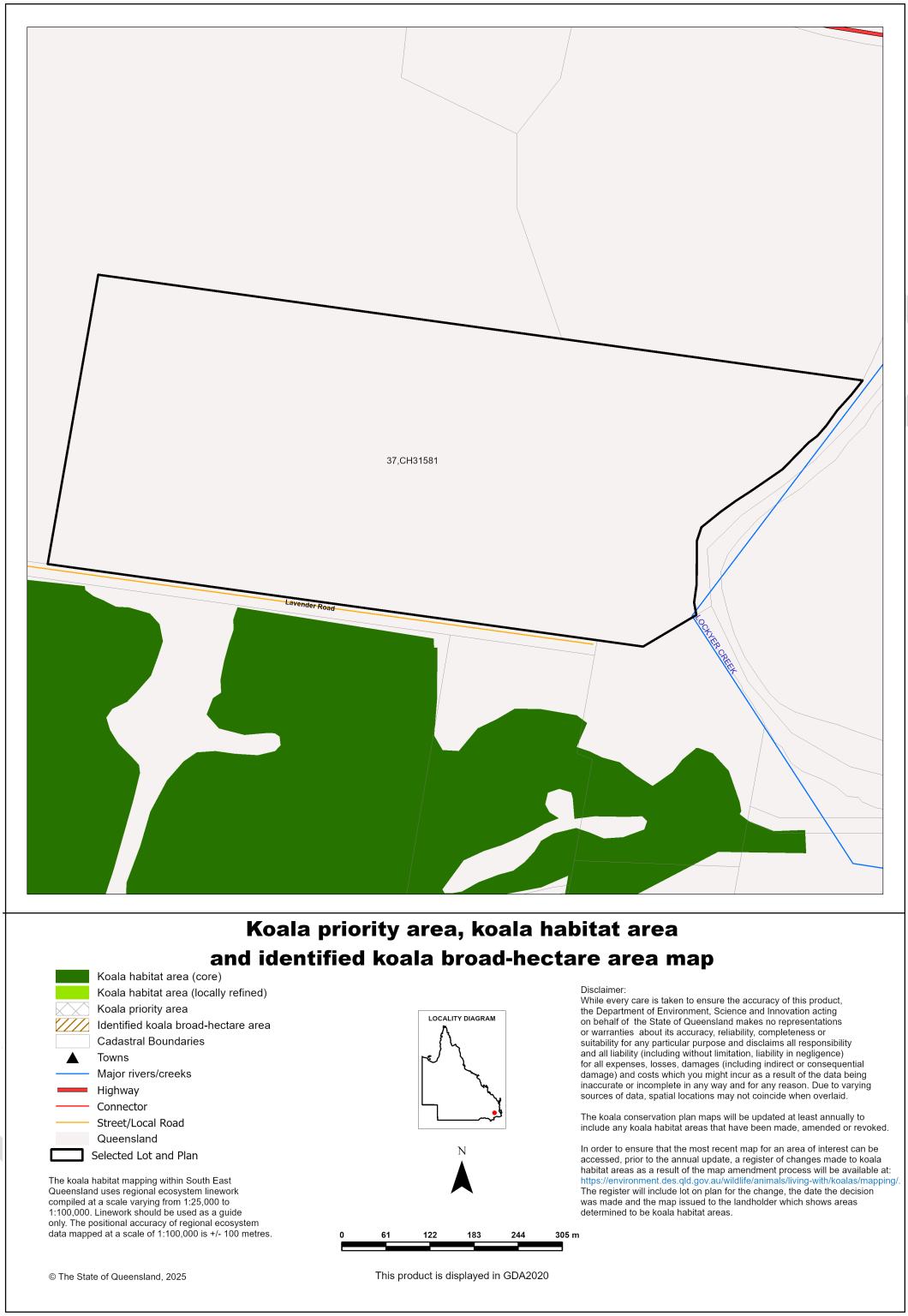
7. Koala protection framework details for Lot: 37 Plan: CH31581

7.1 Koala districts

Koala District A

7.2 Koala priority area, koala habitat area and identified koala broad-hectare map



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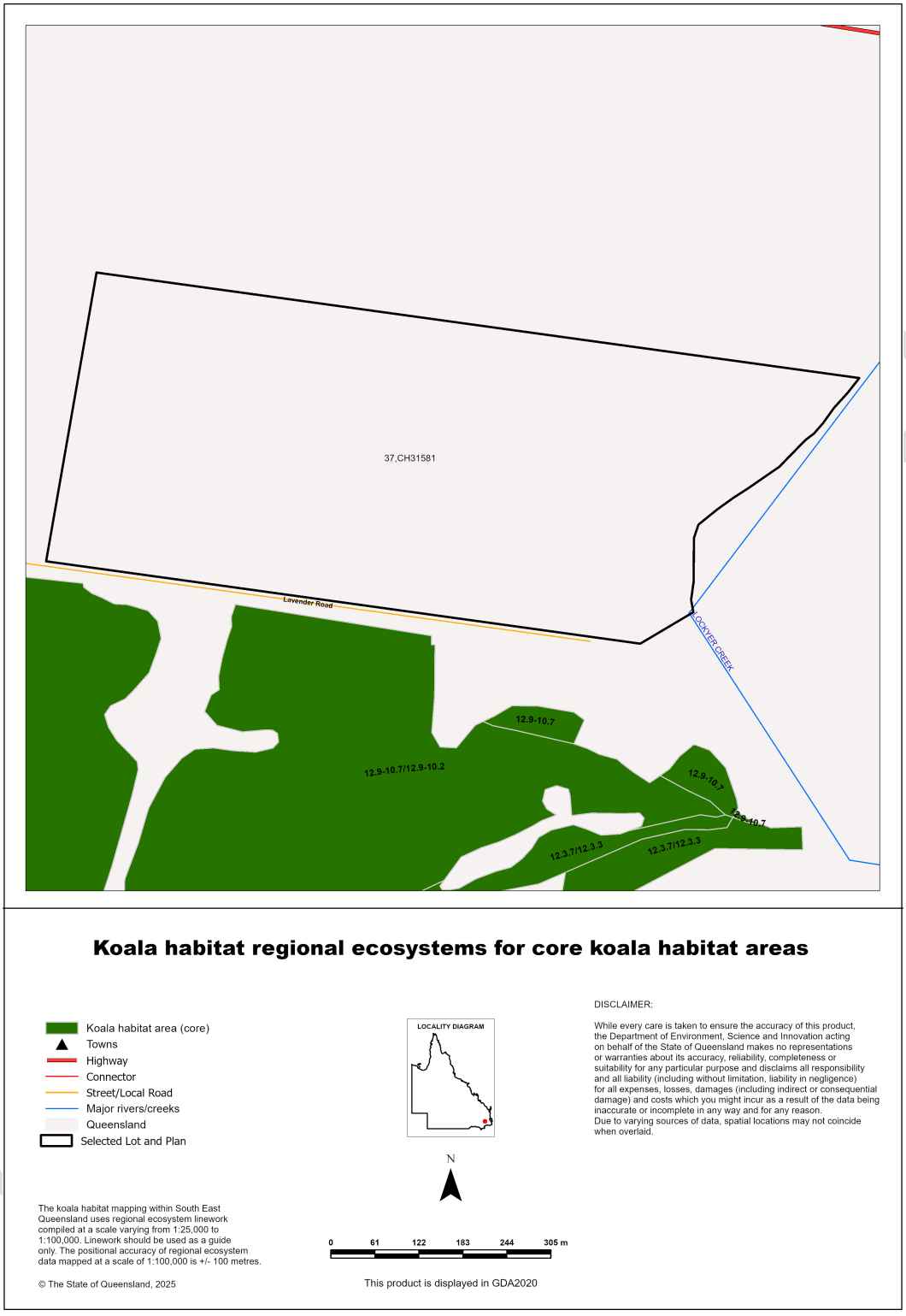
7.3 Koala habitat regional ecosystems for core koala habitat areas



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8. Other relevant legislation contacts list

Activity	Legislation	Agency	Contact details
Interference with overland flow	*Water Act 2000*	Queensland Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.rdmw.qld.gov.au
Earthworks, significant disturbance	*Soil Conservation Act 1986*	Queensland Department of Resources	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.resources.qld.gov.au
Fire Permits	*Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990*	Queensland Fire Department	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.fire.qld.gov.au
Indigenous Cultural Heritage	*Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*	Queensland Department of Treaty, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, Communites and the Arts	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au
Mining and environmentally relevant activities Infrastructure development (coastal) Heritage issues	*Environmental Protection Act 1994* *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.desi.qld.gov.au
Protected plants and protected areas	*Nature Conservation Act 1992* *Planning Act 2016*	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 1300 130 372 (option 4) palm@des.qld.gov.au www.desi.qld.gov.au
Koala mapping and regulations	*Nature Conservation Act 1992*	Queensland Department of Environment, Science and Innovation	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) Koala.assessment@des.qld.gov.au
Interference with fish passage in a watercourse, mangroves Forestry activities	*Fisheries Act 1994* *Forestry Act 1959*	Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.daf.qld.gov.au
Matters of National Environmental Significance including listed threatened species and ecological communities	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australian Government)	Ph: 1800 803 772 www.dcceew.gov.au
Development and planning processes	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Queensland Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.planning.qld.gov.au
Coordinated projects	*Planning Act 2016* *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*	Office of the Coordinator-General	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/coordinator-general
Wet Tropics World Heritage Area	*Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*	Queensland Wet Tropics Management Authority	Ph: (07) 4241 0500 www.wettropics.gov.au
Requirements on State controlled road	*Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*	Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads	Ph: 13 QGOV (13 74 68) https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au
Local government requirements	*Local Government Act 2009* *Planning Act 2016*	Your relevant local government office	

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Australian Government
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water

EPBC Act Protected Matters Report

This report provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance and other matters protected by the EPBC Act in the area you have selected. Please see the caveat for interpretation of information provided here.

Report created: 20-Jan-2025

Summary
Details
- Matters of NES
- Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act
- Extra Information

Caveat
Acknowledgements

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Summary

Matters of National Environment Significance

This part of the report summarises the matters of national environmental significance that may occur in, or may relate to, the area you nominated. Further information is available in the detail part of the report, which can be accessed by scrolling or following the links below. If you are proposing to undertake an activity that may have a significant impact on one or more matters of national environmental significance then you should consider the Administrative Guidelines on Significance.

World Heritage Properties:	None
National Heritage Places:	None
Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar	1
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park:	None
Commonwealth Marine Area:	None
Listed Threatened Ecological Communities:	6
Listed Threatened Species:	54
Listed Migratory Species:	11

Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

This part of the report summarises other matters protected under the Act that may relate to the area you nominated. Approval may be required for a proposed activity that significantly affects the environment on Commonwealth land, when the action is outside the Commonwealth land, or the environment anywhere when the action is taken on Commonwealth land. Approval may also be required for the Commonwealth or Commonwealth agencies proposing to take an action that is likely to have a significant impact on the environment anywhere.

The EPBC Act protects the environment on Commonwealth land, the environment from the actions taken on Commonwealth land, and the environment from actions taken by Commonwealth agencies. As heritage values of a place are part of the 'environment', these aspects of the EPBC Act protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of a Commonwealth Heritage place. Information on the new heritage laws can be found at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage

A permit may be required for activities in or on a Commonwealth area that may affect a member of a listed threatened species or ecological community, a member of a listed migratory species, whales and other cetaceans, or a member of a listed marine species.

Commonwealth Lands:	None
Commonwealth Heritage Places:	None
Listed Marine Species:	22
Whales and Other Cetaceans:	None
Critical Habitats:	None
Commonwealth Reserves Terrestrial:	None
Australian Marine Parks:	None
Habitat Critical to the Survival of Marine Turtles:	None

Extra Information

This part of the report provides information that may also be relevant to the area you have

State and Territory Reserves:	2
Regional Forest Agreements:	None
Nationally Important Wetlands:	None
EPBC Act Referrals:	8
Key Ecological Features (Marine):	None
Biologically Important Areas:	None
Bioregional Assessments:	1
Geological and Bioregional Assessments:	None

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Details

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Wetlands) [Resource Information]

Ramsar Site Name	Proximity	Buffer Status
Moreton bay	50 - 100km upstream from Ramsar site	In feature area

Listed Threatened Ecological Communities [Resource Information]

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are derived from recovery plans, State vegetation maps, remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.
Status of Vulnerable, Disallowed and Ineligible are not MNES under the EPBC Act.

Community Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Coastal Swamp Sclerophyll Forest of New South Wales and South East Queensland	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In buffer area only
Grey box-grey gum wet forest of subtropical eastern Australia	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Lowland Rainforest of Subtropical Australia	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Poplar Box Grassy Woodland on Alluvial Plains	Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area
Subtropical eucalypt floodplain forest and woodland of the New South Wales North Coast and South East Queensland bioregions	Endangered	Community likely to occur within area	In feature area
White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland	Critically Endangered	Community may occur within area	In feature area

Listed Threatened Species [Resource Information]

Status of Conservation Dependent and Extinct are not MNES under the EPBC Act.
Number is the current name ID.

Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
BIRD			
Anthochaera phrygia			
Regent Honeyeater [82338]	Critically Endangered	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour may occur within area	In feature area

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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Botaurus poiciloptilus Australasian Bittern [1001]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami South-eastern Glossy Black-Cockatoo [67036]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Climacteris picumnus victoriae Brown Treecreeper (south-eastern) [67062]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Erythrotriorchis radiatus Red Goshawk [942]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Falco hypoleucos Grey Falcon [929]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Geophaps scripta scripta Squatter Pigeon (southern) [64440]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Grantiella picta Painted Honeyeater [470]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Rostratula australis Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Stagonopleura guttata Diamond Firetail [59398]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Turnix melanogaster Black-breasted Button-quail [923]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
FISH			
Neoceratodus forsteri Australian Lungfish, Queensland Lungfish [67620]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
MAMMAL			
Chalinolobus dwyeri Large-eared Pied Bat, Large Pied Bat [183]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus hallucatus Northern Quoll, Digul [Gogo-Yimidir], Wijingadda [Dambimangari], Wiminji [Martu] [331]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus (SE mainland population) Spot-tailed Quoll, Spotted-tail Quoll, Tiger Quoll (southeastern mainland population) [75184]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Macroderma gigas Ghost Bat [174]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Petauroides volans Greater Glider (southern and central) [254]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Petaurus australis australis Yellow-bellied Glider (south-eastern) [87600]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Petrogale penicillata Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby [225]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Phascolarctos cinereus (combined populations of Qld, NSW and the ACT) Koala (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) [85104]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Potorous tridactylus tridactylus Long-nosed Potoroo (northern) [66645]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Pseudomys novaehollandiae New Holland Mouse, Pookila [96]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pteropus poliocephalus Grey-headed Flying-fox [186]	Vulnerable	Foraging, feeding or related behaviour known to occur within area	In feature area
PLANT			
Arthraxon hispidus Hairy-joint Grass [9338]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Bosistoa transversa Three-leaved Bosistoa, Yellow Satinheart [16091]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Bulbophyllum globuliforme Miniature Moss-orchid, Hoop Pine Orchid [6649]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Cadellia pentastylis Ooline [9828]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Coleus omissus listed as Plectranthus omissus [91381]	Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Dichanthium setosum bluegrass [14159]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Eucalyptus taurina Helidon Ironbark [64255]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Grevillea quadricauda [64651]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Haloragis exalata subsp. velutina Tall Velvet Sea-berry [16839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Lepidium peregrinum Wandering Pepper-cress [14035]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Leuzea australis listed as Rhaponticum australe Austral Cornflower, Native Thistle [9363]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Macadamia integrifolia Macadamia Nut, Queensland Nut Tree, Smooth-shelled Macadamia, Bush Nut, Nut Oak [7326]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In buffer area only
Notelaea lloydii Lloyd's Olive [15002]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Paspalidium grandispiculatum a grass [10838]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Phebalium distans Mt Berryman Phebalium [81869]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Picris evae Hawkweed [10839]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhodamnia rubescens Scrub Turpentine, Brown Malletwood [15763]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Samadera bidwillii Quassia [29708]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sarcochilus weinthalii Blotched Sarcochilus, Weinthals Sarcanth [12673]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Sophora fraseri [8836]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In buffer area only
Thesium australe Austral Toadflax, Toadflax [15202]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
REPTILE			
Anomalopus mackayi Five-clawed Worm-skink, Long-legged Worm-skink [25934]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Delma torquata Adorned Delma, Collared Delma [1656]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Furina dunmalli Dunmall's Snake [59254]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hemiaspis damelii Grey Snake [1179]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area

Listed Migratory Species		[Resource Information]	
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Migratory Marine Birds			
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Terrestrial Species			

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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Cuculus optatus Oriental Cuckoo, Horsfield's Cuckoo [86651]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Migratory Wetlands Species			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area	In feature area

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Other Matters Protected by the EPBC Act

Listed Marine Species			[Resource Information]
Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Bird			
Actitis hypoleucos Common Sandpiper [59309]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Anseranas semipalmata Magpie Goose [978]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Apus pacificus Fork-tailed Swift [678]		Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Bubulcus ibis as Ardea ibis Cattle Egret [66521]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris acuminata Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [874]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area
Calidris ferruginea Curlew Sandpiper [856]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Calidris melanotos Pectoral Sandpiper [858]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Chalcites osculans as Chrysococcyx osculans Black-eared Cuckoo [83425]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Gallinago hardwickii Latham's Snipe, Japanese Snipe [863]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Haliaeetus leucogaster White-bellied Sea-Eagle [943]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In feature area
Hirundapus caudacutus White-throated Needletail [682]	Vulnerable	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Lathamus discolor Swift Parrot [744]	Critically Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Merops ornatus Rainbow Bee-eater [670]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Monarcha melanopsis Black-faced Monarch [609]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail [644]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Myiagra cyanoleuca Satin Flycatcher [612]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Pandion haliaetus Osprey [952]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area	In buffer area only
Pterodroma cervicalis White-necked Petrel [59642]		Species or species habitat may occur within area	In feature area

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Scientific Name	Threatened Category	Presence Text	Buffer Status
Rhipidura rufifrons Rufous Fantail [592]		Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Rostratula australis as Rostratula benghalensis (sensu lato) Australian Painted Snipe [77037]	Endangered	Species or species habitat known to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Symposiachrus trivirgatus as Monarcha trivirgatus Spectacled Monarch [83946]		Species or species habitat may occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area
Tringa nebularia Common Greenshank, Greenshank [832]	Endangered	Species or species habitat likely to occur within area overfly marine area	In feature area

Extra Information

State and Territory Reserves [Resource Information]

Protected Area Name	Reserve Type	State	Buffer Status
Lockyer	Resources Reserve	QLD	In buffer area only
Lockyer	National Park	QLD	In buffer area only

EPBC Act Referrals [Resource Information]

Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Controlled action				
Gowrie-Grandchester Rail Corridor Upgrade Investigation	2001/349	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Gowrie to Grandchester Rail Corridor - Section A Gowrie to Helidon	2002/823	Controlled Action	Completed	In buffer area only
Inland Rail Gowrie to Helidon Project, Qld	2017/7882	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Inland Rail Helidon to Calvert, Qld	2017/7883	Controlled Action	Assessment Approach	In buffer area only
Toowoomba Bypass Highway Corridor	2003/1143	Controlled Action	Post-Approval	In buffer area only
Not controlled action				

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Title of referral	Reference	Referral Outcome	Assessment Status	Buffer Status
Not controlled action				
Improving rabbit biocontrol: releasing another strain of RHDV, sthrn two thirds of Australia	2015/7522	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Inland Rail Gowrie to Kagaru Geotechnical Project, QLD	2018/8263	Not Controlled Action	Completed	In feature area
Not controlled action (particular manner)				
Construction & Operation 275/330kV Transmission Line	2006/2820	Not Controlled Action (Particular Manner)	Post-Approval	In feature area

Bioregional Assessments			[Resource Information]
SubRegion	BioRegion	Website	Buffer Status
Clarence-Moreton	Clarence-Moreton	BA website	In feature area

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Caveat

1 PURPOSE

This report is designed to assist in identifying the location of matters of national environmental significance (MNES) and other matters protected by the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act) which may be relevant in determining obligations and requirements under the EPBC Act.

The report contains the mapped locations of:

- World and National Heritage properties;
- Wetlands of International and National Importance;
- Commonwealth and State/Territory reserves;
- distribution of listed threatened, migratory and marine species;
- listed threatened ecological communities; and
- other information that may be useful as an indicator of potential habitat value.

2 DISCLAIMER

This report is not intended to be exhaustive and should only be relied upon as a general guide as mapped data is not available for all species or ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act (see below). Persons seeking to use the information contained in this report to inform the referral of a proposed action under the EPBC Act should consider the limitations noted below and whether additional information is required to determine the existence and location of MNES and other protected matters.

Where data is available to inform the mapping of protected species, the presence type (e.g. known, likely or may occur) that can be determined from the data is indicated in general terms. It is the responsibility of any person using or relying on the information in this report to ensure that it is suitable for the circumstances of any proposed use. The Commonwealth cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of any use of the report or any part thereof. To the maximum extent allowed under governing law, the Commonwealth will not be liable for any loss or damage that may be occasioned directly or indirectly through the use of, or reliance on the contents of this report.

3 DATA SOURCES

Threatened ecological communities

For threatened ecological communities where the distribution is well known, maps are generated based on information contained in recovery plans, State vegetation maps and remote sensing imagery and other sources. Where threatened ecological community distributions are less well known, existing vegetation maps and point location data are used to produce indicative distribution maps.

Threatened, migratory and marine species

Threatened, migratory and marine species distributions have been discerned through a variety of methods. Where distributions are well known and if time permits, distributions are inferred from either thematic spatial data (i.e. vegetation, soils, geology, elevation, aspect, terrain, etc.) together with point locations and described habitat; or modelled (MAXENT or BIOCLIM habitat modelling) using point locations and environmental data layers.

Where little information is available for a species or large number of maps are required in a short time-frame, maps are derived either from 0.04 or 0.02 decimal degree cells; by an automated process using polygon capture techniques (static two kilometre grid cells, alpha-hull and convex hull); or captured manually or by using topographic features (national park boundaries, islands, etc.).

In the early stages of the distribution mapping process (1999-early 2000s) distributions were defined by degree blocks, 100K or 250K map sheets to rapidly create distribution maps. More detailed distribution mapping methods are used to update these distributions when time permits.

4 LIMITATIONS

The following species and ecological communities have not been mapped and do not appear in this report:

- threatened species listed as extinct or considered vagrants;
- some recently listed species and ecological communities;
- some listed migratory and listed marine species, which are not listed as threatened species; and
- migratory species that are very widespread, vagrant, or only occur in Australia in small numbers.

The following groups have been mapped, but may not cover the complete distribution of the species:

- listed migratory and/or listed marine seabirds, which are not listed as threatened, have only been mapped for recorded breeding sites; and
- seals which have only been mapped for breeding sites near the Australian continent

The breeding sites may be important for the protection of the Commonwealth Marine environment.

Refer to the metadata for the feature group (using the Resource Information link) for the currency of the information.

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Acknowledgements

This database has been compiled from a range of data sources. The department acknowledges the following custodians who have contributed valuable data and advice:

-Office of Environment and Heritage, New South Wales
-Department of Environment and Primary Industries, Victoria
-Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania
-Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, South Australia
-Department of Land and Resource Management, Northern Territory
-Department of Environmental and Heritage Protection, Queensland
-Department of Parks and Wildlife, Western Australia
-Environment and Planning Directorate, ACT
-Birdlife Australia
-Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme
-Australian National Wildlife Collection
-Natural history museums of Australia
-Museum Victoria
-Australian Museum
-South Australian Museum
-Queensland Museum
-Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums
-Queensland Herbarium
-National Herbarium of NSW
-Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria
-Tasmanian Herbarium
-State Herbarium of South Australia
-Northern Territory Herbarium
-Western Australian Herbarium
-Australian National Herbarium, Canberra
-University of New England
-Ocean Biogeographic Information System
-Australian Government, Department of Defence
Forestry Corporation, NSW
-Geoscience Australia
-CSIRO
-Australian Tropical Herbarium, Cairns
-eBird Australia
-Australian Government – Australian Antarctic Data Centre
-Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory
-Australian Government National Environmental Science Program
-Australian Institute of Marine Science
-Reef Life Survey Australia
-American Museum of Natural History
-Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, Inveresk, Tasmania
-Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, Hobart, Tasmania
-Other groups and individuals

The Department is extremely grateful to the many organisations and individuals who provided expert advice and information on numerous draft distributions.

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Please feel free to provide feedback via the Contact us page.

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Queensland Government

WildNet species list

Search Criteria: Species List for a Specified Point
Species: All
Type: All
Queensland status: All
Records: All
Date: All
Latitude: -27.5555
Longitude: 152.1150
Distance: 5
Email: skye.melton@rangeenviro.com.au
Date submitted: Monday 20 Jan 2025 09:42:19
Date extracted: Monday 20 Jan 2025 09:50:01

The number of records retrieved = 647

Disclaimer

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The information provided should be appropriately acknowledged as being derived from WildNet database when it is used. As the WildNet Program is still in a process of collating and vetting data, it is possible the information given is not complete. Go to the WildNet database webpage (https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/species-information/wildnet) to find out more about WildNet and where to access other WildNet information products approved for publication. Feedback about WildNet species lists should be emailed to wildlife.online@des.qld.gov.au.

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	amphibians	Bufonidae	*Rhinella marina*	cane toad	Y			12
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Cyclorana alboguttata*	greenstripe frog		C		2/2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria balatus*	slender bleating treefrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria caerulea*	common green treefrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria fallax*	eastern sedgefrog		C		7
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria gracilenta*	graceful treefrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria latopalmata*	broad palmed rocketfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria nasuta*	striped rocketfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria peronii*	emerald spotted treefrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria rubella*	ruddy treefrog		C		4
animals	amphibians	Hylidae	*Litoria wilcoxii*	eastern stony creek frog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes peronii*	striped marshfrog		C		2
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*	spotted grassfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Limnodynastes terraereginae*	scarlet sided pobblebonk		C		11
animals	amphibians	Limnodynastidae	*Platyplectrum ornatum*	ornate burrowing frog		C		6
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Crinia signifera*	clicking froglet		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne coriacea*	red backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Pseudophryne raveni*	copper backed broodfrog		C		1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia fusca*	dusky gungan		C		3
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia laevigata*	eastern gungan		C		1/1
animals	amphibians	Myobatrachidae	*Uperoleia rugosa*	chubby gungan		C		1
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*	yellow-rumped thornbill		C		212
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza lineata*	striated thornbill		C		4
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza nana*	yellow thornbill		C		61
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza pusilla*	brown thornbill		C		10
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Acanthiza reguloides*	buff-rumped thornbill		C		13
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone fusca*	western gerygone		C		23
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone mouki*	brown gerygone		C		2
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Gerygone olivacea*	white-throated gerygone		C		151
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Pyrrholaemus sagittatus*	speckled warbler		C		80
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Sericornis frontalis*	white-browed scrubwren		C		145
animals	birds	Acanthizidae	*Smicrornis brevirostris*	weebill		C		42
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter cirrocephalus*	collared sparrowhawk		C		51
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter fasciatus*	brown goshawk		C		108
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Accipiter novaehollandiae*	grey goshawk		C		7/1
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aquila audax*	wedge-tailed eagle		C		117
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Aviceda subcristata*	Pacific baza		C		68
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus approximans*	swamp harrier		C		20
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Circus assimilis*	spotted harrier		C		41
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Elanus axillaris*	black-shouldered kite		C		137
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Erythrotriorchis radiatus*	red goshawk		E	E	4
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliaeetus leucogaster*	white-bellied sea-eagle		C		34
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Haliastur sphenurus*	whistling kite		C		55
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Hieraaetus morphnoides*	little eagle		C		28
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Lophoictinia isura*	square-tailed kite		C		6
animals	birds	Accipitridae	*Milvus migrans*	black kite		C		11

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animals	birds	Acrocephalidae	*Acrocephalus australis*	Australian reed-warbler		C		70
animals	birds	Aegothelidae	*Aegotheles cristatus*	Australian owlet-nightjar		C		11
animals	birds	Alaudidae	*Mirafra javanica*	Horsfield's bushlark		C		7
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Ceyx azureus*	azure kingfisher		C		147
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Dacelo novaeguineae*	laughing kookaburra		C		263
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus macleayii*	forest kingfisher		C		5
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius*	red-backed kingfisher		C		7
animals	birds	Alcedinidae	*Todiramphus sanctus*	sacred kingfisher		C		155
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas castanea*	chestnut teal		C		14
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas gracilis*	grey teal		C		98
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas platyrhynchos*	northern mallard	Y			2
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Anas superciliosa*	Pacific black duck		C		243
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Aythya australis*	hardhead		C		59
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Biziura lobata*	musk duck		C		5
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Chenonetta jubata*	Australian wood duck		C		245
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Cygnus atratus*	black swan		C		33
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna arcuata*	wandering whistling-duck		C		6
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Dendrocygna eytoni*	plumed whistling-duck		C		154
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*	pink-eared duck		C		20
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Nettapus coromandelianus*	cotton pygmy-goose		C		4
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Oxyura australis*	blue-billed duck		C		3
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Spatula rhynchotis*	Australasian shoveler		C		28
animals	birds	Anatidae	*Stictonetta naevosa*	freckled duck		C		10
animals	birds	Anhingidae	*Anhinga novaehollandiae*	Australasian darter		C		111
animals	birds	Anseranatidae	*Anseranas semipalmata*	magpie goose		C		14
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Aerodramus terraereginae*	Australian swiftlet		C		3
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Apus pacificus*	fork-tailed swift		SL		7
animals	birds	Apodidae	*Hirundapus caudacutus*	white-throated needletail		V	V	41
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea alba modesta*	eastern great egret		C		105
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea intermedia*	intermediate egret		C		15
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ardea pacifica*	white-necked heron		C		72
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Bubulcus ibis*	cattle egret		C		222
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Butorides striata*	striated heron		C		1
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta garzetta*	little egret		C		29
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Egretta novaehollandiae*	white-faced heron		C		188
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Ixobrychus flavicollis*	black bittern		C		3
animals	birds	Ardeidae	*Nycticorax caledonicus*	nankeen night-heron		C		39
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus cyanopterus*	dusky woodswallow		C		19
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus leucorynchus*	white-breasted woodswallow		C		9
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus minor*	little woodswallow		C		1
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus personatus*	masked woodswallow		C		10
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Artamus superciliosus*	white-browed woodswallow		C		7
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus nigrogularis*	pied butcherbird		C		305
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Cracticus torquatus*	grey butcherbird		C		123
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Gymnorhina tibicen*	Australian magpie		C		358
animals	birds	Artamidae	*Strepera graculina*	pied currawong		C		129

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animals	birds	Burhinidae	*Burhinus grallarius*	bush stone-curlew	C			5
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua galerita*	sulphur-crested cockatoo	C			42
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Cacatua sanguinea*	little corella	C			42
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus banksii*	red-tailed black-cockatoo	C			58
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus lathami*	glossy black-cockatoo	V			1
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*	glossy black-cockatoo (eastern)	V	V		16
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Eolophus roseicapilla*	galah	C			253
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Nymphicus hollandicus*	cockatiel	C			110
animals	birds	Cacatuidae	*Zanda funerea*	yellow-tailed black-cockatoo	C			22
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina lineata*	barred cuckoo-shrike	C			1
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina maxima*	ground cuckoo-shrike	C			34
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina novaehollandiae*	black-faced cuckoo-shrike	C			304
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Coracina papuensis*	white-bellied cuckoo-shrike	C			29
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Edolisoma tenuirostre*	common cicadabird	C			24
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage leucomela*	varied triller	C			5
animals	birds	Campephagidae	*Lalage tricolor*	white-winged triller	C			63
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Charadrius ruficapillus*	red-capped plover	C			4
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Elseyornis melanops*	black-fronted dotterel	C			82
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Erythrogonys cinctus*	red-kneed dotterel	C			20
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Pluvialis fulva*	Pacific golden plover	SL			2
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles*	masked lapwing	C			10
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus miles novaehollandiae*	masked lapwing (southern subspecies)	C			264
animals	birds	Charadriidae	*Vanellus tricolor*	banded lapwing	C			58
animals	birds	Ciconiidae	*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*	black-necked stork	C			4
animals	birds	Cinclosomatidae	*Cinclosoma punctatum*	spotted quail-thrush	C			1
animals	birds	Cisticolidae	*Cisticola exilis*	golden-headed cisticola	C			198
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea*	white-throated treecreeper	C			1
animals	birds	Climacteridae	*Cormobates leucophaea metastasis*	white-throated treecreeper (southern)	C			10
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Chalcophaps longirostris*	Pacific emerald dove	C			1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Columba livia*	rock dove		Y		185
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia cuneata*	diamond dove	C			7
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia humeralis*	bar-shouldered dove	C			251
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geopelia placida*	peaceful dove	C			234
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Geophaps scripta scripta*	squatter pigeon (southern subspecies)	V	V		9
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*	wonga pigeon	C			1
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Macropygia phasianella*	brown cuckoo-dove	C			2
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Ocyphaps lophotes*	crested pigeon	C			308
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Phaps chalcoptera*	common bronzewing	C			32
animals	birds	Columbidae	*Spilopelia chinensis*	spotted dove		Y		189
animals	birds	Coraciidae	*Eurystomus orientalis*	dollarbird	C			115
animals	birds	Corcoracidae	*Corcorax melanorhamphos*	white-winged chough	C			66
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus orru*	Torresian crow	C			371
animals	birds	Corvidae	*Corvus sp.*		C			1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis flabelliformis*	fan-tailed cuckoo	C			58
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis pallidus*	pallid cuckoo	C			32
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cacomantis variolosus*	brush cuckoo	C			28

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animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Centropus phasianinus*	pheasant coucal	C			179
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites basalis*	Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo	C			54
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites lucidus*	shining bronze-cuckoo	C			31
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites minutillus*	little bronze-cuckoo	C			1
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites minutillus barnardi*	Eastern little bronze-cuckoo	C			14
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Chalcites osculans*	black-eared cuckoo	C			4
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Cuculus optatus*	oriental cuckoo	C			7
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Eudynamys orientalis*	eastern koel	C			125
animals	birds	Cuculidae	*Scythrops novaehollandiae*	channel-billed cuckoo	C			127
animals	birds	Dicaeidae	*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*	mistletoebird	C			211
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus*	spangled drongo	C			37
animals	birds	Dicruridae	*Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus*	spangled drongo (eastern Australia)	C			1
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Lonchura castaneothorax*	chestnut-breasted mannikin	C			120
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia modesta*	plum-headed finch	C			59
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Neochmia temporalis*	red-browed finch	C			115
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Stagonopleura guttata*	diamond firetail	V	V		2
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia bichenovii*	double-barred finch	C			324
animals	birds	Estrildidae	*Taeniopygia guttata*	zebra finch	C			140
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus argus*	spotted nightjar	C			2
animals	birds	Eurostopodidae	*Eurostopodus mystacalis*	white-throated nightjar	C			23
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco berigora*	brown falcon	C			40
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco cenchroides*	nankeen kestrel	C			203
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco hypoleucos*	grey falcon	V	V		1
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco longipennis*	Australian hobby	V			90
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco peregrinus macropus*	Australian peregrine falcon	C			33
animals	birds	Falconidae	*Falco subniger*	black falcon	C			11
animals	birds	Falcunculidae	*Falcunculus frontatus*	crested shrike-tit	C			16
animals	birds	Gruidae	*Antigone rubicunda*	brolga	C			2
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Cheramoeca leucosterna*	white-backed swallow	C			95
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Hirundo neoxena*	welcome swallow	C			254
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon ariel*	fairy martin	C			176
animals	birds	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon nigricans*	tree martin	C			33
animals	birds	Jacanidae	*Irediparra gallinacea*	comb-crested jacana	C			10
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias hybrida*	whiskered tern	C			4
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	white-winged black tern	SL			4
animals	birds	Laridae	*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*	silver gull	C			5
animals	birds	Laridae	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Caspian tern	SL			2
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus cruralis*	brown songlark	C			9
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus mathewsi*	rufous songlark	C			20
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Cincloramphus timoriensis*	tawny grassbird	C			54
animals	birds	Locustellidae	*Poodytes gramineus*	little grassbird	C			7
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus cyaneus*	superb fairy-wren	C			262
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus lamberti*	variegated fairy-wren	C			72
animals	birds	Maluridae	*Malurus melanocephalus*	red-backed fairy-wren	C			190
animals	birds	Megapodiidae	*Alectura lathami*	Australian brush-turkey	C			6
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Acanthagenys rufogularis*	spiny-cheeked honeyeater	C			8

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animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*	eastern spinebill		C		10
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Anthochaera carunculata*	red wattlebird		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Caligavis chrysops*	yellow-faced honeyeater		C		48
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Entomyzon cyanotis*	blue-faced honeyeater		C		55
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Lichmera indistincta*	brown honeyeater		C		274
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Manorina melanocephala*	noisy miner		C		263
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Meliphaga lewinii*	Lewin's honeyeater		C		193
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus albogularis*	white-throated honeyeater		C		78
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus brevirostris*	brown-headed honeyeater		C		24
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus gularis*	black-chinned honeyeater		C		8
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Melithreptus lunatus*	white-naped honeyeater		C		12
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Myzomela sanguinolenta*	scarlet honeyeater		C		59
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Nesoptilotis leucotis*	white-eared honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon citreogularis*	little friarbird		C		197
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Philemon corniculatus*	noisy friarbird		C		128
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Phylidonyris niger*	white-cheeked honeyeater		C		1
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*	striped honeyeater		C		261
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula fusca*	fuscous honeyeater		C		55
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Ptilotula penicillata*	white-plumed honeyeater		C		2
animals	birds	Meliphagidae	*Sugomel nigrum*	black honeyeater		C		5
animals	birds	Meropidae	*Merops ornatus*	rainbow bee-eater		C		167
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Grallina cyanoleuca*	magpie-lark		C		341
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Monarcha melanopsis*	black-faced monarch		C		5
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra cyanoleuca*	satin flycatcher		C		4
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra inquieta*	restless flycatcher		C		83
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Myiagra rubecula*	leaden flycatcher		C		65
animals	birds	Monarchidae	*Symposiachrus trivirgatus*	spectacled monarch		C		1
animals	birds	Motacillidae	*Anthus novaeseelandiae*	Australasian pipit		C		27
animals	birds	Neosittidae	*Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	varied sittella		C		31
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Oriolus sagittatus*	olive-backed oriole		C		144
animals	birds	Oriolidae	*Sphecotheres vieilloti*	Australasian figbird		C		147
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Colluricincla harmonica*	grey shrike-thrush		C		104
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala pectoralis*	golden whistler		C		67
animals	birds	Pachycephalidae	*Pachycephala rufiventris*	rufous whistler		C		183
animals	birds	Pandionidae	*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*	eastern osprey		SL		8
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus punctatus*	spotted pardalote		C		27
animals	birds	Pardalotidae	*Pardalotus striatus*	striated pardalote		C		287
animals	birds	Passeridae	*Passer domesticus*	house sparrow	Y			197
animals	birds	Pelecanidae	*Pelecanus conspicillatus*	Australian pelican		C		91
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Eopsaltria australis*	eastern yellow robin		C		49
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Microeca fascinans*	jacky winter		C		70
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica goodenovii*	red-capped robin		C		13
animals	birds	Petroicidae	*Petroica rosea*	rose robin		C		24
animals	birds	Phaethontidae	*Phaethon lepturus*	white-tailed tropicbird		SL		1/1
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Microcarbo melanoleucos*	little pied cormorant		C		155
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	great cormorant		C		80

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animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*	little black cormorant		C		103
animals	birds	Phalacrocoracidae	*Phalacrocorax varius*	pied cormorant		C		24
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Coturnix pectoralis*	stubble quail		C		3
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Synoicus chinensis*	king quail		C		2
animals	birds	Phasianidae	*Synoicus ypsilophorus*	brown quail		C		126
animals	birds	Podargidae	*Podargus strigoides*	tawny frogmouth		C		41
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Podiceps cristatus*	great crested grebe		C		4
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Poliocephalus poliocephalus*	hoary-headed grebe		C		11
animals	birds	Podicipedidae	*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*	Australasian grebe		C		174
animals	birds	Pomatostomidae	*Pomatostomus temporalis*	grey-crowned babbler		C		106
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Alisterus scapularis*	Australian king-parrot		C		59
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Aprosmictus erythropterus*	red-winged parrot		C		3
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Glossopsitta concinna*	musk lorikeet		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Lathamus discolor*	swift parrot		E	CE	6
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	budgerigar		C		2
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Neophema pulchella*	turquoise parrot		C		6
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Northiella haematogaster*	blue bonnet		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Parvipsitta pusilla*	little lorikeet		C		54
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus adscitus*	pale-headed rosella		C		265
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus elegans*	crimson rosella		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Platycercus elegans elegans*	crimson rosella (nom. subsp.)		C		1
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Psephotus haematonotus*	red-rumped parrot		C		52
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus*	scaly-breasted lorikeet		C		177
animals	birds	Psittaculidae	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	rainbow lorikeet		C		80
animals	birds	Psophodidae	*Psophodes olivaceus*	eastern whipbird		C		222
animals	birds	Ptilonorhynchidae	*Sericulus chrysocephalus*	regent bowerbird		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Amaurornis moluccana*	pale-vented bush-hen		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot		C		19
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallinula tenebrosa*	dusky moorhen		C		189
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Gallirallus philippensis*	buff-banded rail		C		36
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Lewinia pectoralis*	Lewin's rail		C		1
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porphyrio melanotus*	purple swamphen		C		37
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Porzana fluminea*	Australian spotted crake		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia pusilla*	Baillon's crake		C		4
animals	birds	Rallidae	*Zapornia tabuensis*	spotless crake		C		17
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Himantopus leucocephalus*	pied stilt		C		77
animals	birds	Recurvirostridae	*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*	red-necked avocet		C		18
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura albiscapa*	grey fantail		C		151
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura leucophrys*	willie wagtail		C		364
animals	birds	Rhipiduridae	*Rhipidura rufifrons*	rufous fantail		C		18
animals	birds	Rostratulidae	*Rostratula australis*	Australian painted-snipe		E	E	11
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Actitis hypoleucos*	common sandpiper		E		22
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris acuminata*	sharp-tailed sandpiper		SL		9
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris ferruginea*	curlew sandpiper		V	V	2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Calidris ruficollis*	red-necked stint		CR	CE	5
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Gallinago hardwickii*	Latham's snipe		SL		5
						V	V	10

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Limosa limosa*	black-tailed godwit		E	E	2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Numenius phaeopus*	whimbrel		SL		2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Phalaropus lobatus*	red-necked phalarope		SL		7
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa nebularia*	common greenshank		E	E	2
animals	birds	Scolopacidae	*Tringa stagnatilis*	marsh sandpiper		SL		13
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox boobook*	southern boobook		C		23
animals	birds	Strigidae	*Ninox strenua*	powerful owl		V		8
animals	birds	Sturnidae	*Acridotheres tristis*	common myna	Y			245
animals	birds	Sturnidae	*Sturnus vulgaris*	common starling	Y			199
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea flavipes*	yellow-billed spoonbill		C		52
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Platalea regia*	royal spoonbill		C		51
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Plegadis falcinellus*	glossy ibis		SL		3
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis molucca*	Australian white ibis		C		85
animals	birds	Threskiornithidae	*Threskiornis spinicollis*	straw-necked ibis		C		217
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix maculosus*	red-backed button-quail		C		1
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix pyrrhothorax*	red-chested button-quail		C		4
animals	birds	Turnicidae	*Turnix varius*	painted button-quail		C		21
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto javanica*	eastern barn owl		C		25
animals	birds	Tytonidae	*Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae*	masked owl (southern subspecies)		C		3
animals	birds	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis*	silvereye		C		243
animals	birds	Zosteropidae	*Zosterops lateralis cornwalli*	silvereye (eastern)		C		1
animals	insects	Aeshnidae	*Anax papuensis*	Australian Emperor				5
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	*Ischnura aurora*	aurora bluetail				2
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	*Ischnura heterosticta heterosticta*	common bluetail				4
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	*Pseudagrion aureofrons*	gold-fronted riverdamsel				10
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	*Pseudagrion ignifer*	flame-headed riverdamsel				2
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	*Pseudagrion microcephalum*	blue riverdamsel				1
animals	insects	Coenagrionidae	*Xanthagrion erythroneurum*	red & blue damsel				1
animals	insects	Corduliidae	*Hemicordulia australiae*	Australian emerald				3
animals	insects	Corduliidae	*Hemicordulia superba*	superb emerald				4
animals	insects	Corduliidae	*Hemicordulia tau*	tau emerald				1
animals	insects	Gomphidae	*Antipodogomphus acolythus*	southern dragon				1
animals	insects	Gomphidae	*Austrogomphus amphiclitus*	pale hunter				4
animals	insects	Gomphidae	*Austrogomphus cornutus*	unicorn hunter				3
animals	insects	Gomphidae	*Austrogomphus ochraceus*	jade hunter				2
animals	insects	Gomphidae	*Hemigomphus heteroclytus*	stout vicetail				1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Suniana sunias*					1
animals	insects	Hesperiidae	*Trapezites eliena*	orange ochre				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Crocothemis nigrifrons*	black-headed skimmer				10
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Diplacodes bipunctata*	wandering percher				2
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Diplacodes haematodes*	scarlet percher				12
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Hydrobasileus brevistylus*	water prince				1
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Orthetrum caledonicum*	blue skimmer				13
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Orthetrum villosovittatum*	fiery skimmer				5
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Rhyothemis graphiptera*	graphic flutterer				8
animals	insects	Libellulidae	*Tramea loewii*	common glider				4

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animals	insects	Lindeniidae	*Ictinogomphus australis*	Australian tiger				3
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Zizeeria karsandra*	spotted grass-blue				1
animals	insects	Lycaenidae	*Zizina otis labradus*	common grass-blue (Australian subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Megapodagrionidae	*Austroargiolestes icteromelas icteromelas*	pale-mouth common flatwing				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Charaxes sempronius sempronius*	tailed emperor				3
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Danaus petilia*	lesser wanderer				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Danaus plexippus*	monarch	Y			5
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Euploea corinna*	common crow				2
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Hypolimnas bolina nerina*	varied eggfly				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Junonia villida villida*	meadow argus				3
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Melanitis leda bankia*	evening brown				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Phaedyma shepherdi shepherdi*	white-banded plane (southern subspecies)				1
animals	insects	Nymphalidae	*Tirumala hamata hamata*	blue tiger				2
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio aegeus aegeus*	orchard swallowtail (Australian subspecies)				3
animals	insects	Papilionidae	*Papilio demoleus sthenelus*	chequered swallowtail				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Belenois java teutonia*	caper white				3
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia gorgophone gorgophone*	yellow migrant				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Catopsilia pyranthe crokera*	white migrant				2
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Delias argenthona argenthona*	scarlet jezebel				2
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Elodina parthia*	striated pearl-white				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Eurema smilax*	small grass-yellow				1
animals	insects	Pieridae	*Pieris rapae*	cabbage white	Y			2
animals	insects	Platycnemididae	*Nososcticta solida*	orange threadtail				8
animals	insects	Synthemistidae	*Parasynthemis regina*	royal tigertail				1
animals	malacostracans	Parastacidae	*Cherax depressus*					1
animals	mammals	Acrobatidae	*Acrobates pygmaeus*	feathertail glider		C		1
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris*	dog	Y			1
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Canis familiaris (dingo)*	dingo				4
animals	mammals	Canidae	*Vulpes vulpes*	red fox	Y			3
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Phascogale tapoatafa tapoatafa*	brush-tailed phascogale		C		3
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Planigale maculata*	common planigale		C		3
animals	mammals	Dasyuridae	*Sminthopsis murina*	common dunnart		C		2
animals	mammals	Emballonuridae	*Saccolaimus flaviventris*	yellow-bellied sheathtail bat		C		4
animals	mammals	Equidae	*Equus caballus*	horse	Y			1
animals	mammals	Felidae	*Felis catus*	cat	Y			1
animals	mammals	Leporidae	*Lepus europaeus*	European brown hare	Y			10
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Macropus giganteus*	eastern grey kangaroo		C		7
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus dorsalis*	black-striped wallaby		C		11
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus parryi*	whiptail wallaby		C		2
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Notamacropus rufogriseus*	red-necked wallaby		C		9
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Petrogale penicillata*	brush-tailed rock-wallaby		V	V	3
animals	mammals	Macropodidae	*Wallabia bicolor*	swamp wallaby		C		4
animals	mammals	Miniopteridae	*Miniopterus orianae oceanensis*	eastern bent-wing bat		C		3

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	mammals	Molossidae	*Mormopterus lumsdenae*	northern free-tailed bat		C		2
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Hydromys chrysogaster*	water rat		C		3
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Mus musculus*	house mouse	Y			1
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus fuscipes*	bush rat		C		3
animals	mammals	Muridae	*Rattus rattus*	black rat	Y			2
animals	mammals	Ornithorhynchidae	*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*	platypus		SL		14
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Isoodon macrourus*	northern brown bandicoot		C		20
animals	mammals	Peramelidae	*Perameles nasuta*	long-nosed bandicoot		C		7
animals	mammals	Petauridae	*Petaurus norfolcensis*	squirrel glider		C		4
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus caninus*	short-eared possum		C		11
animals	mammals	Phalangeridae	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	common brushtail possum		C		10
animals	mammals	Phascolarctidae	*Phascolarctos cinereus*	koala		E	E	99
animals	mammals	Potoroidae	*Aepyprymnus rufescens*	rufous bettong		C		11
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Petauroides volans volans*	southern greater glider		E	E	4
animals	mammals	Pseudocheiridae	*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*	common ringtail possum		C		1
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus alecto*	black flying-fox		C		2
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus poliocephalus*	grey-headed flying-fox		C	V	1
animals	mammals	Pteropodidae	*Pteropus scapulatus*	little red flying-fox		C		9
animals	mammals	Suidae	*Sus scrofa*	pig	Y			2
animals	mammals	Tachyglossidae	*Tachyglossus aculeatus*	short-beaked echidna		SL		11
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus gouldii*	Gould's wattled bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Chalinolobus picatus*	little pied bat		C		1
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Nyctophilus geoffroyi*	lesser long-eared bat		C		3
animals	mammals	Vespertilionidae	*Scotorepens greyii*	little broad-nosed bat		C		1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Ambassidae	*Ambassis agassizii*	Agassiz's glassfish				10
animals	ray-finned fishes	Anguillidae	*Anguilla reinhardtii*	longfin eel				14
animals	ray-finned fishes	Atherinidae	*Craterocephalus stercusmuscarum*	flyspecked hardyhead				13
animals	ray-finned fishes	Cyprinidae	*Carassius auratus*	goldfish	Y			8
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris galii*	firetail gudgeon				15
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Hypseleotris klunzingeri*	western carp gudgeon				17
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Mogurnda adspersa*	southern purplespotted gudgeon				7
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Philypnodon grandiceps*	flathead gudgeon				6
animals	ray-finned fishes	Eleotridae	*Philypnodon macrostomus*	dwarf flathead gudgeon				3
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia duboulayi*	crimsonspotted rainbowfish				23
animals	ray-finned fishes	Melanotaeniidae	*Melanotaenia fluviatilis*	Murray River rainbowfish				1
animals	ray-finned fishes	Plotosidae	*Tandanus tandanus*	freshwater catfish				22
animals	ray-finned fishes	Poeciliidae	*Gambusia holbrooki*	mosquitofish	Y			27
animals	ray-finned fishes	Retropinnidae	*Retropinna semoni*	Australian smelt				13
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Amniataba percoides*	barred grunter				2
animals	ray-finned fishes	Terapontidae	*Leiopotherapon unicolor*	spangled perch				21
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Diporiphora australis*	tommy roundhead		C		1
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Intellagama lesueurii*	eastern water dragon		C		9
animals	reptiles	Agamidae	*Pogona barbata*	bearded dragon		C		7
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Antaresia maculosa*	spotted python		C		2
animals	reptiles	Boidae	*Morelia spilota*	carpet python		C		22
animals	reptiles	Carphodactylidae	*Underwoodisaurus milii*	thick-tailed gecko		C		2

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina expansa*	broad-shelled river turtle		C		2
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Chelodina longicollis*	eastern snake-necked turtle		C		6
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Emydura macquarii macquarii*	Murray turtle		C		8
animals	reptiles	Chelidae	*Wollumbinia latisternum*	saw-shelled turtle		C		4
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Boiga irregularis*	brown tree snake		C		6
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*	green tree snake		C		26
animals	reptiles	Colubridae	*Tropidonophis mairii*	freshwater snake		C		18
animals	reptiles	Diplodactylidae	*Diplodactylus vittatus*	wood gecko		C		4
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cacophis harriettae*	white-crowned snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Cryptophis nigrescens*	eastern small-eyed snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Demansia psammophis*	yellow-faced whipsnake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Furina diadema*	red-naped snake		C		2
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Pseudonaja textilis*	eastern brown snake		C		28
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Suta dwyeri*	Dwyer's snake		C		1
animals	reptiles	Elapidae	*Vermicella annulata*	bandy-bandy		C		1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Delma torquata*	collared delma		V	V	1
animals	reptiles	Pygopodidae	*Lialis burtonis*	Burton's legless lizard		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Anomalopus verreauxii*	three-clawed worm-skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Bellatorias frerei*	major skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia munda*	shaded-litter rainbow-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Carlia schmeltzii*	robust rainbow-skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Cryptoblepharus pulcher pulcher*	elegant snake-eyed skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus spaldingi*	straight-browed ctenotus		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Ctenotus taeniolatus*	copper-tailed skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Eulamprus quoyii*	eastern water skink		C		2
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Liopholis modesta*	eastern ranges rock-skink		C		3
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Lygisaurus foliorum*	tree-base litter-skink		C		9
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Morethia boulengeri*	south-eastern morethia skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Scincidae	*Morethia taeniopleura*	fire-tailed skink		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus gouldii*	sand monitor		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus panoptes*	yellow-spotted monitor		C		1
animals	reptiles	Varanidae	*Varanus varius*	lace monitor		C		5
animals	uncertain	Indeterminate	*Indeterminate*	Unknown or Code Pending				8
bacteria	blue-green algae	Microcystaceae	*Microcystis aeruginosa*			C		1/1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	*Cyathus stercoreus*			C		1
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Agaricaceae	*Podaxis beringamensis*			C		4
fungi	Agaricomycetes	Gomphaceae	*Ramaria capitata var. ochraceosalmonicolor*			C		1/1
fungi	eurotiomycetes	Pyrenulaceae	*Pyrenula quassiaecola*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Cladoniaceae	*Cladia glaucolivida*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Coenogoniaceae	*Coenogonium luteum*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Graphidaceae	*Diploschistes actinostomus*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecanoraceae	*Lecanora impressa*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Lecideaceae	*Lecidea terrena*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Megalosporaceae	*Megalospora sulphurata*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Physciaceae	*Rinodina xanthomelana*			C		1/1
fungi	lecanoromycetes	Ramboldiaceae	*Ramboldia sanguinolenta*			C		1/1

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fungi	lecanoromycetes	Teloschistaceae	*Caloplaca cinnabarina*			C		1/1
plants	Charophyceae	Characeae	*Nitella furcata*			C		1/1
plants	Charophyceae	Characeae	*Nitella hyalina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Aizoaceae	*Trianthema triquetrum*	red spinach		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera pungens*	khaki weed	Y			1
plants	land plants	Aneuraceae	*Riccardia*					1/1
plants	land plants	Anomodontaceae	*Anomodon pseudotristis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Arctotheca calendula*	Cape weed	Y			2/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Artemisia verlotiorum*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome dalbyensis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Calotis cuneata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cassinia laevis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Cassinia laevis subsp. rosmarinifolia*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Eclipta platyglossa subsp. platyglossa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Leiocarpa websteri*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Leuzea australis*			V	V	2/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	parthenium weed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Podolepis neglecta*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio madagascariensis*	fireweed	Y			2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Senecio pinnatifolius var. pinnatifolius*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Silybum marianum*	variegated thistle	Y			2
plants	land plants	Asteraceae	*Soliva anthemifolia*	dwarf jo jo weed	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Aytoniaceae	*Asterella drummondii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Balantiopsidaceae	*Balantiopsis*					1/1
plants	land plants	Blechnaceae	*Blechnum nudum*	fishbone water fern		SL		1
plants	land plants	Boraginaceae	*Heliotropium amplexicaule*	blue heliotrope	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Brassicaceae	*Lepidium bonariense*	Argentine peppercress	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Bryaceae	*Rosulabryum albolimbatum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cactaceae	*Opuntia tomentosa*	velvety tree pear	Y			5
plants	land plants	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia capillaris*			SL		1/1
plants	land plants	Cannabaceae	*Celtis sinensis*	Chinese elm	Y			7/1
plants	land plants	Caryophyllaceae	*Spergularia marina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina luehmannii*	bull oak		C		1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina torulosa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Casuarinaceae	*Casuarina cunninghamiana*			C		1
plants	land plants	Celastraceae	*Denhamia cunninghamii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Chenopodium album*	fat-hen	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Chenopodiaceae	*Enchylaena tomentosa*			C		1
plants	land plants	Convolvulaceae	*Polymeria*					1/1
plants	land plants	Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum delagoense*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis anguria*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Cucurbitaceae	*Cucumis anguria var. anguria*	West Indian gherkin	Y			1
plants	land plants	Cupressaceae	*Callitris glaucophylla*	white cypress pine		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyatheaceae	*Sphaeropteris cooperi*			C		1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Bolboschoenus caldwellii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Cyperaceae	*Cyperus laevigatus*			C		1/1

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Daltoniaceae	*Distichophyllum crispulum*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Droseraceae	*Drosera lunata*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Droseraceae	*Drosera spatulata var. spatulata*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Elatinaceae	*Elatine gratioloides*	waterwort		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Entodontaceae	*Entodon mackaviensis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Leucopogon affinis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Lissanthe strigosa subsp. subulata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Melichrus urceolatus*	honey gorse		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ericaceae	*Styphelia sparsa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Erpodiaceae	*Venturiella hodgkinsoniae*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis*	castor oil bush	Y			3/1
plants	land plants	Fabroniaceae	*Fabronia sp. (Brisbane F.M.Bailey 296)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	*Fissidens*					2/2
plants	land plants	Fissidentaceae	*Fissidens pallidus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	*Frullania ericoides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Frullaniaceae	*Frullania monocera*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Gleicheniaceae	*Sticherus flabellatus var. flabellatus*			C		1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia fascicularis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia glabra*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia gracilis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Grimmiaceae	*Grimmia laevigata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Haloragaceae	*Myriophyllum verrucosum*	water milfoil		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hypnaceae	*Hypnum*					2/2
plants	land plants	Hypnaceae	*Hypnum sp. (Burpengary C.J.Wild AQ733958)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Hypnaceae	*Hypnum sp. (Caboolture J.F.Shirley AQ733970)*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lamiaceae	*Chloanthes parviflora*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lauraceae	*Neolitsea dealbata*	white bolly gum		C		1
plants	land plants	Laxmanniaceae	*Lomandra longifolia*			C		3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia buxifolia subsp. pubiflora*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia concurrens*			C		3/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia cultriformis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia fasciculifera*	scaly bark		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia maidenii*	Maiden's wattle		C		1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia neriifolia*	pechey wattle		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia penninervis*			C		2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia penninervis var. longiracemosa*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Acacia podalyriifolia*	Queensland silver wattle		C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea lorata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea planifolia*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea planifolia x Hovea ramulosa*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Hovea ramulosa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Kennedia procurrens*	purple running pea		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Leucaena leucocephala subsp. leucocephala*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Melilotus indicus*	hexham scent	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea cunninghamii*	prickly pea		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea euchila*	orange pultenaea		C		1/1

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Leguminosae	*Pultenaea flexilis*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Lejeuneaceae	*Thysananthus spathulistipus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Lembophyllaceae	*Camptochaete excavata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Leucobryaceae	*Leucobryum candidum*			C		3/3
plants	land plants	Marsileaceae	*Marsilea drummondii*	common nardoo		C		1
plants	land plants	Martyniaceae	*Ibicella lutea*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Menyanthaceae	*Nymphoides indica*	water snowflake		SL		3
plants	land plants	Meteoriaceae	*Papillaria flexicaulis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Metzgeriaceae	*Metzgeria*					1/1
plants	land plants	Myrsinaceae	*Lysimachia arvensis*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Acmena smithii*	lillypilly satinash		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Angophora leiocarpa*	rusty gum		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Angophora subvelutina*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Angophora woodsiana*	smudgee		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Blakella tessellaris*			C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia citriodora*	spotted gum		C		4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia intermedia*	pink bloodwood		C		3/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Corymbia trachyphloia subsp. trachyphloia*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus carnea*			C		3/2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus crebra*	narrow-leaved red ironbark		C		2/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus fibrosa subsp. fibrosa*			C		2/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus helidonica*			C		6/6
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus microcorys*			C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus pilularis*	blackbutt		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus propinqua*	small-fruited grey gum		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus taurina*	Helidon ironbark		E	E	1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus tereticornis*			C		5
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum polygalifolium*	tantoon		C		2
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon confertus*	brush box		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Lophostemon suaveolens*	swamp box		C		4
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca bracteata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca irbyana*			E		1/1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca viminalis*			C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Syzygium oleosum*	blue cherry		C		1
plants	land plants	Myrtaceae	*Triplarina bancroftii*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Nephrolepidaceae	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*	fishbone fern		C		1
plants	land plants	Nymphaeaceae	*Nymphaea caerulea*		Y			2
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Jasminum simplicifolium subsp. australiense*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Oleaceae	*Ligustrum lucidum*	large-leaved privet	Y			1
plants	land plants	Onagraceae	*Ludwigia peploides subsp. montevidensis*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ophioglossaceae	*Ophioglossum lusitanicum*	adder's tongue		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Acianthus exsertus*			SL		3/1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Caladenia catenata*			SL		2
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Chiloglottis diphylla*			SL		1
plants	land plants	Orchidaceae	*Corybas fimbriatus*	fringed helmet orchid		SL		1

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Papaveraceae	*Fumaria muralis subsp. muralis*	wall fumitory	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Bridelia exaltata*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Phyllanthaceae	*Glochidion ferdinandi*			C		3
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Plantago lanceolata*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Plantago major*	greater plantain	Y			1
plants	land plants	Plantaginaceae	*Plantago myosuros*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Aristida queenslandica var. queenslandica*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Arundo donax*		Y			1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Bromus catharticus*	prairie grass	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Calyptochloa gracillima subsp. ipsviciensis*			CR		5/5
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Dinebra retroflexa*		Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Enteropogon ramosus*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Eragrostis spartinoides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Imperata cylindrica*	blady grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Panicum queenslandicum var. queenslandicum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Paspalidium grandispiculatum*			V	V	1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Phragmites australis*	common reed		V		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Sorghum arundinaceum*	Rhodesian Sudan grass	Y	C		1/1
plants	land plants	Poaceae	*Themeda triandra*	kangaroo grass		C		1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria attenuata*			C		1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria lapathifolia*	pale knotweed		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Polygonaceae	*Persicaria orientalis*	princes feathers		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pontederiaceae	*Pontederia cyanea*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Porellaceae	*Porella crawfordii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Potamogetonaceae	*Potamogeton ochreatus*	blunt pondweed		SL		1
plants	land plants	Potamogetonaceae	*Potamogeton perfoliatus var. minor*			C		1
plants	land plants	Pottiaceae	*Barbula*					2/2
plants	land plants	Pottiaceae	*Barbula subcalycina*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Banksia*					1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Grevillea quadricauda*			V	V	2/2
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Hakea benthamii*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Proteaceae	*Persoonia sericea*	silky geebung		C		3/3
plants	land plants	Pterobryaceae	*Calyptothecium recurvulum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ptychomitriaceae	*Ptychomitrium australe*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Ptychomniaceae	*Euptychium cuspidatum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Pylaisiadelphaceae	*Wijkia*					1/1
plants	land plants	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis glycinoides*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Rousseaceae	*Abrophyllum ornans*			C		1
plants	land plants	Santalaceae	*Choretrum candollei*	white sour bush		C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sapindaceae	*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*	heart seed vine	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Sematophyllaceae	*Sematophyllum homomallum*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Sematophyllaceae	*Sematophyllum subhumile*			C		2/2
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Datura ferox*	fierce thornapple	Y			1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Lycium ferocissimum*	African boxthorn	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Petunia axillaris*	petunia	Y			1/1
plants	land plants	Solanaceae	*Solanum americanum*		Y			1/1

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Queensland Government Species lists (WildNet database) - Extract Date 20/01/2025 at 09:50:01

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Kingdom	Class	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	I	Q	A	Records
plants	land plants	Sparrmanniaceae	*Corchorus triloculari*s			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Thuidiaceae	*Thuidiopsis sparsa*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea altior*			C		1/1
plants	land plants	Typhaceae	*Sparganium erectum subsp. stoloniferum*	erect bur-reed	Y			2/2
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	lantana	Y			10
plants	land plants	Verbenaceae	*Lantana montevidensis*	creeping lantana	Y			1

CODES

I - Y indicates that the taxon is introduced to Queensland and has naturalised.

Q - Indicates the Queensland conservation status of each taxon under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.
The codes are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (PE), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V), Near Threatened (NT), Special Least Concern (SL) and Least Concern (C).

A - Indicates the Australian conservation status of each taxon under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
The values of EPBC are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (XW), Critically Endangered (CE), Endangered (E), Vulnerable (V) and Conservation Dependent (CD).

Records - The first number indicates the total number of records of the taxon (wildlife records and species listings for selected areas).
This number is output as 99999 if it equals or exceeds this value. A second number located after a / indicates the number of specimen records for the taxon.
This number is output as 999 if it equals or exceeds this value.

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Attachment 2 MC2025.0055 Approved Documents
MC2025/0055 - Development Application for Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism at 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa
Page 683 12.6 Attachment 2

Appendix B Likelihood of Occurrence (Flora)

Likelihood of Occurrence (Flora)Scientific name	Common name	NCA Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Arthraxon hispidus	Hairy joint grass	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Hairy joint grass has been recorded within or on the edges of rainforest and in wet eucalypt forest, near creeks and swamps, woodlands, around freshwater springs on coastal foreshore dunes, shaded gullies, creek banks and on alluvium in creek beds in open forest (DEWHA, 2008).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Bosistoa transversa	Three-leaved bosistoa	Least Concern	Vulnerable	Grows in wet sclerophyll forest, dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest up to 300 m in altitude. Associated vegetation includes *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum, Syzygium hodgkinsoniae, Endiandra pubens, Dendrocnide photinophylla, Acmena ingens, Diploglottis australis* and *Diospyros mabacea* (Booth 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Bulbophyllum globuliforme	Miniature moss-orchid	Near threatened	Vulnerable	This is a host specific species that only grows on hoop pine (*Araucaria cuninghamii*) in the upper branches of mature trees. It usually occurs at altitudes of 100-900 m in	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and

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					subtropical rainforest communities (Booth, 2012).	suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Cadelia pentastylis	Ooline	Vulnerable	Vulnerable		This species grows in semi-evergreen vine thickets and sclerophyll vegetation on undulating terrain of various geology, including sandstone, conglomerate and claystone. Soils generally have low to medium nutrient content and are normally associated with upper and mid-slopes in the landscape. The altitude is generally 300-460 metres above sea-level. The species forms a closed or open canopy, as a dominant or commonly with *Eucalyptus albens* and *Callitris glaucophylla*, with an open understorey and leaf litter dominating the forest floor (DEWHA, 2008).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Calyptochloa gracillima subsp. ipsviciensis		Critically endangered	Not listed		Endemic to southeast Queensland in the vicinity of Ipswich where it is known from a few small areas. It is an uncommon to dominant species in woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus spp*. including *E. crebra* and *E. moluccana* and/or *Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata* on loam to clay loam duplex soils derived from shale on gently undulating to hilly terrain. REs represented include 12.9–10.2, 12.9–10.3 and 12.9–10.19. Associated ground layer species include *Aristida caput-medusae*, *Cleistochloa subjuncea*, and *Themeda triandra*. The	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2021.

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				habitat is typically moderately shaded (AusGrass2 2013).		This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Coleus omissus (formally Plectranthus omissus)		Endangered	Endangered	*Plectranthus omissus* has been recorded on steep rocky outcrops approximately 300-400 m above sea level on the margin of vine forest or sclerophyll forests. *Plectranthus omissus* is known from only five sites between the Conondale Ranges and Gayndah, Queensland. The species occurs within Conondale National park, Wratten Resource Reserve, Grongah National Park, Miva State Forest and Mudlo National Park (Booth 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Dichanthium setosum	Bluegrass	Least concern	Vulnerable	This species is associated with heavy basaltic black soils and red-brown loams with clay subsoil. Associated species include *Eucalyptus albens, E. melanophloia, E. melliodora, E viminalis, Myoporum debile, Aristida ramosa, Themeda triandra, Poa sieberiana, Bothriochloa ambigua, Bothriochloa decipiens* and *Austrodanthonia* spp. This species is often found in moderately disturbed areas such as cleared woodland, grassy roadside remnants and highly disturbed pasture. It is often collected from disturbed open grassy woodlands on the northern tablelands, where the habitat has been variously grazed, nutrient-enriched and water-enriched (DEWHA, 2008).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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Eucalyptus taurina	Helidon ironbark	Endangered	Not listed	This species grows at altitudes between 420 - 450 m in shallow sandy soils derived from granite or sandstone. It is mainly associated with *Corymbia gummifera, C. trachyphloia, C. henryi, Eucalyptus baileyana, E. dura, E.helidonica* and *Angophora woodsiana* (Wearne 2012).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2022. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Grevillea quadricauda	Four tailed grevillea	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in north-east NSW and near Toowoomba, in south-east Queensland. The species occurs on gravelly loam soils or in sandy soils. It inhabits the understorey of dry sclerophyll forest or eucalypt woodland, usually along creeks or drainage lines. The distribution of this species overlaps with the 'White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland' EPBC Act-listed threatened ecological community (DEWHA 2008).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2022. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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Lepidium peregrinum	Wandering pepper-cress	Least Concern	Endangered	This species is most often found on the fringes of riparian open forest in tussock grasslands. It is mainly found on sandy alluvial soils (OEH 2018).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Leuzea australis formerly *Rhaponticum australe*	Austral cornflower	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species is found in open eucalypt forest which has a grassy understory, or on black clay soil in a grassland. It can also be found along roadsides or road and rail reserves. Often associated with *Chloris gayana*, *Cirsium vulgare*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *Angophora floribunda* (Booth, 2012). The species usually grows on heavy black or red-brown clay, or clay loams derived from basalt (DAWE, 2020). Populations are often confined to roadsides and cultivation headlands Locations where the species occurs range in altitude up to 480 m above sea level (DAWE, 2020).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2022. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Macadamia integrifolia	Macadamia nut	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Macadamia Nut occurs from Mt Bauple, near Gympie, to Currumbin Valley in the Gold Coast hinterland, south-east Queensland. The species was known to occur in north-east New South Wales; was described from 1850-60 specimens collected from Camden	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for

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					Haven, and there are specimens also from Lismore. It occurs as a scattered rare to occasional tree, and population sizes are difficult to estimate. This species grows in remnant rainforest, including complex mixed notophyll forest, and prefers partially open areas such as rainforest edges (DEWHA 2008).	the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Melaleuca irbyana	Bush-House Paperbark	Endangered	Not listed		This species is found in eucalypt forest, mixed forest and Melaleuca woodlands with sparse and grassy understoreys. It usually grows in flat areas that are periodically waterlogged. It grows on poorly draining, heavy clay soils (Bean 2009).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2021. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Notelaea lloydii	Lloyd's native olive	Vulnerable	Vulnerable		This species occurs on hilly terain which is undulating, either moist gullies or dry slopes (either gentle or steep). Preferred soil types are mostly shallow and well drained, as well as either stony to very rocky. Found between vine thickets and open eucalypt forests, higher than 80 m above sea level. Associated species include: Narrow-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*), Spotted Gum (*Corymbia*	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

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				maculata), White Mahogany (*E. acmenoides*), Lemon-scented gum (*C. citriodora*) and Curracabah (*Acacia concurrens*) with associated trees and shrubs of Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*), Brown Salwood (*A.aulacocarpa*), Burra (*A. falcata*) and Ebony (*Diospyros ferrea* var. *geminata*). The species known locations include: Mt Crosby area, on the western outskirts of the city of Brisbane; the Boonah district, south-west of Brisbane; Moggill State Forest (SF 494), west of Brisbane; State Forest 637 (unnamed); and Moogerah Peaks National Park, approximately 100km south-west of Brisbane (DotE 2022).	This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Paspalidium grandispiculatum	NA	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species is only found in south-east QLD. Preferred soils are shallow and sandy, dark in colour, well drained and derived from sandstone. It can be found growing in tall woodland, open forest, dry sclerophyll forest and below sandstone outcrops (Wearne, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1998. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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Phebalium distans	Mt Berryman phebalium	Endangered	Endangered	The species is found in semi-evergreen vine thicket on red volcanic soils, or in communities adjacent to this vegetation type (DAWE, 2020). The species occurs is deeply weathered basalt with undulating to hilly terrain. Soils comprise red-brown earths to brown clays (derived from siltstone and mudstones), and lithosols to shallow, gravelly krasnozems (very dark brown loam), derived from the Main Range Volcanics of the Tertiary period (DAWE, 2020).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Picris evae	Hawkweed	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The main habitat of this species is open eucalypt forest including *Eucalyptus melliodora, E. crebra, E. populnea, E. albens, Angophora subvelutina, Allocasuarina torulosa*, and/or *Casuarina cunninghamiana*. It grows in black, dark grey, red-brown and reddish clay-loam or medium clay soils (DEWHA 2008).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Rhodamnia rubescens	Scrub turpentine	Critically Endangered	Critically Endangered	This species typically occurs in coastal regions but occasionally extends inland to altitudes of 600 m in high rainfall areas. They can grow in littoral, warm temperate and subtropical rainforest, and wet sclerophyll forest. It is usually found on volcanic and sedimentary soils (OEH 2019).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site.

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					This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Samadera bidwillii	Quassia	Vulnerable	Vulnerable		Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Sarcochilus weinthalii	Blotched sarcochilus	Endangered	Vulnerable	The blotched sarcochilus occurs in northern New South Wales and south-east Queensland. The species occurs north of the Richmond River to the Bunya Mountains and the Gallangowan area (DEWHA, 2014). The blotched sarcochilus occurs in rainforest, dry rainforest and drier scrub of sub-coastal ranges and associated foothills inland from the coast at altitudes of 400–700 m above sea level. In southeast Queensland, the blotched sarcochilus grows in a number of microphyll and notophyll rainforest types and also occurs in patches of isolated scrub (DEWHA, 2014).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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Sophora fraseri	Brush sophora	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species grows at altitudes from ranging from 60 - 660 m. It occurs on hilly terrain on hillslopes and hillcrests made of mostly shallow stony to shaly soils with loam to clay texture derived from sandstone or basalt rocks. It rarely occurs on sandy soils on creek banks. This species grows in open eucalypt forest and semi-evergreen vine forest containing *Corymbia citriodora*, *Eucalyptus carnea*, *E. microcorys*, *E. acmenoides*, *E. propinqua* and *Lophostemon confertus* (Wearne, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Thesium australe	Austral toadflax	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Austral toadflax is semi-parasitic on roots of a range of grass species, particularly Kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*). It occurs in subtropical, temperate and subalpine climates over a wide range of altitudes. It occurs on soils derived from sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic geology on a range of soils including black clay loams to yellow podzolics and peaty loams (DotE 2018). Grows in grassland or woodland, often in damp sites. Examples of associated vegetation includes: open woodland with *Eucalyptus tereticornis* and *E. tindaliae* on skeletal soils; on heavy alluvium soil in grassy *E. populnea* woodland; on black cracking clay in grassland of *Dichanthium sericeum*; and grassland dominated by *Themeda triandra* and *Heteropogon contortus* on basaltic, rocky soils (Booth, 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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Attachment 2
MC2025.0055 Approved Documents
MC2025/0055 - Development Application for Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism at 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa
Page 693
12.6
Attachment 2

Appendix C Likelihood of Occurrence (Fauna)

Scientific name	Common name	NCA Status	EPBC Act Status	Distribution and Habitat	Likelihood of occurrence
Birds					
Anthochaera phrygia	Regent honeyeater	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	Inhabits wet, fertile sites such as along creek valleys associated with box-ironbark eucalypt woodland, dry sclerophyll forest and riparian vegetation (DotE 2015). Other known habitats range from lowland coastal forest (in drought season), urban or farm remnant patches, roadside reserves and travelling stock routes (DotE 2015). Favoured species includes *Eucalyptus sideroxylon, E. albens, E. melliodora, E. robusta, Corymbia maculata* or *Casuarina cunninghamiana* with associated *Amyena cambagei* (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Apus pacificus	Fork-tailed swift	Special least concern	Not listed	This species nests in rocky areas and is a widespread migratory species (Lack, 1956). It is almost exclusively aerial from <1 m to 1000m. Most observed over inland plains in Australia, but sometimes recorded over coastal cliffs and beaches as well as urban areas. Has been recorded well out to sea as well as from	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2008. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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				offshore islands especially when on passage from Indonesia (DAWE n.d.). Hawks for insects aerially and sleeps on the wing (Morcombe, 2000).		
Botaurus poiciloptilus	Australiasian bittern	Endangered	Endangered	This species occurs in terrestrial freshwater wetlands and, rarely, estuarine habitats (DotE 2015). It favours wetlands with tall, dense vegetation (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.	
Calidris acuminata	Sharp-tailed sandpiper	Special least concern	Not listed	Prefers muddy edges of shallow fresh or brackish wetlands, with inundated or emergent sedges, grass, saltmarsh or other low vegetation. Such areas include swamps, coastal lakes and pools, dams, waterholes, soaks, bore drains and swamps, saltpans and inland saltlakes. May also forage in short grassy paddocks after rain. They often roost at the edges of wetlands, on open mud or sand, in shallow water or in short sparse vegetation such as grass or saltmarsh. (DotE 2021)	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1993. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.	
Calidris ferruginea	Curlew sandpiper	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	This species usually forages and roosts in intertidal mudflats in sheltered coastal	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site,	

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			areas, such as estuaries, bays, inlets and lagoons, and also around non-tidal swamps, lakes and lagoons near the coast, and ponds in saltworks and sewage farms (DotE 2015).	however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1991. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Calyptorhynchus lathami	Glossy black-cockatoo	Vulnerable	Not listed	From approximately Paluma in Queensland to eastern Victoria and ranges inland to Augathella-Tambo region of Queensland (Pizzey & Knight, 2001). The species has a strong preference for woodland dominated by Allocasuarina, or open sclerophyll forests or woodlands, with a middle stratum of Allocasuarina below Eucalyptus, Corymbia or Angophora (Glossy Black Conservancy 2010). The species is rarely found away from Allocasuarina or Casuarina (she-oak) trees, which provide their primary food source (DotEE, 2018). Glossy Black-Cockatoos breed mainly within woodland or remnant woodland containing large, old trees, but have also been recorded in dead, ringbarked eucalypts in cleared country. The species is an obligate hollow nester and requires a hollow stump or limb, living or dead, or a hole in	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable *Allocasurina sp.* were present in low quantities within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2021. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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				the trunk of a large, old tree, usually a eucalypt, for breeding (Glossy Black Conservancy 2010).	
Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami	Glossy black cockatoo (eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	From approximately Paluma in Queensland to eastern Victoria and ranges inland to Augathella-Tambo region of Queensland (Pizzey & Knight, 2001). The species has a strong preference for woodland dominated by Allocasuarina, or open sclerophyll forests or woodlands, with a middle stratum of Allocasuarina below Eucalyptus, Corymbia or Angophora (Glossy Black Conservancy 2010). The species is rarely found away from Allocasuarina or Casuarina (she-oak) trees, which provide their primary food source (DotEE, 2018). Glossy Black-Cockatoos breed mainly within woodland or remnant woodland containing large, old trees, but have also been recorded in dead, ringbarked eucalypts in cleared country. The species is an obligate hollow nester and requires a hollow stump or limb, living or dead, or a hole in the trunk of a large, old tree, usually a eucalypt, for breeding	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable *Allocasurina sp.* were present in low quantities within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2020. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.	

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				(Glossy Black Conservancy 2010).		
Climacteris picumnus victoriae	Brown treecreeper	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Open, dry eucalypt forests, woodlands with open ground and fallen timber. Mallee and stands of river red gum (Adams 2018). Mainly inhabits woodlands dominated by stringybarks or other rough-barked eucalypts, usually with an open grassy understorey, sometimes with one or more shrub species. They also occur in mallee, forests and woodlands subject to periodic inundation, e.g., river red gum woodlands with an open understorey of acacias, saltbush, lignum, cumbungi and grasses in the upper Murray River. Not usually found in woodlands with a dense shrub layer, and it is absent from heavily degraded woodlands and steep rocky hills. Optimal habitat must experience some kind of ongoing disturbance regime (historically Indigenous burning practices) to keep the ground layer from becoming too dense and uniform (DCCEEW 2023).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Erythrotriorchis radiatus	Red goshawk	Endangered	Endangered	Sparsely dispersed across coastal and sub-coastal Australia (Blakers et al. 1984;	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site,	

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					Aumann & Baker-Gabb 1991; Barrett et al. 2003). The red goshawk prefers landscapes containing a mosaic of habitats including coastal and sub-coastal tall open forest, woodland and rainforest edges (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Forests of intermediate density are particularly favoured, as are ecotones between variably dense habitats (i.e. ecotone between rainforest and sclerophyll forest). It generally avoids open habitats and is only rarely encountered over agricultural land (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Nesting occurs in tall trees within one kilometre of permanent water, generally in open, biologically rich forest or woodland (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Habitat is undisturbed forest or woodland with a mosaic of mixed vegetation, especially patches that include areas of river, billabong or swamp wetland with large bird populations (Morcombe, 2000).	however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1991. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Falco hypoleucos	Grey falcon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable		Resident or nomadic visitor to inland parts of all mainland states. Also recorded from most of Australia except Cape York Peninsula and Southeast Qld. Mainly occurs where	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the

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					annual rainfall is <500 mm (Garnett et al. 2011). Can occur in the Murray-Darling Basin, Eyre Basin, and central Australia. Habitat for the grey falcon is generally timbered lowland plains that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses, and adjacent to treeless areas, grasslands and open woodlands that are used for foraging (Garnett et al. 2011). Key habitat is identified as Acacia shrublands that are crossed by tree-lined watercourses (Garnett et al. 2011).	species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Gallinago hardwickii	Latham's snipe	Special least concern	Not listed	This species usually inhabits open freshwater wetlands with low dense vegetation such as flooded grasslands, flooded heathlands, swamps and areas around bogs or other bodies of water. They may also inhabit areas with saline or brackish water (e.g. saltmarsh, mangrove creeks, bays, beaches and tidal rivers) during migration. This species can be found in a variety of vegetation types including tussock grasslands that have rushes, reeds and sedges, coastal and alpine heathlands, lignum or tea-tree scrub, buttongrass plains, alpine herbfields and	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1993. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.	

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					open forest. Mud and some form of cover is required for foraging and roosting occurs on the ground nearby or in the foraging area (DotE 2021).	
Geophaps scripta scripta	Squatter pigeon	Vulnerable	Vulnerable		Potential distribution extends south from the Burdekin-Lynd divide in the southern region of Cape York Peninsula to south-east Queensland, south-west to Stanthorpe, near the Queensland-NSW border, south to the NSW border, and north-westwards through Goondiwindi and the Brigalow Belt in Queensland to Charleville (Cooper et al. 2014; Squatter Pigeon Workshop 2011). The squatter pigeon (southern) is locally abundant within the northern part of its range (i.e. Brigalow Belt (North) and Desert Uplands Bioregions) (DotEE, 2018). It is considered to be common in grazing country north of the Tropic of Capricorn (DotEE, 2018). The species occurs in a wide range of habitats wherever there is a grassy understorey. It is often found within close proximity of water bodies (DotEE, 2018). This species can be found in open-forests to sparse, open woodlands and scrub. Main	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1991. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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					habitat traits include: proximity to water bodies and courses (<3 km), dominant overstorey of Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Acacia or Callitris species, and remnant, regrowth or partly modified vegetation communities (DotE 2021).	
Grantiella picta	Painted honeyeater	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Sparsely distributed from south-eastern Australia to north-western Queensland and eastern Northern Territory (Garnett & Crowley, 2000). The greatest concentrations of the bird and almost all breeding occurs on the inland slopes of the Great Dividing Range in NSW, Victoria and southern Queensland (OEH, 2015). Forages on mistletoes in eucalypt forests/woodlands, riparian woodlands of black box and river red gum, box-ironbark-yellow gum woodlands, acacia dominated woodlands, paperbarks, casuarinas, callitris, and trees on farmland or gardens. The species prefers woodlands which contain a higher number of mature trees, as these host more mistletoes (TSSC, 2015). Diet primarily consists of the fruit of *Amyema* mistletoes,	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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				with occasional nectar and insects (McFarland 2008).	
Hirundapus caudacutus	White-throated needletail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Conventional habitat descriptions are inapplicable, but there are, nevertheless, certain preferences exhibited by the species (DotE 2015). Although they occur over most types of habitat, they are probably recorded most often above wooded areas, including open forest and rainforest, and may also fly between trees or in clearings, below the canopy, but they are less commonly recorded flying above woodland (DotE 2015). They also commonly occur over heathland, but less often over treeless areas, such as grassland or swamps (DotE 2015). When flying above farmland, they are more often recorded above partly cleared pasture, plantations or remnant vegetation at the edge of paddocks (DotE 2015). In coastal areas, they are sometimes seen flying over sandy beaches or mudflats, and often around coastal cliffs and other areas with prominent updraughts, such as ridges and sand-dunes (DotE 2015)	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2019. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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Lathamus discolor	Swift parrot	Endangered	Critically endangered	The Swift Parrot is endemic to south-eastern Australia, breeding in Tasmania and migrating to the Australian mainland in Autumn. Recent records from southern Queensland have come from the Gold Coast, Noosa, Toowoomba, Warwick and Lockyer Valley areas (Swift Parrot Recovery Team 2001). Occur in a variety of habitats that contain preferred mature foraging habitat trees. In south-east Queensland, preferred tree species include grey box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*), yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*), swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*) and forest red gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*) (Saunders and Tzaros 2011).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1998. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Ninox strenua	Powerful owl	Vulnerable	Not listed	Occurs in coastal and upland areas from Clarke Range (north of Eungella) to the NSW border, and inland to Carnarvon Gorge, Blackdown Tableland, and Durikai State Forest (west of Warwick). Powerful owl have large, possibly permanent home ranges in mountain forests, gullies, and forest margins; sparser hilly woodlands, coastal forests,	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2023. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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					woodlands, plantations and urban areas (Pizzey and Knight 2007). Inhabits a range of vegetations from sclerophyll and woodland forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest and needs old growth trees (large hollows) within its habitat to nest in (Australian Geographic n.d.).	
Pandion haliaetus cristatus	Eastern osprey	Special least concern	Not listed		Nests within 1-2 km of water in coastal habitats ranging from open woodlands to open forests. Nests are made in the top of tall dead or partially dead trees. Usually forages over clear coastal rivers and estuarine and inshore marine waters (NSW Scientific Committee 2009). They are typically found in wetlands of tropical and temperate Australia (NSW Central Coast Council 2019).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2015. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Rostratula australis	Australian painted snipe	Endangered	Endangered		Well-known from the Murray-Darling basin. Other sightings include the Channel Country and the Fitzroy basin, and recently from the floodwater plains of coastal central and north Qld. Suspected to be regular migrants to coastal floodwater plains, in autumn and winter. Generally inhabits shallow terrestrial freshwater	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1992. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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						(occasionally brackish) wetlands, including temporary and permanent lakes, swamps and claypans (DotEE, 2018). They also use inundated or waterlogged grassland or saltmarsh, dams, rice crops, sewage farms and bore drains (DotEE, 2018). The Australian Painted Snipe sometimes utilises areas that are lined with trees, or that have some scattered fallen or washed-up timber (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Breeding occurs in shallow wetlands with areas of bare wet mud and both upper and canopy cover nearby, typically from or near small islands in fresh water wetlands (DotEE, 2018).	
Stagonopleura guttata	Diamond firetail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Inhabits grassy groundcover underneath open forest, woodland, mallee, acacia scrub and timber belts along watercourses and roadsides (Morcombe, 2000)	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.		
Tringa nebularia	Common greenshank	Special least concern	Endangered	Typically occurs where there are large mudflats, saltmarsh, mangroves or seagrass. This species is found in habitats including embayments, harbours, river estuaries,	Unlikely to occur. The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the		

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				deltas and lagoons. Generally uses edges of wetlands that are made of mud or clay, and rarely sand. Fringing vegetation in these areas may includes short sedges and saltmarsh, mangroves, thickets of rushes, and dead or live trees (DotE 2021).	species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.	
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted button-quail	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Has been recorded from the Byfield region in the north to at least the Border Ranges rainforests, generally east of the Great Dividing Range, although some observations have been made on its western slopes, up to 300 km inland at locations such as Palmgrove National Park and Barakula State Forest in Queensland (Mathieson & Smith, 2009). Habitat considered critical to the survival of the black-breasted button-quail includes: Vine thickets and rainforest vegetation types, particularly semi-evergreen vine thicket, low microphyll vine forest, Araucarian microphyll vine forest, Araucarian notophyll vine forest and Brachychiton scrubs; Low thickets or woodlands with a dense understorey but little ground cover, typically dominated by	Unlikely to occur. The species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.	

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				Acacia spp.; and in littoral situations, dry vine scrubs, acacia thickets and areas densely covered in shrubs, particularly *Austromyrtus dulcis* (Mathieson and Smith 2009).		
Mammals						
Chalinolobus dwyeri	Large-eared pied bat	Endangered	Endangered	Habitat preferences include fertile woodland valleys or rainforest and moist eucalypt forests within close proximity to sandstone cliffs stretching from Blackdown Table and in central eastern Qld, to Woollongong in NSW (DotE 2015). Roosting sites have also been observed within disused mineshafts, caves, overhangs and tree hollows (where suited) (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.	
Dasyurus hallucatus	Northern quoll	Least concern	Endangered	The species diverse range of habitats includes Eucalypt forest and woodlands, rainforests, sandy lowlands and beaches, shrubland, grasslands and desert (DotE 2015). The species is also known to occupy non rocky lowland habitats such as beachscrub communities in central Queensland (DotE 2015). Rocky areas provide	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.	

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				prime habitat for northern quolls (DotE 2015).	
Dasyurus maculatus maculatus	Tiger quoll/ spotted-tail quoll	Endangered	Endangered	The species prefers mature, unlogged wet forest habitat; however, the species has been recorded from a wide range of other habitats including wet sclerophyll forest, lowland forests, open and closed eucalypt woodlands, inland riparian and Eucalyptus camaldulensis forests and coastal heathlands (DotE 2015). The species has been occasionally sighted from open country, grazing land, rocky outcrops and other treeless areas (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Macroderma gigas	Ghost bat	Endangered	Vulnerable	Roost sites are deep natural caves or disused mines with a specific microclimate, which is a relatively stable temperature (23°C to 28°C) with moderate to high (50-90 %) relative humidity, and the ceiling at least 2 m above the floor (Churchill and Helman 1990). During the non-breeding season in the cooler months the species uses large numbers of caves, rock shelters, overhangs, vertical cracks, and mines during the year as day roosts (Toop 1985). Recorded from a wide range of	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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				habitats from rainforest, monsoon and vine scrub in the tropics to open woodlands and arid areas (Churchill 2008) (Hourigan, C. Targeted species survey guidelines 2011).		
Petauroides Volans volans	Southern greater glider	Endangered	Endangered	The species is generally restricted to eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly favouring forest with a diversity of eucalypt species (DAWE, 2020). During the day the species shelters in tree hollows, with a particular selection for large hollows in large, old trees (DotE 2022). Modelling suggests that they require native forest patches of at least 160 km2 to maintain viable populations (Eyre 2002).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1995. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.	
Petaurus australis australis	Yellow-bellied glider (south-eastern)	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species occurs in tall mature eucalypt forest, generally in areas with high rainfall and nutrient rich soils. Forest type preferences vary with latitude and elevation; mixed coastal forests to dry escarpment forests in the north; moist coastal gullies and creek flats to tall montane forests in the south (OEH 2017).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.	
Petrogale penicillata	Brush-tailed rock-wallaby	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	This species prefers rocky habitats, including loose boulder-piles, rocky outcrops,	Unlikely to occur.	

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					steep rocky slopes, cliffs, gorges and isolated rock stacks and tree limbs (DotE 2015). While it appears that most colonies are on north-facing slopes and cliff lines, colonies have been found on south-facing cliffs in Kangaroo Valley, in the Macleay River Gorge, in the Warrumbungles and at Mt Kaputar, although usually in lower densities (DotE 2015).	This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 1996. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Ornithorhynchus anatinus	Platypus	Special least concern	Not listed		Can be found in freshwater creeks, slow moving rivers, lakes joined by rivers and built water storages such as dams (DES 2016). Coarser bottom substrates such as cobbles or gravel are preferred. This species may be found in areas where the water body has earth banks suitable for digging burrows and native vegetation to provide cover and shade (Australian Museum 2021).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2022. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Phascolarctos cinereus	Koala	Endangered	Endangered		In Queensland, the species contains scattered populations throughout moist forests along the coastline, subhumid woodlands in central and southern regions and within Eucalypt woodlands along watercourses within semi-arid areas further west (Melzer et al. 2000). The greatest density of	Likely to occur. This species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent and suitable eucalypt species were present at the site. Canopy species aligning with RE 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7 were present at the site and are known to provide habitat for koala. Limited evidence of koala

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					koalas occur through central and eastern areas including the Brigalow Belt, Mitchell Grass Downs, Mulga lands and the Desert Uplands (Patterson 1996). Koalas occur in a variety of eucalypt forests and woodland communities (EPA 2006). They feed almost entirely on eucalypt foliage with preferences varying regionally (Krockenberger et al. 2012). Diet is thought to be a major determinant of habitat selection, with the species being able to use small remnants of original vegetation where suitable habitat is present (Krockenberger et al. 2012). Koalas are also known to occur in modified or regenerating native vegetation communities, as well as urban and rural landscapes where food trees or shelter trees may be highly scattered.		in the form of scats and scratches was observed on the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2022. The species has not been recorded during site surveys. m
Potorous tridactylus	Long-nosed potoroo	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species may occur in a variety of habitats including in wet eucalypt forests to coastal heaths and scrubs (DotE 2015). The main factors driving habitat selection include dense vegetation for shelter and the presence of an abundant	Unlikely to occur.	The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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				supply of fungi for food (DotE 2015).		
Pseudomys novaehollandiae	New Holland mouse	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species has been found from coastal areas and up to 100 km inland on sandstone country (DotE 2015). Soil type may be an important indicator of suitability of habitat for the New Holland Mouse, with deeper topsoils and softer substrates being preferred for digging burrows. This species is known to inhabit open heathland, open woodland with a heathland understorey and vegetated sand dunes (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Pteropus poliocephalus	Grey-headed flying fox	Least concern	Vulnerable	The species feeds on canopy fruits and nectar within rainforests, open forests, closed and open woodlands, melaleuca swamps and banksia woodlands (DotE 2015). Their primary food source is Eucalypt blossoms however due to a discontinuous supply throughout the year, migrates between suitable habitats	Likely to occur (general habitat). The species has been recorded within the desktop search extent and the site contained numerous flowering and fruiting species of eucalypt that this species may use for foraging. No roots were identified during the site survey, however known roosts are located within 1km of the site.

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					(DotE 2015). Roosting sites are typically located within rainforests, riparian vegetation and Melaleuca woodlands near water sources, such as lakes, rivers and dams (DotE 2015). The species has also been recorded using highly modified vegetation in urban and suburban areas (DotE 2015).	Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2022. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Tachyglossus aculeatus	Short-beaked echidna	Special least concern	Not listed		Usually found in open heathland, forests, woodlands, scrublands and grasslands. Often shelter under bushes or in hollow logs (DELWP 2017). Can be found in a variety of habitats from snowy mountains to deserts Australia-wide (DPIE 2020).	Likely to occur (general habitat). This species has previously been recorded within the desktop search extent and suitable habitat was present as species is cryptic and highly generalist in nature. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2023. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Reptiles						
Anomalopus mackayi	Five-clawed worm skink	Endangered	Vulnerable		Occurs in both remnant and non-remnant woodlands and grasslands. In QLD this species occurs in: bluegrass and/or Mitchell grass dominated grasslands; coolibah, poplar box and weeping myall grassy woodlands; white box grassy woodlands; myall woodland and; brigalow. They may also occur in river red gum and QLD	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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			blue gum woodlands and open forests (DotE 2021).		
Delma torquata	Collared delma	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species normally inhabits dry eucalypt dominated woodlands and open-forests on stony soils or rocky ridges with an understorey of grasses and *Lantana montevidensis* (DotE 2015). This also includes alluvial river and creek flats, undulating country on fine-grained sedimentary rocks and sandstone ranges (DotE 2015). The species lives in permanent deep tunnel-like burrows and deep soil cracks, using fallen logs and timber as sheltering sites on the surface (DotE 2015).	Unlikely to occur. This species has been previously recorded within 5km of the site, however suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. Biomaps records within 5km of the site are from 2023. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Furina dunmalli	Dunmall's snake	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	The species range of habitats includes forests and woodlands on black alluvial cracking clay and clay loams dominated by *Acacia harpophylla* (brigalow), other wattles (*A. burowii, A. deanii, A. leiocalyx*), *Callitris* spp. or *Allocasuarina luehmannii*; and *Corymbia citriodora, Eucalyptus crebra, E. melanophloia, Callitris glaucophylla* and *Casuarina cristata* open forest and woodland associations on	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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					sandstone derived soils (DotE 2015).	
Hemiaspis damelii	Grey Snake	Endangered	Endangered		This species favours woodlands (typically brigalow *Acacia harpophylla* and belah *Casuarina cristata*), usually on heavier, cracking clay soils, particularly in association with water bodies or in areas with small gullies and ditches (gilgais). It shelters under rocks, logs and flood debris, as well as in soil cracks or abandoned burrows within moist/seasonally inundated habitats (Rowland 2012).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.
Fish						
Neoceratodus forsteri	Australian lungfish	Not listed	Vulnerable		This species is restricted to south-eastern Queensland, with natural distributions occurring within the Burnett, Mary and Brisbane River systems. Potentially also found in the Pine River system. This species has had populations translocated to the Coomera, Condamine, Albert and Logan Rivers. Requires still or slow-flowing, shallow, vegetated pools with clear or turbid water in which to spawn and feed. The species is restricted to areas of permanent water (DotE 2022).	Unlikely to occur. The species has not been previously recorded within 5km of the site and suitable habitat for the species was limited within the site. This species has not been recorded during site surveys.

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			Inhabits freshwater streams, preferring areas of flowing stream where overhanging riparian vegetation grows along the bank, and areas where woody debris and dense macrophyte beds are found in water. The species cannot tolerate saline water and will not migrate through seawater (DEWHA 2014).	

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Appendix D Results of On-site Tree Survey

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Appendix E Flora Species List

Scientific Name	Common Name	NCA Status/Biosecurity Category
Acacia leiocalyx	Brisbane black wattle	C
Acacia saligna	Golden wreath wattle	Other invasive
Acacia sp..		C
Ageratum houstonianum	Blue billygoat weed	Other invasive
Allocasuarina torulosa	Forest sheoak	C
Alphitonia excelsa	Soap tree	C
Alternanthera pungens	Khaki weed	Other invasive
Aristida sp.		C
Asparagus plumosus	Feathered asparagus fern	Category 3
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush	Category 3
Bidens pilosa	Cobblers pegs	Other invasive
Breynia oblongifolia	Coffee bush	C
Cassinia quinquefaria	Cough bush	C
Casuarina cunninghamiana	River sheoak	C
Celtis sinensis	Chinese elm	Category 3
Cenchrus purpureus	Elephant grass	Other invasive
Chloris gayana	Rhodes grass	Other invasive
Chloris virgata	Feathertop rhodes grass	Other invasive
Cirsium vulgare	Spear thistle	Other invasive
Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegate	Spotted gum	C
Corymbia tesselaris	Moreton bay ash	C
Corymbia torelliana	Cadaghi	C
Cymbopogon refractus	Barbed wire grass	C
Dolichandra unguis-cati	Cat's claw creeper	Category 3
Erigeron bonariensis	Flaxleaf fleabane	Other invasive
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved ironbark	C
Eucalyptus fibrosa	Broadleaf ironbark	C
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	C
Ficus sp.		C
Glycine sp.		C
Gomphocarpus physocarpus	Balloon cottonbush	Other invasive
Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	C
Heliotropium amplexicaule	Blue heliotrope	Other invasive

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Juncus usitatus	Soft rush	C
Lantana camara	Lantana	Category 3
Lantana montevidensis	Creeping lantana	Category 3
Lomandra sp.		C
Megathyrsus maximus var. pubiglumis	Green panic	Other invasive
Melinis repens	Red natal grass	Other invasive
Mimosa pudica	Common sensitive plant	Other invasive
Opuntia sp.	Prickly pear	Category 3
Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum	Other invasive
Passiflora foetida	Stinking passionflower	Other invasive
Persicaria attenuate	Hairy knotweed	C
Phyllostachys sp.	Bamboo	Other invasive
Ricinus communis	Caster oil bush	Other invasive
Samanea saman	Rain tree	Other invasive
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed	Category 3
Solanum Americanum	Black nightshade	Other invasive
Solanum mauritianum	Wild tobacco	Other invasive
Sorghum halepense	Johnson grass	Other invasive
Sporobolus sp.	Giant rats tail grass	-
Tagetes minuta	Stinking roger	Other invasive
Wahlenbergia sp.	Native bluebell	SL
Xanthium occidentale	Noogoora burr	Other invasive
Zinnia peruviana	Wild zinnia	Other invasive

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Appendix F Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan

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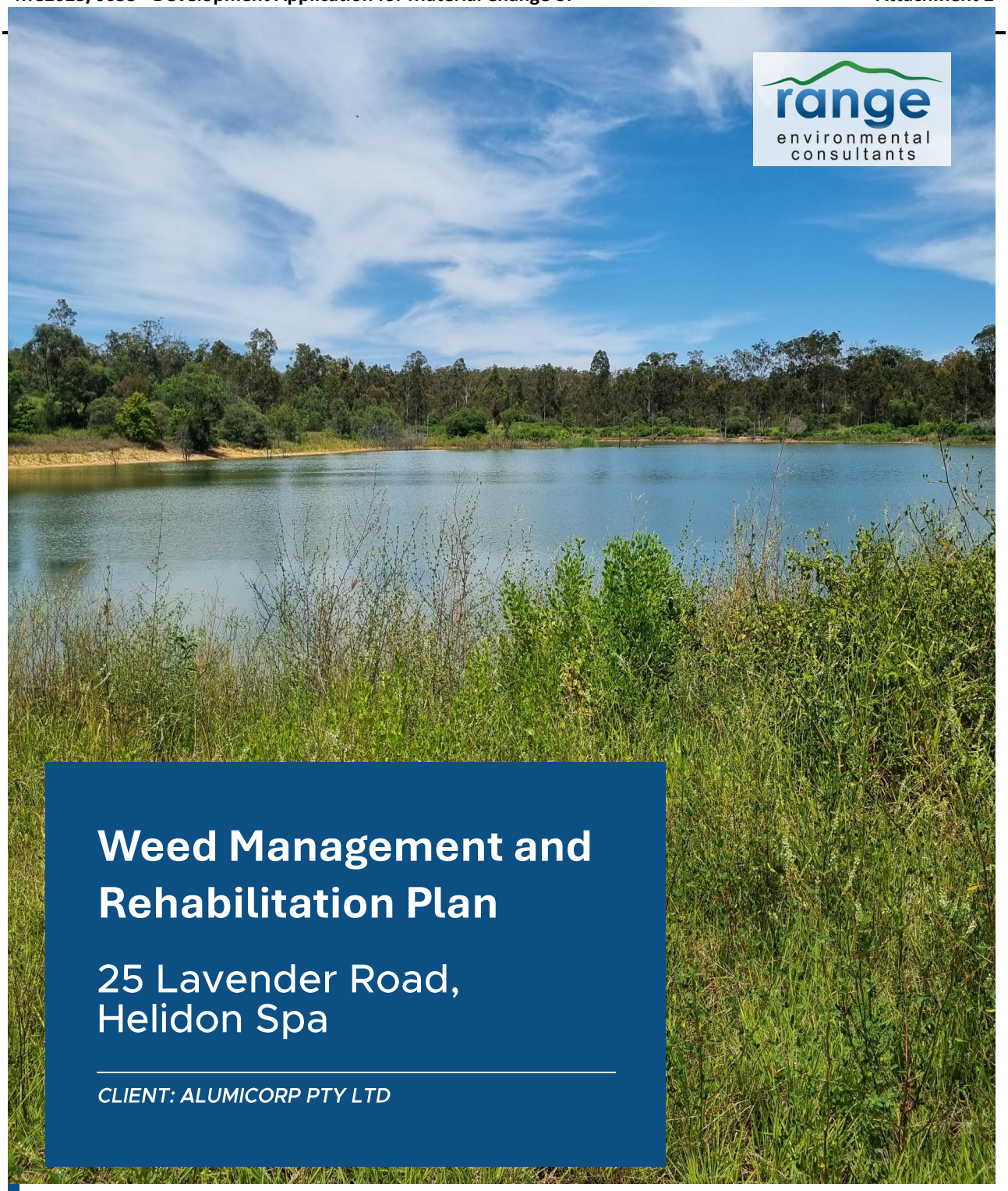

Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan

25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa

CLIENT: ALUMICORP PTY LTD

PROJECT NO.	**J002158**
STATUS	**FINAL**
DATE	**10/09/2025**
VERSION	**2**

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Document Control

Version	Purpose	Lead Author	Reviewer	Approved by	Date
1.	Final Report	SM	WG	LMT	24/01/2025
2.	Final Report (Response to RFI)	SM	WG	LMT	10/09/2025

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Alumicorp Pty Ltd has submitted a Development Application (DA) to Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) (Application ID MC2024/0090), for a Material Change of Use (MCU) for a for a nature-based tourism and renewable energy facility. The proposed development for the lots, herein referred to as 'the site', comprises the construction of forty-eight (48) nature based-tourism cabins, one (1) dining and lounge area, one (1) maintenance and storage building, solar farm and orchards (Figure 1).

This plan has been prepared to detail and address mitigation action requirements under the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Planning Scheme (LVRCPS 2024).

This weed management and rehabilitation plan (WMRP) has been informed by the South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework.

1.2 Scope and Objectives

The objectives of this WMRP are to:

- Outline the utility of proposed weed management and vegetation replacement activities at the site;
- Identify the areas of vegetation that will be subject to weed management activities and vegetation replacement activities;
- Outline methods for weed management and vegetation replacement, including the composition and number of plants to be established at the site;
- Identify weed management methods for restricted and invasive weeds present; and
- Describe vegetation replacement/ rehabilitation measures for the proposed covenant areas and drainage reserve (species, density, planting methods and timing, maintenance etc.).

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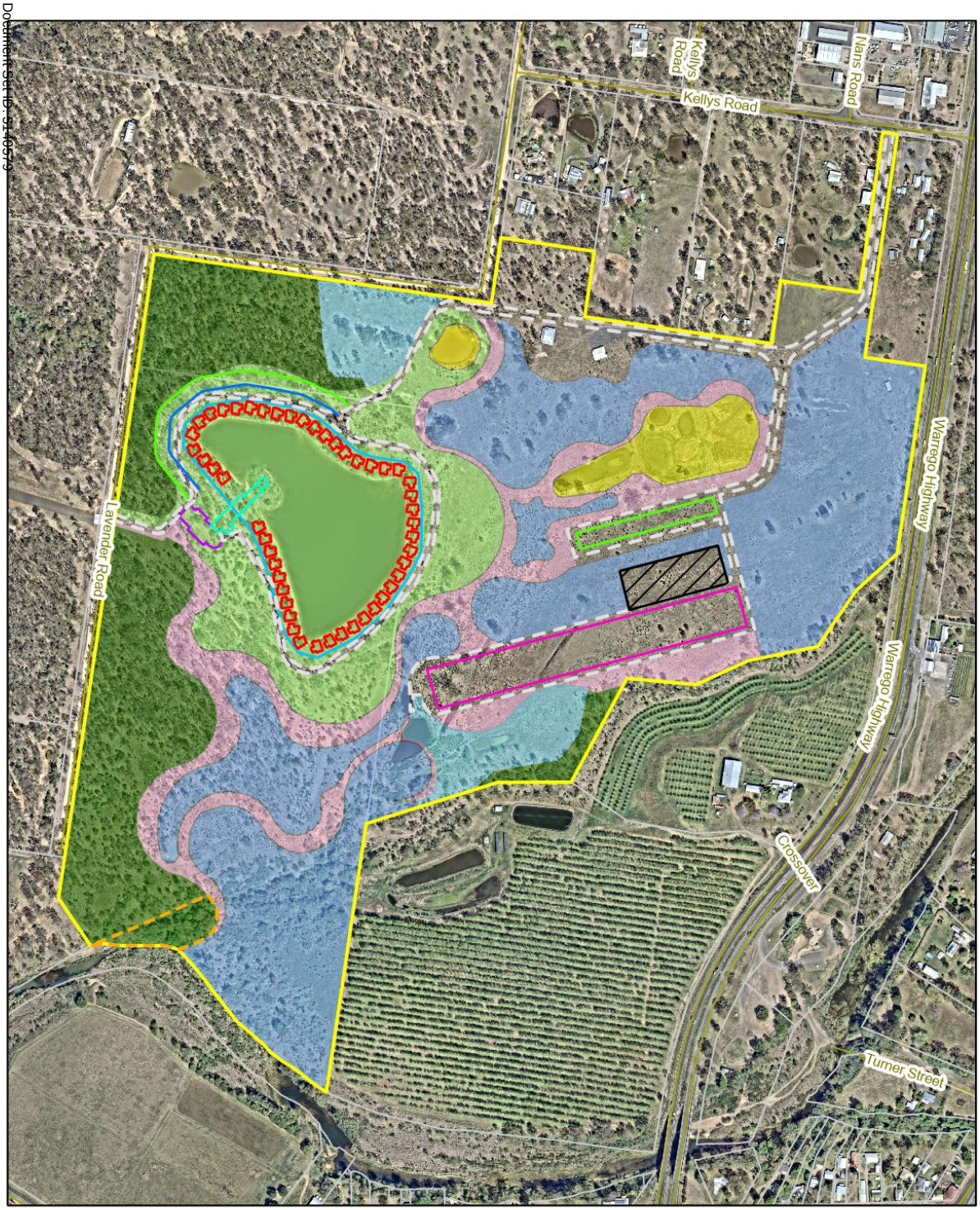

Figure 1 Proposed Development

Project: Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: HannahBakker Date: 10/09/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 10/09/2025

0 80 160 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Accomodation footprint
- Tourism cabins
- Carpark
- Dining and lounge area
- Internal access
- Solar farm
- Maintenance and storage building
- Effluent Application Area
- Lake reconfiguration
- Orchard plantings
- Paths
- Resort planting
- Rehabilitation area (13.03ha) (Retention of existing canopy values and removal of invasive shrub understory)
- Revegetation area (3.59ha) (Retention of existing canopy values and replanting canopy trees)
- Rehabilitation areas Retain vegetation only (inaccessible area)
- Inner Protection Area (IPA) (20m) - All vegetation to be removed
- Outer Protection Area (OPA)(19m)- Mid-storey, shrub and groundcover vegetation to be managed to a low fuel state

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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2 Existing Environment

The majority of the site contains cleared areas with scattered native trees in association with the sites former use of Spa Golf Course. The site contains three (3) sheds within the central western and northwestern portions of the site in association with the previous use. A large dam is located within the south western portion of the site with Lockyer Creek further to the east. The southern portion of the site is covered by bushland comprising species consistent with pre-clearance regional ecosystem 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7 with a dense regrowth of Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata*) with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) and Moreton bay ash (*Corymbia tessellaris).* The majority of the site contains an exotic shrub layer of Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*).

The field assessment identified four (4) dominant vegetation communities at the site:

- Vegetation Community 1 (VC1) – Canopy dominated with sparse emergent canopy of Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegate*) with a dense subcanopy of Spotted gum regrowth with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) regrowth with patches of dense Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*) and associated grassy understory.
- Vegetation Community 2 (VC2) – Sparse scattered Spotted gum and Narrow-leaved ironbark emergent canopy, with a shrub layer dominated by dense Groundsel bush with an associated grassy understory.
- Vegetation Community 3 (VC3)- Sparse native canopy with dense invasive shrub layer and groundcover in association with the unmapped drainage feature onsite.
- Vegetation Community 4 (VC4)-Canopy consisting of River sheoak, Narrow-leaved ironbark, Forest red gum and *Acacia sp..*, with a absent shrub layer and grassy understory.

2.1.1.1 Vegetation Community 1 – Vegetation Community 1 (VC1) – Canopy dominated with sparse emergent canopy of Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegate*) with a dense subcanopy of Spotted gum regrowth with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra*) regrowth with patches of dense Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*) and associated grassy understory.

The southern portion of the site was contained within this vegetation community in association with retained vegetation onsite. This vegetation consisted of a sparse emergent native canopy with a dense regrowth subcanopy with associated invasive shrub layer and grassy understory.

The emergent canopy layer was dominated by Spotted gum, with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark. Moreton bay ash (*Corymbia tessellaris*) Soap tree (*Alphitonia excelsa*) and Cadaghi (*Corymbia torelliana*) were observed in VC1 in low densities.

The understory consisted of a dense regrowth of Spotted gum with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark, *Acacia sp..* , Brisbane black wattle (*Acacia leiocalyx*) and Forest sheoak (*Allocasuarina torulosa*).

The shrub layer was dominated by dense patches of Lantana and Groundsel bush with associated Caster oil bush (*Ricinus communis*), Prickly pear (*Opuntia sp.),* Wild tobacco (*Solanum mauritianum*), Cough bush (*Cassinia quinquefaria*) and seedling Chinese elm (*Celtis sinensis*), *Ficus sp.* and Silky oak (*Grevillea robusta*).

Groundcover was often supressed by the dense shrub layer but contained a native grassy understory dominated by Barbed wire grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*). Associated groundcover species observed included Common sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*), Noogoora burr (*Xanthium occidentale*), *Lomandra sp.*, Red natal grass (*Melinis repens*), Rhodes grass (*Chloris Gayana*), Paspalum (*Paspalum dilatatum*), Stinking roger (*Tagetes minuta*), Creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*), Blue heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*) and Native bluebell (*Wahlenbergia sp.*).

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This vegetation community contains the southern rehabilitation area, with the development proposing the retention of native canopy and weed management across portions of this vegetation community.



Photograph 1 VC1 – Spotted gum regrowth canopy with Lantana shrub layer and grassy understory.



Photograph 2 VC1 – Typical vegetation across Vegetation community 1.

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2.1.1.2 Vegetation Community 2- Vegetation Community 2 (VC2) – Sparse scattered Spotted gum and Narrow-leaved ironbark emergent canopy, with a shrub layer dominated by dense Groundsel bush with an associated grassy understory.

The majority of the site was contained within Vegetation community 2. VC2 contained a sparse scattered native canopy, dense invasive shrub layer and a grassy understory.

The canopy consistent of a sparse emergent canopy of Spotted gum and Narrow-leaved ironbark. The subcanopy was limited, with recorded Brisbane black wattle and *Acacia sp*.

The shrub layer contained a dense layer of Groundsel bush across the majority of the vegetation community.

Groundcover in this vegetation community was often supressed by the invasive shrub layer but contained a mixed composition grassy understory in clearer areas. Observed groundcover species included Caster oil bush, Barbed wire grass, Green panic (*Megathyrsus maximus var. pubiglumis*), *Lomandra sp.*, *Aristida sp.*, Rhodes grass (*Chloris Gayana*), Fire weed (*Senecio madagascariensis*), Soft rush (*Juncus usitatus*), Stinking roger, Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*), Blue heliotrophe (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*), Balloon cottonbush (*Gomphocarpus physocarpus*), Wild zinnia (*Zinnia peruviana*), Cobblers pegs (*Bidens Pilosa*), Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) and Black nightshade (*Solanum Americanum*).

This vegetation community contained the three (3) existing sheds associated with the former golf course and multiple dams. Hairy knotweed (*Persicaria attenuate*) was observed within dams in this vegetation community.

This vegetation community contained the proposed revegetation areas. Due to sparsity of existing native vegetation, replanting and weed management works are proposed across these revegetation areas.



Photograph 3 VC1 – Limited canopy with dense groundsel bush shrub layer and grassy groundcover.

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2.1.1.3 Vegetation Community 3- Sparse native canopy with dense invasive shrub layer and groundcover in association with the unmapped drainage feature onsite.

This portion of the site contained a native canopy, dense invasive shrub layer and groundcover in association with the unmapped drainage feature within the eastern portion of the site.

The canopy consisted of sparse River sheoak (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*), Forest red gum (*Eucalyptus teriticornis*), Golden wreath wattle (*Acacia saligna*) and Chinese elm. This portion of the site contained an absent subcanopy.

The shrub layer was dominated by Lantana and Bamboo (*Phyllostachys sp*.).

Groundcover included Green panic, Stinking passionflower (*Passiflora foetida*), Feathered asparagus fern (*Asparagus plumosus*), Black nightshade (*Solanum Americanum*), Rhodes grass, Cobblers pegs, Elephant grass (*Cenchrus purpureus*), Stinking roger, Rain tree (*Samanea saman*), Wild tobacco, Coffee bush (*Breynia oblongifolia*) and Caster oil bush.

Cat's claw creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*) was observed climbing up trunks of native trees in this vegetation community.

The vegetation immediately east of this area was inaccessible due to the density of vegetation and steep slopes from the drainage reserve.



Photograph 4 VC1 – Typical vegetation across VC3 in association with the unmapped watercourse in the western portion of the site.

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2.1.1.4 Vegetation Community 4- Canopy consisting of River sheoak, Narrow-leaved ironbark, Forest red gum and *Acacia sp..*, with a limited shrub layer and grassy understory.

Vegetation community 4 contained a sparse native canopy with an absent shrub layer and mixed composition grassy understory.

Canopy species observed in this area included River sheoak, Narrow-leaved ironbark, Forest red gum and numerous acacia species. The subcanopy was absent in this vegetation community.

The shrub layer was limited within this area with observed sparse Rain tree (*Samanea saman*), Lantana and Caster oil bush.

Groundcover was domainted by Feathertop rhodes grass (*chloris virgata*) with associated pasture species including Blue billygoat weed, Spear thistle, Stinking roger and Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*).

This vegetation community contains the proposed rehabilitation area within the eastern portion of the site. Due to existing native canopy values, only weed management is proposed across this portion of the site.



Photograph 5 VC1 – Typical vegetation across VC4 in association with rehabilitation and revegetation areas to the northeast.

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2.2 Pest Flora

Eight (8) weed species listed as a Weed of National Environmental Significance (WoNS) and/or restricted matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Biosecurity Act) were recorded within the site (Table 1).

Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia)* was a dominant understory species, potentially suppressing establishment of a native understory stratum.

Table 1 Listed weed species recorded within the site

Species	Common name	Weeds of National Environmental Significance	Biosecurity Act 2014 status
Asparagus plumosus	Feathered asparagus fern	Y	Category 3
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush	N	Category 3
Celtis sinensis	Chinese elm	N	Category 3
Dolichandra unguis-cati	Cat's claw creeper	Y	Category 3
Lantana camara	Lantana	Y	Category 3
Lantana montevidensis	Creeping lantana	Y	Category 3
Opuntia sp.	Prickly pear	Y	Category 3
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed	Y	Category 3

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3 Rehabilitation Strategy

3.1 Objectives

Rehabilitation efforts within the rehabilitation area will aim to assist the natural regeneration of the area to vegetation that has a similar vegetation structure, composition and diversity to the pre-disturbance vegetation community (i.e. generally RE 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7). The proposed rehabilitation (rehabilitation and revegetation areas) will also aim to enhance fauna habitat and connectivity values, particularly for the threatened koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), to the south, east and west.

Rehabilitation objectives for the proposed rehabilitation area will aim to:

- Conserve and maintain existing native vegetation within the site;
- Enhance the ecological values and processes on site through the removal of weed species and replacement of impacted native vegetation with a preference for koala food and shelter species; and
- Control restricted weed species as listed under the Biosecurity Act and environmental weeds through appropriate weed control methods and maintenance; and
- Enhance habitat values of the site for native fauna species by the planting of native canopy vegetation (including species currently not present on the site) for nesting, roosting and foraging.

The following sections identify the extent of rehabilitation area, recommended treatment of this area and target vegetation communities. It also provides recommended species to be incorporated within site landscape to provide a transition between landscaped features and natural areas.

3.2 Rehabilitation Treatment

Assisted regeneration will be employed during the rehabilitation process due to the historical disturbance at the site. Weed treatment is to be conducted across the entirety of revegetation and rehabilitation areas, with the revegetation scope for revegetation areas only (Figure 1). Where dams on the site are located within the rehabilitation and revegetation areas they are to be retained.

Within the revegetation area replanting works are proposed to facilitate establishment of a native canopy tree with the replanting of a minimum 309 NJKHTs. No further replanting is proposed in rehabilitation areas, with the retention of existing canopy values and removal of the invasive shrub layer to assist with natural regeneration. The location of proposed revegetation and rehabilitation areas is shown in Figure 1.

3.2.1 Weed Management

An initial mechanical treatment is proposed to reduce the volume of material at the site including the dense lantana and groundsel bush (skid steer removal or forest mulcher) and mechanical removal of woody understory weeds. Subsequent chemical spot herbicide treatment will treat slashed weeds and regrowth approximately 3 weeks following mechanical control.

Chemical treatment of creeping lantana, climbing asparagus and cat's claw creeper and other observed environmental weeds across the revegetation and rehabilitation areas is proposed to be undertaken to reduce the occurrence of these species at the site. It is noted that the intent of site rehabilitation is not to eradicate the extent of exotic grasses at the site, which are wholly established and unlikely to be successfully managed due to their occurrence over the site and surrounding areas. The overall goal of proposed works is to establish and retain a higher cover of native vegetation canopy values.

Following area preparation (physical removal/ treatment of woody environmental weeds and subsequent herbicide treatment) revegetation is to be conducted in accordance with section 3.2.2 and Table 2. Jute mat

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squares are to be placed around plants following planting area preparation and establishment. Plants are to be staked with biodegradable tree guards.

Maintenance of the revegetation area is to be intensive at establishment, with the proponent undertaking establishment maintenance.

Table 2 Approximate number of NJKHTs to be established within the revegetation areas

Revegetation Area	Canopy tree plantings
Revegetation area (3.59ha)	309
Rehabilitation area (retention of existing canopy only)(13.03ha)	0
Total	**309**

No replanting of canopy values is proposed in rehabilitation areas with existing native canopy values retained in this area.

3.2.1.1 Rehabilitation area

The intent of rehabilitation within this area is to retain the existing woodland to forest vegetation community providing native canopy regrowth and allowing natural regeneration of the understory. Weed management will form the majority of works within this area.

The existing vegetation across the rehabilitation areas contains an emergent native canopy with a dense understory of regrowth spotted gum. The shrub layer is dominated by dense patches of lantana (VC1 and VC4). Weed management actions will form the majority of works within this area, with no infill planting proposed. The area will require the initial removal of weed species and ongoing weed control over approximately 13.03 hectares of an area currently containing a woodland/forest canopy of koala habitat trees aligning with pre-clear mapped regional ecosystems 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7. Broadscale herbicide treatment of red natal grass, rhodes grass and associated grasses is not envisioned for this area. Native grasses including barbed wire grass was dominant across this area. Retaining canopy values within this area is proposed to maintain fauna habitat values at the site, with adjoining extensive areas of vegetation immediately to the south and west.

Weed management works are not proposed in the rehabilitation area- inaccessible area as shown in Figure 1. This area contained dense vegetation and steep slopes in association with the drainage feature onsite and was inaccessible.

3.2.1.2 Revegetation area

The intent of rehabilitation within this area is to improve ecological values through reestablishment of a native canopy and allowing natural generation of the understory. Replanting of native canopy species will form the majority of works within this area. This area will require the initial removal of weed species, ongoing weed control and revegetation over approximately 3.59 hectares of an area currently containing limited native vegetation values. Additional planting within this area is proposed to strengthen native vegetation values at the site adjoining vegetation retaining in Lockyer Creek to the west.

The majority of existing vegetation across the revegetation areas contains a regrowth native canopy of eucalypt and acacia species, with a grassy groundcover dominated by groundsel bush and lantana (VC2).

Weed management actions (as per section 3.4) are to be undertaken across this area, targeting environmental weeds, with particular focus on treatment of Category 3 species groundsel bush and lantana. Following weed treatment activities across this area, replanting of native canopy trees is to be undertaken. A minimum of 309 NJKHTs are proposed to be established within existing sparse areas.

Vegetation in this area will be replanted for a minimum of 309 additional NJKHTs. The breakdown of species and quantities to be planted is given in Table 3. It is noted that the revegetation areas are currently dominated by

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regrowth of Spotted gum, with enhancement works seeking to re-establish a vegetation community with additional species associated with 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7.

3.2.2 Replanting

Due to the existing canopy values within and surrounding the revegetation areas, canopy species aligning with the ground-truthed pre-clear REs (12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7) have been utilised in species list preparation. Selection includes species identified as occurring within the regional ecosystem, and as commercially available and used for revegetation.

Table 3 provides an overview of the proposed revegetation species for areas identified for replanting works.

Table 3 Species for revegetation

Species	Common Name	Quantity	
		Revegetation area (3.59ha)	Rehabilitation area (13.03ha)
Canopy			
Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata	Spotted gum	50	0
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved ironbark	50	0
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	50	0
Corymbia tessellaris	Moreton bay ash	50	0
Angophora leiocarpa	Rusty gum	20	0
Eucalypts melanophloia	Silver-leaved ironbark	20	0
Eucalyptus moluccana	Gum-topped box	20	0
Eucalyptus acmenoides	White mahogany	20	0
Eucalyptus siderophloia	Grey ironbark	20	0
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow box	9	0
Total		**309**	

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3.2.2.2 Species substitutions

Where species within Table 3 are required to be substituted, alternative species from RE 12.9-10.2 and 12.9-10.7 are to be utilised on a like-for-like basis (i.e. canopy tree replaced by canopy tree). Where canopy trees are required to be substituted, koala habitat trees of similar species utility are required to be utilised. Prior to purchasing substitute plants, the revegetation contractor must seek approval from Toowoomba Regional Council.

3.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Contractors undertaking rehabilitation works must be instructed directly of the requirements of this plan. A copy of this WMRP is to be retained and displayed on site at all times during rehabilitation activities.

The project manager will ensure that all relevant contractual documents specify the rehabilitation plan as a responsibility to be implemented. The roles and responsibilities assigned to individuals are outlined in Table 4.

Table 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Position	Responsibilities	Activities
Rehabilitation contractor (must be suitably qualified and have a minimum of 5 years relevant experience)	Rehabilitation works	• Implement the requirements of the rehabilitation plan throughout the construction phase and monitoring period • Conduct on-going maintenance works
Restoration ecologist (must be suitably qualified and have a minimum of 5 years relevant experience)	Ensure the requirements of the rehabilitation plan has been implemented throughout the construction phase and monitoring period.	• Monitoring of rehabilitation works to ensure compliance with the rehabilitation works plan • Sign off at end of maintenance period (24 months)
Project Manager	Ensure the rehabilitation contractor has the necessary access to the site. Ensure the rehabilitation contractor is implementing the requirements of the rehabilitation plan throughout the construction phase and monitoring period.	• Review monitoring reports to ensure compliance with the rehabilitation plan

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3.4 Rehabilitation of Performance Criteria

The performance criteria for rehabilitation works are outlined in Table 5. Works are considered complete upon the fulfilment of the below criteria.

Table 5 Rehabilitation Performance Criteria

Element	At completion of initial works	At completion of 6 months	At completion of 12 months	Ongoing maintenance
Rehabilitation and revegetation area - Biosecurity Act listed weeds	N/A	Absent or controlled (90% removal)	Absent or controlled (90% removal)	Absent or controlled (90% removal)
Rehabilitation and revegetation area - Environmental weeds (excluding grasses)	N/A	Absent or controlled (50% removal)	Absent or controlled (75% removal)	Reasonable actions are undertaken by contractors to manage environmental weeds to reduce inhibition of native species (i.e. herbicide treatment) Absent or controlled (90% removal)
Revegetation of revegetation area- Plant survival and plant density (infill planting only)	N/A	Replace mortalities as require to maintain 80% survival rate	Replace mortalities as required to maintain 80% survival rate	N/A
Erosion and Sediment control	Maintain ground cover of 80%. Groundcover can include grass, groundcover vegetation or mulch.	Maintain groundcover of 80%. Ground cover can include grass, groundcover vegetation, mulch or jute matting.	Maintain groundcover of 80%. Groundcover can include grass, groundcover vegetation, mulch or jute matting.	N/A

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3.5 Rehabilitation Schedule

The proposed rehabilitation schedule including establishment, monitoring, maintenance and reporting requirements, is outlined in Table 6.

Table 6 Schedule for Rehabilitation Works, Monitoring and Maintenance

Frequency	Task	Action	Responsibility
Initial weed treatment	Site inspection	• Locate rehabilitation and revegetation areas • Identify weeds and rubbish to be removed • Determine appropriate weed treatment measures	Restoration ecologist and rehabilitation contractor
	Weed management (primary treatment – skid steer removal or forest mulcher)	• Manually remove/forest mulch existing weed vegetation to a manageable level	Rehabilitation contractor
	Weed management (secondary treatment- herbicide treatment)	• Chemical treatment of remaining weeds	Rehabilitation contractor
One month post	Supplementary weed management	• Treatment of restricted invasive and environmental weed	Rehabilitation contractor
	Planting and initial watering	• Planting of tube stock • Installation of tree guards and jute mats • Installation of water crystals/ fertiliser • Ensure species composition and density is per the rehabilitation works plan	Rehabilitation contractor
	Watering	• Water on same day as planting • Water as required (approx. 3 weekly waterings) • Additional waterings to ensure survival (as required)	Rehabilitation contractor
Monthly for first 12 months following completion of	Monitoring seedling health	• Replace damaged seedlings to maintain rehabilitation plan densities/ adequate coverage	Rehabilitation contractor

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initial planting works			
Quarterly for following 12 months	Check for disturbance (e.g. pest fauna, weed incursion, erosion, etc.)	• Treat and manage environmental and Biosecurity Act-listed weeds • Undertake appropriate measures to address any disturbances • Undertake appropriate measures to sediment and erosion control devises water if rainfall has not been sufficient • Verify that rehabilitation performance criteria have been met	Rehabilitation contractor
Completion of 2 year maintenance period	Confirm completion of all rehabilitation works	• Verify that all rehabilitation performance criteria have been met	Rehabilitation contractor and restoration ecologist
	Complete report on rehabilitation success	• Document that all rehabilitation performance criteria have been met	Rehabilitation contractor and restoration ecologist

Annual monitoring reports are to be prepared by a restoration ecologist and submitted to Council 1 year following planting, and at the completion of 2 years establishment maintenance works. These reports will summarise the findings of monitoring events with reference to the rehabilitation objectives and the rehabilitation performance criteria. Where the rehabilitation performance criteria are not being achieved, the report will recommend relevant actions required to amend the situation. The restoration ecologist will be responsible for implementing the recommended actions.

3.6 Rehabilitation Monitoring, Maintenance and Reporting

The rehabilitation monitoring schedule provided in Table 6 outlines actions required to ensure that rehabilitation objectives are fulfilled. The monitoring schedule may be altered to account for changes to rehabilitation success, methods and/or timeframes. Regular monitoring is to be undertaken by the Rehabilitation Contractor with the assistance of a restoration ecologist at the initial period and regular intervals until completion of the rehabilitation schedule.

At a minimum, the following should be monitored:

- Effectiveness of weed control measures;
- Indicators of growth and survival of all plantings;
- Effectiveness of erosion and sediment controls; and

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- Adequacy of site preparation, tree (and plant) protection and maintenance.

Monitoring reports are to be prepared by the rehabilitation contractor and submitted to the project manager. These reports should summarise the findings of monitoring events and identify the performance of rehabilitation activities with reference to the objectives of this plan. Where the objectives are not being achieved, the report should recommend relevant actions required to amend this situation.

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4 Rehabilitation Methods

All revegetation works are to be conducted in accordance with: Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services (2012) South East Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework: Manual. Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments, Brisbane. Rehabilitation should be conducted in a staged approach to prioritise works as follows:

- Weed control within the rehabilitation area;
- Immediate stabilisation of areas of exposed soils;
- Vegetation replacement where required and watering; and
- Ongoing weed management and maintenance of rehabilitation area.

The following sections detail the recommended rehabilitation actions to be implemented in accordance with the rehabilitation schedule outlined in Table 6.

4.1 Weed Management

4.1.1 Existing Environment

Species identified under the Biosecurity Act and environmental weeds identified on the site are outlined in Table 1. Five Biosecurity Act-listed species was recorded within the site. The 'general biosecurity obligation' under Part 1 of the Biosecurity Act states all individuals and organisations are responsible for biosecurity risks and threats under their control. Category 3 species listed under the Biosecurity Act cannot be distributed.

4.1.2 Weed Control Techniques

Weed control techniques applicable to the rehabilitation area is provided in Table 7. These techniques generally fall into two broad weed control methods; mechanical removal and chemical treatment.

Mechanical controls are generally the first actions implemented during weed control. Mechanical control should be restricted to areas not susceptible to soil erosion. Mechanical control methods include:

- Skid steer removal or forest mulcher;
- Slashing;
- Manual removal by hand or grubbing using loppers, hatchets or small saws to remove the weed (including roots); and
- Lopping of the weed using an axe or chainsaw.

Chemical control should be used when mechanical controls are not appropriate (i.e. is too costly or within erosion prone areas). Chemical control should only be undertaken by a suitably qualified person (i.e. Agriculture Chemical Distribution Control certified) in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Herbicides used in the vicinity of waterways should be designed accordingly (e.g. Roundup® BioactiveTM Herbicide or Weedmaster® Herbicide) and no broad scale spraying or overspray methods should be used. Mixing of chemicals or rinsing of equipment should never occur adjacent to water bodies.

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Table 7 Weed Control Techniques

Plant form	Examples	Method
Woody weeds	Lantana Groundsel bush	Control of smaller woody weeds observed within the site, including lantana, through the cut-scrape-paint technique, where stems are cut near the ground and are immediately painted with herbicide. Juvenile woody weeds may be removed by hand or treated with chemical spraying.
Herbs	Balloon cotton Climbing asparagus fern	Herbaceous plants may be controlled through manual hand weeding, crowning or spraying with herbicide such as in the spot-spray technique.
Grasses	Green panic Red natal grass	Dense infestations of grasses may require mechanical slashing before applying herbicide to regrowth. Isolated individual plants may be hand pulled or crowned.

Detailed methodology for weed control techniques discussed in Table 7 and herbicide application rates can be found in:

- Queensland Government fact sheets for Biosecurity Act-listed weeds, available at https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/biosecurity/plants/invasive/restricted; and
- South-east Queensland Ecological Restoration Framework Manual (Prepared on behalf of SEQ Catchments and South East Queensland Local Governments by Chenoweth EPLA and Bushland Restoration Services, 2012).

4.1.3 Weed Disposal

Where offsite disposal of non-native vegetative material is required, weeds should be disposed of at a suitable waste facility.

4.2 Revegetation

Natural regeneration is most suitable in areas of regrowth or containing mature vegetation, as natural recruitment suggests the presence of a viable seed bank. Provided that the regrowth/mature vegetation contains species from each stratum, this method is best for restoring an area to its pre-clearance condition.

In areas where there is little or no cover of native vegetation following weed removal, supplementary planting is required to aid in the regeneration process. Where supplement planting is required in revegetation areas, the following methods should be utilised.

4.2.1 Planting Stock and Densities

Species to be utilised are to be selected from those outlined in Table 3. Given the existing covenant and drainage reserve characteristics (sparse canopy) provision of canopy replanting is proposed to be undertaken.

All planting stock are to be:

- Of local provenance;

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- Healthy and displaying signs of active growth. Plants should be rejected if they display 'yellowing', leaf or stem damage or disease, root curling or restriction related to being 'pot bound', or have weed species in the container;
- A minimum of 20 cm tall for (75 mm) tube-stock (larger for potted stock); and
- Sun-hardened.

Recommended individual planting locations are to be determined on the ground, taking into consideration the effectiveness of natural regeneration, and the location of existing canopy trees and existing native understory plants within these areas.

4.2.2 Site Preparation

The successful growth of plants relies on careful and appropriate preparation of rehabilitation areas prior to planting. Site preparation involves:

- Signage to designate the area as a "Revegetation Area". Signage is to be in place before vegetation replacement commences and all relevant personnel (e.g. contractors) are to be made aware of associated restrictions;
- Retention of all standing dead trees within the revegetation area;
- Treatment of weeds using appropriate methods prior to any supplementary planting;
- Removing rubbish and other foreign material, such as old fencing materials;
- Carefully clearing a circular area of approximately 60 cm diameter at the site of each planting. The removed ground-cover is to be replaced as natural mulch after planting; and
- No burning of any material is to take place. All rubbish, grass and weeds are to be safely removed and suitably disposed of at a waste transfer facility.

4.2.3 Planting

Planting stock is to be randomly planted (not in rows). The planting holes are to be at least twice the width and half as deep again as the pot size. In the case of tube-stock, plants are to be placed in a hole deeper than the pot, with the root ball just below the soil surface after planting.

Planting is not to be within 2.5m of a property boundary.

4.2.4 Mulching and tree guards

Broadscale treatment of existing grass species is not proposed to be undertaken at the site, with selective herbicide treatment of grassed areas to establish cleared areas for revegetation. Jute mats (60x60cm) are to be placed and pinned where revegetation is conducted within revegetation areas.

Fluted tree guards are to be installed in association with revegetation guards.

Forest mulch is not proposed within the revegetation areas, alternatively Jute mats will be utilised around planted trees. The installation of fluted tree guards around each plant to prevent herbivory is required.

4.2.5 Fertilising and Watering

Each planting should be fertilised with a 10 g slow release fertiliser pellet (Agriform or similar). The fertiliser pellet should be placed adjacent (but not in contact) with the root ball; 2-4 cm below the soil surface and under the mulch.

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4.2.6 Monitoring and Reporting

Annual monitoring reports are to be prepared by a restoration ecologist and submitted to Council for a minimum of 2 years, or until the rehabilitation criteria in Table 5 have been achieved. These reports will summarise the findings of monitoring events with reference to the rehabilitation objectives and the rehabilitation performance criteria. Where the rehabilitation performance criteria are not being achieved, the report will recommend relevant actions required to amend the situation. The restoration ecologist will be responsible for implementing the recommended actions:

- Notify council when all plants have been planted. Council will inspect to ensure Rehabilitation Objectives have been met;
- Notify Council 12 months after planting. Council will inspect to ensure rehabilitation performance criteria have been met.

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5 Summary

This Weed Management and Rehabilitation Plan has been prepared to identify the extent of rehabilitation works proposed to be provided to address the requirements of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Planning Scheme (LVRCPS 2024). This report identifies the proposed extent of weed management at the site and provides details on the proposed methodology of habitat maintenance.

Accordingly, through enactment of the WMRP habitat maintenance outcomes associated with the site can be achieved to mitigate the impacts of development.

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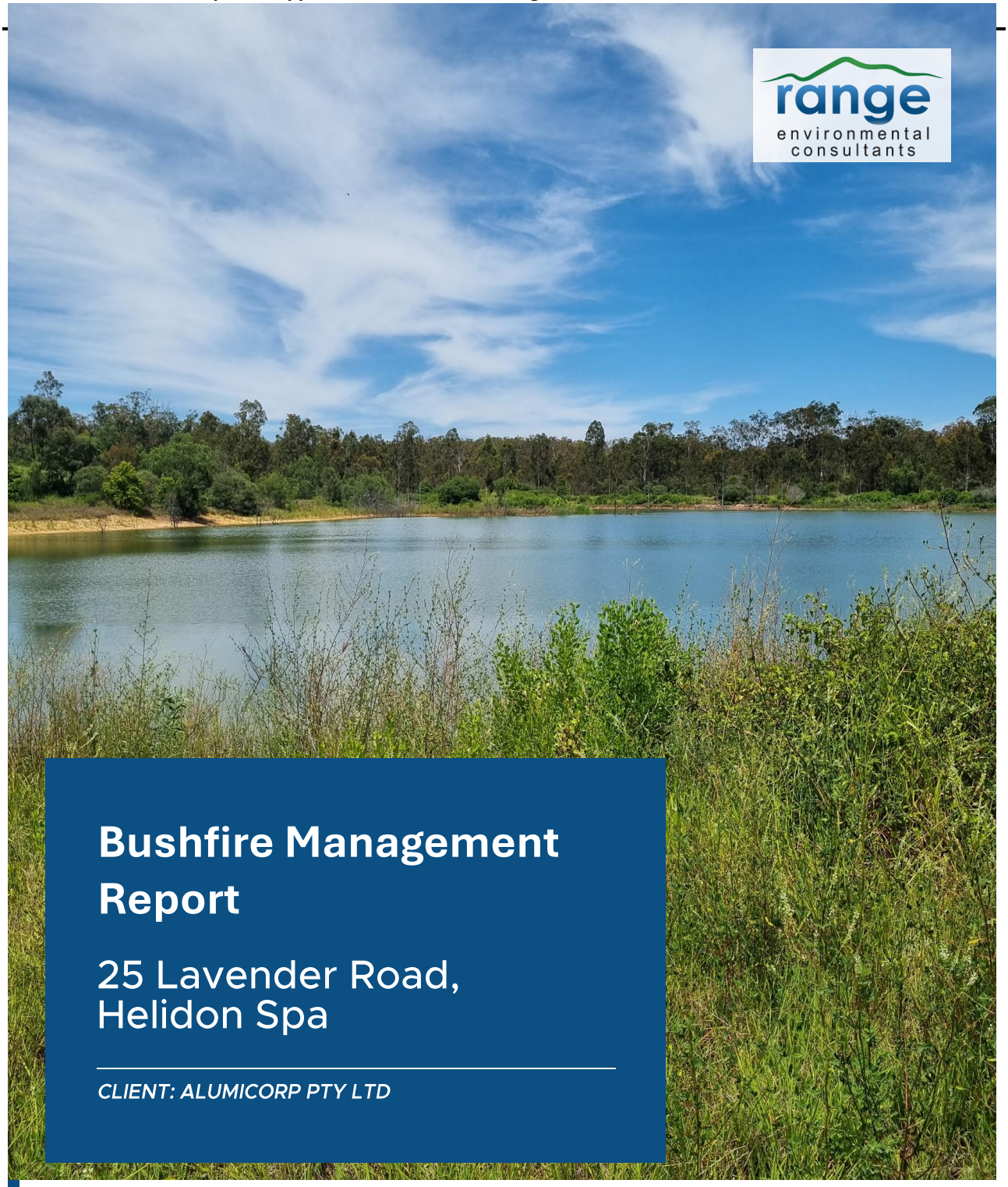

Bushfire Management Report

25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa

CLIENT: ALUMICORP PTY LTD

PROJECT NO.	**J002158**
STATUS	**FINAL**
DATE	**24/01/2025**
VERSION	**1**

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It must be borne in mind that the measures dealt with in this report cannot guarantee that a building will survive a bushfire event. This is due mainly to the unpredictable nature and behaviour of fire and the difficulties associated with extreme weather conditions.

It must also be stated that this report is based on site conditions prevailing at the time the inspection was undertaken. These conditions can and will change dependent on both weather conditions and the maintenance undertaken by property owners.

This fire report has been prepared on the basis that bushfire mitigation measures identified are implemented and maintained into the future. Failure to maintain these measures may contribute to the development being exposed to a higher level of bushfire threat and attack.

As site conditions can and will change over time this report is valid for a period of 2 years. Where a development application is lodged greater than 2 years following the version date of this report Range Environmental Consultants are to be contacted to ensure accuracy of this report.

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Document Control

Version	Purpose	Lead Author	Reviewer	Approved by	Date
1.	Final Report	SM	RG	LMT	24/01/2025

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Executive Summary

A rural development comprising a Material Change of Use (MCU) for a nature-based tourism and renewable energy facility is proposed for 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa which is formally described as Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581 (Figure 1) (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The development comprises forty-eight (48) nature-based tourism cabins, one (1) dining and lounge area, one (1) maintenance and storage building, solar farm and orchards (Appendix A and Figure 2).

Consideration of bushfire hazard assessment is triggered through development located in an area mapped by the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Planning Scheme (LVPS) (2024) Bushfire Hazard Overlay. The site is mapped within a Bushfire Hazard Overlay under the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Planning Scheme (2024), which duplicates the Queensland Government State Planning Policy (SPP) Interactive Mapping System Natural Hazards and Risk Resilience Mapping.

Bushfire

The site is identified by the LVPS (2024) as containing areas of Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity and Potential Impact Buffer. The Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) Planning Scheme utilises the SPP mapping.

Range Environmental completed both desktop and site-based field assessments to establish vegetation hazard classes and potential bushfire risk present and to prepare a bushfire hazard map to guide the development of a bushfire management plan to mitigate the risk of bushfire to life and property at the site.

Mitigation Measures

The implementation of the following measures will assist in addressing environmental and bushfire issues on the site and providing mitigating measures to manage potential risks. Mitigation of bushfire risks is predominantly proposed to be achieved through the use of sensitive building design and construction, a perimeter road surrounding the accommodation footprint and adequate separation from adjacent areas of potentially hazardous vegetation in revegetation and rehabilitation areas achieved through the implementation of an asset protection zone.

Construction of Buildings

Careful design of new buildings should be undertaken, taking into consideration site characteristics and relevant building standards including the Australian Standard for Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959-2018) and the Building Code of Australia.

Bushfire Attack Levels (BALs) in the order of BAL-Low to BAL-12.5 are identified for the forty-eight (48) cabins dependent on the extent of vegetation management undertaken and separation distances achieved and maintained (Appendix B). An Asset Protection Zone (APZ) should be established and maintained around the southwest cabins for a minimum radius of 39 metres.

Access and Egress

Access to the nature-based tourism cabins is via Lavender Road which is located on the southern boundary of the site and is a gravel road of all-weather construction with a minimum formed width of 6 metres. Alternative access is provided by Kellys road, that is to be used predominantly for the renewable energy facility and is of sealed all-weather construction. Access to individual cabins and the dining area is provided by an internal access road that will be a dual-lane sealed all-weather construction road.

Lavender Road, Kellys Road and the proposed access road will enable safe and unhindered ingress and egress for the site.

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Vegetation Management

The entirety of the site is mapped as Category X (non-remnant) vegetation. Pre-clearance regional ecosystem mapping comprises mapped Regional Ecosystems (REs) 12.9-10.2/ 12.9-10.7 and 12.3.8. The field assessment confirmed the site contained canopy species consistent with mapped pre-clearance REs, with an invasive shrub layer (Lantana and Groundsel bush) and grassy groundcover. Areas of potentially hazardous vegetation are present on the site and on neighbouring lots to the north, south and west. Orchards and cropping areas are located to the east.

Management of woody weeds such as Lantana and Groundsel bush on the site and the continuation of existing management practices on neighbouring properties will assist in maintaining bushfire hazards at an acceptable level.

Fire Trails

No fire trails are proposed due to good site access from Lavender Road and Kellys Road, provision of a perimeter access road around cabins and achievement of adequate separation distances from potentially hazardous vegetation provided by the establishment of APZs at the time of constructing cabins.

All lots will be readily accessible by emergency service vehicles. Adequate access to the site is available from Lavender Road to the south and Kellys Road to the west and the proposed internal access road.

Water Supply

The LVPS (2024) Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code requires that the development be provided with a reliable water supply for fire-fighting purposes that is safely located and freely accessible.

This can be achieved by connection to a reticulated water supply having sufficient pressure for fire-fighting purposes or provision of a dedicated on site water supply system that permanently holds a volume specified in AS.2304-2011 Water storage Tanks for Fire Protection Systems. Detailed design of water supply is to be conducted during the building stage with a fire engineer providing recommendations for a static water supply that is available solely for fire-fighting purposes and can be accessed by fire-fighting vehicles. Water supply may potentially include connection to a reticulated water supply or onsite water storage including a reticulated dam or water reservoir. Where fire hydrants are used, they are to be in accordance with AS.2419 Fire Hydrant Installation for Buildings and the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services document ‘Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guidelines for Residential, Commercial and Industrial Lots’.

Prepare, Act, Survive

It is important that management and residents are well prepared during times of high fire danger and have well made plans that can be readily enacted in a time of bushfire emergency. The key message being: Prepare, Act and Survive.

An evacuation plan is to be prepared for the development prior to the development commencing operations.

Maintenance of Bushfire Mitigation Measures

This bushfire management report has been prepared on the basis that bushfire mitigation measures identified are implemented and maintained into the foreseeable future. Failure to maintain these measures may contribute to the development being exposed to a higher level of bushfire threat and attack.

Routine maintenance of structures should be undertaken to ensure continual compliance with AS3959-2018.

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1 Introduction

Range Environmental was engaged by Alumicorp Pty Ltd to prepare a Bushfire Management Report for a proposed nature-based tourism and renewable energy facility at 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa (Figure 1) (formally described as Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581, hereafter 'the site'). A development application for forty-eight (48) nature-based tourism cabins, one (1) dining and lounge area, one (1) maintenance and storage building, solar farm and orchards has been lodged to Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) on 20 December 2024 (MC2024/0090)(Appendix A and Figure 2).

This bushfire hazard assessment is provided as an attached supporting document for lodgement of the Development Application (DA) for the site and allows for assessment against the LVRC (2024) Bushfire Overlay Code and the SPP (2017) Natural hazards, risk and resilience (Bushfire) assessment requirements. A summary of site details are provided in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of Site Details

25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa	
Address	25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa
Lot on Plan	Lot 17 SP177922 and Lot 37 CH31581
Area	78.319 ha
Local Government Area	Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC)
Planning Scheme/Local Plan	Lockyer Valley Regional Council Planning Scheme (2024)
Overlay Codes	Agricultural land overlay Biodiversity overlay-Ecological areas Biodiversity overlay-Wildlife habitat Biodiversity overlay- Waterway and wetland habitat Bushfire hazard overlay Scenic landscape overlay Steep land overlay Waterways and water resource catchment overlay- Ecosystems High risk soils overlay
Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VMA 1999)	Category X
Area Classification/Zone	Rural Zone
Proposed Landuse	Nature-based tourism and renewable energy facility

1.1 Site Context and Proposed Development

The site occurs on approximately 78.319 ha of land currently zoned as rural under the LVPS (2024). The site is bounded by Kellys Road to the west, Lavender Road to the south and Warrego Highway to the north (Figure 1). The site was previously the Spa Golf Course and contains three (3) sheds within the central western and northern western portions of the site in association with the previous use. Rural zones are located to the east, south and west and rural residential to the north. Lockyer Creek is located immediately east of the site, with surrounding rural zones containing a mix of maintained grounds and unmanaged bushland areas. Unmanaged bushland areas are located within the southern portion of the site.

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The proposed development will construct forty-eight (48) nature-based tourism cabins, one (1) dining and lounge area, one (1) maintenance and storage building, solar farm and orchards (Appendix A and Figure 2). The site rises from the northeast to the southwest with underlying slopes in the ranging from 5%-7% or 3-4 degrees (Figure 3). The lot on plan and addresses of adjacent properties are provided in Figure 4 for where references to these are made. The following photographs provide an overview of the condition of the site at the time of site assessment.



Photograph 1 View to the northeast of potentially hazardous VHC 16.3 with sparse canopy and dense Groundsel bush shrub layer.



Photograph 2 View to the west of potentially hazardous VHC 10.2 with Spotted gum dominated canopy and grassy understory.

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Photograph 3 View of typical VHC 16.3 across the site containing sparse canopy cover and dense Groundsel bush cover.



Photograph 4 View of potentially hazardous VHC 10.1 within the southwestern portion of the site in association with the rehabilitation area.

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Photograph 5 View of the cabin locations within the southern portion of the water feature.



Photograph 6 View of potentially hazardous VHC 13.2 in association with Lot 41 on CH31621 to the south of the site.

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Figure 1
Site Locality

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 20/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 20/01/2025

0 125 250 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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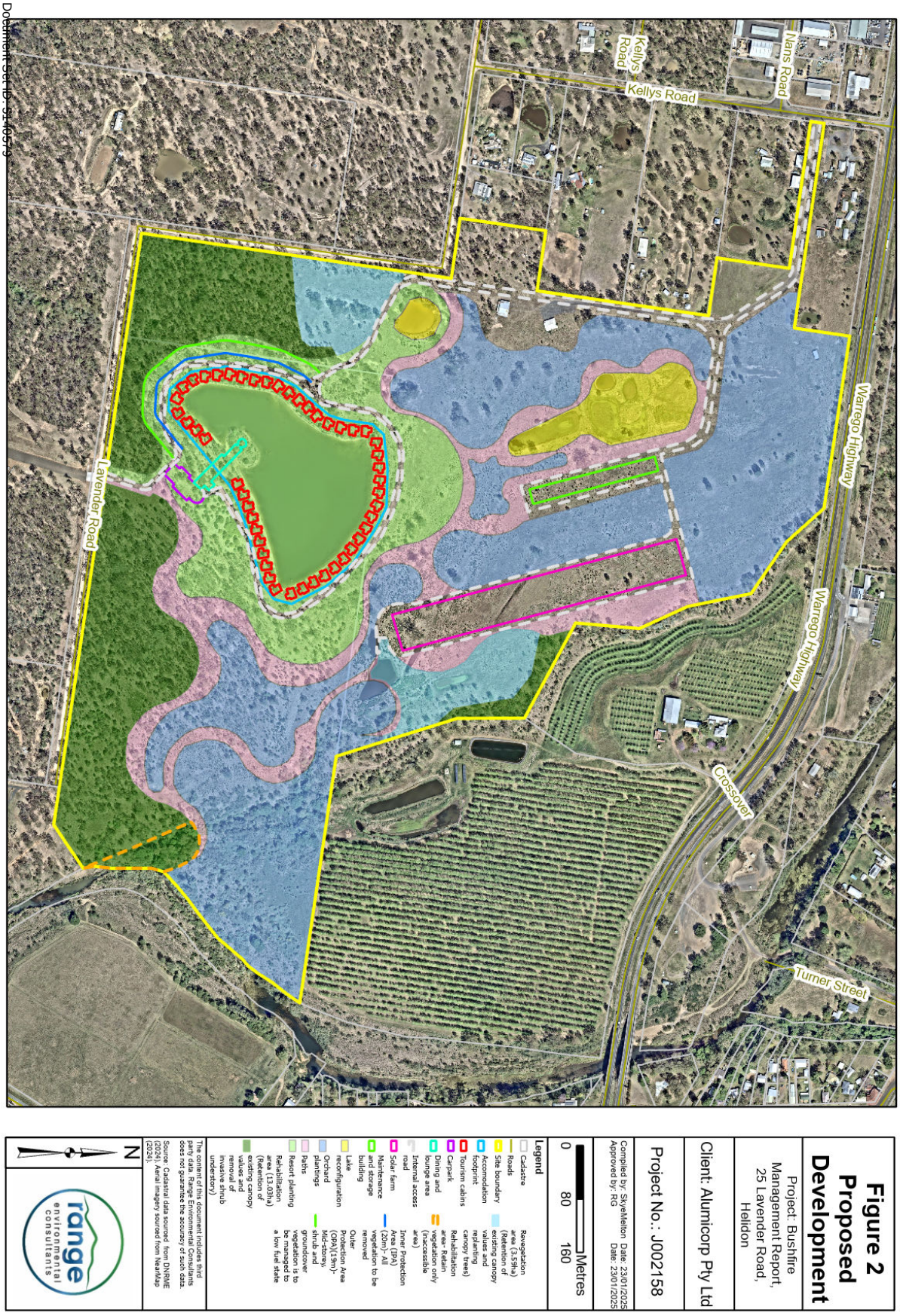

Figure 2 Proposed Development

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 23/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 23/01/2025

0 80 160 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- Accomodation footprint
- Tourism cabins
- Carpark
- Dining and lounge area
- Internal access road
- Solar farm
- Maintenance and storage building
- Lake reconfiguration
- Orchard plantings
- Paths
- Resort planting
- Rehabilitation area (13.03ha) (Retention of existing canopy values and removal of invasive shrub understory)
- Revegetation area (3.59ha) (Retention of existing canopy values and replanting canopy trees)
- Rehabilitation area- Retain vegetation only (inaccessible area)
- Inner Protection Area (IPA) (20m)- All vegetation to be removed
- Outer Protection Area (OPA)(19m)- Mid-storey, shrub and groundcover vegetation is to be managed to a low fuel state

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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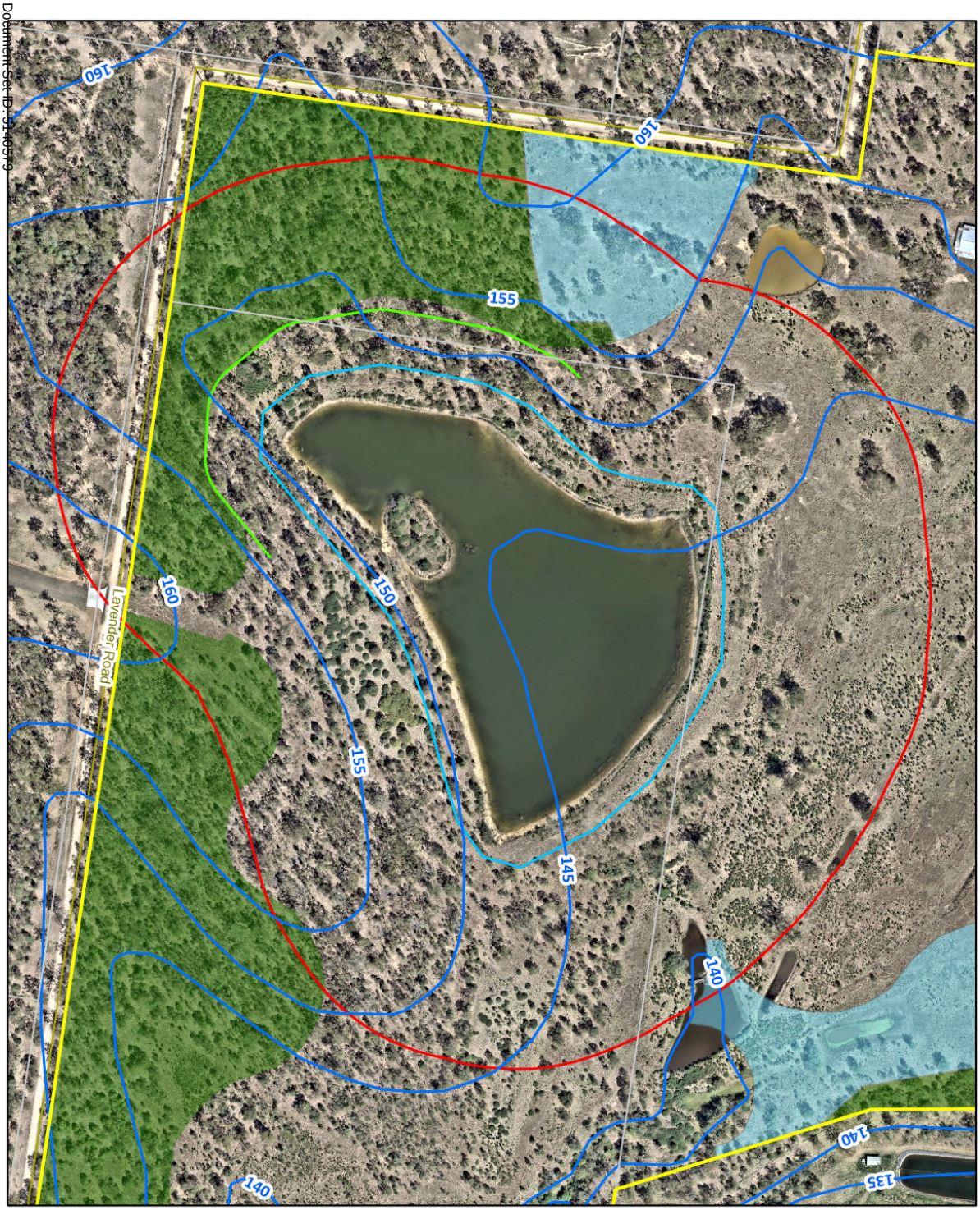

Figure 3 Topography of the Site

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 20/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 20/01/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- 150m buffer
- Accomodation footprint
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Minimum separation distance (39m)
- Contours (5m)

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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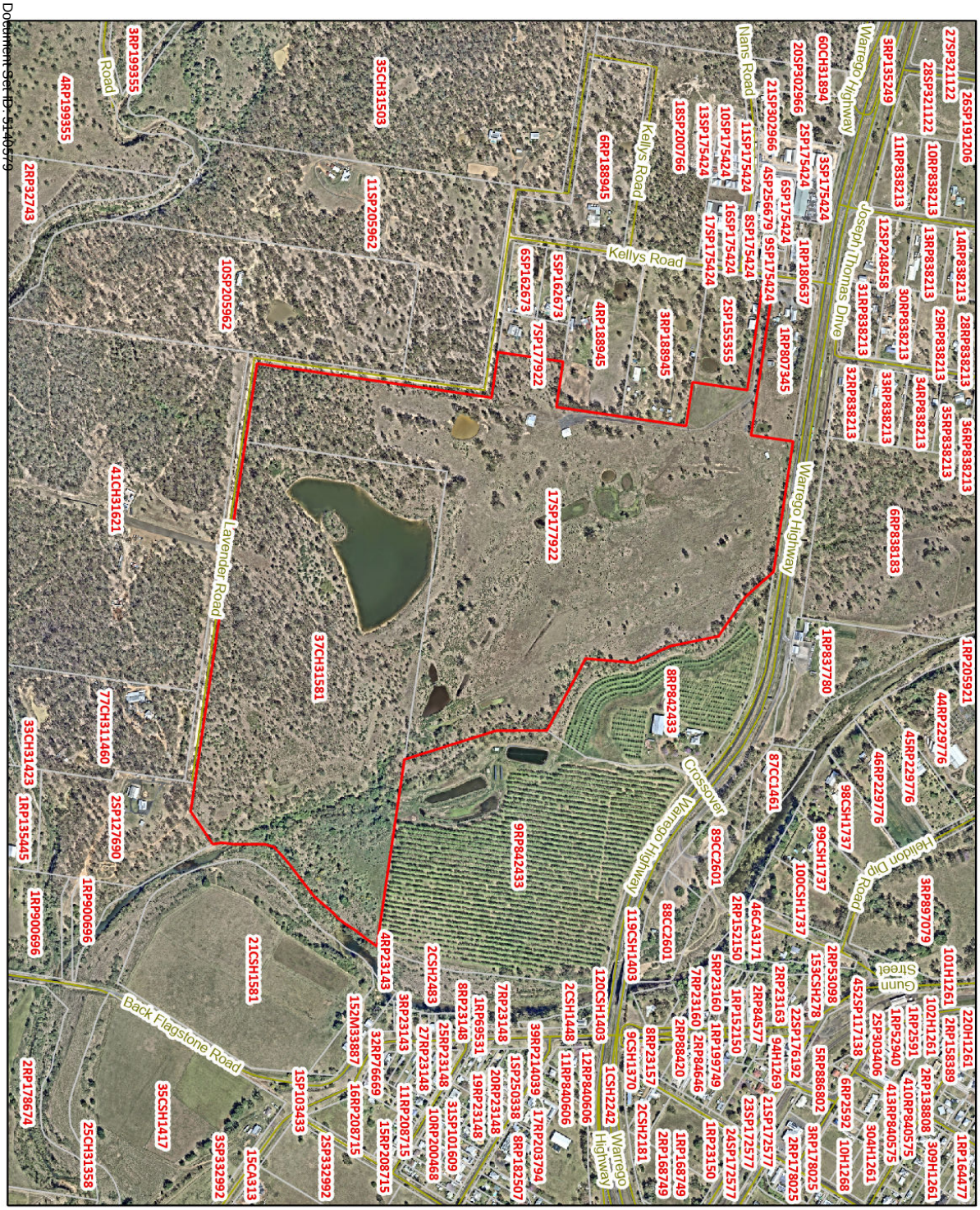

Figure 4
Real Property Descriptions for Adjacent Lots

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 20/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 20/01/2025

0 125 250 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary

N

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

2 Vegetation

The current Vegetation Management Supporting Map identifies that the entirety of vegetation at the site is mapped as Category X (non-remnant). Pre-clearance regional ecosystem mapping consists of Regional Ecosystems (REs) 12.9-10.2/ 12.9-10.7 and 12.3.8. The field assessment conducted by Range Environmental Consultants identified the site contained canopy species consistent with mapped pre-clearance REs, with an invasive shrub layer dominated by Lantana (*Lantana camara)* and Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*) with a grassy understory.

The extent of mapped vegetation in the area and its conservation status is shown in Figure 5, with Table 2 providing a description of the mapped pre-clearance RE. Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegate*) was the dominant mature overstorey species with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra)* with heights in the order of 10-22 metres.

Table 2 Description of pre-clearance regional ecosystems for the site

Regional Ecosystem	12.9-10.2	**Conservation Status**	Least concern
Description	*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegata* open forest or woodland usually with *Eucalyptus crebra*. Other species such as *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *E. moluccana*, *E. acmenoides* and *E. siderophloia* may be present in scattered patches or in low densities. Understorey can be grassy or shrubby. Shrubby understorey of *Lophostemon confertus* (whipstick form) often present in northern parts of bioregion. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 10b).		
Regional Ecosystem	12.9-10.7	**Conservation Status**	Of concern
Description	*Eucalyptus crebra* +/- *E. tereticornis*, *Corymbia tessellaris*, *Angophora leiocarpa*, *E. melanophloia* woodland. Occurs on Cainozoic and Mesozoic sediments. Not a Wetland. (BVG1M: 13c).		
Regional Ecosystem	12.3.8	**Conservation Status**	Of concern
Description	Swamps with characteristic species including *Cyperus spp., Schoenoplectus spp.*, *Philydrum lanuginosum*, *Eleocharis spp.*, *Leersia hexandra*, *Cycnogeton procerus*, *Nymphaea spp.*, *Nymphoides indica*, *Persicaria spp.*, *Phragmites australis*, *Typha spp.* and a wide range of sedges grasses or forbs. Emergent Melaleuca spp. may sometimes occur. Occurs in freshwater swamps associated with floodplains. Palustrine. (BVG1M: 34c).		

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Figure 5 Regulated Vegetation and Regional Ecosystems

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 20/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 20/01/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- 150m buffer
- Accomodation footprint
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Minimum separation distance (39m)
- Category A or B containing of concern
- Category C or R containing of concern
- non-remnant

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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3 Bushfire

3.1 Overview

The Queensland State-wide mapping methodology was used to identify Bushfire Prone Areas on and surrounding the site. This methodology scales bushfire hazard based on the Potential Fire-line Intensity of a severe bushfire and can be used to predict the radiation profile of areas adjacent to potentially hazardous vegetation. The Potential Fire-line Intensity is a useful indicator of the level of safety afforded for resident egress and firefighter access.

The Potential Fire-line Intensity is calculated using 3 key factors operating at a landscape level, these being Potential Fuel Load (tonnes / hectare), Maximum Landscape Slope (degrees) and Fire Weather Severity (Forest Fire Danger Index). Figure 6 illustrates the variables used to determine the Potential Fire-line Intensity.



Figure 6 Variables used to determine Potential Fire-line Intensity. (Redrawn from Leonard et al 2013)

Potential Fuel Load represent the approximate mass (measured in tonnes/ha) of combustible fuel material that would typically accumulate if vegetation is not regularly burnt or subject to fuel reduction practices. Potential fuel loads vary according to the type of vegetation present and management of it. Fuel: its availability, arrangement, size, amount and moisture content contribute to the speed and intensity of a bushfire. The type of vegetation present determines the flammability of the fuel, with the finer and drier the fuel, the more easily it will burn. Fuel loads in general are related to the quantities of fine fuels available to burn. The primary components of fuel loads are the fine fuels; that is; flammable materials that are less than 6 mm in diameter such as leaves, twigs and bark principally on or near the ground.

Slope or steepness of land (described as Landscape Slope) is a major determinant of fire behaviour, controlling fire spread, the rate of fuel consumption and thus Potential Fire-line Intensity.

Fire behaviour is influenced by a range of weather variables including recent precipitation, current wind speed, relative humidity, and temperature. Due to the complexity of these influences, they are commonly combined into a single weather index that can be used to estimate potential fire behaviour. The McArthur (1973) Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) is the best known, most widely used and thoroughly tested fire weather index adopted by fire agencies throughout Australia.

3.2 Bushfire Hazard Mapping

The site has been identified by the LVPS (2024) as containing areas of Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity and Potential Impact Buffer. The bushfire hazard for the site and surrounds as identified by the Queensland Government SPP Interactive Mapping System duplicates the LVPS mapping and is shown in Figure 7.

The site assessment identified that the bushfire hazard largely aligns with the levels mapped by the Queensland Government due to agricultural activities in the surrounding landscape and historical and current vegetation management practices undertaken. Additional details are provided in Section 3.5 which identifies the VHCs present.

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Under adverse conditions, a bushfire could potentially approach from virtually any direction. Severe fire weather conditions are typically associated with hot strong westerly to northerly winds. Bushfires in the area have the potential to generate quantities of embers that could impact on a building even though the fire does not necessarily reach it.

A field assessment was conducted to confirm the vegetation hazard classes (VHCs) present within and surrounding the site and the level of exposure to bushfire risk. VHCs are discussed in Section 3.5.

3.3 Fire Brigade

The development site is contained within the Queensland Fire and Rescue Service Withcott Rural Brigade. The closest fire brigade equipped to fight structural fires is the Helidon Fire & Rescue Station (auxiliary station) located at 13 Railway Street, Helidon, approximately 2.4 kilometres northeast of the site. Toowoomba Fire Station (permanent station) located at 11 Kitchener Street, East Toowoomba, approximately 17 kilometres west of the site.

3.4 Fire Run

The length of fire run influences the area in which a fire has to develop and reach its potential maximum intensity for the conditions prevailing at the time. It is important to assess the length of fire run to determine the potential scale and intensity of fires that may occur in the area. Fire runs less than 1 kilometre in length are generally considered to pose a lesser risk than those with a longer run. Fire runs may be modified by natural features such as creeks, rock formation and vegetation types and be influenced by weather and fuel conditions.

Fire runs to the north, east and south are limited due to the limited extent of potentially hazardous vegetation in adjacent orchard areas, maintained vegetation in association with rural residential areas, roads and Lockyer Creek. A fire run of approximately 0.7km to the southeast and southwest, 0.75km to the southwest and >3km to the west. Figure 8 shows the location of potential fire runs and the areas of the development that could be impacted on by a bushfire.

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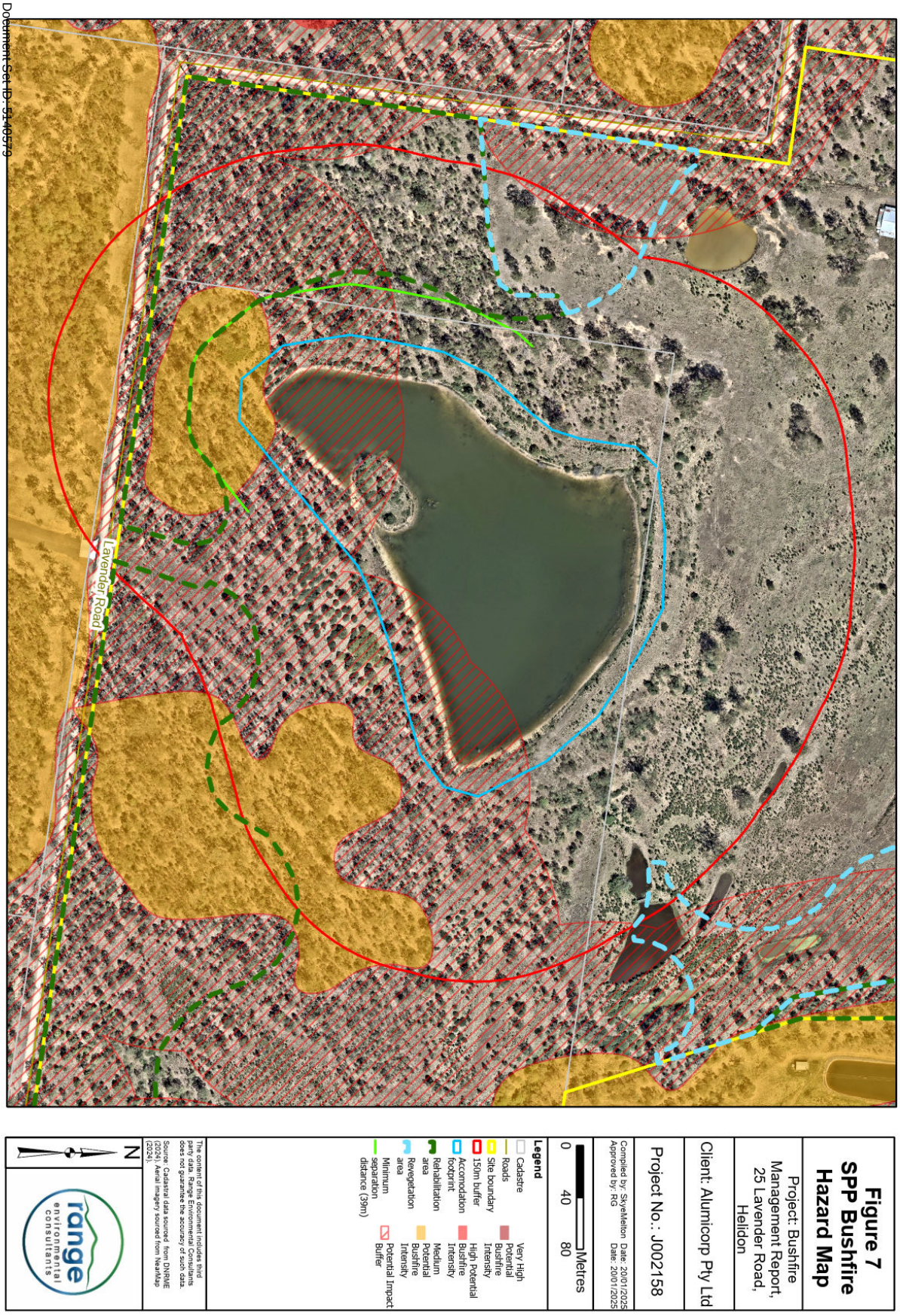

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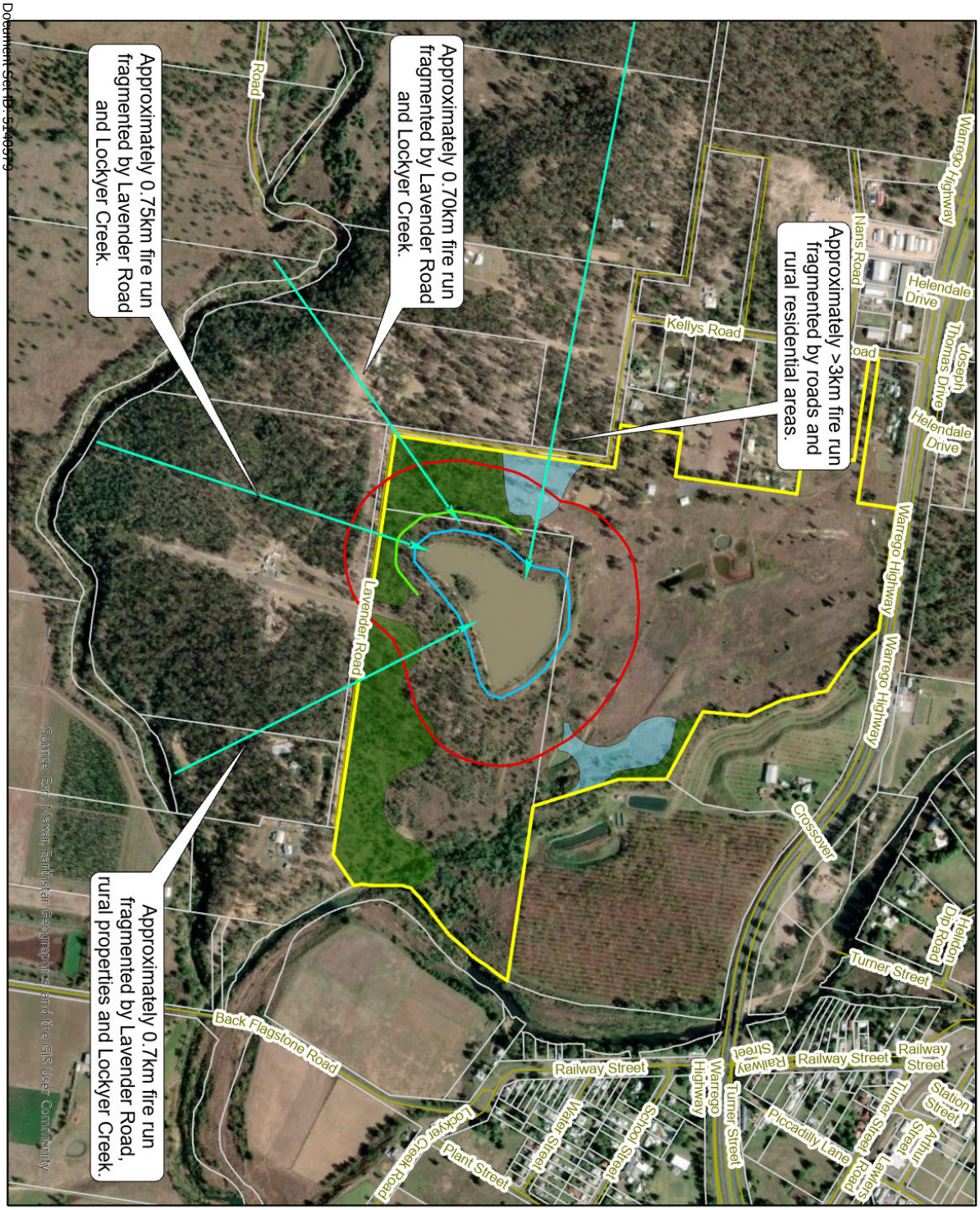

Figure 8 Potential Fire Runs

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Heldon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 22/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 22/01/2025

0 130 260 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- 150m buffer
- Accomodation footprint
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Minimum separation distance (39m)
- Potential fire runs

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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3.5 Vegetation Hazard Classes

The new methodology for State-wide mapping of bushfire prone areas in Queensland identifies Potential Fuel Loads that are assigned to vegetation categories (Vegetation Hazard Classes) formed by amalgamating land use and vegetation types with a moderately consistent fuel load and structure. The Potential Fuel Load assigned to each Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC) is generally representative of the higher fuel load expected for the typical vegetation types, landscape, and site conditions within each Vegetation Hazard Class. This Potential Fuel Load of each Vegetation Hazard Class would approximate the 80th percentile fuel load of the "long unburnt condition" for the class (generally greater than 10 years without burning). A field assessment was conducted to confirm the vegetation hazard classes (VHCs) present within and surrounding the site and the level of exposure to bushfire risk. The mapped VHCs for the site are shown in Figure 9.

The Queensland State Government has introduced a State-wide mapping methodology to identify Bushfire Prone Areas. This methodology was developed by the CSIRO Climate Adaptation Flagship and scales bushfire hazard based on the Potential Fire-line Intensity of a severe bushfire. It is used to predict the radiation profile of areas adjacent to potentially hazardous vegetation. A key component of the methodology is the allocation of Vegetation Hazard Classes (VHC) which are used to estimate Potential Fuel Loads. These fuel loads were derived from a combination of expert appraisals and field measurements using the upper range of fuel loads for each fuel element (i.e., surface, near surface, elevated and bark). A "long unburnt condition" of generally greater than 10 years without burning was used for estimating fuel loads.

The dominant VHCs mapped for the site and immediate adjoining areas by the State-wide mapping methodology were VHC 10.1 Spotted gum dominated open forests, VHC 13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphoses and granite, VHC 34.5 Sedgeland dominated wetlands, VHC 40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover, VHC 41.4 Discontinuous low grass or tree cover and VHC 43.6 Water bodies or very low vegetation cover (Figure 9).

Range Environmental completed a detailed site assessment to facilitate preparation of a representative vegetation hazard class map in relation to the site. Based on detailed field assessment, a site-based vegetation hazard class map has been produced to accurately determine potential bushfire hazards and resulting building requirements for the site.

Vegetation on the site and in the greater surrounding landscape (within 150m radius) aligned with VHC 10.1 Spotted gum dominated open forests, VHC 10.2 Spotted gum dominated woodlands, VHC 13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphics and granite, VHC 16.3 Shrubland associated with eucalyptus woodlands on drainage lines, VHC 40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover and 43.6 Water bodies or very low vegetation cover. The ground truthed VHCs for the site and surrounds are shown in Figure 10. Following the development for the site, a concept post-development VHC map is present in Figure 11 which demonstrates the VHCs following vegetation management of the concept APZs of the site. Post-development the cabins and minimum separation distance will be located within an area of VHC 40.4 and 39.2. Following development, the site will contain extensive orchard areas that will align with VHC 38.5 Discontinuous irrigated cropping and horticulture. Groundcover in orchard areas is to be managed to a 'low fuel load' state. Resort planting areas immediately surrounding the cabins are to be managed to a 'low fuel load' state to achieve a VHC 39.2.

Table 3 provides a summary of the mapped, ground truthed and post development VHCs and potential fuel loads.

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Table 3 Vegetation Hazard Class and Potential Fuel Loads

Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC)	Surface and near surface Fuel Load (t/ha)	Total Fuel Load (t/ha)	Prone type[1]	Fuel continuity[2]
10.1 Spotted gum dominated open forests	19.3	20.8	1	1
10.2 Spotted gum dominated woodlands	17.0	18.0	1	1
13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphics and granite	12.8	14.4	1	1
16.3 Shrubland associated with eucalyptus woodlands on drainage lines	8.5	8.6	1	1
34.5 Sedgeland dominated wetlands	8.0	13.0	1	1
38.5 Discontinuous irrigated cropping and horticulture	1.5	2.0	3	2
39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas	5.0	8.0	3	2
40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover	4.5	5.0	2	1
41.4 Discontinuous low grass or tree cover	2.5	3.0	3	2
43.6 Water bodies or very low vegetation cover	0.0	0.0	3	2

Fuel load data sources from Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide October 2019

The identification of VHCs determines the extent to which the vegetation contributes to prevailing bushfire hazard. All VHCs are identified as being one of three prone types[1], with prone types being a categorical indicator of the capacity of a VHC to support a significant bushfire. VHCs are also given a binary indicator of fuel continuity[2]. Continuous fuel vegetation generally has a consistent distribution of fuel. Discontinuous fuel types include non-hazardous vegetation or land uses.

VHC 39.2, 40.4, and 42.6 are considered non-bushfire prone VHCs under Bushfire Resilient Communities (2019) and BAL calculations using the SPP APZ calculator involving these VHCs results in a radiant heat flux of 0kW/m^2 (BAL-Low). VHC 40.4, while listed as a grass fire prone VHC with a continuous fuel load under Bushfire Resilient Communities (2019), is considered a non-hazardous VHC due to low fuels loads of 5t/ha or less and calculations using the SPP APZ calculator involving this VHC results in a radiant heat flux of 0kW/m^2 (BAL-Low).

Post development, the cabins are located in areas of VHC 40.4 and the minimum separation distance contains areas of VHC 40.4 and VHC 39.2, all of which have been assessed as having Potential Bushfire Hazard Class of 'Low hazard' (further detailed in Section 3.6). Resort planting areas immediately surrounding the cabins are to be managed to a 'low fuel load' state to achieve a VHC 39.2.

[1] Prone type: 1= Bushfire prone, 2 = Grass fire prone, 3 = Low hazard

[2] Fuel continuity: 1= Continuous, 2 = Discontinuous

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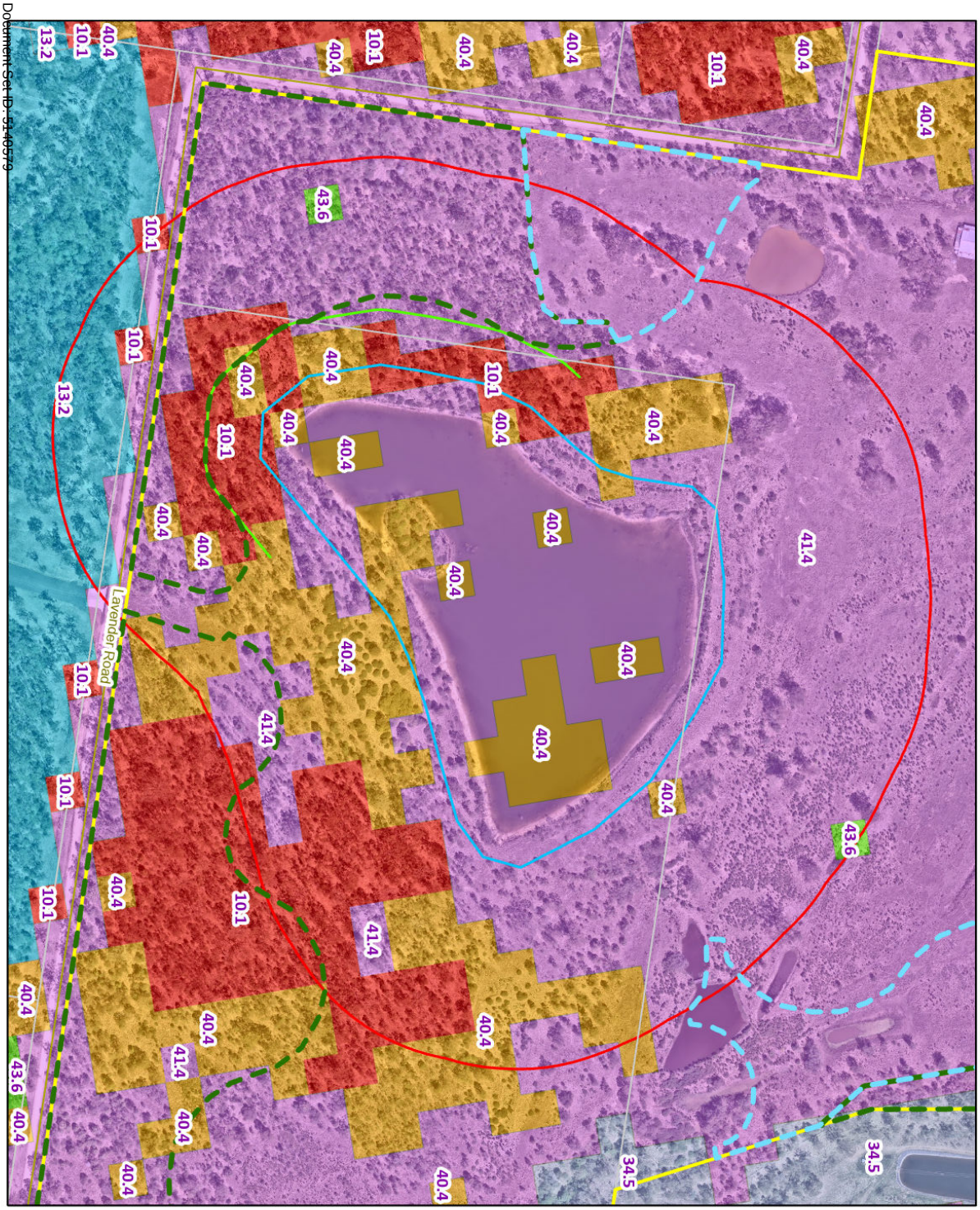

Figure 9 Vegetation Hazard Class Mapping

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 20/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 20/01/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- 150m buffer
- Accomodation footprint
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Minimum separation distance (39m)
- 10.1 Spotted gum dominated open forests
- 13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphics and granite
- 34.5 Seagrass dominated wetlands
- 40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover
- 41.4 Low grass or tree cover in built-up area
- 43.6 Water bodies or very low vegetation cover

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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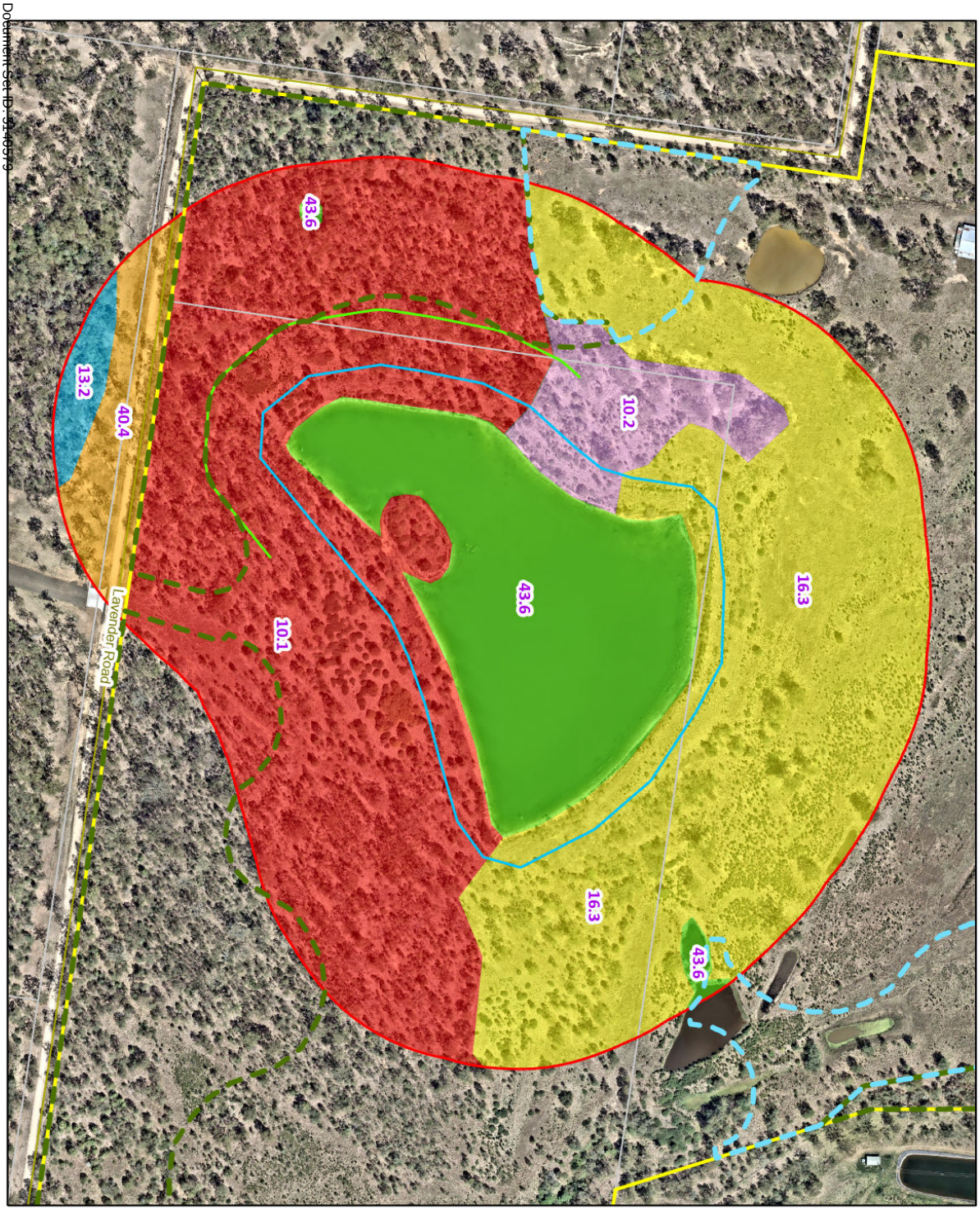

Figure 10 Ground-truthed Vegetation Hazard Classes

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 20/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 20/01/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site Boundary
- 150m buffer
- Accomodation footprint
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Minimum separation distance (39m)
- 10.1 Spotted gum dominated open forests
- 10.2 Spotted gum dominated woodlands
- 13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphics and granite
- 16.3 Shrubland associated with eucalyptus woodlands on drainage lines
- 40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover
- 43.6 Water bodies or very low vegetation cover

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Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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Figure 11
Post development Vegetation Hazard Classes

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 21/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 21/01/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- 150m buffer
- Accomodation footprint
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Inner protection area (IPA) (20m)- All vegetation to be removed
- Outer protection area (OPA)(19m)- Mid-storey, shrub and groundcover vegetation is to be managed to a low fuel state
- 10.1 Spotted gum dominated open forests
- 10.2 Spotted gum dominated woodlands
- 13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphics and granite
- 38.5 Discontinuous irrigated cropping and horticulture
- 39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas
- 40.4 Continuous low grass or tree cover
- 43.6 Water bodies or very low vegetation cover

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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3.6 Potential Bushfire Hazard Classes

A 'fit for purpose' approach was undertaken to identify the bushfire risk present using the statewide mapping methodology in conjunction with local-scale vegetation and slope maps. The location of post-development VHCs on the site and in the surrounding landscape in conjunction with the underlying slope of land was utilised to develop Potential Bushfire Hazard Classes. The Potential Fireline Intensity calculator was used to calculate the Potential Fireline Intensity (kW/m) to which a Potential Bushfire Hazard Class was attributed. The maximum slope in any direction was used for each area of identified post development VHC as outlined in Figure 10. Potentially hazardous vegetation is located downslope, level with and upslope of the proposed development. Table 4 provides the various site attributes used to calculate the Potential Bushfire Hazard Class at representative locations around the site. Table 5 provides the correlation between Potential Fireline Intensity and Potential Bushfire Hazard Class.

Table 4 Attributes used to calculate the Potential Bushfire Hazard Class

Post-development Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC)	Potential Fuel Load (t/ha)	Potential Fire Weather Severity (FFDI)	Slope under hazardous vegetation (deg)	Potential Fireline Intensity (kw/m)	Potential Bushfire Hazard Class
10.1 Spotted gum dominated open forests	20.8	65	1	18681	Medium
10.2 Spotted gum dominated woodlands	18.0	65	1	13990	Medium
10.2 Spotted gum dominated woodlands	18.0	65	4	17207	Medium
13.2 Dry to moist eucalypt woodlands on undulating metamorphics and granite	12.8	65	1	7074	Medium
38.5 Discontinuous irrigated cropping and horticulture	2.0	65	1	173	Low
38.5 Discontinuous irrigated cropping and horticulture	2.0	65	4	212	Low
39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas	8.0	65	1	2763	Low
39.2 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas	8.0	65	4	3399	Low
42.6 Nil to very low vegetation cover	2.0	65	1	173	Low
42.6 Nil to very low vegetation cover	2.0	65	4	212	Low
43.6 Waterbodies or very low vegetation cover	0.0	65	1	0	Low

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Table 5 Potential Bushfire Hazard Classes

Potential Bushfire Intensity Class	Potential Fire-line Intensity
1. Very high (potential intensity)	40,000+kW/m
2. High (potential intensity)	20,000 – 40,000kW/m
3. Medium (potential intensity)	4,000 – 20,000kW/m
4. Low hazard (potential impact buffer)	<4,000kW/m

Figure 12 identifies the Potential Bushfire Hazard for the site and immediate surrounding areas (within a radius of 150 metres of the site). Areas assessed as Low hazard within a 100-metre radius of vegetation mapped as comprising Medium Potential Intensity or higher were classified as 'Potential Impact Buffer'.

The location of vegetation in relation to the site is a key attribute to be considered when mapping bushfire hazards. In this situation, most of the potentially hazardous vegetation is located downslope and level with and upslope of the tourism cabins.

Additional details on the Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) that the site may be exposed to is provided in Appendix D Explanation of Bushfire Attack Levels.

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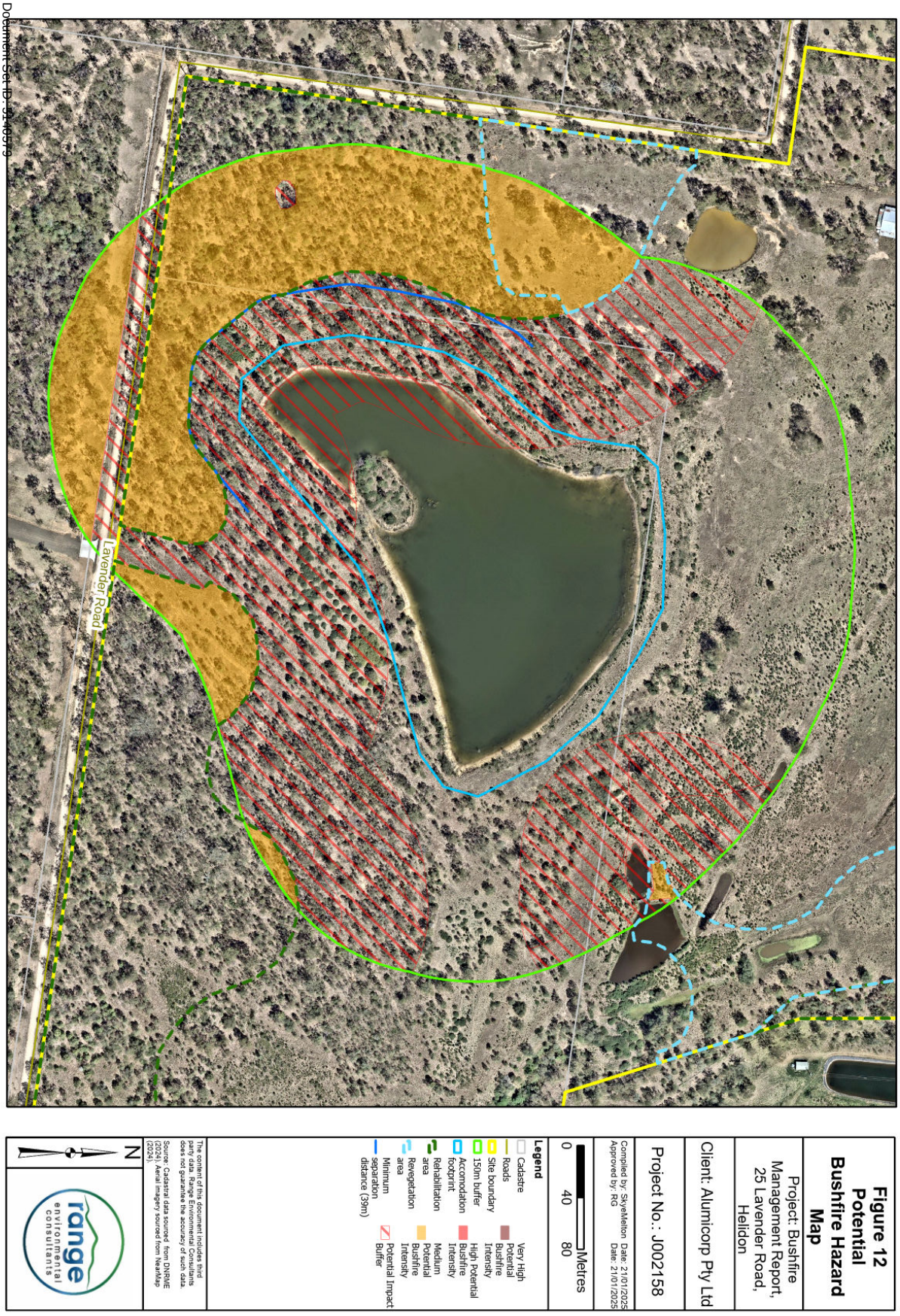

Figure 12 Potential Bushfire Hazard Map

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 21/01/2025
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0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- 150m buffer
- Accomodation footprint
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Minimum separation distance (39m)
- Very High Potential Bushfire Intensity
- High Potential Bushfire Intensity
- Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity
- Potential Impact Buffer

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Sources: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

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4 Mitigating Potential Bushfire Impact

A number of actions should be implemented to mitigate the potential impacts of bushfire on the development. This suite of bushfire mitigation measures, when implemented in an integrated manner can achieve a better outcome for the site than when used individually and in isolation from other measures. This suite of potential measures is illustrated in Figure 13.

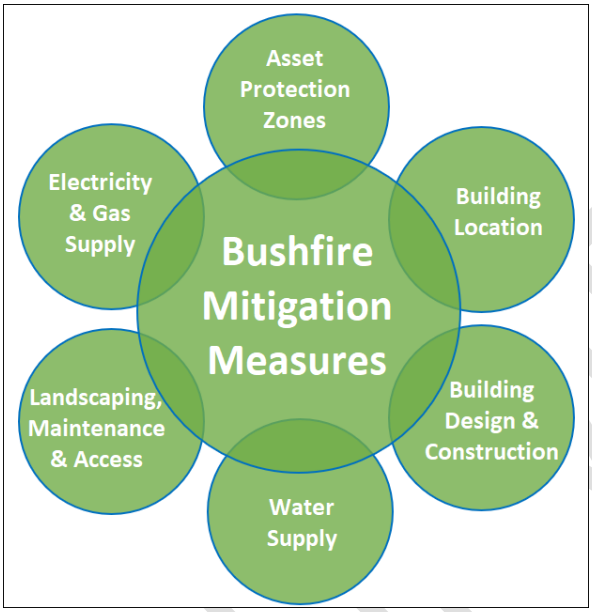

Figure 13 Bushfire mitigation measures in combination. (Redrawn from Guideline for Building in Bushfire Prone Areas; Emergency Management Victoria 2016)

4.1 Building Location and Separation

The location of buildings and their relationship with vegetation in the immediate surrounding area is critical for maximising their survival in the event of a bushfire. The proposed development achieves a minimum separation distance from potentially hazardous vegetation of 39 metres to the southwest with the majority of the development surrounded by orchard areas achieving greater than 40 metres separation from potentially hazardous vegetation to enable a BAL of no greater than BAL-12.5 to be achieved for individual cabins (Appendix B).

Building issues can be adequately addressed during the design and construction phase with compliance to the National Construction Code and the Australian Standard for construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959-2018).

Appendix C Calculation of Bushfire Hazard contains additional information on the methodologies used to calculate the potential bushfire hazard that the site is exposed to and Appendix D has an explanation of BALs.

4.2 Asset Protection Zones

The establishment of an Asset Protection Zone (APZ) is an effective mechanism for reducing bushfire hazards that a building may be exposed to. An APZ is a fuel-reduced area surrounding a built asset or structure. Potential

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bushfire fuels should be minimised within an APZ, so that the vegetation within it does not provide a path for the transfer of fire to the asset either from the ground level or through the tree canopy. An APZ, if designed correctly, implemented, and maintained regularly, will reduce the risk of:

- direct flame contact on the asset;
- damage to the built asset from intense radiant heat; and
- ember attack.

The APZ is located between the asset and the bushfire hazard and consists of an Inner Protection Area (IPA) and an Outer Protection Area (OPA). The IPA is the area closest to the asset and creates a fuel-managed area which can minimise the impact of direct flame contact and radiant heat on the development and be a defendable space. Vegetation within the IPA should be kept to a minimum level. Litter fuels within the IPA should be kept below 1cm in height and be discontinuous. The OPA is located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. Vegetation within the OPA can be managed to a more moderate level with the reduction of fuel in this area substantially decreasing the intensity of an approaching fire. It also assists restricting the pathways to crown fuels; reducing the level of direct flame, radiant heat and ember attack on the IPA and built assets. Figure 14 provides a visual representation of a building, separation from areas of potentially hazardous vegetation and the creation of an APZ.

An inner protection zone is to be established for a minimum radius of 20 metres to the southwest of the development footprint in accordance with Figure 2. The inner protection area will contain a maintained lawn and no canopy vegetation values. An Outer protection zones is to be established for 19 metres that will retain existing canopy vegetation values with maintained groundcover. Orchard areas are proposed surrounding the majority of the development and will consist of maintained groundcover and associated relatively low fuel loads.

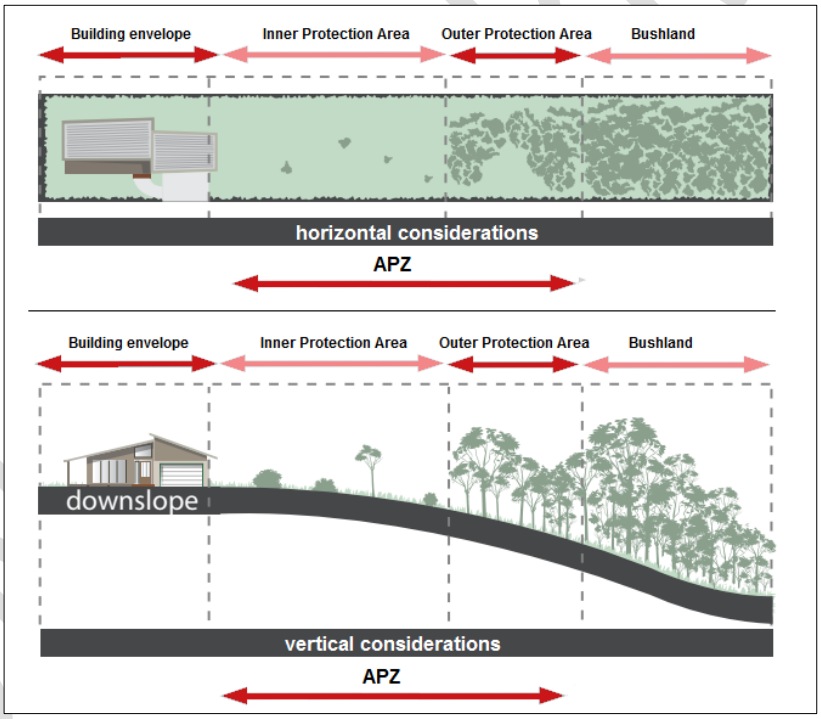

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Figure 14 Building envelopes and their relationship to potentially hazardous vegetation. (Planning for Bushfire Protection 2017)

Additional details on creating and managing an APZ are provided in Appendix E Living in a Bushfire Prone Area.

4.3 Building Design and Construction

Careful design of new buildings in areas of mapped bushfire hazard needs to be undertaken, which includes consideration of site characteristics. Buildings should be constructed to meet the requirements of the relevant building standards and Council bylaws prevailing at the time to enable a building to be designed and constructed according to the site conditions. This includes the Building Code of Australia (BCA, 2022) and the Australian Standard for "Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959 – 2018).

Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) for the proposed cabins are in the order of BAL-Low to BAL-12.5 (Appendix B), dependent on the establishment and ongoing maintenance of a minimum 39 metres minimum separation distance from unmanaged and potentially hazardous vegetation to the southwest. The majority of the development will be surrounded by orchard areas achieving >40 metres separation from potentially hazardous vegetation in revegetation and rehabilitation areas.

In assessing vegetation classes for forests, woodlands and rainforests, the classified vegetation will be determined by the unmanaged understorey rather than either the canopy (drip line) or trunk of any trees (AS3959-2018).

Appendix C Calculation of bushfire hazard contains information on the potential Bushfire Attack Levels that could be experienced on the site and Appendix D has an explanation of BALs.

4.4 Access and Egress

Access to the nature-based tourism cabins is via Lavender Road which is located on the southern boundary of the site and is a gravel road of all-weather construction with a minimum formed width of 6 metres. Alternative access is provided by Kellys road, that is to be used predominantly for the renewable energy facility and is of sealed all-weather construction. Access to individual cabins and the dining area is provided by an internal access road that will be a dual-lane sealed all-weather construction road.

Lavender Road, Kellys Road and the proposed access road will enable safe and unhindered ingress and egress for the site.

4.5 National Construction Code of Australia 2022

Under the NCA, 2022, when buildings are to be constructed within a designated bushfire prone area, additional requirements must be met to address additional risks which are posed by potential bushfire attacks.

In part G5 Construction in bushfire prone areas, a designated bushfire prone area is described as "Land which has been designed under a power of legislation as being subject, or likely to be subject, to bushfire".

The NCA 2022, Volume 1, Section G, Part G5F1 a building constructed is to provide resistance to bushfires for class 2, 3 (and associated 10a) or 9a-9c buildings. As such, a bushfire attack level of BAL-Low to BAL-12.5 has been identified for cabins on the site providing a minimum separation distance of 39 metres to the southwest is achieved and maintained around individual cabins.

The proposed maintenance and storage building is identified as class 7b, and the NCC does not identify additional building requirements from a bushfire perspective.

The proposed dining and lounge area is identified as class 7, and the NCC does not identify additional building requirements from a bushfire perspective.

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4.6 Vegetation Management

The entirety of the site is mapped as Category X (non-remnant). Pre-clearance regional ecosystem mapping comprises mapped Regional Ecosystems (REs) 12.9-10.2/ 12.9-10.7 and 12.3.8. The field assessment confirmed the site contained canopy species consistent with mapped pre-clearance REs, with an invasive shrub layer and grassy groundcover. The site was dominated by Spotted gum (*Corymbia citriodora subsp. variegate*) with associated Narrow-leaved ironbark (*Eucalyptus crebra)*. Groundcover across the site contained dense patches of Lantana (*Lantana camara)* and Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*). Areas suitable for the construction of tourism cabins are to be well-separated from areas of unmanaged vegetation. Establishment of a minimum separation distance, vegetation management and control of woody weeds (such as Lantana and Groundsel bush) will assist in the prevention of hazardous of potentially hazardous fuel loads accumulating. General site maintenance (i.e. slashing or mowing) surrounding the cabins and within APZs on the site will limit the potential for the accumulation of potentially hazardous vegetation to occur.

4.7 Fire Trails

No fire trails are proposed due to good site access from Lavender Road and Kellys Road, provision of a perimeter access road around cabins and achievement of adequate separation distances from potentially hazardous vegetation provided by the establishment of APZs at the time of constructing cabins.

All lots will be readily accessible by emergency service vehicles. Adequate access to the site is available from Lavender Road to the south, Kellys Road to the west and the proposed internal access road.

4.8 Water Supply

An adequate water supply suitable for firefighting purposes should be available at all times. The Lockyer Valley Regional Council Planning Scheme (2024) Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code requires that premises have a sufficient supply of water for firefighting purposes.

This can be achieved by connection to a reticulated water supply having sufficient pressure for fire-fighting purposes or provision of a dedicated on site water supply system that permanently holds a volume specified in AS.2304-2011 Water storage Tanks for Fire Protection Systems. Detailed design of water supply is to be conducted during the building stage with a fire engineer providing recommendations for a static water supply that is available solely for fire-fighting purposes and can be accessed by fire-fighting vehicles. Water supply may potentially include connection to a reticulated water supply or onsite water storage including a reticulated dam or water reservoir. Where fire hydrants are used, they are to be in accordance with AS.2419.1 Fire Hydrant Installations for Buildings and the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services document 'Fire Hydrant and Vehicle Access Guidelines for Residential, Commercial and Industrial Lots'.

4.9 Landscaping

The design, management, and maintenance of the landscape in the immediate vicinity of buildings are fundamental to the chances of survival of both people and buildings in a bushfire event. Vegetation provides the major fuel element in a bushfire. All vegetation, regardless of how succulent or green it is will eventually burn, provided the fire has sufficient intensity. Contrary to common belief, the area around the building does not need to be totally devoid of vegetation, and in fact some trees in this area can serve a valuable role in trapping embers before they impact on the asset. It is important however that:

- There are substantial gaps (of at least 2 - 5m) between the canopies of any trees in this area;
- There are no continuous fuels linked horizontally or vertically (smooth barked trees provide a lesser fuel ladder to the canopy than rough barked or ribbon barked species);
- Tree canopies do not overhang the roof;

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- Surface and near surface fuels are kept to a minimum. This includes lawns to be kept short (less than 10 cm in height) and removal of accumulated leaf and bark litter;
- Avoidance of flammable mulches on garden beds such as woodchip or straw within 10 metres of dwellings; and
- Use of non-flammable mulches such as river pebbles or stones on garden beds near dwellings and buildings.

Guidelines for landscaping in fire prone areas are provided in Appendix F.

4.10 Prepare, Act, Survive

It is important that management and residents are well prepared during times of high fire danger and have well made plans that can be readily enacted in a time of bushfire emergency. This includes having plans in place to guide actions on days of extreme and catastrophic, identifying safe refuge areas and planning to either 'stay' or 'go'. The key message being: Prepare, Act and Survive. The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services have information readily available to assist people living in bushfire prone areas to develop their own plans. Details can be downloaded from:

https://www.qfes.qld.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-06/Bushfire-Safety-Guide_0.pdf and

https://bushfire-survival-plan.qfes.qld.gov.au/

An evacuation plan is to be prepared for the development prior to the development commencing operations.

4.11 Maintenance of Bushfire Mitigation Measures

This fire report has been prepared on the basis that bushfire mitigation measures identified are implemented and maintained into the foreseeable future. Failure to maintain these measures may contribute to the development being exposed to a higher level of bushfire threat and attack.

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5 Planning Requirements

The Queensland Government's State Planning Policy (SPP) for Natural Hazards (Bushfire) contains development assessment requirements that developments in bushfire prone areas are required to address. Likewise, the LVRC (2024) Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code contains provisions to protect the safety of people and property in bushfire risk areas. The Code proposes Performance outcomes and Acceptable outcomes which have been addressed through Proposed solutions.

A summary of compliance with LVRC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code is presented in Table 7 to Table 9. It is noted that the SDPS has appropriately integrated the relevant state interest of Natural hazards, risk and resilience which incorporates bushfire hazard. As such, assessment against the example SPP planning scheme assessment benchmarks has not been conducted.

Table 6 Summary of compliance with the LVRC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code

Issue	Compliance	Reference to proposed solution		
Development Action	LVRC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code	LVRC Table 7	LVRC Table 8	LVRC Table 9
Risk mitigation	✓	PS1	PS2.3 (b), PS4	
Water access	✓	PS2		
Access and Egress	✓	PS1 (b)	PS4	
Vegetation management	✓	PS1 (a)	PS3.2	PS13.1
Asset Protection Zones	✓	PS1 (a)	PS3.2	PS13.1
Location of buildings	✓	PS1 (c)		
Building design & construction	✓	PS1		
Hazardous materials	✓		PS7.1	
Community infrastructure	N/A N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

5.1 State Planning Policy – Bushfire

The State Planning Policy (July 2017) provides a comprehensive set of principles which underpin Queensland's planning system to guide local government and the state government in land use planning and development assessment. The State's interest in relation to natural hazards is: "The risks associated with natural hazards are avoided or mitigated to protect people and property and enhance the community's resilience to natural hazards".

Lockyer Valley Regional Council has appropriately integrated the relevant state interest of Natural hazards, risk and resilience which incorporates bushfire hazard. As such, assessment against the example SPP planning scheme assessment benchmarks has not been conducted.

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5.2 Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme – Bushfire

The Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme contains a Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code that addresses bushfire matters. The overall outcomes sought for the Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code are to ensure appropriate design of development in potential bushfire prone areas so as to minimise the number of people and properties subject to Potential Bushfire Intensity. The LVRC development assessment requirements have been addressed in Table 7, Table 8 and Table 9.

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Table 7 Response to LVRC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code- Performance Outcome and Acceptable Outcomes for accepted and assessable development.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Proposed Solutions
PO1 Development achieves an acceptable or tolerable risk to people and property through: a. providing asset protection zones; and b. providing a safe, convenient and accessible vehicle access for evacuation and firefighting vehicles.	**AO1.1** Development is: a. located within 60m of the street frontage; and b. accessed by a sealed driveway with a gradient of 12.5% or less that is consistent with the design requirements set out at Table 8.4-5: Accepted driveway access requirements; c. positioned in the lowest hazard area of the site.	PS1.1 a. The development proposes the construction of forty-eight (48) eco-cabins, maintenance and storage building, solar farm and orchards. Cabins are located in excess of 60 metres from the road frontage, however the development provides good site access from Lavender Road and Kellys Road and a perimeter access road around the cabins. Buildings are to comply with relevant standards of construction including the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and the Australian Standard Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas AS3959-2018. A minimum separation distance of 39 metres to the southwest is identified surrounding the cabins. This minimum separation distance achieves a BAL of no greater than BAL-12.5; b. Two (2) access roads and a dual-lane perimeter road of sealed all weather construction will be established with a gradient not exceeding 7% or 4 degrees. The proposed access road will be readily accessible by emergency service vehicles; and c. The cabins have been positioned in the lowest hazard area on the site in proximity to the existing water feature with a proposed perimeter road providing

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			separation from potentially hazardous vegetation. A minimum separation distance has been identified surrounding the cabins to enable a BAL of no greater than BAL-12.5 to be achieved.
Water Supply			
PO2 Development is provided with a water supply that: a. always has flow and pressure characteristics for firefighting; or b. includes a dedicated static water supply that is available solely for firefighting purposes and can be immediately accessed by firefighting vehicles.	**AO2.1** A Dwelling house is connected to a pressurised reticulated water supply. OR **AO2.2** Dwelling house, that is unable to connect to a pressurised reticulated water supply and is connected to a partially or fully static water supply, provides: a. a tank that is underground or is of non-flammable construction and has minimum water supply dedicated for fire-fighting exclusive of domestic supply no less than 22,500 litres; and b. water supply on site within the firefighting asset protection zone, that provides a safe and clear access for 15 tonne fire appliances to manoeuvre to a hardstand area within 6m of the water supply; and c. water supply within 10m from each building (other than a Class 10 building); and d. signage at the access of the property to direct firefighting services to the firefighting water supply; and e. a metal firefighting standpipe connection above ground and fitted with a 50mm ball valve and camlock coupling; or f. if the water supply is underground an accessible opening a minimum of 200mm diameter to accommodate suction lines.	PS2.1- 2.2 Not applicable. PS2.3 a. The proposed tourism cabins are to be connected to a reticulated water supply having sufficient pressure for fire-fighting purposes in accordance with AS.2419.1 Fire hydrant Installations for Buildings; or b. A dedicated on site water supply system that permanently holds a volume specified in AS.2304-2011 Water Storage Tanks for Fire Protection Systems is to be provided. Where a dedicated on site water supply system is supplied it is to be in accordance with AO2.3. PS2.4 Effluent disposal is to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code. To the greatest extent practicable effluent disposal is to be undertaken within the asset protection zones.

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	OR **AO2.3** Uses other than a Dwelling house including industrial, commercial and other buildings are: a. connected to a reticulated water supply that includes a hydrant system that is consistent with the AS.2419.1 Fire hydrant installations for buildings; or b. supplied by a volume specified in AS.2304-2011 Water storage tanks for fire protection systems and: i. has water supply dedicated for firefighting that is specified by a suitably qualified consultant that ensures enough water supply will be provided for firefighting services; and ii. the water supply is made of or shielded by non-combustible materials; and iii. the water supply is in an area that is level and close to buildings and structures they are intended to service; and iv. the water supply allows a fire appliance clear access to a hardstand area within 6m of the water supply; and v. signage is provided at the access of the property to direct firefighting services to the firefighting water supply; and vi. a metal firefighting standpipe connection is provided above ground and fitted with a 50mm ball valve and camlock fitting; or vii. if the water supply is underground an accessible opening a minimum of 200mm diameter to accommodate suction lines. **AO2.4** Water from an on-site domestic wastewater treatment system is irrigated within the nominated asset protection zone.	

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Table 8 Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code – Additional Performance Outcomes and Acceptable Solutions for Material Change of use

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Proposed Solutions
Development layout		
PO3. Development layout provides an asset protection zone between hazardous vegetation and the development to avoid creating additional bushfire prone areas.	**AO3.1** Development layout places landscaped areas, carparks, internal roads, or private open space within the site between the development and adjacent mapped medium, high or very high potential bushfire intensity areas, at a distance that achieves a radiant heat flux of 29kW/m2 or less based on the Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) of 65 as a minimum. **AO3.2** Landscaping and separation areas between hazardous vegetation and development forms a protective landscape treatment that: a. consist of low threat vegetation, including grassland managed in a minimal fuel condition, maintained lawns, golf courses and cultivated gardens; or b. are designed to ensure a potential available fuel load is maintained at less than 8t/ha in aggregate and that fuel structure remains discontinuous.	**PO3.1** A 'worse case scenario' was adopted with an FDI of 65 used in BAL calculations. The cabins will achieve setback from hazardous vegetation by a minimum separation distance sufficient to achieve a BAL of no greater than BAL-12.5. **PO3.2** a. An asset protection zone of 39 metres to the southwest of the cabins has been identified. The majority of the development will be surrounded by orchard areas achieving >40 metres separation from potentially hazardous vegetation in revegetation and rehabilitation areas. Inner protection zones will contain a maintained lawn and no canopy vegetation values. Outer protection zones will retain existing canopy vegetation values with maintained groundcover. Orchard areas are proposed to the north and east of the development and will consist

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		of maintained groundcover. Areas of potentially hazardous vegetation will be contained within the rehabilitation and revegetation areas however cabins will be well-separated from these areas with identified asset protection zones and the perimeter road. b. Following development at the site, the cabins and inner protection zone will be located in areas aligning with VHC 40.4. Canopy vegetation is proposed to be retained within the outer protection zone surrounding the development and will be maintained as VHC 39.2. Vegetation fuel loads will be maintained at 8t/ha or less. Landscaping is to comply with the requirements of the landscaping guidelines provided in Appendix F.
Evacuation Routes		
PO4. Development establishes evacuation areas, arrangements and procedures, to achieve an acceptable or tolerable risk to people and does not worsen evacuation capability of other premises or result in significant additional burden on Emergency services personnel.	No acceptable outcome is nominated.	**PS4** In the event of a bushfire event in the local area early evacuation by the proposed internal access road which connects to public roadways is to be undertaken. An evacuation plan is to be prepared for the development prior to the development commencing operations. The development

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		application does not propose any essential service or vulnerable uses and residents are expected to be able-bodied, facilitating timely evacuation.
Additional measures for Vulnerable uses, Difficult to evacuate uses and Critical Infrastructure		
PO5. Vulnerable uses and difficult to evacuate uses are not established or intensified within a bushfire prone area unless: a. there is an overriding need in the public interest for the new or expanded service the development provides; b. there are no other suitable alternative locations; c. site planning can appropriately mitigate the risk such that exposure to a radiant heat flux level of 10kW/m2 or less is achieved, measured at the outmost projection of the building or structure (this can be achieved for example, by locating ovals for an Educational establishment between the hazardous vegetation and structures).	No acceptable outcome is nominated.	**PS5** Not applicable. The development is for nature-based tourism and the establishment of tourism cabins. The development does not propose vulnerable uses within a bushfire hazard area.
PO6. Critical infrastructure is not established within a bushfire prone area unless: a. there is an overriding need in the public interest for the	No acceptable outcome is nominated.	**PS6** Not applicable. The development is for nature-based tourism and the establishment of tourism cabins. The development does not

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new or expanded service the development provides (for example, there are no other suitable alternative locations that can deliver the required level of service or meet emergency service response times during and immediately after a bushfire event); b. the infrastructure can function effectively during and immediately after a bushfire event; c. it can be provided underground; or d. site planning can appropriately mitigate the risk such that exposure to a radiant heat flux level of 10kW/m2 or less is achieved, measured at the outmost projection of the building or structure.		propose critical infrastructure within a bushfire hazard area.
Additional measures for hazardous chemicals		
PO7. Development avoids or mitigates the risks to public safety and the environment to an acceptable or tolerable level from the manufacturing, assembly, storage, distribution or disposal of hazardous chemicals.	**AO7.1** Facilities that manufacture, assemble, store, distribute or dispose of hazardous chemicals are not located within: a. BH1 – Very High Potential Bushfire Intensity; b. BH2 – High Potential Bushfire Intensity; c. BH3 – Medium Potential Bushfire Intensity.	**PS7.1** Not applicable. The development is for nature-based tourism and the establishment of tourism cabins. The development will not involve the manufacturing, storage, distribution or disposal of hazardous chemicals.

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Table 9 Response to LVRC Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code- Additional assessment benchmarks for assessable development in the Biodiversity Overlay

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes	Proposed Solutions
PO13 Restoration and rehabilitation areas are designed and managed to ensure an acceptable level of risk is maintained and an increased risk in bushfire intensity level does not occur.	**AO13.1** Restoration and rehabilitation vegetation is assessed as part of the bushfire assessment to ensure it is: a. located outside any asset protection zone; b. maintains a potential fuel load less than 8t/ha in aggregate; c. a fuel structure which is discontinuous. **A13.2** Restoration and rehabilitation areas located within the overlay areas, are revegetated and rehabilitated in a manner that maintains or reduces the existing fuel load.	**PS13.1** a. Rehabilitation and revegetation areas will be located outside asset protection zones with cabins achieving a minimum 39 metre separation from potentially hazardous vegetation to the southwest. The majority of the development will be surrounded by orchard areas achieving >40 metres separation from potentially hazardous vegetation in revegetation and rehabilitation areas. Weed management works are proposed across rehabilitation areas to the southwest and northeast of the development footprint to remove understory species including Groundsel bush and Lantana; b. Vegetation is proposed to be retained within the rehabilitation and revegetation areas to the southwest and northeast of the development. The cabins achieve setback from retained vegetation by a minimum separation distance of sufficient to achieve a BAL of no greater than BAL-12.5. Revegetation is proposed at the site to the southwest and northeast of the development footprint to reestablish a native canopy in existing cleared areas. Revegetation areas are well separated from tourism cabins onsite.

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		Additional clearing to establish an asset protection zone onsite will be required in mapped local biodiversity areas. Canopy vegetation values within the outer protection area will be retained and maintained as a 'low fuel load' area. An ecological assessment report has been prepared for the site (provided separately). c. Rehabilitation and revegetation areas onsite will include the removal of potentially woody environmental weed species including Lantana and Groundsel bush to the southwest and northeast of the development footprint. Rehabilitation areas will be well separated from areas of potentially hazardous vegetation with the establish of an asset protection zone and perimeter road. **PS13.2** Development has been sited outside local biodiversity overlays as far as practical. Development has been located outside areas of most ecological significance on the site in association with vegetation values surrounding Lockyer Creek to the east of the site. The development proposes weed management including the removal of Lantana and Groundsel bush across rehabilitation and revegetation areas in the southwestern and northeastern portion of the site. Revegetation is proposed at the site to the southwest and northeast of the development footprint in revegetation areas to reestablish a native canopy in existing cleared areas.

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6 Conclusion

The bushfire assessment of the site identified that in general hazards are in the medium category with Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) assessed to be in the order of BAL-Low to BAL-12.5 for the forty-eight (48) eco-tourism cabins (Appendix B). The bushfire risk to built assets can be effectively managed at the design and construction phase through the application of the National Construction Code and the Australian Standard Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas (AS3959-2018) and ongoing vegetation maintenance.

6.1 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for the proposed development with reference to the ecological values and bushfire management requirements of the site:

- That buildings are designed and constructed to meet the requirements of the relevant building standards prevailing at the time. This includes AS3959 – 2018, the BCA and relevant Council bylaws and building regulations.
- An asset protection zone of 39 metres be established to the southeast of the development footprint;
- That vegetation be managed surrounding the cabins and in the asset protection zone and resort planting area to minimise the accumulation of hazardous fuel loads and to control understory woody and highly flammable weeds such as Lantana and Groundsel bush.
- That any landscaping works utilise plant species and design principles suitable for bushfire prone areas and in accordance with Appendix F.
- An adequate fire-fighting water supply is to be provided for the development comprising either:
  - A reticulated water supply which has flow and pressure characteristic for firefighting purposes; or
  - A dedicated static water supply that is available solely for firefighting purposes and can be immediately accessed by firefighting vehicles.
- The water supply arrangements for fire-fighting purposes for the site (either reticulated or static) be provided by a suitably qualified fire engineer.
- An evacuation plan be prepared for the development at the commencement of operational works.
- That bushfire mitigation measures identified in this bushfire management report are implemented and maintained.

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7 References

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Appendices

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Appendix A Site Plan

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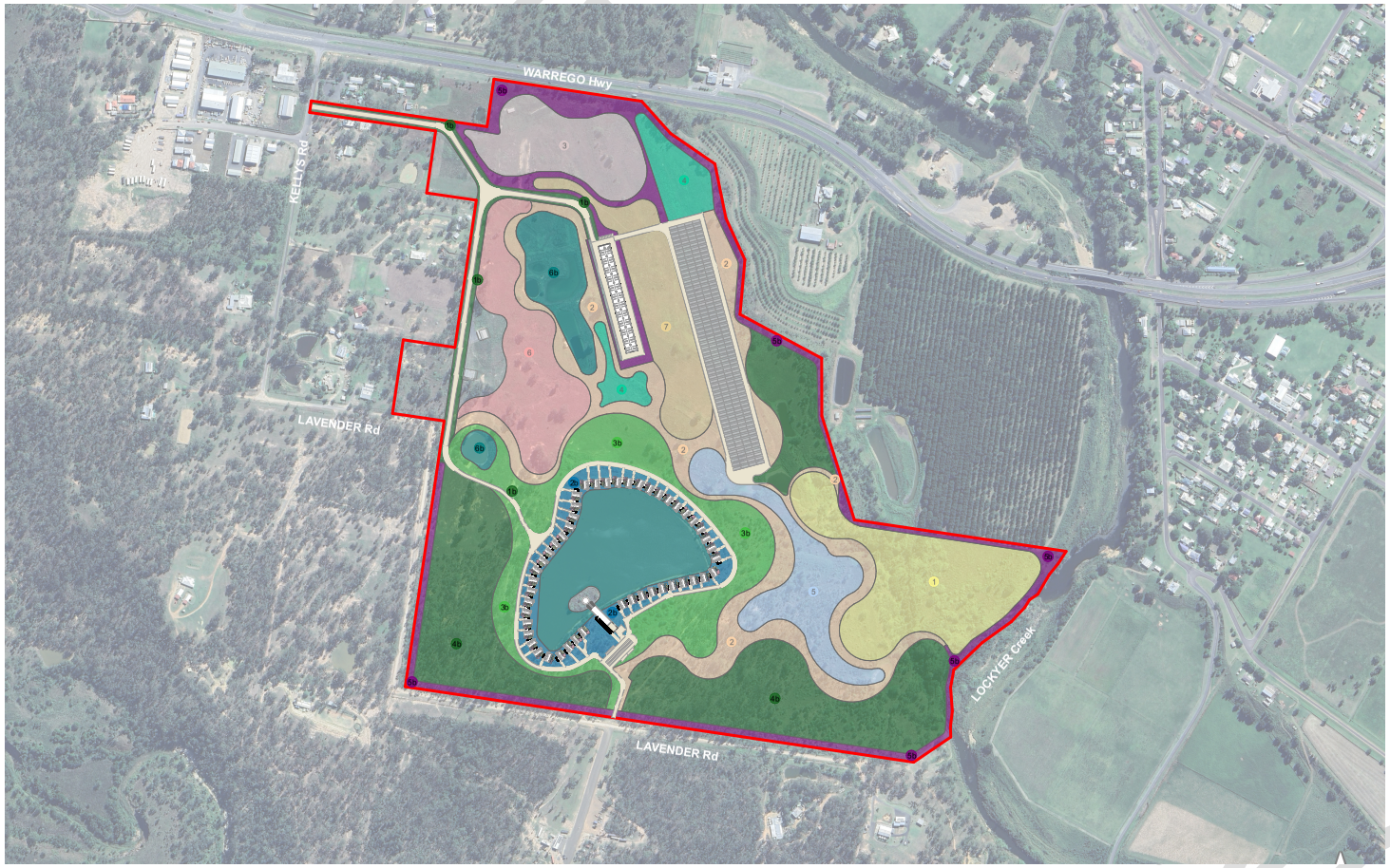

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Project
25 Lavender rd
Helidon SPA
QLD

N

Drawing Title
Site plan: Proposed planting

Drawing Scale
1:5000 @ A2

Project No.
#Pln

No. / Issue Date
DA Issue 2 / 13-12-24

Drawing Status

Drawn by Date
Franco Bettati

Checked by Date

NOTES

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Rev.	Date	Revision notes

Note:
Refer to the Landscape report for identification and locating/ extent of fruit species.

References:

1 Bee hive zone
1b Boulevard Planting
2 Meandering Seasonal Paths
2b Resort Planting
3 Orchard Planting Type A
3b Resort Buffer Planting
4 Orchard Planting Type B
4b Native Planting
5 Orchard Planting Type C
5b Boundary Buffer Planting
6 Orchard Planting Type D
6b Proposed lake Reconfiguration
7 Orchard Planting Type E

Layout No.
2 C

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Appendix B Bushfire Attack Levels

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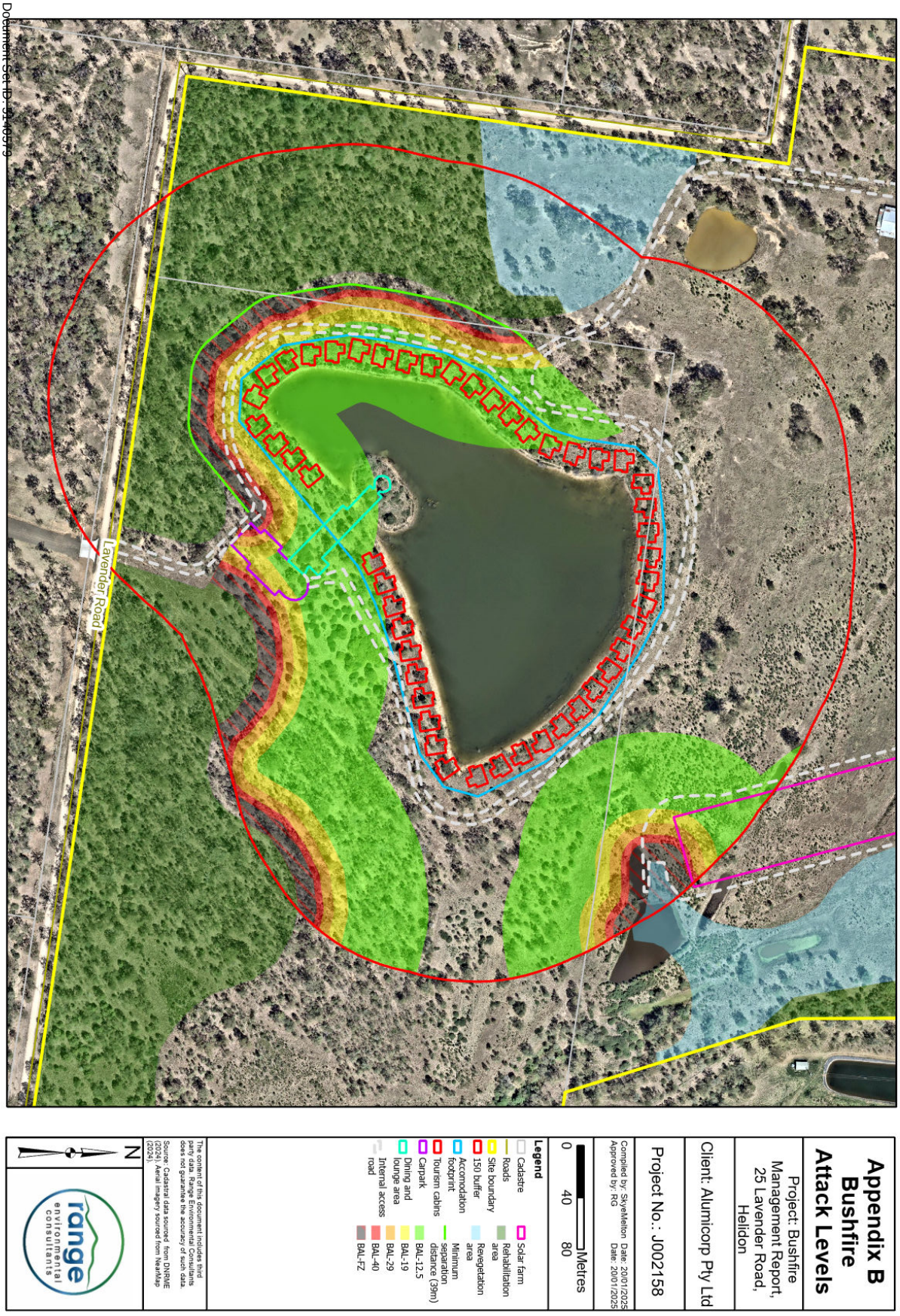
Version: 1, Version Date: 03/10/2025



Appendix B Bushfire Attack Levels

Project: Bushfire Management Report, 25 Lavender Road, Helidon

Client: Alumicorp Pty Ltd

Project No.: J002158

Compiled by: SkyeMelton Date: 20/01/2025
Approved by: RG Date: 20/01/2025

0 40 80 Metres

Legend

- Cadastre
- Roads
- Site boundary
- 150 buffer
- Accomodation footprint
- Tourism cabins
- Carpark
- Dining and lounge area
- Internal access road
- Solar farm
- Rehabilitation area
- Revegetation area
- Minimum separation distance (39m)
- BAL-12.5
- BAL-19
- BAL-29
- BAL-40
- BAL-FZ

N

range environmental consultants

The content of this document includes third party data. Range Environmental Consultants does not guarantee the accuracy of such data.

Source: Cadastral data sourced from DNRME (2024). Aerial imagery sourced from NearMap (2024).

Appendix C Calculation of Bushfire Hazard

In accordance with SPP guidance material (Bushfire Resilient Communities (QFES 2019)) the vegetation hazard class (VHC) mapping was reviewed and modified to accurately represent the on-ground matters through a field assessment.

Vegetation hazard class and 80th percentile potential fuel load inputs from QFES (2019) were utilised to determine the radiant heat exposure using the QFES SPP Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator.

Determination of Bushfire Attack Level – SPP APZ Calculator

The bushfire hazard that buildings could potentially be exposed to was calculated using the QFES SPP Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator and fuel loads consistent with the post-development VHCs as set out in SPP technical reference guide 'Bushfire Resilient Communities' (2019). AS 3959-2018 identifies the level of construction required for the purpose of ensuring that a building is constructed to withstand a potential bushfire attack. This Standard is primarily concerned with improving the ability of buildings in designated bushfire-prone areas to better withstand attack from bushfire, thus giving a measure of protection to the building occupants (until the fire front passes) as well as to the building itself. AS3959-2018 requires that vegetation be assessed within 100 metres of a building when determining the Bushfire Attack Level.

Bushfire Resilient Communities Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest 'Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience - Bushfire' (2019) requires that bushfire hazard is to be assessed within 150m of the development footprint.

Climatic Conditions and Forest Fire Danger Index

The McArthur Forest Fire Danger Index (or FFDI) is the most common proxy of fire weather severity in Australia and is used for bushfire hazard assessments, emergency management and in regulations such as the Australian Standard 3959–2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas.

Unlike Queensland's adoption of AS 3959–2018 (Method 1) that uses a single FFDI value for all of Queensland (40), the estimate of fire weather severity used as an input to identifying the SPP bushfire prone areas in Queensland recognises that weather conditions vary across the state.

Spatially explicit 5% annual exceedance probability (AEP) fire weather event FFDI values for Queensland have been estimated from a gridded (83 kilometre, three-hourly resolution) prediction of FFDI from long-term spatial weather products produced by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology (BoM). The adopted FFDI values reflect a 5% AEP weather event. Adopted FWS (i.e., 5% AEP fire weather event FFDI) values for Queensland vary from 50 in Southeast Queensland and Cape York bioregions to 130 in the south-western parts of the state.

Adopting a worst-case scenario, an FDI of 65 was used for the site when calculating Bushfire Attack Levels (BAL) for 'the site'. Figure 15 provides a Fire Danger Index (FDI) map of Southeast Queensland and identifies the location of the site.

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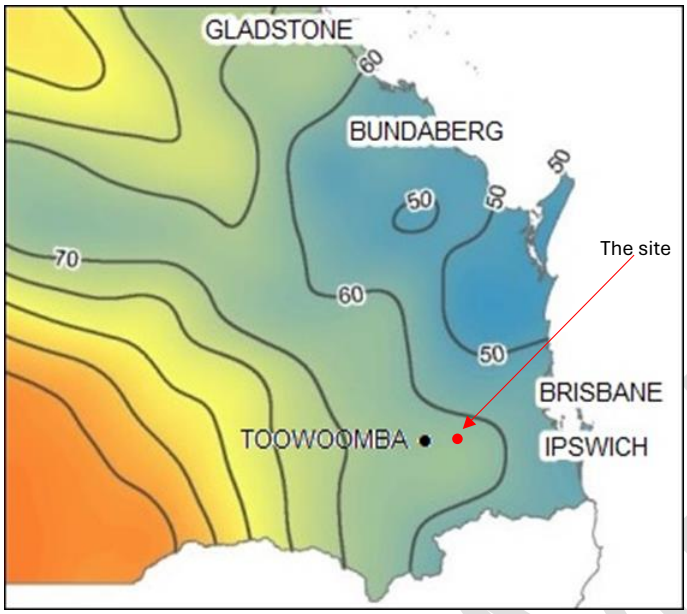

Figure 15 FDI map for Southeast Queensland. Leonard. J. A New Methodology for State-wide Mapping of Bushfire Prone Areas in Queensland. 2014

The potential radiant heat flux was calculated using the SPP APZ Width Calculator for representative areas downslope and level with, and upslope of the site. Figure 16 shows the radiant heat flux vs distance from vegetation and potential BALs.

In assessing vegetation classes for forests, woodlands and rainforests, the classified vegetation will be determined by the unmanaged understorey rather than either the canopy (drip line) or trunk of any trees (AS3959-2018).

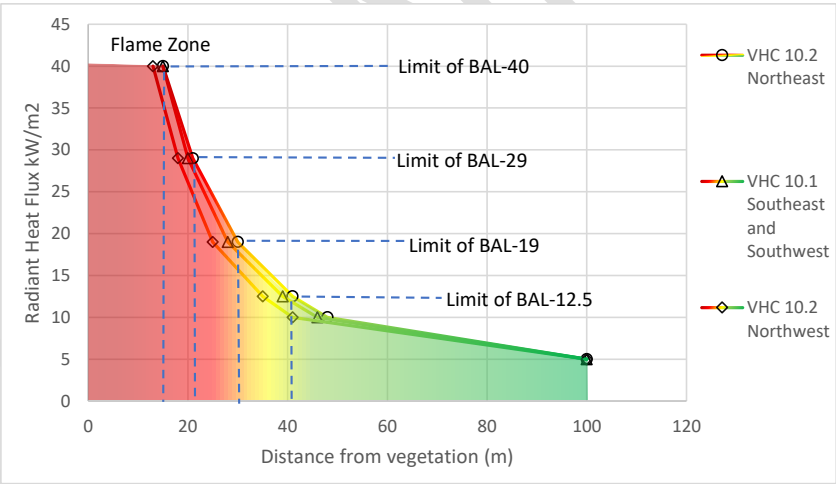

Figure 16 Potential radiant heat flux versus distance from bushland areas

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Calculation of Bushfire Attack Level – SPP APZ Calculator

The following steps were carried out using information collected from the relevant site and applying this information to the conditions required and set out in QFES SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Calculator and the Australian Standard 'Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-prone areas' (AS 3959-2018).

Table 10 Parameters used in SPP APZ calculations

Step	Procedure	Value north and east (Orchards)	Value northeast (Revegetation and Rehabilitation area)	Value south, southeast and southwest (Rehabilitation area)	Value west (Revegetation area)	Value north, east, south, west (Resort planting)
1	Fire Danger Index (FDI)	65	65	65	65	65
2	Vegetation Hazard Class (VHC)	38.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	39.2
3	Surface fuel load (t/ha)	1.5	17.0	19.3	17.0	5.0
4	Overall fuel load (t/ha)	2.0	18.0	20.8	18.0	8.0
5	Location of vegetation (Upslope/Downslope)	Level with	Downslope	Upslope	Upslope	Downslope
6	Site slope	1 degree	4 degrees	1 degree	1 degree	4 degrees
7	Effective slope of land under classified vegetation	1 degree	4 degrees	1 degree	1 degree	4 degrees

In assessing vegetation classes for forests, woodlands and rainforests, the classified vegetation will be determined by the unmanaged understorey rather than either the canopy (drip line) or trunk of any trees (AS3959-2018).

The site assessment identified that vegetation within and surrounding the site aligned predominantly with VHC 10.1, VHC 10.2, VHC 16.3, VHC 43.6 in association with areas immediately surrounding the accommodation footprint. Vegetation to the south of the accommodation footprint aligned with VHC 10.1 in association with vegetated areas onsite with vegetation to the north aligning with VHC 16.3 for sparse vegetation areas with a dense Groundsel bush shrub layer.

Post-development the cabins and minimum separation distance will be located within an area of VHC 40.4 and 39.2. Following development, the site will contain extensive orchard areas that will align with VHC 38.5 Discontinuous irrigated cropping and horticulture. Groundcover in orchard areas is to be managed to a 'low fuel load' state. Resort planting areas immediately surrounding the cabins are to be managed to a 'low fuel load' state to achieve a VHC 39.2. Rehabilitation areas to the southwest of the development footprint will align with VHC 10.1, with existing dense canopy values. Revegetation and rehabilitation areas to the northeast of the development footprint and revegetation areas to the west will align with VHC 10.2 with replanting forming the majority of works in this area with a limited existing native canopy cover. Given that it is a rural area, an unmaintained understory may develop in association with a change of management regimes or landholder. Table 11 to Table 15 provides details of the BAL calculations for the site using the SPP APZ Calculator in relation to the area of unmanaged vegetation downslope and level with and upslope of the accommodation footprint.

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Table 11 State Planning Policy Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator (VHC 38.5 – level with north and east (Orchards))

SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator			
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	**VARIABLE**	**UNITS**	**VALUE**
Input Values			
FIRE WEATHER SEVERITY	**FDI**		65.00
VEGETATION HAZARD CLASS	**VHC**	-	38.5 Discontinuous irrigated cropping and horticulture
REMNANT STATUS	**-**	-	Non-remnant
SLOPE TYPE (UPSLOPE OR DOWNSLOPE)	**ST**	-	Upslope
EFFECTIVE SLOPE UNDER THE HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**eSlope**	degrees	1.00
SLOPE BETWEEN SITE AND HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**θ**	degrees	1.00
DISTANCE OF THE SITE FROM HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**d**	m	25.00
Output Values			
SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	0.50
NEAR SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	1.00
BARK FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	0.50
ELEVATED FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	0.00
TOTAL OVERALL FUEL LOAD	**W**	t/ha	2.00
TOTAL SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**w**	t/ha	0.50
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY	**I**	kW/m	0
RADIANT HEAT FLUX	**q**	kW/m^2	0.00
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL (AS 3959-2018)	**BAL**	-	BAL-Low
DISCLAIMER: Fire-line intensity and radiant heat calculations where effective slope exceeds 20 degrees (downslope) or 15 degrees (upslope) may be unreliable. In these locations, specialist assessment is warranted.			

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Table 12 State Planning Policy Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator (VHC 10.2 northeastern revegetation area – downslope)

SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator			
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	**VARIABLE**	**UNITS**	**VALUE**
Input Values			
FIRE WEATHER SEVERITY	**FDI**		65.00
VEGETATION HAZARD CLASS	**VHC**	-	10.2 Spotted gum dominated woodlands
REMNANT STATUS	**-**	-	Non-remnant
SLOPE TYPE (UPSLOPE OR DOWNSLOPE)	**ST**	-	Downslope
EFFECTIVE SLOPE UNDER THE HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**eSlope**	degrees	4.00
SLOPE BETWEEN SITE AND HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**θ**	degrees	4.00
DISTANCE OF THE SITE FROM HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**d**	m	110.00
Output Values			
SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	14.00
NEAR SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	3.00
BARK FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	1.00
ELEVATED FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	0.00
TOTAL OVERALL FUEL LOAD	**W**	t/ha	18.00
TOTAL SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**w**	t/ha	17.00
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY	**I**	kW/m	16251
RADIANT HEAT FLUX	**q**	kW/m^2	2.55
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL (AS 3959-2018)	**BAL**	-	BAL Low
DISCLAIMER: Fire-line intensity and radiant heat calculations where effective slope exceeds 20 degrees (downslope) or 15 degrees (upslope) may be unreliable. In these locations, specialist assessment is warranted.			

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Table 13 State Planning Policy Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator (VHC 10.1-upslope southeast and southwest rehabilitation area)

SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator			
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	**VARIABLE**	**UNITS**	**VALUE**
Input Values			
FIRE WEATHER SEVERITY	**FDI**		65.00
VEGETATION HAZARD CLASS	**VHC**	-	10.1 Spotted gum dominated open forests
REMNANT STATUS	**-**	-	Non-remnant
SLOPE TYPE (UPSLOPE OR DOWNSLOPE)	**ST**	-	Upslope
EFFECTIVE SLOPE UNDER THE HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**eSlope**	degrees	1.00
SLOPE BETWEEN SITE AND HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**θ**	degrees	1.00
DISTANCE OF THE SITE FROM HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**d**	m	39.00
Output Values			
SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	16.30
NEAR SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	3.00
BARK FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	1.50
ELEVATED FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	0.00
TOTAL OVERALL FUEL LOAD	**W**	t/ha	20.80
TOTAL SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**w**	t/ha	19.30
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY	**I**	kW/m	16178
RADIANT HEAT FLUX	**q**	kW/m^2	12.48
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL (AS 3959-2018)	**BAL**	-	BAL 12.5
DISCLAIMER: Fire-line intensity and radiant heat calculations where effective slope exceeds 20 degrees (downslope) or 15 degrees (upslope) may be unreliable. In these locations, specialist assessment is warranted.			

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Table 14 State Planning Policy Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator (VHC 10.2-Upslope west)

SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator			
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	**VARIABLE**	**UNITS**	**VALUE**
Input Values			
FIRE WEATHER SEVERITY	**FDI**		65.00
VEGETATION HAZARD CLASS	**VHC**	-	10.2 Spotted gum dominated woodlands
REMNANT STATUS	**-**	-	Non-remnant
SLOPE TYPE (UPSLOPE OR DOWNSLOPE)	**ST**	-	Upslope
EFFECTIVE SLOPE UNDER THE HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**eSlope**	degrees	1.00
SLOPE BETWEEN SITE AND HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**θ**	degrees	1.00
DISTANCE OF THE SITE FROM HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**d**	m	39.00
Output Values			
SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	14.00
NEAR SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	3.00
BARK FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	1.00
ELEVATED FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	0.00
TOTAL OVERALL FUEL LOAD	**W**	t/ha	18.00
TOTAL SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**w**	t/ha	17.00
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY	**I**	kW/m	12332
RADIANT HEAT FLUX	**q**	kW/m^2	10.94
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL (AS 3959-2018)	**BAL**	-	BAL 12.5
DISCLAIMER: Fire-line intensity and radiant heat calculations where effective slope exceeds 20 degrees (downslope) or 15 degrees (upslope) may be unreliable. In these locations, specialist assessment is warranted.			

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Table 15 State Planning Policy Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator (VHC 39.2- Resort planting)

SPP Bushfire Asset Protection Zone Width Calculator			
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	**VARIABLE**	**UNITS**	**VALUE**
Input Values			
FIRE WEATHER SEVERITY	**FDI**		65.00
VEGETATION HAZARD CLASS	**VHC**	-	39.3 Low to moderate tree cover in built-up areas
REMNANT STATUS	**-**	-	Non-remnant
SLOPE TYPE (UPSLOPE OR DOWNSLOPE)	**ST**	-	Upslope
EFFECTIVE SLOPE UNDER THE HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**eSlope**	degrees	4.00
SLOPE BETWEEN SITE AND HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**θ**	degrees	4.00
DISTANCE OF THE SITE FROM HAZARDOUS VEGETATION	**d**	m	20.00
Output Values			
SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	2.00
NEAR SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	3.00
BARK FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	2.00
ELEVATED FUEL LOAD	**-**	t/ha	1.00
TOTAL OVERALL FUEL LOAD	**W**	t/ha	8.00
TOTAL SURFACE FUEL LOAD	**w**	t/ha	2.00
POTENTIAL FIRE LINE INTENSITY	**I**	kW/m	0
RADIANT HEAT FLUX	**q**	kW/m^2	0.0
BUSHFIRE ATTACK LEVEL (AS 3959-2018)	**BAL**	-	BAL-Low
DISCLAIMER: Fire-line intensity and radiant heat calculations where effective slope exceeds 20 degrees (downslope) or 15 degrees (upslope) may be unreliable. In these locations, specialist assessment is warranted.			

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Attachment 2
MC2025.0055 Approved Documents
MC2025/0055 - Development Application for Material Change of Use for Nature Based Tourism at 25 Lavender Road, Helidon Spa
Page 812
12.6
Attachment 2

Appendix D Explanation of Bushfire Attack Levels

Table 16 BAL Descriptions - Australian Standard - Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-prone Areas (AS 3959-2018)

				
BAL-12.5	BAL-19	BAL-29	BAL-40	BAL-FZ
The risk is considered to be LOW	The risk is considered to be MODERATE	The risk is considered to be HIGH.	The risk is considered to be VERY HIGH.	The risk is considered to be EXTREME.
There is a risk of ember attack. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 12.5 kW/m^2.	There is a risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by wind borne embers and a likelihood of exposure to radiant heat. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 19 kW/m^2.	There is an increased risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers and a likelihood of exposure to an increased level of radiant heat. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 29 kW/m^2.	There is a much increased risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers, a likelihood of exposure to a high level of radiant heat and some likelihood of direct exposure to flames from the fire front. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux not greater than 40 kW/m^2.	There is an extremely high risk of ember attack and burning debris ignited by windborne embers, and a likelihood of exposure to an extreme level of radiant heat and direct exposure to flames from the fire front. The construction elements are expected to be exposed to a heat flux greater than 40 kW/m2.

Images sourced from Planning Practice Note 65 September 2014 Victoria State Government

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Appendix E Living in a Bushfire Prone Area

A bushfire can ignite fuel and spread in three ways:

- Embers and burning debris carried by wind,
- Heat radiation from fire, and
- Direct flame contact.

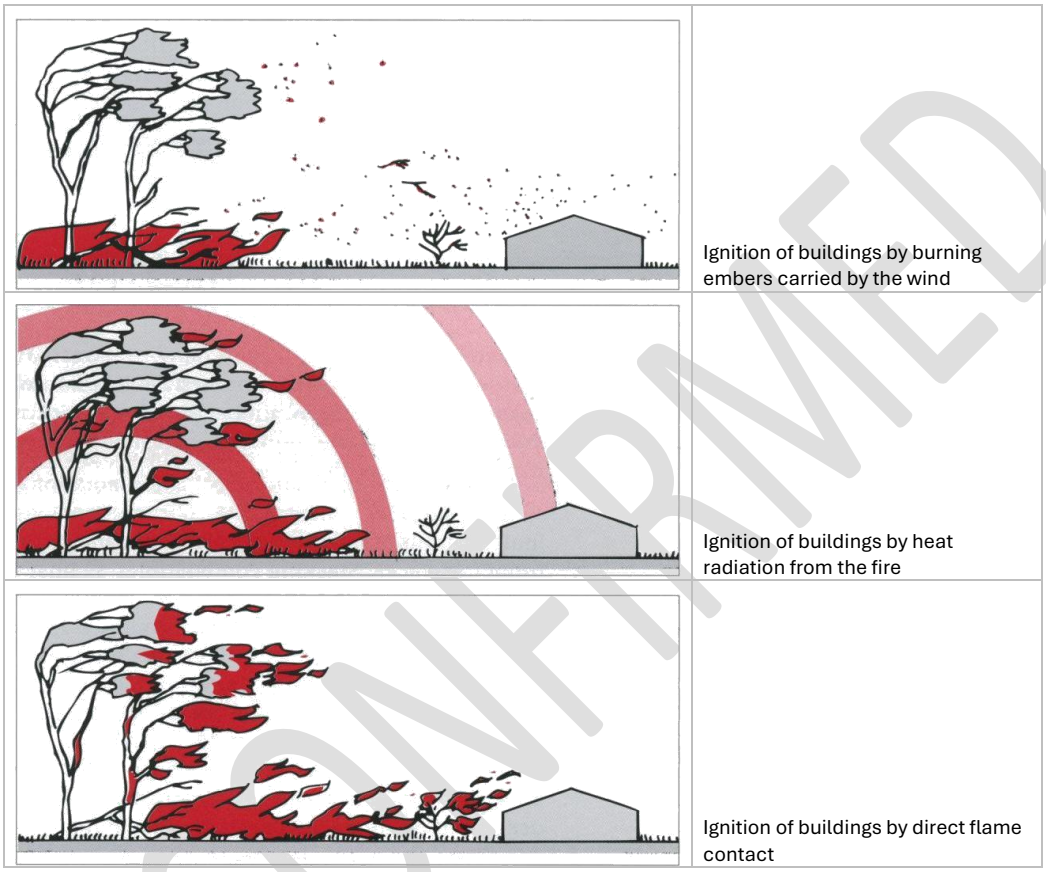

Figure 17 The three main elements of bushfire which threaten life and property. (Ramsay & Rudolf 2003)

Overall, the intention of bush fire protection measures should be to prevent flame contact to a structure, reduce radiant heat to below the ignition thresholds for various elements of a building, to minimise the potential for wind driven embers to cause ignition and reduce the effects of smoke on residents and fire-fighters.

Whilst research shows that ember attack ultimately claims more vacant houses than radiant heat or flames, if a house is occupied, ember attack can be relatively easily dealt with. The consequence of leaving a house unattended is that there will probably be nobody there to prevent the small fires which initially start, from gradually taking hold of various parts of the structure. This process can occur over a significant period of time, usually simply with embers which fly about and settle, and start smouldering. The hot windy conditions associated with the fire help fan the smouldering clumps of fuel and bring many small fires to life. These are

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usually easy fires to extinguish if there is someone there with the equipment and water to put them out. In their absence, often some time, even hours after the initial fire front, the house succumbs to small fires which have grown to larger ones.

Over 90% of houses burnt down in bushfires are attributable to ember attack, and the vast majority of these are unattended at the time. In the 1984 study of the Ash Wednesday Fires around Mt Macedon, the survival rate amongst the 450 houses was 82% where they were occupied and 90% where the occupants were active, able-bodied defenders, while only 30% of houses survived without someone to patrol them (Wilson & Ferguson, 1984).

Asset Protection Zones

The most immediate form of defence for an asset is a well-designed Asset Protection Zone (APZ). An APZ is a fuel reduced area surrounding a built asset or structure. This can include any residential building or major building such as farm and machinery sheds, or industrial, or commercial buildings.

Various amenities can contribute to the Asset Protection Zone, provided they are not combustible or otherwise they will add to radiant heat levels. Such amenities include driveways, tennis courts, swimming pools or fire trails, each adding to the distance from the hazard.

Radiant heat barriers such as non-combustible walls or water tanks can help shield assets from radiant heat, thereby complementing the APZ, and in some cases reducing the requirement for distance from the hazard to a degree.

An APZ provides:

- a buffer zone between a bush fire hazard and an asset;
- an area of reduced bush fire fuel that allows suppression of fire;
- an area from which backburning may be conducted; and
- an area which allows emergency services access and provides a relatively safe area for firefighters and homeowners to defend their property.

Potential bush fire fuels should be minimised within an APZ. This is so that the vegetation within the planned zone does not provide a path for the transfer of fire to the asset either from the ground level or through the tree canopy.

An APZ, if designed correctly and maintained regularly, will reduce the risk of:

- direct flame contact on the asset;
- damage to the built asset from intense radiant heat; and
- ember attack on the asset.

The APZ can be made up of an Inner Protection Area (IPA) and an Outer Protection Area (OPA).

Inner Protection Area (IPA)

The IPA is the area closest to the building and creates a fuel-managed area which can minimise the impact of direct flame contact and radiant heat on the development and act as a defendable space. Vegetation within the IPA should be kept to a minimum level. Litter fuels within the IPA should be kept below 1cm in height and be discontinuous.

In practical terms the IPA is typically the curtilage around the building, consisting of a mown lawn and well-maintained gardens.

When establishing and maintaining an IPA, the following requirements apply:

Trees

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- tree canopy cover should be less than 15% at maturity;
- trees at maturity should not touch or overhang the building (preferably, there should be no trees within 10 metres of a dwelling);
- lower limbs should be removed up to a height of 2m above the ground; and
- tree canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m.

Shrubs

- create large discontinuities or gaps in the vegetation to slow down or break the progress of fire towards buildings should be provided;
- shrubs should not be located under trees;
- shrubs should not form more than 10% ground cover; and
- clumps of shrubs should be separated from exposed windows and doors by a distance of at least twice the height of the vegetation.

Grass

- grass should be kept mown (as a guide grass should be kept to no more than 100mm in height); and
- leaves and vegetation debris should be removed.

Outer Protection Area (OPA)

An OPA is located between the IPA and the unmanaged vegetation. It is an area where there is maintenance of the understorey and some separation in the canopy. The reduction of fuel in this area aims to decrease the intensity of an approaching fire and restricts the potential for fire spread from crowns, reducing the level of direct flame, radiant heat and ember attack on the IPA.

When establishing and maintaining an OPA the following requirements apply:

Trees

- tree canopy cover should be less than 30%; and
- canopies should be separated by 2 to 5m.

Shrubs

- shrubs should not form a continuous canopy; and
- shrubs should form no more than 20% of ground cover.

Grass

- grass should be kept mown to a height of less than 100mm; and
- leaf and other debris should be removed.

An APZ should be maintained in perpetuity to ensure ongoing protection from the impact of bushfires. Maintenance of the IPA and OPA as described above should be undertaken regularly, particularly in advance of the bush fire season.

The required distances for Asset Protection Zones are dependent on the vegetation type (hazard), the slope of the site and whether the hazard is upslope or downslope from the asset. An example of an APZ in relation to a dwelling is provided in Figure 18.

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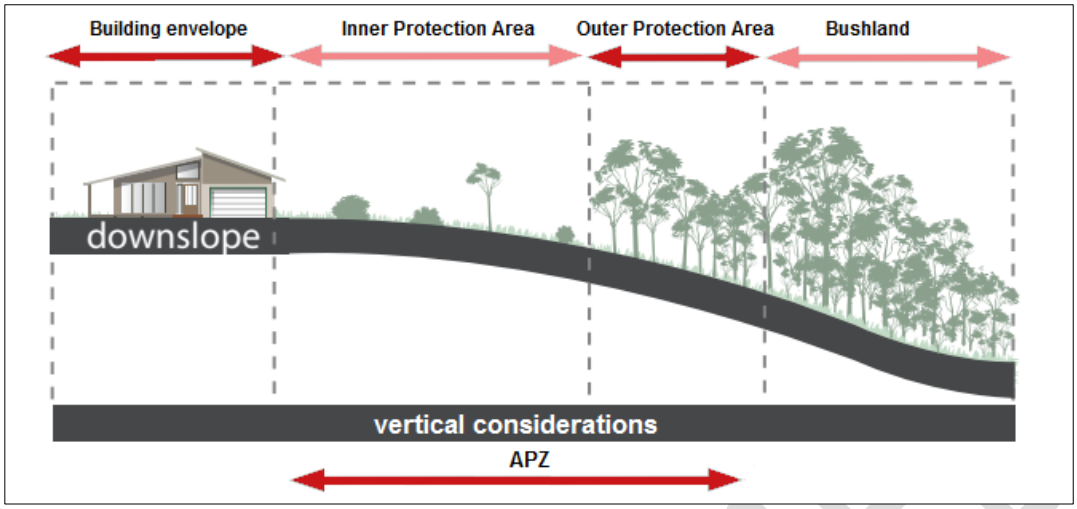

Figure 18 APZ Elements (Adapted from Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019)

Information presented in this Appendix was drawn from Planning for Bushfire Protection, A guide for councils, planners, fire authorities and developers (NSW Rural Fire Service November 2019) and Standards for Asset Protection Zones (NSW Rural Fire Service undated).

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Appendix F Landscaping in Fire Prone Areas

The design, management, and maintenance of the landscape in the immediate vicinity of buildings are fundamental to the chances of survival of both people and buildings in a bushfire event. Vegetation provides the major fuel element in a bushfire. All vegetation, regardless of how succulent or green it is will eventually burn, provided the fire has sufficient intensity. When landscaping in bushfire prone areas, it is important to use or retain plants of low flammability that have the relevant characteristics as identified in Table 17.

Table 17 Characteristics of low flammability species and effect on performance in bushfire situations

Plant attribute	Effect	Design measure
Foliage moisture content	Leaves with higher moisture content retard ignition and slow the rate of combustion	Select species with high leaf moisture content (e.g., rainforest species, succulents, and semi-succulents)
Foliage volatile oil content	Foliage with higher volatile oil content ignite more readily and enhance ignition of surrounding vegetation, even though volatile oils themselves do not contribute significantly to total radiant heat	Select species with lower volatile oil content
Foliage mineral content	Foliage with higher mineral content tend to be less flammable (e.g., Amyema spp mistletoes)	Species selection should favour species with higher leaf mineral content
Leaf fineness	The ratio of area-to-volume of leaves is one of the main factors affecting ease of ignition and intensity of burning. Finer leaves (greater area to volume ratio) tend to ignite and burn more easily than broader leaves	Species selection should favour broad-leafed species
Density of foliage and continuity of plant form	Species with continuous, denser foliage can act as a barrier to wind-borne embers and radiant heat; however, increased density can increase flammability. Species with open branching and low foliage density are less effective as a barrier, though can be less flammable	Select species on a case-by-case basis
Height of lowest foliage	Shrub and tree species with persistent low height foliage are more likely to be ignited by surface fires, allowing the spread of fires into the canopy above	Species selection should favour species which can be maintained or pruned to reduce persistent, near-ground foliage
Size of plant (volume and spread)	The effect of plant size varies according to volume or spread. Species with a greater spread tend to be more effective as a barrier to the diffusion of radiant heat than narrower trees with the same volume. Species with a greater volume can result in increased ember attack, radiation and flame if ignited. For example, narrow columnar trees are	Species selection should ensure plant size (volume and spread) does not increase ignition likelihood

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Plant attribute	Effect	Design measure
	less effective as a barrier than wider trees with the same overall volume	
Dead foliage on plant	Persistent dead leaves and woody twigs increase flammability	Species selection should favour species which have a low volume of persistent dead leaves and woody material or can be maintained or pruned to reduce persistent, dead leaves and woody material
Bark texture	Loose, flaky, stringy, papery, or ribbon-like bark contribute to ladder fuels which: • can contribute to destructive crown fires • act as a potential source of flame, radiant heat, and ember attack	Avoid species with persistent loose, flaky, stringy, papery, or ribbon-like bark. Species selection should favour smooth barked and tightly held bark species
Potential available surface fuel	The availability of surface fuel is a function of volume (quantity) and fineness. The fireline intensity increases in proportion to available fine fuel quantity. Fine fuel includes dead fallen material such as leaves, bark, twigs and branches up to 6mm in diameter (forest) and grass greater than 5cm in height (grasslands). Coarse fuel ignites less readily but may burn for longer	Species selection should favour species which do not contribute significantly to persistent, fine ground fuel

The characteristics of low flammability species and effect on performance in bushfire situations was sourced from the publication *Bushfire Resilient Communities, Technical Reference Guide for the State Planning Policy State Interest 'Natural Hazards, Risk and Resilience - Bushfire'*.

To assist building survival in a bushfire event, it is important that a fuel-reduced zone is maintained around it. This can be achieved by keeping all vegetation away from the building or by using low flammability plantings to help shield the building from radiant heat. Trees and shrubs that drop litter should not be planted or retained close to buildings where they can contribute to the accumulation of flammable material.

Ongoing maintenance of vegetation should be undertaken in the area surrounding the site to prevent hazardous fuel loads from occurring. These actions include:

- Pruning lower branches of trees to provide a minimum vertical 2-metre-high fire break;
- Removal of loose bark, dead twigs, leaves;
- Regular mowing of lawns;
- Keeping other grassed areas to less than 100mm in height;
- Use of non-flammable mulches such as river pebbles or stones on garden beds near buildings; and
- Avoidance of flammable mulches on garden beds such as woodchip or straw.

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12.7 Queensland Transport Museum - Military Exhibit Extension & EOI to Appoint a Military-Focused Charitable Organisation

Author: Tracy Vellacott, Coordinator Special Projects & Tourism
Responsible Officer: Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's approval of various recommendations made by the Queensland Transport Advisory Committee about the operation of the Queensland Transport Museum

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council:

1. **Approves the extension of the current Military Exhibit in the Queensland Transport Museum until 30 June 2028.**
2. **Endorses the continuation of the $2 per ticket donation model for Queensland Transport Museum admissions.**
3. **Approves undertaking an annual Expression of interest (EOI) process each June to appoint a military charitable organisation as the QTM charity partner for each financial year through to 30 June 2028.**

RESOLUTION

THAT Council:

1. **Approves the extension of the current Military Exhibit in the Queensland Transport Museum until 30 June 2028.**
2. **Endorses the continuation of the $2 per ticket donation model for Queensland Transport Museum admissions.**
3. **Approves undertaking an annual Expression of interest (EOI) process each June to appoint a military charitable organisation as the QTM charity partner for each financial year through to 30 June 2028.**

Moved By: **Cr D Neuendorf** **Seconded By:** **Cr J Reck**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0598

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

This report seeks Council approval to extend the timeframe on the Military Exhibit currently installed in the Queensland Transport Museum to 30 June 2028. This date has been recommended as it will follow the end of the Council term in March 2028. The exhibit was installed in April 2025 and has received strong patronage and interest.

In line with this extension, approval is sought to proceed to market with an Expression of Interest (EOI) process to appoint a military-focused charitable organisation as the recipient of Queensland Transport Museum ticket sale donations.

Proposal

At its meeting on 4 November 2025, the QTM Advisory Committee discussed extending the Military Exhibit beyond its current timeframe, with consensus that the exhibit should align to the Council term. This recommendation is made in line with the exhibit's success and the continued opportunities to generate visitation through military interest groups, schools, bus and travel groups, and organisations such as Probus, along with general visitation through increased marketing activity.

In the 12 months since reopening, the QTM has significantly improved its patronage, ticket sales, tour bookings etc.:

- Ticket sales approx. $30,000 (1 April 2025 – 20 March 2026)
    - Adult entry – 4,690
    - Child entry – 1,251
- Merchandise sales approx. $4,000
- Over 30 tour groups have entered the QTM with two thirds of these being guided by QTM Volunteer Nick Stokes and one third self-guided.

As part of the Military Exhibit installation, Council committed to supporting military and veteran communities through a donation model linked to QTM ticket sales. Two dollars per ticket was allocated to a military or veterans' charity, with the initial agreement established to support Bootstraps Gatton, for a 12-month term (Resolution no.: 24-28/0295). A donation agreement is in place covering governance and partnership obligations.

To strengthen governance and provide equitable access for other organisations, it is proposed that Council undertake an open, competitive annual selection process, replacing a single long-term appointment.

It is proposed that:

- An EOI process is conducted each June
- A new charity partner is appointed annually (1 July – 30 June)
- This process continues for each financial year through to 30 June 2028 (end of Council term)

'Military charitable organisation' is not defined, so interested parties will need to demonstrate how their activities and initiatives support a military focussed charitable purpose.

This model ensures:

- Fair and equitable access
- Broader distribution of community benefit
- Strong governance and accountability

Options

1. That Council approve the Officer's recommendation in full.
2. That Council approve the Officer's recommendation in part.
3. That Council decide to take other actions in relation to the QTM Military Exhibit extension and EOI process.

Previous Council Resolutions

24-28/0221 - 18 December 2024 – Queensland Transport Museum – Future Operations

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24-28/0295 – 16 April 2025 – Queensland Transport Museum Entry Fees 2025

Critical Dates
Total minimum timeframe for the charitable organisation EOI/RFT process is expected to be 9 – 10 weeks

- EOI – 3 weeks
- Evaluation and shortlisting – minimum 1 week
- Evaluation report preparation – 0.5 week
- RFT – 3 Weeks
- Final evaluation and award – minimum 1.5 weeks

Strategic Implications

Corporate Plan
Lockyer Community – Events and activities that bring together and support greater connectivity in the community.

Lockyer Business, Farming and Livelihood – Promote and market the Lockyer Valley as a destination for commerce, tourism and lifestyle.

Tourism Strategy 2021-2026

1. SP 1 – Advocate for and support diversification and growth of the region's tourism sector through development of product that aligns with our target and emerging markets.
2. SP 2 – Develop and implement a comprehensive and innovative marketing campaign to foster destination awareness and promote the Lockyer Valley as a region with bespoke and authentic visitor experiences.
3. SP 5 – Leverage our collaborative relationships with our strategic partners to promote the Lockyer Valley.

Finance and Resource
In regard to the charitable organisation EOI, the $2 per ticket model remains cost-neutral to Council, as it is incorporated into ticket pricing.

Resource requirements include procurement management, evaluation and contract administration, which can be accommodated within existing resources.

Legislation and Policy
The proposed process complies with the Local Government Regulation 2012, requiring Council approval prior to initiating an EOI.

Formal agreements will be established in line with existing contractual frameworks, ensuring appropriate governance, accountability and financial controls.

Risk Management
Non-continuation or removal of Military Exhibit would initially result in loss of marketing momentum and patronage, and long term could see the QTM close until a suitable replacement exhibit could be sourced – the last exhibition removal and re-installation was a 6-month process/closure.

Consultation
Portfolio Councillor Consultation
Regular updates to Mayor and Portfolio Councillor

Internal Consultation

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Procurement
Legal & Governance

External Consultation
Members of the QTM Advisory Committee including external representatives.
Public advertisement of EOI would occur to ensure open competition, along with targeted engagement with military and veteran organisations.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

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13.0 INFRASTRUCTURE REPORTS

13.1 Request for Exception for Sole Provider - Attekus 'Bookable'

Author: Leon Love, Principal Facilities
Responsible Officer: Micah Edwards, Group Manager Infrastructure

Purpose:
The purpose of this report is to seek a Council resolution under Section 235(b) of the Local Government Regulation 2012 to enter into a Tier 3 large-sized contractual arrangement without first obtaining written quotes or tenders, to allow Council to enter into a contract with Attekus for the licencing fees, hosting, training and associated costs to maximise utilisation of the Bookable software platform for the period of 1 January 2027 to 31 January 2032.

Officer's Recommendation:

THAT Council –

1. **in accordance with Section 235(b) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, enter into a large-sized contractual arrangement with Attekus for a period of five (5) years from 1 February 2027 to 30 January 2032 to provide licensing, hosting and enhanced utilisation of the Bookable platform, due to the specialised nature of the services that are sought and it would be impractical or disadvantageous to invite quotes or tenders; and**
2. **in accordance with section 257(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 2009*, delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate, execute, and administer the contract with Attekus for the contract term, including any option periods.**

RESOLUTION

THAT Council –

1. **in accordance with Section 235(b) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, enter into a large-sized contractual arrangement with Attekus for a period of five (5) years from 1 February 2027 to 30 January 2032 to provide licensing, hosting and enhanced utilisation of the Bookable platform, due to the specialised nature of the services that are sought and it would be impractical or disadvantageous to invite quotes or tenders; and**
2. **in accordance with section 257(1)(b) of the *Local Government Act 2009*, delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate, execute, and administer the contract with Attekus for the contract term, including any option periods.**

Moved By: **Cr M Hagan** **Seconded By:** **Cr J Reck**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0599

CARRIED
6/0

Executive Summary

Section 228 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012 (the Regulation)* requires Council to seek three quotes for large-sized contractual arrangements over $280,000, ex GST. The Regulation does provide exceptions in certain circumstances, and this report seeks approval to apply the exception contained in Section 235(b), for Council's licence arrangement with Attekus for the Bookable software platform and enter into a new contractual arrangement for five (5) years from 1 February 2027.

Proposal
Council acquired the Bookable software in 2020 to provide an online booking management platform for its various community venues across the region, including halls and Gatton Show grounds.

Attekus Bookable is an enterprise-grade platform for managing bookings, events, appointments, and customer interactions in a unified, cloud-based system. Bookable has been implemented to streamline community facility bookings, automate workflows, and improve accessibility for residents. It centralises bookings and customer records into a single platform, reducing manual processes and improving operational efficiency and customer experience. The system integrates seamlessly with Technology One.

Key features of the software include:

- Self-Service Booking: Customers can book facilities, events, or services online 24/7, with real-time availability and automated confirmations.
- Automated Workflows: Bookable handles approvals, invoicing, refunds, bond management, and price adjustments, reducing manual input and errors.
- Integration with Access Control: The platform can generate PIN codes and integrate with systems like Protege for secure, keyless entry to facilities.
- Financial and Reporting Tools: Deep integration with financial systems allows for automated receipting, bond management, and real-time reporting to support strategic decision-making.
- Flexible Venue Management: Supports multiple venues, facilities, and resources, including sports grounds, community halls, meeting rooms, and event spaces, with structured processes for high-demand or seasonal bookings.

Council has invested a significant amount of staff time to implement and enhance the Bookable system during the last 7 years. The facility hirers are accustomed to using it and planned installation of pin code access to the remainder of Council halls in 2026/27 will further integrate Bookable into the management model for its facilities. It can be further extended to include sporting fields, parks and open spaces if so desired.

The current contract with Attekus ends on 31 January 2027.

Attekus are based in Brisbane and are the registered and sole provider of the Bookable software platform and have demonstrated that their product is easy to use and has provided efficiency to the community and Council.

If Council does not proceed as recommended, tenders will need to be sought to comply with legislative requirements resulting in significant administrative work. Given the investment already made in the Bookable product, the long lead time required in getting an alternate software product operational to an equivalent standard prior to 1 February 2027 (with a real risk of it not being possible), the procurement process may likely result in Council retaining Bookable as their facilities booking system. This provides no advantage to Council or the community and has cost staff time and resources which could have been spent in enhancing the efficiencies from Bookable.

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Given Attekus are the sole supplier of bookable and are uniquely placed to provide these services, it is appropriate that Council apply the exception under section 235(b) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to not invite tenders for the supply, installation and setup of an online facilities booking platform and to authorise the Chief Executive Office to negotiate a suitable contract with Attekus to continue the use of Bookable as Council's online platform for facilities bookings.

Options

1. Apply an Exception under Section 235(b) of the Regulation to enter into a large-sized contractual arrangement with Attekus and commence negotiations for a new contract.
2. Do not apply an Exception under Section 235(b) of the Regulation to enter into a large-sized contractual arrangement with Attekus and commence the tender process for the supply, installation, and setup of an online facilities booking platform.

Previous Council Resolutions
Nil

Critical Dates
Licence contract renewal is due 30 January 2027.

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
The annual operation and maintenance of the Bookable software are included in Council's budget which are reviewed annually as part of the budget process.

Since commencement, Council has spent $264,672 with Attekus on the Bookable platform which in addition to licencing costs includes, initial setup, staff training and additional functionality.

Annual licencing costs are approximately $45,000 for 2026/27.

Legislation and Policy
Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulations 2012
LVRC Purchasing Policy

Under section 235 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, a local government may enter into a large-sized contractual arrangement (>$280,000 exclusive of GST) 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.

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In the case of the services to be provided by Attekus, an Exception under Section 235(b) is sought.

Risk Management
Key Corporate Risk Category: FE2
Reference and Risk Descriptor: Finance and Economics – Decision making governance, due diligence, accountability and sustainability.

Consultation

Internal Consultation
The following business units have been consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Information Technology – Confirmation of licensing requirements for Bookable software.
- Procurement – Confirmation no suitable procurement arrangements in place that could be leveraged.
- Finance – Budget allocated.

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

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14.0 ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

GENERAL BUSINESS

THAT Council receive and note the following items for information:

14.1 - Acting Chief Executive Officer's Monthly Report - May 2026

14.2 - Acting Group Manager People, Customer & Corporate Services Monthly Report - May 2026

14.3 - Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity Monthly Report - May 2026

14.4 - Group Manager Infrastructure Monthly Report - May 2026

14.5 - Councillor Portfolio Monthly Update - May

Moved By: **Cr C Steinhardt** **Seconded By:** **Cr D Neuendorf**
Resolution Number: 24-28/0600

CARRIED
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14.1 Acting Chief Executive Officer's Monthly Report - May 2026

Author: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting Chief Executive Officer

Purpose:
This report provides Council with a summary of key operational activities undertaken by the Acting Chief Executive Officer's Group in May 2026.

This document is for Council's information only.

Executive Summary
The activities covered in this report include Strategic Planning, Internal Audit and Risk, Communications, Disaster Management and Community Development and Engagement.

Proposal
That this report be received and noted.

Attachments

1⇩ Monthly Group Report - Executive Office - May 2026 16 Pages



Executive Office

MONTHLY GROUP REPORT

May 2026

Lockyer Valley REGIONAL COUNCIL

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT & STRATEGY

Audit and Risk Management Committee

The Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) Meeting was held on Thursday 28 May 2026. The unconfirmed minutes from this meeting have been included in the Agenda for Council's information.

Internal Audit Update – Delivery of Council's Internal Audit Plan

Council has engaged O'Connor Marsden and Associates (OCM) to conduct all internal audits identified on its 3-year Internal Audit Plan.

The status of the remaining deliverable of the 2025-2026 audit schedule is outlined below:

2025-2026 Internal Audit Schedule		
Audit/Review	**Objective/Scope**	**Status**
Grants Management	To provide assurance that the internal control framework governing grants management is adequate and enables effective, economic and efficient operation and management of grants.	In progress – stakeholder meetings were completed this month. Final documentation to be submitted to auditor is in progress. Once completed draft findings and implications will be submitted to Council for review.

Audit Register Status Update

This table outlines 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	6	0	4	1	1
Revenue Management Review	12	0	2	1	9
Fuel Management Review	9	0	0	2	7
Project Expense Capitalisation Review	7	0	7	0	0
Corporate Credit Card Review	15	0	0	6	9
Conflict of Interest Management Review	6	0	2	3	1
Records Management Review	3	0	0	3	0
Customer Request Management Review	8	0	5	3	0
Infrastructure Charges Review	7	2	4	1	0
External Audit Items	18	0	3	1	14
Total	**115**	**2**	**30**	**21**	**62**

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BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT & STRATEGY CONTINUED…

Corporate Risk Management Update

Stages 2 and 3 of the recommended roadmap for implementing Council's Corporate Risk Management Framework are currently underway. Details are outlined in the table below:

Stage one – Determination of Risk Appetite/Tolerance		
Completed – Corporate Risk Management Policy and Risk Appetite Statement adopted 18-March-26		
Stage two – Implementation of Strategic Risk (including Risk Appetite Statement)		
Step one -Finalise Strategic Risk Treatment Plans & Update Corporate Risk Management Framework Delivery Timeframe: TBD	**Step two - Update Strategic Risk Register Delivery Timeframe = TBD**	**Step three – Strategic Risk Reporting Delivery Timeframe = TBD**
In Progress	Not yet commenced	Not yet commenced

• Strategic Risk Treatment Plans are now able to be completed by risk owners (ELT) with guidance from RACP. This process will include undertaking the inherent and residual risk assessment in line with adopted risk appetite statement and determining and documenting the applicable controls and treatment/s required. The delivery method for this process is currently under consideration.
• Council's Corporate Risk Management Framework has been updated to include changes required as a result of Council adopting a new Risk Appetite Statement. This document has been submitted to Governance for approval by CEO in accordance with Council's Policy Framework.
	• On completion of the strategic risk treatment plans the Strategic Risk Register will be updated to include the applicable information from these plans, this will include:
	  • Updated risk assessment/s in line with adopted risk appetite
	  • Risk ownership and action ownership
	  • Risk controls and future treatments required.
		• Reporting of Strategic Risk to ELT and Council – frequency of reporting is determined by the Corporate Risk Management Framework, how this reporting is delivered to the ELT and Council has not yet been determined. Further consultation with both stakeholders on the delivery method for this is required.
		• Reporting of Strategic Risk to ARMC – detailed reporting will be completed as part of the Corporate Risk Management Update to the ARMC.

Stage three – Redevelopment and Implementation Operational Risk (Including Risk Appetite Statement)		
Step one - introduction to Corporate Risk Management to Greater Leadership Group	**Step two – redevelopment of aged operational risk registers**	**Step three – roll out of operational risk registers Delivery Timeframe = 31 July 2026**
Completed	Completed	In progress
• An initial introduction of the Corporate Risk Management Framework with the organisation's greater leadership group (ie managers, principals and coordinators) was provided on 8 October 2025.	• Redevelopment of operational risk registers with previously identified operational risks has been completed. Draft operational risk registers are now ready to roll out to each Group to further identify and record their operational risks.	• Roll out of operational risk register will be utilised to undertake further risk awareness education. • Risk owners will need to then review and update the registers further by including current operational risks.

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BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT & STRATEGY CONTINUED…

		• Initial review and discussions have been completed with Group Manager PCCS and Infrastructure. Workshops will be conducted with the leadership teams for each Group.

Business Continuity and Crisis Management Project Status Update

In response to audit recommendations from the "Lessons Learned from the Pandemic Review", a project was initiated to create a Business Continuity & Crisis Management Framework, supporting documents and an incident management approach tailored to Council.

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 Recovery Plan	Updated Plan to be developed – this will be completed by ICT.
	Crisis Communication Plan	Draft completed by Principal, Engagement and Communications
	Facility Response and Recovery Plan	To be developed.
	Business-Critical Function BCP's	Drafted awaiting final review prior to circulation to respective function owners.
Training and Education	In progress - A testing exercise has been scheduled for Wednesday 22 July 2026. This will be facilitated by the team from the CSU Exercise Unit from the Department of Customer Services, Open Data, and Small and Family Business.	
Other supporting continuity tools (i.e. staff arrangement, productivity and welfare tools)	Not yet commenced - 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.	

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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

17 MEDIA RELEASES **0** PAID ADVERTS

Compared to May 2025, Council has had an **INCREASE** of **1 media release,** with a **DECREASE** of **1 paid advert**.

Media Enquiries

6 RADIO **5** TV **5** PRINT **3** OTHER

Compared to May 2025, Council has had an **INCREASE** of **8 media enquiries**.

Online Engagement



24 FACEBOOK POSTS
Top performing post: We're Hiring – Governance Officer

Viewers:	14,353	**Shares:**	32
Reactions:	31	**Comments:**	1

Compared to May 2025, Council has had a **DECREASE** of **6 Facebook posts**.



9 INSTAGRAM POSTS
Top performing post: Bitumen Reseal Program Complete

Viewers:	372	**Shares:**	1
Reactions:	11	**Comments:**	0

Compared to May 2025, Council has had a **DECREASE** of **3 Instagram posts**.



13 X POSTS
Top performing post: Do it for Dolly Day

Impressions:	94	**Shares:**	0
Reactions:	2	**Comments:**	0

Compared to May 2025, Council has had an **INCREASE** of **1 X post**.



4 LINKEDIN POSTS
Top performing post: We're Hiring – Governance Officer

Impressions:	644	**Shares:**	3
Reactions:	19	**Comments:**	1

Compared to May 2025, Council has had a **DECREASE** of **6 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: 41,992
Total Engagement: 623
Total Link Clicks: 499
Total Investment: $338.24

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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. Flood Cameras
2. Council News
3. Current Vacancies

12,388 TOTAL ACTIVE USERS **54.09%** ENGAGEMENT RATE

Compared to May 2025, Total Active Users has **DECREASED** by **2123 users,** with the Engagement Rate also **DECREASING** by **1.77%.**

Corporate Design

25 PROJECTS **51** DESIGNS

Compared to May 2025, Council has had a **DECREASE** of **3 projects** and of **11 separate designs**.

8 PHOTOSHOOTS

Compared to May 2025, Council has had a **DECREASE** of **5 photoshoots**.

1 INTERNAL **3** EXTERNAL

Compared to May 2025, Council has had an **INCREASE** of **1 internal video**, and a **DECREASE** of **1 external video**.

Corporate Fixed VMS Sign



10 VMS ACTIVATIONS

- Heavy Horse Field Day
- Happy Mother's Day
- Women's State of Origin Game 2
- Road Safety Week Message 1
- Road Safety Week Message 2
- Wear Orange Wednesday
- BOM App Promotion
- Men's State of Origin Game 1
- Women's State of Origin Game 3
- Echidna Safety

Council News

TOP 3 READ ARTICLES

1. Calls grow for new regional hospital
2. More housing approved
3. Time to treat fireweed

1528 total recipients

62.43% open rate

31.03% interaction rate *(people who clicked multiple links)*

Compared to the **May-June 2025** edition, there has been an **INCREASE** of 136 subscribers, a 14.51% **DECREASE** in the open rate, and a 4.96% **INCREASE** in the interaction rate. *Note: these statistics were compiled less than 24 hours after the edition was published and are expected to increase.*

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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

Lockyer Valley Get Ready Day 2026

Planning is well underway for the 2026 Lockyer Valley Get Ready event on 2 August 2026 at Ferrari Park, Laidley. This event aims to strengthen community disaster preparedness and enhance resilience across the Lockyer Valley.

Agency involvement through stalls and displays will maximise the value of this event and ensure residents receive consistent, practical messaging relevant to local hazards. Council's contribution to the event will focus on:

- understanding local risks using a large-scale community map and historical disaster displays.
- encouraging residents to identify risks relevant to where they live and work and facilitating referral to relevant agencies.
- the use of a mobile petting zoo to facilitate conversations with Council animal management officers around planning for animals.
- emergency kit preparedness awareness using an all-ages 'Pack Your Kit' interactive game.
- children's preparedness-themed activity space, delivered in partnership with West Moreton Mental Health Service, incorporating child-focused mental health resources and colouring competition.
- delivery of an 'Event Trail' designed to encourage purposeful conversations and meaningful interaction between the community and participating agencies.
- A 'Resilience Challenge' activity, for teams from local schools, sporting clubs or other groups involving preparedness and response-based challenges, navigating a large inflatable obstacle course designed to promote practical preparedness concepts.

Residents are encouraged to save the date and make the most of the opportunity to see a range of disaster preparedness, response and recovery agencies in the one location.

Seasonal Worker BBQs

The second of a series of Seasonal Worker BBQs was held on Thursday, 28 May.



These BBQs offer an informal setting aimed at strengthening engagement with seasonal workers by providing accessible information about local hazards, the potential for isolation, and the importance of preparedness while fostering community connections and supporting the wellbeing of seasonal workers across the region.

The BBQ was very well attended with over 120 workers present. The number of individuals accessing the Disaster Dashboard as a result, reflected in the spike in views on that day.

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUED…

Under 8's Day
The Community Recovery and Resilience Officer (CRRO) led a "messy play" activity, Stir Up a Storm session, for children at Under 8's Day supported by the Disaster Management officer. The purpose of the activity was to help children understand how storms develop and provide an opportunity for discussion around the importance of preparedness and safety – what to do before, during and after a storm. Over 170 children were engaged in the activity.

Mornings at Mary Street Program Attendance
Council officers (CRRO and Disaster Management Officer) attended the May event at the Laidley Community Centre to talk to 20 participants about the Disaster Dashboard and other tools to stay informed during severe weather and fire events. The presentation was well received with officers assisting those present to download various apps and demonstrate how to set up notifications.

Rural Fire Service Queensland
The newly appointed Somerset-Lockyer Valley Area Manager commenced duties on Monday 18 June 2026. This position was vacant and since January 2026 was filled with an acting role until the vacancy was filled.

The Area Manager and Regional Operations Manager met with the Mayor, Councillors and Executive members regarding moving forward with the new RFSQ Area Manager and Regional Operations Manager.

Brisbane River Regional Evacuation Capability Assessment (BRRECA) Project.
Disaster Management and Planning staff participated in a workshop with the BRRECA project team to identify key triggers for evacuation and response continuing Stage 1 of the project.

The workshop provided an opportunity for the project team to focus on and discuss nuances within the Lockyer Valley Regional Council area.

It also provided the project team with an understanding of current flood emergency response strategies and procedures and triggers, including challenges around evacuation within the Lockyer Valley Region.

Disaster Management Stakeholder Engagement Workshop.
Disaster Management staff participated in the Stakeholder engagement workshop facilitated by staff from the Doctrine and Guidelines, Strategic Directorate of Queensland Police Service, Emergency Management and Coordination Command.

The workshop provided an update on the approach for disaster management doctrine for the State and interactive sessions to capture feedback on the direction and design of Queensland's renewed disaster management doctrine, contributing to strengthening the alignment between Local, District and State.

Training & Exercises

Disaster Operations Staff Training
Eighteen Council officers from across the organisation participated in a two-day Disaster Operations training program designed to strengthen understanding of roles and responsibilities within the Local Disaster Coordination Centre (LDCC).

The training covered key functional areas including Intelligence, Planning, Operations, Logistics, and Public Information. Delivered with a strong focus on the

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUED…

	Lockyer Valley context, the program incorporated a range of local hazard scenarios to enhance practical understanding and applicability. This training provided a valuable opportunity to build capability, improve coordination across teams, and strengthen Council's preparedness for disaster events. **Disaster Operations Staff – Exercise Thalweg** During the last half of day two of Disaster Operations Staff training, participants undertook a half-day exercise designed to reinforce and apply the knowledge gained. The exercise simulated the operations of a Local Disaster Coordination Centre in response to a significant rainfall event. Participants were required to utilise the information, tools, and templates provided during the training.
Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	The Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) met on Thursday 4 June 2026, with a focus on Planning and Preparedness. The meeting concentrated on strengthening readiness arrangements, reviewing current plans and identifying priorities to enhance the region's disaster preparedness capabilities.
Flood Intelligence System	**Flood Warning Infrastructure Network Upgrade (New Gauges)** Council has received Station IDs from the Bureau of Meteorology for the five new gauge hardware installed in 2025. These gauges along the Laidley Creek catchment are at Mulgowie, Laidley (Alexander Street system) and Glenore Grove (billabong). Council's contractor is determining radio paths to enable bringing the gauges online. The official station names are • *Laidley Creek at Glenore Grove Billabong* with a secondary short name of *Glenore Grove Billabong (Laidley Ck)* • *Laidley Creek at Mulgowie West Bank Overflow* with a secondary short name of *Mulgowie West Overflow (Laidley Ck)* • *Laidley Creek at Pike St Lagoon Creek* with a secondary short name of *Mulgowie West Overflow (Laidley Ck)* • *Laidley Creek at Alexander St* with a secondary short name of *Alexander St (Laidley Ck)* • *Laidley Creek at Alexander St Overflow* with a secondary short name of *Alexander St Overflow (Laidley Ck)* **Automation of Road Closures to Disaster Dashboard and TMR Road Closures** Council has developed capability to automate the entry of road hazards and closures from electronic, water level–activated signage into Disaster Dashboard. This enhances the timeliness, accuracy and consistency of road closure information by removing the need for manual data entry. The integration streamlines public-facing information, reduces manual intervention and improves visibility across multiple agencies and organisations, road closures also configured to automatically publish to TMR. **Enviromon Replacement System** The Bureau of Meteorology's Enviromon platform will be retired in 2026.

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUED…

Council has conditionally entered into an agreement with a supplier to provide a like for like replacement system (Phase 1) that retains radio path data collection and provides the visualisation and alerting functions required for flood operations. The project is progressing with Phase 1 now expected to be delivered in 2026/27.

State Emergency Service (SES) Monthly Report

The reporting period was relatively quiet operationally across the Lockyer Valley, with very few activations recorded. Despite this, members remained actively engaged through training, capability development, community engagement and recruitment activities. Recruitment efforts continue to progress positively, with preparations nearing completion for the next phase of the campaign. Corflute recruitment signage will soon be deployed at selected locations throughout the Lockyer Valley to further increase community awareness and attract new volunteers.

Membership

Group	Active	Reserve	Probation	Prospective	Total
Forest Hill	8	2	5	1	16
Gatton	16	0	4	7	27
Laidley	10	2	7	2	21
Lockyer Valley SES Unit Total					64

Members completed a comprehensive program of training and development during May, including flood boat operations, chainsaw use, storm response, height safety and mandatory courses, along with a team building exercise and operational support to Laidley. They also participated in community engagement activities such as ANZAC Day, an awards evening and WOW Day, while planning upcoming training in first aid, traffic control, flood boat operations, height safety and local community events scheduled through June.

SES Wear Orange Wednesday (WOW) Day 20 May 2026

SES partnered with Bunnings Plainland promoting SES. Council supported WOW Day, a national day dedicated to celebrating and showing appreciation for the incredible SES volunteers in Queensland and across Australia, by lighting up the Gatton office and Laidley Cultural Centre orange. Councillors and staff showed their support of SES by wearing orange.



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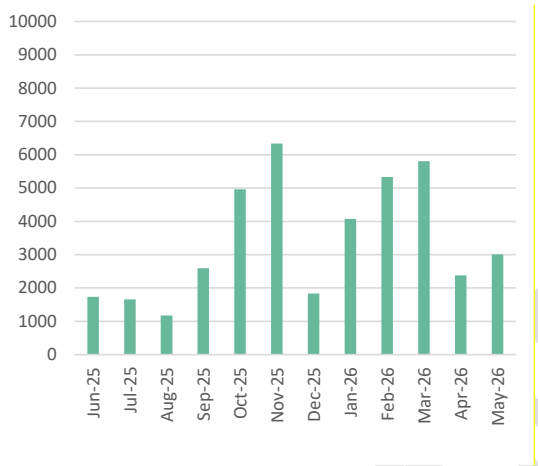
DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUED…

Disaster Dashboard

There was a spike in Dashboard view at the end of May. This may have been due to the storms in the region at the time but may also be attributed to the two community engagement events that encouraged use of the Dashboard and saving the link to mobile devices to allow quick access to important information when required.

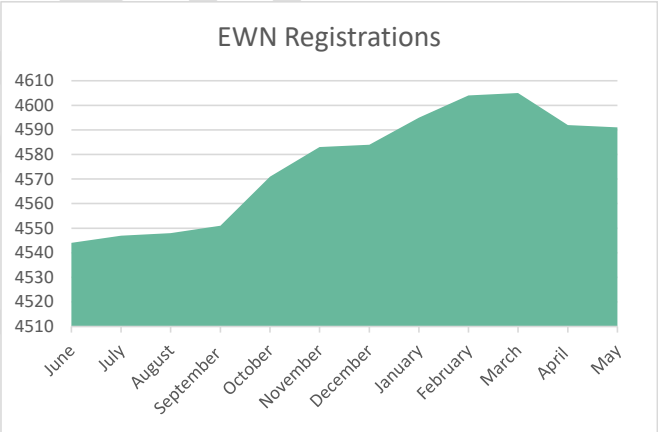


Early Warning Network

There have been no additional EWN registrations received for the month of April due to the removal of access to subscribe to notifications. As previously advised, this service is being discontinued on 31 July.

Notifications continue to be sent until the closure of the service. On 28th May a total of 4390 SMS alerts were sent to subscribers.

Subscribers will be reminded of the service cessation and the move toward the BOM Weather App again prior to Friday 31 July.



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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT

Strategic Priority 1 – *Engage with the community to ensure the community's views, values and aspirations inform Council decision-making.*

7 projects received **engagement support** in May which may include planning for future consultations, or analysing and applying results of recent or previous consultations:

- Laidley Flood Mitigation Scheme
- Growth Management Strategy
- William Kemp RV Park
- Forest Hill Silos Mural project
- Grantham Siren Test
- Facilities projects
- Strategic projects

A **Council Pop-Up** stand was held at the Plainland Markets on Sunday, 24 May. The pop-up resulted in good engagement from the community and meaningful conversations regarding topics such as disaster management, planning and building, roads, facilities and waste. The next Council Pop-Up is scheduled for Saturday, 4 July at the Laidley Show.



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.*

Community Development support has been provided to five community organisations and networks: a group from the Lockyer Valley Solomon Islands Community, Lockyer Valley Volunteers, Lockyer Community Centre, Kambu Family Services, and Lockyer Valley Older Persons Network.

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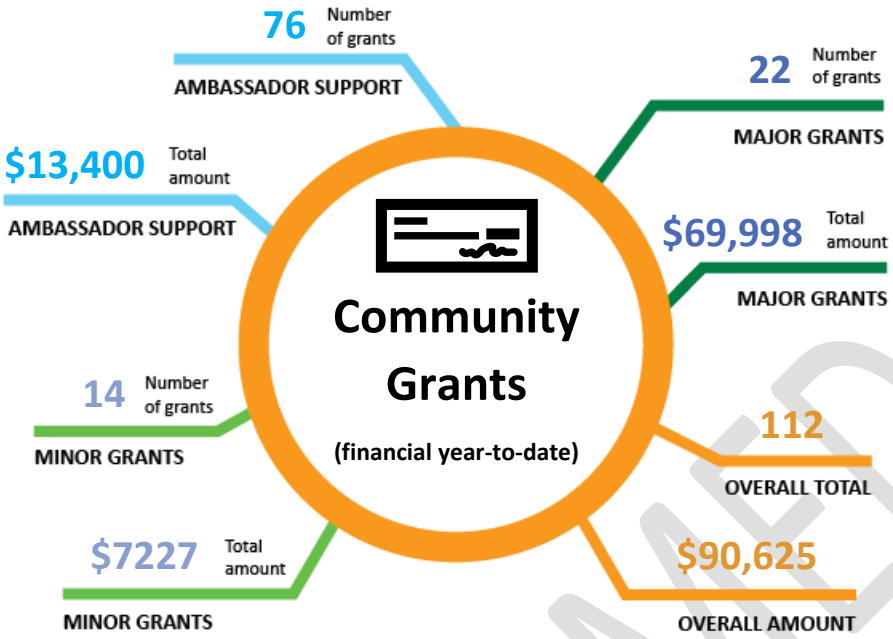
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT CONTINUED…





Newsletters

Community Connect Newsletter		On the Ball Newsletter	
279	55.91%	64	32.81%
Number of subscribers	Open rate (industry average < 25%)	Number of subscribers	Open rate (industry average < 25%)

TOP THREE ARTICLES		TOP THREE ARTICLES	
1	Disaster Dashboard	1	Play On Vouchers
2	Subscribe to Libraries newsletter	2	Emerging Athletes Program
3	Queensland Family and Child Commission Child Safe standards	3	Queensland Day Awards nominations

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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.*

Applications are now open for the **2026 Festival of Cultures**, with local stallholders, food vendors, performers and community groups invited to apply. Applications close on 19 July.

Filming for the **"Voices of the Valley" video series** is scheduled for 8 and 9 June. The project is a collaboration between Council and Lockyer Community Centre, and the series is to be officially launched at the Festival of Cultures on Sunday 9 August.

Community Recovery and Resilience Officer (CRRO) Program Update

Several projects continue to progress, with departmental approval recently secured for an additional three initiatives. Throughout the month, the CRRO participated in a range of events, fostering strong collaboration with both internal and external stakeholders. Various meetings and activities were also attended to support engagement with community members and service providers. In addition, ongoing collaboration with Council's Disaster Management team has focused on developing new project concepts and supporting resources.

Engagements	Total No.	Details
Interagency Meetings Attended	2	• Older Persons Network Group • Lockyer Youth Agency Network
Service Provider meetings	3	Meetings focused on disaster preparedness education for: • General community • Aged care and disability services and clients • Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) groups and residents. **Disaster Operations Training** (facilitated by Council's Disaster Management Team) **Multi-council CRRO network** • Sharing ideas and challenges different councils are facing with their CRRO projects
Events Attended	6	**Under 8's Day – Gatton State School** • Promotion of disaster preparedness messaging for young children and their parents • **170+** children engaged with our activity **Plainland Council Pop-Up** • 11 conversations around disaster preparedness **Digital Literacy Education** • Informal workshop educating community members on Council's Disaster Dashboard • Collaboration with Laidley Community Centre's "Mornings at Mary Street" program • **20** in attendance and many were supported to place key weather apps and shortcuts on their phones **Seasonal Workers BBQ** • **130+** seasonal workers attended this event

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT CONTINUED…

Upcoming Engagements	5	• Positive engagement between Council staff, Councillors and itinerant workers around supports in the area and preparedness resources to stay safe during severe weather • Many participants installed the BOM Weather App on their phones • Adult Mental Health First Aid training • Youth Mental Health First Aid training • Grant Writing and Resilience Planning Workshop • Valley Fest • Aged Care Conversation Event by ADA Australia



CRRO Network
(photo credit: Scenic Rim Regional Council)



Under 8s Day



Seasonal Workers BBQ

Strategic Priority 4 – *Strengthen and utilise partnerships with NGOs and government agencies to improve support services and programs for vulnerable members of the community.*

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.

INTERAGENCIES *YEAR-TO-DATE*	**Lockyer Youth Agency Network (LYAN)**	**Lockyer Valley Service Provider Interagency (LVSPI)**
Number of meetings	4	5
Organisations in attendance	49	113

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT CONTINUED…

Attendees in total		67	158

People Experiencing Homelessness

In May there were four visits to William Kemp Park by an Engagement Team member, two multi-agency meetings, and numerous other engagements with six key health and social service stakeholder agencies in relation to support for people experiencing homelessness.

- William Kemp Park remains a priority location for coordinated community engagement activities
- Council officers continue liaising with housing, health and social support providers to respond to emerging needs across the region with a focus on connecting individuals to appropriate services while supporting safe and respectful use of the public space within the guidelines of consent.

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 May:

- Whole of May – Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Month (purple)
- Friday, 8 May – Do It for Dolly Day (blue)
- Friday, 15 May – National Corrections Day (blue)
- Monday, 18 - Sunday, 24 May – National Volunteer Week (red)
- Wednesday, 20 May – Wear Orange Wednesday (orange)
- Friday, 29 May – Fatality Free Friday (yellow).

The following activations are planned for June:

- Saturday, 6 June – Queensland Day (maroon)
- Tuesday, 9 June – Batten Disease Awareness Day (pink)
- Monday, 15 June – World Elder Abuse Awareness Day (purple).

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14.2 **Acting Group Manager People, Customer & Corporate Services Monthly Report - May 2026**

Author: Craig Drew, Acting Group Manager People Customer and Corporate Services
Responsible Officer: Craig Drew, Acting 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 May 2026.

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 group during May 2026.

Proposal

That this report be received and noted.

Attachments

1⇩ Monthly Group Report - PCCS 12 Pages

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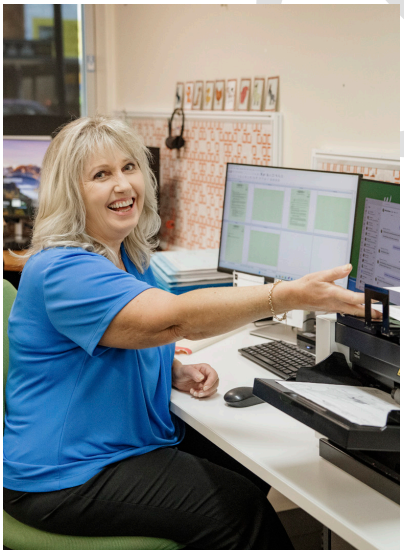
People, Customer & Corporate Services

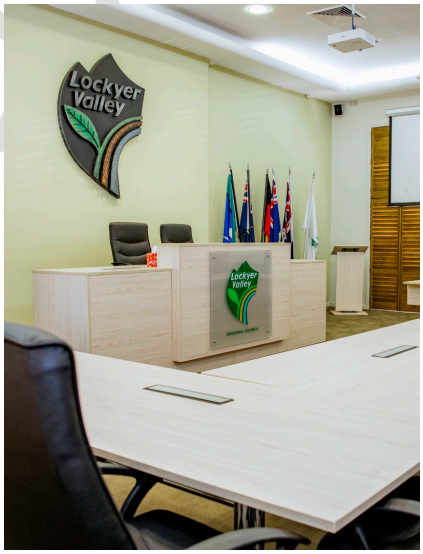
GROUP MANAGER MONTHLY REPORT
MAY 2026

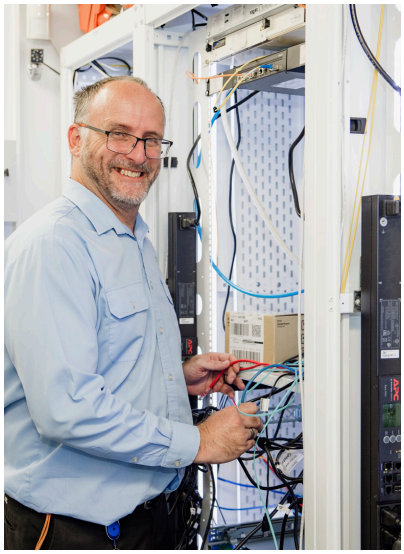












People and Customer Experience

Data presented in this report is comparative of the same month each year, unless stated otherwise.
Trending indicates between 2026 and 2025 data.

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PAYROLL HIGHLIGHTS

Council's third and fourth Enterprise Bargaining Negotiation meetings were held on 5 May and 19 May, respectively.

Recruitment is now finalised for the First Start Trainees, with the last position within the ICT Branch being successfully filled and the applicant to commence in June. In May, there was one new starter, and four exiting employees.

Corporate induction was held on 26 May with three new inductees.

A number of confidential industrial relations matters are currently in process.

SAFETY HIGHLIGHTS

A busy month for the Safety team with a number of trainers engaged to undertake both verification of competency (VOC) training and chainsaw training. Arrangements have been made for upcoming first aid and CPR training.

Quarterly hazard inspections were undertaken, and the review of the Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) has begun for new versions to be endorsed in the new financial year.

The annual flu shot program was delivered again in May with 80 staff taking up the program.

CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE HIGHLIGHTS

This month, three of our Customer Experience Officers attended the National Local Government Customer Service Network Queensland Chapter Meeting at Moreton Bay Council.

The team is undertaking further testing of the customer request system in the transition to CiAnywhere.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

This month has seen an increase in mail processing and file requests. There's also been a great team effort which has resulted in an increase in the number of files scanned and then audited for destruction.

WELLBEING COMMITTEE SUCCESS

This month, the Wellbeing Committee sponsored 26 staff members to compete in the Queensland Corporate Games across four different events, fielding teams in touch football, netball, along with a first time entry in the distance running and quiz events.

Our quiz team delivered an impressive result, finishing 4th out of 15 teams. Such a fantastic achievement in their first year competing.

Fueled by plenty of lollies and Gatorade, the touch football team won their first two matches before narrowly losing their third, while the netball team secured one win out of their two games.

A special mention to Michael K, who placed third in his 10km men's running category and smashed his personal best with a time of 48:50.

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People and Customer Experience Statistics

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PAYROLL

302
FULL TIME EQUIVALENT POSITIONS

In 2025:	298
In 2024:	306
Trend:	↑

321
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

In 2025:	319
In 2024:	336
Trend:	↑

24 DAYS
AVERAGE TIME TO HIRE

In 2025:	21 days
In 2024:	18 days
Trend:	↑

4%
ABSENTEEISM RATE

In 2025:	3%
In 2024:	5%
Trend:	↑

12%
TURNOVER RATE

In 2025:	9%
In 2024:	1%
Trend:	↑

Recruitment Campaigns

	2026	2025	2024	25/26 TREND
Total Recruitment Campaigns	6	13	22	↓
Active Campaigns	5	13	20	↓
Unsuccessful Campaigns	0	0	2	=

Recruitment Stages

	2026	2025	2024	25/26 TREND
Advertising Stage	2	5	1	↓
Shortlisting Stage	1	0	0	↑
Interview & Panel Deliberations	1	1	14	=
Pre-Employment Screening	1	7	5	↓
Pending Commencement	0	0	0	=
Applicant Appointed	1	0	0	↑

Training Events

	2026	2025	2024	25/26 TREND
Participation Rate	79%	78%	74%	↑
Governance Training	7	8	6	↓
Disaster Management Training	6	0	1	↑
Organisational Development Training	2	4	5	↓
Safety and VOC Training	19	0	17	↑
Other Training	6	1	2	↑
Total	40	21	31	↑

People and Customer Experience Statistics

SAFETY

21 NUMBER OF DAYS LOST

In 2025:	34
In 2024:	0
Trend:	↓

0 PROPERTY DAMAGE INCIDENTS

In 2025:	0
In 2024:	0
Trend:	=

2 PLANT, VEHICLE & ANIMAL INCIDENTS

In 2025:	1
In 2024:	0
Trend:	↑

Incidents by Type

	2026	2025	2024	25/26 TREND
Injury Related	5	0	3	↑
Asset Related	2	1	0	↑
Environment Related	0	0	0	=
Near Miss	0	0	1	=
Other	0	1	1	↓
Total	**7**	**2**	**5**	↑

Workplace Injuries

	2026	2025	2024	25/26 TREND
Reportable Only	2	0	1	↓
First Aid	2	0	1	↓
Medical Treatment	0	0	1	=
Lost Time	1	0	0	↑

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

2354 MAIL AND EMAIL ITEMS PROCESSED

In 2025:	2144
In 2024:	2429
Trend:	↑

29 REQUESTS FOR FILES AND BOXES

In 2025:	37
In 2024:	37
Trend:	↓

12 NAME AND ADDRESS REGISTER AUDIT

In 2025:	106
In 2024:	N/A
Trend:	↓

1 RTI APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

In 2025:	0
In 2024:	0
Trend:	↑

719 FILES SCANNED, REGISTERED, AUDITED

In 2025:	254
In 2024:	220
Trend:	↑

21 CARTONS PROCESSED FOR DESTRUCTION

In 2025:	13
In 2024:	6
Trend:	↑

People and Customer Experience Statistics

CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

BUSINESS HOURS PHONE CALLS

1717 CALLS RECEIVED

In 2025:	2289
In 2024:	2098
Trend:	↓

4:53 AVERAGE HANDLING TIME

In 2025:	5:05
In 2024:	5:40
Trend:	↓

91.45% SERVICE LEVEL ACHIEVED

In 2025:	83.52%
In 2024:	78.95
Trend:	↑

73 OUT OF HOURS PHONE CALLS

In 2025:	69
In 2024:	53
Trend:	↑

1:42 OUT OF HOURS MAXIMUM WAIT TIME

In 2025:	1:48
In 2024:	N/A
Trend:	↓

40 TOTAL WEB CHATS

In 2025:	58
In 2024:	43
Trend:	↓

8:20 WEBCHAT HANDLING TIME

In 2025:	10:54
In 2024:	9:07
Trend:	↓

Out of Hours Main Enquiries

Animals	Number of Enquiries:	42
Local Laws	Number of Enquiries:	5
Roads	Number of Enquiries:	3

1095 TOTAL CRM RECEIVED

In 2025:	1377
In 2024:	1199
Trend:	↓

645 TOTAL EREQUESTS

In 2025:	820
In 2024:	841
Trend:	↓

202 TOTAL RECEIPTS

In 2025:	442
In 2024:	384
Trend:	↓

56.45 TOTAL QGAP HOURS

In 2025:	60.41hrs
In 2024:	55.85hrs
Trend:	↓

291 NUMBER OF QGAP TRANSACTIONS

In 2025:	336
In 2024:	313
Trend:	↓

11:40 AVERAGE TIME FOR QGAP TRANSACTIONS

In 2025:	10:48
In 2024:	10:40
Trend:	↑

Governance and Property

STATISTICS

Complaints by Type

	2026	2025	2024
Administrative Action	3	23	11
Information Privacy	0	1	2
Staff Complaint	0	4	6
Human Rights	0	0	0
Internal Review	1	9	4
External Review	0	1	3
Total	4	38	26

Complaints by Status

	2026	2025	2024
Substantiated/ Partially Substantiated	3	20	10
Not Substantiated	9	15	13
Withdrawn	1	0	1
Discontinued	0	1	2
Awaiting Decision	4	2	0
Total	17	38	26

Note: The data in the above tables represents cumulative totals for each year. The 2026 data is year to date.

Status of Policies

	CURRENT	FOR REVIEW WITHIN 4 MONTHS	OVERDUE
Statutory Policies	6	7	0
Strategic Policies	23	12	1
Organisational Policies	23	17	3
Procedures and Guidelines	54	13	21

STATE LAND APPLICATIONS - REQUEST FOR COUNCIL VIEWS

0 FLOATING LAND RESERVATION
In 2025: 0
In 2024: 0
Trend: =

1 PERMIT TO OCCUPY
In 2025: 1
In 2024: 0
Trend: =

0 PURCHASE STATE LAND
In 2025: 0
In 2024: 0
Trend: =

2 ROAD CLOSURE
In 2025: 0
In 2024: 0
Trend: ↑

Information Communication Technology

HIGHLIGHTS

Cyber Security Strategy

Two team members attended the Local Government Cyber Security Information Exchange event to discuss trends, services, opportunities, and challenges in the field of Cyber Security. Networking at events such as these assists with planning and learning, to maximise our investment in Cyber Security.

Team members also attended an Incident Response Exercise event hosted by the Australian Cyber Security Centre. The exercise scenario focused on an initial unmanaged vulnerability that was subsequently leveraged to infiltrate and gain access to Personal Identifiable Information. The exercise was a discussion approach which provide a great opportunity to again share and learn with other Councils on how this type of critical incident would be managed. Learnings from the day will be used to improve our Information Security Incident Response Plan.

TechnologyOne Ci to CIA Property & Rating Customer Requests Migration Project

The Project is on schedule and under budget, with the project team and working group completing User Acceptance Testing (UAT) with no critical issues discovered. Go Live is currently scheduled for July-August 2026.

STATISTICS

474 ICT SERVICE REQUESTS OPENED

In 2025:	524
In 2024:	N/A
Trend:	↓

492 ICT SERVICE REQUESTS CLOSED

In 2025:	656
In 2024:	N/A
Trend:	↓

476 GATTON POLICE CCTV VIEWS

In 2025:	587
In 2024:	189
Trend:	↓

288 LAIDLEY POLICE CCTV VIEWS

In 2025:	258
In 2024:	122
Trend:	↑

4 POLICE CCTV EVIDENCE REQUESTS

In 2025:	5
In 2024:	7
Trend:	↓

100% NETWORK AVAILABILITY

In 2025:	99.98%
In 2024:	99.99%
Trend:	↑

0 OUTAGES RECORDED

In 2025:	2
In 2024:	N/A
Trend:	↓

506 EMAIL ATTACKS STOPPED

In 2025:	N/A
In 2024:	N/A
Trend:	N/A

121 WEBSITE THREATS DETECTED

In 2025:	N/A
In 2024:	N/A
Trend:	N/A

94% AWARENESS TRAINING COMPLETION

In 2025:	N/A
In 2024:	N/A
Trend:	N/A

Project Completion Rate

TechOne Strategy:	13%
Cyber Security Strategy:	53%

Note: Some data cannot be trended over consecutive years due to change in systems.

Waste Management

HIGHLIGHTS

Test Pits for Cell 6 at Gatton Landfill



As part of the preliminary works for the new landfill cell design at the Gatton Waste Facility, test pit investigations were undertaken within the proposed Cell 6 footprint on 26 May. Six pits were excavated to depths of approximately 4–5 metres to assess subsurface conditions and collect material samples. Initial findings from some of the test pits indicate the presence of high-quality clay, which may be suitable for use in landfill cell construction and cell capping.

Wheelie Bin Usage

Waste Education continues with the roll out communications to the public surrounding wheelie bin usage and presentation requirements, along with how to report damaged bins requiring repair or replacement. This was instigated through observations of incorrect bin placements, and the many damaged bins around the region that landowners are not aware that are replaced at no additional cost.

RecycleMate App



The RecycleMate App and Chatbot are both in the testing phase in preparation for launch, and it is anticipated that these may be available to the public by the end of financial year.

WASTE EDUCATION

Council's Waste Education Officer undertook a Waste Warriors Education session at Plainland Kindergarten on the 11 May. Approximately 10 students attended the session and had a great time learning about waste and recycling.

On 22 May, Council's Waste Education Officer was invited to attend Under 8s Day at Lake Clarendon State School. There were approximately 60 students in attendance along with younger family members, taking part in the day's festivities. Despite very windy conditions it was a great morning, and we were happy to be part of it.

What's Coming Up

Council's annual volumetric survey of the Gatton and Laidley landfills is scheduled to take place on 3 June, to review the overall consumption of the landfill cells in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011. Each site will be closed for a short duration while the drone flight is undertaken by surveyors, with this closure information communicated to the community.

UNCONFIRMED

Waste Management

STATISTICS

61,772 WASTE BINS COLLECTED

In 2025:	58,486
In 2024:	56,813
Trend:	↑

25,599 RECYCLING BINS COLLECTED

In 2025:	25,150
In 2024:	24,739
Trend:	↑

2344.79 TONNES TO LANDFILL

In 2025:	3103.12
In 2024:	N/A
Trend:	↓

$212,937.50 TOTAL WASTE LEVY PAID

In 2025:	$198,157.80
In 2024:	N/A
Trend:	↑

Waste Facilities Patrons

	2026	2025	2024	25/26 TREND
Gatton	2833	3114	2965	↓
Laidley	2956	3328	3054	↓
Withcott	723	813	716	↓
Grantham	306	276	249	↑
Murphys Creek	230	217	148	↑
Helidon	212	195	155	↑
Lockyer Waters	233	209	207	↑
Total	**7493**	**8152**	**7494**	↓

Waste Customer Requests

	2026	2025	2024	25/26 TREND
New Bin Requests	32	21	29	↑
Damaged Bin Requests	103	145	84	↓
Additional Bin Requests	10	11	5	↓
Other	44	61	63	↓
Total	189	238	181	↓

Finance

HIGHLIGHTS

The Finance Team are busy making preparations to move into a new financial year with the 2026/27 budget and Long Term Financial Forecast currently being prepared, and the Fees and Charges recently adopted. The facilities fees and charges are currently under review. Items are regularly presented to Councillor workshops for discussion.

Preparations are also being made to close off the current financial year. The draft proforma financial statements were presented to the Audit and Risk Management Committee and external auditors on 28 May 2026. External auditors will be on site in June and will be focusing on asset revaluations.

STATISTICS

Current REPA Programs

	WEATHER EVENT	% COMPLETE	EXPENDITURE	APPROVED AMOUNT	RECEIVED AMOUNT
1	2022 SEQ Rainfall and Flooding	96%	$39,926,473.91	$37,499,252.92	$37,820,234.19
2	2024 Tropical Cyclone Kirrily Rainfall and Flooding	75%	$7,321,793.15	$10,188,676.54	$6,756,075.80
3	2025 Tropical Cyclone Alfred Rainfall and Flooding	35%	$2,274,161.94	$10,805,778.13	$3,547,903.66

Grants

STAGE	NUMBER	TOTAL COST	FUNDED AMOUNT	THIRD PARTY AMOUNT	COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION
Possible	2	$69,060	$69,060	-	-
Pending	3	$19,094,938	$17,975,954	-	$1,118,984
Active	24	$125,646,918.37	$114,380,691.24	$15,000	$11,251,227.13
Complete	7	$1,984,961.66	$1,904,829.71	-	$80,131.95
Total	37	$146,795,878.03	$134,330,534.95	$15,000	$12,450,343.08

Finance

STATISTICS

Rates Customer Requests

	2026	2025	2024	25/26 TREND
Rates General Enquiry	173	112	103	↑
Outstanding Rates	81	117	151	↓
Pensioners Concessions	0	3	1	↓
Rate Searches	77	97	106	↓
Total	**331**	**339**	**255**	↓

PROCUREMENT & STORES

Procurement training was delivered to the following teams in the month of May:

- Planning, Policy & Community Wellbeing – BSO team
- Engagement and Communications
- Tourism and Special Projects
- Executive Assistants Group

Procurement enquiries fielded – three external enquiries were received and actioned.

Credit card reduction – Five suppliers have been transitioned from credit card payments to blanket orders.

Direct Engagements with Suppliers via email and CRM – four.

Non-conforming invoices – 22 invoices processed from 11 suppliers. Actions taken to meet procurement requirements include one Council Resolution, a request for quote process and a request for tender process commenced.

1472
TOTAL NUMBER INVENTORY ITEMS

In 2025:	1430
In 2024:	1338
Trend:	↑

33
PURCHASE ORDERS GENERATED

In 2025:	46
In 2024:	46
Trend:	↓

$150,442
TOTAL VALUE OF ORDERS GENERATED

In 2025:	$208,470
In 2024:	$290,206
Trend:	↓

$111,367
LARGEST SPEND TO SINGLE SUPPLIER

In 2025:	$111,482
In 2024:	$141,405
Trend:	↓

Top Suppliers

SUPPLIER	TOTAL SPEND
Zischke Fuel Supplies	$111,367
JNL Industries	$7,685
Hutchinson Quarries	$6,105
Traffic Control Supplies	$3,576
Precast Civil Industries	$3,527

Note: The data in these tables relates only to Stores inventory items, not organisation wide.

UNCONFIRMED

Finance

PROCUREMENT & STORES

Contract Stages

Not Commenced	7
In Planning	13
Out to Market	4
Evaluation	2
Negotiation	2
On Hold	2
Contract	78
Total	**108**

Contracts by Group

7	EXECUTIVE OFFICE
39	PEOPLE, CUSTOMER & CORPORATE SERVICES
21	COMMUNITY & REGIONAL PROSPERITY
41	INFRASTRUCTURE

Current Contract Expiry Distribution

CONTRACT TYPE	1 - 3 MONTHS	4 - 6 MONTHS	7 - 9 MONTHS	10 - 12 MONTHS	12+ MONTHS	24+ MONTHS
Tender	2	1	1	1	7	1
Quote	15	5	2	1	2	4
Local Buy	10	3	1	0	3	7
LVRC Panel	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Government Panel	2	1	0	0	1	1
Exception	0	0	0	0	0	1

CONTRACT EXTENSION & COMPLETION RATE

Completion Rate	Extension Rate
47 of 79 = 59.5%	32 of 79 = 40.5%

14.3 **Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity Monthly Report - May 2026**

Author: Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity
Responsible Officer: Michael Dargusch, Acting Group Manager Community and Regional Prosperity

Purpose:

This report provides Council with a summary of key operational activities undertaken by the Community and Regional Prosperity Group during May 2026.

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 May 2026.

Proposal

That this report be received and noted.

Attachments

1⇩ Monthly Report - Community and Regional Prosperity - May 2026 5 Pages

UNCONFIRMED

Community and Regional Prosperity

GROUP MANAGER MONTHLY REPORT
MAY 2026













Communities Branch

LIBRARIES AND GALLERIES HIGHLIGHTS

Children's activities

Regular Story Time for families with children under 5 resumed this month and will run throughout the term. Other special children's events this month included:

- Make a Bear, where children went on a bear hunt with songs and stories, and made a teddy bear of their own to take home. There were 86 attendees between both branches.
- Messy Fun at McGovern Park, Helidon, which was an outreach morning of messy fun. There were 21 attendees.
- Under 8's Day at Gatton State School, where we had three face painters, toys and crafts to interact with kids and families. Staff connected with approximately 200 kids.
- National Simultaneous Storytime, where we read the same book that libraries and schools across Australia read on the same day, Luna Roo the Kangaroo Baller by Adam Jackson and Adrian Lloyd. 19 people attended the Gatton Library and staff attended the Laidley Community Centre playgroup to read the book as well.

Art Gallery Exhibition

Visitor numbers for the Lockyer Valley Art Gallery continue to be high for the current exhibition, *Light Horse Art* by Jennifer and Ron Marshall. Feedback on the exhibition continues to be positive, including this comment from 30/05/2026: *A beautiful collection. We loved the stories and appreciate the thought and research behind each piece.*

TOURISM AND EVENTS HIGHLIGHTS

4BC Interview

The Tourism team recently hosted Karen Hanna Miller, resulting in a live on-location interview from 4BC Afternoons promoting the region's tourism experiences, attractions and events.

The segment featured Liquidus Distillery, Grumpy's Diner, Laidley Pioneer Village, Forest Hill and Valhalla Glamping, providing valuable exposure to a statewide audience and strengthening awareness of the Lockyer Valley as a visitor destination.

Laidley Spring Festival Marketing Campaign

Marketing activity for the Laidley Spring Festival continues to gain momentum, including a six-page feature in Caravanning World magazine, positioning the event and region to a highly aligned visitor market.

Additional promotion includes a digital package with RACQ Road Ahead featuring an EDM and website listing, as well as a campaign with Must Do Brisbane, helping drive awareness and visitation to the region.

Weekender Segment

The Lockyer Valley region will feature in an upcoming Weekender segment through Queensland Country Tourism.

It is scheduled to air on 28 June 2026. The feature will showcase the region to a targeted drive tourism audience and support destination awareness across key domestic markets.

UPCOMING

SCHOOL HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

The June to August Library events, including School Holiday Activities, have been planned and advertising is underway. The *What's On* brochure is available for viewing online here.

Upcoming school holiday events include:

- a Scavenger Hunt (29 June-10 July at Gatton and Laidley Libraries).
- a Magic and Messy Morning (9:30am on 30 June at Gatton Library).
- creating Mythical Creature Paper Puppets (10:00am on 9 July at Gatton Library).

27 JUNE-12 JULY

CONFIRMED

Communities Statistics

LIBRARIES AND GALLERIES

62,445 ITEMS IN COLLECTION

In 2025:	60,051
In 2024:	63,206
Trend:	↑

989 AQUISITIONS

In 2025:	473
In 2024:	733
Trend:	↑

15,666 ACTIVE MEMBERS

In 2025:	14,209
In 2024:	19,423
Trend:	↑

110 NEW LIBRARY MEMBERS

In 2025:	143
In 2024:	195
Trend:	↓

13,262 LOANS

In 2025:	12,386
In 2024:	11,858
Trend:	↑

68 LIBRARY EVENTS

In 2025:	94
In 2024:	85
Trend:	↓

1038 EVENT ATTENDEES

In 2025:	1120
In 2024:	1084
Trend:	↓

2260 ART GALLERY VISITIORS

In 2025:	1047
In 2024:	2288
Trend:	↑

TOURISM AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

471 QTM VISITORS

In 2025:	821
In 2024:	602
Trend:	↓

$5469 QTM & VIC REVENUE

In 2025:	$5238
In 2024:	$8568
Trend:	↑

14 | 90 hrs COUNCIL VOLUNTEERS

In 2025:	10 | 154 hours
In 2024:	8 | 191 hours
Trend:	↓

917 VISITOR INTERACTIONS

In 2025:	913
In 2024:	852
Trend:	↑

25 BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT

In 2025:	28
In 2024:	13
Trend:	↓

82,300 LOCKYER VALLEY FACEBOOK PAGE VIEWS

In 2025:	38,878
In 2024:	NA
Trend:	↑

13,590 LUVYA LOCKYER WEBSITE VIEWS

In 2025:	25,171
In 2024:	26,385
Trend:	↓

$3.3m TOURISM SPEND (APR)

In 2025:	$2.9m
In 2024:	NA
Trend:	↑

What's Coming Up

1 July: Connectivity Literacy and Network Upgrade - Update with NBN Co
An informative session focused on building connectivity literacy and sharing the latest network upgrade updates for Gatton. View more details here.

2 July: Family History Session
The Family Search Centre from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints will visit the Laidley Library to support your family history research. View more details here.

3 of 5

Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing Branch

LOCAL LAWS HIGHLIGHTS

Key activities

- The Local Member, Jim McDonald, the Mayor, Councillors and Local Laws staff met with members of the Kentville community to discuss their concerns regarding roaming horses. Following collaborative discussions and intervention, the matter has now been resolved with the owner of the horses ensuring they are contained in appropriate yards, significantly reducing the risk to the community.
- During the reporting period, officers responded to a serious dog attack involving a pony in Lockyer Waters. The injuries sustained were significant. Officers provided immediate first aid at the scene and, with the assistance of a local community member, arranged for the pony to be transported for veterinary treatment. The pony's owners were subsequently identified, and the animal has since been safely returned.

Key statistics

- A total of seventeen (17) reports of dog attacks were investigated between 1 May 2026 and 1 June 2026.
- Of these, two (2) incidents were attributed to wild dogs.
- Eight (8) reports were determined not to meet the definition of a dog attack and were closed due to insufficient evidence.

As a result of investigations:

- One (1) dog was formally regulated as dangerous; and
- Five (5) dogs were euthanised in accordance with legislative requirements.

BUILDING HIGHLIGHTS

Key updates

- The Development Compliance Officer is attending a course in swimming pool safety inspections this month which will result in her obtaining her QBCC pool safety inspector licence.

Key statistics

- 177 active building compliance cases.
- 119 building and compliance inspections carried out over the past three months.
- An average of eight (8) new building complaints/month over the past three (3) months. There have been fewer complaints in recent months.
- As at 31 May 2026, 164 building related customer requests, including compliance cases, have been completed for the 2026 calendar year.
- An average of 16 new customer requests/month have been received over the past three (3) months.
- As at 31 May 2026, 55 building record searches have been completed for the 2026 calendar year.
- For the period 1 January to 31 May 2026, 38 building applications have been referred to Council for concurrence agency response in relation to variations to setbacks and setting a bond for removal dwellings.

DOG REGISTRATION UPDATE

On 27 May 2026, registration renewal notices were issued to:

- owners of all 3,710 dogs whose registration will expire on 30 June 2026. This included 1,846 notices issued by post and 1,864 issued by email.
- 35 properties with kennel licences for a total of 582 dogs whose registration will expire on 30 June 2026.

If all 4,292 dogs are registered, this will generate $317,176 in fees.

As at 31 May 2026, 7376 dogs were registered. This includes 4378 dogs registered for a one (1) year period and 2998 dogs registered for a three (3) year period.

A total of 72 properties have local law approvals for keeping of animals issued for the 12 month period ending 30 September 2026. Renewal notices will be issued mid August 2026 for the next period.

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Planning, Policy and Community Wellbeing Statistics

38 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

In 2025:	26
In 2024:	32
Trend:	↑

30 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS DECIDED

In 2025:	23
In 2024:	28
Trend:	↑

6 PRE-LODGMENT MEETINGS

In 2025:	5
In 2024:	2
Trend:	↑

6 NEW ALLOTMENTS APPROVED

In 2025:	1
In 2024:	6
Trend:	↑

2 ALLOTMENTS CREATED

In 2025:	24
In 2024:	2
Trend:	↓

115 BUILDING APPLICATIONS ACROSS THE REGION (Private and Council)

In 2025:	123
In 2024:	240
Trend:	↓

114 RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPLICATIONS

In 2025:	119
In 2024:	236
Trend:	↓

40 PLUMBING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

In 2025:	29
In 2024:	35
Trend:	↑

66 PLUMBING APPLICATIONS DECIDED

In 2025:	34
In 2024:	40
Trend:	↑

$5447 HERBICIDE SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

In 2025:	$6244
In 2024:	$660
Trend:	↓

4 REQUESTS FOR PEST ANIMAL ASSISTANCE

In 2025:	10
In 2024:	8
Trend:	↓

27 LAND USE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

In 2025:	27
In 2024:	23
Trend:	-

29 LAND USE COMPLAINTS RESOLVED

In 2025:	22
In 2024:	14
Trend:	↑

9333 FLOOD INFORMATION PORTAL VIEWS

In 2025:	11,796
In 2024:	4558
Trend:	↓

580 FLOOD INFORMATION PORTAL REPORTS GENERATED

In 2025:	444
In 2024:	425
Trend:	↑

7376 DOGS REGISTERED

In 2025:	6511
In 2024:	1769
Trend:	↑

What's Coming Up

To find out further information, please visit 'Upcoming Events'.

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14.4 Group Manager Infrastructure Monthly Report - May 2026

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 May 2026.

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 May 2026.

Proposal

That this report be received and noted.

Attachments

1⇩ Group Manager Infrastructure Monthly Report - May 2026 13 Pages

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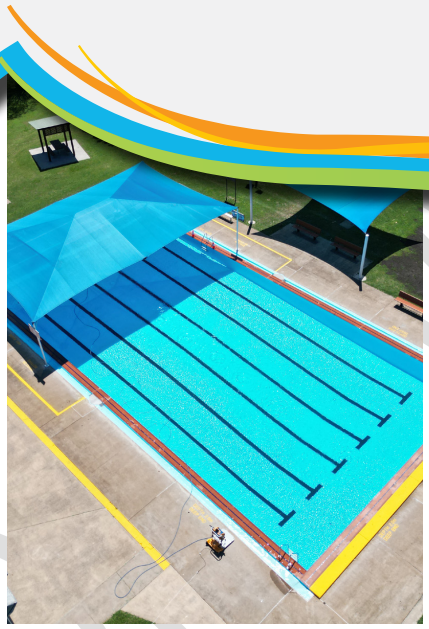
Infrastructure

GROUP MANAGER MONTHLY REPORT
MAY 2026

REGIONAL COUNCIL













Infrastructure Delivery Branch

PROJECTS UNDERWAY

Mount Berryman Road - Floodway Reconstruction

Lockyer Valley Regional Council has commenced reconstruction of the Mount Berryman Floodway, about 100 m north of Berlin Road. Jointly funded by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) and Disaster Ready Fund (DRF), the project will replace the existing concrete crossing with a more resilient structure designed to better withstand flooding.

The upgrade includes installation of new Reinforced Concrete Box Culverts (RCBCs) to improve drainage capacity and reduce flood impacts, along with demolition of the existing crossing, earthworks, construction of a new base slab, aprons and floodway surface, rock protection, road furniture replacement, and pavement reconstruction. A temporary sidetrack has been built to maintain access during works.

Works began in late May 2026, with the sidetrack now complete. Council crews are preparing the site for the base slab, with contractors to undertake concreting once culverts are manufactured and delivered.



Sidetrack creation



Beginning of civil works

Flagstone Creek Road - Culvert Upgrade

The existing culvert on Flagstone Creek Road has reached the end of serviceable life. Lockyer Valley Regional Council has funded the replacement of the culvert with a fit-for-purpose structure that meets legislative and environmental requirements, including Department of Agriculture and Fisheries waterway provisions. Works will focus on the culvert crossing and adjoining road approaches to improve flood immunity and durability.

Construction began in early April 2026 and is on track to be completed by the end of the financial year. The sidetrack is currently being relocated to accommodate stage 2 of the works with the culverts to be installed in the coming weeks.



During



During

UNCONFIRMED

PROJECTS COMPLETED

Fairway Drive, Hatton Vale - Footpath Missing Link and Drainage Upgrades

Funded by the Australian Government's Active Transport Fund (ATF), this project aimed to enhance local infrastructure, promoting safe pedestrian access, and improving drainage systems in the area.

Footpath, drainage and landscaping works are now completed.


Before


After

Jones Road, Withcott - Footpath Missing Link and Drainage Upgrades

Funded by the Australian Government's Active Transport Fund (ATF), Council officers and contractors constructed a footpath between Parkridge Drive to Shorelands Drive, providing continuous walking path towards Toowoomba Connection Road to access the local shops, businesses and open spaces.


Before


After

UPCOMING PROJECTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

- Capital Pavement Rehabilitations
  - Ashlands Drive,
  - Paroz Road, Laidley
- Forest Hill Silo Art Viewing and Car Park Project
- Tenthill Creek, Ropeley Rockside and Steinhardt's Road Upgrade (TIDS)
  - Boundary Fencing
  - Pavement Rehabilitation

Design and Asset Management Branch

DESIGN HIGHLIGHTS

Designs Underway

- Tenthill Creek Road (Transport Infrastructure Development Scheme) - major road upgrade between Brooking Drive and Prince Road.
- Tenthill Creek, Winwill Connection Road, Old Ropeley Road (Blackspot)- intersection safety improvements.
- Bridge Renewals – Quinn Bridge, Glenore Grove.
- Ma Ma Creek culvert replacement.
- Road Rehabilitations.
- Laidley Township Accessibility.
- Gatton North Feasibility Stormwater Upgrade Project - Assess stormwater / road condition.

ASSET MANAGEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- Asset valuations continue to progress on the below assets:
  - Bridges
  - Bus stops
  - Crash Barriers
  - Footpath
  - Formation
  - Kerb and Channel
  - Pavement
  - Seals
  - Road Furniture
  - Traffic Management
- Council will seek funding for Robinsons Road, Gatton, under the Safer Local Roads and Infrastructure Program (SLRIP).
- Draft Asset Management Plans for Cemeteries and Parks have been produced

UPCOMING PROJECTS FOR DESIGN

- Designs to be prepared for potential landslips (Summerholm Road, Dolleys Road, Rockmount Road and Blanchview Road).
- Preparing request for quotation documents for Schluter Road floodway, Sutcliffes Road Floodway, Redbank Creek Road floodway and Spa Water Road cross drainage.

Design and Asset Management Statistics

OPERATIONAL DEFECTS OVERVIEW

71 DEFECTS CAPTURED

In 2025:	56
In 2024:	300
Trend:	↓

27 DEFECTS COMPLETED

In 2025:	147
In 2024:	174
Trend:	↓

UNCONFIRMED

WORKS ON ROADS PERMITS & APPLICATIONS

36 HEAVY VEHICLE APPLICATIONS	5 RURAL ADDRESSING APPLICATIONS	8 LAND ACCESS & ACTIVITY NOTICES
In 2025: 38	In 2025: 3	In 2025: 6
In 2024: 39	In 2024: 0	In 2024: 12
Trend: ↓	Trend: ↑	Trend: ↑

10 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS	0 OTHER ROAD ACTIVITY APPROVALS	4 DRIVEWAY APPLICATIONS
In 2025: 5	In 2025: 0	In 2025: 5
In 2024: 10	In 2024: 0	In 2024: 3
Trend: ↓	Trend: =	Trend: ↓

Infrastructure Operations Branch

MAINTENANCE WORKS UPDATES

The Infrastructure Operations team has been undertaking gravel resheet works on the following roads:

- Brassingtons Road East, Carpendale
- Cattos Road, Helidon
- Christensen Road, Laidley Heights
- Crans Road, Flagstone Creek
- Dodt Road, Forest Hill
- Frome Street East, Laidley
- Friell Road, Lower Tent Hill
- Grey Street, Laidley
- Hausers Road, Gatton
- Jew Road, Glenore Grove
- Kellys Road, Helidon Spa
- Lester Lane West, Laidley South
- Lowe Street, Laidley
- Mahons Road, Carpendale
- Morgans Road, Grantham
- Norfolk Road, Summerholm
- O'Dwyer Road, Laidley South
- Risson Road, Grantham
- Roses Road, Veradilla
- Schadwell Road, Blenheim
- Steinhardts Road, Gatton
- Turner Road, Upper Flagstone

UNCONFIRMED

MAINTENANCE WORKS UPDATES CONT.

Over the coming weeks the Infrastructure Operations grader team will be undertaking works on the following roads:

- Cooks Road, Upper Flagstone
- Greenswamp Road East, Morton Vale
- Kammholz Road, Lockrose
- Kennedys Road, Egypt
- Otto Road, Glenore Grove
- Qually Road, Morton Vale

The Operations team will be trialling an additive to the gravel on half of Otto Road to assess performance (dust suppression and longevity). This may result in future efficiencies and reducing capital expenditure whilst retaining a suitable level of service.

The Operations team is also collaborating closely with the Design and Asset Management team and the Infrastructure Delivery team to deliver the capital pavement rehabilitation projects. This integrated strategy brings the rehabilitation program forward, reduces pressure on operational expenditure, and ensures the grader crew remains engaged at full capacity. The selected projects are funded under the 24/25 Pavement Rehab (SEQCSP) and the allocated 25/26 Capital Pavement Repairs.

Infrastructure Operations Branch Statistics

ROAD MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES BY DEFECT

84 ROADS SIGNS & LINEMARKING

29 ROADS PAVEMENT REPAIRS

8 ROAD GUIDEPOST WORKS

3 DEFECTS COMPLETED EDGE REPAIRS

26 ROADS DRAINAGE WORKS

6 ROADS GRADING WORKS

UNCONFIRMED

Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries Branch

CAPITAL PROJECT UPDATES

Jean Biggs Park, Withcott - Redevelopment

The redevelopment of Jean Biggs Park funded by QLD Government's 2024-27 South East QLD Community Stimulus Program (SEQCSP) include:

- New play equipment – including all accessibility friendly zip-lines and fitness equipment.
- Landscaping
- New walkways
- Updated seating and benches
- New softfall and mulch
- Refreshed half court





Council also acknowledges the significant initiative and contribution of the Withcott community, coordinated through the Withcott & District Progress Association Inc., who have raised funds and advocated for this project.

Earthworks and landscaping are ongoing, with most sandstone blocks now in place. Planting of vegetation in the mulched areas across the park has been completed. Installation of the wheelchair-accessible Double Cableway equipment has also begun on site.

Littleton Park, Gatton - Upgrades

Funded through the Queensland Government Election Commitment Funding Program, upgrade works at Littleton Park are nearing completion.

The existing playground and shade structure have been removed, with new play equipment, bark softfall, and a replacement shade structure now installed. Turfing around the new playground area is scheduled to be completed in the coming weeks, finalising this project.



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Laidley Recreation Reserve Fitness Equipment - Replacement

Funded by Council, the works have commenced at the Laidley Recreation Reserve to replace the existing fitness equipment. Works are scheduled to be completed in mid-June 2026.





UPCOMING PROJECTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

- Lions Park, Laidley - Playground equipment upgrades.

MAINTENANCE UPDATES

Mowing

Undertaking Resilient Rivers contract mowing.

Roadside Slashing

Zones 4 - Tenthill and Ropeley

Landscape Maintenance

Lake Apex, Gatton

Gatton CBD

Littleton Park, Gatton

Fairways Park, Hatton Vale

Furniture Maintenance

Bollard, picnic table, and timber shelter maintenance at:

- Anzac Park, Bugler Park and Estate Park, Grantham.
- Dawson Phipps Park, Buaraba Street, Gatton
- Cricket Grounds and Murphys Creek Road, Murphys Creek
- Forest Hill CBD.

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Playground Repairs

Cleaning and topping up of sand in the long jump pit at the Laidley Recreation Reserve.

Tree and Vegetation

Tree maintenance requests and defects completed at 12 locations.

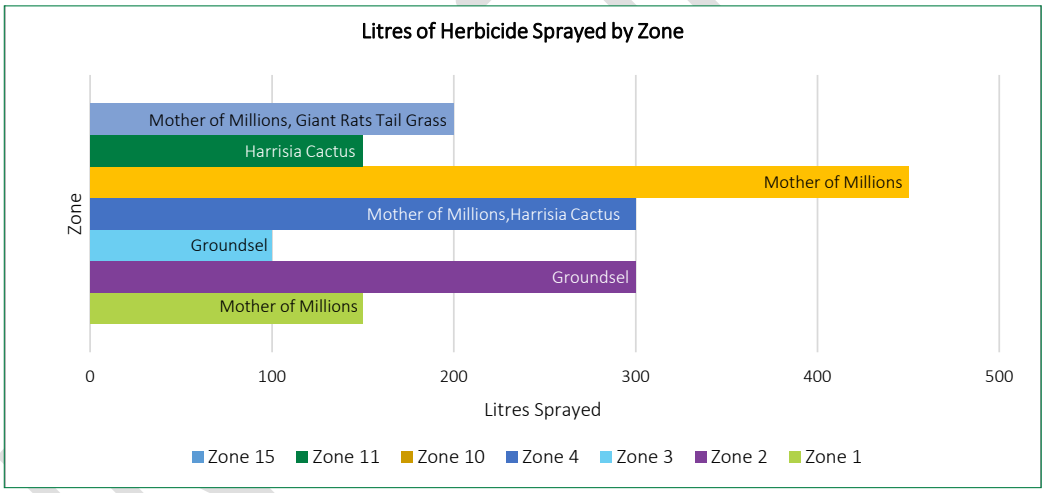
Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries Branch Statistics

13
CEMETERY INTERNMENTS

Gatton:	9
Laidley:	5
Murphys Creek:	1

1650
LITRES HERBICIDE SPRAYED

In 2025:	1475
In 2024:	2820
Trend:	↑



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Facilities Branch

CAPITAL PROJECT UPDATES

Gatton Shire Hall - Stage Lift Installation

A concept design and cost estimate has been received. Budget is being requested in the 2026/27 budget.

Gatton Shire Hall - Door Replacement

Scope changes are being investigated to ensure compliance.

Lockyer Indoor Equestrian Centre - Building Compliance

Scope of works being defined. Quotes are being obtained.

Facilities Branch Statistics

LOCKYER VALLEY AQUATIC CENTRE - APRIL 2026

463
ATTENDEES
HEALTH CLUB CLASSES
Classes Delivered: 65

12,810
TOTAL
FACILITY VISITATION
In 2025: 13,512
Trend: ↓

502
TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIPS
In 2025: 498
Trend: ↑

4
COMMUNITY GROUPS
VARIETY OF BOOKINGS

0
SCHOOLS
BOOKINGS

65
CLASSES
HEALTH CLUB PROGRAMS

LEARN TO SWIM PROGRAM - APRIL 2026

74%
CLASS OCCUPANCY

10
NEW STUDENTS

76
CANCELLED STUDENTS

624
ACTIVE
ENROLMENTS
In 2025: 571
Trend: ↑

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DAL RYAN SWIMMING POOL - APRIL 2026

545
TOTAL
FACILITY VISITATION

In 2025:	0
Trend:	↑

The Dal Ryan War Memorial Pool closed on Sunday 19 April for the winter season. During the closure the pool will be maintained in a hibernation state.

2022 Weather Events

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- Reconstruction of the floodway approach on Sawpitt Gully Road remains outstanding (submission LVRC.0077).
- Due to ongoing cultural heritage constraints affecting the project, and with no guarantee that the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) will grant further extensions beyond 31 June 2026, a decision has been made to forgo external funding. Instead, Council will undertake the works internally within the roadway in a manner that avoids any impact on cultural heritage elements.
- Correspondence has been issued to both the contractor and Traditional Owners to facilitate closure of the project prior to 30 June 2026.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW - AS AT 1 JUNE 2026

$49.3M ~RESTORATION VALUE

$50.2M ~ EXPENDITURE

$47.3M ~ APPROVED

$47.4M ~ RECEIVED

SUBMISSION STATUS

51 SUBMISSIONS LODGED FOR REVIEW

51 SUBMISSIONS APPROVED

51 SUBMISSION LODGED FOR ACQUITTAL

UNCONFIRMED

2024 Weather Events

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- 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.
- Sandy Creek Road gabion wall replacement and Laidley Creek West Road major scour projects are currently out to tender, with a one-week extension granted. The revised closing date is now 12 June 2026.
- Site works on the Goulds Road culvert and floodway have commenced and are approximately 50% complete, with the floodway underway and the base slab for the new culverts installed.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW - AS AT 1 JUNE 2026

$12M ~RESTORATION VALUE

$8.9M ~ EXPENDITURE

$11.7M ~ APPROVED

$8.2M ~ RECEIVED

SUBMISSION STATUS

16 SUBMISSIONS LODGED FOR REVIEW

16 SUBMISSIONS APPROVED

11 SUBMISSION LODGED FOR ACQUITTAL

1 SUBMISSIONS ACQUITTED

UNCONFIRMED

2025 Weather Events

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- In March 2025, due to Ex-TC Alfred, Council was activated for Counter Disaster Operations, Emergency Works and Restoration of Essential Public Assets (REPA).
- Site works for the 2025 Unsealed Grading Package have been completed. One additional road is still pending maintenance, as requested by Council through a contract variation.
- A Council crew has commenced site works for the Sealed Roads Package (including concrete works, pavement repairs, bulk fills etc), with complimentary works being conducted around the flood affects site while on site.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW - AS AT 1 JUNE 2026

$12.2M
~RESTORATION VALUE

$4.9M
~ EXPENDITURE

$13.3M
~ APPROVED

$6M
~ RECEIVED

SUBMISSION STATUS

17
SUBMISSIONS LODGED FOR REVIEW

17
SUBMISSIONS APPROVED

0
SUBMISSION LODGED FOR ACQUITTAL

UNCONFIRMED

14.5 Councillor Portfolio Monthly Update - May

Author: Kayla Gill, Executive Assistant to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors
Responsible Officer: Dan McPherson, Acting 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 May 2026.

This document is for Council's information only.

Executive Summary

This report provides an outline of duties undertaken by Councillors during the month of May 2026.

Proposal

During the month, Councillors undertook duties as follows:

Mayor, Cr Tanya Milligan
Civic Leadership and Regional Development Portfolio Councillor

- River 949 weekend radio chat
- Attend and officially open Gatton Heavy Horse event
- Attend open day at Lockyer Valley Allied Health
- Attend and present trophies at Billy Cart Derby
- COMSEQ Executive meeting
- 4WK radio weekly segment
- Channel 7 interview re inland rail
- 4BC radio interview re new citizens
- River 949 weekend radio chat
- Attend Gatton State School 150th Anniversary
- 4WK monthly media
- Meeting with Home Affairs
- 4BC radio interview re passenger rail
- Staff discussion
- Attend the Qld Climate Resilience Council Forum
- Panel speaker at QCRC forum
- Interview with ABC re QCRC forum
- Meeting with CEO
- Staff discussion
- 4WK radio weekly segment
- Meeting with CEO and GM's
- Film UQ welcome message for students
- Monthly disaster management meeting
- Council agenda discussion

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- River 949 weekend radio chat
- Staff matter meeting
- Attend councillor workshop
- Radio interview with Toowoomba Chronicle re regional hospital
- ABC interview re regional hospital
- River 949 radio interview re regional hospital
- 4WK radio weekly segment
- Staff matter interview
- Chair Ordinary Council meeting
- Attend councillor workshop
- Participate in rural fire levy discussion with internals
- Interview with Toowoomba Chronicle re passenger rail
- Attend National Volunteers morning tea
- Participate in SEQ Residual Waste Project forum via Teams
- COMSEQ Board meeting
- Attend Resilient Rivers Taskforce
- Chair General Meeting COMSEQ
- Attend LGAQ update
- River 949 weekend radio segment
- Attend the Gatton Swimming Club presentation night
- Meeting with Acting CEO
- Attend Corporate Induction meet and greet
- UDIA meeting and signing of MOU
- Meeting with QFD representatives re rural fire levy
- Attend and speak at Chamber breakfast
- 4WK radio weekly segment
- Triple M monthly news media
- Meeting with Gatton RV stakeholders
- Celebrate and attend staff person birthday
- Catchup with community member
- Breakfast catchup with community members
- Attend Seasonal workers BBQ
- River 949 weekend radio segment
- Attend Foothills exhibition

Deputy Mayor, Councillor Chris Wilson
Corporate Services Portfolio Councillor

- Councillor Workshop
- Chamber Meeting
- Governance and Property Portfolio Meeting
- Moreton District RSL AGM
- Teams Meeting Budget update
- Teams Meeting, closed discussion
- Teams Meeting, closed discussion
- Councillor Workshop
- Finance Portfolio Meeting
- Teams Meeting, closed discussion
- Council Meeting
- Special Councillor Workshop

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- Fire/Levy Discussion
- National Volunteers Celebration
- Maddox Helping Hand Fundraiser
- Ambassador Photo
- External Meeting - 2026 Roundtable: The Forces that Shape Mobility
- MC Under 8's week celebration at Gatton State School
- Plainland Pop Up Stand
- Mayor, CEO Meeting
- Corporate Induction – New Employees
- ARMC Agenda Briefing
- Faith Lutheran College Primary School - Traffic discussion
- Meeting with UDIA
- Meeting and greet Wayne Teese QFES
- Chamber Breakfast - Small Business Month
- QTM Committee meeting
- Equine Collaborative Monthly teams meeting
- LVRC Audit and Risk Meeting

Councillor Michael Hagan
Infrastructure Portfolio Councillor

- Interview with River 94.9 regarding transition from the Early Warning Network to the Bureau of Meteorology Weather app
- Visited Mulgowie markets
- Attended Councillor Workshop – Council Chambers
- Site visit - Ropely Road Blenheim – tree clearing in road reserve
- Site visit – Bells Road Withcott – gravel road condition
- Attended the Lockyer Valley Rural Fire Brigade Group meeting – Mulgowie
- Attend Mt Sylvia School Tree Planting Event
- I attended the Queensland Fire and Rescue Appliance Handover – Forest Hill
- On behalf of the Mayor and Councillors, I attended a resident's 100th birthday celebration – Regis Aged Care Gatton
- Visited Ma Ma Creek markets
- Attended the Gatton State School's 150th Anniversary Celebration Fete
- I visited the Lockyer Valley Fire Brigades Group training – Mt Whitestone
- I attended the Infrastructure Portfolio monthly meeting
- I attended with the Mayor the Queensland Climate Resilient Councils Regional Forum in Hervey Bay
- Attended the Local Disaster Management Group pre-meeting catchup with the Mayor and the Principal Disaster Management
- Attended the Lockyer Community Centres celebration of 'Neighbourhood Centre Week'
- Attended the Lockyer Regional Performing Arts performance of 'Joseph and the Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat' at Gatton Shire Hall
- I attended a Councillor Tour and Workshop
- Attended the Gatton Show Ground Users Group meeting – Show Grounds meeting room
- Attended the Community Information Session at Ma Ma Creek Hall regarding Lilydale Solar Farm proposal
- Attended the Withcott Progress Association monthly meeting at Postman's Ridge Hall
- Attended Confidential meeting with Mayor and Councillors – Council Chambers
- I attended the Monthly Council Meeting – Council Chambers

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- Attend Councillor Workshop – Council Chambers
- Attended with the Mayor, Group Manager Infrastructure, Principal Disaster Management discussion regarding Rural Fire Levy and Fire Trail Maintenance
- Attended the 'National Volunteers Week' morning tea celebration – Lake Dyer
- I attended the 'MADDOX Helping Hands' Fundraising Luncheon – Porters Plainland
- Site visit – Jean Biggs Park, Withcott – community concerns
- Assisted at the Under 8s Day Celebration – Gatton State School
- Visited the Laidley Country Markets –
- Onsite meeting at Jean Biggs Park with Principal Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries
- Attend the Corporate Induction Meet and Greet for new Council Staff members
- Attended meeting with the Deputy Mayor, Manager Infrastructure Design and Asset Management and the Faith Lutheran College Principal regarding Traffic safety and functionality of surrounding roads and footpaths in light of future expansion
- Meeting with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Acting CEO, Principal Disaster Management, Group Manager Infrastructure and Queensland Fire and Emergency Services Manager of capability Development & Somerset-Lockyer Area Manager
- Attended the Lockyer Chamber Commerce Industry & tourism's 'Small Business Month' event at Porters Plainland
- I attended the Tree Planting Revegetation work on Lockyer Creek – Gatton Racecourse
- Attended the Lockyer Disaster Management Group Agenda Briefing with the Mayor, Acting CEO, Principal Disaster Management, Disaster Management Advisor, and Disaster Management Officer
- Attend Birthday Celebration for Staff Member – Council Chambers
- Attend the Lockyer Valley Traffic Safety Working Group Catch-up with the Manager Infrastructure Design & Asset Management and Business Support Officer Infrastructure
- Attended the Seasonal Workers BBQ at the Gatton Shire Hall

<u>Cr Cheryl Steinhardt</u>
Environment And Regulatory Services Portfolio Councillor

- Attended 80th Glenore Grove Anniversary Ball on behalf of the mayor
- Monthly Portfolio meeting with officers
- Councillor Workshops x 2
- Councillor Tour
- Mt Sylvia State School Tree Planting Event
- IPWEA online Asset Management Course x 4
- Gatton State School 150th Anniversary Celebration Fete
- Murphy's Creek Progress Association meeting
- Healthy Land & Water Community Event – Mulgowie Hall
- Pioneer Village Laidley meeting
- Withcott & District Progress Association meeting
- Healthy Land & Water SEQ Catchments Meeting & Tour at Beerwah
- Australian Local Government Women's Assoc online training masterclass
- Koala Education Community Workshop hosted by LVRC
- Gayle Daetz (Mayoral Award recipient) Leukemia fundraising luncheon
- Councillor meeting
- Monthly LVRC Council Meeting
- National Volunteers Week Morning Tea Celebration
- MADDOX Helping Hands Fundraising Luncheon at Porters Plainland
- Under 8s Day Celebration/BBQ Cooking at Gatton State School
- ABC Southern Downs Qld Radio interview about Fireweed

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- Plainland Council Pop up Stand at Plainland Markets
- Lockyer Chambers Commerce Industry Tourism breakfast at Porters Plainland
- Tree Planting – Revegetation work on Lockyer Creek near Gatton Racecourse
- LVRC Audit & Risk Management Committee meeting
- Seasonal Workers BBQ by LVRC
- Foothills Art Show - Withcott

Councillor Anthony Wilson
Sport And Recreation Portfolio Councillor

- Media interview – River94.9
- Media interview – Channel 7
- Councillor Workshop
- Meeting with Gatton Gymnastics
- Meeting with Gatton Swimming Club
- Meeting with Gatton Show Society
- Councillor Portfolio Meeting
- Councillor Workshop
- Ordinary Council Meeting
- Councillor Workshop
- Attended Maddox Helping Hands Function
- RDA Committee Meeting

Councillor Julie Reck
Liveability And Circular Economy Portfolio Councillor

- Mulgowie Markets
- Councillor Workshop
- Southern Queensland Correctional Centre Domestic Violence Candlelight Vigil – Speak
- LCCIT Cttee Meeting
- Mayor mtg Tourism Team
- Laidley Spring Festival meeting
- LGAQ Fuel crisis - WEBINAR
- Grantham Family Night
- Gatton State 150th Anniversary
- Murphys Creek Neighbourhood Centre Meeting
- Country Women's Assoc Meeting
- Crime Stoppers meeting
- Forest Hill Community mtg
- Productivity Seminar – Mulgowie
- Grantham Progress
- Laidley Pioneer Village Meeting
- Laidley Comm Centre – Star Comm
- Withcott Progress Biggest morning tea
- Monthly Waste Meeting
- Neighbourhood Centre Week Celebration
- Australian Local Government Women's Association (ALGWA) Masterclass
- Lockyer Regional Performing Arts
- Koala Education Community Workshop
- Team Jodie High Tea

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- Councillor Tour
- Withcott Progress
- Council Meeting
- Special Councillor Workshop
- Das Neumann Haus Monthly meeting
- SEQ Residual Waste Project – TEAMS
- Under 8s Day Celebration
- Plainland Pop Up Stand
- Travel to Mitchell
- Travel to Longreach
- 2026 LGAQ Bush Councils Convention Day 1
- 2026 LGAQ Bush Councils Convention Day 2
- 2026 LGAQ Bush Councils Convention Day 3
- Travel home from Longreach.
- Grantham Community Catchup

Councillor David Neuendorf
Planning Portfolio Councillor

Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

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15.0 CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

No Confidential Items.

16.0 MEETING CLOSED

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 10:50am.

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