

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Council Meeting of the Whitsunday Regional Council will be held at the Council Chambers, 83-85 Main Street, Proserpine on Wednesday 11 May 2022, commencing at 9:00 AM and the Agenda is attached.

Councillors: Andrew Willcox, Jan Clifford, Al Grundy, John Collins, Michelle Wright, Gary Simpson and Michael Brunker.

Local Government Regulation 2012

254.(C) (1) Notice of each local government meeting or adjourned local government meeting must be given to each councillor or committee member at least 2 days before the day of the meeting, unless it is impracticable to give the notice before that time.

(2) The written notice must state:

(a) state the day and time of the local government meeting; and
(b) for a special meeting—state the business to be conducted at the meeting; and
(c) include the agenda for the local government meeting.

(3) A special meeting is a meeting at which the only business that may be conducted is the business stated in the notice of meeting.

Rodney Ferguson

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Agenda of the Ordinary Council Meeting to be held at

Council Chambers, 83-85 Main Street, Proserpine on Wednesday 11 May 2022 commencing at 9:00 AM

Council acknowledges and shows respect to the Traditional Custodian/owners in whose country we hold this meeting.

9:00 AM
- Formal Meeting Commences

10:00 am - 10.30 am
- Morning Tea

Whitsunday Regional Council
Agenda of the Ordinary Council Meeting held at
Council Chambers, 83-85 Main Street, Proserpine on
Wednesday 11 May 2022 commencing at 9:00 AM

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1 APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE

This item on the agenda allows Council the opportunity to receive apologies/leave of absence from Councillors unable to attend the meeting.

2 CONDOLENCES

2.1 - Condolences Report

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Tailah Jensen - Governance and Administration Officer

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Rodney Ferguson - Chief Executive Officer

PRESENTED FOR: Information

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

PURPOSE

To acknowledge and observe a minute silence for the recently deceased throughout the Whitsunday Region.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council observe one (1) minute's silence for the recently deceased.

CONCLUSION

Councillors, committee members, staff, general public and anyone participating in the meeting are to stand and observe a minute silence for the recently deceased.

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

This item on the agenda allows Councillors the opportunity to declare a conflict of interest, in accordance with section the *Local Government Act 2009* (the Act), in a matter that is to be discussed at this meeting of Council that is not an ordinary business matter.

Any such declarations will be managed during the meeting as required in accordance with the relevant sections of the Act.

4 MAYORAL MINUTE

This item on the agenda allows the Mayor to introduce, by a signed minute, a matter for consideration at the meeting. In accordance with Council's Standing Orders, such a matter takes precedence over all other matters for consideration at the meeting and may be adopted by a motion moved by the Mayor without the need for the motion to be seconded.

5 MAYORAL UPDATE

A verbal update will be provided.

6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

6.1 - Confirmation of Minutes

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Tailah Jensen – Governance Administration Officer

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Rodney Ferguson - Chief Executive Officer

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

PURPOSE

At each Council meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting must be confirmed by the councillors present and signed by the person presiding at the later meeting. The Minutes of Council's Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 April 2022 are provided for Councils review and confirmation.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council confirms the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on 27 April 2022.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with s272 of the Local Government Regulation 2012, minutes were taken at Council's Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 April 2022 under the supervision of the person presiding at the meeting. These unconfirmed minutes once drafted were submitted to the Chief Executive Officer for review and are available on Council's website for public inspection.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

Council's options are:

Confirm the Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 April 2022.

If Council is satisfied that the unconfirmed minutes are an accurate representation of what occurred at the meeting held on 27 April 2022 and comply with legislative requirements outlined in this report, no further action is required other than to confirm the minutes as per the recommendation.

Confirm the Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 April 2022 with amendments.

If Council is not satisfied that the unconfirmed minutes are an accurate representation of what occurred at the meeting held on 27 April 2022 and comply with legislative requirements outlined in this report, then they move a motion that they be confirmed but with a list of amendments to ensure they are correct and compliant.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

In accordance with the Act, Council must record specified information in the minutes of a meeting regarding any declared material personal interests or conflicts of interest. At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 April 2022, the following interests were declared and recorded in the minutes:

Councillor/Officer	Prescribed or Declarable	Report No.	Particulars of the interest
Cr Al Grundy	Prescribed	13.4.1	*Cr Grundy declared a prescribed conflict of interest as defined by section 150EL of the Local Government Act 2009, due to the following:* *The name of any entity, other than the Councillor, that has an interest in the matter: Paul Bowman Challenge Committee* *The nature of the Councillor's relationship with the entity: Cr Grundy is a member of the committee* *Details of the Councillor's, and any other entity's, interest in the matter: Paul Bowman Challenge Committee is seeking sponsorship from Council* *As a result of this conflict of interest, Cr Grundy advised that he will leave the meeting and take no part in the discussion or decision making of this matter.*

Additionally, the chairperson of a local government meeting must also ensure that details of an order made against a Councillor for unsuitable meeting conduct at a Council meeting are recording in the minutes of the meeting. At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 April 2022, the following orders were made:

Councillor	Order Made
No orders made for this meeting.	

Local Government Regulation 2012

Section 272 of the Regulation stipulates that the Chief Executive Officer must ensure that minutes of each meeting of a local government are taken under the supervision of the person presiding at the meeting.

Minutes of each meeting must include the names of councillors present at the meeting and if a division is called on a question, the names of all persons voting on the question and how they voted.

At each meeting, the minutes of the previous meeting must be confirmed by the councillors present and signed by the person presiding at the later meeting.

A copy of the minutes of each meeting must be available for inspection by the public, at a local government's public office and on its website, within 10 days after the end of the meeting. Once confirmed, the minutes must also be available for purchase at the local government's public office(s).

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The price for a member of the public to purchase a copy of the minutes must not be more than the cost to the local government of having the copy printed and made available for purchase, and if the copy is supplied to the purchaser by post, the cost of the postage.

TABLED MATTERS

Unresolved Tabled Matters			
Date of Meeting	**Resolution Number**	**Summary**	**Resolved**
13/05/2020	20191416 - Development Permit for Material Change of Use - Showroom - 2-12 Central Avenue Cannonvale – Yoogalu Pty Ltd 2020/05/13.07	That the application lie On the table as the Applicant has 'Stopped the Clock'.	On hold pending The outcome of the intersection funding and discussion with DTMR – Corner Galbraith Park Road and Shute Harbour Road.
25/11/2020	Cantamessa Road Bridge 2020/11/25.27	That the item be Tabled pending further investigations for temporary access, replacement, or closure of the bridge and to seek further information regarding funding.	The Cantamessa Bridge project has been submitted for $500,000 in grant funding from QRRRF (Queensland Risk Reduction and Resilience Fund). Resolution OM2022/02/09.4
09/02/2022	13.2.3 - Live stream Policy OM2022/02/09.7	That the item be Tabled pending further development of the policy.	Investigations ongoing to confirm other councils operations & policy is to be refined.
09/03/2022	13.2.3 - Electoral Boundaries Structure Review	That the matter lie on the table and a report be brought back regarding Community Consultation on Electoral Divisions.	Community engagement has been completed. Report tabled for 11 May 2022 Ordinary Meeting.

13/04/2022	13.3.5 - 20211041 - Development Application for Reconfiguration of Lot - One (1) Lot into Four (4) Lots and Access Easement (Staged) - 227 Sugarloaf Road, Sugarloaf – Daniel Property Holdings Pty Ltd C/- Wynne Planning & Development Pty Ltd OM2022/04/13.18	That the item be tabled pending further information regarding road construction and stormwater drainage is adequate and not impeding on adjacent landowners	To be presented at the 11 May 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting.
27/04/2022	20210040 - Development Application for Preliminary Approval (Variation Request: Building Works) & Development Permit for Material Change of Use for a Resort Complex - One Whitsunday - 125/131 Shingley Drive, Cannonvale OM2022/04/27.9	That the item be tabled pending further advice on the following: • The impact of the development regards the intersection at Shingley Drive & Shute Harbour Road. • The suitability of existing Shingley Drive to handle the increased traffic. • The suitability of the height of the building in that area.	To be presented at Ordinary Council Meeting being held 11 May 2022
27/04/2022	Application for Reconfiguration of Lot - One (1) Lot into Four (4) Lots and Access Easement (Staged) - 227 Sugarloaf Road, Sugarloaf - Daniel Property Holdings Pty Ltd C/- Wynne Planning & Development Pty Ltd OM2022/04/27.10	That the item be tabled for officers to prepare draft conditions of approval that address the requirements of the Planning Scheme for further consideration of Council at the next Ordinary Meeting.	To be presented at Ordinary Council Meeting being held 11 May 2022

CONSULTATION

Manager Governance & Administration

DISCLOSURE OF OFFICER'S INTERESTS

No officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

CONCLUSION

These minutes from the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 April 2022 are therefore submitted for adoption of their accuracy by the Councillors at this meeting of Council.

7 BUSINESS ARISING

This item on the agenda allows Councillors the opportunity to seek clarification or updates on business arising from the minutes of the previous meeting.

Whitsunday Regional Council

Correspondence:
Chief Executive Officer,
Whitsunday Regional Council,
PO Box 104, Proserpine QLD 4800
P: 1300 WRC QLD (1300 972 753)
F: (07) 4945 0222
E: info@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au
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ABN 63 291 580 128

Our Reference: ECM Doc No: 6890458

5 May 2022

Mr Clay Bauman
28/12 Eshelby Drive
CANNONVALE QLD 4802

By email: claybauman67@gmail.com

Dear Mr Bauman,

RE: Public Question – Council Meeting 27 April 2022

Thank you for your Public Question at Council's ordinary meeting of the 27 April 2022.

In response I advise Council's new Corporate Plan provides the strategic and operational focus to deliver Council's vision for the future. This Plan is the primary strategic document that all other strategies, actions, and decisions of Council relate to and defines the overall strategic direction and standard for the entire organisation. This Plan changed focus from listing projects to listing those priorities important to Council.

As an example, in the Corporate Plan, emphasis has been given to creating a strong and resilient local economy through adoption of an Economic Development Strategy.

Through the Economic Development Strategy, Council recognises the growth opportunities associated with achieving land-side based tourism including 'A high end branded resort development'. The Economic Development Strategy was adopted by Council at the Ordinary Meeting on 27 April 2022 and can be located on Council's webpage or by clicking on the following link https://www.whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au/economic-development-business-and-planning/economic-development/investment.

Yours faithfully

Rodney Ferguson
Chief Executive Officer

8 DEPUTATIONS

This item on the agenda allows persons to make a deputation to Council. Deputations are managed in accordance with Council's adopted Standing Orders.

9 PETITIONS

This item on the agenda allows for the Mayor, Councillors or Council's Chief Executive Officer to present a petition to the meeting. In accordance with Council's Standing Orders, no debate on or in relation to the tabled petition shall be allowed and the only motion which may be moved is that the petition either be received, referred to a Committee or Council officer for consideration and report back to Council, or not be received because it is deemed invalid.

10 NOTICES OF MOTION

In accordance with Council's Standing Orders, Councillors may give notice of any business they wish to be discussed at an Ordinary Meeting by way of a Notice of Motion. This item on the agenda allows Councillors to introduce and move any motions they have submitted to the Chief Executive Officer for inclusion in the agenda.

11 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

This item on the agenda is for the inclusion of any responses prepared by officers in response to questions taken on notice at previous meetings of Council.

12 QUESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC GALLERY

Excerpt from Council's Standing Orders:

1. In each Meeting, time shall be set aside to permit members of the public to address the Council on matters of public interest related to local government.
2. Questions from the Public Gallery will be taken on notice and may or may not be responded to at the Meeting.
3. The time allotted shall not exceed fifteen (15) minutes and no more than three (3) speakers shall be permitted to speak at any one (1) meeting.
4. Any person addressing the Council shall stand, state their name and address, act and speak with decorum and frame any remarks in respectful and courteous language.

13 OFFICERS REPORTS

13.1 Office of the Mayor and CEO

13.1.1 - Whitsunday Coast Airport Signage

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Craig Turner - Chief Operating Officer – Aviation and Tourism

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Rodney Ferguson - Chief Executive Officer

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

1. Signage Options [**13.1.1.1** - 2 pages]

PURPOSE

This report outlines the options for the new Whitsunday Coast Airport airside signage.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council endorse option 2 for the new Whitsunday Coast Airport airside signage design.

BACKGROUND

The "Whitsunday Coast Airport" sign, located airside, was removed and damaged during the terminal expansion in 2019.

Council has received negative community feedback on this matter and as such it has been recognised that welcome signage is a critical part in presenting the Whitsundays to arriving passengers.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

The delay in replacing the sign was due to the onset of covid with capital expenditure reduced through this period.

It has been noted that the lack of signage does not reflect well on the airport or region. The signage will align with the new Whitsunday Coast Airport branding, combining destination images of the region.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

N/A

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Manage the aviation and tourism activities of the region as the gateway to the Whitsundays.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The 2021/2022 budget has an allocation of $50,000 for the design and installation of this signage.

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Chief Executive Officer
Manager Communication and Marketing

RISK ASSESSMENT

Reputational Risk

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

Installation of the signage needs to be completed by 30 June 2022.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

Section 58 of the Human Rights Act 2019 specifies required conduct for public entities when acting or making a decision. Sections 15-37 of the Human Rights Act 2019 identifies the human rights a public entity must consider in making a decision. The human rights relevant to this decision are as follows:

- Section 19 – Freedom of movement.
- Section 21 – Freedom of expression.
- Section 24 – Right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of property.
- Section 27 – Cultural rights – generally – all persons with a particular cultural, religious, racial or linguistic background have the right to enjoy their culture, to declare and practice their religion and use their language.
- Section 28 – Cultural rights – Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This decision does not limit the above identified human rights.

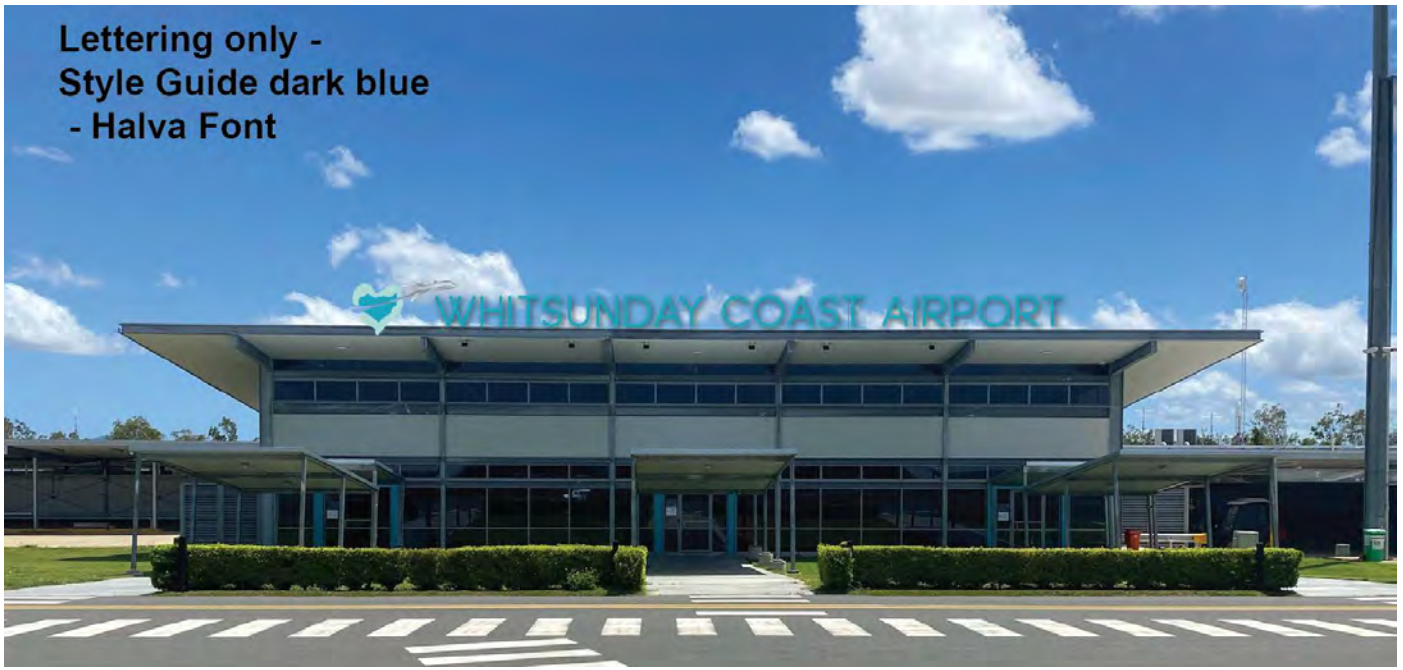
ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Options	Description	Positives	Negatives
Option 1	"Whitsunday Coast Airport" with heart and plane. (See Attachment)	• Provides a welcome to arriving passengers. • Elevates the appearance of the terminal.	N/A
Option 2	"Whitsunday Coast Airport" with heart and plane plus additional walkway signage using regional hero images. (See Attachment)	• Provides a welcome to arriving passengers. • Elevates the appearance of the terminal. • Highlights areas within the region	N/A

Airport Management in consultation with the Communications & Marketing Department have developed two concepts for consideration.

WHITSUNDAY
COAST AIRPORT

OPTION 1



Attachment 13.1.1.1 Signage Options

OPTION 2



13.2.1 - Ordinary Council Meeting Action Items - Quarterly Review

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: James Ngoroyemoto - Manager - Governance and Administration Services

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services

PRESENTED FOR: Information

ATTACHMENTS

1. Report Open Actions - May 2022 Redacted [**13.2.1.1** - 27 pages]

PURPOSE

To provide Councillors with an update on the action's arising from the Ordinary Council Meetings.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the progress report on the Ordinary Council Meeting Actions to the end of April 2022.

BACKGROUND

Action Items are generated from the minutes taken from Ordinary Council Meetings held every fortnight.

Each Department is responsible for actioning their appropriate items and are required to provide regular feedback to Council until the matter has been finalised.

This progress is to be consistently reported to Council to transparently demonstrate that the actions and intentions of Council are being completed.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

To help the CEO and council officers implement council decisions, it is important that the wording of a council decision, specifically the resolution, is as clear as possible. This helps the CEO and other employees understand what to do, and helps the community know what to expect.

After discussing an issue, the council vote on draft motions that will be accurately recorded in the formal minutes of the meeting. Resolutions should contain enough detail so that any person reading the minutes knows exactly what council decided.

In addition to recording decisions in the minutes, council can notify stakeholders directly in other ways and such as on its website, through the media, in person or by emailing them. For completeness, a report is presented to Council on the implementation of the resolution actions.

The actions register is currently up to date with a total of 2980 actions since its inception, which includes imported actions dating back to January 2016. A total of 2930 actions have been completed, with 50 actions currently open (as shown in attachment 1), and with no overdue actions recorded. The outstanding or incomplete actions report is attached.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Regulation 2012
Local Government Act 2009

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Lead and coordinate of the organisation's corporate governance and risk management, in addition to the delivery of efficient and customer focused administration support for the organisation to ensure high levels of performance and compliance.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

All actions are managed within existing budget allocations or where relevant will be addressed through quarterly budget reviews.

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Director Corporate Services
Community Services Department
Infrastructure Services Department
Corporate Services Department
Development Services Department
Office of the Mayor and CEO Department

RISK ASSESSMENT

When councils make a decision (a resolution), they should record the decision. Recording reasons and the actioning of the decision is important for accountability and building community trust.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

The Ordinary Council Meeting actions items are required to be reported back to Council on a quarterly basis.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

N/A

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

N/A

Action Register

Search Criteria

Showing Completed Items: No

Generated By: [redacted]
Generated On: 05/05/2022 at 12:02pm

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
14/11/2018	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 14/11/2018	1.1	14/11/2018 - Lease - Part Of Land - Lot 50 On Cphr 80898	In progress	Council resolves to: a) apply the exemption for the disposal of a valuable and non-current asset under the Local Government Regulations 2012 Section 236 Part 1 (vii), being that the interest in the land is that is used by an airport or airport related business; and b) approve the Chief Executive Officer to finalise negotiations and execute the lease with Virgin Australia over part of Lot 50 on CP HR 808298 for a 5-year term.	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** Documents with Virgin for review 01 April 2019: Still awaiting Virgin Virgin have apologised for the delay and have confirmed they are now actioning. Virgin deal is ongoing with a meeting held as recently as Thursday 15 July 2021.	30/06/2022	
13/03/2019	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 13/03/2019	1.1	13/03/2019 - NOTICE OF MOTION * W LSONS BEACH SW MMING ENCLOSURE	In progress	That Council: 1. authorise the CEO to commence the process of applying for the necessary permits and approvals for installation of a crocodile-proof enclosure at Wilsons Beach for swimming; 2. seek quotations for an engineered-design and construction of a crocodile proof and stinger resistant enclosure at Wilsons Beach for swimming; 3. authorise the Chief Executive Officer to seek grant funding from State and Federal governments to fund the construction cost of a crocodile-proof and stinger resistant enclosure at Wilsons	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** 14/03/2019 - Responsible Executive reassigned from Customer Experience to Community and Environment following recent conversations between Dir. [redacted] and Dir. [redacted] 20/03/2019 - * A review of the Wilsons Beach swimming enclosure reports will be undertaken, together with the resolutions. * A project plan will be developed to map the proposed way forward to comply with the council resolutions. The project plan will be discussed and endorsed by ELT. * The Project plan will be submitted to the State government for a pre-lodgement meeting. The pre-lodgement process can be used to request formal notification from the	31/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
					Beach for swimming; and 4. seek advice on the Councils ability to take out comprehensive insurance including but not limited to storm surge and public liability.		various State and Commonwealth agencies on the permits and approvals required for either a new structure or rehabilitation of the structure. * Once the pre-lodgement advice is gained, then Council can progress the approvals required. 28/03/2019 - Estimated project completion - November 2019. 13/12/2019 - Development Assessment has been lodged. Estimated project completion - March 2020. 15/04/2020 - * RFQs were sent out to approx. 12 local builders * no quotes received. * RFQs were then sent to approx. 15 builders in Mackay * no quotes received. * Quote expected to be received from Peto*s Construction in the Whitsunday*s today. 25/09/2020 - Quote was received from Peto*s Constructions on 1/5/2020 and it was over $200K which meant a Tender was required. Contracts received documents for this and passed onto Peter Shuttlewood, who has had conversations with [redacted], and Contacts have not heard anymore in regards to this project. Currently, following up with Peter Shuttlewood. 19/02/2021 - Two tenders received, one at $350K and one at $750K. Contracts team are currently liaising with both Tenderers. 08/04/2021 * The tenderer who offered the $350K offer was asked to provide more		

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
							details to support the offer. When the tenderer who offered the $350K received the notification from Council for more information the business retracted the offer leaving the single offer of $750K. It has been decided to re-advertise the tender. 23/06/2021 - No submissions were received. A second tender was re-advertised.		
11/09/2019	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 11/09/2019	1.1	11/09/2019 - Acquisition of Lot 54 on HR CP1010	In progress	Council resolves to: 1) Cease the acquisition of Lot 54 on HR CP1010, including the acquisition of native and non-native titles; and 2) Allocate the funds returned from DNRME to a value of $283,115.50 to the Airport Reserve.	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** DNRME notified of Council*s intention. Awaiting response and refund arrangements.	31/05/2022	
12/02/2020	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 12/02/2020	1.1	12/02/2020 - Proposed Transfer of Four Parcels of Land - Glencore	In progress	That Council accepts the offer in principle for following parcels of land along Norris Street from Glencore once satisfied with conditions of transfer and authorise the Chief Executive Officer to engross the transfer of land documents: - 5 Norris Street, Bowen (Lot 1 on RP 728813) - 7 Norris Street, Bowen (Lot 2 on RP 728813) - 87 Poole Street, Bowen (Lot 75 on Crown Plan B6620) - 128 Powell Street, Bowen (Lot 64 on Crown Plan B6620)	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** Awaiting legal advice to confirm the condition of the contract prior to proceeding. 01/04/2020 - Legal advice received - some proposed changes to the transfer documentation which has been sent to Glencore for their lawyers review. 23/10/20 - documentation still with Glencore - seeking advice as to whether this matter will procede 27/07/2021 - Glencore have remained silent on the further transfer of land. The matter is still with Legal. **06/04/2022** [redacted]	30/06/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
							Report will be brought back to Council to determine whether Council continues with the land transfer.		
13/05/2020	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 13/05/2020	1.1	13/05/2020 - 20191416 - Development Permit for Material Change of Use - Showroom - 2-12 Central Avenue Cannonvale - Yoogalu Pty Ltd	In progress	That the application lie on the table as the applicant has *Stopped the Clock* for a period of 60 days, to 8 July 2020.	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** Item tabled until application proceeds. To be presented back to Briefing & OM once Stop the clock period expires Applicant has requested a further 'Stop the Clock' period, expirying in September 2020 Stop the Clock extended to 10 October. Update from applicant required at this point before any further extensions will be granted. If no response received, application will be presented at the next available Council meeting with its existing conditions. Further extension of 2 months to 14 December 2020 Council extends its decision making period to 14 March 2021. Applicant has extended decision making period to 14 September 2021. **01/12/2021** [redacted] Applicant has extended decision making period to 14 December 2021. **17/12/2021** [redacted] Application on hold by applicant	15/06/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
26/08/2020	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 26/08/2020	1.1	26/08/2020 - Request to Change the Purposes of Portions of Reserve - Lot 187 SP219978 - Coconut Grove Airlie Beach	In progress	That Council supports the change of purposes of four portions of Lot 187 SP 219978 from Recreation Reserve to Road Reserve and recommends to the Minister of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy that the changes be made in terms of the Land Act 1994.	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** Letter sent to McKays - ECM: 5647472 Acknowledgement of Council Advice received by McKays - McKays will be reviewing the community consultation report in preparation of their submission for the application to proceed with DNRME - 17.09.2020 Application lodged with DNRME - 09.12.2020 Discussions with DNRME continue - Feb 2021. June 2021. July 2021 **17/01/2022** [redacted] Still awaiting outcome of application to State Government. **27/04/2022** [redacted] Properties advised that the survey plan is currently with Department of Resources. No further action required at this time.	30/06/2022	
28/10/2020	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 28/10/2020	1.1	28/10/2020 - Merinda Drainage Issue	In progress	That an on-site visit be arranged at Crompton Street, Merinda regarding drainage to include the Mayor, Councillor Wright and Director of Infrastructure Services.	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** [redacted] is organising an independent assessment to be carried out at the property **24/02/2022** [redacted] requested information from Director of Infrastructure	30/05/2022	
25/11/2020	Resolutions Import - Ordinary	1.1	25/11/2020 - Trustee Lease - 8491 Bowen	In progress	That Council: a) Authorise the Chief Executive	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** Waiting for legal advice regarding	31/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
	Council Meeting - 25/11/2020		Developmental Road, Collinsville - Collinsville Horse & Pony Club - Collinsville Rodeo Association		Officer to enter into a lease agreement over part of the land at 8491 Bowen Developmental Road, Collinsville known as Lease A (L19 on DK205) & Lease C (L27 on DK46) with the Collinsville Horse & Pony Club, in accordance with Section 236(1) (b) of the Local Government Regulation 2012; and (b) Authorise the Chief Executive Officer to enter into a lease agreement over part of the land at 8491 Bowen Developmental Road, Collinsville known as Lease B (L19 on DK205) with the Collinsville Rodeo Association in accordance with Section 236(1)(b) of the Local Government Regulation 2012.		termination for convenience clauses in leases. Draft leases have been issued to the Clubs. 13/05 Meeting being held with Collinsville Pony Club on the 20/05/2021 with PS and Cr Wright. MOU has been drafted for both parties to review. Pony Club have submitted their comments. Meeting was held with Rodeo Club 9/07/21 to discuss MOU and seek further comments. Meeting will be held once all parties have commented on the MOU. **13/12/2021** [redacted] **Pony Club have advised that they will be signing the lease as is. Follow ups have been made with the Club to determine when it will be received.** **17/02/2022** [redacted] Contact has been made, but no further correspondence has been received as to when the leases will be signed. **28/02/2022** [redacted] Collinsville Pony Club signed lease has been received - awaiting CEO execution **14/03/2022** [redacted] Collinsville Pony Club Lease signed by all parties - Collinsville Rodeo		

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
							Association followed up **07/04/2022** [redacted] Collinsville Rodeo Club advised that due to COVID they haven't had a chance to submit the signed lease. They have advised that there is no issues with signing the lease, they will provide ASAP.		
27/01/2021	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 27/01/2021	1.1	27/01/2021 - 500.2020.0122 - Lease - Part of Land - 18793 Bruce Highway, Bowen	In progress	That Council, subject to relevant development approvals being issued, award contract 500.2020.0122 Lease * Part of Land (Lease Area2 and Lease A2) * 18793 Bruce Highway, Bowen to Mirthill Pty Ltd T/A Pat McDonnell Earthmoving for a 10-year term with no options to renew at a yearly cost of $2,000.00 (excluding GST) with CPI increase on the anniversary date of the lease.	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** Mirthill undergoing Planning approval process **07/04/2022** [redacted] DA approval provided, draft lease issued. **28/04/2022** [redacted] Draft lease negotiated - final lease with lessee for execution	31/05/2022	
10/03/2021	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 10/03/2021	1.1	10/03/2021 - Decommissioned Cabin on Site 72 - Wangaratta Caravan Park	In progress	That Council approves the following in regard to the Cabin on Site 72 at the Wangaratta Caravan Park: i) the cabin be removed from the site and sold at auction, and ii) a replacement cabin to be procured and located on Site 72 for future holiday rental.	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** 20/04/2021 - Quotes currently being sourced for the removal. 03/06/2021 - Contractor engaged for removal. PO created. 02/08/2021 - Currently investigating the option to temporarily relocate to Proserpine Swimming Pool for temporary accommodation/office space for the lifeguards. 30/08/2021 - Cabin has been disconnected. Awaiting until peak season is finished to remove.	31/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
							14/10/2021 - Cabin has been removed to the Bowen Depot for auction. Quotes currently being sourced for replacement cabin. **03/12/2021** [redacted] 03/12/2021 - Quotes have been obtained and are currently being evaluated. **28/04/2022** [redacted] Council report to be drafted for future briefing. Report will be to not replace the cabin however to utilise the site as a powered site due to demand.		
24/03/2021	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 24/03/2021	1.1	24/03/2021 - Planning scheme - Driveway Approval Permits	In progress	That Council resolves to include the amendments to the *Operational Works Table of Assessment* for a Driveway in the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 Major Amendment, including any necessary administrative amendments.	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** Currently sitting with Roads Department to prepare report and investigate resources. **17/01/2022** [redacted] Still awaiting advice/action by Roads Department. **27/04/2022** [redacted] Still waiting on advice/action by Roads Department	30/06/2022	
12/05/2021	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 12/05/2021	1.1	12/05/2021 - Electoral Arrangements	In progress	That Council consult and engage with the community on becoming *undivided* or remaining *divided* for electoral purposes.	James Ngoroyemoto	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** Project consultation plan currently being developed	30/06/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
							04/03/2022 [redacted] Report drafted for Council recommending to postpone the review in 2020-24 term **01/04/2022** [redacted] Community Consultation underway **27/04/2022** [redacted] Community consultation completed, report to be brought back to Council for decision whether to continue or postpone Electoral structure review		
30/06/2021	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 30/06/2021	1.1	30/06/2021 - Bins For Blokes	In progress	That a report be brought back to Council on the implications (including costings) of introducing a *Bins for Blokes* facility within public toilets servicing the Whitsunday region.	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** Report is being prepared due date to be advised.	31/05/2022	
25/08/2021	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 25/08/2021	1.1	25/08/2021 - Affordable Housing Crisis	In progress	That Council facilitate a summit to discuss the concerns regarding the affordable housing crisis within the region.	[redacted]	**17/01/2022** [redacted] Strategic Planning working on Affordable Housing Strategy. Expected early-mid 2022. **27/04/2022** [redacted] Affordable Housing Strategy report being finalised by Strategic Planning. Due for review at ELT in May 2022.	31/05/2022	
08/09/2021	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting -	1.1	8/09/2021 - Molongle Creek Boat Club - Spoil Disposal Pond Works	In progress	That Council formally advise the Molongle Creek Boat Club that their request for reimbursement of works,	[redacted]	**15/11/2021 Actions Import** Draft Letter with [redacted]	27/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
	8/09/2021				creating two spoil disposal ponds at the Molongle Creek Boat Ramp is not approved as the works were not authorised by Council and are not in accordance with Council*s Procurement Policy.		**29/04/2022** [redacted] Council has advised the Molongle Creek Club of the decision. Formal correspondence will be issued to close out the matter.		
13/10/2021	Resolutions Import - Ordinary Council Meeting - 13/10/2021	1.1	13/10/2021 - Lease For Agistment * Collinsville Aerodrome	In progress	That Council resolves to award the contract 500.2021.0080 Lease for Agistment * Collinsville Aerodrome, authorising the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate and execute a lease agreement to Mr R Plate as a priority and grant early access as required.	[redacted]	**17/02/2022** [redacted] Final lease issued to PLATE - waiting for executed lease to be received. **07/04/2022** [redacted] Lease has been signed by Lessee, they provided a picture. Lessee was contacted advising the originals are to be provided to Council for execution. Awaiting the originals to be provided. **28/04/2022** [redacted] Original received - pending CEO execution	31/05/2022	
10/11/2021	Ordinary Council Meeting - 10 November 2021	13 3.1	Greater Airlie Beach Growth Study & Structure Plan	In progress	That Council: 1. Endorse the draft Proserpine to Airlie Beach Growth Study for public consultation (20 business days); and 2. Endorse the draft Proserpine to Airlie Beach Structure Plan for public consultation (20 business days).	[redacted]	**18/11/2021** [redacted] Need to rename document by 14/1/22 prior to consultation anticipated to commence on 31/1/22 (concurrently with the Major Amendment Community Engagement). **24/01/2022** [redacted] Document has been updated with	31/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
							new name. **15/03/2022 Nicole Lorraway** Waiting to go to community consultation with Major Amendment.		
10/11/2021	Ordinary Council Meeting - 10 November 2021	13 2 2	General Complaints Management Policy Review	In progress	That Council: 1. adopt the proposed amendments to the General Complaints Management Policy; and 2. revoke the Unreasonable Customer Behaviour Policy	[redacted]	**18/11/2021** [redacted] [redacted] to replace general complaints policy in ECM, intranet and website and remove unreasonable behaviour policy from all records, and update the register. Notice to be given to WHS for inclusion in newsletter	31/05/2022	
10/11/2021	Ordinary Council Meeting - 10 November 2021	13 2 3	Administrative Action Complaints Policy Review	In progress	That Council adopt the amended Administrative Action Complaints Policy.	[redacted]	**18/11/2021** [redacted] Mel to replace Admin complaints policy in ECM, intranet and website and and update the register. Notice to be given to WHS for inclusion in newsletter. Training to be organised for staff in Customer Service	31/05/2022	
08/12/2021	Ordinary Council Meeting - 8 December 2021	14 0 2	Matters of Importance - Minutes	In progress	That Council writes to Department of Transport and main Roads requesting that they advise Council and the public in advance of known expected delays due to their road works.	[redacted]	**06/04/2022** [redacted] Director [redacted] and the CEO are scheduling a meet with [redacted] DTMR to discuss this very issue.	20/05/2022	
25/01/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 25 January 2022	13 4 3	Cannonvale Skate Park Concept Design	In progress	That Council approve Stage 2 of the Cannonvale Skate Park which will be funded by the Local Roads & Community Infrastructure (LRCI) Round 3 at a cost of $490,000.	[redacted]	**29/04/2022** [redacted] Design drafts have been reviewed by WRC and approved. As Con final designs are now underway.	31/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
09/02/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 9 February 2022	13 2 3	Live stream Policy	On hold	That the item be tabled pending further development of the policy.	[redacted]	**04/03/2022** [redacted] Policy presented to Council, and laid on table for further development **01/04/2022** [redacted] Draft policy presented to briefing, further work done. Moved form 6/4/22 briefing and will be presented at 13/4/22 briefing	31/05/2022	
09/02/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 9 February 2022	13 2.1	Trustee Lease - Cannonvalley Pony Club - Lot 17 on HR1988	In progress	That Council authorise the Chief Executive Officer to enter into negotiations and execute a peppercorn trustee lease with the Cannonvalley Pony Club for the whole of land being Lot 17 on HR1988 in accordance with Section 236(b) and (c)(iii) of the Local Government Regulation 2012.	[redacted]	**28/02/2022** [redacted] Draft lease issued for review **07/04/2022** [redacted] Contacted lessee, they are waiting to take the matter to their next Committee meeting.	31/05/2022	
09/02/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 9 February 2022	13 2 2	Lease - Bowen Meals on Wheels - Lot 1 on RP748487	In progress	That Council authorise the Chief Executive Officer to enter into negotiations and execute a peppercorn trustee lease with the Bowen Meals on Wheels for the whole of land being Lot 1 on RP748487 in accordance with Section 236(b) and (c)(iii) of the Local Government Regulation 2012.	[redacted]	**28/02/2022** [redacted] Draft lease issued for review **07/04/2022** [redacted] Contacted lessee, they are waiting to take the matter to their next Committee meeting.	31/05/2022	
23/02/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 23 February 2022	14 0 2	Matters of Importance - Minutes	In progress	That a report be brought back to Council for consideration in the 2022/23 budget, the provision of funding to allow for a community funding program and public consultation on the replacing of	[redacted]	**05/04/2022** [redacted] Council briefing note currently being prepared for waste recycling and resource recovery way forward.	31/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
					disposable nappies and other sanitary items with reusable products.		**28/04/2022** [redacted] Briefing note prepared for Briefing session 1 June 2022		
23/02/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 23 February 2022	14 0 2	Matters of Importance - Minutes	In progress	That a report be brought back to Council regarding the parking around the Proserpine Hospital.	[redacted]	**06/04/2022** [redacted] Assigned to Community Services for investigation. **13/04/2022** [redacted] Assigned back to Infrastructure Services for investigation. Local Laws can not do anything until street signs etc have been sorted.	31/05/2022	
23/02/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 23 February 2022	13 4.1	E-scooters - Local Law Approval for Use on Council Controlled Areas	Not yet started	That Council, upon receipt of application, approve the following four businesses to operate a total of 10 E-vehicles per business (bicycles, electric bicycles, electric tricycles & electric scooters) for commercial hire on Council controlled footpaths, cycle ways, foreshores and boardwalks between Cannonvale and Airlie Beach: 1. Whitsunday Fun 2. Ocean Dynamics 3. Le Shack Whitsunday Adventure 4. Whitsunday Segway Tours Subject to the following conditions in accordance with Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 1	[redacted]		31/05/2022	

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					(Administration) 2014: a. the approval holder must comply with the standard public liability insurance condition; b. for the period of the licence, the approval holder must provide a copy of their current Public Liability Insurance Certificate of Currency; c. prohibit or limit activities under the approval during periods of poor visibility; d. the activities will be conducted to the specific location or to a specified area, as specified in the application; e. the holder of the approval will take specified measures to protect the safety of persons who may be involved in, or affected by, the activities authorised by the approval; f. the holder of the approval will take specified measures to ensure that the activities authorised by the approval do not cause a nuisance; g. if the approval relates to an activity on a road—require the approval holder to indemnify the State; h. permit access to Local Government staff or contractors at all times to inspect or service facilities; i. carry out the activity in				

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					accordance with any standards of the Local Government applicable at the time of the approval; j. conduct the activity only on the days and times, and at the specific locations or areas, specified in the approval; k. display the approval in the ways stated in the approval and produce the approval for inspection on demand by an authorised person; l. comply with a requirement to submit the business, vehicle or premises to be inspected by an authorised person; m. comply with relevant workplace health and safety requirements; n. be responsible for any costs or expenses incurred by Local Government for rectifying any damage caused by the activity; o. ensure that vegetation, soil, sand, rocks, native animals or natural things are not interfered with, damaged or removed; p. not interfere with, paint, permanently mark, damage or remove any buildings, structures, fixtures, fittings or facilities provided by Local Government; q. not erect any permanent or				

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					temporary buildings, signs or structures upon the approved activity area without the written consent of the Local Government; r. ensure that litter is collected and lawfully disposed at a Local Government waste transfer station; s. ensure that cleaning, maintaining or repairing any vehicle, except for emergency repairs, is prohibited; t. ensure that activities are not permitted within 30 metres of a deployed stinger net; u. only permit experienced and competent guides, agents or supervisors to oversee the operation of the activity; v. accept full responsibility for the safe transportation of customers and all other persons undertaking the activity; w. provide information, explanations, cautions and warnings to customers and all other persons undertaking the activity regarding the hazards likely to be encountered by them when the activity is undertaken; x. ensure that any motor vehicle used in connection with the activity, complies with all safety requirements and				

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					regulations and are operated in accordance with requirements, guidelines or recommendations published from time to time by the manufacturer or any State or Commonwealth authority; y. identify the points at which an operator is to access the site for the purpose of undertaking the commercial recreation activity; z. state the number of customers that may operate the vehicle at any one time; aa. the e-vehicle will operate at no more than 12 km/h plus reduced to 6km/h in defined areas; bb. all e-vehicles are to be governed by GPS technology; cc. all e-vehicles are to be clearly tagged with a number and company branding.				
09/03/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 9 March 2022	14 0 2	Matters of Importance - Minutes	In progress	That Whitsunday River Improvement Trust be included in future correspondence in regards to development and future planning with Hamilton Plains and Googanga Plains.	[redacted]		24/06/2022	
09/03/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 9 March 2022	13 2.4	500.2021.0091 Preferred Suppliers Arrangement for Provision of Professional	In progress	That Council award Contract 500.2021.0091 Preferred Suppliers Arrangement for Provision of Professional Legal Services for the	[redacted]	**22/03/2022** [redacted] Currently awaiting Letters of Acceptance and Unsuccessful	13/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
			Legal Services		five-year contract period (with two additional twelve month extensions at Council discretion) to the following tenderers as per the relevant categories: a) Planning and Environment: 1. J.R Arklay & Others T/As McCullough Robertson Lawyers 2. Colin Biggers & Paisley Pty Limited b) General Contracts and Commercial Law Matters: 1. J.R Arklay & Others T/As McCullough Robertson Lawyers 2. Auxiom Pty Ltd T/As Auxlaw c) Property Law: 1. J.R Arklay & Others T/As McCullough Robertson Lawyers 2. The Trustee For MBA Lawyers Unit Trust d) Employment and Industrial Relations: 1. Colin Biggers & Paisley Pty Limited 2. DWF Law Australia Pty Ltd T/As DWF (Australia) e) Regulatory/General Prosecutions: 1. J.R Arklay & Others T/As McCullough Robertson Lawyers 2. McInnes Wilson Lawyers Pty		Letters to be signed by the CEO, these will then we issued to Tenderers along with Contracts for signing. **24/03/2022** [redacted] Letters of Acceptance and Unsuccessful Letters issued to all Tenderers. Contracts currently being finalised and will be issued within the next week. **28/04/2022** [redacted] 6/8 Contracts issued 27/04/2022. Awaiting Executive Manager to finalise Contract departures before issuing final Contracts. Timeframe for fully executed contracts could be a couple of weeks.		

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					Ltd f) General Litigation and Debt Recovery: 1. J.R Arklay & Others T/As McCullough Robertson Lawyers 2. McInnes Wilson Lawyers Pty Ltd g) Administrative Law and Governance: 1. J.R Arklay & Others T/As McCullough Robertson Lawyers 2. McKays NQ Pty Ltd h) Water Specific: 1. Colin Biggers & Paisley Pty Limited 2. McInnes Wilson Lawyers Pty Ltd i) Native Title and Indigenous Law: 1. J.R Arklay & Others T/As McCullough Robertson Lawyers 2. McInnes Wilson Lawyers Pty Ltd j) Construction and Infrastructure Law: 1. J.R Arklay & Others T/As McCullough Robertson Lawyers 2. MacDonnells Law Pty Ltd				

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
09/03/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 9 March 2022	13 2 3	Electoral Boundaries Structure Review	In progress	That the matter lie on the table and a report be brought back regarding Community Consultation on Electoral Divisions.	[redacted]	**27/04/2022** [redacted] Community consultation complete, results to be brought back to Council	31/05/2022	
23/03/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 23 March 2022	13 1.1	ICT and Information Management Policy Review	In progress	That Council adopts the updated Information and Communication, and Technology and Information Management policies: 1. Closed Circuit Television Policy 2. ICT Facilities User Policy 3. Information Security Policy (IS18) 4. Remotely Piloted Aircraft (Drone) Policy 5. Information Management Policy	[redacted]	**27/04/2022** [redacted] Scott Wilkinson complied polices and email Mel to add number and update policies on the intranet. Also requested notification when completed so IT team can start staff training. **29/04/2022** [redacted] Updated in Policy Register and new numbers issued. Referred back to Admin Coordinator to upload to the website.	31/05/2022	
13/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 13 April 2022	13 2 2	Policy Framework Review	In progress	That Council adopt the revised Policy Framework effective from the 1 May 2022.	[redacted]	**27/04/2022** [redacted] Framework adopted, updated on website and intranet. Training to be undertaken in June for report writers	30/06/2022	
13/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 13 April 2022	14 0 2	Matters of Importance - Minutes	Not yet started	That Council advises the Commonwealth Government of its support for the JCU bid for an increased allocation of 80 Commonwealth Supported Places for the JCU Medical School to be shared between the Cairns and Mackay campuses.	[redacted]		31/05/2022	

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13/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 13 April 2022	13 2 3	500.2021.0144 Land Sales - Whitsunday Region	In progress	That Council award the following contracts for 500.2021.0144 Land Sales Whitsunday Region: a) Bright Skies Psychology - 82-92 Santa Barbara Parade, Bowen – $320,000 (ex. GST) b) BlueCHP - 27-29 Queens Road, Bowen – $159,500 (ex. GST) c) BlueCHP - 31-33 Queens Road, Bowen – $159,500 (ex. GST) d) Initiative Capital - 1 Industrial Road, Collinsville – $52,500 (ex. GST) e) Hendriksen Developments - 42 Carlo Drive, Cannonvale – $770,355 (ex. GST)	[redacted]	**28/04/2022** [redacted] Letters of Acceptance have been sent to the successful tenderers. Unsuccessful tenderers have also been advised.	30/06/2022	
13/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 13 April 2022	13 5.4	Expression of Interest - Cannonvale Sewerage Treatment Plant Membrane Replacement	Not yet started	That Council proceed to invite public tenders for the Design and Installation of the Membrane Replacement for the Cannonvale Sewerage Treatment Plant.	[redacted]		31/05/2022	
13/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 13 April 2022	13 5 2	500.2022.0001 Design and Construct of Sewage Treatment Plant at Lake Proserpine	In progress	That Council award Contract 500.2022.0001 Design and Construct of Sewage Treatment Plant at Lake Proserpine to The Water Boffins Pty Ltd for the amount of $264,405.00 (excluding GST).	[redacted]	**03/05/2022** [redacted] Final Contract issued 27th April to The Water Boffins. Awaiting return or contract then CEO execution.	31/05/2022	
13/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 13 April 2022	13 5 3	500.2022.0003 Provision of Waste Material Processing	Not yet started	That Council award Contract 500.2022.0003 Provision of Waste Material Processing to ARV Tree Recycling Pty Ltd for the estimated amount of $1,089,510 (excluding GST) for the contract period of two (2)	[redacted]		31/05/2022	

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					years, with an additional $544,755 (excluding GST) for an additional twelve month extension at Council's discretion.				
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 4 3	Donation Request - Rates and Service Charges - Proserpine & District Respite Services Inc.	In progress	That Council approve: a) A donation to Proserpine & District Respite Services Inc. amounting to the equivalent of 100% of the net Rates charges and 75% of the net Service charges levied from 25 March to 30 June 2022 b) The inclusion of Proserpine & District Respite Services Inc. on Council's Rates and Service Charges Donations Register for future donations.	[redacted]	**28/04/2022** [redacted] Waiting on signed approval letter from CEO	10/05/2022	
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 4.4	Request for Sponsorship - 2022 Wintersun Competition - Proserpine Veterans Golfers Association	In progress	That Council approve a monetary sponsorship of $3,000 to the Proserpine Veteran Golfers Association to assist with the 2022 Wintersun Competition.	[redacted]	**28/04/2022** [redacted] Assigned to Community Development Officer **28/04/2022** [redacted] Waiting on signed approval letter from CEO	10/05/2022	
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 2.1	Trustee Lease - Lot 22 Olive Street, Dingo Beach - Lot 22 on SP156137 - Queensland Police Service	Not yet started	That Council authorise the Chief Executive Officer to enter into negotiations and execute a part of land peppercorn trustee lease over Lot 22 on SP156137, Olive Street, Dingo Beach, with the State Government of Queensland represented as the Queensland Police Service for a 30-year term in accordance with Section 236(1)(b)(i)	[redacted]		10/05/2022	

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					of the Local Government Regulation 2012; subject to: a. the Reconfiguration of a Lot in accordance with the Planning Act 2016: and b. Obtaining Ministerial consent for the use of Trustee Land.				
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 2 3	Corporate Services Monthly Report - March 2022	Not yet started	That Council receive the Corporate Services Monthly Report for March 2022.	[redacted]		10/05/2022	
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	14 0 2	Matters of Importance - Minutes	Not yet started	That a report be brought back to Council regarding Cutuli Rd being accessible in case of an emergency situation as occurred with the blockage of Shute Harbour Road on 21 April 2022.	[redacted]		10/05/2022	
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 5 6	500.2022.0016 DRFA Road Packages L4, O4, R4 and W4 - Bowen Region	Not yet started	That Council award Contract 500.2022.0016 DRFA Road Packages L4, O4, R4 and W4 - Bowen Region as follows: a) Separable Portion 1 - DRFA Road Package L4 - Bowen General to Mirthill Pty. Ltd. T/As Pat McDonnell Earthmoving for the amount of $479,946.25 (excluding GST) b) Separable Portion 2 - DRFA Road Package O4 - Mt Aberdeen to LD & LJ Hillery Pty Limited for the amount of $178,777.48 (excluding GST) c) Separable Portion 3 - DRFA Road Package R4 - Roma Peak Road to Beddaws Pty Ltd T/As Copp & Co -	[redacted]		10/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
					Civil And Plant Hire for the amount of $442,579.57 (excluding GST) d) Separable Portion 4 - DRFA Road Package W4 - Bowen South to LD & LJ Hillery Pty Limited for the amount of $486,008.64 (excluding GST)				
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 4 6	500.2022.0007 Provision of Management Services for Wangaratta Caravan Park	In progress	That Council award Contract 500.2022.0007 Provision of Management Services for Wangaratta Caravan Park to CM Larritt & WS Larritt T/As Ultimate Cleaning and Maintenance Solutions for the amount of $376,800.00 (excluding GST) for the two year contract period, with an additional $188,400.00 (excluding GST) for the twelve month extension period at Council's discretion.	[redacted]	**29/04/2022** [redacted] Letter of offer sent 29 April 2022.	10/05/2022	
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 4 2	Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete - April 2022	In progress	That Council approve financial support of $250 to Jesse Frisch who will represent the Capricornia region at the Queensland State Championships for Volleyball, held in Brisbane on 16 to 19 June 2022.	[redacted]	**28/04/2022** [redacted] Waiting on signed approval letter from CEO	10/05/2022	
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 4 5	500.2022.0006 Provision of Management Services for Proserpine Tourist Park	In progress	That Council award Contract 500.2022.0006 Provision of Management Services for Proserpine Tourist Park to Long Caretaking Pty Ltd for the amount of $300,372.00 (excluding GST) for the two year contract period, with an additional $150,186.00 (excluding GST) for the twelve month extension period at Council's discretion.	[redacted]	**29/04/2022** [redacted] Letter of offer sent 29 April 2022.	10/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 3.4	20211041 - Development Application for Reconfiguration of Lot - One (1) Lot into Four (4) Lots and Access Easement (Staged) - 227 Sugarloaf Road, Sugarloaf - Daniel Property Holdings Pty Ltd C/- Wynne Planning & Development Pty Ltd	In progress	That the item be tabled for officers to prepare draft conditions of approval that address the requirements of the Planning Scheme for further consideration of Council at the next Ordinary Meeting.	[redacted]	**28/04/2022** [redacted] **That the item be tabled for officers to prepare draft conditions of approval that address the requirements of the Planning Scheme for further consideration of Council at the next Ordinary Meeting.**	10/06/2022	
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 3 3	20210040 - Development Application for Preliminary Approval (Variation Request: Building Works) & Development Permit for Material Change of Use for a Resort Complex - One Whitsunday - 125/131 Shingley Drive, Cannonvale	In progress	That the item be tabled pending further advice on the following: • The impact of the development regards the intersection at Shingley Drive & Shute Harbour Road. • The suitability of existing Shingley Drive to handle the increased traffic. • The suitability of the height of the building in that area.	[redacted]	**28/04/2022** [redacted] **That the item be tabled pending further advice on the following:** • **The impact of the development regards the intersection at Shingley Drive & Shute Harbour Road.** • **The suitability of existing Shingley Drive to handle the increased traffic.** • **The suitability of the height of the building in that area.**	10/06/2022	
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April 2022	13 2 2	Finance Report - FY 2021/22 - Period ending February 2022	Not yet started	That Council receive the unaudited financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2022.	[redacted]		10/05/2022	
27/04/2022	Ordinary Council Meeting - 27 April	13 3.1	Whitsunday Development Manual Amendment	In progress	That Council amend the Planning Scheme Policy (Development Manual) to the Whitsunday Planning	[redacted]	**03/05/2022** [redacted] Collaboration with engineers	10/05/2022	

Meeting Date	Document	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date	Completed (Overdue)
	2022				Scheme 2017, in accordance with Chapter 3, Part 1, of the Ministers Guidelines and Rules 2020, to address matters related to updated Australian standards, historical issues and ongoing continuous improvement.		underway for various amendments to the Manual.		

13.2.2 - Operational Plan 2021/22 Q3 Review

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: James Ngoroyemoto - Manager - Governance and Administration Services

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

1. Operational Plan Actions Progress Summary - Delays/Deferred [**13.2.2.1** - 4 pages]
2. WRC Operational Plan 2021 2022 Quarter 3 Review [**13.2.2.2** - 65 pages]

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present a written assessment of Council's progress towards implementing the annual Operational Plan 2021/22 for the period ending 31 March 2022 (Quarter Three review).

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Operational Plan 2021/22 Quarter Three Progress Report.

BACKGROUND

Local Governments must prepare and adopt an annual operational plan for each financial year, must discharge its responsibilities in a way that is consistent with its annual operational plan and report on Council's progress on a quarterly basis as an accountability and performance measure.

The Operational Plan developed for 2021/22 provides clear linkage to the desired outcomes included in Council's Corporate Plan for Council's consideration.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

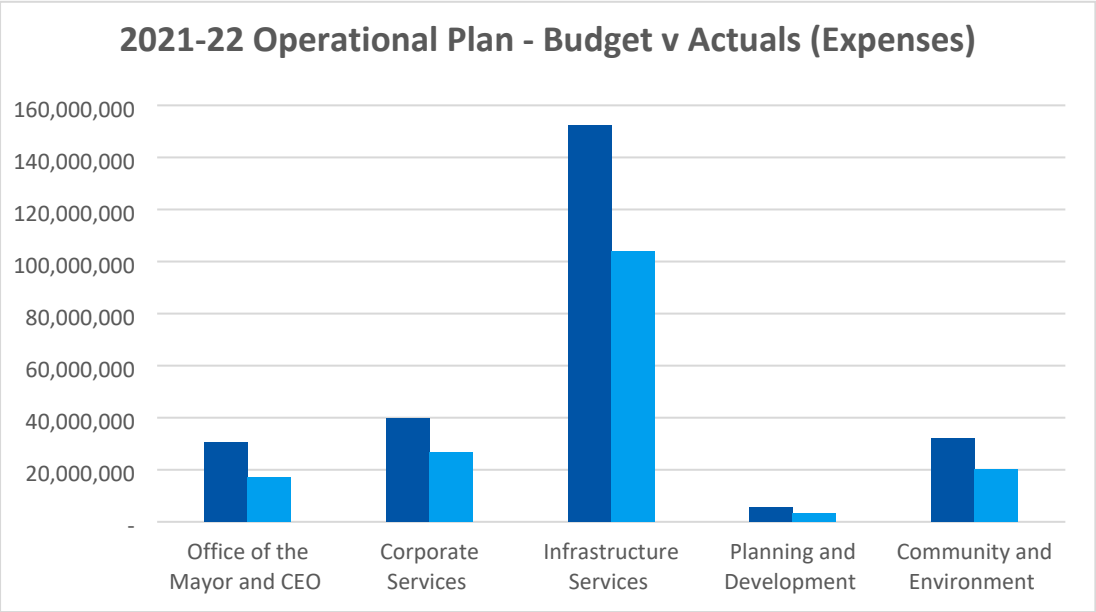
Financial Performance

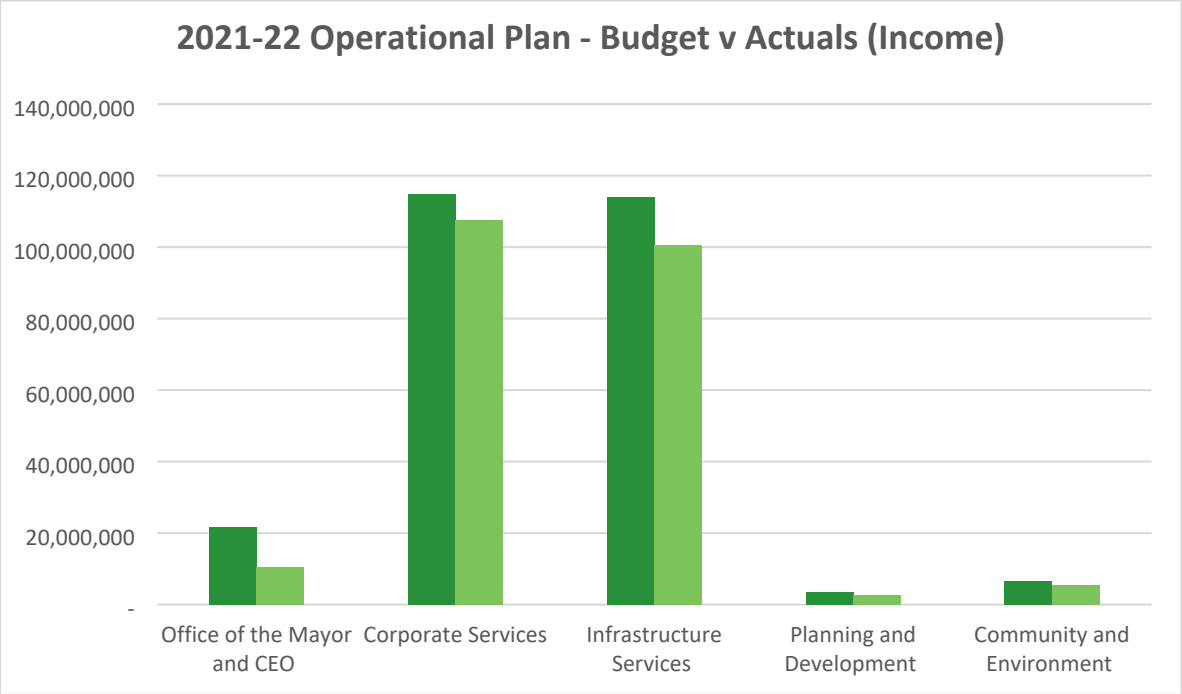
Operating Budget

The operating budget presents a stable financial position, with changes in accounting treatment for rates revenue now reflecting a significant operating surplus.

Changes to Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs) allocation were communicated late in 2021, and the forecast reduction in this revenue will impact the current financial year because the grants are historically prepaid in advance, meaning the reduced allocation will be seen through the final quarter of the year. This reduction of approximately $200k has been factored into the Quarter three budget review.

Otherwise, the Operating budget remains on track.





Total Budget positions – YTD.

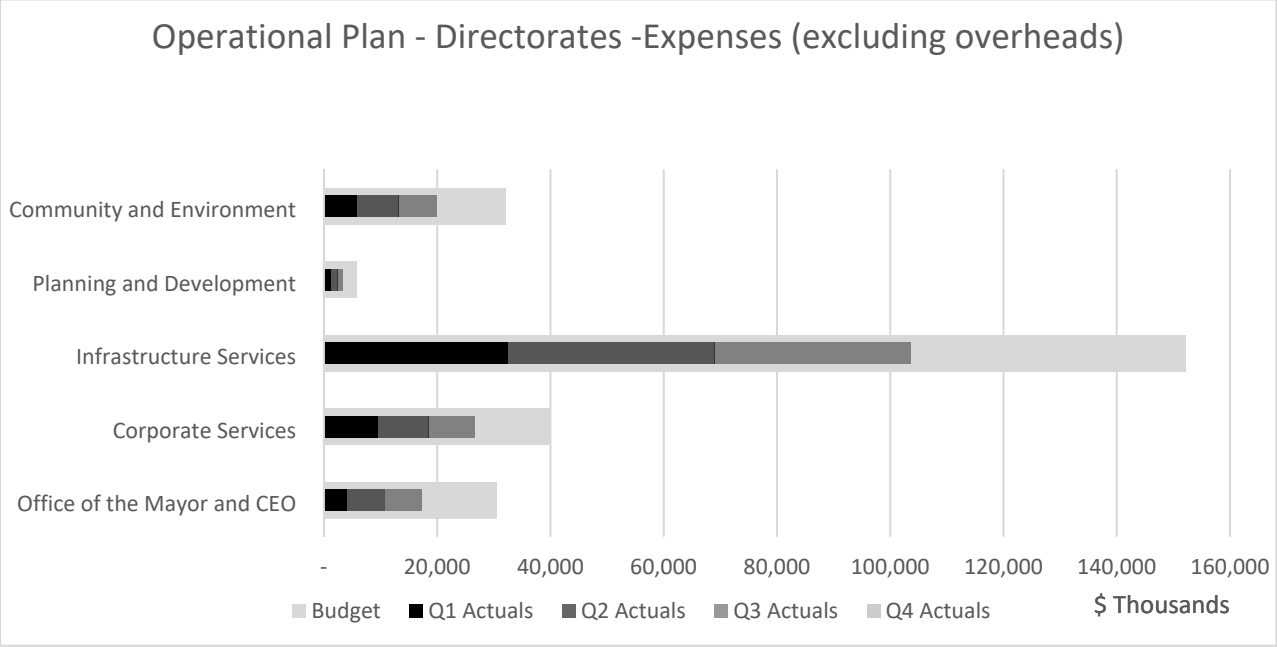
Directorate - Operating Expenses (excluding overheads)	Budget	Q1 Actuals	Q2 Actuals	Q3 Actuals	Q4 Actuals	Total
Office of the Mayor and CEO	30,478,449	3,993,526	6,830,389	6,361,001		17,184,916
Corporate Services	39,924,958	9,519,430	8,974,771	8,219,345		26,713,547
Infrastructure Services	152,201,478	32,445,493	36,527,266	34,759,526		103,732,284
Planning and Development	5,694,490	1,187,286	1,183,752	956,500		3,327,539
Community and Environment	32,133,640	5,825,529	7,343,632	6,861,761		20,030,922
Total	228,299,375	47,145,736	53,516,179	50,296,372	-	150,958,286

Directorate - Operating Revenue (excluding overheads)	Budget	Q1 Actuals	Q2 Actuals	Q3 Actuals	Q4 Actuals	Total
Office of the Mayor and CEO	21,816,590	2,377,587	3,622,649	4,385,921		10,386,157
Corporate Services	114,950,580	26,564,103	26,126,045	54,921,962		107,612,110
Infrastructure Services	114,029,778	25,911,866	27,939,486	46,772,975		100,624,326
Planning and Development	3,506,000	1,228,776	1,125,814	435,177		2,789,766
Community and Environment	6,683,579	2,513,773	1,460,012	1,343,406		5,317,191
Total	254,302,948	56,082,331	58,813,994	106,516,034	-	221,412,360

Summary of Operating Performance:

Directorates	Current Budget $	2021/22 YTD Actuals $	Percentage Delivered %
Income	130,493,263	113,364,775	87%
Expenses	130,216,507	85,494,604	66%
Operating Result Surplus/(Deficit)	276,756	27,870,171	21%

With the third quarter budget review to be presented at the same meeting of Council as this report, the are amendments to operating budget to cater for additional changes to the accounting treatment of some of the Information Technology costs which had historically been accounted for through capital expenses, now being recognised in the operating budget. These adjustments still provide for a small operating surplus.

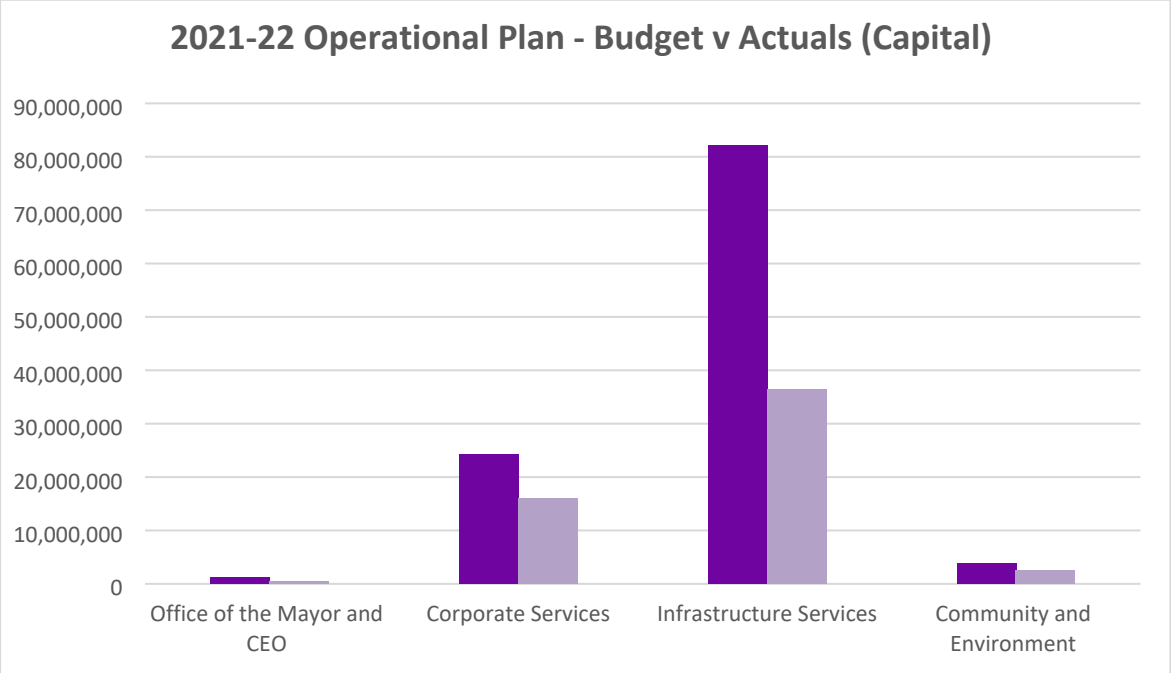


Capital Budget

The capital budget continues to make steady progress, but there are amendments to be made in the quarter three budget review to account for changes in the program and other external factors which will see a reduced overall capital program.

As referenced above there are also changes in relations to some of the ICT related projects where the costs are now to be borne by the operating budget due to an accounting directive from the Queensland Audit Office.

The capital program adjustments will see projects pushed to next financial year with a forecast year end capital spend of approximately $90M. This again is well above the normal capacity of approximately $30M.



Directorates	Current Budget	YTD Actuals		Q1 Actuals	Q2 Actuals	Q3 Actuals	Q4 Actuals
		%	$	$	$	$	$
Office of the Mayor and CEO	1,214,472	41%	494,614	420,610	23,908	50,096	
Corporate Services	24,310,800	66%	16,071,644	5,108,379	7,393,962	3,569,304	
Infrastructure Services	82,056,920	44%	36,403,131	8,855,959	16,500,017	11,047,154	
Community and Environment	3,817,177	64%	2,443,262	751,849	1,429,277	262,136	
TOTALS	111,399,369		55,412,651	15,136,797	25,347,164	14,928,690	

Delays in supply chains and price increases in construction materials and inpust are being recognised and managed where possible within existing budget allocations. These delays are also influencing what is going to be completed this financial year.

Key Performance Indicators

As part of the development of the operational plan performance reporting, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were developed where considered appropriate. These KPIs specifically relate to clearly identifiable and measurable analytics which are easily understood and assist the to further understand the progress and delivery of a Council function. Below are the identified KPIs and update on the target measures:

Ref	Key Performance Indicator	Comment
SF3.1:KPI1	Manage end of year financial year audits within the agreed time frames set with Queensland Audit Office and achieve an unmodified audit opinion,	Currently underway and milestones are currently in negotiation.
SF3.1:KPI2	Manage capital and operational budgets to achieve the following local government financial sustainability ratios: • Operating surplus target 0 -10% • Net Financial liabilities target < 60% • Interest coverage target < 5% • Asset sustainability target average 90%	All ratios within tolerance and reported as part of Council's quarterly budget reviews.

SF3.1:KPI3	Update Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) Financial Forecast Model to ensure Council maintains its 2020 credit rating of Moderate with a Neutral outlook.	QTC financial forecast model updated September 2021. Forward forecasts are updated each quarter to maintain focus on credit rating.

Operational Performance

The Operational Plan provides the basis for reporting to Council on the quarterly progress towards achieving the Corporate Plan outcomes through the implementation of the Operational Plan.

Actions have been set for each action within the Operational Plan. Reporting on these actions is based on progress against time, budget-based and other applicable milestones as outlined in reports to Council that are linked to Key focus areas from the corporate plan and service functions and may be developed through the course of the operational planning process from time to time.

A summary on the progress for all actions against the operational plan is provided below:

Actions	**Colour**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Currently being undertaken and on schedule **without** delays or issues		139	69%
Currently being undertaken but **with** issues and/or delays		11	5.5%
Yet to commence with no delays anticipated		14	7%
Action deferred or delayed due to unforeseen issues		11	5.5%
Actions not Progressing		0	0%
Complete or Finalised Actions		27	13%
Total Actions		**202**	**100%**

Note* Figures above are rounded and all actions that have been deferred, have delays or issues are detailed in attachment 1.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

This report for Quarter 3 is presented to Council in accordance with section 174(3) of the Local Government Regulation 2012 that requires the Chief Executive Officer to present a written assessment of the local government's progress towards implementing the annual operational plan at meetings of the local government held at regular intervals of not more than 3 months.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Lead and coordinate of the organisation's corporate governance and risk management, in addition to the delivery of efficient and customer focused administration support for the organisation to ensure high levels of performance and compliance.

Support the organisation in ensuring appropriate compliance with legislation and to support the elected council in its decision-making processes and obligations as a local government.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The Operational Plan has been structured within the bounds of the resources available to Council and is consistent with the 2021-2022 annual budget. Comments are provided on the financial performance in the detailed commentary within the report.

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Responsible Officers identified in the Operational Plan 2021/2022 contributed to updating the review document.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Failure to present and adopt the quarter 3 performance report on the Operational plan, presents a non-compliance risk under the Local Government Act 2009. As well an opportunity being lost to inform the community on the implementation of the Operational Plan 2021-2022 which may result in reputational risk for Council for not being seen as transparent and accountable in its delivery of the operational plan.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

Under the Local Government Regulation 2012, the Chief Executive Officer must present a written assessment of the local government's progress towards implementing the annual operational plan at meetings of the local government held at regular intervals of not more than 3 months.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

No

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

N/A

.

Colour	What the Colour Means	Colour Palette
Yellow	Currently being undertaken but with issues and/or delays	
Orange	Action deferred or delayed due to unforeseen issues	

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA1.3	Co-ordinate the development of strategic service levels for each asset class by individual asset custodians.	Asset Custodianship Model adopted by the Asset Management Steering Committee with roles and responsibilities identified. Workshops scheduled with Asset Managers and Service Managers in May 2022. Development of strategic service levels for each asset class will be undertaken by those identified in the Asset Custodianship Model but will not be completed until 2022/23.	
KFA2.1	Establish a framework and identify the activities that are to be considered as Commercial Business Operations (CBOs), based on legislative/regulatory and internal requirements.	This project is linked to the completion of the Full Cost Pricing Reviews KFA 9. The assessment of pricing paths for the each of the Commercial Business Operations are underway with draft reports having been received. A Framework will be developed after that initial work is complete but is not anticipated to be completed until 2022/23.	
KFA2.2	Submit a report to an Ordinary Meeting of Council (incorporating a resolution) to establish the identified activities as CBOs; the report to identify risks and any additional resources required for such activities to be operated as CBOs.	Yet to commence. Scheduled for 2022/23. Parts of this work have been covered in the preliminary Full Cost Pricing works undertaken so far.	
KFA2.3	Undertake a full review of two of the identified CBOs.	Yet to commence. Scheduled for 2022/23. Parts of this work have been covered in the preliminary Full Cost Pricing works undertaken so far.	
KFA8.3	Develop the initial ten-year LTFP, incorporating the plans developed for each contributing component.	Deferred to 2022/23 due to delay in delivery of the Asset Management Strategy and Asset Management Plans which are integral components of this action.	
KFA17.1	Once State Interest review complete refer to Council for Planning Scheme to commence community consultation.	Delay in approval from State planning agency to commence community consultation.	

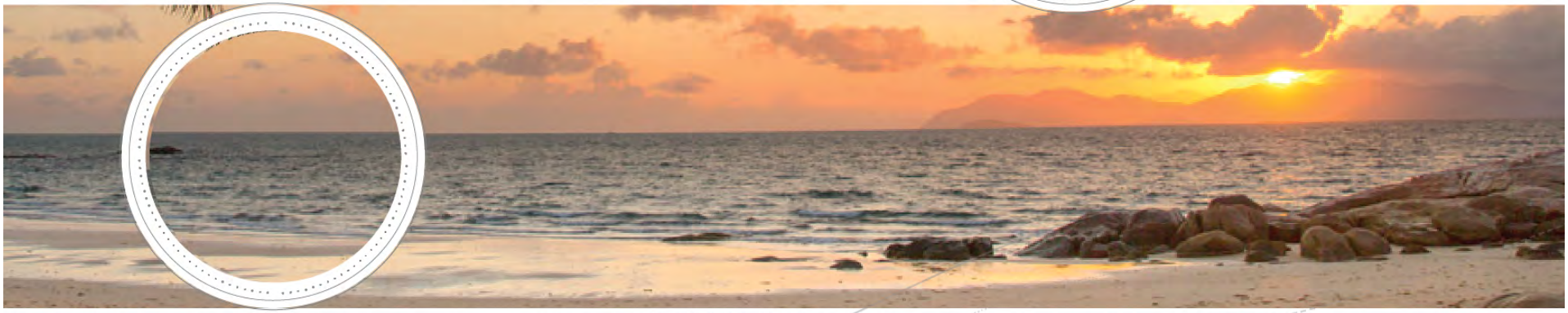
SF1.3 To develop and implement contemporary, fair and consistent industrial instruments that comply with relevant Local Government and Queensland Industrial Relations legislation.	Effectively manage the processes for the negotiation and certification of the Whitsunday Regional Council Certified Agreement prior to the current agreement expiring in February 2022.	Negotiations with Unions have continued through the quarter.	
SF1.3 Undertake progressive organisational training to meet required skills and competency requirements in order to deliver Council functions and services.	Delivery of leadership development program – ELT and MMG.	The Leadership Colloquium continues to be delivered. With restrictions lifted a 2-day program was delivered in person in February 2022.	
SF2.2 To provide quality transport and stormwater networks through strategies that service the needs of our residents as well as visitors while remaining financially sustainable.	Undertake workforce planning so as to align resources with required levels of service.	On hold until the LOS document is adopted to be able to determine the resources required to deliver on Operational and Capital projects.	
SF2.2 To provide quality transport and stormwater networks through strategies that service the needs of our residents as well as visitors while remaining financially sustainable.	Asset data collection and condition rating of all network classes in accordance with Council asset management requirements.	On hold until end April when new Asset Technical Officers will be commencing to undertake these activities.	
SF2.2 To provide quality transport and stormwater networks through strategies that service the needs of our residents as well as visitors while remaining financially sustainable.	Undertake modeling of flood plain and stormwater networks.	Floodplain Management Plan has commenced, but will not be finalised until Sep 22. The Stormwater Management Plan has been deferred for delivery in 22/23, grant funding or budget dependent.	
SF2.2 To provide quality transport and stormwater networks through strategies that service the needs of our residents as well as visitors while remaining financially sustainable.	Develop strategies and guidelines relating to engineering and infrastructure matters to inform the planning scheme.	Budget in 21/22 was deferred to other activities. Action to be moved to 22/23 FY dependent on budget approval.	

SF3.1 Enhance the Asset Management function within Council	Undertake an evaluation of the current Asset Management Framework and assign/engage suitable resources to review and develop an improvement plan. Refer: KFA1	Work aligned to KFA1 is underway with Asset Management Review completed and an Improvement Plan developed for ongoing priorities. A shift in direction has meant a delay in delivery of an Asset Management Strategy and Asset Management Plans detailing the improvement plans by asset class. The Asset Management Strategy expected to be completed by EOFY with Asset Management Plans completed in July/Aug 2022.	
SF3.1 Support the development of Commercial Business Operations (CBOs)	Establish a framework and identify the activities that are to be considered as Commercial Business Operations, based on legislative/regulatory and internal requirements, and undertake identified reviews. Refer KFA2	This project is linked to the completion of the Full Cost Pricing Reviews KFA 9. The assessment of pricing paths for the each of the Commercial Business Operations are underway with draft reports having been received. A Framework will be developed after that initial work is complete but is not anticipated to be completed until 2022/23.	
SF3.3 To provide reliable and flexible Information Communication & Technology services and systems that are "fit for purpose" and support innovation.	Implementation of the Application Roadmap 2020 and ICT Strategic Plan 21-23 actions/deliverables for FY21/22.	Some delays due to competing resourcing requirements on ICT projects. ICT Steering Committee engaged and approving any changes to delivery schedules.	
SF3.3 Develop GIS integration with Asset Management	Implement recommendations from the GIS 2021 review and integrate systems with Asset Management solution redesign. Refer KFA1.	Implementation of major fundings on hold awaiting completion of the Asset Management project.	
SF3.4 Provision of effective, efficient and customer focused procurement and contract management function.	Development and implementation of a Centre Led Procurement model.	Council has appointed a Team Leader – Procurement Operations whose function is to facilitate the introduction of new more structured arrangements and provide data analytics, training and oversight of operational procurement transactions.	
SF3.5 Provide fleet management services which meet customer service requirements in accordance with adopted Asset Management Plan.	Oversee all facets of fleet management, procurement and maintenance.	Councils' replacement program has been significantly impacted by the supply chain issues because of COVID 19. Larger fleet items such a grader have been delivered but light fleet and trucks is sporadic and unable to be guaranteed by suppliers.	
SF3.5 Provide workshop operations which support the fleet management function of Council.	Undertake necessary plant and fleet services as per prescribed schedule and identified.	Proactive servicing completion is improving each month with backlogs being addressed with each workshop, department, and service agent.	
SF4.3 Provide and maintain high quality customer service	Assist in implementing a program to engage the community to use the new	The portal and upgrades to the eService function have been postponed due to ongoing system upgrades.	

within all Customer Service Centres.	digital online portal and self-service functions.		
SF5.3 Provide a long-term strategic direction for sustainable land use and infrastructure planning to the development industry and community that balances economic, environmental and social interests throughout the Whitsunday region.	Finalise and implement the Cannon Valley Growth Strategy.	Growth Strategy to be publicly exhibited together with Major Amendment.	
SF5.3 Provide a long-term strategic direction for sustainable land use and infrastructure planning to the development industry and community that balances economic, environmental and social interests throughout the Whitsunday region.	Complete the "*Major Amendment*" to the Whitsunday Planning Scheme	Awaiting approval from State agency to allow community consultation to commence.	







OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quarterly Review - 31 March 2022

Whitsunday Regional Council

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About this report

This report provides a high-level qualitative assessment of Council's progress towards achieving its 2021/22 Operational Plan and should be read in conjunction with the quarterly budget review for the same period.

Legislative Requirements

The *Local Government Act 2009* requires all Queensland local governments to prepare and adopt an annual Operational Plan.

The Operational Plan is a subordinate plan to the Corporate Plan and is adopted each financial year, usually prior to or in conjunction with the annual budget.

The Chief Executive Officer is required to present to Council a written assessment of the Operational Plan's progress on regular intervals of not more than 3 months.

Council is required to discharge its responsibilities in a way that is consistent with its annual operation. To achieve this, the Operational Plan has been developed to align with Council's Organisational Structure, being the framework by which all council actions, services and functions are delivered. This also allows alignment and consistency with the annual budget.

The alignment and integration of the Corporate Plan and Annual Budget with the Operational Plan allows Council to measure its implementation of the Operational Plan against the Corporate Plan. To undertake this a Performance Measure Framework has been developed.

Performance Measurement of Operational Plan 2021/22

The performance measures used in this report to assess the progress and implementation of Council's Operational Plan 2021/22 consist of:

Written Assessment

A concise statement for each action identified in the Operational Plan has been prepared that succinctly outlines Council's progress towards achieving the action. The intent of the statement is to provide the reader and decision maker with sufficient information to ascertain with confidence the true position and progress of the action.

Status

The following colour palette is applied to each action to give a quick reference progress "Status". Using this form of "traffic lights", the status allows the reader to consider the progress of an action at-a-glance. Furthermore, the colour of the status allows readers and decision makers to view specific actions by exception should they want.

Colour	What the Colour Means	Colour Palette
Grey	Yet to commence with no delays anticipated	
Blue	Currently being undertaken and on schedule without significant delays or issues	
Green	Complete or Finalised	
Yellow	Currently being undertaken but with issues and/or delays	
Orange	Action deferred or delayed due to unforeseen issues	
Red	Action not progressing.	

Key Performance Indicators

Where considered appropriate, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been developed. These KPIs specifically relate to clearly identifiable and measurable analytics which are easily understood and assist the reader and decision maker to further understand the progress and delivery of a Council function.

Performance Measurement of Corporate Plan 2021 - 2026

Council will apply a quadruple bottom line methodology for measuring its progress in achieving Corporate Plan 2021 – 2026 and its Vision for the region.

A quadruple bottom line methodology requires performance to be measured against the following pillars:

Financial
When making decisions we ensure that we are aware of all immediate costs and long-term financial implications. We strive to always operate within budget and aim for financial sustainability.

Environmental
We will consider as part of our planning, decision making and activities any matter that may cause immediate or long-term environmental impacts. In addition, we also progressively look for opportunity to improve and deliver environmental benefits in the way we operate.

Social
We will consider the social aspects of our decisions and activities to ensure that the various needs and requirements that exist in our diverse community are met.

Governance
We will ensure that we undertake all our operations in a transparent, accountable and ethical manner and in line with our policies and procedures.

An assessment against each pillar for Council's Directorates has been undertaken at the end of the respective Services sections.

Key Focus Areas (KFA)

KFA1 – Asset Management Plan

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA1.1	Undertake an evaluation of the current Asset Management system and assign/engage suitable resources to review and develop project plan.	Asset Management Governance Review completed. Asset Management Improvement Plan (Roadmap) developed.	
KFA1.2	Establish an integrated corporate framework for asset management within WRC.	Asset Management Steering Committee (AMSC) Terms of Reference have been approved by the AMSC. Following on from this framework, performance measures are in development to enable the AMSC to ensure the achievement of strategic objectives.	
KFA1.3	Co-ordinate the development of strategic service levels for each asset class by individual asset custodians.	Asset Custodianship Model adopted by the Asset Management Steering Committee with roles and responsibilities identified. Workshops scheduled with Asset Managers and Service Managers in May 2022. Development of strategic service levels for each asset class will be undertaken by those identified in the Asset Custodianship Model but will not be completed until 2022/23.	

Responsible Officer: Chief Financial Officer

KFA2 – Review of Commercial Business Operations

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA2.1	Establish a framework and identify the activities that are to be considered as Commercial Business Operations (CBOs), based on legislative/regulatory and internal requirements.	This project is linked to the completion of the Full Cost Pricing Reviews KFA 9. The assessment of pricing paths for the each of the Commercial Business Operations are underway with draft reports having been received. A Framework will be developed after that initial work is complete but is not anticipated to be completed until 2022/23.	
KFA2.2	Submit a report to an Ordinary Meeting of Council (incorporating a resolution) to establish the identified activities as CBOs; the report to identify risks and any additional resources required for such activities to be operated as CBOs.	Yet to commence. Scheduled for 2022/23.	
KFA2.3	Undertake a full review of two of the identified CBOs.	Yet to commence. Scheduled for 2022/23.	

Responsible Officer: Chief Financial Officer

KFA3 – Community Plan (Long Term)

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA3.1	Develop project brief and engage a suitably qualified consultant to develop a project plan for the long-term Community Plan.	Project Brief completed. Request for Quotes were sent on 16/09/2021. Only one quotation was received. Contractor engaged 08/10/2021.	
KFA3.2	Collate all information through several internal and external workshops.	First PCG held on 25 November 2021. Information collated and sent to contractor. Workshop held with Councillors 16 March 2022.	
KFA3.3	Develop a draft long-term Community Plan.	Contractor currently drafting proposed plan.	
KFA3.4	Undertake a Communications Plan to engage the Community and stakeholders to outline key messages and the objectives of the long-term Community Plan.	Communication Plan for Public Consultation currently being reviewed for implementation upon completion of the proposed draft Community Plan.	

Responsible Officer: Director Community Services

KFA4 – Arts, Cultural & Heritage Strategy

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA4.1	Develop a project brief and engage a suitably qualified consultant to develop a project plan for the Arts, Cultural & Heritage Strategy.	Project brief completed. Request for Quotes currently being drafted. Grant funding obtained, awaiting agreement to be finalised.	
KFA4.2	Collate all information through several internal and external workshops.	Scheduled for May/June 2022.	
KFA4.3	Develop a draft Arts, Cultural & Heritage Strategy.	Yet to commence.	
KFA4.4	Undertake a Communications Plan to engage the Community and stakeholders to outline key messages and the objectives of the Arts, Cultural & Heritage Strategy.	Yet to commence.	

Responsible Officer: Director Community Services

KFA5 – Establishment of a Place of Refuge

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA5.1	Develop a detailed Business Case for the project and seek Council's endorsement to proceed to the next stage of project development.	The Place of Refuge will be considered as being located in the Multi-Storey Car Park Facility section of the Airlie Beach Parking Strategy. Part of the delivery of this strategy includes the development of two choices concept designs and cost benefit analysis of each concept.	

Responsible Officer: Director Infrastructure Services

KFA6 – Economic Development Strategy

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA6.1	Undertake Economic Development Strategy and consultation.	Draft strategy, community engagement and submission responses completed.	
KFA6.2	Report to Council for adoption.	Strategy to be presented to Council for adoption, at 27 April 2022 Council Meeting.	
KFA6.3	Implement and administer Economic Development Strategy.	Commenced.	

Responsible Officer: Chief Operating Officer - Aviation & Tourism

KFA7 – Marine Facilities

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA7.1	Develop Business Cases for Shute Harbour Stage 2 and Marine Centre of Excellence (Bowen) for consideration and approval of Council.	Initial work commenced on the Bowen Marine industrial Precinct (formerly Marine Centre of Excellence).	
KFA7.2	Subject to approval by Council to proceed, finalise a concept design with indicative costings.	EOI for consultant submissions for initial project plan study commenced.	

Responsible Officer: Director Infrastructure Services

KFA8 - Long-term Financial Plan

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA8.1	Identify the key components that contribute to the development of the LTFP (e.g., Asset Management Plans leading to ten-year renewal program) and establish responsibilities and deadlines for developing the ten-year plans for each such component.	This activity is dependent on other KFAs to confirm relevant information. Queensland Treasury Corporation Long Term Financial Forecast updated as a starting point based on current budget and 2020/21 actuals. Identification of key components, establishment of responsibilities and deadlines for development will be undertaken in Q4.	
KFA8.2	Develop the format of the LTFP identifying the linkages to the contributing strategic documents (i.e., Community Plan, Corporate Plan, Operational plan.	To commence in Q4.	
KFA8.3	Develop the initial ten-year LTFP, incorporating the plans developed for each contributing component.	Deferred to 2022/23 due to delay in delivery of the Asset Management Strategy and Asset Management Plans which are integral components of this action.	

Responsible Officer: Chief Financial Officer

KFA9 - Analysis of Full Cost pricing for Water, Waste and Sewer functions

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA9.1	Identify the Business Activities (BAs) to which Full Cost Pricing (FCP) is to be applied, based on legislative/regulatory and internal requirements.	Full Cost Pricing assessment of Water & Sewerage, Waste, Quarry and Airport completed. Draft report received with feedback provided to be discussed at future Council Budget Workshop.	
KFA9.2	Submit a report to an Ordinary Meeting of Council (incorporating a resolution) to adopt FCP for identified activities.	Report will be submitted once workshopped with Council.	
KFA9.3	Undertake the exercise of establishing the FCPs for the identified BAs (incorporating the revised overhead allocations) and establish the required price paths for each such BA.	Yet to commence – will follow outcomes from KFA9.1 and KFA9.2.	

Responsible Officer: Chief Financial Officer

KFA10 - Advocacy Policy & Plan

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA10.1	Development of an Advocacy Plan that identifies both the current issues of key importance to the Whitsunday Region and the planned advocacy approach to promoting those issues to relevant agencies and the community.	Following the workshop with Councillors in Q2 an internal meeting has been held with Economic Development so work can progress on the top five priorities.	

Responsible Officer: Chief Executive Officer

KFA11 - Governance Leadership Framework

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA11.1	Guide Council's Corporate Governance activities by developing a Governance Manual to direct Council's operation in becoming more accountable, effective, efficient and sustainable.	Draft Governance Framework developed and presented to Council for adoption in May 2022.	
KFA11.2	Develop, implement and administer Council's integrated risk management system and engage with Councillors and Officers to improve understanding and implementation.	Currently facilitating operational risk workshops with all Council business units to develop Council 's operational risk registers. Upon completion the registers will be presented at the May Audit and risk Committee meeting.	
KFA11.3	Establish and coordinate outsourced legal advice services with a range of suppliers matched to Directorate needs.	Tender awarded by Council for Legal Provision services panel. Internal process developed and workshopped with managers and executive leadership team.	

Responsible Officer: Manager Governance & Administration

KFA12 – Development and Introduction of Business Plans for Directorates and Functions

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA12.1	Establish a template to assist Directors and Managers to develop detailed Business Plans that integrate with Council's strategic planning framework and promote good decision making and due diligence.	Draft template developed departmental plans, for Corporate Services and Development Services, SWOT analysis workshops scheduled for May to build the plans.	
KFA12.2	Develop a training and implementation program to introduce the use of the Business Plan template to Council.	Commenced the development of the Council's Corporate planning framework which will guide the training and implementation program.	

Responsible Officer: Manager, Governance and Administration

KFA13 – Assessment of Electoral Distribution Structure

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA13.1	Report to Council to authorise community consultation with respect to electoral arrangements (electoral divisions and voting methods).	Community consultation underway to gauge the community's interest in undertaking a review of the electoral distribution structure. A report will be brought back to discuss results of the consultation process.	
KFA13.2	Conduct Community consultation (in conjunction with Manager, Corporate Communications and Marketing)	Action not commenced yet, awaiting results of the Community consultation. A report will be brought back to Council, for a decision to be made if the review will continue or not.	
KFA13.3	Report to Council on outcome of community consultation.	Action not commenced yet, awaiting results of the Community consultation. A report will be brought back to Council, for a decision to be made if the review will continue or not.	
KFA13.4	Liaise with Minister to refer change request to Change Commission (if approved).	Action not commenced yet, awaiting results of the Community consultation. A report will be brought back to Council, for a decision to be made if the review will continue or not.	
KFA13.5	Liaise with Change Commission (where required).	Action not commenced yet, awaiting results of the Community consultation. A report will be brought back to Council, for a decision to be made if the review will continue or not.	

Responsible Officer: Manager Governance and Administration

KFA14 – Strategic Workforce Plan

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA14.1	Undertake the development of a Strategic Workforce Plan that outlines the required deliverables to meet our future operational needs and ensure that the organisation's people are structured and capable to meet future needs and demands.	The Strategic Workforce Plan has been finalised. Presented to Council and Audit and Risk Committee February 2022.	
KFA14.2	Progressively and strategically implement the actions and initiatives identified in the Strategic Workforce Plan.	Actions continue to be implemented as per plan.	

Responsible Officer: Manager Human Resources

KFA15 - Reinvigoration and Resetting of Organisational Safety Obligations

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA15.1	Continue to proactively implement and monitor the workplace health and safety audit findings and actions.	Review of Quarterly Actions Plan undertaken. Inspections and hazard identifications continue.	

Responsible Officer: Manager Human Resources

KFA16 – Waste Management Strategy - Revision

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA16.1	Develop a revised Waste Management Strategy to replace the expiring strategy and ensure future waste management practices are sustainable and fit for purpose.	Project inception and desktop review and analysis completed – visions statements and options analysis in progress.	

Responsible Officer: Chief Operating Officer, Whitsunday Water and Waste

KFA17 – Land Use - Planning for the Future

Delivery of Operational Plan

The following Project Actions have been scheduled in the Operational Plan to be undertaken during the 2021/22 period.

Ref	Project Action 21/22	Comment	Status
KFA17.1	Once State Interest review complete refer to Council for Planning Scheme to commence community consultation.	Delay in approval from State planning agency to commence community consultation.	
KFA17.2	Review Submissions and report to Council with recommended changes to Planning Scheme.	Yet to commence in accordance with above.	
KFA17.3	Seek Ministerial endorsement of Planning Scheme and refer to Council for adoption when endorsement received.	Yet to commence in accordance with above.	

Responsible Officer: Manager Strategic Planning

Our Services and Functions

Mayor & CEO

Ref: SF1

Directorate Objectives
1. Through strong and open leadership, develop an organisation with a culture of respect, accountability and community service. 2. Advocate for the community on issues of regional importance. 3. Manage the human resource function in a fair and consistent manner and ensure safety is a key pillar of the organisation's culture. 4. Manage the aviation and tourism activities of the region as the gateway to the Whitsundays. 5. Ensure WRC openly communicates with and promotes the communities of the Whitsunday Region.

Key Function: Organisational Leadership

Ref: SF1.1

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ To provide organisational leadership so as Whitsunday Regional Council is recognised as an organisation with strong links to customer service, accountability and safety.	1. Provide overall leadership and direction for the organisation as a whole for the benefit of the elected Council, employees and the community.	Council meeting held as per adopted schedule. Decisions acted upon and progressively reviewed. Governance & risk issues reviewed. Audit & Risk Committee meet was per adopted schedule. Community & government agency presentations given to Council as required.	
	2. Ensure community engagement is provided on matters of importance to the community.	Engaged on Divisional or Undivisional Council East Euri Waste and bins Change to bin schedule Bowen Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan Cannonvale Skate Park	
	3. Ensure that employees are held accountable for their actions and in particular when breaches of policy and process occur.	Incidents of breach of polies and processes are investigated, and appropriate action taken.	
	4. Further promotion and implementation of the *Switched On* safety program across the organisation.	Two Switch On sessions were delivered in March 2022 primarily for new employees.	

Key Function: Advocacy

Ref: SF1.2

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Actively advocate and communicate to stakeholders and decision makers matters of importance to the region.	1. Develop an Advocacy Policy & Plan as outlined in KFA9.	Following the workshop with Councillors in Q2 an internal meeting has been held with Economic Development to progress the Advocacy Policy & Plan.	
	2. Identify advocacy issues and determine Council's position on same in order to engage and promote.	The following top five priorities were determined by Councillors during Q2: 1. Bowen Marine Industry Precinct 2. Water Security 3. Housing | Accommodation 4. Shute Harbour Marine Facility (Stage 2) 5. Abbot Point SDA Industrial Area In addition, the Chief Executive Officer attended the Greater Whitsunday Showcase event at Brisbane Parliament House.	
	3. Establish a clear process to allow for the introduction of new issues into the Advocacy Policy & Plan.	Economic Development have been tasked with this action and this will continue to progress into Q4.	

Key Function: Human Resources and Safety

Ref: SF1.3

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Maintain and develop Council's Corporate Safety Management System in order to achieve legislative compliance and a safe workplace.	1. Actively administer and implement Council's safety management system on a day-to-day basis for the benefit of all employees and the organisation.	Council's Safety Management System continues to be maintained and procedures reviewed.	
	2. Reinvigorating and resetting organisation safety obligations as per KFA15.	Safety continues to be a value that is promoted, and quarterly action plans are in place.	
	3. Undertake audits of Council's Safety Management System and implement actions based on audit findings.	Actions continue to be delivered.	
	4. Deliver safety behavioral training – *Switch On* program to all employees.	Two sessions of the *Switch On* Program were delivered in March 2022.	
☐ Effectively manage Workers Compensation Claims and return to work for ill and injured workers.	1. Develop and provide early intervention strategies and actions for ill and injured workers.	Rehabilitation programs are in place for injured and ill workers as required.	
	2. Develop meaningful Return to Work plans for ill and injured workers.	RTW plans are developed together with treating medical providers.	
	3. Efficiently process and maintain records of workers compensation claims.	N/A	
☐ To develop and implement contemporary, fair and consistent industrial instruments that comply with relevant Local Government and Queensland Industrial Relations legislation.	1. Provide an effective, efficient and fair human resource service for the organisation and benefit of all employees.	The human Resource team provide advice and support for all managers and employees.	
	2. Effectively manage the processes for the negotiation and certification of the Whitsunday Regional Council Certified Agreement prior to the current agreement expiring in February 2022.	Negotiations with Unions have continued through the quarter.	

	3. Effectively provide advice, support, and interpretation of industrial awards.	The HR Operations team and Workplace Relations Consultant provide this service on an ongoing basis.	
	4. Effectively provide advice in resolving industrial issues, grievances, and employee performance ensuring compliance with industrial legislation.	Advice is provided through the Workplace Relations role within the HR Team.	
☐ Undertake progressive organisational training to meet required skills and competency requirements in order to deliver Council functions and services.	1. Delivery of leadership development program – ELT and MMG.	The Leadership Colloquium continues to be delivered. With restrictions lifted a 2-day program was delivered in person in February 2022.	
	2. Delivery of supervisory development program.	This program in ongoing. The Cultural Competency module is currently being undertaken by participants.	
	3. Create career pathways through opportunities and commitment to development.	Council commenced three Apprentices and four Trainees in February 2022.	
☐ Provide a payroll function for the organisation that is processed in a timely, compliant, efficient manner. ☐ To actively recruit suitability skilled people to meet the organisation's requirements and needs.	1. Undertake Council's payroll function in an accurate, efficient and timely manner.	External Payroll Audit was undertaken in March 2022.	
	2. Undertake a configuration design review to ensure the configuration of Council's payroll system is fit for purpose and functional.	Review has been completed.	
	3. Develop a suite of metrics and analytics to better assist the organisation to manage its workforce.	This is ongoing and will be developed as further modules of the One Council system are deployed.	
	4. Review processes and implement modules within Technology One which seek to automate processes while improving the experience for end users.	This project is being delivered over the 2022 calendar year. The first of the on-line forms has been deployed.	
☐ To develop and implement management actions that aim to recognise and address the future needs of the organisation.	1. Develop and implement a Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and action plan.	Diversity and Inclusion Policy is in place.	
	2. Workforce Planning - Identify future needs and develop strategies and action plan. Refer KFA14	The Strategic Workforce Plan had been finalised. The actions from the plan are being delivered.	

Key Function: Aviation and Tourism

Ref: SF1.4

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Provide efficient and effective commercial and regional airport facilities that comply with all necessary safety and security requirements for the benefit of users.	1. Monitor and address all safety aspects as operationally required and determined by CASA and Office of Transport Security.	All external CASA audits are conducted in a timely manner and have been assessed as compliant	
	2. Efficiently undertake all operational aspects of the airport with a view to achieving profitability.	Whilst there have been impacts in relation to Covid, the third quarter has shown a significant uplift in revenue.	
	3. Maintain all facilities in accordance with approved schedules in an efficient and timely manner.	All maintenance of facilities are completed against maintenance schedules.	
	4. Evaluate the potential for establishing a Domestic Freight Hub at the Whitsunday Coast airport facility.	The initial freight feasibility study has been completed and the development of a freight distribution center is underway. The first live seafood was freighted to the Sydney markets in December.	
☐ Develop and maintain the Lake Proserpine camping facility to a suitable standard for the benefit of users and to diversify the tourism experience within the Whitsunday region.	1. Maintain and supervise the facility operations in an efficient and effective manner.	This is being undertaken and assessed via weekly meetings with caretakers.	
	2. Implement Stage 1a of the Lake Proserpine Master Plan.	Caretakers are now located at Lake Proserpine Campgrounds. Stage 1 successfully implemented.	
☐ Operate and maintain the Shute Harbour Marine terminal to provide access to and from the Whitsunday islands and resorts and afford a premium tourism experience.	1. Efficiently undertake all operational aspects of the terminal with a view to achieving profitability.	The facility only opened in December 2021, and still to be fully completed, and not yet fully operational.	
	2. Assist and engage with the reconstruction and fit out of the facility post cyclone Debbie and commission upon completion.	The fit out of the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal has been completed.	

Key Function: Communication and Media

Ref: SF1.5

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ To inform and educate our stakeholders through the communication of Council's objectives utilising a variety of communication tools and platforms.	1. Review and update the Communications & Marketing Strategy.	Awaiting feedback from ELT, draft complete.	
	2. Review and update the Social Media Strategy.	Once Comms and Marketing Strategy approved then this can be done.	
	3. Implement and enhance Council's Community Engagement Strategy.	Once Comms and Marketing Strategy approved then this can be completed.	
	4. Provide strategic public relations advice and recommendations to the CEO, Executive Leadership Team, Mayor and staff in relation to Council initiatives, campaigns and services.	Ongoing.	
☐ To ensure our identity and brand is recognised, consistent and trusted in our region.	1. Review, update and implement the existing WRC Style Guide.	WRC Style Guide originally created in 2019 and only minor reviews and updates have been done. Complete.	
☐ To engage with our staff to ensure understanding of organisational priorities, values and key internal programs.	1. Survey WRC employees to inform the future development of an Internal Communications Strategy.	Survey completed and results collated and presented to ELT and MMT.	
☐ To create community online access platforms and initiatives.	1. Develop a sub website for the Climate Change Innovation Hub.	Completed	
	2. Develop a sub website for the Whitsunday Coast Airport.	In progress	
	3. Develop a sub website for the Shute Harbour Marine Terminal.	Completed	
	4. Develop a sub website for the Proserpine Entertainment Centre.	Completed	
	5. Develop Stage 2 improvements to the corporate website.	Deferred to next financial year due to budget.	

Corporate Plan Evaluation for Mayor & CEO Directorate

QBL Pillar	Comment
Financial	All operations undertaken within budget during the period.
Environmental	There have been no identified environmental issues and all operations have met requirements.
Social	Council continues to engage extensively on matters affecting and impacting the community. Covid-19 has resulted in a greater emphasis on the use of virtual communication methods.
Governance	All directorate activities have been carried out within expected legislative/policy requirements. No identified criminal breaches have occurred, and no Crime & Corruption Commission referral matters raised.

Infrastructure Services

Ref: SF2

Directorate Objectives
1. Improve Council's Asset Management Planning maturity and develop Long Term Financial Plans for all asset classes which are financially affordable over the long term. 2. Meet Capital Works Delivery targets and ensure budget, time, and quality is maintained. 3. Provide great customer experience and service by utilizing a customer-facing mind set, meeting response time frames, researching our customers well and eliminating duplication. 4. Improve our transport network with a focus on meeting the economic needs for the region including road safety, road building, maintenance processes, and renewal of aging infrastructure. 5. Maintain a high level of preparedness, capability, and responsiveness to respond to and recover from natural disasters that impact on our local communities and infrastructure. 6. Provide reliable, safe, secure, environmentally responsible, and affordable water and waste services. 7. Provide a fantastic experience for our community and visitors when using our open spaces, natural features, and facilities.

Key Function: Disaster Management

Ref SF2.1

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Continue to evolve disaster management processes, technologies and education to build and improve community resilience and recovery for disaster events.	1. Develop procedures to capture impacts immediately prior to and following an event.	Threat Specific plan developments underway. Projects with industry bodies to develop natural hazard guides.	
	2. Undertake an annual review of the Local Disaster Management Plan, sub-plans, and Standard Operating Procedures.	DMP and Sub plans will be reviewed and updated after DM Exercise 29/06/2022 in time for IGEM Review. Other plans such as Evacuation Management, Evacuation Centre and Cyclone Shelters have been updated.	
	3. Ensure policies, practices and operational procedures align with legislative and agency requirements.	All practices and processes have been reviewed and align with the Disaster Management Act 2003 and Qld Disaster Management Regulations. Guardian IMS and Road Closure Training carried out for operational readiness.	
	4. Improve disaster management capabilities through education and community engagement.	DM Unit continues to engage and provide risk awareness to the community. The DM Unit also provides training for Council staff and external agencies yearly.	
	5. Ensure Whitsunday State Emergency Service is well equipped, resourced, and ready to respond to a disaster or emergency event.	DM Unit continues to support SES.	

Key Function: Roads and Drainage

Ref SF2.2

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ To provide quality transport and stormwater networks through strategies that service the needs of our residents as well as visitors while remaining financially sustainable.	1. Develop and implement a level of service framework that will define condition and maintenance standards.	The development of a level of service document for Roads and Drainage has commenced. It is expected that a final version will be presented to Council prior to the end of the 21/22 FY.	
	2. Undertake workforce planning so as to align resources with required levels of service.	On hold until the LOS document is adopted to be able to determine the resources required to deliver on Operational and Capital projects.	
	3. Asset data collection and condition rating of all network classes in accordance with Council asset management requirements.	On hold until end April when new Asset Technical Officers will be commencing to undertake these activities.	
	4. Undertake modeling of flood plain and stormwater networks.	Floodplain Management Plan has commenced, but will not be finalised until Sep 22. The Stormwater Management Plan has been deferred for delivery in 22/23, grant funding or budget dependent.	
	5. Develop strategies and guidelines relating to engineering and infrastructure matters to inform the planning scheme.	Budget in 21/22 was deferred to other activities. Action to be moved to 22/23 FY dependent on budget approval.	

Key Function: Parks and Gardens

Ref SF2.3

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ To provide parks and open spaces that are safe and well maintained for the benefit of all users.	1. Maintain parks and open spaces that are safe, accessible, and aesthetically pleasing.	Parks and Open Spaces have been accessible and maintained as per park hierarchies of the Parks and Gardens Technical Levels of Service.	
	2. Continue to ensure that parks and opens space operations and scheduling are adhered to as per Open Space Levels of Service with yearly review for effectiveness.	All Parks mowing has been completed as per Parks and Gardens Technical Levels of Service document; Garden maintenance has increased since Q2 throughout all townships.	
	3. Maintain all park and gardens assets to ensure user safety and functionality.	All Parks and Gardens Assets are maintained to the required level to ensure safety and functionality.	
	4. Develop and implement Open Space Strategy to inform strategic planning.	Parks and Gardens Open Space Strategy has been completed. Will be presented to ELT and Council combined with the WRC Design Guidelines once the Guidelines are completed.	
	5. Ensure that Customer Requests have been actioned within the target time as per Customer Service Charter.	All customer requests are actioned in a timely manner as per the Customer Service Charter.	

Key Function: Capital Projects

Ref SF2.4

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ To design and deliver Capital Projects in an efficient, effective and timely manner.	1. Deliver safe, efficient industry standard designs for construction of Capital projects.	Designs continue to utilise safe solutions and up to date standards.	
	2. Increase the number of shovel ready projects to allow better funding applications to be submitted.	Design of 21/22 projects has effectively been completed allowing future projects to be progressed, providing opportunity for further shovel ready projects to be investigated.	
	3. Suitably plan the budgeted works to allow efficient, effective, and timely delivery that incorporate project control groups that are representative of stakeholders.	Project Control Groups continue to be utilised on programs and projects with various stakeholders.	

Key Function: Disaster Recovery

Ref SF2.5

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Effectively manage and respond to infrastructure damage that has occurred as a result of natural disasters.	1. Undertake scoping of damage that has resulted from a natural disaster and liaise and seek approvals through Queensland Recovery Authority (QRA).	All approvals have been granted in relation to Councils latest weather event, being ex tropical cyclone Imogen.	
	2. Engagement to undertake approved disaster recovery works.	All scoped packages for the 2021 ex tropical cyclone Imogen event have been awarded via tender and are currently proceeding as planned.	
	3. Management and acquittal of approved QRA disaster recovery projects.	The finalization of acquittals for Shute Harbour Project, 2020 event are underway.	

Key Function: Quarry

Ref SF2.6

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ To be the preferred supplier of quality quarry products throughout the Whitsunday Region. ☐ Providing a safe and healthy working environment for our Quarry workers, contractors, and visitors.	1. Providing reliable stocks of quarry materials at commercially competitive rates with an emphasis on building long term relationships with clients and cost neutrality.	The quarry is holding sufficient stock of material for current demand.	
	2. Ensure the quality of quarry materials produced meets and exceeds the NATA Quality Specifications.	All testing of materials to NATA specification has been undertaken.	
	3. Ensure Compliance with Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999 and Regulation 2017.	There are no noncompliance issues outstanding.	
	4. To reduce or eliminate risk to achieve a workplace free of injury and work-related illness by development and implementation of the Quarry Workplace Safety Management Plan.	The quarry staff are working safely and value safety highly. No incidents have been recorded for this period.	
	5. Investigate the development of future quarry operations on Council's adjoining freehold property.	Development of the free hold portion has begun, and extraction of quarry material is now being undertaken.	
	6. Efficiently undertake all operational aspects of the quarry with a view to generate positive financial outcomes.	All operational aspects of the quarry are being undertaken to generate a positive financial outcome.	

Key Function: Water Services / Waste Services

Ref SF2.7

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Operate and maintain water and waste services to the required and expected standard and for the benefit and use of the community.	1. To provide reliable, safe, secure, environmentally responsible, and affordable water and waste services by ensuring compliance with Council's published Water and Waste levels of service.	All compliance standards have been achieved with: a) Water 100% compliance b) Sewerage 96.25% compliance (1 Bowen STP bypass, 1 Cannonvale STP fecal coliforms, 2 Proserpine STP bypass and discharge) c) Customer Service Standards 98.75% compliance	
	2. Ensure compliance with mandatory legislative reporting targets for Water and Waste.	Legislative reporting completed 100% Quarterly reporting completed.	
	3. Evaluate a staged full-cost water/sewerage price path models in accordance with KFA2.	98% complete FCP. Stakeholder meetings to review reports and work to date scheduled for April 2022.	

Corporate Plan Evaluation for Infrastructure Services Directorate

QBL Pillar	Comment
Financial	Directorate is operating within budget. Increased revenue from Quarry operations is expected due to the awarding of several supply contracts.
Environmental	No environmental compliance issues were identified during the period.
Social	The directorates internal communications team are attendees as key stakeholders during Project Control Group discussions. Community consultation has also been undertaken on various projects currently underway.
Governance	All relevant Federal & State Legislation, Council Local Laws, Policies and Procedures, along with Council's Values have been adhered to by the Directorate.

Corporate Services

Ref: SF3

Directorate Objectives
1. Lead and improve the organisation's procurement, property and fleet functions across the organisation, including managing the centralised and specialised services to enable and achieve the operational and long-term objectives of Council. 2. Manage Council's property and building assets to ensure optimal community outcomes. 3. Maximise the organisation's financial performance, achieving a high level of customer service, productivity and efficiency through strategic direction, expert advice and leadership. 4. Integrate asset management practices into the long-term financial planning to ensure sustainable service delivery for current and future generations. 5. Lead the organisation's Information Technology, Communication, Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) and Records Management functions, providing strategic and operational direction to ensure optimal community outcomes. 6. Seek and develop business solutions through engaging with the organisation and external stakeholders to provide ICT solutions that are fit for purpose, durable and ensure the best use of limited resources. 7. Lead and coordinate of the organisation's corporate governance and risk management, in addition to the delivery of efficient and customer focused administration support for the organisation to ensure high levels of performance and compliance. 8. Support the organisation in ensuring appropriate compliance with legislation and to support the elected council in its decision-making processes and obligations as a local government.

Key Function: Finance

Ref SF3.1

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Maintain a robust financial planning & reporting process, compliant with relevant regulations.	1. Coordinate and compile the annual budget and reviews thereto, in consultation with the Executive Leadership Team (ELT) and Councillors.	Annual budget was adopted by Council on the 28 June. Q1 review was adopted in November. Q2 review was adopted in February. Q3 will be tabled for adoption in February.	
	2. Identify the key components that contribute to the development of the Long-Term Financial Plan and establish responsibilities and deadlines. Refer: KFA8	Scheduled for Q4.	
	3. Co-ordinate and complete the annual financial statements and audit, and associated reporting obligations.	2020-21 Financial Statements adopted, and external audit completed in line with agreed milestones. Monthly financial statements prepared and presented to Council ongoing throughout the Financial Year in line with reporting obligations.	
☐ Enhance the Asset Management function within Council	1. Undertake an evaluation of the current Asset Management Framework and assign/engage suitable resources to review and develop an improvement plan. Refer: KFA1	Work aligned to KFA1 is underway with Asset Management Review completed and an Improvement Plan developed for ongoing priorities. A shift in direction has meant a delay in delivery of an Asset Management Strategy and Asset Management Plans detailing the improvement plans by asset class. The Asset Management Strategy expected to be completed by EOFY with Asset Management Plans completed in July/Aug 2022.	
☐ Maintain financial compliance through innovation and continuous improvement.	1. Undertake the necessary activities to align Council with the Federal government's Digital Business Plan.	A Project Plan is in development with commencement expected in May 2022 with completion scheduled for September 2022.	
☐ Support the development of Commercial Business Operations (CBOs)	1. Establish a framework and identify the activities that are to be considered as Commercial Business Operations, based on legislative/regulatory and internal requirements, and undertake identified reviews. Refer KFA2	This project is linked to the completion of the Full Cost Pricing Reviews KFA 9. The assessment of pricing paths for the each of the Commercial Business Operations are underway with draft reports having been received. A Framework will be developed after that initial work is complete but is not anticipated to be completed until 2022/23.	

	2. Identify the Business Activities (BAs) to which Full Cost Pricing (FCP) is to be applied, based on legislative/regulatory and internal requirements, and establish price paths to FCP for those BAs. Refer KFA9	Full Cost Pricing assessment of Water & Sewerage, Waste, Quarry and Airport completed. Draft report received with feedback provided by Officers in relation to price paths to be discussed at future Council Budget Workshop.	

Key Performance Indicators for Function

Ref	Key Performance Indicator	Comment
SF3.1:KPI1	Manage end of year financial year audits within the agreed time frames set with Queensland Audit Office and achieve an unmodified audit opinion.	Audit milestones agreed, Interim audit undertaken and Shell Statements provided. Council does not anticipate any concerns with meeting other milestones and is working towards achieving an unmodified audit opinion.
SF3.1:KPI2	Manage capital and operational budgets to achieve the following local government financial sustainability ratios: - Operating surplus target 0 -10% - Net Financial liabilities target < 60% - Interest coverage target < 5% - Asset sustainability target average 90%	All ratios within tolerance and reported as part of Council's quarterly budget review.
SF3.1:KPI3	Update Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) Financial Forecast Model to ensure Council maintains its 2020 credit rating of Moderate with a Neutral outlook.	QTC financial forecast model updated September 2021 awaiting feedback from QTC.

Key Function: Governance and Administration

Ref SF3.2

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Ensure good governance and legislative compliance for the benefit of the organisation and elected members.	1. Provide the required facilities and support to Councillors to allow them to undertake their responsibilities.	Continual ongoing support provided to Councillors and budget reviewed as part of quarter 3 review. Budget adjusted to cater for Council support for the rest of the 2021-2022 financial year.	
	2. Undertake the development of a Governance Leadership Framework: Refer KFA11	Governance Framework adopted at the Council meeting of 13 April 2022.	
	3. Develop a program to monitor and evaluate compliance with statutory and other obligations.	Awaiting results of the fraud and corruption program internal audit.	
	4. Support the activities of the Audit and Risk Committee and undertake Internal Audits in accordance with the Annual Audit Plan.	Strategic Internal Audit plan, annual review completed, meeting priorities for 2022 calendar year set, and Internal Audits for 2022-2023 financial year commenced.	
	5. Undertake activities to monitor and enhance Council's integrity framework and systems.	The Internal Auditors are currently undertaking an internal Audit on Council's fraud and corruption program. The results of this review will inform Council's integrity framework.	
	6. Facilitate Council business planning, reporting, decision making and obligations.	Business plans template currently under development. Corporate services and Development services workshops scheduled for May 2022.	
	7. Establish and coordinate legal services protocol providing legal advice to Council and Officers.	Tender awarded for Council Legal Services panel.	

Key Function: Innovation and Technology

Ref SF3.3

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ To provide reliable and flexible Information Communication & Technology services and systems that are "fit for purpose" and support innovation.	1. Deliver ICT services that enable effective and efficient business operations and continuity.	Department consistently meeting service levels set for ICT support. These statistics are formally reported monthly to management and Council.	
	2. To engage with and receive direction from the ICT Governance Steering Committee.	ICT Steering Committee are meeting at least 10 time per year. Two meetings occurred in the last reporting quarter.	
	3. Ensure ICT assets are tracked, life cycle managed and maintained.	ICT assets are tracked and disposed according to Council Policy. ICT 10-year financial asset management plan is implemented and monitored, with capital program of work in place for hardware renewal/refresh.	
	4. Implementation of the Application Roadmap 2020 and ICT Strategic Plan 21-23 actions/deliverables for FY21/22.	Some delays due to competing resourcing requirements on ICT projects. ICT Steering Committee engaged and approving any changes to delivery schedules.	
	5. Ensure Council information is maintained in compliance with Queensland State Government Legislation and Council records management policy and procedures.	Council records are managed in accordance with legislation and Council continues to work to improve its records management posture.	
	6. Update and maintain ICT system security including disaster recovery in accordance with Best Practice, Federal and Queensland State Government recommendations.	Security improvements program under implementation. Disaster Recovery plans in place and tested annually.	
☐ Develop GIS integration with Asset Management	1. Implement recommendations from the GIS 2021 review and integrate systems with Asset Management solution redesign. Refer KFA1.	Implementation of major fundings on hold awaiting completion of the Asset Management project.	

Key Function: Procurement and Property

Ref SF3.4

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Provision of effective, efficient and customer focused procurement and contract management function.	1. Implementation of recommendations from Strategic Procurement Review.	Continued progress with the completion of recommendations including the drafted of preferred supplier arrangements, system implementation and Procurement Policy training for employees.	
	2. Development and implementation of a Centre Led Procurement model.	Council has appointed a Team Leader – Procurement Operations whose function is to facilitate the introduction of the model and provide data analytics, training and oversight of operational procurement transactions.	
☐ Provide buildings and facilities which meet the adopted service levels and asset management plan.	1. Review and define service levels and roles and responsibilities for Council building and facilities.	With the completion of the asset management project roles and responsibilities have been established. As new buildings are completed these service levels are being established with Service Managers.	
	2. Undertake identified activities and maintenance in accordance with Council's Buildings Asset Management Plan.	Council has established service and maintenance contracts for all buildings in its portfolio. Officers are preparing for the comprehensive building condition assessment which will provide asset renewal and maintenance schedules for a period of three years.	
	3. Undertake internal and external customer consultation in order to determine future and current property and facility needs and service levels.	Property and Facilities officers engage with internal and external stakeholders prior to commencement of project scoping to identify future needs.	
☐ Ensure appropriate tenure management of Council and Trustee land.	1. Execution of lease, license and other agreements which satisfy compliance requirements and lease register consolidation.	Leases are renewed or offered to market dependent on type, land use and term. These actions are undertaken six months prior to expiry to ensure adequate timing for the relevant legislative process to be completed.	

	2. Undertake risk assessment to identify what land usages/tenure exists without a current legal arrangement/breach.	The small number of outstanding leases are being actively followed up with only one forecast to remain at the end of 2021/2022 financial year.	

Key Function: Fleet

Ref SF3.5

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Provide fleet management services which meet customer service requirements in accordance with adopted Asset Management Plan.	1. Oversee all facets of fleet management, procurement and maintenance.	Councils' replacement program has been significantly impacted by the supply chain issues because of COVID 19. Larger fleet items such a grader have been delivered but light fleet and trucks is sporadic and unable to be guaranteed by suppliers.	
	2. Implementation of vehicle and plant telemetry system.	The new GPS system installation has been completed for Proserpine. Collinsville and Bowen locations are next with the web portal and reporting training completed.	
☐ Provide workshop operations which support the fleet management function of Council.	1. Undertake a review of workshop operations to ensure appropriate training, facilities, and resourcing to satisfy maintenance requirements.	A review of plant and fleet was completed with a large focus on the workshops. Several recommendations have been received and adoption of these will be conducted through the Asset Management Steering Committee.	
	2. Undertake necessary plant and fleet services as per prescribed schedule and identified.	Proactive servicing completion is improving each month with backlogs being addressed with each workshop, department, and service agent.	

Corporate Plan Evaluation for Corporate Services Directorate

QBL Pillar	Comment
Financial	Directorate operating within budget and no financial issues identified.
Environmental	No environmental concerns identified.
Social	Community engagement and communications have been undertaken in line with current protocols. Public messaging around rates and charges has been effective with rate enquires responded to within timeframes.
Governance	All compliance obligations are being maintained. Values will be embedded into team meetings as a discussion point.

Community Services

Ref: SF4

Directorate Objectives
1. Facilitate, foster and encourage region wide activities and programs that engage our community. 2. Provide high quality recreational facilities that are well utilised by the local community and visitors alike. 3. Provide fun, welcoming spaces that connect and engage the community through a variety of innovative resources, programs and activities. 4. Drive well designed Customer Service by providing a proactive and responsive customer service culture across the organisation. 5. Connect with Traditional Owners within the region to recognise and support each group's rights and interests. 6. Research and assist in the current and future protection of the region's natural environment. 7. Protect community health and safety, biosecurity, and amenity within the region by providing community education and administrative services.

Key Function: Community Development and Libraries

Ref SF4.1

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Drive and support activities, events and organisations that encourage the community to be active and engaged.	1. Provide a financial support program that assists community groups.	Council supported 20 community groups via the Community Grants program in Q3.	
	2. Host high quality, well attended Council Civic and community events.	Council held 12 community events in Q3.	
	3. Support community groups that facilitate events for the local community and visitors.	Council provided sponsorship or a donation to 13 community groups in Q3.	
☐ Ensure the Council libraries maintain their place as an integral part of the community.	1. Develop and maintain a library collection and resources that are current and relevant.	Library collections currently exceed he minimum State Library requirement of 50% of the collection less than five years old.	
	2. Ensure e-resources and online platforms are an integral part of library services.	Investment in new online platforms and e-resources has seen continued solid take up from the public.	
	3. Provide innovative, fun and informative library programs and activities.	The number of children's programs increased in Q3 compared to Q2 as a result of further lifting of COVID restrictions.	
	4. Deliver high quality library services to the region.	All libraries fully operational for Q3.	

Key Function: Aquatic Facilities / Caravan Parks

Ref SF4.2

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Manage and maintain Aquatic Facilities to a high standard to ensure community safety at all times. ☐ Promote Aquatic Facilities to provide active lifestyles along with health and well-being benefits. ☐ Facilitate and maintain Caravan Parks and RV Park to uphold their place as a recreation asset within the community.	1. Ensure all contractual obligations of Council and contractors are monitored and met.	All contractors are operating as per agreements. New contractor for the Lagoon and Proserpine Pool has transitioned well.	
	2. Ensure regular maintenance programs are developed, implemented and evaluated.	Regular maintenance inspections are now undertaken at all facilities by contractors and Council Officers.	
	3. Ensure all recreation facilities are maintained to the highest possible standard and are compliant with all safety requirements.	All facilities have been maintained to a high standard. Occasional closures due to unforeseen circumstances. A majority of 2021/22 capital works now completed.	
	4. Review and identify potential requirements for capital works projects.	Capital bids submitted for 2022/23 budget consideration.	

Key Function: Customer Service

Ref SF4.3

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Provide and maintain high quality customer service within all Customer Service Centres.	1. Ensure all Requests for Service are resolved preferably at "first point" of contact in a timely manner as per Council's Customer Service Charter.	Customer Requests are currently being completed at 93.2% within the timeframe for FY21/22. 80.35% of customer requests are being resolved at FPOC (First Point of Contact).	
	2. Develop and deliver ongoing training to Customer Service Officers to ensure a comprehensive knowledge of all Council functions.	Applicable training continues for all Customer Service Officers, plus the set capability framework required for new employees.	
	3. Assist in implementing a program to engage the community to use the new digital online portal and self-service functions.	The portal and upgrades to the eService function have been postponed due to ongoing system upgrades.	
	4. Develop and implement a Customer Service Strategy.	Scheduled to commence in Q4.	

Key Function: Environmental Health and Local Laws

Ref SF4.4

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Implement and enforce regulations, standards and legislation to protect the environment, public health and safety within the region. ☐ Balance community expectations relating to the keeping and control of animals. ☐ Manage and maintain parking assets in all established off-street regulated parking areas.	1. Licensing and regulation of food premises, public health and Environmentally Relevant Activities in accordance with legislation.	Licensing of food premises, public health activities and ERAs completed. Annual food and accommodation premises inspections continuing.	
	2. Identify and action public health and the environment issues including environmental harm and nuisance.	Investigation of complaints and proactive inspections have been completed. Erosion and sediment control strategy compiled. COVID19 compliance inspections undertaken and continuing.	
	3. All licences/approvals issued in accordance with Local Laws are audited annually.	Local Law licensing undertaken with outstanding renewals being followed up. New applications being processed in a timely manner. Annual animal inspection program completed.	
	4. Identify and action issues pertaining to community safety hazards, activities and behaviour in accordance with Local Laws.	All local law complaints resolved within the prescribed timeframes. Appropriate enforcement action taken to address non-compliances.	
	5. Ensure all education, compliance and enforcement actions are proportionate to the alleged breach, transparent and consistent.	Compliance and enforcement actions undertaken are proportionate to the alleged offence and in accordance with Council's procedures.	
	6. Ensure regulated parking provisions are consistent with the Local Law including enforcement of Penalty Infringement Notices.	Parking regulated and Infringement Notices enforced in accordance with statutory provisions and legislative requirements.	

Key Function: Natural Resource Management and Climate

Ref SF4.5

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Develop and implement programs and projects to maintain and enhance the regions environmental values. ☐ Provide a service to Council which leads to reduced environmental impacts from developmental growth. ☐ Undertake research to develop suitable and innovative solutions to assist with the challenges of climate change.	1. Implement and monitor Council's Feral Animal and Weed Management Program.	The feral animal Program is going well and on track. The Weed management Program has had some challenges with delays in the QTMR RMPC program funding and reduced staff numbers for a number of months.	
	2. Implement and monitor Council's Bushfire Management Program.	The Bushfire Program is going on schedule. There have been 4 bushfire workshops conducted.	
	3. Implement and monitor Council's Coastal Management Program.	The Coastal Management Program is on schedule. The Frog Rock Plan actions are being implemented.	
	4. Develop and implement Council's Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS).	The CHAS is being implemented. The first two projects are ready to be funded.	
	5. Implement planning projects which lead to improved environmental outcomes.	There are a number of environmental projects which will lead to positive environmental outcomes.	
	6. Implement the Climate Change Innovation Hub Business Plan.	The Climate Hub is still operating on its original business plan. It is suggested it is a good time to review the hub business plan and outcomes.	

Key Function: Cultural Heritage

Ref SF4.6

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Develop and implement strategies to preserve Cultural Heritage within the region.	1. Ensure compliance with Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA) with Traditional Owner Groups.	Meeting held with Jangga Traditional Owners March 2022 ILUA meeting with Indigenous Group Isaac Regional Council & Charters Towers Regional Council proposed to be held in Q4.	
	2. Implement Council's Reconciliation Action Plan.	Scheduled for review 2023/24.	
	3. Develop and implement an Arts, Cultural & Heritage Strategy. *Refer KFA4*	Scheduled for Q4.	

Key Function: Proserpine Entertainment Centre

Ref SF4.7

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Provide a high-quality multifaceted facility that is well utilised by the local community and visitors.	1. Pursue opportunities for public performance program.	Performances scheduled to commence in May 2022 with opportunities being explored for future seasons.	
	2. Actively and effectively market and advertise events held at the Proserpine Entertainment Centre.	Marketing has commenced due to completion of Proserpine Entertainment Centre.	
	3. Ensure building and grounds are presented at the highest possible standard and are compliant with all safety requirements.	Proserpine Entertainment Centre formerly opened on 22 March 2022. Any safety or non-compliance issues arising are currently being addressed.	
	4. Actively encourage community groups and individuals to hold events in the venue and surrounds.	Ongoing communications with various community groups.	

Corporate Plan Evaluation for Community Services Directorate

QBL Pillar	Comment
Financial	Directorate expenditure tracking slightly higher than budget estimates due to unforeseen maintenance and construction issues at the Aquatic Facilities. It should also be noted that the Proserpine Entertainment Centre is still under construction.
Environmental	Processes and procedures associated with all environmental matters pertaining to the Directorate have been implemented to ensure compliance. No issues of concern have been identified or arisen.
Social	All community consultation is endorsed by Council and published within relevant timeframes. The Directorate proactively advises the community when required via social media, advertising and written correspondence.
Governance	All relevant Federal & State Legislation, Council Local Laws, Council Policies and Procedures, along with Council's Values have been adhered to.

Development Services

Ref: SF5

Directorate Objectives
1. To support business units across Council in the delivery of their objectives through enabling access to Grants and Funding. 2. Provide advocacy and partnerships with government, community and business interests through effective stakeholder engagement. 3. Strengthen and grow our business and community to attract investment that aligns to WRC endorsed plans and strategies. 4. Process all statutory applications within statutory timeframes. 5. Monitor development and land use to ensure compliance with statutory requirements and development conditions. 6. Develop and maintain a local government infrastructure plan that aligns with Council's Asset Management Plans and long-term Financial Forecast in compliance with State Interests. 7. Provide a consistent and transparent strategic framework and direction for the development industry and community.

Key Function: Development Administration

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Undertake and oversight good governance within Development Services.	1. Provide efficient administration and management of all development functions.	Efficient administration provided to all services within Directorate.	

Key Function: Economic Development

Ref SF5.1

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Undertake initiative and actions to promote and encourage economic development in the Whitsunday Region.	1. Develop and implement an Economic Development Strategy.	Strategy developed Draft to be submitted to Council for adoption 27 April.	
	2. Coordinate and undertake necessary research to identify and promote areas for growth and investment.	Work commenced and will be ongoing.	
	3. Prepare and distribute Economic Development Profiles.	Work commenced and will be ongoing.	
	4. Provide advocacy to support the growth of the regional and local economy, including small business and industry development.	Commenced and will be ongoing.	
	5. Support business units across Council, in the delivery of their objectives through enabling access to grants and funding.	Commenced and will be ongoing.	

Key Function: Development Assessment

Ref SF5.2

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐To apply and undertake the development assessment process in accordance with Council's planning schemes, legislative requirements and other instruments.	1. Process, report and make recommendations on all development applications within statutory timeframes.	Applications being processed and reported in accordance with statutory timeframes.	
	2. Enforce the provision of the Planning Scheme and undertake compliance actions where necessary.	Compliance activities being undertaken where appropriate.	
	3. Prepare a revised set of standard development conditions for adoption by Council.	Standard development conditions being reviewed for reporting to Council.	

Key Function: Strategic Planning

Ref SF5.3

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Provide a long-term strategic direction for sustainable land use and infrastructure planning to the development industry and community that balances economic, environmental and social interests throughout the Whitsunday region.	1. Develop and implement town specific enhancement strategies.	All 4 major towns have Master Plans approved by Council.	
	2. Finalise and implement the Cannon Valley Growth Strategy.	Growth Strategy to be publicly exhibited together with Major Amendment.	
	3. Complete the "*Major Amendment*" to the Whitsunday Planning Scheme.	Awaiting approval from State agency to allow community consultation to commence.	
	4. Review and monitor the Local Government Infrastructure Plan that aligns with Council's Asset Management Plans and long-term financial forecast in compliance with State Interests. *Refer KFA1*	LGIP v2 under preparation.	

Key Function: Building and Plumbing

Ref SF5.4

Goals	2021/22 Actions	Comment	Status
☐ Develop and maintain effective systems for building and plumbing assessments, approvals, certification and compliance matters.	1. Assess and inspect buildings and structures as required.	Inspections being undertaken within required timeframes.	
	2. Undertake statutory functions within accepted timeframes including processing applications, inspections and investigations and interviews for compliance matters.	All functions being carried out within required timeframes.	
	3. Safeguard public and private installations through statutory assessment and inspection processes.	Approvals being issued within required timeframes.	

Corporate Plan Evaluation for Directorate

QBL Pillar	Comment
Financial	All operations are currently being undertaken with budget. At present the directorate is not operating at FTE capacity and as such staff costs are currently below expenditure.
Environmental	No environmental matters have arisen or been identified.
Social	All consultation and notification requirements and expectations have been undertaken during period.
Governance	All governance responsibilities have been met during the period.

13.2.3 - Q3 Budget Review

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Julie Moller - Manager Strategic Finance

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

1. Budget Review by Cost Centre [**13.2.3.1** - 2 pages]
2. Revised Budgeted Financial Statements 2021-22(plus 9 years forward forcast to 2020-31) [**13.2.3.2** - 16 pages]
3. Revised Capital Works Program 2021.22 [**13.2.3.3** - 4 pages]
4. 10 Year Financial Sustainability Ratios [**13.2.3.4** - 1 page]

PURPOSE

To review the current budget and make amendments to better reflect the current and forecast financial position of Council and to confirm priorities for capital projects to be finalised in the 2021/22 financial year.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolve:

a) In accordance with section 170(3) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012,* to revise the Whitsunday Regional Council Budget adopted for the financial year 2021/22, as presented in the following statements prepared in accordance with section 169 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*:
   1) Revised Statement of Comprehensive Income (including the Appropriation Statement),
   2) Revised Statement of Financial Position,
   3) Revised Statement of Cash Flows,
   4) Revised Statement of Capital Funding,
   5) Revised Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial year 2021/22,
   6) the resulting Revised Long-Term Financial Forecast for the financial years 2021/22 through 2030/31, inclusive,
   7) the Revised Measures of Financial Sustainability (see Note 21 Financial Ratios); and

b) to make the following transfers to and from reserves for the financial year 2021/22:
   1) $ 1,241 from the Insurance Reserve to fund capital works projects, and
   2) $ 434,047 from the Infrastructure Reserve to fund capital works projects, and
   3) a net transfer of $ 3,131,119 from the Capital Works Reserve, as follows:
      a) $ 9,776,704 to the Capital Works Reserve, and
      b) $ 12,907,823 from the Capital Works Reserve to fund capital works projects.

BACKGROUND

Council reviews quarterly, its adopted budget to make appropriate adjustments for changes and to promote transparent financial management. It is a legislated requirement for an amended budget to include all items identified in section 169 of the Local Government Regulation 2012.

Council has reviewed its financial performance up to 31 March 2022, both operational and capital, and identified several revisions, both positive and negative, which have been incorporated into the revised budgeted financial statements for 2021/22.

The original budget for the financial year 2021/22 was adopted by Council on 28 June 2021 and: -

- Q1 Budget Review was adopted by Council on 10 November 2021.
- Q2 Budget Review was adopted by Council on 23 February 2021.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

The revised budget was undertaken through detailed discussions, with the operational directorates.

The operating budget changes are summarised below with details on changes at the cost centre level provided in Attachment 1.

Operational Budget

Operating revenues and expenses are proposed to be amended as follows:

Table 1: Summary Budget Revisions

	Current Budget	Q3 Revised Budget	Change
Revenue	130,493,263	127,577,036	(2,916,227)
Expenses	130,216,507	127,295,639	2,920,868
Grand Total	**276,756**	**281,397**	**4,641**

Note: A positive figure (in black) in the "Net Change" column indicates an increase in revenues or a decrease in expenses, with negative figures (in red and within brackets) flagging a decrease in revenues or an increase in expenses.

The net result of the changes in revenue and expenses is a revised budgeted surplus of $281,397 for the financial year 2021/22, an increase of $4,641 from the Q2 adopted budget.

As detailed in Table 1 proposed revenue revisions amount to a decrease of over $2,916,227. The primary contributors to the decrease in budgeted revenues are:

- Decrease in revenue from Shute Harbour ($3M) due to timing of the facility being fully operational
- Decrease in Financial Assistance Grant advance payment ($205K)
- Overall increase from other operations $288K.

Table 2: Details of Revenue Revisions

Revenue	Current Budget	Q3 Revised Budget	Change
Rates & Charges	91,339,562	91,637,075	297,513
Sale of Goods & Services	27,259,101	24,466,413	(2,792,688)
Grants	8,044,804	7,931,347	(113,457)
Interest Income	1,104,700	994,700	(110,000)
Other Income	2,745,097	2,547,501	(197,596)
Grand Total	**130,493,263**	**127,577,036**	**(2,916,227)**

Additional details of the proposed revisions to Expenses are contained in *Table 3*.

Table 3: Details of Expense Revisions

Expenses	Current Budget	Q3 Revised Budget	Change
Employees	38,499,336	37,474,712	(1,024,624)
Materials & Services	62,043,341	60,004,690	(2,038,651)
Depreciation	26,200,000	26,333,407	133,407
Finance	3,473,830	3,482,830	9,000
Grand Total	**130,216,507**	**127,295,639**	**(2,920,868)**

The decrease in employee costs by $1,024K is primarily due to recognising the vacancies for the financial year.

Materials and services decrease by $2,039K which has been offset by reduction in revenues and other operational savings.

A comparison of current and revised budgets for revenue and expenses are shown graphically in *Figure 1* through to *Figure 3*.

Figure 1: Summary Revisions

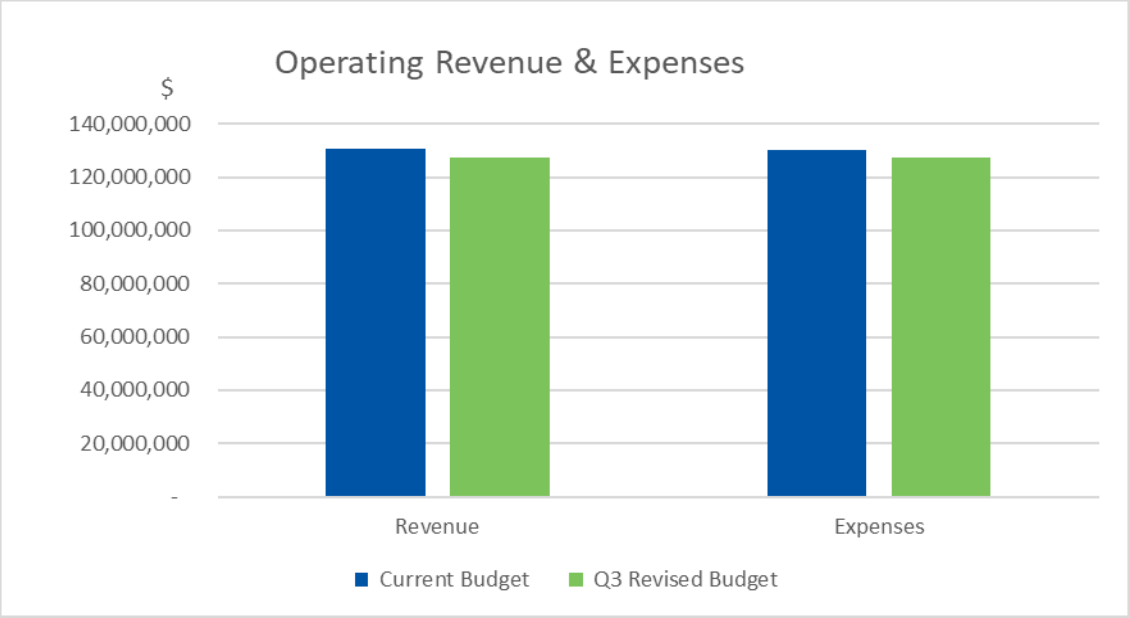


Figure 2: Revenue Revisions

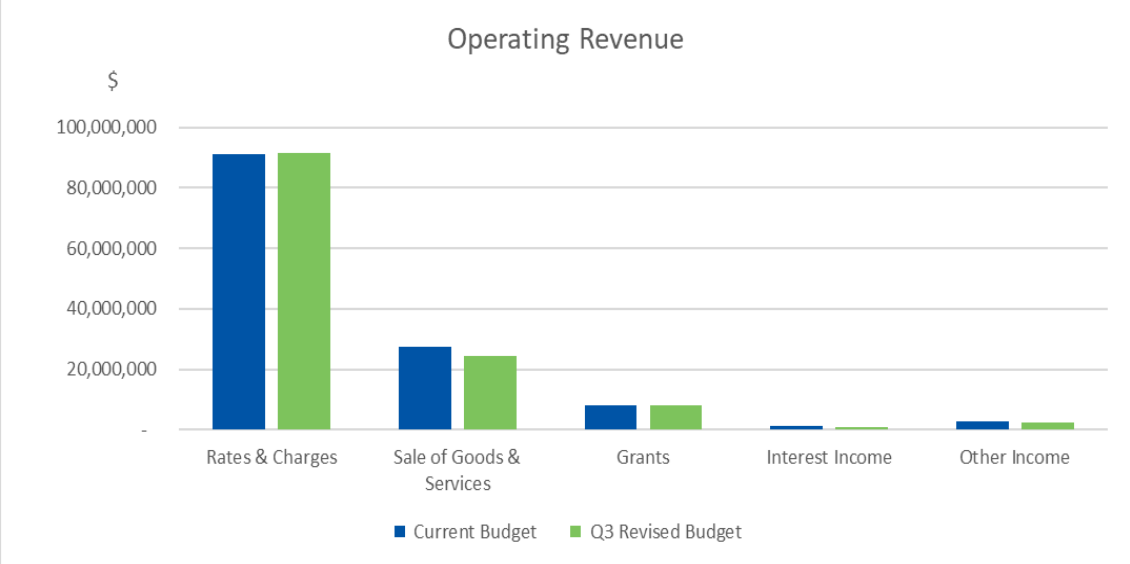
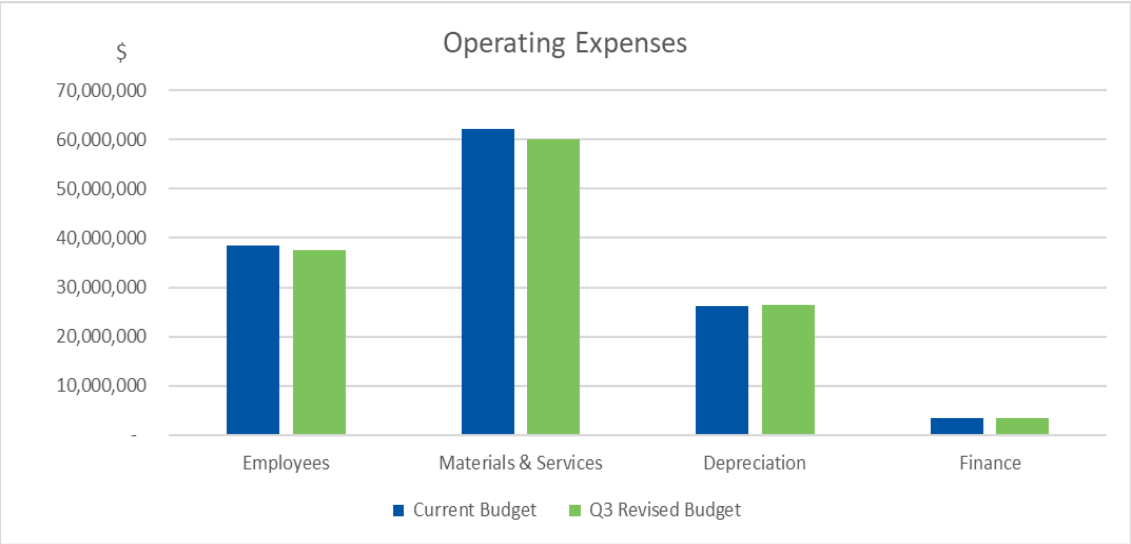


Figure 3: Expense Revisions



A summary of the proposed revisions at the Directorate level appears in *Table 4* below. Detailed comments identifying the major reasons for the change appears in Attachment 1.

Table 4: Revisions by Directorate

Directorate	Current Budget	Q3 Revised Budget	Change
Office of the CEO	(5,364,500)	(6,140,479)	(775,979)
Infrastructure Services	(28,815,177)	(27,436,827)	1,378,349
Community Services	(15,398,538)	(14,730,885)	667,653
Development Services	(1,954,815)	(1,758,586)	196,230
Corporate Services	51,809,786	50,348,174	(1,461,612)
Grand Total	**276,756**	**281,397**	**4,641**

The revised budgeted financial statements and notes for 2021/22 and as well as the nine years to 2030/31 are shown in Attachment 2.

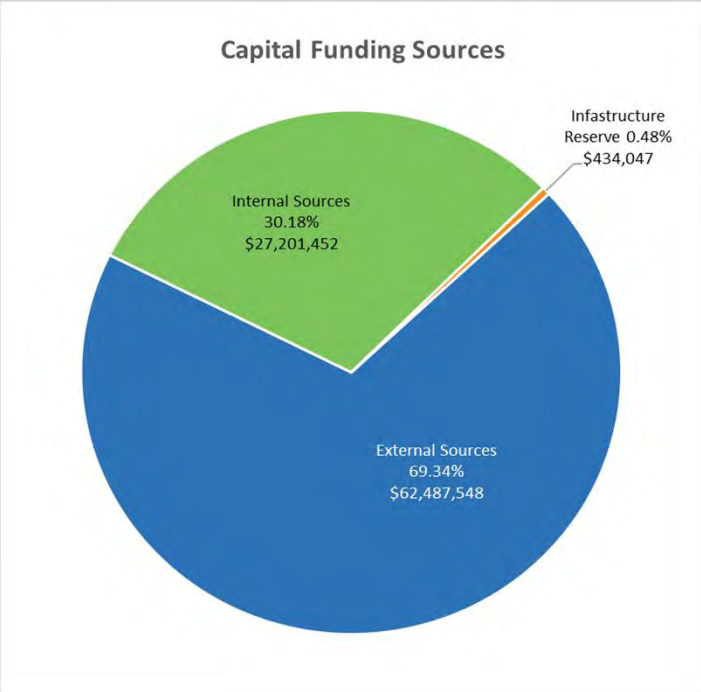
Capital Budget

Project managers have reviewed the progress of all capital projects and have proposed amendments to the capital budget based on project delivery and milestones. In total, the capital works program has been decreased from $111.4M to $90.1M. Of this $13.2M has been moved to next year for delivery and $3.6M removed due to the changes in accounting standards for Intangible Assets.

Item	Amount	Amount
Current Capital Budget		111,399,369
Move Budget to 2022.23	(13,202,328)	
Change in Intangible Standard	(3,674,407)	
Increases in Capital Projects	736,172	
Decreases in Capital Projects	(5,135,756)	
Net Increase/(Decrease)		(21,276,319)
Revised Capital Budget		**90,123,050**

The revised funding position for the updated capital program is as follows:

Figure 4: Revised Capital Funding Sources



The detailed capital program, incorporating the proposed changes is given in Attachment 3.

Long Term Financial Forecast (LTFF)

The long-term forecast has been reviewed with assumptions made in the forward years based on current operations. The forward year foreasts appear in Attachment 2.

The ratios forecast in the LTFF indicate an improved posistion in the longer term, following some immediate pressures to address short term impacts in the operational budget.

The financial ratios over the ten year financial forecast period, that signifies the long term financial health of the organsiation, are given in Attachment 4.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 (Act)
Local Government regulation 2012 (Regulation)

Section 170(3) of the Local Government Regulation 2012 provides for a local government to amend its budget by resolution, at any time before the end of the financial year. s170(4) further dictates that any revisions must be made in accordance with the budget reqirements as set out in s169 and should not involve any changes to the rates and charges set in the original budget.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

The integration of asset management practices into the long-term financial planning will ensure sustainable service delivery for current and future generations.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The current ratios are based on underlying assumptions for growth and revenue which have been estimated on a conservative basis, and these are forecast where possible to mitigate the risks identified from unforeseen shocks that could impact the short term and long-term

multi-year impacts. Financial risks continue to be addressed on current projections and these will be managed at the operational level initially, with impacts of broader issues managed directly or through the next budget.

The proposed budget review indicates the current year sustainability ratios and are detailed in *Table 5*. Even though some ratios have trended slightly downward from the Original Budget, all ratios are well within recommended ranges, indicating a stable financial position.

Table 5: Financial Sustainability Indicators

Ratio	%	Target %	* Change
Operating Surplus Ratio	0.22	0 - 10	⇧
Net Financial Liabilities	26.68	Less than 60	⇧
Interest Coverage Ratio	1.52	0 - 5	⇧
Asset Sustainability	149.49	Average > 90	⇩

* Change column indicates the change in ratio between the Q2 Revised Budget and this Revised Budget. An up arrow indicates and improvement in the ratio and vice-versa.

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Director Corporate Services

Members of the ELT/MMG (as the revisions relate to their areas of responsibility)

Management Accountant

RISK ASSESSMENT

Non-compliance risk in accordance with: s170(3) of the Regulation provides for a local government to amend its budget by resolution, at any time before the end of the financial year. s170(4) further dictates that any revisions must be made in accordance with the budget reqirements as set out in s169 and should not involve any changes to the rates and charges set in the original budget.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

Revisions must be made in accordance with the budget reqirements as set out in s169 of the Local Government Regulation and should not involve any changes to the rates and charges set in the original budget.

Final revisions to the capital program will be made to reflect the status of works completed, to be deferred or carried over into next financial year.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

No

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

N/A

Attachment 13.2.3.1 Budget Review by Cost Centre

Changes by Directorate, Department and Cost Centre

Directorate Description	Department Description	Cost Centre Description	Current Budget $	Revised Budget $	Change	% Change	Comments - change is over 10%
Office of the CEO	Communication & Marketing	Communication	780,704	772,399	(8,306)	-1%	
	Human Resources	Employee Oncost & Recoveries	(1,074,190)	(1,015,501)	58,689	-5%	
		Human Resources - Industrial Relations	130,979	124,841	(6,138)	-5%	
		Human Resources - OD & Learning	917,960	715,628	(202,332)	-22%	Net decrease due to reduction in training budget requirements
		Human Resources - Operations	823,456	848,397	24,941	3%	
		Human Resources & Safety - Management	304,706	300,896	(3,811)	-1%	
		Workplace Health & Safety	598,632	547,299	(51,333)	-9%	Net decreae dueto software licences moved to IT
	Office of the CEO	CEO Administration	679,975	642,806	(37,168)	-5%	
	Avation, Tourism & Economic Development	Aerodrome Operations	(122,818)	(144,061)	(21,244)	17%	Net increase due to additional revenue
		Area Promotion	1,054,467	1,050,167	(4,300)	0%	
		Collinsville Visitors Info Centre & RV Park	194,668	163,906	(30,763)	-16%	Net decrease to reduction in marketing expenses
		Economic Development	619,235	739,700	120,465	19%	Net increase in expenses due to moving Marine Centre of Excellence to operational
		Grant Sourcing	222,366	221,857	(509)	0%	
		Shute Harbour Transit Facility	(100,624)	806,310	906,935	-901%	Net increase due to reductions in revenue due to facility not being being fully operational
		Tourism Marketing	134,899	129,722	(5,177)	-4%	
		Proserpine Dam	200,084	236,114	36,031	18%	Net increased due to reductions in revenue for camping and kiosk sales
Infrastructure Services	Disaster Recovery	Flood Damage Repairs	127,714	86,703	(41,010)	-32%	Net decrease due to staff vacancy
	Emergency Management	Disaster Events	134,078	134,078	-	0%	
		Disaster Management	802,847	435,711	(367,137)	-46%	Net decrease due to removal of the disaster funded trigger point
		State Emergency Service	153,663	154,859	1,196	1%	
	Infrastructure Services	Infrastructure Management	688,556	574,189	(114,367)	-17%	Net decrease to to staff vacancy
	Open Spaces	Cemetery Operations	248,107	206,472	(41,635)	-17%	Net decreae due to reduciton in expenses
		Parks & Reserves Operations	9,081,291	8,894,677	(186,614)	-2%	
	Roads & Drainage	Depot Operations	499,480	525,696	26,216	5%	
		Design Office	278,089	271,419	(6,670)	-2%	
		Marine Based Assets Maintenance	96,298	96,382	84	0%	
		Roads & Drainage Asset Management	2,675,282	2,641,668	(33,613)	-1%	
		Roads Maintenance	16,610,748	16,620,916	10,169	0%	
		Street Lighting Operations	557,561	546,961	(10,600)	-2%	
		Transport & Infrastructure	951,676	992,650	40,974	4%	
		Workshop Operations	554,010	550,646	(3,364)	-1%	
		Recoverable Works	(1,432,148)	(1,442,094)	(9,946)	1%	
		Private Works (PWS)	(663,159)	(403,524)	259,635	-39%	Net increase due to TMR Project scope being changed
	Quarry	Quarries & Pits Operations	(56,957)	136,564	193,521	-340%	Net increase due to movement in inventory balance
	Water, Sewerage & Waste	Domestic Refuse Collection	(3,460,866)	(3,684,778)	(223,912)	6%	
		Liquid Trade Waste	101,752	87,985	(13,767)	-14%	Not materials
		Refuse Tips & Transfer Stations	2,644,542	2,630,926	(13,616)	-1%	
		Sewerage infrastructure	(3,420,242)	(3,642,233)	(221,991)	6%	
		Waste Management	1,329,965	1,308,396	(21,569)	-2%	
		Water Infrastructure	312,889	(287,442)	(600,331)	-192%	Net decrease due toadditional revenue $118k and reduciton in expenses $482k
Corporate Services	Asset Management	Asset Management	400,608	379,403	(21,205)	-5%	
		Asset & Project Management Administration	-	-	-	0%	
	Corporate Services	Corporate & Financial Administration	(11,161,446)	(11,115,663)	45,782	0%	
	Finance Services	Finance Operations	(3,379,674)	(3,153,687)	225,987	-7%	
		Insurance Operations	2,267,483	2,267,201	(281)	0%	
		Rates Operations	(50,714,763)	(50,805,172)	(90,409)	0%	
		Strategic Finance	749,568	656,902	(92,666)	-12%	Net decrease due to reduction in consultants
	Governance & Administration	Elected Members	1,288,201	1,189,835	(98,366)	-8%	
		Legal Services	550,000	408,070	(141,930)	-26%	Net decrease in expenses
		Strategy and Governance	547,737	520,382	(27,356)	-5%	

Changes by Directorate, Department and Cost Centre

Directorate Description	Department Description	Cost Centre Description	Current Budget $	Revised Budget $	Change	% Change	Comments - change is over 10%
Corporate Services	Innovation & Technology	GIS Applications	447,020	442,910	(4,111)	-1%	
		Info Services/GIS/Records Administration	220,822	217,888	(2,934)	-1%	
		IT Services	1,835,763	2,714,359	878,596	48%	Net increase due to implementaiton of new SaSS standard - software implementation now operational
		Records Management	456,634	701,985	245,351	54%	Net increase due to implementaiton of new SaSS standard - software implementation now operational
	Internal Audit	Internal Audit	155,000	155,000	-	0%	
	Procurement, Property & Fleet	Executive - Procurement & Assets	162,508	866,088	703,581	433%	Net increase due to removal of $700k materials saving budgeted
		Fleet Management	511,240	501,753	(9,488)	-2%	
		Halls & Community Centres	336,230	313,732	(22,499)	-7%	
		PCYC Operations	53,471	59,567	6,095	11%	Not material
		Plant Operating	(1,371,842)	(1,394,042)	(22,200)	2%	
		Port of Airlie	4,266	2,920	(1,346)	-32%	Not material
		Property & Facilities	3,091,655	2,986,528	(105,128)	-3%	
		Public Amenities	1,375,677	1,401,575	25,898	2%	
		Purchasing & Stores	335,364	333,168	(2,196)	-1%	
		Small Plant	(396)	(4,956)	(4,561)	1153%	Not material
		Stockpile	29,087	6,082	(23,005)	-79%	Not material inventory item
	Restructure	W4Q Projects	-	-	-	0%	
Community Services	Community Development & Libraries	Arts & Cultural Development	308,800	305,924	(2,876)	-1%	
		Community & Libraries Administration	575,956	569,698	(6,259)	-1%	
		Community & Social Development	1,694,947	1,712,947	18,000	1%	
		Libraries Operations	2,031,563	1,994,453	(37,110)	-2%	
		Major Events	133	133	-	0%	
		Work Camps	206,267	205,111	(1,156)	-1%	
		Youth Development	47,986	47,986	-	0%	
		Function Centres	224,274	64,651	(159,623)	-71%	Net increase due to reduction in revenue due to the centre not operating
		Schoolies	-	-	-	0%	
	Community Services	Community & Environment Administration	595,294	587,156	(8,137)	-1%	
		Community & Environmental Compliance	101,880	101,060	(820)	-1%	
	Cultural Heritage & Independent Living	Cultural Heritage	20,000	42,000	22,000	110%	Net increase due to increase in legal fees
	Customer Services	Customer Service	1,151,179	1,150,060	(1,118)	0%	
	Health, Environment & Climate	Climate Change	339,678	326,450	(13,228)	-4%	
		Environmental Health	305,643	245,079	(60,564)	-20%	Net decrease due to reduction in expenses
		Health & Environment Administration	113,808	110,808	(3,000)	-3%	
		Local Laws compliance	1,189,353	1,140,132	(49,221)	-4%	
		Natural Resource Management	1,737,346	1,772,753	35,407	2%	
		Parking Management	(732,726)	(855,060)	(122,334)	17%	Net increase due to additional revenues
		Water Quality	14,508	14,508	-	0%	
	Recreational Services	Beaches, Pools, Lagoon & Enclosures	3,775,668	3,728,924	(46,744)	-1%	
		Caravan Parks	69,213	(52,058)	(121,270)	-175%	Net increase due to increased revenue
		Entertainment & Conference Centres	1,268,950	1,186,318	(82,632)	-7%	
		Recreation Services	358,819	331,850	(26,969)	-8%	
Development Services	Building & Plumbing	Plumbing Assessment Services	(90,117)	(100,887)	(10,770)	12%	Net decrease in expenses
		Building Services Compliance Expenses	192,383	96,771	(95,612)	-50%	Net decrease due to staff vacancy
	Development Assessment	Development Assessment & Compliance	221,904	228,784	6,879	3%	
	Development Services	Planning & Development Administration	892,335	880,549	(11,787)	-1%	
	Strategic Planning	Strategic & Social Planning	738,310	653,370	(84,940)	-12%	Net decrease in expenses
Grand Total			**(276,756)**	**(281,397)**	**(4,641)**	**2%**	**Net Increase in operating Suprlus for the quarter**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Budgeted Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the periods ending 30 June -

	Note	Audit Act 2021 $	Orig Bud 2022 $	AmendBud 2022	2022/23 $	2023/24 $	2024/25 $	2025/26 $	2026/27 $	2027/28 $	2028/29 $	2029/30 $	2030/31 $
Revenue													
Rates and utility charges		91,243,398	94,985,910	96,072,075	98,739,492	100,621,980	102,853,501	104,740,255	106,664,744	108,627,723	110,629,953	112,672,227	114,755,346
Less Discounts		(4,105,162)	(4,435,000)	(4,435,000)	(4,568,050)	(4,659,409)	(4,752,596)	(4,847,648)	(4,944,601)	(5,043,492)	(5,144,362)	(5,247,248)	(5,352,193)
Net rates and utility charges		87,138,236	90,550,910	91,637,075	94,171,442	95,962,571	98,100,905	99,892,607	101,720,143	103,584,231	105,485,591	107,424,979	109,403,153
Sale of goods and major services	2	11,674,873	17,486,284	14,252,253	22,658,493	23,111,652	23,613,872	24,086,138	24,567,845	25,059,189	25,560,354	26,071,543	26,592,954
Statutory fees and charges		3,432,526	2,908,110	3,455,815	3,524,931	3,595,427	3,667,334	3,740,680	3,815,491	3,891,800	3,969,634	4,049,024	4,130,003
User fees and charges		355,128	363,401	349,588	512,683	522,935	533,394	544,063	554,944	566,042	577,365	588,914	600,692
Rental and levies	3	357,555	278,200	292,334	298,181	304,146	310,228	316,432	322,760	329,216	335,800	342,517	349,367
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	5	12,728,063	7,343,210	7,931,347	7,521,226	7,140,021	7,006,813	7,108,658	7,212,539	7,318,497	7,426,576	7,536,817	7,649,262
Interest revenue	4	1,163,865	1,130,700	994,700	1,014,614	1,035,182	1,055,905	1,077,043	1,098,605	1,120,597	1,143,029	1,165,909	1,189,248
Total sales of contract and recoverable works		4,715,833	5,145,000	6,116,423	5,913,946	5,909,818	6,028,007	6,148,558	6,271,521	6,396,944	6,524,876	6,655,366	6,788,466
Other Income		2,319,937	1,871,604	2,547,501	2,598,448	2,650,412	2,703,415	2,757,480	2,812,628	2,868,874	2,926,243	2,984,762	3,044,456
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		**123,886,017**	**127,077,418**	**127,577,036**	**138,213,964**	**140,232,164**	**143,019,873**	**145,671,659**	**148,376,476**	**151,135,390**	**153,949,468**	**156,819,831**	**159,747,601**
Expenses													
Employee benefits	6	(35,450,186)	(37,808,575)	(37,474,712)	(38,751,484)	(39,764,876)	(40,798,206)	(41,851,916)	(42,926,318)	(44,021,870)	(45,139,006)	(46,278,146)	(47,439,790)
Materials and services	7	(49,479,806)	(59,826,070)	(60,004,690)	(66,998,579)	(66,893,413)	(68,277,380)	(69,610,541)	(71,019,483)	(72,381,947)	(74,004,065)	(75,455,745)	(76,936,034)
Depreciation and Amortisation	8	(28,627,639)	(25,500,000)	(26,333,407)	(27,978,361)	(28,643,301)	(29,872,369)	(29,921,610)	(29,953,695)	(30,000,974)	(30,017,072)	(30,017,072)	(30,017,072)
Finance Costs	9	(4,309,478)	(3,475,000)	(3,482,830)	(3,258,290)	(3,223,051)	(2,975,418)	(2,713,992)	(2,450,276)	(2,191,971)	(1,921,380)	(1,656,905)	(1,423,249)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(117,867,109)**	**(126,609,645)**	**(127,295,639)**	**(136,986,714)**	**(138,524,641)**	**(141,923,373)**	**(144,098,059)**	**(146,349,772)**	**(148,596,762)**	**(151,081,523)**	**(153,407,868)**	**(155,816,145)**
Operating surplus (deficit)		**6,018,908**	**467,773**	**281,397**	**1,227,250**	**1,707,523**	**1,096,500**	**1,573,600**	**2,026,704**	**2,538,628**	**2,867,945**	**3,411,963**	**3,931,456**
Capital income and expenditure:													
Cash capital grants, subsidies and contributions		75,076,789	63,018,835	62,543,394	30,727,479	6,429,690	4,392,084	4,869,569	3,232,500	3,863,137	3,306,735	3,669,308	5,062,000
Other capital income		122,615	935,767	644,152	1,487,704	572,239	387,605	413,270	1,356,390	735,782	611,179	621,190	620,000
Other capital expense		(21,409,980)	(5,936,867)	(34,456,112)	(9,268,343)	(5,447,751)	(4,637,079)	(3,828,938)	(3,666,707)	(4,784,993)	(3,385,068)	(3,425,838)	(3,728,830)
Net income/(loss) for period before equity adjustments		**59,808,332**	**58,485,508**	**29,012,831**	**24,174,090**	**3,261,701**	**1,239,110**	**3,027,501**	**2,948,887**	**2,352,554**	**3,400,791**	**4,276,623**	**5,884,626**
Asset revaluations direct to equity		(3,030,028)											
Total Comprensive Income		**56,778,304**	**58,485,508**	**29,012,831**	**24,174,090**	**3,261,701**	**1,239,110**	**3,027,501**	**2,948,887**	**2,352,554**	**3,400,791**	**4,276,623**	**5,884,626**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Budgeted Appropriation Statement

For the periods ending 30 June -

	Note	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
		$	$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Retained Surplus/(Deficit) from prior years.		6,626,155	6,306,536	7,351,640	4,695,046	4,622,486	6,428,701	7,056,924	6,808,651	5,354,924	5,959,718	3,893,786	4,531,216
Net income/(loss) for period before equity adjustments		59,808,332	58,485,508	29,012,831	24,174,090	3,261,701	1,239,110	3,027,501	2,948,887	2,352,554	3,400,791	4,276,623	5,884,626
		66,434,486	64,792,044	36,364,472	28,869,136	7,884,187	7,667,811	10,084,425	9,757,538	7,707,478	9,360,509	8,170,409	10,415,842
Appropriations													
Transfers to capital :-													
Other capital income		(122,615)	(935,767)	(644,152)	(1,487,704)	(572,239)	(387,605)	(413,270)	(1,356,390)	(735,782)	(611,179)	(621,190)	(620,000)
Funds (utilised for) created from - capital funding	CFS	12,377,555	(2,479,561)	5,236,691	(2,827,087)	347,170	(1,987,671)	(5,843,245)	(11,199,756)	(11,419,338)	(12,821,168)	(12,000,115)	(13,034,915)
Adjustment to the working capital cash balance		(1,813,180)			(1,721,882)	(1,756,319)	(1,791,443)	(1,827,270)	(1,863,816)	(1,901,092)	(1,939,111)	(1,977,891)	(2,017,448)
		10,441,759	(3,415,328)	4,592,539	(6,036,673)	(1,981,388)	(4,166,719)	(8,083,785)	(14,419,962)	(14,056,212)	(15,371,458)	(14,599,196)	(15,672,363)
Transfers from capital :-													
Other capital expense		21,409,980	5,936,867	34,456,112	9,268,343	5,447,751	4,637,079	3,828,938	3,666,707	4,784,993	3,385,068	3,425,838	3,728,830
Transfer from capital for unfunded depreciation		3,533,947	1,656,635	1,602,021	3,249,159	1,507,842	3,310,836	5,848,642	9,583,141	11,386,596	9,826,402	11,203,473	10,744,164
		24,943,927	7,593,502	36,058,133	12,517,502	6,955,593	7,947,915	9,677,580	13,249,848	16,171,589	13,211,470	14,629,311	14,472,994
Net transfer (to) from capital		35,385,687	4,178,174	40,650,672	6,480,829	4,974,205	3,781,196	1,593,795	(1,170,114)	2,115,377	(2,159,988)	30,115	(1,199,369)
Net transfer (to) from the Constrained Works reserve		(24,232,789)	(40,020,014)	(32,257,008)	(15,905,878)	(3,249,690)	(4,392,084)	(4,869,569)	(3,232,500)	(3,863,137)	(3,306,735)	(3,669,308)	(5,062,000)
Transfer (to) from the NDRRA flood grant reserve		(50,257,410)	(22,998,821)	(30,286,386)	(14,821,601)								
Transfer (to) from the Grants and Contributions Reimbursement Reserve						(3,180,000)							
Accumulated surplus/(deficit) available for transfer to general reserves		**27,329,974**	**5,951,383**	**14,471,750**	**4,622,486**	**6,428,701**	**7,056,924**	**6,808,651**	**5,354,924**	**5,959,718**	**3,893,786**	**4,531,216**	**4,154,472**
Capital Reserves :													
Transfer (to) from the Capital Works reserve		(20,033,683)		(9,776,704)									
Recurrent Reserves :													
Transfer (to) from the Operational Projects Reserve		55,349											
Retained surplus/(deficit) at period end.		**7,351,640**	**5,951,383**	**4,695,046**	**4,622,486**	**6,428,701**	**7,056,924**	**6,808,651**	**5,354,924**	**5,959,718**	**3,893,786**	**4,531,216**	**4,154,472**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Budgeted Statement of Financial Position

As at the periods ending 30 June -

	Note	Audit Act 2021 $	Orig Bud 2022 $	AmendBud 2022	2022/23 $	2023/24 $	2024/25 $	2025/26 $	2026/27 $	2027/28 $	2028/29 $	2029/30 $	2030/31 $
Current Assets													
Cash and deposits	10	78,617,063	65,472,630	71,808,534	57,798,314	57,578,396	58,739,228	59,407,810	58,593,691	61,045,692	61,005,489	63,709,887	65,482,339
Receivables		13,517,398	11,391,775	14,505,398	14,664,526	14,825,245	14,987,574	15,151,524	15,317,115	15,484,361	15,653,279	15,823,887	15,996,201
Inventories		1,620,636	1,366,365	1,320,636	1,333,840	1,347,177	1,360,647	1,374,251	1,387,992	1,401,871	1,415,888	1,430,045	1,444,344
Contract assets		9,547,416	2,150,000										
Other assets		4,982,284	4,495,000	4,982,284	5,032,106	5,082,426	5,133,249	5,184,581	5,236,426	5,288,790	5,341,677	5,395,092	5,449,042
		108,284,797	84,875,770	92,616,852	78,828,786	78,833,244	80,220,698	81,118,166	80,535,224	83,220,714	83,416,333	86,358,911	88,371,926
Non-current - Assets classsified as held for sale		2,696,400	315,000	2,696,400	2,696,400	2,696,400	2,696,400	2,696,400	2,696,400	2,696,400	2,696,400	2,696,400	2,696,400
		110,981,197	85,190,771	95,313,252	81,525,186	81,529,644	82,917,098	83,814,566	83,231,624	85,917,114	86,112,733	89,055,311	91,068,326
Non-Current Assets													
Receivables		37,000											
Investment properties		1,930,000	1,800,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	1,930,000
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,014,579,419	1,183,690,914	1,206,715,944	1,235,237,688	1,236,073,659	1,233,202,950	1,227,407,034	1,221,196,777	1,215,484,648	1,210,507,859	1,203,198,549	1,199,982,902
Right of use assets		2,024,299	1,833,351	2,024,299	2,024,299	2,024,299	2,024,299	2,024,299	2,024,299	2,024,299	2,024,299	2,024,299	2,024,299
Intangible assets		2,891,816	6,113,398	2,891,816	2,891,816	2,891,816	2,891,816	2,891,816	2,891,816	2,891,816	2,891,816	2,891,816	2,891,816
Capital Work in Progress		150,893,946	68,684,480	8,090,951	10,729,914	6,078,697	3,235,382	3,505,773	5,724,245	3,304,199	3,682,045	4,914,609	5,026,535
		1,172,356,479	1,262,122,144	1,221,653,009	1,252,813,716	1,248,998,471	1,243,284,447	1,237,758,922	1,233,767,137	1,225,634,962	1,221,036,019	1,214,959,273	1,211,855,552
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,283,337,676**	**1,347,312,915**	**1,316,966,262**	**1,334,338,903**	**1,330,528,115**	**1,326,201,545**	**1,321,573,488**	**1,316,998,761**	**1,311,552,076**	**1,307,148,752**	**1,304,014,584**	**1,302,923,878**
Current Liabilities													
Payables		17,987,224	21,926,097	16,487,224	16,616,498	16,747,106	16,879,058	17,012,369	17,147,053	17,283,127	17,420,602	17,559,493	17,699,818
Provisions		8,974,563	7,390,000	8,974,563	8,753,759	8,928,833	9,107,408	9,289,556	9,475,346	9,664,852	9,858,148	10,055,310	10,256,415
Contract liabilities		7,008,824	3,200,000										
Interest bearing liabilities	12	5,618,137	5,432,000	5,432,000	5,674,100	5,929,200	6,197,500	6,034,800	6,279,045	6,251,900	5,825,900	5,357,100	5,357,100
		39,588,748	37,948,097	30,893,787	31,044,357	31,605,139	32,183,966	32,336,725	32,901,444	33,199,879	33,104,650	32,971,903	33,313,333
Non-Current Liabilities													
Provisions		9,085,820	9,704,443	27,412,699	26,134,779	24,430,708	24,483,701	22,710,184	20,900,896	19,055,122	17,172,136	15,251,192	13,291,530
Interest bearing liabilities	12	76,057,123	70,875,245	71,040,960	65,366,860	59,437,660	53,240,160	47,205,360	40,926,315	34,674,415	28,848,515	23,491,415	18,134,315
		85,142,943	80,579,688	98,453,659	91,501,639	83,868,368	77,723,861	69,915,544	61,827,211	53,729,537	46,020,651	38,742,607	31,425,845
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**124,731,690**	**118,527,785**	**129,347,445**	**122,545,996**	**115,473,507**	**109,907,827**	**102,252,269**	**94,728,655**	**86,929,416**	**79,125,301**	**71,714,510**	**64,739,178**
NET COMMUNITY ASSETS		**1,158,605,986**	**1,228,785,130**	**1,187,618,817**	**1,211,792,908**	**1,215,054,608**	**1,216,293,719**	**1,219,321,220**	**1,222,270,107**	**1,224,622,661**	**1,228,023,451**	**1,232,300,074**	**1,238,184,700**
Community Equity													
Capital account	13	737,483,058	825,546,811	772,018,890	810,333,480	813,948,653	815,955,272	818,454,517	822,361,348	822,409,310	826,001,378	827,728,423	831,999,250
Asset revaluation reserve		357,433,193	360,463,221	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193
Restricted capital reserves		9,994,662	8,716,911	10,260,615	6,202,054	4,042,366	2,646,635	3,423,164	3,918,947	5,618,745	7,493,400	9,405,548	11,396,090
Other capital reserves		43,273,886	24,981,909	40,141,526	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148
Recurrent reserves		3,069,547	3,124,896	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547
Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)		7,351,640	5,951,383	4,695,046	4,622,486	6,428,701	7,056,924	6,808,651	5,354,924	5,959,718	3,893,786	4,531,216	4,154,472
TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY		**1,158,605,986**	**1,228,785,130**	**1,187,618,817**	**1,211,792,908**	**1,215,054,608**	**1,216,293,719**	**1,219,321,220**	**1,222,270,107**	**1,224,622,661**	**1,228,023,451**	**1,232,300,074**	**1,238,184,700**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Budgeted Statement of Cash Flows

For the periods ending 30 June -

	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities												
Receipts												
Net rates and utility charges	87,881,816	93,159,568	89,637,075	94,039,117	95,828,923	97,965,921	99,756,273	101,582,446	103,445,156	105,345,126	107,283,109	109,259,864
Sale of goods and major services	11,674,873	17,486,284	14,252,253	22,658,493	23,111,652	23,613,872	24,086,138	24,567,845	25,059,189	25,560,354	26,071,543	26,592,954
Fees and charges	2,990,023	3,071,511	3,605,403	4,037,614	3,918,362	4,000,728	4,084,743	4,170,435	4,257,842	4,346,999	4,437,938	4,530,695
Rentals and levies	357,555	278,200	292,334	298,181	304,146	310,228	316,432	322,760	329,216	335,800	342,517	349,367
Interest revenue	1,163,865	1,130,700	994,700	1,014,614	1,035,182	1,055,905	1,077,043	1,098,605	1,120,597	1,143,029	1,165,909	1,189,248
Contributions and donations	76,668	53,360	198,753	201,209	203,714	206,269	208,875	211,533	214,244	217,010	219,832	222,710
Government subsidies and grants	10,252,533	7,152,929	7,944,536	7,320,017	6,936,307	6,800,544	6,899,783	7,001,006	7,104,253	7,209,566	7,316,985	7,426,552
Total sales of contract and recoverable works	4,715,833	5,145,000	6,116,423	5,913,946	5,909,818	6,028,007	6,148,558	6,271,521	6,396,944	6,524,876	6,655,366	6,788,466
Other Income	582,753	1,753,185	2,547,501	2,536,532	2,587,878	2,640,253	2,693,688	2,748,197	2,803,800	2,860,518	2,918,380	2,977,410
GST received for the year	14,379,801											
	134,075,720	**129,230,737**	**125,588,978**	**138,019,724**	**139,835,982**	**142,621,727**	**145,271,533**	**147,974,348**	**150,731,241**	**153,543,278**	**156,411,579**	**159,337,266**
Payments												
Employee benefits	(34,963,836)	(38,317,838)	(37,474,712)	(38,539,547)	(39,548,698)	(40,577,705)	(41,627,003)	(42,696,908)	(43,787,872)	(44,900,328)	(46,034,695)	(47,191,470)
Materials and services	(54,735,630)	(59,854,618)	(61,204,690)	(66,900,998)	(66,794,855)	(68,177,837)	(69,510,002)	(70,917,940)	(72,279,387)	(73,900,479)	(75,351,124)	(76,830,366)
Finance costs	(3,501,601)	(5,851,430)	(3,267,830)	(3,243,289)	(3,008,051)	(2,760,418)	(2,498,992)	(2,235,276)	(1,976,971)	(1,706,380)	(1,441,905)	(1,208,249)
GST paid for the year	(13,215,188)											
	(106,416,255)	(104,023,886)	(101,947,232)	(108,683,834)	(109,351,604)	(111,515,960)	(113,635,997)	(115,850,124)	(118,044,230)	(120,507,187)	(122,827,724)	(125,230,085)
Cash provided by / (used in) operational activities	27,659,465	25,206,851	23,641,746	29,335,890	30,484,378	31,105,767	31,635,536	32,124,224	32,687,011	33,036,091	33,583,855	34,107,181
Cash Flow from Investing Activities :												
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	1,063,772	935,767	644,152	1,487,704	572,239	387,605	413,270	1,356,390	735,782	611,179	621,190	620,000
Contributions	3,253,525	5,875,000	3,100,000	6,046,644	4,877,933	1,731,891	1,766,529	1,801,860	1,837,897	1,874,655	1,912,148	1,912,000
Government grants and subsidies	74,133,391	57,280,612	61,770,044	24,680,835	1,551,757	2,660,193	3,103,040	1,430,640	2,025,240	1,432,080	1,757,160	3,150,000
Payments for property investments	(178,926)											
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(54,772,021)	(113,602,244)	(232,926,045)	(65,768,448)	(34,927,023)	(31,638,739)	(27,954,632)	(27,410,145)	(29,073,838)	(28,425,351)	(26,133,600)	(30,530,255)
Movement in work in progress	(32,840,943)	21,523,449	142,802,995	(2,638,963)	4,651,217	2,843,315	(270,391)	(2,218,472)	2,420,046	(377,846)	(1,232,564)	(111,926)
Payments for rehabilitation work			(1,688,121)	(1,721,882)	(1,756,319)		(1,827,270)	(1,863,816)	(1,901,092)	(1,939,111)	(1,977,891)	(2,017,448)
Payments for intangibles	(3,045,239)	(5,136,758)										
Net proceeds (cost) from advances and cash investments	(22,000)		1,049,000									
Net cash provided by investing activities	(12,408,443)	(33,124,175)	(25,247,975)	(37,914,110)	(25,030,196)	(24,015,735)	(24,769,454)	(26,903,543)	(23,955,965)	(26,824,394)	(25,053,557)	(26,977,629)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities :												
Repayment of borrowings	(4,988,108)	(5,202,300)	(5,202,300)	(5,432,000)	(5,674,100)	(5,929,200)	(6,197,500)	(6,034,800)	(6,279,045)	(6,251,900)	(5,825,900)	(5,357,100)
Repayment of finance lease borrowings	(421,351)											
Net cash provided by financing activities	**(5,409,459)**	**(5,202,300)**	**(5,202,300)**	**(5,432,000)**	**(5,674,100)**	**(5,929,200)**	**(6,197,500)**	**(6,034,800)**	**(6,279,045)**	**(6,251,900)**	**(5,825,900)**	**(5,357,100)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash Held	9,841,563	(13,119,624)	(6,808,529)	(14,010,220)	(219,918)	1,160,832	668,582	(814,119)	2,452,001	(40,203)	2,704,398	1,772,452
Cash at beginning of reporting period	68,775,500	78,592,254	78,617,063	71,808,534	57,798,314	57,578,396	58,739,228	59,407,810	58,593,691	61,045,692	61,005,489	63,709,887
Cash at end of Reporting Period	**78,617,063**	**65,472,630**	**71,808,534**	**57,798,314**	**57,578,396**	**58,739,228**	**59,407,810**	**58,593,691**	**61,045,692**	**61,005,489**	**63,709,887**	**65,482,339**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Budgeted Statement of Capital Funding

For the periods ending 30 June -

	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capital Funding Sources												
General revenue used (excess funds provided)	(12,377,555)	2,479,561	(5,236,691)	2,827,087	(347,170)	1,987,671	5,843,245	11,199,756	11,419,338	12,821,168	12,000,115	13,034,915
Proceeds from the sale of non current assets	1,063,772	935,767	644,152	1,487,704	572,239	387,605	413,270	1,356,390	735,782	611,179	621,190	620,000
Capital sustainability funds expended	25,093,690	23,010,740	24,731,384	24,729,202	27,135,459	26,561,533	24,072,968	20,232,455	18,752,477	20,190,670	18,813,599	19,194,366
Finance leases	578,960											
Constrained grants and developer contributions	23,385,289	39,387,420	31,991,055	19,964,439	5,409,378	5,787,815	4,093,040	2,874,816	2,025,240	1,432,080	1,757,160	3,150,000
NDRRA flood grant reserve	50,257,410	22,998,821	30,286,386	14,821,601								
Insurance Reimbursement reserve	2,807,221				3,180,000							
Capital Works reserve	5,989,399	13,605,544	12,907,823	10,009,378								
Insurance Restoration reserve	27,363		1,241									
	96,825,549	**102,417,853**	**95,325,350**	**73,839,411**	**35,949,906**	**34,724,624**	**34,422,523**	**35,663,417**	**32,932,837**	**35,055,097**	**33,192,064**	**35,999,281**
Capital Funding Applications												
Land and Improvements	40,955											
Buildings and Other Structures	10,676,229	42,033,713	108,215,418	7,877,502	5,724,167	4,923,215	5,484,409	5,581,528	4,493,946	10,038,600	7,348,686	9,597,574
Plant and Equipment	6,262,362	10,141,335	5,998,526	10,666,331	2,075,375	2,509,782	3,150,023	5,570,945	4,052,116	3,526,475	3,437,759	3,597,535
Transport Infrastructure	33,573,030	33,144,945	65,287,799	30,788,827	11,251,509	11,329,574	9,958,134	8,538,675	12,945,517	7,954,049	10,273,778	6,655,233
Water	1,056,963	10,340,805	25,646,064	7,937,709	10,571,277	8,536,685	6,697,595	4,847,243	2,480,050	2,454,860	3,064,316	3,408,030
Sewerage	3,162,483	17,941,446	27,778,238	8,498,079	5,304,695	4,339,483	2,664,471	2,871,754	5,102,209	4,451,367	2,009,061	7,271,883
Right of use - Land	75,643											
Right of use - Plant	503,317											
Investment property - Land and Buildings	178,926											
Intangible assets	3,045,239	5,136,758										
Movement in capitalised work in progress	32,840,943	(21,523,449)	(142,802,995)	2,638,963	(4,651,217)	(2,843,315)	270,391	2,218,472	(2,420,046)	377,846	1,232,564	111,926
	91,416,090	**97,215,553**	**90,123,050**	**68,407,411**	**30,275,806**	**28,795,424**	**28,225,023**	**29,628,617**	**26,653,792**	**28,803,197**	**27,366,164**	**30,642,181**
Principle loan repayments:												
Finance Leases	421,351											
Queensland Treasury Corporation	4,988,108	5,202,300	5,202,300	5,432,000	5,674,100	5,929,200	6,197,500	6,034,800	6,279,045	6,251,900	5,825,900	5,357,100
	5,409,459	**5,202,300**	**5,202,300**	**5,432,000**	**5,674,100**	**5,929,200**	**6,197,500**	**6,034,800**	**6,279,045**	**6,251,900**	**5,825,900**	**5,357,100**
	96,825,549	**102,417,853**	**95,325,350**	**73,839,411**	**35,949,906**	**34,724,624**	**34,422,523**	**35,663,417**	**32,932,837**	**35,055,097**	**33,192,064**	**35,999,281**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Budgeted Statement of Changes in Equity

For the periods ending 30 June -

	Total											
	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at the beginning of period	1,101,779,670	1,170,299,622	1,158,605,986	1,187,618,817	1,211,792,908	1,215,054,609	1,216,293,719	1,219,321,220	1,222,270,107	1,224,622,661	1,228,023,451	1,232,300,074
Adjustments direct to equity												
Change in accounting standards	48,012											
Asset revaluations direct to reserve	(3,030,028)											
Increase (decrease) in net result	59,808,332	58,485,508	29,012,831	24,174,090	3,261,701	1,239,110	3,027,501	2,948,887	2,352,554	3,400,791	4,276,623	5,884,626
Other transfers to Capital and reserves												
Transfers from capital and reserves												
Transfers between capital and reserves												
Balance at the end of period	**1,158,605,986**	**1,228,785,130**	**1,187,618,817**	**1,211,792,908**	**1,215,054,609**	**1,216,293,719**	**1,219,321,220**	**1,222,270,107**	**1,224,622,661**	**1,228,023,451**	**1,232,300,074**	**1,238,184,700**

	Retained Surplus/Deficit											
	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at the beginning of period	6,626,155	6,306,536	7,351,640	4,695,046	4,622,486	6,428,701	7,056,924	6,808,651	5,354,924	5,959,718	3,893,786	4,531,216
Adjustments direct to equity												
Change in accounting standards												
Asset revaluations direct to reserve												
Increase (decrease) in net result	59,808,332	58,485,508	29,012,831	24,174,090	3,261,701	1,239,110	3,027,501	2,948,887	2,352,554	3,400,791	4,276,623	5,884,626
Other transfers to Capital and reserves	(84,355,634)	(66,434,163)	(67,727,559)	(36,764,152)	(8,411,078)	(8,558,803)	(12,953,354)	(17,652,462)	(17,919,349)	(18,678,193)	(18,268,504)	(20,734,363)
Transfers from capital and reserves	25,272,788	7,593,502	36,058,133	12,517,502	6,955,593	7,947,915	9,677,580	13,249,848	16,171,589	13,211,470	14,629,311	14,472,994
Transfers between capital and reserves												
Balance at the end of period	**7,351,640**	**5,951,383**	**4,695,046**	**4,622,486**	**6,428,701**	**7,056,924**	**6,808,651**	**5,354,924**	**5,959,718**	**3,893,786**	**4,531,216**	**4,154,472**

	Capital											
	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at the beginning of period	690,354,050	754,565,824	737,483,058	772,018,890	810,333,480	813,948,653	815,955,272	818,454,517	822,361,348	822,409,310	826,001,378	827,728,423
Adjustments direct to equity												
Change in accounting standards	48,012											
Asset revaluations direct to reserve												
Increase (decrease) in net result												
Other transfers to Capital and reserves	(10,441,759)	3,415,328	(4,592,539)	6,036,673	1,981,388	4,166,719	8,083,785	14,419,962	14,056,212	15,371,458	14,599,196	15,672,363
Transfers from capital and reserves	(24,943,927)	(7,593,502)	(36,058,133)	(12,517,502)	(6,955,593)	(7,947,915)	(9,677,580)	(13,249,848)	(16,171,589)	(13,211,470)	(14,629,311)	(14,472,994)
Transfers between capital and reserves	82,466,682	75,159,160	75,186,505	44,795,418	8,589,378	5,787,815	4,093,040	2,736,717	2,163,339	1,432,080	1,757,160	3,071,458
Balance at the end of period	**737,483,058**	**825,546,811**	**772,018,890**	**810,333,480**	**813,948,653**	**815,955,272**	**818,454,517**	**822,361,348**	**822,409,310**	**826,001,378**	**827,728,423**	**831,999,250**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Budgeted Statement of Changes in Equity

For the periods ending 30 June -

	Asset Revaluation Surplus											
	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at the beginning of period	360,463,221	360,463,221	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193	357,433,193
Adjustments direct to equity												
Change in accounting standards												
Asset revaluations direct to reserve	(3,030,028)											
Increase (decrease) in net result												
Other transfers to Capital and reserves												
Transfers from capital and reserves												
Transfers between capital and reserves												
Balance at the end of period	**357,433,193**	**360,463,221**	**357,433,193**	**357,433,193**	**357,433,193**	**357,433,193**	**357,433,193**	**357,433,193**	**357,433,193**	**357,433,193**	**357,433,193**	**357,433,193**

	Reserves											
	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at the beginning of period	44,336,244	48,964,041	56,338,095	53,471,688	39,403,749	37,244,061	35,848,330	36,624,859	37,120,642	38,820,440	40,695,095	42,607,243
Adjustments direct to equity												
Change in accounting standards												
Asset revaluations direct to reserve												
Increase (decrease) in net result												
Other transfers to Capital and reserves	94,797,394	63,018,835	72,320,098	30,727,479	6,429,690	4,392,084	4,869,569	3,232,500	3,863,137	3,306,735	3,669,308	5,062,000
Transfers from capital and reserves	(328,861)											
Transfers between capital and reserves	(82,466,682)	(75,159,160)	(75,186,505)	(44,795,418)	(8,589,378)	(5,787,815)	(4,093,040)	(2,736,717)	(2,163,339)	(1,432,080)	(1,757,160)	(3,071,458)
Balance at the end of period	**56,338,095**	**36,823,716**	**53,471,688**	**39,403,749**	**37,244,061**	**35,848,330**	**36,624,859**	**37,120,642**	**38,820,440**	**40,695,095**	**42,607,243**	**44,597,785**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Notes to and forming part of the Budgeted Accounts
For the periods ending 30 June -

	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1 Rates and Utility Charges												
General rates	51,157,752	53,010,835	53,677,511	55,288,081	56,097,440	57,219,390	58,363,781	59,531,058	60,721,682	61,936,116	63,174,839	64,438,336
Water	8,775,045	9,309,611	11,164,166	11,370,152	11,580,252	11,794,554	12,013,142	12,236,101	12,463,520	12,695,487	12,932,093	13,173,431
Sewerage	17,179,128	17,976,000	17,673,893	18,393,934	19,142,776	19,921,571	20,326,545	20,739,618	21,160,952	21,590,713	22,029,069	22,476,192
Water consumption, rental and sundries	8,158,301	8,124,464	6,994,493	6,974,763	6,954,639	6,934,116	6,913,180	6,891,828	6,870,047	6,847,825	6,825,158	6,802,038
Waste management	5,973,172	6,565,000	6,562,012	6,712,562	6,846,873	6,983,870	7,123,607	7,266,139	7,411,522	7,559,812	7,711,068	7,865,349
	91,243,398	94,985,910	96,072,075	98,739,492	100,621,980	102,853,501	104,740,255	106,664,744	108,627,723	110,629,953	112,672,227	114,755,346
Less discounts	(3,415,919)	(3,711,400)	(3,711,400)	(3,822,742)	(3,899,196)	(3,977,180)	(4,056,723)	(4,137,858)	(4,220,615)	(4,305,027)	(4,391,127)	(4,478,949)
Less pensioner remissions	(689,243)	(723,600)	(723,600)	(745,308)	(760,213)	(775,416)	(790,925)	(806,743)	(822,877)	(839,335)	(856,121)	(873,244)
	(4,105,162)	(4,435,000)	(4,435,000)	(4,568,050)	(4,659,409)	(4,752,596)	(4,847,648)	(4,944,601)	(5,043,492)	(5,144,362)	(5,247,248)	(5,352,193)
Net rates and utility charges received	**87,138,236**	**90,550,910**	**91,637,075**	**94,171,442**	**95,962,571**	**98,100,905**	**99,892,607**	**101,720,143**	**103,584,231**	**105,485,591**	**107,424,979**	**109,403,153**
2 Sale of goods and major services												
Lake Proserpine Commercial services			150,500	153,510	156,580	159,711	162,905	166,163	169,486	172,875	176,332	179,859
Parking and other ranger services	1,065,369	1,383,800	1,455,080	2,460,762	2,509,978	2,600,178	2,652,182	2,705,228	2,759,332	2,814,517	2,870,808	2,928,224
Refuse tips and transfer station charges	2,044,612	2,589,420	2,206,122	2,324,574	2,371,071	2,418,498	2,466,871	2,516,212	2,566,541	2,617,876	2,670,235	2,723,637
Aerodrome charges	3,190,260	4,645,507	4,866,793	4,964,129	5,063,413	5,164,681	5,267,975	5,373,335	5,480,802	5,590,419	5,702,226	5,816,271
Quarry charges	3,297,578	3,264,430	3,466,160	3,535,462	3,606,153	3,678,257	3,751,803	3,826,817	3,903,334	3,981,380	4,060,987	4,142,189
Shute harbour commercial activities	184,171	3,995,675	815,100	7,873,540	8,031,011	8,191,632	8,355,464	8,522,573	8,693,023	8,866,882	9,044,219	9,225,104
Caravan parks fees and charges	788,614	699,133	824,852	841,349	858,177	875,342	892,849	910,707	928,922	947,501	966,451	985,780
Water and sewerage fees and charges	1,104,269	397,474	457,272	466,417	475,744	485,258	494,967	504,865	514,965	525,264	535,772	546,487
User define		510,844	10,375	38,750	39,525	40,315	41,122	41,945	42,784	43,640	44,513	45,403
Total sales of major services	**11,674,873**	**17,486,284**	**14,252,253**	**22,658,493**	**23,111,652**	**23,613,872**	**24,086,138**	**24,567,845**	**25,059,189**	**25,560,354**	**26,071,543**	**26,592,954**
3 Rental and levies												
Other property lease income	357,555	278,200	292,334	298,181	304,146	310,228	316,432	322,760	329,216	335,800	342,517	349,367
Total rental and levies	**357,555**	**278,200**	**292,334**	**298,181**	**304,146**	**310,228**	**316,432**	**322,760**	**329,216**	**335,800**	**342,517**	**349,367**
4 Interest revenue												
Investments	524,617	530,000	460,000	469,200	478,584	488,156	497,919	507,877	518,035	528,396	538,964	549,743
Rates and utility charges	639,248	600,700	534,700	545,414	556,598	567,749	579,124	590,728	602,562	614,633	626,945	639,505
	1,163,865	**1,130,700**	**994,700**	**1,014,614**	**1,035,182**	**1,055,905**	**1,077,043**	**1,098,605**	**1,120,597**	**1,143,029**	**1,165,909**	**1,189,248**
5 Contributions, Donations, Grants and Subsidies												
Donations, Contributions, special purpose subsidies and grants were received in respect of the following programs:												
Office of the Chief Executive	248,895	145,500	230,415	230,415	230,415	230,415	230,415	230,415	230,415	230,415	230,415	230,415
Corporate Services	9,640,887	11,194,923	10,970,825	1,932,455	289,324	627,760	448,040	300,640	895,240	302,080	627,160	320,000
Community Environmental Services	561,402	7,174,812	5,051,024	3,369,427	771,932	774,487	777,093	779,751	782,462	785,228	788,050	790,928
Engineering	32,616,563	26,134,252	34,074,103	23,091,234	2,087,092	2,087,092	2,134,659	2,134,659	2,134,659	2,134,659	2,134,659	3,834,659
Waste Management	352,618		33,136	33,136	33,136	33,136	33,136	33,136	33,136	33,136	33,136	33,136
Planning & Development Assessment	(50,000)	1,625,000	700,000	1,664,640	1,697,933	1,731,891	1,766,529	1,801,860	1,837,897	1,874,655	1,912,148	1,912,000
Customer Experience	2,783,158	2,405,069	2,717,735	1,240,000								
Airport Operations	1,503,944	943,358	762,056									
Shute Harbour Operations	27,869,502	9,347,399	5,284,653									
Water Services	5,962,127	4,643,006	4,100,453	932,188	3,181,102	951,102	1,101,102	1,102	1,102	1,102	1,102	1,102
Sewerage Services	400,648	928,000	656,379	273,825	181,102	1,102	426,102	1,102	1,102	1,102	1,102	1,102
	81,889,746	64,541,319	64,580,779	32,767,320	8,472,036	6,436,985	6,917,076	5,282,665	5,916,013	5,362,377	5,727,772	7,123,342
General purpose grants	5,915,106	5,820,726	5,893,962	5,481,385	5,097,675	4,961,912	5,061,151	5,162,374	5,265,621	5,370,934	5,478,353	5,587,920
	87,804,852	**70,362,045**	**70,474,741**	**38,248,705**	**13,569,711**	**11,398,897**	**11,978,227**	**10,445,039**	**11,181,634**	**10,733,311**	**11,206,125**	**12,711,262**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Notes to and forming part of the Budgeted Accounts
For the periods ending 30 June -

	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
5 Contributions, Donations, Grants and Subsidies continued												
Donations, contributions and grants for recurrent expenditure is analysed as follows :												
Commonwealth grants	5,915,106	5,820,726	5,893,962	5,481,385	5,097,675	4,961,912	5,061,151	5,162,374	5,265,621	5,370,934	5,478,353	5,587,920
Government subsidies and grants	6,736,289	1,469,124	1,838,632	1,838,632	1,838,632	1,838,632	1,838,632	1,838,632	1,838,632	1,838,632	1,838,632	1,838,632
Donations of cash in the period												
Developer contributions	76,668	53,360	198,753	201,209	203,714	206,269	208,875	211,533	214,244	217,010	219,832	222,710
	12,728,063	7,343,210	7,931,347	7,521,226	7,140,021	7,006,813	7,108,658	7,212,539	7,318,497	7,426,576	7,536,817	7,649,262
Monetary capital grants, subsidies and contributions are analysed as follows :												
Commonwealth Government grants & subsidies for capital projects	1,790,616	2,614,884	3,538,908	1,500,000	811,164	1,850,000	1,173,840	600,000	1,234,200	600,000	935,400	1,450,000
State Government grants & subsidies for capital projects	19,775,238	31,530,130	25,618,101	8,359,234	740,593	810,193	1,929,200	830,640	791,040	832,080	821,760	1,700,000
NDRRA flood grants for capitalised repairs	50,257,410	22,998,821	30,286,386	14,821,601								
Contributions to fund capital expenditure	3,253,525	5,875,000	3,100,000	6,046,644	4,877,933	1,731,891	1,766,529	1,801,860	1,837,897	1,874,655	1,912,148	1,912,000
	75,076,789	63,018,835	62,543,394	30,727,479	6,429,690	4,392,084	4,869,569	3,232,500	3,863,137	3,306,735	3,669,308	5,062,000
Total donations, contributions, subsidies and grants	**87,804,852**	**70,362,045**	**70,474,741**	**38,248,705**	**13,569,711**	**11,398,897**	**11,978,227**	**10,445,039**	**11,181,634**	**10,733,311**	**11,206,125**	**12,711,262**
6 Employee benefits												
Wages and salaries	23,331,867	24,786,457	26,106,984	27,156,404	27,937,901	28,734,702	29,547,154	30,375,467	31,220,020	32,081,122	32,959,122	33,854,387
Councilors' remuneration	570,200	575,000	575,000	586,500	598,230	610,195	622,399	634,847	647,544	660,495	673,705	687,179
Annual, sick and long service leave entitlements	4,992,569	5,457,719	5,338,370	5,445,137	5,554,040	5,665,121	5,778,424	5,893,994	6,011,873	6,132,110	6,254,752	6,379,846
Superannuation	3,441,786	3,885,536	3,751,520	3,826,551	3,903,082	3,981,144	4,060,767	4,141,982	4,224,822	4,309,319	4,395,505	4,483,415
Total direct employee expense	32,336,423	34,704,712	35,771,874	37,014,592	37,993,253	38,991,162	40,008,744	41,046,290	42,104,259	43,183,046	44,283,084	45,404,827
Other employee related expenses	3,113,764	3,103,863	1,702,838	1,736,892	1,771,623	1,807,044	1,843,172	1,880,028	1,917,611	1,955,960	1,995,062	2,034,963
	35,450,186	**37,808,575**	**37,474,712**	**38,751,484**	**39,764,876**	**40,798,206**	**41,851,916**	**42,926,318**	**44,021,870**	**45,139,006**	**46,278,146**	**47,439,790**
7 Materials and services												
Audit of annual financial statements by the Auditor-General of Queensland	125,000	127,000	127,850	130,407	133,015	135,675	138,388	141,156	143,979	146,859	149,796	152,792
Community Donations, grants, subsidies & contributions	2,334,216	2,455,000	2,360,700	2,437,914	2,486,672	2,536,405	2,587,131	2,638,874	2,691,650	2,745,480	2,800,390	2,856,397
Legal services	638,899	903,500	1,100,070	1,122,071	1,144,513	1,167,401	1,190,748	1,214,560	1,238,850	1,263,628	1,288,900	1,314,677
Insurance	2,084,612	2,838,885	2,554,858	2,734,600	2,871,329	2,928,755	2,987,329	3,047,078	3,108,020	3,170,180	3,233,580	3,298,250
Consultants & Services	1,120,007	3,444,700	3,616,388	2,813,235	2,517,857	2,565,273	2,613,639	2,662,970	2,713,287	2,764,612	2,816,963	2,870,362
Contractors	20,024,088	23,415,135	23,252,574	23,824,944	23,814,811	24,291,048	24,776,811	25,272,278	25,777,606	26,293,210	26,819,061	27,355,435
Plant & Equipment	4,331,389	2,068,705	3,557,751	3,629,808	3,702,399	3,776,446	3,851,968	3,929,006	4,007,577	4,087,730	4,169,482	4,252,863
Advertising & Marketing	1,023,245	1,000,078	1,020,737	1,070,553	1,091,964	1,113,803	1,136,080	1,158,797	1,181,968	1,205,606	1,229,713	1,254,306
Cost of inventorys	392,607	394,597	420,732	429,143	437,702	446,432	455,334	464,413	473,669	483,117	492,745	502,578
Communications & IT	3,213,601	3,819,478	4,768,613	5,425,143	5,142,018	5,340,958	5,419,105	5,548,741	5,606,446	5,897,365	5,991,425	6,086,868
Raw materials & consumables	5,338,109	8,415,699	7,333,932	12,997,418	12,939,519	13,147,252	13,410,184	13,678,353	13,951,844	14,230,910	14,515,480	14,805,796
Registrations & subscriptions	287,830	311,195	146,409	135,289	137,991	140,747	143,559	146,429	149,354	152,342	155,389	158,496
Saftey	827,636	901,130	1,030,272	1,057,984	1,079,150	1,100,736	1,122,757	1,145,206	1,168,108	1,191,471	1,215,306	1,239,605
Purchase of water	2,501,387	2,539,740	2,697,625	2,751,576	2,806,609	2,862,740	2,919,994	2,978,394	3,037,961	3,098,719	3,160,694	3,223,909
Rentals - Operating leases	204,263	356,250	447,858	456,815	465,951	475,269	484,774	494,469	504,358	514,445	524,733	535,227
Other material and services	5,032,918	6,834,978	5,568,321	5,981,679	6,121,913	6,248,440	6,372,740	6,498,759	6,627,270	6,758,391	6,892,088	7,028,473
	49,479,806	**59,826,070**	**60,004,690**	**66,998,579**	**66,893,413**	**68,277,380**	**69,610,541**	**71,019,483**	**72,381,947**	**74,004,065**	**75,455,745**	**76,936,034**
8 Depreciation and Amortisation												
Depreciation expense on non-current assets:												
Land and Improvements	1,245											
Buildings and Other Structures	3,893,832	3,887,961	4,028,898	5,605,008	5,763,857	6,194,006	6,194,006	6,194,006	6,194,006	6,194,006	6,194,006	6,194,006
Plant and Equipment	3,663,170	3,336,143	3,609,759	3,643,748	3,963,392	4,054,058	4,058,531	4,075,989	4,083,547	4,092,312	4,092,312	4,092,312
Transport Infrastructure	10,332,671	8,296,251	8,581,498	8,616,353	8,695,924	8,791,650	8,801,928	8,813,039	8,830,262	8,830,262	8,830,262	8,830,262
Water	5,868,802	5,985,858	6,024,315	6,024,315	6,059,450	6,333,206	6,353,949	6,356,732	6,379,230	6,386,563	6,386,563	6,386,563
Sewerage	4,258,430	3,993,787	4,088,937	4,088,937	4,160,678	4,499,449	4,513,196	4,513,929	4,513,929	4,513,929	4,513,929	4,513,929
Right of use - Land	83,950											
Right of use - Buildings	228,629											
Right of use - Plant	143,486											
	28,474,216	25,500,000	26,333,407	27,978,361	28,643,301	29,872,369	29,921,610	29,953,695	30,000,974	30,017,072	30,017,072	30,017,072

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

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For the periods ending 30 June -

	Audit Act 2021	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
8 Depreciation and Amortisation - continued												
Amortisation of intangible assets:												
Computer software	153,423											
	153,423											
Total depreciation and amortisation	**28,627,639**	**25,500,000**	**26,333,407**	**27,978,361**	**28,643,301**	**29,872,369**	**29,921,610**	**29,953,695**	**30,000,974**	**30,017,072**	**30,017,072**	**30,017,072**
9 Finance Costs												
Bank charges	324,783	327,600	335,430	334,789	335,251	335,718	335,992	336,276	336,271	336,280	336,605	336,749
Finance costs of Queensland Treasury Corporation	3,136,149	2,932,400	2,932,400	2,708,500	2,472,800	2,224,700	1,963,000	1,699,000	1,440,700	1,170,100	905,300	671,500
Interest on finance leases	40,670											
Other finance costs				200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Bad and doubtful debts	797,631	200,000	200,000	1	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Change PV of Quarry rehabilitation	10,246	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	4,309,478	**3,475,000**	**3,482,830**	**3,258,290**	**3,223,051**	**2,975,418**	**2,713,992**	**2,450,276**	**2,191,971**	**1,921,380**	**1,656,905**	**1,423,249**
10 Cash and deposits												
Cash per cash flow statement	78,617,063	65,472,630	71,808,534	57,798,314	57,578,396	58,739,228	59,407,810	58,593,691	61,045,692	61,005,489	63,709,887	65,482,339
	78,617,063	65,472,630	71,808,534	57,798,314	57,578,396	58,739,228	59,407,810	58,593,691	61,045,692	61,005,489	63,709,887	65,482,339
Restricted cash:												
Constrained grants, subsidies & contributions reserves	0	7,884,286	10,260,615	6,202,054	4,042,366	2,646,635	3,423,164	3,780,848	5,618,745	7,493,400	9,405,548	11,317,548
Future capital sustainability reserve	9,994,662	832,625						138,099				78,542
Total capital reserves		24,981,909	40,141,526	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148	30,132,148
Total recurrent reserves		3,124,896	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547	3,069,547
Cash held to fund future rehabilitation payments		2,076,032	2,287,929	2,302,911	2,317,911	4,124,354	4,139,354	4,154,354	4,169,354	4,184,354	4,199,354	4,214,354
Working capital cash to meet operational requirements		14,821,500	8,034,214	8,149,493	8,268,047	8,389,945	8,515,271	8,644,096	8,776,505	8,912,579	9,052,399	9,196,052
Total restricted cash	**9,994,662**	**53,721,248**	**63,793,831**	**49,856,153**	**47,830,019**	**48,362,629**	**49,279,484**	**49,919,092**	**51,766,299**	**53,792,028**	**55,858,996**	**58,008,191**
Total unrestricted cash	**68,622,401**	**11,751,382**	**8,014,703**	**7,942,161**	**9,748,377**	**10,376,599**	**10,128,326**	**8,674,599**	**9,279,393**	**7,213,461**	**7,850,891**	**7,474,148**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

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11 Property plant and equipment	Land and Improvements											
	Audit Act	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Asset Values	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance	45,618,540	45,618,540	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095
Correction to opening balance												
Additions at cost	40,955											
Disposals and write-offs	(40,000)											
Revaluations in period												
Internal transfers	(2,381,400)											
	43,238,095	45,618,540	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095	43,238,095
Accumulated Depreciation												
Opening balance	23,664	23,664	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909
Correction to opening balance												
Depreciation provided in period	1,245											
Write-off on djsposal												
Adjustment on asset reualuation												
	24,909	23,664	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909	24,909
Written down value at period end	**43,213,186**	**45,594,876**	**43,213,186**	**43,213,186**	**43,213,186**	**43,213,186**	**43,213,186**	**43,213,186**	**43,213,186**	**43,213,186**	**43,213,186**	**43,213,186**

11 Property plant and equipment	Buildings and Other Structures											
	Audit Act	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Asset Values	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance	120,405,777	178,097,434	129,272,917	237,488,334	245,365,836	251,090,003	256,013,218	261,497,627	267,079,155	271,573,101	281,611,701	288,960,387
Correction to opening balance												
Additions at cost	10,676,229	42,033,713	108,215,418	7,877,502	5,724,167	4,923,215	5,484,409	5,581,528	4,493,946	10,038,600	7,348,686	9,597,574
Disposals and write-offs	(1,741,037)											
Revaluations in period												
Internal transfers	(68,053)											
	129,272,917	220,131,147	237,488,334	245,365,836	251,090,003	256,013,218	261,497,627	267,079,155	271,573,101	281,611,701	288,960,387	298,557,961
Accumulated Depreciation												
Opening balance	39,971,387	43,821,087	43,234,494	47,263,391	52,868,399	58,632,256	64,826,262	71,020,268	77,214,274	83,408,280	89,602,286	95,796,292
Correction to opening balance												
Depreciation provided in period	3,893,832	3,887,961	4,028,898	5,605,008	5,763,857	6,194,006	6,194,006	6,194,006	6,194,006	6,194,006	6,194,006	6,194,006
Write-off on djsposal	(630,726)											
Adjustment on asset reualuation												
	43,234,494	47,709,048	47,263,391	52,868,399	58,632,256	64,826,262	71,020,268	77,214,274	83,408,280	89,602,286	95,796,292	101,990,298
Written down value at period end	**86,038,423**	**172,422,099**	**190,224,943**	**192,497,437**	**192,457,747**	**191,186,956**	**190,477,359**	**189,864,881**	**188,164,821**	**192,009,415**	**193,164,095**	**196,567,663**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

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For the periods ending 30 June -

11 Property plant and equipment	Plant and Equipment											
	Audit Act	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Asset Values	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance	55,968,801	58,769,130	60,273,653	66,272,179	76,938,510	79,013,885	81,523,667	84,673,690	90,244,635	94,296,751	97,823,226	101,260,985
Correction to opening balance	259,600											
Additions at cost	6,262,362	10,141,335	5,998,526	10,666,331	2,075,375	2,509,782	3,150,023	5,570,945	4,052,116	3,526,475	3,437,759	3,597,535
Disposals and write-offs	(2,217,111)											
Revaluations in period												
Internal transfers												
	60,273,653	68,910,465	66,272,179	76,938,510	79,013,885	81,523,667	84,673,690	90,244,635	94,296,751	97,823,226	101,260,985	104,858,520
Accumulated Depreciation												
Opening balance	28,423,184	31,835,733	30,634,447	34,244,206	37,887,954	41,851,346	45,905,404	49,963,935	54,039,924	58,123,471	62,215,783	66,308,095
Correction to opening balance	6,000											
Depreciation provided in period	3,663,170	3,336,143	3,609,759	3,643,748	3,963,392	4,054,058	4,058,531	4,075,989	4,083,547	4,092,312	4,092,312	4,092,312
Write-off on djsposal	(1,457,907)											
Adjustment on asset reualuation												
	30,634,447	35,171,876	34,244,206	37,887,954	41,851,346	45,905,404	49,963,935	54,039,924	58,123,471	62,215,783	66,308,095	70,400,407
Written down value at period end	**29,639,205**	**33,738,588**	**32,027,972**	**39,050,555**	**37,162,538**	**35,618,262**	**34,709,754**	**36,204,710**	**36,173,279**	**35,607,442**	**34,952,889**	**34,458,112**

11 Property plant and equipment	Transport Infrastructure											
	Audit Act	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Asset Values	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance	714,241,938	755,189,696	686,551,959	737,897,061	762,140,970	770,900,631	779,790,312	787,588,913	794,322,920	804,362,058	810,657,595	818,692,929
Correction to opening balance	251,920											
Additions at cost	33,573,030	33,144,945	65,287,799	30,788,827	11,251,509	11,329,574	9,958,134	8,538,675	12,945,517	7,954,049	10,273,778	6,655,233
Disposals and write-offs	(25,788,467)	(5,002,493)	(13,942,697)	(6,544,918)	(2,491,848)	(2,439,893)	(2,159,533)	(1,804,668)	(2,906,379)	(1,658,512)	(2,238,444)	(1,121,308)
Revaluations in period	(35,726,462)											
Internal transfers												
	686,551,959	783,332,148	737,897,061	762,140,970	770,900,631	779,790,312	787,588,913	794,322,920	804,362,058	810,657,595	818,692,929	824,226,854
Accumulated Depreciation												
Opening balance	140,474,866	150,696,529	106,981,743	115,563,241	124,179,594	132,875,518	141,667,168	150,469,096	159,282,135	168,112,397	176,942,659	185,772,921
Correction to opening balance	36,083											
Depreciation provided in period	10,332,671	8,296,251	8,581,498	8,616,353	8,695,924	8,791,650	8,801,928	8,813,039	8,830,262	8,830,262	8,830,262	8,830,262
Write-off on djsposal	(6,237,196)											
Adjustment on asset reualuation	(37,624,682)											
	106,981,743	158,992,780	115,563,241	124,179,594	132,875,518	141,667,168	150,469,096	159,282,135	168,112,397	176,942,659	185,772,921	194,603,183
Written down value at period end	**579,570,216**	**624,339,368**	**622,333,820**	**637,961,376**	**638,025,113**	**638,123,144**	**637,119,817**	**635,040,785**	**636,249,661**	**633,714,936**	**632,920,008**	**629,623,671**

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11 Property plant and equipment	Water											
	Audit Act	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Asset Values	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance	277,885,046	288,056,015	298,224,877	323,640,813	330,282,836	338,719,383	346,058,252	351,528,559	355,176,179	357,053,167	358,894,312	361,273,499
Correction to opening balance												
Additions at cost	1,056,963	10,340,805	25,646,064	7,937,709	10,571,277	8,536,685	6,697,595	4,847,243	2,480,050	2,454,860	3,064,316	3,408,030
Disposals and write-offs	(430,185)	(491,659)	(230,128)	(1,295,686)	(2,134,730)	(1,197,816)	(1,227,288)	(1,199,623)	(603,062)	(613,715)	(685,129)	(789,552)
Revaluations in period	19,713,054											
Internal transfers												
	298,224,877	297,905,161	323,640,813	330,282,836	338,719,383	346,058,252	351,528,559	355,176,179	357,053,167	358,894,312	361,273,499	363,891,977
Accumulated Depreciation												
Opening balance	146,230,294	152,076,012	162,377,931	168,402,246	174,426,561	180,486,011	186,819,217	193,173,166	199,529,898	205,909,128	212,295,691	218,682,254
Correction to opening balance												
Depreciation provided in period	5,868,802	5,985,858	6,024,315	6,024,315	6,059,450	6,333,206	6,353,949	6,356,732	6,379,230	6,386,563	6,386,563	6,386,563
Write-off on djsposal	(259,957)											
Adjustment on asset reualuation	10,538,792											
	162,377,931	158,061,870	168,402,246	174,426,561	180,486,011	186,819,217	193,173,166	199,529,898	205,909,128	212,295,691	218,682,254	225,068,817
Written down value at period end	**135,846,946**	**139,843,291**	**155,238,567**	**155,856,275**	**158,233,372**	**159,239,035**	**158,355,393**	**155,646,281**	**151,144,039**	**146,598,621**	**142,591,245**	**138,823,160**

11 Property plant and equipment	Sewerage											
	Audit Act	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Asset Values	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance	229,060,073	231,711,732	202,529,888	230,024,839	237,095,179	241,578,701	244,918,814	247,141,168	249,350,506	253,177,163	256,515,689	258,022,485
Correction to opening balance	192,058											
Additions at cost	3,162,483	17,941,446	27,778,238	8,498,079	5,304,695	4,339,483	2,664,471	2,871,754	5,102,209	4,451,367	2,009,061	7,271,883
Disposals and write-offs	(1,305,418)	(442,715)	(283,287)	(1,427,739)	(821,173)	(999,370)	(442,117)	(662,416)	(1,275,552)	(1,112,841)	(502,265)	(1,817,970)
Revaluations in period	(28,579,307)											
Internal transfers												
	202,529,888	249,210,463	230,024,839	237,095,179	241,578,701	244,918,814	247,141,168	249,350,506	253,177,163	256,515,689	258,022,485	263,476,398
Accumulated Depreciation												
Opening balance	73,228,162	77,463,984	62,258,446	66,347,383	70,436,320	74,596,998	79,096,447	83,609,643	88,123,572	92,637,501	97,151,430	101,665,359
Correction to opening balance	556											
Depreciation provided in period	4,258,430	3,993,787	4,088,937	4,088,937	4,160,678	4,499,449	4,513,196	4,513,929	4,513,929	4,513,929	4,513,929	4,513,929
Write-off on djsposal	(768,163)											
Adjustment on asset reualuation	(14,460,539)											
	62,258,446	81,457,771	66,347,383	70,436,320	74,596,998	79,096,447	83,609,643	88,123,572	92,637,501	97,151,430	101,665,359	106,179,288
Written down value at period end	**140,271,442**	**167,752,693**	**163,677,456**	**166,658,859**	**166,981,703**	**165,822,367**	**163,531,525**	**161,226,934**	**160,539,662**	**159,364,259**	**156,357,126**	**157,297,110**

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11 Property plant and equipment	Total											
	Audit Act	Orig Bud 2022	AmendBud 2022	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Asset Values	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance	1,443,180,175	1,557,442,546	1,420,091,388	1,638,561,321	1,695,061,426	1,724,540,698	1,751,542,358	1,775,668,052	1,799,411,490	1,823,700,335	1,848,740,618	1,871,448,380
Correction to opening balance	703,578											
Additions at cost	54,772,021	113,602,244	232,926,045	65,768,448	34,927,023	31,638,739	27,954,632	27,410,145	29,073,838	28,425,351	26,133,600	30,530,255
Disposals and write-offs	(31,522,217)	(5,936,867)	(14,456,112)	(9,268,343)	(5,447,751)	(4,637,079)	(3,828,938)	(3,666,707)	(4,784,993)	(3,385,068)	(3,425,838)	(3,728,830)
Revaluations in period	(44,592,715)											
Internal transfers	(2,449,453)											
	1,420,091,388	1,665,107,924	1,638,561,321	1,695,061,426	1,724,540,698	1,751,542,358	1,775,668,052	1,799,411,490	1,823,700,335	1,848,740,618	1,871,448,380	1,898,249,805
Accumulated Depreciation												
Opening balance	428,351,557	455,917,009	405,511,970	431,845,377	459,823,738	488,467,039	518,339,408	548,261,018	578,214,713	608,215,687	638,232,759	668,249,831
Correction to opening balance	42,639											
Depreciation provided in period	28,018,151	25,500,000	26,333,407	27,978,361	28,643,301	29,872,369	29,921,610	29,953,695	30,000,974	30,017,072	30,017,072	30,017,072
Write-off on djsposal	(9,353,949)											
Adjustment on asset reualuation	(41,546,428)											
	405,511,970	481,417,009	431,845,377	459,823,738	488,467,039	518,339,408	548,261,018	578,214,713	608,215,687	638,232,759	668,249,831	698,266,903
Written down value at period end	**1,014,579,419**	**1,183,690,914**	**1,206,715,944**	**1,235,237,688**	**1,236,073,659**	**1,233,202,950**	**1,227,407,034**	**1,221,196,777**	**1,215,484,648**	**1,210,507,859**	**1,203,198,549**	**1,199,982,902**

Capital Work in Progess	**150,893,946**	**68,684,480**	**8,090,951**	**10,729,914**	**6,078,697**	**3,235,382**	**3,505,773**	**5,724,245**	**3,304,199**	**3,682,045**	**4,914,609**	**5,026,535**

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	Audit Act 2021 $	Orig Bud 2022 $	AmendBud 2022 $	2022/23 $	2023/24 $	2024/25 $	2025/26 $	2026/27 $	2027/28 $	2028/29 $	2029/30 $	2030/31 $
12 Interest bearing liabilities												
Current												
Finance Lease Liabilities	289,821											
Loans	5,328,316	5,432,000	5,432,000	5,674,100	5,929,200	6,197,500	6,034,800	6,279,045	6,251,900	5,825,900	5,357,100	5,357,100
	5,618,137	**5,432,000**	**5,432,000**	**5,674,100**	**5,929,200**	**6,197,500**	**6,034,800**	**6,279,045**	**6,251,900**	**5,825,900**	**5,357,100**	**5,357,100**
Non-Current												
Finance Lease Liabilities	1,719,866	1,852,078	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686
Loans	74,337,257	69,023,167	69,031,273	63,357,173	57,427,973	51,230,473	45,195,673	38,916,628	32,664,728	26,838,828	21,481,728	16,124,628
	76,057,123	**70,875,245**	**71,040,960**	**65,366,860**	**59,437,660**	**53,240,160**	**47,205,360**	**40,926,315**	**34,674,415**	**28,848,515**	**23,491,415**	**18,134,315**
Movements in finance leases:												
Finance Lease Liabilities												
Balance at beginning of period	1,852,078	1,852,078	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686
New finance leases in period	578,960											
Repayments made in period	(421,351)											
Minimum lease payments	2,009,686	1,852,078	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686
Classified as:												
Current	289,821											
Non-Current	1,719,866	1,852,078	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686	2,009,686
	2,009,686	**1,852,078**	**2,009,686**	**2,009,686**	**2,009,686**	**2,009,686**	**2,009,686**	**2,009,686**	**2,009,686**	**2,009,686**	**2,009,686**	**2,009,686**
Loans												
(ii) Queensland Treasury Corporation	79,665,573	74,455,167	74,463,273	69,031,273	63,357,173	57,427,973	51,230,473	45,195,673	38,916,628	32,664,728	26,838,828	21,481,728
Classified as:												
Current	5,328,316	5,432,000	5,432,000	5,674,100	5,929,200	6,197,500	6,034,800	6,279,045	6,251,900	5,825,900	5,357,100	5,357,100
Non-current	74,337,257	69,023,167	69,031,273	63,357,173	57,427,973	51,230,473	45,195,673	38,916,628	32,664,728	26,838,828	21,481,728	16,124,628
	79,665,573	**74,455,167**	**74,463,273**	**69,031,273**	**63,357,173**	**57,427,973**	**51,230,473**	**45,195,673**	**38,916,628**	**32,664,728**	**26,838,828**	**21,481,728**
Movements in loans:												
(ii) Queensland Treasury Corporation												
Opening balance	84,653,681	79,657,467	79,665,573	74,463,273	69,031,273	63,357,173	57,427,973	51,230,473	45,195,673	38,916,628	32,664,728	26,838,828
Principal repayments	(4,988,108)	(5,202,300)	(5,202,300)	(5,432,000)	(5,674,100)	(5,929,200)	(6,197,500)	(6,034,800)	(6,279,045)	(6,251,900)	(5,825,900)	(5,357,100)
Closing balance	**79,665,573**	**74,455,167**	**74,463,273**	**69,031,273**	**63,357,173**	**57,427,973**	**51,230,473**	**45,195,673**	**38,916,628**	**32,664,728**	**26,838,828**	**21,481,728**
13 Capital account												
Balance at beginning of period	690,354,050	754,565,824	737,483,058	772,018,890	810,333,480	813,948,653	815,955,272	818,454,517	822,361,348	822,409,310	826,001,378	827,728,423
	48,012											
Tranfers from (to) retained surplus for capital income and expenses:												
Capital income	122,615	935,767	644,152	1,487,704	572,239	387,605	413,270	1,356,390	735,782	611,179	621,190	620,000
Other capital expenses	(21,409,980)	(5,936,867)	(34,456,112)	(9,268,343)	(5,447,751)	(4,637,079)	(3,828,938)	(3,666,707)	(4,784,993)	(3,385,068)	(3,425,838)	(3,728,830)
Capital payments funded from general revenue	(12,377,555)	2,479,561	(5,236,691)	2,827,087	(347,170)	1,987,671	5,843,245	11,199,756	11,419,338	12,821,168	12,000,115	13,034,915
Transfer from capital for unfunded depreciation	(3,533,947)	(1,656,635)	(1,602,021)	(3,249,159)	(1,507,842)	(3,310,836)	(5,848,642)	(9,583,141)	(11,386,596)	(9,826,402)	(11,203,473)	(10,744,164)
Adjustment to the working capital cash balance	1,813,180			1,721,882	1,756,319	1,791,443	1,827,270	1,863,816	1,901,092	1,939,111	1,977,891	2,017,448
Transfers (to) from future capital sustainability reserve		(832,625)						(138,099)	138,099			(78,542)
Constrained Works reserve	23,385,289	39,387,420	31,991,055	19,964,439	5,409,378	5,787,815	4,093,040	2,874,816	2,025,240	1,432,080	1,757,160	3,150,000
NDRRA flood grant reserve	50,257,410	22,998,821	30,286,386	14,821,601								
Insurance Reimbursement reserve	2,807,221				3,180,000							
Capital Works reserve	5,989,399	13,605,544	12,907,823	10,009,378								
Insurance Restoration reserve	27,363		1,241									
Total capital	**737,483,058**	**825,546,811**	**772,018,890**	**810,333,480**	**813,948,653**	**815,955,272**	**818,454,517**	**822,361,348**	**822,409,310**	**826,001,378**	**827,728,423**	**831,999,250**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Financial Ratios of the Budget
For the year ended 30 June :

	Audit Act 2021 %	Orig Bud 2022 %	AmendBud 2022 %	2022/23 %	2023/24 %	2024/25 %	2025/26 %	2026/27 %	2027/28 %	2028/29 %	2029/30 %	2030/31 %
14 Financial Ratios												
Operating Surplus Ratio												
Extent to which operating revenue covers operational expenses. Target range 0 per cent to 10 per cent.												
A ratio >0% indicates an operating surplus, these funds are available to maintain or increase council's capital value.												
A ratio <0% indicates an operating loss, results in opening capital value declining which has future sustainability issues.												
Net operating surplus												
Total operating revenue	4.86%	0.37%	0.22%	0.89%	1.22%	0.77%	1.08%	1.37%	1.68%	1.86%	2.18%	2.46%
Asset sustainability ratio												
Capital expenditure on replacement infrastruture assets acquired /depreciation on infrastructure assets.												
Expenditure on Replacement Assets												
Depreciation expense	97.78%	149.46%	149.49%	183.25%	94.40%	84.94%	76.76%	85.70%	91.11%	79.22%	79.39%	84.61%
Indicator suggests percentage should be >90%.												
This indicator should be averaged over at least 10 years. Not an annual expectation.												
Net Financial Liabilities Ratio												
Total liabilities-Current Assets												
Operating revenue	11.10%	26.23%	26.68%	29.68%	24.21%	18.87%	12.66%	7.75%	0.67%	-4.54%	-11.06%	-16.48%
A positive percentage <60% indicates a capacity to increase borrowings.												
A positive percentage >60% indicates a limited capacity to increase borrowings.												
Interest coverage ratio												
Indicator range is between 0% and 5%												
Net interest expense												
Operating Revenue	1.59%	1.42%	1.52%	1.23%	1.03%	0.82%	0.61%	0.40%	0.21%	0.02%	-0.17%	-0.32%
This shows the council's capicity to fund additional borrowings.												
A negative percentage indicates interest income exceeds the interest expense.												
Debt Payment Ratio :												
Debt servicing & redemption cost												
Total operating revenue	6.90%	6.40%	6.38%	5.89%	5.81%	5.70%	5.60%	5.21%	5.11%	4.82%	4.29%	3.77%
Revenue Ratio :												
Rate revenue												
Total revenue	70.34%	71.26%	71.83%	68.13%	68.43%	68.59%	68.57%	68.56%	68.54%	68.52%	68.50%	68.49%
Level of Debt												
Total liabilities												
Total assets	9.72%	8.80%	9.82%	9.18%	8.68%	8.29%	7.74%	7.19%	6.63%	6.05%	5.50%	4.97%
Net rates & utility charges original budget prior year		86,682,477	86,682,477	90,550,910	94,171,442	95,962,571	98,100,905	99,892,607	101,720,143	103,584,231	105,485,591	107,424,979
Net rates & utility charges budgeted for current year		90,550,910	91,637,075	94,171,442	95,962,571	98,100,905	99,892,607	101,720,143	103,584,231	105,485,591	107,424,979	109,403,153
Change rates and utility chages net of discounts		3,868,433	4,954,598	3,620,532	1,791,129	2,138,334	1,791,702	1,827,536	1,864,088	1,901,360	1,939,388	1,978,174
Percentage change		4.5%	5.7%	4.0%	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%

Attachment 13.2.3.3 Revised Capital Works Program 2021.22

Category	Job Number	Description	Q2 Budget 2021.22	Mar 2022 Budget Movement	Q3 Revised Budget 2021.22	Budget Carried to Next Year
Airport	4122	WCA Freight Hub Implementation	-	250,000	250,000	-
Airport	4829	Whitsunday Coast Airport - Terminal Extensions - C/W 17-18 -	-	48,075	48,075	-
Airport	7033	WCA Airport Fitout	40,000	-	40,000	-
Airport	8594	Bowen Aerodrome Runway Reseal Project	554,832	-	554,832	-
Airport	8857	Airport & Shute Harbour Parking Improvements	300,000	-	300,000	-
Airport	8863	Welcome to Whitsundays Signage Proserpine Airport	50,000	-	50,000	-
Community	5617	Flagstaff Redevelopment (Grant + Insurance) - C/W 18-19	2,283,440	-	2,283,440	-
Community	7821	Installation of Pay & Display Parking Machines - Airlie Bech	28,007	-	28,007	-
Community	8532	PEC Fit out Capital	300,000	-	300,000	-
Community	8571	Litter & Illegal Dumping Progam - Hot Spot Program	3,399	-	3,399	-
Community	8604	Wangaratta Caravan Park entrance upgrade	778	-	778	-
Community	8606	Wilson Beach Swimming Enclosure Refurbishment	-	-	-	-
Community	8787	Collinsville Water Park	1,205,258	-	1,205,258	-
Community	8846	NQ Dry Tropics - Purchase of Vehicle Weed Washdown Facility	27,366	-	27,366	-
Community	8855	Wangaratta Pool Relining Renewal	-	-	-	-
Community	8864	Replacement of Cabin on Site 72 Wangaratta Caravan Park	50,000	-	50,000	-
Community	8870	Bowen Work Camp - Mower Trailer	-	-	-	-
Community	8874	Proserpine Pool/Waterpark Electrical Switchboard Upgrade	25,000	-	25,000	-
Community	8899	Bowen Aquatic Facility - town pool heater replacement	145,000	-	145,000	-
Community	8900	Proserpine Aquatic Facility - town pool heater replacement	150,000	-	150,000	-
Community	8901	Flagstaff Hill Cultural and Conference Centre - Carpark Lighting	114,000	-	114,000	-
Community	8902	Cannonvale Customer Service & Library fit out	298,680	-	298,680	-
Community	8903	Lake Proserpine Commercialisation Project	-	-	-	-
Corporate	2089	Fleet and Plant Replacement Program 21/22	3,502,055	-	3,502,055	-
Corporate	4850	Whitsunday Regional Council - ERP Replacement Project - C/W	(12,160)	12,160	-	-
Corporate	4926	Proserpine Entertainment Centre - Building Works	10,231,309	-	10,231,309	-
Corporate	5640	Proserpine Administration Building Replacement - Stage 1 - C	21,745	-	21,745	-
Corporate	5642	Installation of Integrity door access and CCTV to Council Facilities	120,187	-	120,187	-
Corporate	7895	Insurance - Collinsville Council Depot - CW 1920	2,886	-	2,886	-
Corporate	7960	Insurance (Operational) - Bowen Basketball Courts - Demolish	2,886	(1,645)	1,241	-
Corporate	8563	Authority 7.1 Upgrade	139,861	(139,861)	-	-
Corporate	8574	Software Implementation (Meetings Solutions)	24,496	(24,496)	-	-
Corporate	8613	Demolish 58-60 Horseshoe Bay Road Residences	25,460	(25,360)	100	-
Corporate	8614	Document Management Search Engine	-	-	-	-
Corporate	8615	Records 365	680,600	(680,600)	-	-
Corporate	8616	Enterprise Management System (EMS)	100,504	(100,504)	-	-
Corporate	8619	Tech 1 ERP Annual Software Upgrade - Version 2020B	20,000	(20,000)	-	-
Corporate	8620	Technology One - ERP Project Phase 1a	1,811,485	(1,811,485)	-	-
Corporate	8649	Emergent Works - Proserpine Anglicare Respite Centre -	-	-	-	-
Corporate	8688	Website Upgrade & Content Management System	43,198	(8,764)	34,434	-
Corporate	8761	21 Station Street	2,886	-	2,886	-
Corporate	8789	Merinda Herb Murray Park - New Amenities Building	107,845	24	107,869	-
Corporate	8794	Website subsite - Shute Harbour	15,000	8,764	23,764	-
Corporate	8795	Website subsites Proserpine Entertainment Centre	15,000	-	15,000	-
Corporate	8796	Mt Devlin Communications Tower Replacement	103,000	(103,000)	-	-
Corporate	8808	Denison Park - Bowen Seagulls Sports Park	140,095	-	140,095	-
Corporate	8809	WHS System	260,000	(260,000)	-	-
Corporate	8821	CCTV, Radio links, Video conferencing and Wireless Access	3,360	-	3,360	-
Corporate	8823	Bowen Board Room Video Conferencing Upgrade	100,000	(3,244)	96,756	-
Corporate	8852	Airlie Beach Lagoon Amenities Fitout and Fittings Renewal	99,000	-	99,000	-
Corporate	8853	Bowen Depot Boundary Fence Renewal	65,500	-	65,500	-
Corporate	8854	Cannonvale Mens Shed Roof + Stair Renewal	49,000	-	49,000	-
Corporate	8856	Bowen Library Mechanical Plant Renewal	52,500	(52,500)	-	52,500
Corporate	8858	Solar Power Generation	700,000	(700,000)	-	700,000
Corporate	8859	Collinsville Football Club Roof Renewal	100,000	21,292	121,292	-
Corporate	8860	SES Shed extension Cannonvale	76,734	-	76,734	-
Corporate	8866	Denison Park Clubhouse Roof Renewal	76,500	-	76,500	-
Corporate	8867	Buildings - Floor Covering Replacement Program	80,000	(54,000)	26,000	-
Corporate	8868	Relocation of Cannonvale Depot - Demountable Buildings	99,000	(10,000)	89,000	-
Corporate	8869	Mt Coolon Community Centre - Internal / External Paint Renewal	30,500	(30,500)	-	30,500
Corporate	8875	Disaster Resilence - Upgrade of Hamilton Plain and Crofton Creek Camera System	-	-	-	-
Corporate	8876	Disaster Resilence - VHF Radio Network Replacement	-	-	-	-
Corporate	8877	Disaster Reslience: Comms Infrastructure Replacement Program - Critical Spares	68,778	-	68,778	-
Corporate	8878	Replacement Program - Desktop PC's and Laptop Computers	120,000	-	120,000	-
Corporate	8879	Replacement Program: Local Print and File Servers x 5	10,000	-	10,000	-
Corporate	8880	Corporate Reporting Software	40,000	(40,000)	-	-
Corporate	8881	New Initiative - BNE DC Hardware Design Modification for Additional Services	52,428	-	52,428	-
Corporate	8882	New Initiative - Data Warehouse for Improved BI & Reporting	38,000	(38,000)	-	-
Corporate	8883	New Initiative - Disaster Resiliance - NADI - Radio Network Bowen Landfill	43,169	-	43,169	-
Corporate	8884	Replacement Program - CCTV Network Hardware Upgrade	136,000	-	136,000	-
Corporate	8885	Replacement Program - CIRP - Communications Infrastructure Replacement Progran	31,363	10,000	41,363	-
Corporate	8886	Replacement Program - CISP - Comms Infrastructure Support Program (10 Years)	117,300	(117,300)	-	-
Corporate	8887	Replacement Program - Upgrade FME to workflow ADAC files asset systems	22,673	(22,673)	-	-

Attachment 13.2.3.3 Revised Capital Works Program 2021.22

Category	Job Number	Description	Q2 Budget 2021.22	Mar 2022 Budget Movement	Q3 Revised Budget 2021.22	Budget Carried to Next Year
Corporate	8888	Replacement Program: Aerial Photography & LiDAR capture	120,000	(120,000)	-	-
Corporate	8889	TechnologyOne Application Managed Services (AMS)	120,000	(120,000)	-	-
Corporate	8890	Replacement Program: Bridging the Recordkeeping Divide	-	-	-	-
Corporate	8891	Replacement Program - Authority Upgrade	-	-	-	-
Corporate	8892	New Initiative - Disaster Resiliance - NBN,Design, Install,Backup Links	150,262	(75,000)	75,262	-
Corporate	8893	New Initiative ? IoT Program of Works ? Design, Install Hardware & Platform	58,140	-	58,140	-
Corporate	8894	New Initiative - Disaster Resiliance - CCTV Radio Link Cvale Toilet Blk to AB	31,314	-	31,314	-
Corporate	8896	New Initiative - Disaster Resiliance - NADI - Virtualis & Centralise CCTV	17,340	-	17,340	-
Corporate	8897	New Initiative - NSIP - Network Security Improvement Program - (10 Year)	52,480	(52,480)	-	-
Corporate	8898	Backflow - QR code identification and compliance reporting	40,000	(40,000)	-	-
Corporate	9043	Collinsville Community Centre Place Of Refuge -QBF	81,513	-	81,513	-
Corporate	9103	Marine Centre Of Excellence Design	200,000	(200,000)	-	-
Corporate	9104	Ransomware Protection Solution	354,420	(354,420)	-	-
Corporate	9105	ITRON Installation of Water Meter System & Meters	135,000	(60,000)	75,000	-
Engineering	5575	Proserpine Main Street Upgrade - C/W 18-19	2,738	(1,825)	913	-
Engineering	5586	Collinsville Heavy Vehicle Parking - C/W 18-19	-	-	-	-
Engineering	5587	Conway Road Overlay Pavement - Ch 6.92 km to 8.76 km - C/W 1	-	-	-	-
Engineering	5632	Lake Proserpine Recreation Hub - Stage 1 - C/W 18-19	423,506	-	423,506	-
Engineering	7979	Design & Construction Airlie Beach Parking Facility	(90,846)	-	(90,846)	-
Engineering	8299	Thurso Road Euri Crossing Drainage Upgrade	64,093	-	64,093	-
Engineering	8621	Heavy Formation Grading Program	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8622	Betterment Reshaping table drains	(765)	-	(765)	-
Engineering	8624	Armada Cresent Drainage Upgrade	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8625	Assets Renewal Parks and Gardens	458,874	-	458,874	-
Engineering	8626	Construction of Lagoon Deck and Shared Cycle Path	791,018	(34,485)	756,533	-
Engineering	8628	Dodd Street Shared Footpath	4,727	-	4,727	-
Engineering	8629	Edgecumbe Heights Walking Tracks Upgrade	-	50,000	50,000	-
Engineering	8630	Forestry Road	926,038	(500,000)	426,038	500,000
Engineering	8631	Gloucester Avenue Culvert	64,298	(70)	64,228	-
Engineering	8632	Hillview Road Kerb and Channel	350	-	350	-
Engineering	8635	Port of Airlie Transit Terminal Upgrade	60,000	-	60,000	-
Engineering	8636	Reflect Application Redesign and Reimplementation	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8637	Reseal Program	641,137	64,897	706,034	-
Engineering	8638	Reynolds Street Drain	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8639	Unsealed Roads Creek Crossing Upgrade Program	895,042	-	895,042	-
Engineering	8640	Unsealed Roads Resheeting Program	2,606,526	(400,000)	2,206,526	400,000
Engineering	8641	Wilsons Beach Rockwall	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8642	Flagstaff Hill Roadworks	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8644	Argyle Street Kerb and Channel	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8645	Ted Cunningham Bridge Upgrade	4,584,039	(250,000)	4,334,039	-
Engineering	8661	Chapman Street Carpark (Proserpine Admin)	90,689	(30,564)	60,125	-
Engineering	8763	Roma Peak Road floodways	200,670	-	200,670	-
Engineering	8764	St Mary's School Parking (STIP funding)	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8765	Bowen State Hign School Parking (STIP funding)	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8766	Collinsville State High School Parking (STIP funding)	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8792	Jasinique Drive Culvert Remedial Works	1,342	-	1,342	-
Engineering	8793	Adina/Wambiri intersection repair	150,000	(75,000)	75,000	-
Engineering	8817	TMR early works - Paluma Rd to Tropic Rd	4,886,588	(3,100,000)	1,786,588	1,100,000
Engineering	8825	LRCI New Cannonvale Skate Bowl	328,696	-	328,696	-
Engineering	8861	Bus stop Shelter Program	96,050	(96,050)	-	96,050
Engineering	8862	Passenger Transport Accessible Infrastructure Program	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8865	Barker Park (Tracks Design) - Bowen	193,000	-	193,000	-
Engineering	8871	Front Beach Main Irrigation Line Renewal - Bowen	46,000	(43,588)	2,412	43,588
Engineering	8872	Queensbeach basketball lighting - Bowen	20,000	-	20,000	-
Engineering	8873	Choose Collinsville Project	1,000,000	(1,000,000)	-	989,000
Engineering	8904	Reseal Program	809,947	(609,455)	200,492	609,455
Engineering	8905	Catalina shared path	95,000	-	95,000	-
Engineering	8906	Heavy Formation Grading	400,000	(330,091)	69,909	-
Engineering	8907	Up River Road Culvert Upgrade	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8908	Collinsville RV Roads Improvements	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8909	Gumlu School Bus Stop	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8910	Scottville Road shared path missing link	-	-	-	-
Engineering	8911	Waterson Way car park construction and seal	215,000	-	215,000	-
Engineering	8912	Calista Court Footpath	8,000	(852)	7,148	-
Engineering	8913	Harbour Avenue Remedial Stormwater Works	51,503	-	51,503	-
Engineering	8938	Construction of Roundabout at intersection of Gregory and	468,500	-	468,500	-
Engineering	9106	Renew/upgrade floodway nr Mt Nutt Road (TIDS)	50,000	-	50,000	-
Engineering	9107	Scottville Road (TIDS)	50,000	-	50,000	-
Engineering	9108	Tondara Road Seal Project	2,000,000	(1,943,813)	56,187	1,943,813
Engineering	9109	Queens Beach Path renewal	25,000	3,159	28,159	-
Engineering	9110	Bowen Drain wall renewal	25,000	-	25,000	-
Engineering	DRFA 2019	DRFA Event 2019	1,018,463	(1,373,835)	(355,372)	-
Engineering	DRFA 2020	DRFA - Qld Monsoonal Event 20 - Gloucester Avenue - Proserpi	14,940,457	-	14,940,457	-

Attachment 13.2.3.3 Revised Capital Works Program 2021.22

Category	Job Number	Description	Q2 Budget 2021.22	Mar 2022 Budget Movement	Q3 Revised Budget 2021.22	Budget Carried to Next Year
Engineering	DRFA 2021	DRFA 2021 44.2021	13,316,648	(2,900,000)	10,416,648	2,900,000
Engineering	Shute	NDRRA 2017 - Cyclone Debbie - Shute Harbour Seawall REPA B	12,566,468	-	12,566,468	-
Quarry	8790	Quarry Purchase of a Pugmill	377,299	-	377,299	-
Quarry	9102	Cement Hopper for Pug Mill	35,000	-	35,000	-
Sewer	4112	Cannonvale STP Membrane Replacement (budget Allocatoin)	-	60,000	60,000	-
Sewer	4931	New Bowen Sewerage Treatment Plant & Upgrades - C/W 17-18-C/	14,629	(4,000)	10,629	-
Sewer	5539	Sewer Pump Capacity Upgrades - Combined Rising Main - C/W 18-19	382,325	(311,747)	70,578	311,747
Sewer	5603	Cannonvale PS1 Renewal - C/W 18-19	34,456	(2,707)	31,749	-
Sewer	7043	Whitsunday South Sewer Pump Well Covers	115,000	(45,972)	69,028	45,972
Sewer	7932	Sewer - Emergent Works - STP - CW 1920	50,062	-	50,062	-
Sewer	8597	Emergent Works - Sewer C/W 20-21	2,660	-	2,660	-
Sewer	8598	Thomas St Drain Sewer Replacement	-	-	-	-
Sewer	8914	Facilities Instrumentation, Electrical and Control Renewals - Sewer	25,000	-	25,000	-
Sewer	8915	Sewer Relining ? Regional P2 Zone	280,000	(218,118)	61,882	218,118
Sewer	8916	STP Odour containment Panel replacement	104,000	-	104,000	-
Sewer	8917	Chapman St Sewer Rising Main Replacement and Water main Project	150,000	(134,634)	15,366	134,634
Sewer	8918	Emergent Works - Sewer	105,896	-	105,896	-
Sewer	8919	Sewer Pump Replacement Program - Regional	220,000	(30,000)	190,000	-
Sewer	8920	Network Instrumentation, Electrical and Control Renewals - Sewer	20,486	9,625	30,111	-
Sewer	8935	Waste reuse to Agriculture (biosolids) Project	296,000	-	296,000	-
Waste	7031	CCTV upgrade - Cannonvale Transfer Station	60,000	-	60,000	-
Waste	8596	Leachate and storm water management - Kelsey Creek	(52,982)	848	(52,134)	-
Waste	8643	Leachate and storm water management - Bowen	(10,741)	-	(10,741)	-
Waste	8797	Mt Coolon Waste Services Improvement Program	3,277	-	3,277	-
Waste	8820	Cannonvale Waste Transfer Station - build green-waste hardstand & stormwater	212,778	-	212,778	-
Waste	8934	Mt Coolon Transfer Station Access Road	-	-	-	-
Waste	9142	Kelsey Creek Landfill Cell 5 - Access Road, Leachate and	117,000	-	117,000	-
Waste	9157	Bowen Landfill - Culvert Upgrades	100,000	-	100,000	-
Water	5549	Land Purchase & Bulk Earthworks Cannon Valley Reservoir Site	6,813,752	-	6,813,752	-
Water	5609	Airlie Beach Sustainable Water Project BoR R05	629,352	-	629,352	-
Water	7886	Insurance - Bowen Reservoir- CW 1920	552,931	(472,931)	80,000	472,931
Water	7896	Insurance - Collinsvlle Sewerage & Water Treatment Plants - CW 1920	531,622	(500,000)	31,622	500,000
Water	7897	Insurance - Collinsville Reservoir - CW 1920	1,792	-	1,792	-
Water	8080	LGGSP Grant Project - Delivery of CWNA Stage 1B, Coyne Road	6,417	(1,041)	5,376	-
Water	8081	Cannonvale Water Network Augmentation - Stage 1A New	1,311	-	1,311	-
Water	8599	Emergent Works - Water C/W 20-21	4,786	-	4,786	-
Water	8844	Bowen WTP Intake, Switchboard and Structure	300,500	(300,420)	80	300,420
Water	8895	New Initiative - Disaster Resiliance - Extend Fibre Infrastructure	61,200	-	61,200	-
Water	8921	Bowen Small Reservoir Pressure Zone	181,000	(181,000)	-	181,000
Water	8922	Collinsville WTP Emergent works	78,000	-	78,000	-
Water	8923	Facilities Instrumentation, Electrical and Control Renewals - Water	66,998	-	66,998	-
Water	8924	Penticost St Area Renewal	218,475	(217,072)	1,403	217,072
Water	8925	Proserpine Bore 10 supplementary Funding for Bore moving (TMR)	45,000	(45,000)	-	-
Water	8926	New Initiative - W&WW - SCADA - 16 Quick Wins - (2 Year Project)	94,860	(72,860)	22,000	72,860
Water	8927	Collinsville Efficient Resilient Solar Program	770,000	(720,000)	50,000	720,000
Water	8928	Emergent Works - Water	171,507	-	171,507	-
Water	8929	Water Meter Renewals - Regional	206,000	-	206,000	-
Water	8930	Water Main Renewal - Eglington / Storey St / harrision Ct Bowen	186,000	-	186,000	-
Water	8931	Additional Bores - Proserpine WTP	95,000	-	95,000	-
Water	8932	Network Instrumentation, Electrical and Control Renewals - Water	24,785	-	24,785	-
Water	8933	Regional Valve Replacement Project	72,300	-	72,300	-
Water	9101	W&S Lab - Equipment	104,000	-	104,000	-
Work for QLD	7048	W4Q - Cannonvale Lakes Stage 3 (part 2)	379,100	(2,261)	376,839	-
Work for QLD	7911	W4Q - Gloucester Rainwater Tank - CW 1920	21	(21)	-	-
Work for QLD	7913	W4Q - Hansen Park Sound System - CW 1920	-	-	-	-
Work for QLD	7914	W4Q - Henry Darwen Park Stage 2 - CW 1920	221,203	2,168	223,371	-
Work for QLD	7916	W4Q - Lions Park, Bowen - CW 1920 - 19013	68,514	494	69,008	-
Work for QLD	7918	W4Q - Movie Screen - Airlie Lagoon - CW 1920	285,472	(8,204)	277,268	-
Work for QLD	7921	W4Q - Railway Road Stage 1 - CW 1920	(50,602)	-	(50,602)	-
Work for QLD	7924	W4Q - Thomas Street Footpath - CW 1920	-	-	-	-
Work for QLD	7937	W4Q - Bridge Upgrade on Bicentennial Boardwalk - CW 1920	-	-	-	-
Work for QLD	8573	Whitsunday Coast Airport - Roof rectification Works	269,640	-	269,640	-
Work for QLD	8600	W4Q Bowen Aquatic Facility - town pool amenity upgrade	590,300	73,756	664,056	-
Work for QLD	8601	Bowen Water Park renewal	88,414	-	88,414	-
Work for QLD	8602	Collinsville Aquatic Facility - town pool amenity and kiosk upgrade	253,360	-	253,360	-
Work for QLD	8603	Proserpine Aquatic Facility - residence demolition and kiosk renewal	535,123	-	535,123	-
Work for QLD	8605	Wangaratta Caravan Park Swimming Pool refurbishment	2,492	-	2,492	-
Work for QLD	8607	Bowen Aerodrome Amenities - Sewerage Treatment Plant Renewal	-	-	-	-
Work for QLD	8608	Bowen Aerodrome Work Camp Dwelling - Superstructure Renewal	85,127	-	85,127	-
Work for QLD	8609	Cannonvale Depot Office Roof Replacement	-	-	-	-
Work for QLD	8612	Collinsville Youth Coalition - Amenities Renewal	1,850	-	1,850	-
Work for QLD	8617	Les Stagg Oval - Grandstand Renewal	160	-	160	-
Work for QLD	8627	Continuation of Pedestrian Path Lighting Airlie Foreshore	113,535	50,000	163,535	-

Attachment 13.2.3.3 Revised Capital Works Program 2021.22

Category	Job Number	Description	Q2 Budget 2021.22	Mar 2022 Budget Movement	Q3 Revised Budget 2021.22	Budget Carried to Next Year
Work for QLD	8784	W4Q - Scottville - Playground Upgrade	16,933	273	17,206	-
Work for QLD	8785	W4Q - Darcy Munro & Pelican Park, Collinsville - Playground	16,933	273	17,206	-
Work for QLD	8786	W4Q - Collinsville Tennis Court Upgrade	139,184	3,033	142,217	-
Work for QLD	8830	W4Q Collinsville Aquatic Facility - pool retiling renewal	140,400	-	140,400	-
Work for QLD	8831	W4Q Airlie lagoon lighting improvements	325,000	-	325,000	-
Work for QLD	8832	W4Q Collinsville Community Centre - Exterior painting program	68,000	-	68,000	-
Work for QLD	8833	W4Q Case Park Walking Track Bowen	383,500	-	383,500	-
Work for QLD	8834	W4Q Brandy Creek - New Amenities	140,332	(139,945)	387	139,945
Work for QLD	8835	W4Q Dingo Beach Bollards	107,500	(33,858)	73,642	-
Work for QLD	8836	W4Q Front Beach Skate Bowl Timber Replacement Bowen	172,000	(25,186)	146,814	-
Work for QLD	8837	W4Q Hydro Therapy Rehabilitation Above Ground Pool	75,000	-	75,000	-
Work for QLD	8838	W4Q Astro Turfing of the Airlie Beach Lagoon 'Beach Area'	125,711	-	125,711	-
Work for QLD	8839	Mullers Lagoon bridge x 2 upgrade - Bowen	299,057	-	299,057	-
Work for QLD	8840	W4Q Gloucester sports park access and car park reconstruction and seal	300,000	(100,000)	200,000	100,000
Work for QLD	8841	Lions Lookout & Carpark Upgrade - Shute Harbour	468,209	(150,000)	318,209	150,000
Work for QLD	8842	Greening and Growing Bowen 3 - recyled water network extension	428,000	-	428,000	-
Work for QLD	8843	Sewer Relining Regional P1 Zone	500,000	(272,723)	227,277	272,723
			111,399,369	**(21,276,319)**	**90,123,050**	**13,202,328**

WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Financial Ratios of the Budget
For the year ended 30 June :

	Audit Act 2021 %	Orig Bud 2022 %	AmendBud 2022 %	2022/23 %	2023/24 %	2024/25 %	2025/26 %	2026/27 %	2027/28 %	2028/29 %	2029/30 %	2030/31 %
14 Financial Ratios												
Operating Surplus Ratio												
Extent to which operating revenue covers operational expenses. Target range 0 per cent to 10 per cent.												
A ratio >0% indicates an operating surplus, these funds are available to maintain or increase council's capital value.												
A ratio <0% indicates an operating loss, results in opening capital value declining which has future sustainability issues.												
Net operating surplus / Total operating revenue	4.86%	0.37%	0.22%	0.89%	1.22%	0.77%	1.08%	1.37%	1.68%	1.86%	2.18%	2.46%
Asset sustainability ratio												
Capital expenditure on replacement infrastruture assets acquired /depreciation on infrastructure assets.												
Expenditure on Replacement Assets / Depreciation expense	97.78%	149.46%	149.49%	183.25%	94.40%	84.94%	76.76%	85.70%	91.11%	79.22%	79.39%	84.61%
Indicator suggests percentage should be >90%.												
This indicator should be averaged over at least 10 years. Not an annual expectation.												
Net Financial Liabilities Ratio												
Total liabilities-Current Assets / Operating revenue	11.10%	26.23%	26.68%	29.68%	24.21%	18.87%	12.66%	7.75%	0.67%	-4.54%	-11.06%	-16.48%
A positive percentage <60% indicates a capacity to increase borrowings.												
A positive percentage >60% indicates a limited capacity to increase borrowings.												
Interest coverage ratio												
Indicator range is between 0% and 5%												
Net interest expense / Operating Revenue	1.59%	1.42%	1.52%	1.23%	1.03%	0.82%	0.61%	0.40%	0.21%	0.02%	-0.17%	-0.32%
This shows the council's capicity to fund additional borrowings.												
A negative percentage indicates interest income exceeds the interest expense.												
Debt Payment Ratio :												
Debt servicing & redemption cost / Total operating revenue	6.90%	6.40%	6.38%	5.89%	5.81%	5.70%	5.60%	5.21%	5.11%	4.82%	4.29%	3.77%
Revenue Ratio :												
Rate revenue / Total revenue	70.34%	71.26%	71.83%	68.13%	68.43%	68.59%	68.57%	68.56%	68.54%	68.52%	68.50%	68.49%
Level of Debt												
Total liabilities / Total assets	9.72%	8.80%	9.82%	9.18%	8.68%	8.29%	7.74%	7.19%	6.63%	6.05%	5.50%	4.97%
Net rates & utility charges original budget prior year		86,682,477	86,682,477	90,550,910	94,171,442	95,962,571	98,100,905	99,892,607	101,720,143	103,584,231	105,485,591	107,424,979
Net rates & utility charges budgeted for current year		90,550,910	91,637,075	94,171,442	95,962,571	98,100,905	99,892,607	101,720,143	103,584,231	105,485,591	107,424,979	109,403,153
Change rates and utility chages net of discounts		3,868,433	4,954,598	3,620,532	1,791,129	2,138,334	1,791,702	1,827,536	1,864,088	1,901,360	1,939,388	1,978,174
Percentage change		4.5%	5.7%	4.0%	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%

13.2.4 - Electoral Boundaries Structure Review

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: James Ngoroyemoto - Manager - Governance and Administration Services

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw - Director Corporate Services

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

1. Consultation Summary - Electoral Divisions [**13.2.4.1** - 2 pages]

PURPOSE

To receive the results of the community engagement undertaken for the electoral structure review and consider whether to support the review of the current electoral arrangements for Council and representation prior to the next local government election in 2024.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council defer any review of the electoral arrangements of the local government area until after the 2024 quadrennial election.

BACKGROUND

Council had planned to assess the electoral representation and distribution structure during its current term. This was outlined as a key focus area within the current Corporate Plan 2021-26. In preparation an investigation was undertaken on recent examples where changes had been considered, an example being Ipswich City Council. A draft community consultation plan was presented for discussion in September 2021. Council indicated a desire to reconsider undertaking the review and requested for the matter to brought back to Council for decision.

At present the Whitsunday Regional Council comprises of a popularly elected Mayor and six (6) Councillors who are each elected from individual divisions. There are however different electoral structures that could be considered. Should any changes be proposed then sufficient lead time is required prior to the next local government election for the changes to be enacted.

The Local Government Change Commission (Change Commission) reviews the electoral arrangements of councils to determine if any proposed electoral change is in the public interest. These assessments can include whether a council is divided or undivided, the number of councillors, the council's name / classification (city, shire, region, town) or other electoral changes.

A report was presented at Council's Ordinary meeting held on 9 March 2022, whereby the matter was laid on the table to allow consultation with the community. The community consultation has been conducted and results are tabled for Council's consideration.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) sought feedback from residents and ratepayers about Council becoming 'Undivided' at the next local government election in 2024. Currently, WRC is divided into six geographical electoral divisions, each represented by a divisional Councillor.

Community consultation was undertaken through a short survey engaging online through Council's online engagement portal Your Say Whitsunday, via email and in person through Council offices. The consultation period ran for two weeks from 16 to 30 March 2022 and participants were presented with two options. Option 1 was 'No Change - remain as single member divisions' and Option 2 was 'Undivided - no divisions across the region.' This was not a comprehensive consultation but a short, sharp questionnaire to gauge the community interest in the proposal. 464 submissions were received and the survey results did indicate some support for a change to the current arrangements. Council will need to consider the survey results and the attached report.

Only the Minister for Local Government (the Minister) may refer a proposal to the Change Commission for assessment. Council could initiate the process by writing to the Minister, identifying the reasons that would support the Change Commission's review (supported by community feedback/engagement).

The assessment process for changing electoral arrangements involves the Change Commission:

- conducting community consultation, usually through written submissions (having regard to the extent of Council's previous community engagement).
- considering principles outlined in section 4 of the Local Government Act 2009 (LGA), including:
    - sustainable development, management of assets and infrastructure and delivery of effective services.
    - democratic representation, meaningful community engagement and social inclusion; and
    - good governance.

Once the Change Commission's assessment is complete, the final determination report is provided to the Minister. The Change Commission's recommendations can only be implemented by the Governor in Council under a regulation.

There is no legislated timetable for electoral arrangement reviews to be referred to, or considered by, the Change Commission. The timing is subject to a range of factors such as their complexity and public consultation requirements. The Department recommend that electoral arrangement reviews be conducted in the two-year period following a Local Government Quadrennial Election. That time has almost expired.

Council may choose to postpone the review process. The timeframes specified by the Department of Local Government may not allow enough time for comprehensive community consultation to occur before the next election.

With the impending Federal Election to be held, and the Mayor being a candidate for the seat of Dawson, Council may see some disruption through the trigger of other elections should the Mayor be successful.

In recent discussions with Council, it is unclear if there is a current need for the review and if there is not sufficient time for that review to be properly conducted. However, the feedback from the public consultation was 60-40 in support of a non-divisional structure. It is also important to recognise that Council currently does not have a full sitting Council, and it should be considered on proceeding with the review without the full representation and

support from all Councillors. It would seem fit, if Council was considering continuing with the review, to do so with all Council position filled with full representation.

Therefore, it is suggested that Council the following options:

1. defer any process to review electoral arrangements during the 2020 - 2024 Council term,
2. defer the matter until all Council positions are filled
3. choose to keep the current electoral structure
4. continue with the review and inform the Minister of Local Government of its proposal to change the electoral structure.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

S 18 Local Government Act 2009 - Only the Minister may propose a local government change to the change commission.
S 19 Local Government Act 2009 - The change commission is responsible for assessing whether a local government change proposed by the Minister is in the public interest.
S 20 Local Government Act 2009 - The Governor in Council may implement the change commission's recommendation under a regulation

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Lead and coordinate of the organisation's corporate governance and risk management, in addition to the delivery of efficient and customer focused administration support for the organisation to ensure high levels of performance and compliance.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

This initiative is budgeted for within the 2021-2022 budget, which can be addressed at a budget review.

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Chief Executive Officer
Councillors
Communications and Marketing Team
Community Engagement Survey

RISK ASSESSMENT

The following risks were identified:

- Lack of interest from the community in the subject matter
- The process creates confusion around local government election procedures
- The community is unhappy with the outcome
- Reputational impact on Council
- Timeliness of the process and engagement with the Community

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

The Department recommend that electoral arrangement reviews be conducted in the two-year period following a Local Government Quadrennial Election. This means consultation and Council resolution would need to have occurred before March 2022. Aside from other

influences in the current environment, there may not be sufficient time to undertake the process effectively for any change in the 2024 Local Government Election.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

Section 58 of the Human Rights Act 2019 specifies required conduct for public entities when acting or making a decision. Sections 15-37 of the Human Rights Act 2019 identifies the human rights a public entity must consider in making a decision. The human rights relevant to this decision are as follows:

- Section 19 – Freedom of movement.
- Section 21 – Freedom of expression.
- Section 24 – Right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of property.
- Section 27 – Cultural rights – generally – all persons with a particular cultural, religious, racial, or linguistic background have the right to enjoy their culture, to declare and practice their religion and use their language.
- Section 28 – Cultural rights – Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This decision does not limit the above identified human rights.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The following options have been discussed and while the decision to defer the work is proposed, other options have been considered around the decision and this process.

	Description	**Positives**	**Negatives**
Option 2	Request the Minister to refer the review of Council's Electoral Arrangements to the Change Commissioner, with the view to becoming 'undivided' for the 2024 elections and undertake no community consultation.	Faster process	This option risks getting residents 'off-side' and not supporting the change, suspecting some hidden agenda, as they were not involved in the preparatory discussions.
Option 3	Consult with the community on their views on becoming 'undivided' for the 2024 local government elections, before contacting the Minister.	This option involves the community in the Council decision making process and residents gives some ownership of the proposal. It may also reduce the consultation undertaken by the Change	This process takes a long time and could possibly clash with a by-election.

		Commission.	

Consultation Summary

HELP SHAPE YOUR FUTURE COUNCIL!



APPROACH

We recently consulted with residents across the Whitsunday Region on our current electoral arrangements.

There were two proposed options presented which are available for the next local government election in 2024.

Option 1 - No change - remaining as Single Member Divisions

Option 2 - Undivided - no divisions across the region.

Residents were asked to choose which of these options is their preferred choice via one of the methods outlined in the graph below right.

Consultation was open from 16 to 30 March 2022.

WHO GAVE FEEDBACK?

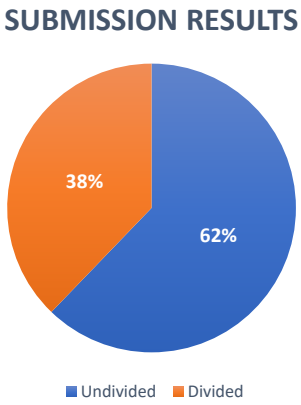
463 submissions were received from across the Whitsunday Region

NEXT STEPS

The consultation results were presented to Council at the Ordinary Meeting on (insert date) and (include outcome.)

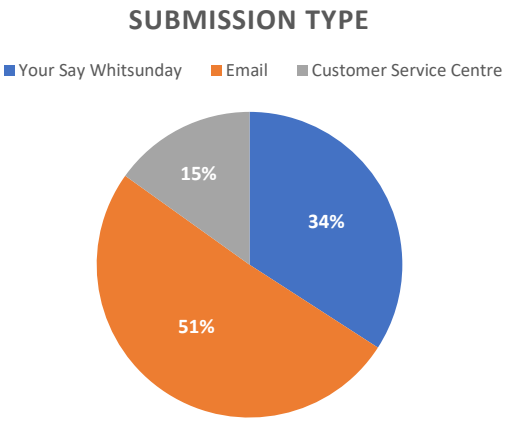
KEY RESULTS

Residents were asked to choose between two proposed options available for the next local government election in 2024, including 'No Change - remain a 'Single Member Division', or becoming 'Undivided'.



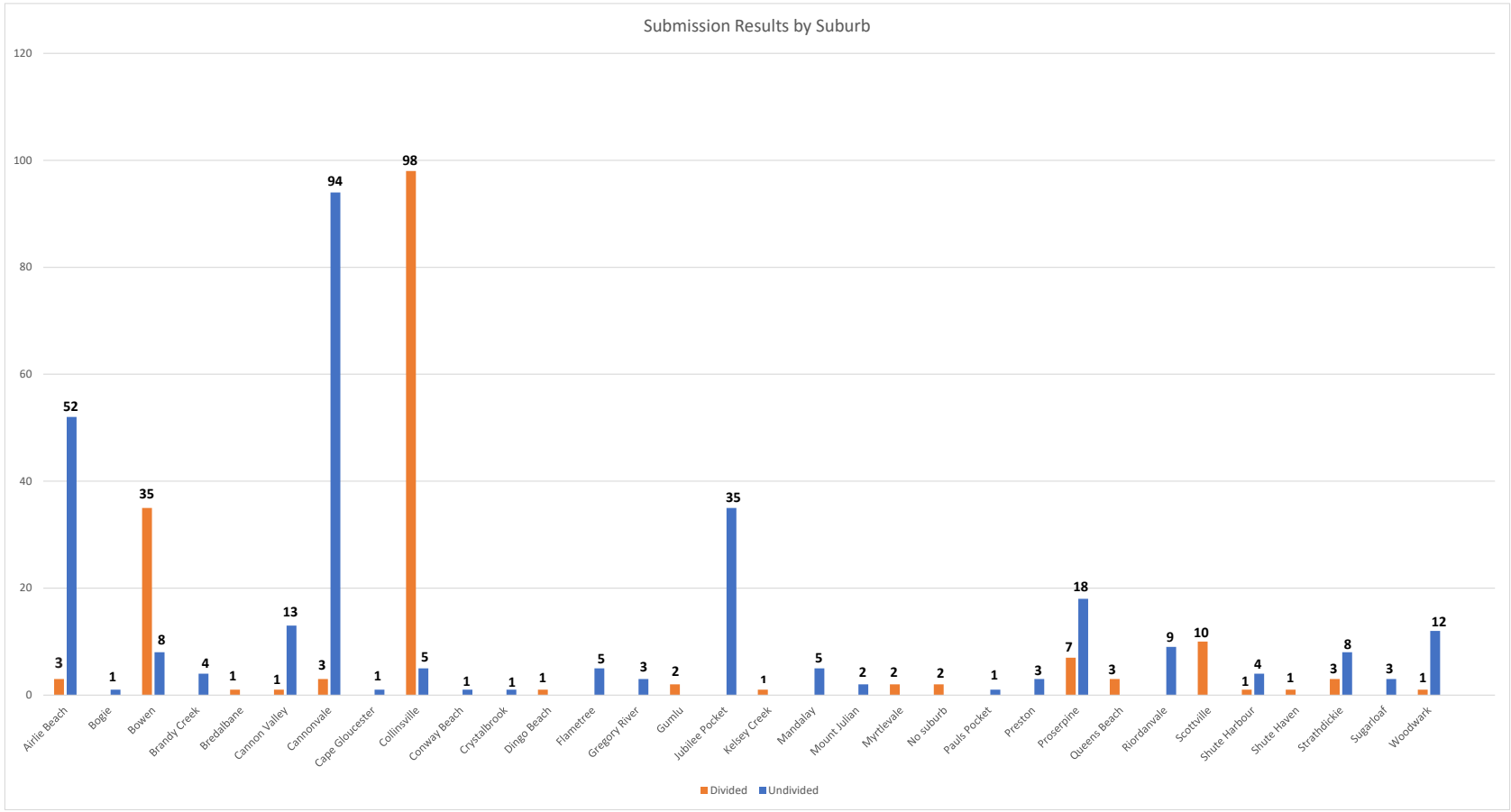
Residents had a choice of submitting their response through a variety of options including:

- *Your Say Whitsunday website*
- *Email*
- *Customer Service Centre*
- *Mail*



Whitsunday Regional Council

Consultation Summary



13.2.5 - Rate Relief Policy Revision and Supplementary Rates Notices Concession

DATE: 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Leah Bradley – Manager Financial Services

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Jason Bradshaw – Director Corporate Services

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

Revised Rate Relief Policy - LSP_CORP_56

PURPOSE

This report is seeking a Council resolution for the revision of Council's Rate Relief Policy and the approval of hardship application concessions totalling $5,220.31 for Supplementary Notices issued in December 2021.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Adopts the revised Rate Relief Policy LSP_CORP_56; and
2. Approves a concession for the hardship applications received for the Supplementary Notices issued in December 2021 for Assessments:
    a. Assessment 1105868 - $728.70
    b. Assessment 1105880 - $177.00
    c. Assessment 1106359 - $2,027.73
    d. Assessment 1106360 - $1,744.26
    e. Assessment 1301631 - $542.62

BACKGROUND

Council issued supplementary notices in December 2021 to 202 ratepayers backdating a valuation change for a period of up to three valuation years.

Table 1: Impacted Rate Payers

Status	Number of Assessments
Owner-Occupied Increase	41
Non-Owner-Occupied Increase	45
Reduced	1
No Change	115
Total Impacted	**202**

Council resolved on the 25 January 2022 to acknowledge the concerns raised by the community regarding the supplementary rate notices and agreed to invite applications for concessions on the basis of hardship for those ratepayers and these applications be considered by Council on a case-by-case basis.

After the Council briefing in February 2022, Council then wrote to all impacted ratepayers providing an explanation of the notice, advising of an extended discount date from 28 days to 40 days and providing a Hardship Application Form for consideration by Council for a concession. Ratepayers who had not paid their balance in full by the due date also received a phone call from rates officers explaining the process and the reasons for completing a hardship application form.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

Council is in receipt of four (4) applications for hardship for five (5) assessments in relation to the December 2021 Supplementary rate charges. Under the Rate Relief Policy, an application must be completed by the ratepayer and submitted on the approved 'Application for Rate Relief' form to be considered for a concession. Below is a summary of the applications received.

Table 2: Hardship Applications Received

Land Use	Number of Assessments	Levy Charged
Owner Occupied	3	$3,519.83
Residential Investment	2	$3,937.75
Total	**5**	**$7,457.58**

Policy Application and Consideration

Council's Rate Relief Policy provides an avenue for Council to resolve to grant a concession to ratepayers where it is satisfied that payment of Rates and Charges would cause Hardship to the ratepayer.

The current Rate Relief Policy identifies three categories with differing concessions available under each as summarised below:

Table 3: Hardship Categories

Category	Concession Available
1 – Temporary Hardship	a. A deferral and/or a payment arrangement up to twelve (12) months.
2 – Complex Hardship	a. A deferral and/or payment arrangement between twelve (12) months and two (2) years
	a. A rebate on all or part of the debt that relates to interest charged
	a. **A rebate on all or part of the Rates and Charges**
3 – Severe Hardship	a. A time period up to six (6) months may be provided in which Council will not pursue further recovery action, to provide ratepayer time to make other financial arrangements
	a. An agreement to accept transfer of unencumbered land in full or part payment of the Rates and Charges in accordance with section 121 (c) of the Regulation

Under section 22 of the current Rate Relief Policy, eligible applications received where the relevant property is not the Principal Place of Residence of the ratepayer, the ratepayer is only eligible for Category 1 – Temporary Hardship Concession. Due to the impact the backdated valuation charges have had on the ratepayers who have applied for Hardship for the December Supplementary notices, it is proposed that the current Rate Relief Policy is amended to expand this section to allow for consideration in exceptional circumstances to a class of ratepayers. This change would enable Council to apply a Category 2 - Complex Hardship concession for the above five assessments and allow for exceptional circumstances for a class of ratepayers in future including those that are not the Principle Place of Residence of the ratepayer.

It is also necessary to expand section 16 which requires those experiencing hardship are to take all reasonable steps to establish a payment arrangement or negotiate settlement of the outstanding debt prior to considering a rebate. This clause is proposed to be extended to allow Council to consider exceptional circumstances with delegated authority as determined by Council where this is not deemed appropriate.

Other unrelated changes in the Policy include:

- Aligning the table with the clauses stipulated in the Policy and
- Removal of any reference to Not-for-Profit organisations as this class of Ratepayer are provided relief under LSP_COMM_04 - Donations on Rates and Charges for Not-for-Profit Organisations Policy.
- The introduction of a condition for Class 2 - Complex Hardship and Class 3 – Severe Hardship applications that states that applications will only be permitted at one per year as the intent of this policy is to provide assistance as a temporary measure with the expectation that a ratepayer's financial situation can be restored. The risk of providing additional concessions can exacerbate the financial position of ratepayers and alternative relief should be sought in those circumstances.

Concession

Council's 2021/22 Revenue Statement introduced a 'Limit on Increase' due to the change in value of the land relative to the average changes across the region. This policy limits increases in General Rates which are capped at a maximum limit and is detailed in the Table 2: Differential General Rates in the Revenue Statement.

The Hardship applications received are in separate categories which both have a 'Limit of Increase' of 30%. Therefore, it is proposed that the concession for the additional charges levied on the December 2021 Supplementary notices be based on this methodology. This would see the reduction of charges by 70% to apply a cap on the increase of general rates to 30% based on the 2021/22 Revenue Statement. This would equate to a total concession across all applications of $5,220.31 as detailed below:

Table 4: Concessions

Land Use	Number of Assessments	Original Levy Charged	Concession Provided	Revised Charges
Owner Occupied	3	$3,519.83	$2,463.88	$1,055.95
Residential Investment	2	$3,937.75	$2,756.43	$1,181.33
Total	**5**	**$7,457.58**	**$5,220.31**	**$2,237.27**

Due to the uniqueness of the situation in this case, this report is seeking a Council resolution requesting the concessions totalling $5,220.31 be written off.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009 (Qld) (Act) Chapter 4 Part 1

Local Government Regulation 2012 (Qld) (Regulation) Chapter 4 Part 10 and 12
Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld) (IPA) Chapter 2 Part 2

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

N/A

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

N/A - funds received for the general rates were in addition to what was originally budgeted due to the timing of the valuation changes received. Provision of a concession will not financially impact Council.

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Director Corporate Services
Councillors
Coordinator Rates

RISK ASSESSMENT

Reputation risk could be impacted if a concession is not granted for the class of ratepayer. There is no financial risk identified with this decision as funding is available to support the concession if granted.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

N/A

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

Will there be any Human Rights of individuals affected by the adoption of the recommendation? Answer 'Yes' or' No'. If the answer is 'Yes', then describe how.

Section 58 of the Human Rights Act 2019 specifies required conduct for public entities when acting or making a decision. Sections 15-37 of the Human Rights Act 2019 identifies the human rights a public entity must consider in making a decision. The human rights relevant to this decision are as follows:

- Section 19 - Freedom of movement.
- Section 21 - Freedom of expression.
- Section 24 - Right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of property.
- Section 27 - Cultural rights - generally - all persons with a particular cultural, religious, racial or linguistic background have the right to enjoy their culture, to declare and practice their religion and use their language.
- Section 28 - Cultural rights - Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This decision does not limit the above identified human rights.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

	Description	Positives	Negatives
Option 2	No concession offered due to current Rate Relief Policy position.	No further action required by Council and effective application of Council's current policy.	Rate payers within the class of ratepayers who have applied for Hardship are not provided with a rate relief concession.
Option 3	Provision of a full concession on all charges issued for eligible ratepayers (4) on total General Rates charged.	No impact on these ratepayers as a result of valuation and category changes.	Sets a precedent for future situations which may have a larger financial impact on Council's operations. Not in line with Council's policy.
Option 4	Provision of a concession for all assessments impacted by the December Supplementary Notices issued.	Provides relief for all ratepayers impacted.	Does not comply with Rate Relief Policy as applications not received for consideration.

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COUNCIL POLICY			
Date Adopted by Council	~~**28 June 2021**~~**27 April 2022**	**Council Resolution**	~~**2021/06/28.21**~~
Effective Date	~~**01 July 2021**~~	**Next Review Date**	**30 June 2022**
Responsible Officer(s)	~~**Chief Financial Officer/**~~ **Manager Financial Services**	**Revokes**	**LSP_CORP_11**

Purpose

Recovery of outstanding debts is an important aspect of Council's financial management. Council is therefore committed to the collection of overdue Rates and Charges in a fair, equitable and timely manner, but with due consideration to Hardship faced by ratepayers and customers.

Council has resolved to grant a concession/s to ratepayers where it is satisfied that payment of Rates and Charges would cause Hardship to the ratepayer. The purpose of this Policy is to provide guidance on:

1. when a ratepayer will be considered to fit within the 'class' of ratepayers who may be entitled to the concession;
2. how, and by who, that determination will be made; and
3. what concession/s will be given to the ratepayer.

Scope

This Policy applies to all ratepayers of Council who are experiencing Hardship, and as a result, are unable to pay their Rates and Charges.

Applicable Legislation

Local Government Act 2009 (Qld) (Act) Chapter 4 Part 1
Local Government Regulation 2012 (Qld) (Regulation) Chapter 4 Part 10 and 12
Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld) (IPA) Chapter 2 Part 2

Policy Statement

General

1. Council shall only consider granting a rate relief concession under this Policy to assist ratepayers who are experiencing Hardship.
2. All applications for rate relief must satisfy the following criteria:
    i. the ratepayer is willing and has the intention to pay, but is unable to meet their repayments;

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ii. the application demonstrates unusual and severe difficulty rather than the usual frustrations and trials to which other ratepayers or similar organisations are subjected to from time to time; and

iii. with formal hardship assistance, it is expected that a ratepayer's financial situation can be restored.

3. In consideration of an application for rate relief**,** Council Officers are to apply the following principles:

i. Council has a responsibility to recover monies owing to it in a timely and efficient manner to finance its operations and ensure effective cash flow management;

ii. Early intervention and prevention benefits both the ratepayer and the Council to prevent large levels of debt accumulating;

iii. Council must operate effective debt collection processes;

iv. Council aims to minimise the amount of outstanding monies that it is owed;

v. Ratepayers are expected to take responsibility for their debt obligations and to organise their affairs in such a way as to be able to discharge these obligations when required;

vi. Concessions resolved by Council must be consistent with Chapter 4, Part 10 of the Local Government Regulation;

vii. Building relationships with local community services, such as financial counsellors or community legal centres, will assist to support ratepayers experiencing financial difficulty or who may experience barriers engaging with Council;

viii. Long term financial hardship, as defined by the inability to provide evidence that a ratepayer could meet future Rates and Charges in the medium to long term future, should not be provided rate relief, other than a short deferral of six months to make other financial arrangements to clear the debt; and

ix. A concession granted to a ratepayer must achieve the clearance of all outstanding Rates and Charges within a reasonable timeframe that must not exceed a maximum of three (3) years.

Application for Concession

4. An application for rate relief under this Policy must be completed by the ratepayer and submitted on the approved Form referred to as an "Application for Rate Relief". Council Officers will provide assistance to complete the Form and provide all necessary information to the ratepayer to assist the ratepayer in making decisions regarding the management of their debt to Council.

5. The ratepayer must complete the Form and supply sufficient information for Council Officers to decide the application in accordance with this Policy. The Form must include a signed statutory declaration that the information provided is accurate and true.

6. The Form must be accompanied by sufficient evidence to demonstrate Hardship (including, but not limited to, the items specified in the Form).

7. Applications that do not have sufficient information must be returned to the ratepayer for further information before being considered. Should sufficient information not be provided, or information needs to be substantiated, Council Officers may seek further information from the applicant or other available sources (without breaching the ratepayer's right to privacy) to support information provided in the Form. If the further information is not provided by the Applicant within the time specified (which must be reasonable), then Council may dismiss the application.

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8. Council Officers shall provide contact details for financial counselling to any ratepayer that presents evidence of Hardship**.**
9. If a Pensioner experiencing Hardship wishes to apply for an agreement to defer payment of a portion of their General Rate under Council's Rate Concession for Pensioners - Deferral Arrangement Policy, they will be required to submit a separate application in accordance with that relevant Policy. For clarity, submission of an application under Council's Rate Concession for Pensioners – Deferral Arrangement Policy will not preclude the ability to submit an application for consideration under this Policy (but concessions will only be granted under one of Council's policies for any given assessment).

Considerations Relevant to Assessing an Application

10. The Council Officer decision regarding an application for rate relief must be made consistently with the criteria, principles, and objectives within this Policy. The nature of concessions granted are generally determined on a case-by-case basis in accordance with this Policy.
11. Where there is the intention – but not the capacity – to make a payment within the time frame required, consideration will be given to a concession due to Hardship**.**
12. A failure to have a capacity to pay can be identified by any of the following:
    i. the ratepayer themselves;
    ii. a Council Officer of Council's Corporate Services Department;
    iii. an independent accredited financial counsellor; or
    ~~iv. a not-for-profit organisation assisting the ratepayer experiencing financial difficulties.~~
13. Hardship should be determined by Council Officers in relation to both income (gross household income, commercial income/profit) and assets (income producing assets). Gross household income should include income from employment, pensions, other social security benefits, income from rental properties, other investment income, as well as deemed income (e.g. potential rental income from non-owner residents such as children that live at home and earn income but do not pay rent).
14. In assessing an application for rate relief, Council Officers must consider whether the ratepayer could meet the rate liability by rescheduling commitments or by selling non-essential assets such as (but not limited to) non-residential caravans, holiday or investment properties, luxury cars, boats, substantial life assurances or annuity entitlements, shares, or other investments. In complex cases, face value as provided by the ratepayer should not be relied upon, but rather a professional valuation will be required (paid for by the ratepayer).
15. In assessing an application for rate relief, Council Officers must consider whether the ratepayer has deliberately placed themselves in the financial hardship, in which case relief may be denied.
16. Where financial Hardship has been determined, all reasonable steps will be taken to establish a payment arrangement or to negotiate settlement of the outstanding debt with the ratepayer concerned prior to considering a rebate unless exceptional circumstances are approved in accordance with delegated authority as determined by Council.
17. Any payment arrangement negotiated, or rebate applied, must take into account the ratepayer's capacity to pay and allow for the arrangement to be re-negotiated if there is a demonstrable change in circumstances.

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18. Any payment arrangement negotiated must be enacted by the ratepayer within fourteen (14) days. Failure to act by the ratepayer within this timeframe will make the negotiated payment arrangement null and void.
19. A concession for Hardship may include a rebate of interest where it is determined that a debt is irrecoverable or uneconomical to recover if the interest remained payable or when a rebate of interest will result in a favourable settlement of all outstanding debt.
20. Only in very exceptional cases would a concession include a rebate of Rates and Charges. Any debts written off are to be approved in accordance with delegated authority as determined by Council.
21. ~~A concession provided to a not-for-profit organisation should only be made if in the opinion of the Council Officer, the organisation is a going concern and is providing services beneficial to the region and consistent with other considerations (e.g., Community Assistance Grant program).~~
22. ~~22.~~21. Where the relevant property is not the Principal Place of Residence of the ratepayer, ~~or the ratepayeris not a not-for-profit organisation~~, the ratepayer is only eligible for Category 1 – Temporary Hardship concessions unless there are exceptional circumstances attributed to a class of ratepayers~~)~~.
23. ~~23.~~22. All Council Officer recommendations regarding applications for rate relief must be reviewed and approved by the Director Corporate Services ~~, the Chief Financial Officer~~ or authorised officer prior tobeing enacted.
24. ~~24.~~23. To guide Council Officers in assessing an application for rate relief**,** including the concessions thatmay be granted and the conditions imposed, the applications may be categorized according to thefollowing (without limitation and as a guide only):

i. Category 1 - Temporary Hardship:

The ratepayer is seeking assistance from Council to overcome a short-term payment difficulty where they are unable to pay the Rates and Charges within the Prescribed Period. It is likely that the ratepayer will make their repayment in full at a later date. To be eligible for a payment arrangement, there must be evidence of intention to pay but not the capacity to pay due to the short term impacts of their circumstances.

Relief may take the form of a deferral and/or payment arrangement of up to twelve (12) months. If a greater period than twelve (12) months is required to make payment in full, the ratepayer should seek assistance under Category 2 – Complex Hardship.

ii. Category 2 - Complex Hardship (where a concession is likely to restore a ratepayer's financial situation):

To be considered under this category for a concession, the ratepayer must show evidence that their financial situation can be restored, and that future rates can be paid as they fall due if the concession is approved.

Relief may take the form of one or more of:

a) A deferral and/or payment arrangement between twelve (12) months and two (2) years; and/or

b) A rebate on all or part of the debt that relates to the interest charged;

c) A rebate on all or part of the Rates and Charges (only in exceptional cases).

iii. Category 3 - Severe Hardship (where despite a concession, restoration of the customer's financial situation is unlikely):

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Where, in the assessment by Council , the restoration of a ratepayer's financial situation over the medium to long term is unlikely, the application for a concession should not be approved.

Instead, relief may take the form of a short period of deferral of up to six (6) months in which Council will not pursue further recovery action, to allow the ratepayer to make other financial arrangements. After the relief period, other debt recovery actions may be implemented by Council (as per Council's "Rates & Charges Recovery Policy").

Relief may also take the form of an agreement to accept transfer of unencumbered land in full or part payment of the Rates and Charges in accordance with section 121(c) of the Local Government Regulation. However, it is at Council's sole discretion as to whether it grants this type of relief and is subject to a commercial valuation of the land being undertaken.

~~25.~~24. The concession available and conditions for such concessions for each category will be as per thefollowing table (without limitation and as a guide only):

Category	Concession Available	Condition
1 Temporary Hardship	~~a)~~ Deferral and/or a payment arrangement up to twelve (12) months.	• In accordance with Council's ability to require the ratepayer to pay an additional charge in return for Council agreeing to defer payment of the Rates and Charges under section 125(3) of the Regulation, interest will accrue during the period of the deferral and/or payment arrangement. • May be granted in respect of land where it can be substantiated in writing to the satisfaction of Council that the ratepayer will be unable to pay all Rates and Charges within the Prescribed Period. • Council reserves the right to review accepted deferral/payment arrangements with a view to increasing the required rate of payments at any time where it deems this to be appropriate; • The debt must be cleared in full by the end of the arrangement, including new rates and charges accrued during the arrangement; • ~~Further~~Future payment arrangements, under Category 1 ~~Hardship for future rating periods~~, will be accepted by Council provided the arrangement is cleared in full at the end of each arrangement period; • No early payment discount will be available; and • If the ratepayer fails to make the agreed part payments, or full payments by the end of the period, approval for the deferral/payment arrangement will be automatically withdrawn without further notice. The outstanding Rates and Charges will fall due for payment immediately and legal action may be pursued for full recovery of the debt in accordance with Council's Rates and Charges Recovery Policy.

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2 Complex Hardship	a) Deferral and/or payment arrangement between twelve (12)	• In accordance with Council's ability to require the ratepayer to pay an additional charge in return for Council agreeing to defer payment of the Rates and Charges under section 125(3) of the Regulation,

Category	Concession Available	Condition
	months and two (2) years.	interest will accrue during the period of the deferral and/or payment arrangement; • May be granted in respect of a property where the ratepayer resides as their Principal Place of Residence~~, or where the ratepayer is a not-for-profit organisation~~. • Council reserves the right to review accepted deferral/payment arrangements with a view to increasing the required rate of payments at anytime where it deems this to be appropriate; • The debt must be cleared in full by the end of the arrangement, including new charges accrued during the arrangement; • No further payment arrangements under Category 2 ~~Hardship~~ will be accepted for ~~future rating periods~~a period of one (1) year from approval~~as with formal Hardship Assistance~~under section 2 (iii).~~,~~ It is expected that a customer's financial situation can be restored. The granting of Hardship Assistance is intended as a temporary measure, to assist with full payment of the Assessment at the end of the period; • No early payment discount will be available; • If the ratepayer fails to make the agreed part payments, or full payments by the end of the period, the deferral/payment arrangement will be automatically withdrawn without further notice. The full amount of Rates and Charges (and accrued interest) will fall due for payment immediately and legal action may be pursued for full recovery of the debt in accordance with Council's Rates and Charges Recovery Policy.
	b) A rebate on all or part of the debt that relates to interest charged (amount only up to where it makes the agreement financially feasible).	• To be applied only on full settlement of all outstanding amounts; and • Failure to comply with any deferral and/or payment arrangement will result in ratepayer foregoing the agreed rebate. • Conditions will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

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	c) A rebate on all or part of Rates and Charges (only in exceptional Circumstances)	• Conditions will be considered on a case-by-case basis under s 121 (a) of the Regulation and who is a member of a stated class of ratepayer (s122 (1b).
3 Severe Hardship	a) A time period up to six (6) months may be provided in which Council will not pursue further recovery action, to provide ratepayer time to make other financial arrangements.	• Interest will accrue during the period in accordance with section 133 of the Regulation and Council's Interest on Overdue Rates, Charges and General Debtors Policy; • May be granted in respect of a property where the ratepayer resides as their Principal Place of Residence~~, or where the ratepayer is a not for profit organisation~~. • Ratepayer provided with notification that no concession, other than a delay in Council recovering the debt; and • Ratepayer advised to seek financial counselling. • No further payment arrangements under Category 3 ~~Hardship~~ will be accepted for a period of one (1) year from approval under section 2 (iiii). ~~future rating periods as with formal Hardship Assistance, I~~it is expected that a customer's financial situation can be restored. The granting of Hardship Assistance is intended as a temporary measure, to assist with full payment of the Assessment at the end of the period;

Category	Concession Available	Condition
	b) An agreement to accept transfer of unencumbered land in full or part payment of the Rates and Charges in accordance with section 121(c) of the Regulation.	• Subject to commercial valuation of land being undertaken.

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Definitions

CEO refers to the Chief Executive Officer of Council appointed in accordance with the Act, or any person acting in that role.

CFO refers to the Chief Financial Officer of Council appointed in accordance with the Act, or any person acting in that role.

Council refers to the Whitsunday Regional Council.

Council Officer refers to an employee of Council, excluding contractors and volunteers.

DCS refers to the Director of Corporate Services of Council appointed in accordance with the Act, or any person acting in that role.

Financial Support includes any financial support from any other means including from personal funds or other business/investment activities (including any related companies or trusts of the ratepayer where the ratepayer has an interest). Where the ratepayer is a company, this also refers to any other reasonably available financial support from any other Related Entity of the company.

Hardship refers to when, in the reasonable opinion of Council:

(a) where the property is the ratepayer's Principal Place of Residence, if payment of Rates and Charges was made, the ratepayer would be left unable to provide Necessities for themselves, their family or other dependents, and the ratepayer has no other practical sources of Financial Support; or

(b) where the property is used for commercial or industrial purposes by the ratepayer themselves in the operation of one or more businesses or, where the property is an investment property of the ratepayer or otherwise not used by the ratepayer itself (including residential rental properties and commercial/industrial rental properties) and:

(i) the ratepayer can demonstrate that their income has been detrimentally impacted due to causes outside of their reasonable control (other than exercise of valid legal rights); and

(ii) if payment of Rates and Charges were made:

a. the ratepayer would be left unable to pay the essential holding costs of the property (including, for example, mortgage repayments); and

b. *if the ratepayer is an individual* – be left unable to provide Necessities for themselves, their family or other dependents; or

c. *if the ratepayer is an entity (company, trust etc)* – the 'alter ego' of the entity (being the director/s and/or shareholders with the controlling interest) would be left unable to provide Necessities for themselves, their family or other dependents; and

(iii) the ratepayer has no other practical sources of Financial Support;

~~(c) where the ratepayer is a not for profit organisation, if ratepayer can substantiate in writing to the satisfaction of Council that the ratepayer will be unable to pay all Rates and Charges within the Prescribed Period~~

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Related Entity refers to the definition of "related entity" in section 9 of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Necessities includes food, accommodation, clothing, medical treatment, education or any other basic necessities.

Pensioner refers to a holder of either a Queensland Pensioner Card issued by Centrelink or Department of Veterans' Affairs ("QPCC Card") or a Department of Veterans' Affairs Health Card for all conditions ("Gold Card.").

Prescribed Period refers to the period for payment from the date of issue of the rate notice.

Principal Place of Residence refers to a single use residential property where the registered owner (ratepayer) resides for more than 60% of the relevant financial year, as evidenced through the electoral roll, taxation, pension records or other document acceptable to Council.

Rates and Charges refers to levies imposed on land and for a service, facility or activity that is supplied or undertaken by Council or someone on behalf of Council, including:

(a) General Rates (including differential rates);
(b) Special Rates and Charges;
(c) Utility Charges; and
(d) Separate Rates and Charges,

as well as any accrued interest on outstanding balances (where applicable).

Related Documents

Application for Rate Relief Form
Rates & Charges Recovery Policy
Rates Concession for Pensioners – Deferral Arrangement Policy
Interest on Overdue Rates, Charges & General Debtors Policy

Human Rights Compatibility Statement

This Policy has been assessed as compatible with the Human Rights protected under the *Human Rights Act 2019.*

13.3.1 - Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan and Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submission Analysis

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Jonathan Cutting - Strategic Planner

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Neil McGaffin - Director Development Services

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

1. Consultation Report - Airlie Beach Master Plan and Land Management Plan [**13.3.1.1** - 31 pages]
2. Submission Summary [**13.3.1.2** - 22 pages]
3. Airlie Beach Foreshore Land Management Plan V 4.3 [**13.3.1.3** - 30 pages]
4. Greater Airlie Beach Area Master Plan 2021 V 2 [**13.3.1.4** - 20 pages]
5. Land Management Plan Amendments Summary [**13.3.1.5** - 1 page]
6. Greater Airlie Beach Area Master Plan Amendments Summary [**13.3.1.6** - 2 pages]
7. Miscellaneous items for Departments [**13.3.1.7** - 1 page]

PURPOSE

Insert the purpose of the report. Concise opening statement so elected members can understand what they are being requested to consider and why E.g. This report summarises the findings of the customer feedback focus groups for the aquatic centre upgrade.

This report provides an overview of the Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan and Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan consultation and finalisation of each Plan for Council endorsement.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Receive the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2022* and *Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan* Consultation Report and notify submitters of submission responses (Attachment 1).
2. Endorse the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2022* (Attachment 3).
3. Resolve to submit the Airlie *Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2022* to the Department of Resources for final approval.
4. Adopt the *Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan* (Attachment 4).

BACKGROUND

The Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan (LMP) and Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan (Masterplan) underwent consultation for a period of 50 business days between 1 November 2021 and 14 January 2021. Council offered meetings with several groups and met with the Airlie Beach Lions Club to discuss various issues. Three community organisations, Fauna Rescue, Lions Airlie Beach and Save our Foreshore made submissions.

Council received a total of 50 submissions - 30 online posts and 20 written:

- 6 on LMP
- 34 on Masterplan
- 4 on both
- 6 related to Planning Scheme topics

Online submissions include uploaded submissions and posts to the Yoursay webpage project ‘ideas board’.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

The Consultation Report contained in Attachment 1 summarises submission themes, all submissions and proposed submission responses. Following this Council meeting, the Consultation Report will be placed on Councils website and submitters will be notified of their submission number, to view Councils response to their individual submission.

The Submission Summary contained in Attachment 2 provides an overview of submission themes for each Action, recommends a response and various minor amendments to the documents as a result of submissions.

Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan

The LMP seeks approval of five changes to the use of Reserves. Several concerns were raised regarding loss of public space (7) (Port of Airlie, decks, Sailing Club) and increase in activity in the Airlie Beach Foreshore (7) (decks, hardstand).

Submitters also raised concerns over the increase in commercialisation of the Foreshore (7) and opposed private business access (6). Other requests related to the hardstand area proposal and included concerns about urban heat island effect and lack of shade in Main Street/Foreshore (9).

Recommended amendments as a result of the submissions are contained in Attachment 5, including key considerations:

- Reduction in scale of Foreshore Activation Strategy, to only allow decking and associated outdoor dining at ground level, not on level 1. This is to reduce the perception of Council giving away public land for commercial activity involving outdoor dining.
- Remove reference to size and location of food van hardstand area, noting that concept is subject to further investigation that ensures minimal impacts on recreation areas.
- Reserve area amalgamation into the Sailing club parcel.
- Reflecting Reserve re-alignments adjoining Port of Airlie, approved by the Department of Resources.

The next step is for Council to consider the amendments and forward the final version of the LMP to DR for approval. The Land Management Planning for Trust Land Guideline is silent on additional consultation if amendments are made. If major amendments are recommended, DR may request additional consultation. Amendments recommended are minor and in response to submissions, therefore it is expected that no further public consultation will be required.

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan

The Masterplan includes 12 proposed projects. Submissions demonstrate there is support for several Actions outlined in the Masterplan, and general support for the intentions behind the Actions to enhance liveability, health, wellbeing, town beautification and small business success.

There is a desire for more activities within the Town centre, such as events and tourist attractions. Many of the business ideas mentioned require private enterprise and are not within Council's jurisdiction. Some ideas could be advocated for, such as the proposed Mountain Bike Trails, Skyrail proposal and Reef Education Centre.

Recommended amendments as a result of submissions are contained in Attachment 6. Note several administrative amendments were also made to update anticipated timings and project costs.

Miscellaneous Items for Departments

Miscellaneous items raised in submissions that impact various Directorates within Council are contained in Attachment 7 and have been handed over to the relevant Manager for consideration. During the development of investigations and concept stages of each Masterplan Action, the Project Champion should consider submission content for advice, ideas and community sentiment.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

The LMP is in accordance with the Guideline: *Land Management Planning for Trust Land (*SLM/2021/5632) and the *Land Act 1994.* The LMP seeks approval for proposed uses in accordance with Section 59 and requests the State to empower Council to give approval for future decking or outdoor dining associated with the LMP's Foreshore Decking Activation Strategy in accordance with Section 64.

The Masterplan has no statutory or compliance matters.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

To support business units across Council in the delivery of their objectives through enabling access to Grants and Funding.

Provide advocacy and partnerships with government, community and business interests through effective stakeholder engagement.

Strengthen and grow our business and community to attract investment that aligns to WRC endorsed plans and strategies.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The LMP has no financial implications on Council, albeit Council must continue to meet its statutory obligations to ensure that all revenue generated by leases or car parking in the Foreshore is utilised to maintain and enhance the Foreshore Reserves.

Projects within the Masterplan are subject to future budgets and grant funding, as identified in the Plan. Each project will be identified in workforce planning by relevant project champions into the future.

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Director Community Services
Director Infrastructure Services
Manager Parks & Gardens
Manager Strategic Planning
Manager Communication and Marketing
Coordinator Capital Project Delivery

RISK ASSESSMENT

Adopting the recommended amendments shows that Council has incorporated input from submitters in the development of the Plans. Note, the majority of projects in the Masterplan and LMP are currently 'high level' in detail and will have regard to detailed submission

content at investigation or detailed design stage. This is clarified within responses to be provided to submitters and highlights the importance of Council closing the loop.

There was negative sentiment from some submitters over proposals in the LMP. Proposed amendments show that Council has acted in response to submissions, however, there is risk that some constituents will be concerned that amendments are not sufficient.

Not adopting any amendments to the Plans will result in reputational impacts from the community due to the perception that Council hasn't effectively engaged them. The State Government may also not support final approval of the LMP where community interests haven't been effectively represented.

Responding to individual submissions is a precedent for historical Masterplan consultations. Responding to individual submissions is recommended as it provides the opportunity to tailor responses that correct misinformation, raise awareness of other Strategies/Plans that respond to submission points and ensure submitters that their concerns have been heard. Not responding to individual submissions may allow the perpetuation of misinformation and submitters may not feel heard.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

There are no critical timings, albeit there is a requirement to provide feedback on consultation that ended in January.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

Section 58 of the Human Rights Act 2019 specifies required conduct for public entities when acting or making a decision. Sections 15-37 of the Human Rights Act 2019 identifies the human rights a public entity must consider in making a decision. The human rights relevant to this decision are as follows:

- Section 19 – Freedom of movement.
- Section 21 – Freedom of expression.
- Section 24 – Right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of property.
- Section 27 – Cultural rights – generally – all persons with a particular cultural, religious, racial or linguistic background have the right to enjoy their culture, to declare and practice their religion and use their language.
- Section 28 – Cultural rights – Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This decision does not limit the above identified human rights.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Options	Description	Positives	Negatives
Option 2	Proceed with each Plan without making any amendments in response to consultation	Streamlined approach to adopt each Plan	• Perception that Council doesn't listen to submitters. • Risk that LMP may not be supported by

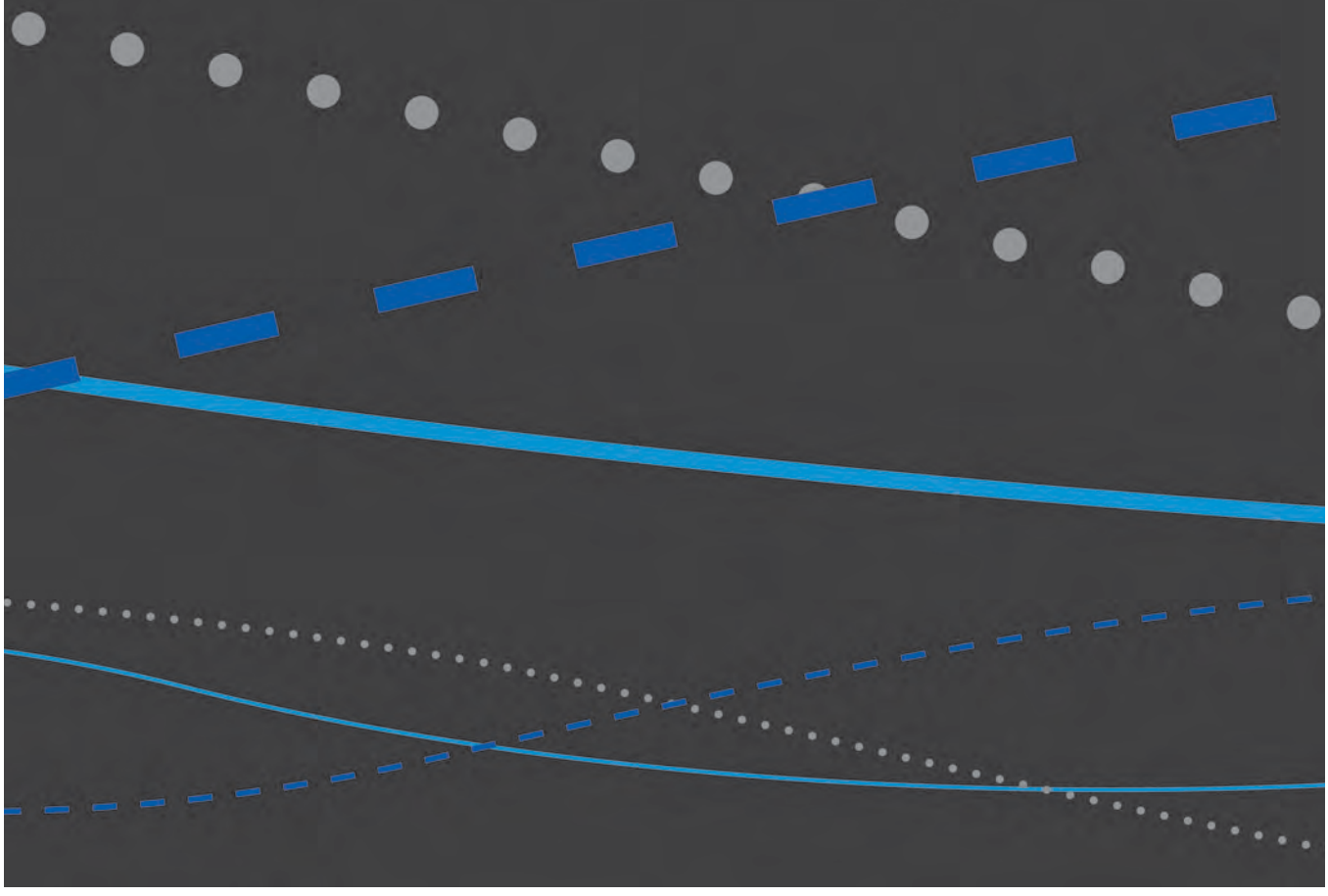
			State Government.

Whitsunday Regional Council

Greater Airlie Beach Area Masterplan & Land Management Plan

Consultation Report

Date: 1 March 2022



Contents

1. **Executive Summary** 3
2. **Background** 3
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5. **Recommendations** 6
6. **Next Steps** 7

Attachment A: All Submissions

Attachment B: Breakdown of All Ideas

Document History

Title	Version No.	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approved by
Report	1.0	1 Mar 2022	Joanne Vlismas	Jonathan Cutting; Shane Neville: Greg Martin	Neil McGaffin

1. Executive Summary

Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) recently consulted with residents on planning for the future of Airlie Beach and surrounds. WRC released a draft Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan (Masterplan) and draft Airlie Beach Land Management Plan (LMP) for joint feedback and comment.

The purpose of the consultation was to better understand the priorities of residents in Airlie Beach and seek ideas from the community for consideration.

The consultation was open for approx. 11 weeks from 1 November 2021 to 14 January 2022. The original consultation period was approx. 6 weeks however, on request from a community group, an extension of one month was granted.

The consultation process was advertised online on the corporate website and Facebook page, in local newspaper public notices and by email to key stakeholders. Online participants could either comment in the open 'Ideas' tab or upload a submission.

A total of 50 submissions and ideas were received during the consultation period, with 30 online comments and 20 written submissions. Most of the feedback was commenting on the Actions outlined in the Masterplan, which represents a series of priority projects for the town. There were a smaller number of submissions for the LMP.

The comments from the community cover a wide range of suggestions and views, with concerns expressed regarding loss of public space and increase in proposed activity in the Airlie Beach Foreshore. Popular requests included asking for more shade, shared pedestrian zones and less concrete within the Foreshore Reserves.

All comments and submissions have been collated in this report and will be considered by Strategic Planning during the finalisation of the planning documents. WRC will report back to the community to close the loop.

2. Background

WRC has prepared a LMP and Masterplan, which are both important strategic tools for Council.

The Masterplan sets out priority projects for Airlie Beach, between Cannon Valley and Shute Harbour, which will require investigation and future grant funding.

The LMP defines how WRC manage the Airlie Beach Foreshore and seeks approval for secondary uses or significant changes to the use of Reserves. The Plan considers uses which attract people, events and maintains the core Recreational purpose of the Reserves. Proposed uses include:

- Foreshore Decking activation strategy
- Food vans hardstand area
- Renting Outdoor cinema screen
- Boundary re-alignment Reserve R.281 (near Port of Airlie)
- Boundary re-alignment at Sailing Club

3. Overview of the Consultation

The consultation process occurred over an approx. 11-week period from Monday 1 November through to 5pm, Friday 14 January 2022.

3.1 Purpose of the consultation

To engage with Whitsunday Region residents for feedback and input into both strategic documents. Under the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum, WRC was seeking to **inform** and **consult** the affected communities.

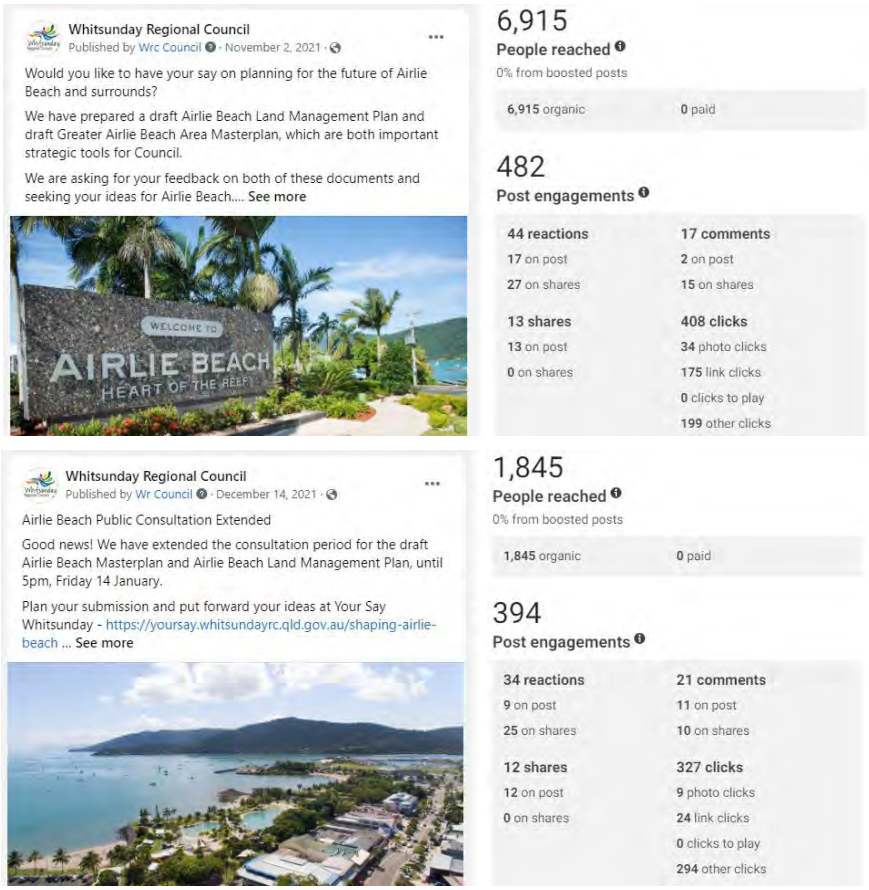
3.2 Who was consulted

All residents in the Whitsunday Region were invited to participate and the consultation was open to anyone online. Council offered meetings with planners and met with the Airlie Beach Lions Club to discuss the Plans prior to their submission.

3.3 Advertising and promotional activities

The consultation was promoted on WRC's corporate website and online engagement space Your Say Whitsunday, in the local papers and on Facebook. An email was sent to key stakeholders and community groups. Hardcopies of the public notice, fact sheets and Plans were available at all WRC Customer Service Centres during the consultation period.

The consultation was promoted with a Facebook post at the beginning of the consultation period on 2 November and a follow up Facebook post on 14 December. See below stats:



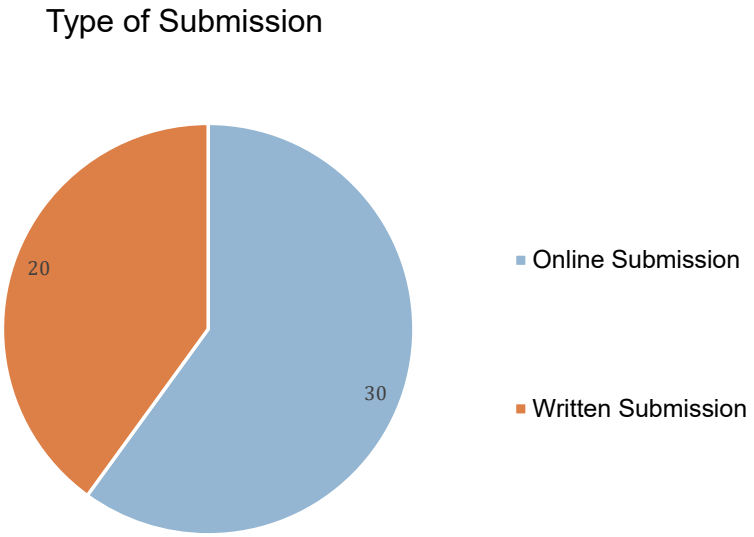
Facebook statistics November and December 2021

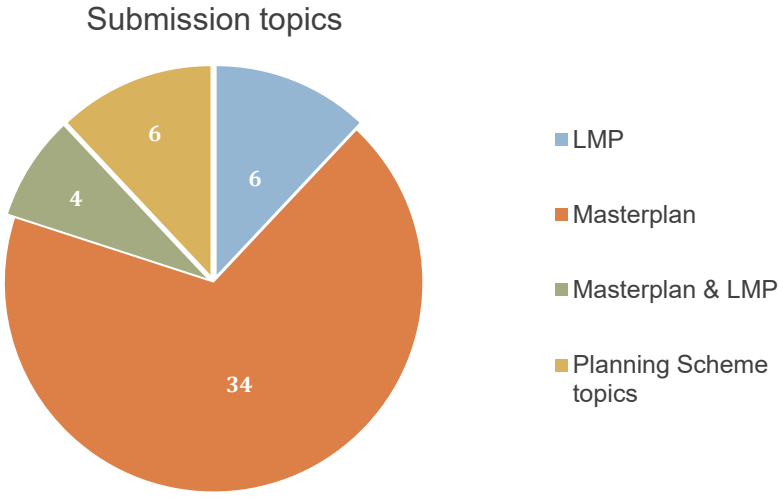
4. Overview of the Responses

Overall, there were 50 submissions received during the consultation period, which are detailed in full in **Attachment A: All Submissions.**

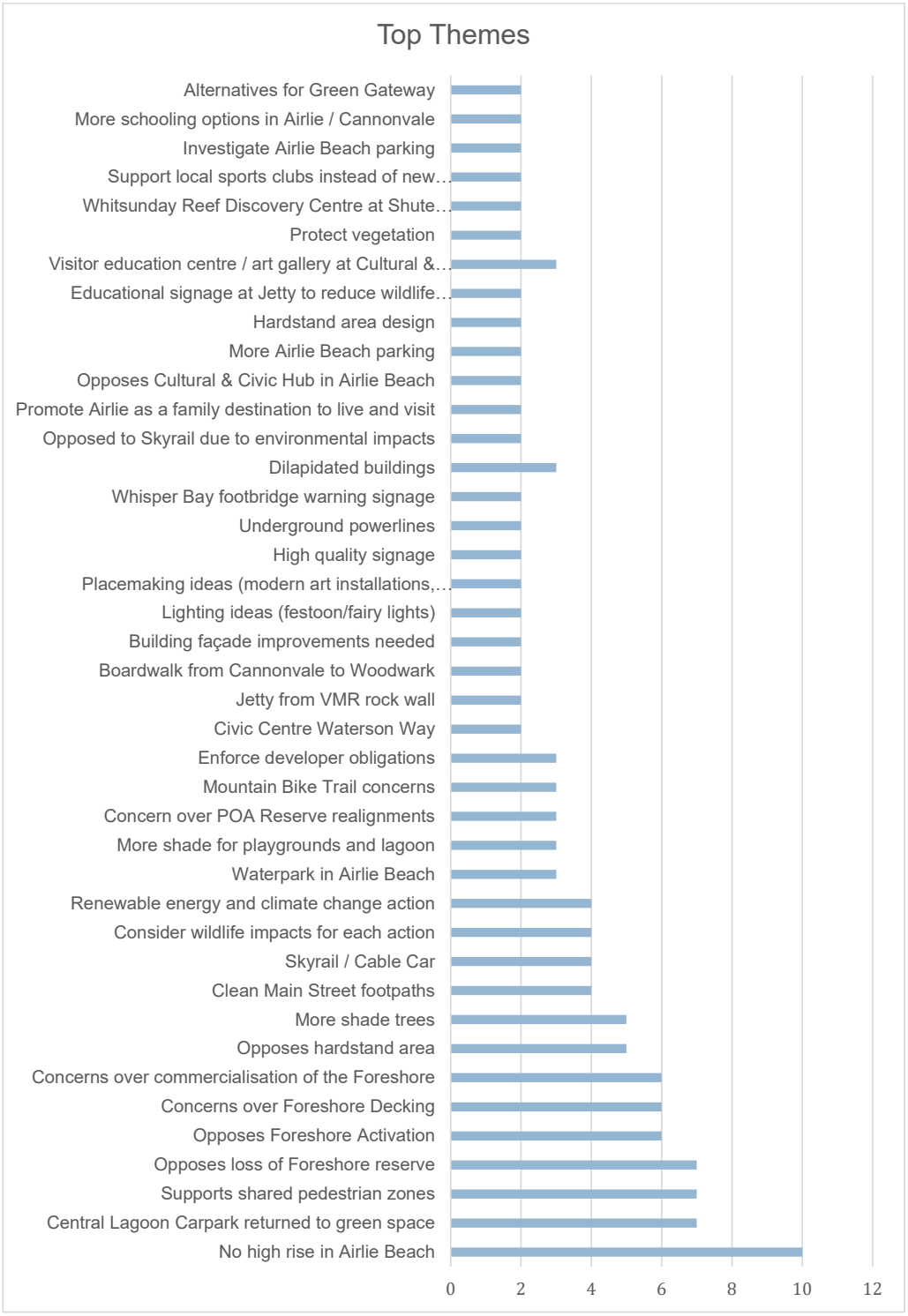
4.1 Key Results

The following pie charts outline the key results from the submissions.





All comments in the submissions have been collated and analysed into ‘Themes’, with the following ‘Top Themes’ representing comments with more than one mention:



4.2 Masterplan Analysis

The key results demonstrate there is a wide variety of ideas for town improvements and new business ventures within Airlie Beach and surrounds. The comments demonstrate there is support for several of the Actions outlined in the Masterplan, and general support for the intentions behind the Actions to enhance liveability, health, wellbeing, town beautification and small business success.

There is a desire for more activities within the town centre, such as events and tourist attractions. Many of the business ideas mentioned require private enterprise and are not within Council's jurisdiction, although aspects of these could be advocated for such as the proposed Mountain Bike Trails, the Skyrail proposal and potential Reef Education Centre.

Many comments reflect the community's desire for a tidier Main Street with requests for cleaner footpaths, updated building façades, more shade trees, shared pedestrian zones and more parking.

4.3 LMP Analysis

Several concerns were raised by those who submitted on the LMP regarding loss of public space and increase in proposed activity in the Airlie Beach Foreshore. The consensus among this group of participants is there should be no further development or activation within the Foreshore, and this area should be retained for public open space.

This group of participants also raised their concerns over the increase in commercialising the Foreshore and oppose private business access to the Foreshore.

Other requests related to proposed hardstand area included concern about urban heat island effect and lack of shade in Main St/Foreshore.

5. Recommendations

It is recommended the feedback submitted during the consultation is reflected in the final Masterplan and LMP documents, where possible.

Future communications to the public will outline the key results of this consultation and address how this feedback will be used moving forward.

Ongoing communication about the project will keep the community informed of any updates and demonstrate that WRC has listened to the feedback provided in this report.

6. Next Steps

This report will be considered by Strategic Planning in the Planning Services Department while finalising the Masterplan for adoption by Council. The LMP will be endorsed by Council, then be sent to the Queensland Government for final approval.

It is important to close the loop with residents and show how their input has affected the outcome. A Consultation Summary infographic document will be prepared which will be released to the public and distributed via the website and social media. The Summary will show some of the key statistics and outcomes of the consultation process. A database of participants has been collated during the consultation process and a direct email will be sent to those participants with a copy of the Consultation Summary.

Attachment A – All Submissions

Online Submissions

Submission #	Topic	Title	Written Feedback / Do you have any comments or suggestions for the draft Masterplan or Land Management Plan?	Online Likes / Comments of support (if more than 3)	Themes	Submission response
1	Masterplan and Land Management Plan	Leave Airlie Beach alone!	1. do not support any redevelopment of the foreshore areas and any decks should be financed by private operators and subject to strict regulation to ensure they don't detract from the natural beauty of the area. 2. do NOT support plans for a Cultural and Civic Hub. Council is still rebuilding the Proserpine Entertainment Centre which is the Cultural and Civic Hub of the area and is only 22mins away by car or bus. This would be an unnecessary duplication of facilities and would only detract from what should be a strong facility in Proserpine, council also provides its council offices in Proserpine that were built at great cost. There is no demand for these facilities except from council staffers who wish to make them their pet projects because they live within Airlie Beach. 3. Save our Foreshore fought hard to protect the foreshore areas of Airlie Beach and frankly the continual ignoring of the fact that they are loved just as they are currently needs to stop. Tourists already have a good experience in this town and its just wasteful to keep spending money on this one town when others like Bowen, Proserpine and Collinsville lack the same investment from council. 4. In no other council area that I have been to is a divide so evident, council for the past 25yrs has been throwing funds and grants at and lobbying state and federal governments for Airlie Beach and at the same time has not been putting the same effort in for other towns. 5. Proserpine is the true gateway to the region so why didn't council come up with more innovative plans for it during its masterplan like a new Wave Park or Decks for new cafes and restaurants? just some new garden beds and footpaths that should have been renewed decades ago!! when you land in the Whitsundays you land in Proserpine, when you drive from the south you come to Proserpine first, when you drive from the north you skip Bowen which is off the highway and come to Proserpine first (unless you turn off early which most people don't) when you take a train you end up at Proserpine Station. Why hasn't council capitalized on this and his hell bent on engaging in a brazen waste of ratepayer and taxpayer funds on Airlie Beach. NOT HAPPY.		Opposes Foreshore Activation Concerns over Foreshore decking; Opposes Cultural and Civic Hub in Airlie Beach; Over investment in Airlie Beach compared to other areas	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Airlie Beach Foreshore Land Management Plan. We note your comments in regard to the Land Management Plan and acknowledge you do not support Foreshore Decking, changes to Reserve area, a Cultural and Civic Hub in Airlie Beach surrounds and over investment in Airlie Beach. In response to your query about proposed Foreshore decking, it is intended that if approval is given by the State Government, private developers would finance new decking as adjoining buildings are renewed, with strict policy guidance to promote their integration into the Foreshore. Despite being financed and built by private operators, they will be owned by Council and maintained by funds from outdoor dining leases. Regarding investment into Proserpine, in 2017 the Proserpine Masterplan was created in consultation with the community and this document outlined a series of actions for Proserpine. Many of these actions have since been delivered, including the Main Street Upgrade, Lake Proserpine redevelopment, the new Waterpark, RV Park, new Visitor Information Centre, along with various park, footpath and lighting upgrades. With the reopening of the Proserpine Entertainment Centre in the next few months, shows and events will be on offer again in Proserpine which will attract both residents and visitors. We expect the ongoing investment into Whitsunday Coast Airport and future stages of Lake Proserpine will further support the growth and development in Proserpine and surrounds.

2	Masterplan	Change the park in Airlie	Change the car park to a water kids park, splash zone! Put the fairy lights back up along main strip for nighttime? I heard after the cyclone they never went back up? More trees along for shade Also along foreshore palms?	11 (Water park) 3 (Fairy lights and shade trees)	Water park - Airlie Central Lagoon Carpark returned to green space Lighting ideas Placemaking ideas More shade trees More palm trees	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Currently the Central Lagoon Carpark supports users of the Foreshore and visitors to Aerie Beach businesses. Should a multi-story car park be investigated for Airlie Beach this will bring opportunities to re-purpose the Central Lagoon Car Park for recreational purposes, such as a waterpark. In the draft Masterplan, Action 11 looks at ways the Central Lagoon Car Park could be enhanced to attract new and better events to the Foreshore. We will consider your request for renewed lighting and shade trees when developing the strategy for investment within the Masterplan's Action 1 - Lighting and Placemaking. Council is currently looking at a new planting strategy for the Airlie Beach Foreshore and your comments regarding palm trees have been noted.
3	Masterplan	Beaches backpacker's facade	Pressure Beaches backpackers and pub to upgrade and maintain their facade. It currently lets the entire Main Street appearance down significantly. It appears as a run down, un-maintained eyesore in the Main Street.	13	Building façade improvements needed	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Council cannot force changes to privately owned buildings, however we do provide an incentive for businesses and landlords to update their facades within Action 4: Façade Improvement Policy. The Policy aims to improve shopfronts in town centres across the region through grant assistance.
4	Masterplan	Electric Car Station	Electric cars are here - Bowen and Proserpine have these now.	6	Electric car station	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Council is investigating opportunities and suitable locations to better support electric vehicles in the Airlie Beach area within an Integrated Transport Strategy. Your submission will be passed onto our Engineering Department to raise awareness of community support.
5	Masterplan	Get rid of beaches bar	Demolish beaches as its an eyesore and clean the footpaths regularly as they look disgusting especially round paddy's Irish bar and upgrade the end of the main street maybe with restaurants and bars ...	7	Building Façade Improvements needed Clean Main St footpaths	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Council cannot force changes to privately owned buildings, however we do provide an incentive for businesses and landlords to update their facades within Action 4: Façade Improvement Policy. The Policy aims to improve shopfronts in town centres across the region through grant assistance. Our Parks & Gardens team removes rubbish daily, and machine scrubs the Airlie Beach Main Street up to 3 times a week. We arrange for high pressure hot water cleaning of the footpaths on a quarterly basis, and we recently completed a deep clean of the Airlie Beach Main Street which included laying a seal over the top of the pavement for an extra protective layer. Your comment will be passed onto our Engineering Department to raise awareness of this concern.

6	Masterplan	Steam clean Airlie Main Street and footpaths	Steam clean Airlie Main Street and footpaths Approve a Cinema Complex at Whitsunday Plaza Approve zoning for a Retirement/Lifestyle Village in a suitable location near local facilities Approve zoning for a "Flagstaff Hill style" facility with picnic area & restaurant/cafe on a hill overlooking Airlie Beach and Pioneer Bay Approve zoning and DA for a Cable Car facility connecting several of the highest hills overlooking Airlie & Pioneer Bay or the Mole channel Underground Power for the power lines along Shute Harbour Road Commit funds to effecting four lane road all the way along Shute Harbour Road for Airlie Beach and Cannonvale Provide a floating pontoon for the small boat launching ramp at Schute Harbour Short term free caravan parking area Take measure to ensure at the nascent Cannonvale golf course is upgraded to a full size course as soon as possible. Bronze features treasure hunt in and around Airlie Main street. Build a stainless steel "Singing Ship" feature on the Airlie Main Street entry round-about. Approve zoning and invite EOI for the establishment of a Butterfly Enclosure/Display/Farm in a suitable area. Modern art installations on round-abouts. I agree with this comment - a children's water park/playground would be great. I agree with this comment - at least require Beaches to upgrade their street façade.	10 (Cinema) 7 (footpaths) 5 (Cable car 4(Flagstaff Hill style facility) 4 (Caravan parking) 3 (Butterfly enclosure)	Clean Main St footpaths Cinema in Airlie / Cannonvale Approve new zones for new various uses Flagstaff Hill facility Skyrail / Cable Car Underground power Four lane Shute Harbour Road Floating pontoon at Shute Harbour Short term caravan parking area Butterfly enclosure Placemaking ideas	Thank you for your ideas for the Airlie Beach Masterplan. We will consider your placemaking ideas when developing the strategy for investment within the Masterplan's Action 1 - Lighting and Placemaking, as measures that may capture the sense of place and promote tourism. Some of these projects may be facilitated by the Whitsunday Arts Festival. Our Parks & Gardens team removes rubbish daily, and machine scrubs the Airlie Beach Main Street up to 3 times a week. We arrange for high pressure hot water cleaning of the footpaths on a quarterly basis, and we recently completed a deep clean of the Airlie Beach Main Street which included laying a seal over the top of the pavement for an extra protective layer. Your comment will be passed onto our Engineering Department to raise awareness of this concern. Council advocates for economic development initiatives such as the ideas you have identified, with some of these items supporting the Masterplan's Action 3 - Mountain Bike Tracks. Ultimately these items are subject to private initiative and investment, with Council playing an advocacy role and ensuring land use policies to enable these investments. Regarding underground powerlines, four lane Shute Harbour Road and floating pontoon at Shute Harbour boat ramp, these items are subject to Ergon and the Department Transport and Main Road's network planning. At this stage, Council is not aware that funding has been commited for these items, but we may advocate support for these ideas. Regarding street facades, Council cannot force changes to privately owned buildings, however we do provide an incentive for businesses and landlords to update their facades within Action 4: Façade Improvement Policy. The Policy aims to improve shopfronts in town centres across the region through grant assistance.
7	Masterplan	A shared bike path / boardwalk linking Woodwark Bay and Northerlies to Cannonvale and Airlie Beach. Build to accommodate tuk tuk transfers.	A shared bike path / boardwalk linking Woodwark Bay and Northerlies to Cannonvale and Airlie Beach. Build to accommodate tuk tuk transfers.	7	Boardwalk from Cannonvale to Woodwark	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. While your idea to connect the Bicentennial walkway to Northerlies would have great benefits, it is unlikely to be economically feasible from a construction and ongoing maintenance perspective.
8	Masterplan	Shade over the playground at Cannonvale Beach	The playground next to the exercise equipment at Cannonvale Beach is perfect for toddlers, however it needs shade. The ground gets so hot toddlers can not go barefoot or crawl and it is not sun safe to be used after early morning- particularly in the warmer months. The lagoon would also benefit from shade around the toddler pool for families to sit when not in the lagoon.	3	More shade for playgrounds and lagoon	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Your comment will be passed onto our Parks and Gardens team to consider for future grant initiatives or capital works programs.

9	Masterplan	From the traffic lights near McDonalds all the way into the Airlie town centre , the verges need sprinklers and more local native trees	From the traffic lights near McDonalds all the way into the Airlie town centre , the verges need sprinklers and more local native trees We try to promote tropical clean green Whitsundays!!! We have poorly landscaped roundabouts and the road centre gardens are horrendous !! Put signs on the most dangerous foot bridge at Whisper Bay This path funnels people right into the path of reversing boat trailers DANGER Comment response to "Change the park in Airlie " - Use the central lagoon carpark (near heart hotel)as a water park or surf/wave pool Develope China Town block into a fully landscaped free parking zone This will stimulate Main Street businesses and help rid the town centre of empty shops Have a fully covered landscaped walkway from the parking area into town The Airlie area needs more trees. Comment response to "Shade over the playground at Cannonvale Beach " - I agree with this comment. This play area needs shade and more iconic native trees in nearby parking bays.	6 (Landscaping)	Enhance road verge landscaping Whisper Bay Footbridge warning signs Waterpark - Airlie More shade for playgrounds and lagoon	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Council is undertaking the planning for a recycled water network to support more landscaping in parks and verges in Cannonvale and Cannon Valley entrance surrounds, similar in nature to Bowen's new recycled water network. These projects will beautify our parks and verges, while also preserving water security by reducing the urban water demand on our network. This project requires detailed planning, network design and cost-efficient processes by Whitsunday Water. Your comment will be considered to support the prioritisation of this work and in the future should Council gain funding to develop this network and is recognised as supportive for the investigation of the Masterplan's Action 9 - Green entrance gateway. Note that landscaping of roundabouts and verges must comply with engineering standards for safety and view corridors. Your comment regarding the footbridge will be passed onto our Engineering Department to raise awareness of this concern.
10	Masterplan	Boardwalk	Boardwalk Along the oceanfront to northerlies - at the moment that area is very inaccessible to walkers and bikers- it would open up more of the area to tourists and locals - this would also be great with public electric scooter schemes like in Townsville. Get rid of the backpackers and promote Airlie as a family destination. Families will spend more money on tourist attractions and in restaurants and shops, it will lift the whole town - instead of a dingy drunken backpacker destination, quality family holidays- backpackers could then go to Bowen who I am sure would appreciate the extra revenue . It's time to improve Airlie.	7	Boardwalk from Cannonvale to Woodwark Electric scooter scheme Promote Airlie as a family destination	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. While your idea to connect the Bicentennial walkway to Northerlies would have great benefits, it is unlikely to be economically feasible from a construction and ongoing maintenance perspective.
11	Masterplan	Make Main St pedestrian friendly	Add chicanes /ramps to slow traffic - take a look at Port Macquarie town centre for example of traffic calming. Change signs from 'give way to cars' to 'give way to people'. Waterson way was built to take traffic away from Main st so exploit it		Supports shared pedestrian zones	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Pedestrian or shared crossings are proposed to be investigated as part of Airlie Beach Masterplan Action 7 so we will consider your feedback as part of this project.
12	Masterplan	Clean up paths and areas, the main street is discusting. Just would love a relaxed vibe back, maybe festoon lights along main street.	CLEAN UP PATHS / FESTOON LIGHTS I see you have placed bollards along the walkway at the lagoon. They are an eye sore and I have no idea why you would put them there? They are in the way, no way to get off the path if needed. Little kids already hurt themselves running into them. Especially while still building the deck makes the path too narrow. Just horrible to look at! Whos idea was this anyway? I would love to know the reasoning behind them. A investment opportunity for someone maybe? A skyrail to run from POA to Shute Harbour. Eases traffic, I believe smaller impact on enviroment? What a great tourist / local attraction, even when raining!	3 (clean paths)	Clean Main St footpaths Lighting ideas Foreshore bollards Skyrail / Cable Car	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Our Parks & Gardens team removes rubbish daily, and machine scrubs the Airlie Beach Main Street up to 3 times a week. We arrange for high pressure hot water cleaning of the footpaths on a quarterly basis, and we recently completed a deep clean of the Airlie Beach Main Street which included laying a seal over the top of the pavement for an extra protective layer. Your comment will be passed onto our Engineering Department to raise awareness of this concern. Additional festoon lighting will be considered when developing the strategy for investment within Airlie Beach Masterplan Action 1 - Lighting and Placemaking. Bollards adjoining the Foreshore walkway were installed in response to an increase in cycle and electric scooter users within the Foreshore, and are designed to reduce the risk of pedestrians walking across the footpath in front of a scooter. Your investment opportunity for a skyrail/cable car is noted. Council is currently advocating for Airlie Beach Masterplan Action 3 Mountain Bike tracks, which may include a skyrail uplift if delivered by private enterprise.

13	Planning Scheme	NO HIGH RISE AT PORT OF AIRLIE OR ALONG MAIN ST & AIRLIE ESPLANADE	Tourists and residents come here to get away from high rise, so why are our councillors HELL BENT on doing it?	10	No high rise in Airlie Beach	Thank you for your submission. Council acknowledges your concerns regarding high-rise development. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur. Tropical design is a key elements of this local plan, facilitating ground level and vertical landscaping. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels.
14	Planning Scheme	Hotel Developments That Are Sympathetic To Airlie Village Atmosphere - NOT Cheap & Nasty High Rise Blocks	Port of Airlie Hotel Development It would have cost someone a fortune to reclaim this land so inevitable that something big would be built eventually to speed up the pay back - I guess someone is still servicing a debt or needs a payback. Issue for the community now is to ensure whatever is built is an attractive and tasteful design and sympathetic to the tropical village feel we're trying to preserve. I'd like to see plenty of shady colourful tropical garden spaces and moving water - NOT a concrete block with the maximum number of tiny units jammed in it. I want the council and town planners to insist on this with no compromise. Also the height relaxation mustn't be allowed to leak into Airlie Main Street and inside Waterson Way. How many have noticed Magnums are ready to go up more levels - the reinforcement bars are sticking out the top of the columns all ready to go when Council are persuaded to relax the height restriction on the Main Street. It's the palms and trees and lawns and the back drop of rainforest covered hills that attract and bring tourists with money - not ugly high rise high density buildings that look like cancers on the landscape. I support carefully planned development that has the support of the community. We need to have a clear vision of what we want for Airlie and keep the Council and town planners completely accountable every step of the way. Comment response to "Hotel Developments That Are Sympathetic To Airlie Village Atmosphere - NOT Cheap & Nasty High Rise Blocks" - I feel WRC should proactively contact architects with a track record for designing attractive, tasteful and sympathetic resort type buildings in an expression of interest process and present their proposals and artists impressions to the community to view and rank. This way the WRC will get a good idea of what the community will support. The WRC would then be in a strong position to go out to developers / financiers for Expressions of Interest for something the community will back. If an approach like this isn't taken the community will always be more likely to oppose whatever the developers bring to WRC - developers will always present a project with the quickest pay back for the lowest risk - not something special (world-class) that may or may not have a longer payback.	8	Ensure attractive, carefully planned development	Thank you for your submission. Council acknowledges your concerns regarding development at the Port of Airlie site. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur. Tropical design is a key elements of this local plan, facilitating ground level and vertical landscaping. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels.
15	Masterplan	Clean the footpath in Airlie beach	Clean the footpath in Airlie beach		Clean Main St footpaths	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Our Parks & Gardens team removes rubbish daily, and machine scrubs the Airlie Beach Main Street up to 3 times a week. We arrange for high pressure hot water cleaning of the footpaths on a quarterly basis, and we recently completed a deep clean of the Airlie Beach Main Street which included

						laying a seal over the top of the pavement for an extra protective layer. Your comment will be passed onto our Engineering Department to raise awareness of this concern.
16	Masterplan	First Nations interpretive walk & cultural welcome at Airport and Airlie Beach	A cultural welcome from the zigs and Ngaro people on a wall in the airport and in Airlie Beach. A cultural walk along the foreshore with indigenous plant species and signs explaining the cultural significance; Work with LandCare to plant indigenous plant species along the Airlie / Cannonvale foreshore and improve the habitat for native wildlife. Imagine if we attracted more blue Ulysses butterflies and rainforest birds for our visit to enjoy along the beach	6 (Native plantings) 3 (Cultural placemaking)	Placemaking ideas Native landscaping to attract wildlife	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. These ideas will be investigated when developing the strategy for Airlie Beach Masterplan Action 1 - Lighting and Placemaking, in collaboration with key stakeholders. Our communities local Aboriginal cultural heritage and unique wildlife supports education-tourism that can be celebrated and shared to visitors and the community.
17	Masterplan	Keep Airlie as a village	People come to Airlie because they love the small town feel, do not ruin it with high rise buildings. We need better public transport and more parking facilities. Perhaps a shuttle to escort people from the overflow car park to Main Street, it is a long way to walk for small children and the elderly, especially in summertime. We need another primary/high school in between Cannonvale and Proserpine, perhaps an alternative school.		No high rise in Airlie Better public transport More Airlie Beach parking More schooling options in Airlie / Cannonvale	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Council acknowledges your concerns regarding high rise development. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur. Tropical design is a key elements of this local plan, facilitating ground level and vertical landscaping. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels. Council are currently undertaking an assessment into car parking supply and demand into the future in Airlie Beach to inform options, such as a potential multi-story car park. Regarding public transport in Airlie Beach, Council works with the Department of Transport and Main Roads to assess the needs of the community, through the Mackay Isaac Whitsunday Regional Transport Plan - https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au/About-us/Corporate-information/Publications/Regional-Transport-Plans Council recently endorsed the Proserpine to Airlie Beach School Needs Analysis, which has been provided to the Department of Education Queensland, to advocate for expanded schooling in the Cannonvale area.
18	Masterplan	Implement a local law forcing building owners to clean up their dirty and dilapidated buildings.	Clean up derelict properties		Dilapidated buildings	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Unfortunately, Council can only request building owners clean up their buildings where they present a safety risk to persons or the environment. Incentives for development within the Airlie Beach Masterplan Action 4 - Facade improvement policy and the Airlie Beach Local Plan within the upcoming Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 Major Amendment may encourage renewal within Airlie Beach and surrounds.
19	Masterplan	MAKE MAIN ST & AIRLIE ESPLANADE SHARED ZONES	TOURISTS WANT TO GET AWAY FROM TRAFFIC & POLLUTION so why do we persist with a highway through a tourist precinct?		Supports shared pedestrian zones	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Pedestrian or shared crossings are proposed to be investigated as part of Airlie Beach Masterplan Action 7 - Shared pathways and crossings. It is considered this action may direct more traffic around Waterson Way to reduce the traffic in the Main Street. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan suggests transfering buses around Waterson Way, following the development of

						sites such as Wanderers. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels.
20	Planning Scheme	Permanent Ban on High Rise in Airlie Beach.	I think council needs to introduce a permanent ban on high rises in Airlie Beach. Comment response to "Clean up paths and areas, the main street is discusting. Just would love a relaxed vibe back, maybe festoon lights along main street." - To get a relaxed vibe back we need to stop the continued approval of housing and unit developments, its horrific. Comment response to "SKYRAIL FOR AIRLIE TO SHUTE HARBOUR" - No way, horrible. Big impact on the environment. Comment response to "We try to promote tropical clean green Whitsundays!!! We have poorly landscaped roundabouts and the road centre gardens are horrendous!!" - That is Main Roads, not council. Comment response to "Put the fairy lights back up along mainstrip for night time? I heard after the cyclone they never went back up ? More trees along for shade" - Council was meant to put festoon lighting in Proserpine as part of the Main Street upgrade and never did. I think they should fix this before thinking about Airlie Beach. Comment response to "Take measure to ensure at the nascent Cannonvale golf course is upgraded to a full size course as soon as possible." - Private development, not under council's jurisdiction in any shape or form. The development has been a commercial failure with it going through numerous rebranding, the demand for a full size golf course is not there, the Proserpine Golf Course is already a full size course and if anything residents should be showing it more support so they can continue improvements to it.	7	No high rise in Airlie Reduce development approvals Opposed to Skyrail due to environmental impacts Festoon lights in Proserpine first Support Proserpine golf course, not Cannonvale	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Council acknowledges your concerns regarding high rise development. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur. Tropical design is a key elements of this local plan, facilitating ground level and vertical landscaping. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. Council is unable to prohibit development or reject applications based on building height, but may define assessment benchmarks that promote the type of development desired by the community within the Planning Scheme. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels.
21	Masterplan	Shade awnings over the lagoon to keep it cooler and sun protected. No paid parking to attract more drive and no high rises bigger than 3 sto	Shade awnings over the lagoon to keep it cooler and sun protected. No paid parking to attract more drive and no high rises bigger than 3 storeys. Comment response to "Alternative Schooling options" - Over 20 buses a day currently bringing kids to proserpine, a public high school is needed in the future to cater for the growth of the region to stop congestion between Shute to Proserpine. Over 1000 kids attending Cannonvale State School equates to needing more resources. Comment response to "A shared bike path / boardwalk linking Woodwark Bay and Northerlies to Cannonvale and Airlie Beach. Build to accommodate tuk tuk transfers." - A footpath down Paluma Road would be a good start.		More shade for playgrounds and lagoon No paid parking No high rises	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. Your comment for additional shade awnings over the lagoon will be passed onto our Parks and Gardens Department to consider in future grant initiatives or capital works programs. Council is reluctant to remove paid parking from Airlie Beach, as revenue from the user pays scheme helps fund maintenance of the Foreshore and investment in future car parking expansion. It is also a method to ensure there is regular parking turnover throughout the day, which helps main street businesses. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels. Regarding schooling in Cannonvale, Council recently endorsed the Proserpine to Airlie Beach School Needs Analysis, which has been provided to the Department of Education Queensland, to advocate for expanded schooling in the Cannonvale area.

22	Masterplan	Reinvest into the main street	The old wanders is an immediate eyesore when entering town. Also so many of the building in the main street look extremely rundown. The council should be able to ensure those who own the buildings and land in town need to reinvest money into the appearance. Some of those building are own by people who haven't lived in the town for many years and simply collect the rent and don't upgrade the external aesthetics for their tenants. Unsightly properties should not be ok. I am led to believe the the underground infrastructure is about 30 years out of date. This needs serious planning and upgrading. Also, underground power should already be in place for a cyclone prone area.		Dilapidated buildings Underground power	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Unfortunately, Council can only request building owners clean up their buildings where they present a safety risk to persons or the environment. Incentives for development within the Airlie Beach Masterplan Action 4 - Facade improvement policy and the Airlie Beach Local Plan within the upcoming Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 Major Amendment may encourage renewal within Airlie Beach and surrounds. Council has a Local Government Infrastructure Plan and Asset Management Plan which ensures underground water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure is capable meeting demands into the future. You can find out more about these Plans on our website here - https://www.whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au/economic-development-business-and-planning/building-and-development/planning/infrastructure-planning-and-charges. Unfortunately underground power is outside the jurisdiction of Local Government and can be very expensive to retrofit in existing urban areas. Ergon Energy may be able to provide you with more information.
23	Masterplan and Land Management Plan	Airlie Beach Eat Street	Seeing as we have so many local food trucks in the area, it would be a great tourist idea to open something similar to Eat Street in Brisbane or Miami Marketta in Gold Coast.		Eat street in Airlie Beach	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. The intent of the 'proposed hardstand area'within the Land Management Plan and Masterplan Action 11 - Event spaces and Outdoor cinema is to create a space in the Foreshore that can support food trucks for temporary pop-up events. Council is reluctant to support this within parkland as a permanent eat street creates unfair competition with Main Street businesses whose rents are not comparable to food vans. Also, please be aware the State Government does not support exclusive commercial uses within Reserves.
24	Planning Scheme	Sir, Please allow to build Dual occupancy homes in Airlie beach area.	Dual occupancy homes		Dual occupancy	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. Unfortunately dual occupancy is not considered part of these Plans. Within the Whitusnday Planning Scheme 2017, dual occupancies are supported within the Low-medium density residential zone, on lots over 800m2, subject to planning approval. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. We encourage you to make a submission about dual occupancy once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels.
25	Masterplan	Comment response to "Change the park in Airlie "	Yes, should have been a water park from the beginning rather than the eyesore giant monstrosity that the kids use once and then it's too hot especially in the summer. No thought went into this at all.		Water park - Airlie Beach	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. Your comments about a water park in Airlie Beach have been noted and we will pass on your concerns about the heat of the playground to our Parks & Gardens team.
26	Masterplan	Comment response to "Get rid of backpackers "	don't agree backpackers add to the town and also waitress in restaurants etc. Not all back packers are drunken bums		Backpackers are part of community	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. Your comments with regards to backpackers have been noted.

27	Masterplan	Comment response to "Get rid of backpackers "	Or locals could fill those jobs? On the Sunshine Coast waitressing etc goes to local young adults and teens. If we want Airlie to prosper we should be lifting its locals, not providing for a transient population who ultimately will leave and not contribute to the town. Yes the club owners prosper from backpackers but the town would attract more wealth overall if it was family orientated.		Promote Airlie Beach as a family destination	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. Your comments with regards to locals being encouraged to take hospitality jobs in the area have been noted. Under the Whitsundays Destination Tourism Plan, a joint document between Tourism Whitsunday, Tourism and Events Queensland and Whitsunday Regional Council, aussie families are identified as a target market for the destination - https://teq.queensland.com/about-teq-new/plans-and-strategies/destination-tourism-plans/whitsundays-destination-tourism-plan
28	Masterplan	Comment response to "SKYRAIL FOR AIRLIE TO SHUTE HARBOUR"	Cairns skyrail has settled into its environment now, but disruption in construction is long-lasting. This proposal requires use of national park, so another wound in the death-by-a-thousand-cuts process; a mountain bike track here, a restaurant here, under-fund park management, and before long the key asset - our bounty of natural beauty - has devalued. Bus transport to and from SHBR is the WTG.		Opposes private investment in National Parks	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. Your comments with regards to potential impacts from the Skyrail proposal and other private investment near the National Park have been noted and will be passed on to our Economic Development team.
29	Masterplan	Comment response to "Add signs to the most dangerous foot bridge at Whisper Bay boat ramp. It funnels people into reversing boat trailer area .Very Dangerous "	So accurate. Complete waste of money that bridge , walking through a boat ramp car park with no footpath. For an additional couple of metres of a view you could get from walking around the already established footpath.		Whisper Bay footbridge warning signage	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. Your comments with regards to the Whisper Bay footbridge have been noted.
30	Planning Scheme	Comment response to "NO HIGH RISE AT PORT OF AIRLIE OR ALONG MAIN ST & AIRLIE ESPLANADE"	High-rise buildings against the hilly backdrop are okay, but please leave the foreshore and mainstreet at current height levels.		No High rises	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Council acknowledges your concerns regarding high rise development. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur. Tropical design is a key elements of this local plan, facilitating ground level and vertical landscaping. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels. Council are currently undertaking an assessment into car parking supply and demand into the future in Airlie Beach to inform options, such as a potential multi-story car park.

Written Submissions

Submission #	Topic	Written Feedback / Do you have any comments or suggestions for the draft Masterplan or Land Management Plan?	Themes	Submission response
31	Land Management Plan	1. **6.5.1 Reserve rd realignments -** Given these benefit a commercial enterprise what recompense will the council get for donating this land? And I note it's 1045m2 of land being lost. 2. **Advertising on cinema screen -** Do we have to have this? We are exposed to saturation advertising via TV, social media etc. Aren't people coming to Airlie for a holiday? Give them a break. If you must have it insist it is for advertising local events/ trips only, with no sound. 3. **Replacement of lost green space -** I see more and more concrete and hard surfaces in Airlie. The new pathway to the VMR being an example. This plan adds yet more - e.g. the hardstand area for food vans. It's well known that these have a negative micro climate effect contributing to urban warming; reducing CO2 capture, etc. What is being down to replace lost green space?	Concern over POA Reserve realignments Opposes hardstand area Opposes advertising on cinema screen Concern over commercialisation of Foreshore	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Foreshore Land Management Plan. In response to your comments on the Land Management Plan, Section 6.5.1, we acknowledge your concern that 1,045m^2 of Reserve land is being lost. This is being revised down to 793m^2 following public consultation after the proposed turning circle at the northern entrance to the Port of Airlie development has been removed. The re-alignments will allow 611m^2 of road reserve to be converted to open space and it is anticipated that the adjoining Lot 105 will improve the activation and landscaping of these parcels at the time it is developed. Regarding advertising on the cinema screen, the proposal for supporting leasing of the Foreshore cinema screen to community groups and private persons will allow greater use of the screen, enhancing new and existing events. It is intended that advertising will only be for advertising local business and events, which will be dictated by Council policy. Your comments will be considered during the development of this policy to support its use. Regarding hardstand area for food vans, your concern of negative urban heat island impacts is noted and shared by many in the community. These considerations will be examined during the design, which may include additional shade trees to offset the impact and improve the comfort for users. Council is currently looking at a new planting strategy for the Airlie Beach Foreshore and your comments regarding additional green space has been noted.
32	Masterplan	1. Desire to see greater Whitsunday Region treated as a whole, with a strong vision that considers how all existing and emerging uses interlink in Towns and Rural areas to boost tourism/investment; 2. Proposes skyrail linking tourism areas, such as Northerlies, Coral Sea Marina, Shute Harbour Marina and National Park. 3. Suggests proposed Cultural/Convention Precinct located in Sugarloaf or Riordanvale, or somewhere beween Airlie and Proserpine for cheaper land, less traffic and potentially support light rail project to link the two in the future; 4. Proposed precinct, surrounded by botanic gardens, including convention centre designed as Conch shell, with each shell finger a walkway to the following buildings: 5. Museum for indigenous tribes of the area, showcasing the good and painful stories (e.g. blackbirding slave labour) 6. Art gallery and dance theatre showcasing Aboriginal and Pacific Islands dance troupes, shaped as a Nautilus shell;	Stronger Vision for Whitsunday Region as a whole Opposes Cultural & Civic Hub in Airlie Beach Placemaking ideas	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. We presently have not developed a Rural areas or whole of Region Masterplan, but it is a project being considered to highlight the linkages across the Region and priorirty projects for areas outside of Townships. We acknowledge and agree the importance of a strong vision to capture the minds of the community and encourage investment. We greatly appreciate your input and ideas for the architecturally creative Cultural/Convention Centre, Botanic gardens, and Skyrail project. Currently, as the proposed Cultural and Civic Hub is to be anchored by a library and customer service centre, it is important that it is located within the Township. We will note your idea for a more rurally located cultural/convention centre should these aspects fall out of this proposal. Council is currently advocating for Masterplan Action 3 - Mountain Bike Trails, which may include a skyrail component developed by private enterprise.
33	Masterplan	Firstly when you talk about the foreshore reserves you make no mention that the central lagoon carpark is supposed to be a 'temporary' carpark. How long is temporary? Council receives money from developers in lieu of car park spaces. Surely after all these years they should be able to develop a suitable car park area and allow this to return to green space. Your avenue of trees sounds great but where do you find a suitable area on Shute Harbour road without electricity posts etc. An avenue of trees along the path in the botanical garden could be an alternate solution. I don't agree with your informal sports facilities. Another skate park when we have one at Port of Airlie and a new one planned for Cannonvale where there already is a basketball court. If people are too lazy to walk to these well too bad. Instead if central carpark reverted to green space exercise equipment set up there along the shore line would be ideal and suits all ages. I live near the equipment on Coral Esplanade and note	Central lagoon carpark returned to green space Alternatives for green gateway Opposes Informal sports facilities Supports Fishing jetty at Cannonvale	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. Currently, the Central Lagoon Carpark supports users of the Foreshore and Main Street businesses. Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-story carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for futue growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. We will keep the community informed about the study and its outcomes. Regarding Action 9 - Green entrance gateway, your concern is noted and will need to be investigated in collaboration with Ergon and Department of Transport and Main Roads in the future. Your proposed alternative avenue of honour in the Cannonvale Botanic Gardens will be considered if initial investigations find the project adjoining Shute Harbour Road is not feasible. Action 12 - Informal sport facilities aim to primarily service the large backpacker population and higher than Regional average 18-34 year old age group of Airlie Beach, with

		how well used this is by both young and old. I love the idea of the fishing jetty at the site of the old jetty at Cannonvale.		the intention of providing a social gathering place within walk of their residence or holiday stay. Your opposition is noted, and further consultation with the community will likely take place as this project is investigated. Your support of a fishing jetty at Cannonvale is noted. Thank you for your input.
34	Masterplan and Land management plan	1. We are in support of the ability to build and create additional decking/seating options out front of lots that face the lagoon and main beach area. 2. Having the ability to allow our tenants to have additional dining areas will not only help generate additional income for the operator but provide opportunities for more employment to service the extra customers. 3. Activating this area will help promote more activity around the foreshore/lagoon area which is lacking amenities or quality experiences for visitors to the town. 4. Allowing decking to be built onto the park will encourage more landlords to invest in their properties and provide further opportunities for additional food operators along the foreshore area which will hopefully promote more quality food operators to look for new sites. 5. The Airlie Beach town centre is really lacking amenities for visitors to do on days they are not visiting the islands or on bad weather days and having a cinema.bowling alley and the like would be a great benefit to the town and something the council should look to promote or encourage along Waterson Way. 6. Building community events around mountain biking and possibly staging state.national or world events around the downhill mountain biking tracks would be a huge boost to the region and the town and the media coverage from staging these events would be priceless. 7. More activation is needed around the main beach area through swimming enclosures, beach chairs like seen in Europe and other states of Australia to allow visitors to have choices on activities while staying in the town.	Supports Foreshore decking Develop wet weather activities for visitors Supports Mountain Bike Trails Supports Foreshore activation strategy	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. We note your support for the proposed decking adjoining the Foreshore to improve use of the Foreshore area and mountain bike tracks that Council are advocating for. While there is a lack of mainland activities in Airlie Beach, Council is limited in forcing private development to create it. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan seeks to encourage investment in a diversity of uses, such as recreational and entertainment uses for mainland activities. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels. We note your idea for a swimming enclosure or beach chairs on the main beach area adjoining Coral Esplanade, and will consider this when investigating Informal Sport Facilities infrastructure as part of Action 12 of the Masterplan.

35	Land Management Plan	3.1 Reserve R.296 The Central Carpark (lot 331) is not 'essential infrastructure', is temporary and should be returned as Foreshore land; 4.2 Trustee Leases. Algone Development (Heart Reef Hotel). While the deck over the creek has been approved, the public thoroughfare was always there, and is not through "private land". This building was supposed to be 10m away from the creek water course, before Council removed the 10 metre rule from the planning scheme after only a minimal public notification; The "HEART" hotel provided NO parking places, and was, instead, given loading bays on parkland. It has been rumoured that the Hotel Developers paid about $25,000 to Council to provide parking, when the Planning Scheme at the time required about $350,000. 6.1.1 Decking on public land in front of the commercial operations is indeed an exclusivity problem. While Council has paid for the big fig tree deck in front of the "Treehouse" they are not funding the other decking. Only giving the commercial operators the "space", the right to construct their own decking. This will NOT be a public walkway until all the decks are connected; the shops cannot be forced to build them, and there will be disabled access problems and expense increases. The Council appears to be giving rights that are NOT 'consistent with the purpose of the trust land' in the Land Act. Obviously decking for Level 1, above the ground level, is for totally private commercial use. 6.2.1 Foreshore Cinema Screen. If they want to rent it out, that MAY be OK, but only with well publicized criteria of who/what is allowed. If it leads to fencing or roping off part of the public foreshore for private, paying customers, that will NOT be acceptable. Ticket sales will not be possible, and private advertising on public infrastructure in the parkland is visual pollution and prohibited. 6.4.2 If this hardstand is done, the area must be constructed for at least dual purpose (if not multi-purpose) uses. Hardstand on market days or events, but public access and use otherwise. Handball courts, basketball or net ball, etc. equipment permanently installed for public use. The location should be between the toilets and the Play area, as being more integrated with the market stall area. 6.5.1 Realignment of R 281 to accommodate road reserves for developers is not supported and opposes high rises; 6.6.1 Amalgamation of approx. 266 sq.m of Reserve 281, to be added to the WSC (Lot 333) is going to remove the ONLY public access to the BBQ and lookout over looking the harbour. There is easy access to this lookout from the corner of the paid parking lot by WSC. It should not be taking away from public use.	Central lagoon car park returned to green space Opposes Foreshore Activation Hardstand area design Concerns over Foreshore decking Opposes loss of Foreshore Reserves Concerns over commercialisation of the Foreshore No high rise	Thank your for your submission to the Airlie Beach Land Management Plan. We note your preference for the Central Lagoon Car Park to be identified as temporary and returned to green space. Currently, the Central Lagoon Carpark supports users of the Foreshore and Main Street businesses. Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-story carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for future growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. We will keep the community informed about the study and its outcomes. We acknowledge your concerns regarding activation of the Foreshore, and public access to the proposed Foreshore decking. Should this proposal be approved, we expect to manage pedestrian and universal accessibility, and integration between the Foreshore and any decking, through a formalised policy. We acknowledge your support for renting out the Foreshore cinema screen, subject to strict conditions that moderate its commerciality and exclusivity. Your comments will be considered during the development of a separate policy regarding use of the screen. We note the desire to ensure that any hardstand area is multi-purpose and is preferred to be located adjoining the toilets and playground in the Foreshore. This will be considered during investigation and design. We acknowledge the desire to not lose Reserve land adjoining Port of Airlie or the Sailing club, albeit note that the BBQ is located within Sailing Club parcel, not the Reserve area.
36	Masterplan	Action 2 Shute Harbour Stage 2 - Include Whitsunday Reef Discovery Centre within this location . Action 3 Mountain bike trails - Will the public be charged for the use of these trails in the National Parks for private enterprise (I don't think so)? Erosion maintenance will be an on going issue. Concerned about trails through headwaters of Airlie creek, expensive build and maintenance. Should watch Mackay and Hamilton Island tracks as case study; Action 4 Facade Improvement Policy - who is vetting these alterations using public funds?So far it has done little, and many need changing or removing. Action 5 Tourism Signage - need some supervision to improve their look. Metal benches, etc. are not very nice, and not enough of them. Action 6 Cannonvale Lakes Park - A bit off putting that we have to pay $3,200,000 to clean up the mess left behind by the developers. They should be made to contribute. Action 7 Shared Pathways & Crossings - shared pathways needed, important to secure boardwalk from POA to sportspark. Action 8 fishing jetty - supports idea, but walkway across the top of the existing seawall at VMR or shorter fishing jetties could be constructed on the seaward side could be less	Whitsunday Reef Discovery Centre at Shute Harbour Dilapidated buildings Mountain bike trail concerns High quality signage No high rise Concerns over commercialisation of Foreshore Airlie Beach parking Enforce Developer obligations Central Lagoon Carpark returned to	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. We note your support for several of the actions and will consider your ideas in the investigation of each Action. Council advocates for economic development initiatives such as supporting the Masterplan's Action 3 - Mountain Bike Tracks. Ultimately these items are subject to private initiative and investment, with Council playing an advocacy role and ensuring responsible land use policies to enable these investments. While a suitable model for developing the trails is yet to be created, it is likely to be led by private enterprise under a user pays system to manage erosion and environmental impacts. Regarding the facade improvement policy, the Strategic Planning branch at Council vets the release of these funds in accordance with the policy, including assessing a proposal and ensuring that at least 2 quotes from local builders are considered. In relation to tourism signage, Council will seek to ensure all signage is consistent and well branded into the future. Your comments on Cannonvale Lakes Park is noted. Council are seeking to develop an Open Space Design Guidelines to ensure quality open space is provided by developers in the future, which may alleviate issues such as this.

		expensive and less chance of major damage. Action 9 Green Entrance Gateway - Again, good idea, but to take 10 years to plant some trees seems ridiculous. Action 10 Cultural & Civic Hub - Council owned lot at Waterson Way would be a better location , where cyclone protection is needed more than in Cannonvale. Of course, this brings to mind the Council fiasco of buying the Haven Grand cane property for a Sports Park hub, half way to Proserpine, at inflated prices and against community public interest. Action 11 Event Spaces & Outdoor Cinema - do not want to see more commercialisation of our public parkland. Paid parking is milking tourist traffic and letting developers off of their parking obligations. Before any further Main Street or Foreshore developments are approved they must work out where all the cars are going to park. This NEW parking area must be included in any amendments to the Planning Scheme. Eventually the "Central Lagoon carpark" should be returned to our parkland for open and recreational use. Action 12 Informal Sports Facilities - this may lead to bad consultation with expensive and underutilized infrastructures clutter up our parkland. Supporting local sports clubs might be a more useful use of these funds. Do not support high rise 47m tower in front of Town, more suited to Golden Orchid Drive if necessary.	green space Support local sports clubs instead of new infrastructure Civic Centre Waterson Way	Your alternate ideas for the Fishing Jetty are noted. Unfortunately, the location adjoining the sea wall is disconnected from the Bicentennial Boardwalk and may result in less casual use by visitors and walkers. Regarding the Cultural and Civic Hub, your preferred location in Waterson Way is noted and will be considered as this proposal is investigated. The Haven Grand Cane property is likely to be developed as a Regional sportpark to support growth of Airlie surrounds and Proserpine, to be identified within a future amendment to the Local Government Infrastructure Plan. In relation to event space and the Central Carpark, Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-story carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for future growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. We will keep the community informed about the study and its outcomes. This Action seeks to landscape the Central lagoon carpark to better integrate it into the Foreshore in the interim. Proposed informal sport facilities are identified to primarily service the large backpacker population and higher than Regional average 18-34 year old age group of Airlie Beach, with the intention of providing a social gathering place within walk of their residence of holiday stay. Your opposition is noted and further consultation will likely be undertaken following an investigation into location and type in the future. Council acknowledges your concerns regarding high rise development. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels.
37	Masterplan	1) Public land should stay public land. Giving away public land without proper public consultation or benefit is theft. So why does the council do it? 2) Building heights need to be regulated and shown in these plans. Destroying Airlie's ambiance is a crime against community. Allowing building heights to exceed approximately higher than 5 storeys in the Airlie tourist precinct without proper public consultation is a breach of previously established rules. So why does the council do it? 3) The plans should provide for more shade trees and walking tracks (eg from Main St up Airlie Creek). 4) Airlie Beach Main St and Airlie Esp should be shared zones so that people can enjoy this street without traffic hazards and pollution. 5) Buses should be re-routed around Waterson Way for reasons in (4). 6) The walking track to the top of the hill between Cannonvale and Airlie Beach, from Cannonvale, should be extended to the junction as it is very dangerous for	Concern over POA Reserve alignments No high rise More shade trees Supports shared pedestrian zones	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. Your opposition to the use or giving away of public land within the LMP is noted. Council acknowledges your concerns regarding high rise development. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels. Desire for additional shade trees has been shared by numerous participants and will be considered within future capital works or grant funded projects. Extending the walking track between Cannonvale and Airlie Beach along Shute Harbour Road is subject to future upgrades of Shute Harbour Road by the Department of Transport and Main Roads. Council is limited in advocating for this until DTMR release plans for consultation.
38	Land Management Plan	1. Doesn't support Foreshore decking strategy - sets a precedent for loss of more public areas and once established will be hard to revoke, privatising these areas for good;	Opposes Foreshore activation	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. We acknowledge your concerns regarding loss of public areas within the foreshore

		2. Council needs to be more creative with underutilised areas where decking may go. Concerned about impact of decking covering root zone of white fig trees; 3. Opposes hardstand area for food vans - this area is not underutilised, not suitable for handball and will increase the urban heat island effect - needs to be more shade; 4. Opposes R.281 reserve alignments. Council should not gift public parkland to developers. Opposes loss of land to sailing club It has amenity, mature shade trees, sea views and sheltered outdoor picnic tables that would be lost by the community; 5. Central lagoon car park must be reclaimed as Foreshore, and Council should build a multi storey carpark in Waterson Way; 6. Main St & Airlie esplanade needs to become a shared zone and buses re-routed along Waterson Way; 7. No high rises in Airlie Beach	Concerns over deck impacts Opposes hardstand area Opposes loss of Foreshore reserve Supports shared pedestrian zones Opposes high rise in Airlie Beach	reserves as outlined in your submission. The proposed hardstand area is subject to further investigation and design, and we will consider your comments regarding the desire for more shade and ensuring it has a multi-purpose. To clarify, it is intended that the hardstand area for food vans will only be pathway width to accommodate handball played by school kids, not European handball. We acknowledge the desire to retain Reserve land adjoining Port of Airlie or the Sailing club, where a BBQ and lookout over the harbour exists. Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-story carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for future growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. We will keep the community informed about the study and its outcomes. This Action seeks to landscape the Central lagoon carpark to better integrate it into the Foreshore in the interim. Council acknowledges your concerns regarding high rise development. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels. Council will investigate shared crossings in the Main Street as part of Action 7 of the Masterplan, with proposed amendments to the Planning Scheme directing the re-route of buses along Waterson Way following development within the Wanderers area.
39	Masterplan	1. Supportive of food van hardstand area, subject to limits in sealed area, increases shade and provides seating. Includes circular access road around central plaza with large tree and seating as per concept as discussed in collaboration with Council planner; 2. Prefer interlocking coloured paving, to reduce heat and not show vehicle stains that white concrete does, such as Hansen Park Lions Markets; 3. Include power access, some food vans in excess of the 10 Amp/ 2.4Kw rating of a standard power point. The 15 Amp & 3 phase supply points in the existing market area are well used. Potential to be used daily by small coffee/sandwich vans; 4. Recommends informal sport facilities are considered on underutilised parcels adjoining Port of Airlie 5. Supportive of and wishes to be involved with Action 9 Green entrance gateway and Shute Harbour Stage 2, including planning for re-establishment of Lions Lookout at the upper car park 6. Most common comment from visitors in no shade at markets. Needs to be more shade trees and Lions have a $12,000 shade structure that used to be within the Foreshore (minus the legs) that could be re-established.	Informal sport on underutilised Reserve Hardstand area design Supports Green entrance gateway More shade trees	Thank you for meeting with us and your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan and Land Management Plan. We note your support, subject to proposed design conditions, within your submission. These ideas will be considered in the planning and development of these proposals. The proposed location for informal sport facilities on Reserve portions adjoining POA is noted and will be considered during investigation of this proposal. Council will work with the Lions to collaborate on the development of the proposed Green Entrance Gateway and Lions Lookout at Shute Harbour's upper carpark. Shade has been a recurrent theme within this submission period and we note a common concern from visitors to the markets. This information will be considered within Masterplan projects. These considerations will be examined during the design, which may include additional shade trees to offset the impact and improve the comfort for users. Council is currently looking at a new planting strategy for the Airlie Beach Foreshore and your comments regarding shade will be passed on to the Parks & Gardens department.
40	Masterplan	I have been a rate payer since 2002. It would be a benefit for rate payers to have free parking in the CBD of Airlie Beach. Local residents should be able to have access to free parking, to patronise local businesses. It's not much to ask since we pay rates and beautification levies annually.	Free parking for locals	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. We note your desire for more free parking for locals. Council is reluctant to remove paid parking from Airlie Beach, as revenue from the user pays scheme helps fund maintenance of the Foreshore and investment in future car parking expansion. It is also a method to ensure parking turnover in the main street which directly assists businesses. Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-story carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for futue growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. We will keep the community informed about the study and its outcomes.

41	Masterplan	1. Strongly supportive of proposed informal sporting facilities element of the Masterplan and advocates for the development of a high quality skate park. Airlie Beach (plus the wider Jubilee Pocket/Cannonvale area) is severely underserviced in the provision of these types of facilities compared to other regions, or even to Bowen and Proserpine. 2. Encourage the Council to take an aspirational approach towards providing facilities for active youths and aim high. There are many benefits from providing an appealing and challenging skatepark that will draw in more advanced users. Apart from my personal experiences where the presence or absence of a good skatepark will influence our holiday destinations, I am aware of analysis undertaken by the Queensland Government on the economic return on investment from the Sugar Bowl Skate Park in Mackay. Australian Skateboarding have received these documents and I would encourage you to speak to their representatives about the findings. 3. Skateboarding is now an Olympic Sport and Mackay Council has enjoyed great success through the National level competitions that are run at the 'Sugar Bowl' facility. Starting as only skateboarding, the 'Rumble on the Reef'' has now turned into a month of various action sports championships being held at different venues in the area. Although based in Mackay, providing suitable facilities in Airlie Beach could lead to many opportunities to grow the Mackay/Whitsundays brand as a national destination for these types of events. 4. Building a unique and appealing skate park (such as the Venice Beach Skate Park in California) can become a part of the unique character of a place and is a strategy employed in many modern youth precincts around Australia and the world. A recent example of this is a world-class skateboard park built at Jurien Bay in Western Australia, a town of under 2000 people. encourage the Whitsunday regional Council to look beyond the immediate and proven benefits of providing this type of infrastructure for young people and recognise the broader benefits to creating an iconic park that becomes an integral part both of the fabric of the community, and the appeal of the destination. Includes imagery of heart of reef shaped skate bowl.	Consider skatepark upgrades for informal sports facilities	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. We note your comments regarding the development of a high quality, iconic skatepark that has potential to add destination appeal and attract more visitors. Council is proceeding with the staged development of the Cannonvale Skatepark which will cater to all skill levels and help to attract sporting events to the Region. Your comments will be considered during the investigation phase of Airlie Beach Masterplan Action 12 - Informal sport facilities.
42	Masterplan	1. Our native wildlife are increasingly being harmed and 'pushed out' due to habitat loss from development around the region. It was good to see "Wildlife" included in Action 1/Overview. However, there was no further reference nor specific actions in the document with respect to this important part of our Whitsunday lifestyle and natural environment. 2. Action 1 - Lighting & placemaking - WRC must take into account best practise knowledge on coastal lighting and signage for turtle nesting and hatching. Also consider in managing impacts on other nocturnal wildlife. 3. Action 3 - Mountain Bike Trails - an Env management plan should be developed to outline how individuals and commercial operators will avoid running over resting/sunning wildlife on trails 4. Action 5 - Tourism signage - include wildlife and environment in interpretive signage, including role of mangroves in fisheries and coastal protection/Cannonvale Beach. Food trees and signage about wildlife could be included in other walkways, e.g. Airlie Creek 5. Action 6 - Cannonvale Lakes Park - Reveg with endemic native trees. Include interpretive singage for feeding water birds - dos and donts around the lake. 6. Action 8 - Cannonvale Fishing jetty- include educational signage to help prevent hooks and line injuries and correct disposal of fishing waste to avoid wildlife injuries.	Consider Wildlife Impacts	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan, regarding impacts on our local wildlife. We thank you for your input and will consider your ideas when investigating each proposed action. We would like to collaborate further with Fauna Rescue during these investigations to ensure impacts to wildlife are mitigated and there is more education about our native species.

43	Masterplan	Action 1 - Lighting & placemaking - Lighting should be used to highlight laneways, improve safety while reducing glare and spill effects on nocturnal wildlife; Action 2 - Shute Harbour Stage 2 - Creating land is not a job for Council. There should be no reclaiming of land in Shute Harbour. This is a beautiful natural harbour and should remain as such. Advocate 3 - Mountain Bike - The public should not be charged for the use of these trails on National Park, for private gain. Airlie Creek walk and ecology must be protected when all these bike trails go anywhere near there. This action is a large cost of build and upkeep, should wait to see Mackay and Hamilton Island tracks are utilised and the maintenance expenses. I Program 4 - Facade improvement - Has done little, if anything, to benefit the Main Street, needs to be closed down and local law enforcement created to keep up maintenance of properties. Action 5 - tourism signage - hopefully in better taste than ugly park furniture; Action 6 - Lakes Park - $3,200,000 to clean up a developer's mess while Airlie Creek is left as a drain rather than acting on Council's own movement strategy and activating connectivity along Airlie Creek. Action 7 - shared pathways - Get cars out of Main Street. Stop Local plan T intersection in Waterson Way and dont proceed with public plaza and shared zone. Dont create footpath to benefit Coral Sea resort or access to Mazlin St without landscaping parkland. Significant view zone Action 8 - Cannonvale Fishing Jetty - Should be walkway across top of existing seawall with one or two short fishing jetties - safer for storms and cyclones - like Mackay Marina breakwater Action 9 - Green entrance gateway - 5 years to plant some trees, no wonder we are in trouble. Plant lots of trees, including in the market area of the foreshore. Action 10 - Cultural & Civic Hub - Locate it on Waterson Way block than in Cannonvale. Cyclone protection and parking needed here. Deserve more than a 'hub' when other Towns get high quality facilities - build a conference centre Action 11 - Event spaces - stop commercialising parkland, put screen on trailer to share with Region. Better investigate central car parking for Airlie and give back Central lagoon carpark as Foreshore Action 12 - Informal sport - support local sporting clubs, dont need bad consultation for expensive and underutilised infrastructure	Consider wildlife impacts Opposes loss of Foreshore reserve Mountain bike trail concerns Enforce developer obligations Supports shared pedestrian zones Airlie Beach parking Civic Centre Waterson Way Central Lagoon Carpark returned to green space Support local sports clubs instead of new infrastructure Supports Green entrance gateway	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. We note your recommendations, ideas and concerns raised for each action and will consider your comments during the investigation of each project. 1. Regarding lighting, Council will consider these concerns and seek guidance from Fauna Rescue to ensure any lighting does not impact on wildlife; 2. For the proposed stage 2 of Shute Harbour, we acknowledge your comments and concerns which will be considered during these investigations; 3. In relation to mountain bike trails, Council advocates for economic development initiatives such as supporting the proposed Mountain Bike Tracks. Ultimately these items are subject to private initiative and investment, with Council playing an advocacy role and ensuring responsible land use policies to enable these investments. While a suitable model for developing the trails is yet to be created, it is likely to be led by private enterprise under a user pays system to manage erosion and environmental impacts. The existing Mackay and Hamilton Island tracks will be useful case studies for Council to examine; 4. Regarding the Facade Improvement Policy, Council is limited in enforcing renewal or upkeep unless public safety or environment is at risk. Currently, Main Street landowners have had limited uptake of the policy compared to Bowen and Proserpine. We will continue to provide the opportunity and have advised these landowners directly to ensure they are aware; 5. We note your concerns about tourism signage and assure you a consistent theme across the Region for signage will be developed and graphically designed; 6. Regarding Cannonvale Lakes park, Council is developing an Open Space Strategy and Design Guideline to ensure future open spaces are developed with best practice park design, including revegetation guidance to minimise maintenance/herbicides. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur and will include a proposed Airlie Creek walk. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels. 7. In relation to shared pathways, Council will investigate safety and viability of shared zones/crossings in Main Street. The proposed footpath from Mazlin St to Coral Sea Marina will better connect the lookout/entrance statement with the Bicentennial Boardwalk to Cannonvale, and will not specifically benefit the Marina; 8. Regarding the Cannonvale fishing jetty, we acknowledge this idea as an alternative that may be at lower risk to cyclone damage and will consider during our investigations. Please note your proposed location is disconnected from the boardwalk that may result in lower use by visitors and exercisers; 9. The timeframes for the green entrance gateway are reasonable as Council needs to collaborate with Ergon, The Department of Transport and Main Roads, Landcare and Council's Water team who are seeking to develop a recycled water network in this area. To be successful this activity needs careful planning. 10. Regarding the Cultural and Civic Hub, we have noted this location which will be considered during investigation; 11. Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-story carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for future growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. We will keep the community informed about the study and its outcomes. This Action seeks to landscape the Central lagoon carpark to better integrate it into the Foreshore in the interim;

				12. Proposed informal sport facilities are identified to primarily service the large backpacker population and higher than Regional average 18-34 year old age group of Airlie Beach, with the intention of providing a social gathering place within walk of their residence. Your opposition is noted, and further consultation will likely be undertaken following an investigation into location and type in the future.
44	Land Management Plan	1. Central lagoon car park should be described as temporary. Disagrees it is essential infrastructure to support the Reserve. A central car park should be identified in the ABLP and the lagoon carpark should be returned to Foreshore reserve. 2. Deck Restaurant is example of commercial interests taking public land. When was approval for air-con and equipment to be mounted on Foreshore reserve; 3. Footpath dining in Reserve should be charged at a higher per m2 rate than for sidewalk dining; 4. R.460 purpose should be Park, recreation and Anzac cenotaph, not car parking 5. Disagrees with review period identified in 2018 LMP - giving more public land to benefit private commercial interests isnt a reason for a review. When were stakeholders given 3 months notice of this review 6. Corrections - Land regulation 2009 was updated in 2020. Foreshore Revitatlisation project cost $7.4M, not $6.3M. 7. Bathing reserve temporary dingy mooring area is practically useless at all but a high tide; 8. Decking infrastructure should not be developed over easements 9. commercialization of public land , such as proposed decking, should be stopped. LMP is misleading about enhancing pedestrian connectivity/ Parkland should be landscaped and beautified for recreation, not leased for construction and private commercial gain. The approval of the commercial use (the Deck) on the reserve did in no way facilitate the thoroughfare promised. 10. Decking will actually create separation from the foreshore by creating physical structures and a height disparity between the construction and natural ground level. Making access to the parkland even more difficult, through the need for stairs and handicap access facilities. Decking on private land facing Foreshore should be required via ABLP setbacks. Disagrees this should be offered as a development incentive; 11. Disagrees with statement that public-private partnership is reducing costs on the community. Hodge podge construction of decking will also not create benefits proposed by LMP or provide suitable disability access. Reserve area utilised by Deck is well utilised	Airlie Beach parking Central Lagoon Carpark returned to green space Opposes Foreshore activation Concerns over deck impacts Concerns over commercialisation of the Foreshore Opposes Council granting leases in Foreshore areas Opposes loss of Foreshore reserve Foreshore hardstand area design Opposes loss of Foreshore land	Thank you for your submission on the Airlie Beach Land Management Plan. We appreciate your input and will consider your comments. 1. Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-story carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for future growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. We will keep the community informed about the study and its outcomes. Action 11 of the Masterplan will seek to landscape the carpark to better integrate it into the Foreshore; 2. Regarding the Deck restaurant, the Air-con and equipment are ancillary elements on the structure that has approved tenure. They do not require building or planning approval from Council; 3. In relation to footpath dining, we have noted your comments which will be considered should future dining leases be granted in the Reserve, as part of the Foreshore activation strategy; 4. Regarding R. 460, the State Government defines the purpose of the Reserve. Should Council as trustee seek to alter the purpose, it must be in accordance with defined categories - see https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/state/reserves/community 5. With regards to the 2018 LMP, please note the existing LMP states it will be reviewed every 5 years, when secondary uses are proposed or within 3 months notice being given by the Minister. There is no requirement for community stakeholders to be given 3 months notice of a review; 6. Thank you for notifying us of these corrections regarding dates and project costs, and we will correct this for the final version. 7. We have noted your comments about the bathing reserve temporary dingy mooring area. 8. In relation to decking infrastructure, this can be developed over easements in accordance with QDC MP1.4 and with support from asset owners who consider future renewals or upgrades; 9. Regarding pedestrian connectivity at the Deck, if the concept is approved, a deck policy

		by community; 12. Disagrees with the mechanism under the Land Act for Council to grant leases for decking if LMP approved by Minister; 13. Opposes commercialisation of Foreshore cinema screen. It should be free for community groups and refitted ona mobile trailer for use all through the Region. 14. Food van hardstand area not in a suitable location, proposes alternate design. 15. Opposes Reserve R.281 alignments at Port of Airlie		will be developed to guide any future developments and include requirements for universal access, pedestrian connectivity, deck design, deck connection and landscaping to integrate into the Foreshore. This will ensure that any decking will provide a smooth interface between the Foreshore and the ground level of Main Street, provide access to all and improving the connection between the Main Street and the Foreshore. 10. The Foreshore Activation Strategy seeks to bring more people into the Foreshore, particularly at night, by providing high quality facilities for them to sit and enjoy the space and amenity, while at an adjoining restaurant. This Strategy is modelled off successful European public squares, whereby attraction of space is represented by number of people in it. People attract people and local business has a role in attracting people by fulfilling their needs. Decking will help the Main Street built form to be stepped back from the Foreshore, similar in nature to a podium, to further offset the perception that buildings are higher than percieved from the Foreshore (that sits at a lower ground level). It is a development incentive as the strategy will facilitate high quality urban design that would ensure business success and permit more customers to be supported by the same floor area, hence providing conditions to encourage renewal. We have received multiple submissions concerned about derelict buildings in the Airlie Beach Main Street and Council can only boost renewal through incentive, not enforcement. 11. In relation to the costs for the community, a public-private partnership is most beneficial. Council will not be developing all decking however will act as trustee to own the deck and leases to cover maintenance costs. This approach reduces the cost impacts on Council and the ratepayer, and ensures a consistent deck policy is enforced. 12. Your concerns about Council granting leases if the LMP is approved is noted, and this will be decided by the Minister. 13. Regarding the Foreshore movie screen, we note your concerns about commercialisation and its usage. 14. We will consider your proposed alternate location for hardstand area and agree that there is need for forward entry and exit; 15. We note your opposition to Reserve R.281 alignments at Port of Airlie
45	Masterplan and Land Management Plan	1. High school needed, best positioned as close as possible e.g. Hendersons Paddock (Pepper's property next to Riordanvale Road); 2. Additional sportspark needed, could be on waste disposal land, could link with school ovals for Football and Cricket 3. Monorail over rainforest, perhaps to Honeyeater Lookout. Compare to Kuranda, for minimal loss of rainforest; 4. Do not increase building heights in Airlie Beach 5. Supports Avenue of honour - use native trees and work with local landcare. Could also be carbon storage; 6. Expand renewable energy resources - wind, solar, pumped hydro, community batteries and solar panels on car parks; 7. Planned build up of EV fleet. Achieve zero emissions by 2035/2040	More schooling options needed in Airlie / Cannonvale Additional Sportspark needed Skyrail / Cable Car No high rises Renewable energy and climate change action Zero Emmissions target	1. Regarding schooling in Cannonvale, Council recently endorsed the Proserpine to Airlie Beach School Needs Analysis, which has been provided to the Department of Education Queensland, to advocate for expanded schooling in the Cannonvale area. The Hendersons paddock in Cannon Valley purchased by Council is likely to be utilised for a Regional Sportpark to support growth in Proserpine, Airlie Beach and surrounds into the future. This may be identified within the next Local Government Infrastructure Plan amendment which is under development; 2. As noted above, Council will investigate developing a Regional Sportpark in Cannon Valley; 3. Thank you for your ideas around a monorail over the rainforest. Please be aware there are community concerns about tourist and recreational infrastructure in National Park areas due to impacts on the environment and protected wildlife, so this will need to be considered; 4. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels; 5. Thank you for your support of the green entrance gateway concept. Council will collaborate with Landcare, Ergon and Department of Transport and Main Roads in the

				development of this Action; 6. Regarding renewable energy sources, your comments are noted. Council is actively seeking grants to expand solar panels on Council facilities, but is limited in imposing these requirements on private premises. Council continues to advocate for more investment in the Region from large scale renewable energy facilities through the Whitsunday Climate Change Innovation Hub; 7. Thank you for your suggestion regarding a zero emissions target for Council, including fleet. This will be passed on to Council's fleet department and the Climate Change Innovation Hub for consideration.
46	Masterplan	1. Fails to address threats to local values, such as over development and climate change. lacks forward-looking initiatives, such as identifying areas of high local habitat/ scenic amenity/ open space value for future protection, or the adoption of water-sensitive urban design to enhance liveability and reduce the runoff/ water-quality problems as new areas are developed for housing. 2. Important to create forward looking plans to retain mature trees and native vegetation such as viable riparian corridors, keep thegreen hills that form a backdrop to the area intact and undeveloped, and retain sufficient natural areas within walking distance or adjacent to new developments, for recreation, habitat, cooling and water infiltration, we risk losing these values forever. 3. Increasing hardstand areas or dark coloured surfaces in the Plan will increase urban heat island effect which will worsen from Climate change. Need more landscaping with deep rooted shade trees; 4. Climate change increasing rainfall events and increase in hardened surfaces and engineered creeks that remove weed which catch silt will negatively impact marine habitats. Need more WSUD; 5. Ensure decorative lighting doesn't lead to light pollution that may also impact on wildlife, sea turtles or inability to see stars; 6. Mountain biking trails are not eco-tourism, will lead to degradation of the National Park, particularly fter weather events that erode and damage trails; 7. On Cannonvale Jetty, consider toe-rails or mesh barriers around the edge of the jetty decking to catch plastic bait bags and the like before they blow off into the water, and provide suitable waste disposal bins on the jetty. Provide educational signage on the new jetty with information to help people reduce the risk of hooking turtles and advising what to do if they do hook a sea turtle; 8. Supports Green entrance gateway - use endemic species and consider cyclone resilient plants (e.g. Townsville's YASI study). Extend avenue of honour to local citizens who contributed to Region. Support solutions for wildlife to cross the road safely: busy roads form a barrier that prevents the dispersal and migration of wildlife. 9. Cultural and Civic Hub should also include a visitor education centre showcasing unique flora, fauna and habitats for edu-tourism; 10. The Plan does not adequately respond to the impact of climate change to protect the safety, comfort and values of the comunity;	Renewable energy and climate change action Protect vegetation Consider wildlife impacts More shade trees Opposes Hardstand area Mountain bike trail concerns Educational signage at Jetty to reduce wildlife impacts Supports green entrance gateway Visitor Education Centre at Cultural & Civic Hub	Thank you for your submission and input into the Airlie Beach Masterplan. The Masterplan is intended to identify major projects for future grants or capital works projects. Forward looking protections of environmental values, water quality and climate change are managed by the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017, to ensure that private development mitigate these impacts in future development. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels. We acknowledge your comments around retaining mature and native vegetation, and this will be passed on to our Parks & Gardens department. Regarding the hardstand area for food vans, your concern of negative urban heat island impacts is noted and shared by many in the community. These considerations will be examined during the design, which may include additional shade trees to offset the impact and improve the comfort for users. Council is currently looking at a new planting strategy for the Airlie Beach Foreshore and your comments regarding additional green space has been noted. In relation to managing water quality and water sensitive urban design, this is addressed within the Planning Scheme for private development. Council will be analysing major stormwater corridors to identifiy potential upgrades in the future that could include retrofitting water sensitive urban design techniques. Your comments will be passed on to raise awareness of this support. Regarding lighting, Council will work with Fauna Rescue and qualified experts when developing lighting projects to minimise light pollution or impacts on wildlife. In relation to mountain bike trails, Council advocates for economic development initiatives such as supporting the proposed Mountain Bike Tracks. Ultimately these items are subject to private initiative and investment, with Council playing an advocacy role and ensuring responsible land use policies to enable these investments. While a suitable model for developing the trails is yet to be created, it is likely to be led by private enterprise under a user pays system to manage erosion and environmental impacts. Thank you for your great suggestions for the Cannonvale Fishing Jetty concept. These ideas will be considered in the design and development of the proposed jetty. We acknowledge your support of the green gateway concept and appreciate you providing the Townsville's Yasi Tree study. This information will be considered in the planning and investigation stage and Open Space Design Guideline under development that informs best practice landscape and park design. The 'Avenue of Honour' is a recognised initiative for war memorials, although this scope may be able to include other local citizens who have contributed in special locations. We note your suggestion for the Cultural & Civic Hub, and a visitor education centre will be considered during the investigation stage.

				Regarding climate change impacts, Council has a variety of strategies and plans that seek to address these, including the Planning Scheme. We will consider how climate change actions such as more shade and reducing urban heat island effects could be better identified within the Masterplan.
47	Land Management Plan	1. Need to protect our green spaces in light of climate change. Not all underutilised areas need to be built on, it allows people to breathe, provides amenity and promotes an uncrowded feel; 2. Foreshore decking strategy is not consistent with purpose of the Foreshore Reserve and not in public interest. Will never be revoked once lost. Walking through crowded dining areas not improving access and pedestrian connectivity. Should get creative with landscaping or art in this area to better utilise it; 3. Need Pedestrian crossings (real ones that prioritise people over cars) 3. Divert through-traffic via Waterson Way and narrow the main street to just permit one-way traffic for deliveries, disabled people, pick-up/ drop-offs and buses/ taxis 4. Build a Council-owned multi storey carpark on the Chinatown block and facilitate comfortable, shaded walkways from there to the main street. Restore the central lagoon car park as Foreshore area. 5. Soft Landscape the central lagoon carpark and more of Main Street to generate more shaded areas for people and reduce the stored radiant heat from too many hardened surfaces (more local native coastal shade trees: palms give poor shade). Opposed to hardstand area for food vans as this area is not underutilised and will further promote urban heat island effect. 6. Concerned about impact of lagoon deck on Fig trees. 7. More locally-sourced public art, ideally using designs that can also be used as seating or shelter 8. Keep public land for public access and do not close off future options by handing over land for free and building 'things' everywhere. Opposes Foreshore Decking Strategy, Reserve alignments near Port of Airlie and amalgamation of Part R.281 to Whitsunday Sailing Club. 9. Need to include Climate change, MLES and significant tree register into Council planning documents	Renewable energy and climate change action Opposes Foreshore activation Concerns over deck impacts Opposes hardstand area Opposes loss of Foreshore reserve Supports shared pedestrian zones	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Land Management Plan. We note your opposition to the proposed Reserve alignments and the proposed Foreshore Activation Strategy, and acknowledge your comments about protecting green spaces. The Foreshore Activation Strategy seeks to bring more people into the Foreshore, particularly at night, by providing high quality facilities for them to sit and enjoy the space and amenity, while at an adjoining restaurant. This Strategy is modelled off successful European public squares, whereby attraction of space is represented by number of people in it. People attract people and local business has a role in attracting people by fulfilling their needs. Decking will help the Main Street built form to be stepped back from the Foreshore, similar in nature to a podium, to further offset the perception that buildings are higher than perceived from the Foreshore (that sits at a lower ground level). It is a development incentive as the strategy will facilitate high quality urban design that would ensure business success and permit more customers to be supported by the same floor area, hence providing conditions to encourage renewal. Regarding shared pathways and pedestrian crossings, we will consider your comments while we investigate Action 7 of the Masterplan. It is considered this action may direct more traffic around Waterson Way to reduce the traffic in the Main Street. Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-story carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for future growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. We will keep the community informed about the study and its outcomes. Action 11 of the Masterplan will seek to landscape the carpark to better integrate it into the Foreshore. We note your concern regarding the urban heat island effect of the proposed hardstand area. Council will investigate potential for more shade trees within the Foreshore and Main Street in the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Council is currently looking at a new planting strategy for the Airlie Beach Foreshore and your comments regarding palm trees have been noted. Action 11 of the Masterplan - Event spaces and Outdoor cinema - seeks to facilitate soft landscaping of this Central lagoon carpark. We note your concern regarding the impact of the deck on the Fig trees, and will pass this on to our Parks & Gardens department. Council will investigate more locally sourced public art as part of Action 1 - Lighting and placemaking and consider creative works that can be multi-purposed as seating or shelter. Climate change is recognised within the Whitsunday Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Mitigation Policy and in operational documents such as the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017. The Whitsunday Climate Change Innovation Hub is also a source of information and climate change actions for the community. Council is continuing to improve its climate change planning in private and public driven development. Regarding MLES, Council is currently undertaking a study to identify MLES to inform future Planning Scheme amendments.

48	Masterplan	1. Doesn't recognise or plan for climate change through greening, cooling, wildlife corridors, safety and wellbeing; 2. Doesn't recognise an unsustainable amount of rubbish and pollution on roadsides, need a plan to address this; 3. lighting - bring back party lights high up across the Main St and LED lighting in trees. Ensure impacts to native wildlife such as turtles, migratory shorebirds and nocturnal animals is avoided. Also include more shade trees, especially in heat sink/radiant areas; 4. Shute Harbour - new Shute Harbour Marine Terminal would be extremely suitable for the proposed Whitsunday Heart of the Reef Discovery Centre. Should preserve the bay for environmental services and use existing footprint; 5. Mountain Bike Trails - National Parks and Mountain bikes are not compatible users. Impacts on amenity of hikers/wildlief enthusiastts and often kills sleeping/sunning animals. Council & MTB community should explore specific 'tailormade' location for competitions; 6. Facade improvement - supportive, suggest incentive extended to encourage owners to provide awnings over adjoining pathways. Should be council policy that weather protection is integral part of new development; 7. tourism signage - Ensure collaboration with Fauna Rescue, Landcare and Traditional owners. Consider dual place naming policy for Aboriginal place names, wildlife, trees, and signage at jetties to educate people on harm to wildlife from discarded fishing gear. Also signage showing profiles of Islands with locality names at major viewpoint before Shute Harbour Motel; 8. Cannonvale Lakes Park - Supportive of plan. Disapointed with legacy outcomes of developer. Ensure Council dont spray plantings with herbicides or dig out and damage re-vegetated creeks. Ensure walkways sufficient width for cyclists and people; 9. Shared pathways - Main St Airlie should be shared space. Insist buses utilise Waterson Way 10. Cannonvale Fishing jetty - Re-establish old pump from spring adjacent jetty, ensure educational signage protects wildlife from discarded fishing gear and rubbish; 11. Cultural and civid hub - incorporate cyclone/disaster shelter and regional art gallery; 12. Event spaces & outdoor cinema - Foreshore revitalisations resulted in lost shade, character, unimaginative gardens/furniture, less parking, sound stage not rain proof, hardstand area will add heat, grass mesh a waste, movie screen should be moveable around Region. Temporary central lagoon car park returned to Foreshore and multi-level car park built on Waterson Way land. Green tropical parkland length of the Foreshore from sailing club to west end of lagoon recommended. 13. Informal sport - supports, consider shaded arenas in appropriate locations. Perhaps instead of selling Council green spaces. Sites dont have to be big.	Renewable energy and climate change action Protect vegetation Consider wildlife impacts Shade Whitsunday Reef Discovery Centre at Shute Harbour Opposes Hardstand area Mountain bike trail concerns Educational signage at Jetty to reduce wildlife impacts Visitor Education Centre at Cultural & Civic Hub Enforce developer obligations Supports shared zones Central Lagoon Carpark returned to green space	Thank you for your submission and input into the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Climate change is recognised within the Whitsunday Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Mitigation Policy and in operational documents such as the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017. The Whitsunday Climate Change Innovation Hub is also a source of information and climate change actions for the community. Council is continuing to improve its climate change planning in private and public driven development. We acknowledge your comments about the need for more shade trees and your concerns about hardstand areas increasing heat. Council will consider your comments in Masterplan actions and future projects. Regarding lighting, these ideas will be considered during investigation and planning within Action 1 - Lighting and Placemaking and Council will liase with Fauna Rescue on reducing wildlife impacts. Council advocates for economic development initiatives such as supporting the proposed Mountain Bike Trails and Reef Discovery Centre. Ultimately these items are subject to private initiative and investment, with Council playing an advocacy role and ensuring responsible land use policies to enable these investments. While a suitable model for developing the trails is yet to be created, it is likely to be led by private enterprise under a user pays system to manage erosion and environmental impacts. The existing Mackay and Hamilton Island tracks will be useful case studies for Council to examine. Thank you for you suggestion to amend the Facade Improvement Policy. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur and will include a new requirement for any redevelopment or new development to have awnings. Existing requirements in the Facade policy do not require awnings as this could be too cost-prohibitive for property owners. We encourage you to view and make a submission once the Whitsunday Planning Scheme consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels. Council will collaborate with key stakeholders during development of tourism signage. Your good ideas will be considered during the investigation and planning of this Action. Regarding Cannonvale Lakes Park, we note your concerns. We are developing an Open Space Design Guidelines to ensure quality open space is provided by developers in the future and revegetation occurs in a manner which reduces the use of herbicides. In relation to shared pathways, this will be considered during the Airlie Beach Local Plan, which will seek to shift bus stops out of Main Street into Waterson Way when major sites like Wanderers are developed. Thank you for your great suggestions for the Cannonvale Fishing Jetty concept. These ideas will be considered in the design and development of the proposed jetty. We note your suggestion for the Cultural & Civic Hub, and these ideas will be considered during the investigation stage. We acknowledge your comments regarding the event spaces and outdoor cinema. Regarding the Central Lagoon Carpark, Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-story carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for future growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. We will keep the community informed about the study and its outcomes. Action 11 of the Masterplan will seek to landscape the carpark to better integrate it into the Foreshore. Proposed informal sport facilities are identified to primarily service the large backpacker population and higher than Regional average 18-34 year old age group of Airlie Beach, with the intention of providing a social gathering place within walk of their residence. Your

				opposition is noted, and further consultation will likely be undertaken following an investigation into location and type in the future.

49	Land Management Plan	1. draft plan is against the public interest and in support of commercialisation and exclusive uses of the public foreshore reserves. These objectives do not meet the purpose of the reserve/s. Should not have been reviewed. 2. The purpose of parkland/recreational open space is not to be the support for financial sustainability of the surrounding small business. 3. Fails to recognise the importance this extremely limited stretch of foreshore public parkland and open space has for our growing community. Concerned commercial uses chipping away at the Reserve will leave not enough for community growth; 4. It fails to plan for a better future and fails to acknowledge the parkland's environmental services i.e. cooling the town in a warming climate. 5.Revitalisations changed it from shaded natural area to hot windwept area - lost character, natural value and car parking. 6. Central lagoon car park is temporary and inapprorpiate use for the site. Should be Foreshore and a multi level car park in Central Airlie Beach constructed; 7. Proposed uses are commercial and exclusive and do not comply with the Reserve purpose, historic precedents have not been permitted e.g. 2003 FKP/Outrigger/Eumundi Dev proposal and change in Main St road reserve for land swap. Plan downplays the collective public land losses in attempts to justify how the 5 Reserve planning criteria are met. 8. Appears to be revenue raising on public land. Do not support public/private partnership, Council has no problem widening Canal Street at cost of ratepayers despite its sole purpose to sevice private development; 9. Unclear on how 'vibrant laneways to grand openings' on private property can be facilitated. Decking such as lagoon deck at high traffic areas such as exits from restaurants may be supported, but not to expand private commercial space's footprints into parkland. Roof structures especially add to the visual intrusion and permanency of decking - not supported; 10. Rather than decking, including under fig trees, nice playground or landscaping for cooling and amenity are more appropriate outcomes; 11. Community misled on true commercial intent of cinema screen. Poor engagement in determining location. Should not be for commercial use, impacts on markets and should be able to be re-located around Region; 12. Deck covers emergency services access, infrastructure, and is only required due to poor maintenance. Alternatives not considered; 13. Food vans are welcomed, but heat generating concrete in Reserve is not supported, could not be used as handball court and space is not underutilised. Use the special landscaping mesh on grass instead. 14. Do not support R.281 reserve alignments for Port of Airlie. No alternatives were considered and ratepayers will bear the cost of widening Canal St; 15. Do not support R.281 amalgamation to sailing club. This is quality parcel with views, amenity and function for cooling; 16. Query financial capacity if only solution to maintenance costs of parklands is to commercialise and collect rent from it; 17. Concerned the consultation isa ticking the box process with no regard to public opinion.	Opposes loss of Foreshore reserve Opposes Foreshore activation Concerns over deck impacts Opposes hardstand area Concerns over commercialisation of the Foreshore Concern about loss of Foreshore reserves Central Lagoon Carpark returned to green space	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Land Management Plan. In regards to your queries on page 1 of your submission, we wish to advise that the LMP was triggered for review due to the following section of 2.2 - "when a request is received for an inconsistent use to the Reserve purpose that is beyond the scale of inconsistent uses already identified and approved within this Land Management Plan. The word 'Reserves' in the title can be reinstated for the final version. We acknowledge your opposition to proposals within the Land Management Plan, and have noted your concerns regarding commercialisation, use of and loss of public space in Foreshore reserves. Shade has been a recurrent theme within this submission period and this information will be considered within future capital works or grant funded projects. These considerations will be examined during planning for Masterplan Actions, which may include additional shade trees to offset the impact and improve the comfort for users. Council is currently looking at a new planting strategy for the Airlie Beach Foreshore and your comments regarding shade will be passed on to the Parks & Gardens department. Regarding the Central Lagoon Carpark, Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-story carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for future growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. We will keep the community informed about the study and its outcomes. Action 11 of the Masterplan will seek to landscape the carpark to better integrate it into the Foreshore. Please note that Canal Street road widening works would occur at the cost of the developer, not the ratepayer. The Foreshore Activation Strategy seeks to bring more people into the Foreshore, particularly at night, by providing high quality facilities for them to sit and enjoy the space and amenity, while at an adjoining restaurant. This Strategy is modelled off successful European public squares, whereby attraction of space is represented by number of people in it. People attract people and local business has a role in attracting people by fulfilling their needs. Decking will help the Main Street built form to be stepped back from the Foreshore, similar in nature to a podium, to further offset the perception that buildings are higher than perceived from the Foreshore (that sits at a lower ground level). It is a development incentive as the strategy will facilitate high quality urban design that would ensure business success and permit more customers to be supported by the same floor area, hence providing conditions to encourage renewal. Regarding vibrant laneways and decking, these concepts seek to improve pedestrian movement between the Main Street and the Foreshore, and enhance the amenity of these public spaces. Regarding the fig tree areas, we note your alternative ideas for the site. Regarding the outdoor cinema screen, your opposition is noted. There was no intent to mislead the community during this consultation process and a wide range of responses were received, with a majority of 60% in support of the screen at this location on a semi-permanent basis. In response to concerns about how the screen will be used, it is intended the screen will only be operated during events. A Policy for the screen is currently in development by the Community Services department and your concerns will be forwarded. Regarding advertising on the cinema screen, the proposal for supporting leasing of the Foreshore cinema screen to community groups and private persons will allow greater use of the screen, enhancing new and existing events. It is intended that advertising will only be in place for local business and events, which will be dictated by Council policy. Your comments will be considered during the development of this policy to support its use. We acknowledge your concerns regarding activation of the Foreshore, and public access to the proposed Foreshore decking. Regarding pedestrian connectivity at the Deck, if the

					concept is approved, a deck policy will be developed to guide any future developments and include requirements for universal access, pedestrian connectivity, deck design, deck connection and landscaping to integrate into the Foreshore. This will ensure that any decking will provide a smooth interface between the Foreshore and the ground level of Main Street, provide access to all and improving the connection between the Main Street and the Foreshore. Should this proposal be approved, we expect to manage these through a formalised policy. Decking infrastructure can be developed over easements in accordance with QDC MP1.4 and with support from asset owners who consider future renewals or upgrades. The easement is not required for emergency services. Regarding the hardstand area for food vans, your concern of negative urban heat island impacts is noted and shared by many in the community. These considerations will be examined during the design, which may include additional shade trees to offset the impact and improve the comfort for users.
50	Planning Scheme	The current Whitsunday Regional Council is not representing the wishes of the people it represents. It is clear that the people of the Whitsundays do not want High Rise buildings on the foreshore. So council can stop that for a start. Councillor Brunker's statement that the 2,200 objections to high rise are just people against change clearly shows his ignorance of the matter. If 2,200 people in Bowen objected to a council decision he would be defending the community to the hilt. For what reason are the councillors ignoring the people of Airlie beach? High rise achieves nothing that the current town plan cannot. To state that the only reason he voted for the high rise development is because it had a convention centre is just crazy. Convention centres are located in plenty of buildings which are not high rise. A referendum on the issue should be held for the people of Airlie Beach at the next council election & the councillors need to respect the voice of the people. When council has blatantly ignored the views of the people on the high rise issue it is a joke that they are now asking for input for the future.	No High rises	Thank you for your submission to the Airlie Beach Masterplan. Council acknowledges your concerns regarding high rise development. Council has developed an Airlie Beach Local Plan that will go out to community consultation in 2022 as part of the Whitsunday Planning Scheme 2017 - Major Amendment. The Airlie Beach Local Plan guides how private development must occur and seeks to retain the small-town tropical feel of the area. Building heights aren't proposed to change as part of this local plan. We encourage you to view and make a submission once this consultation process is launched this year. We will advertise the consultation process on our website Your Say Whitsunday, and through our local communication channels. Council is unable to prohibit development or reject applications based on building height, but may define assessment benchmarks that promote development that is desired by the community within the Planning Scheme.

Submission Summary

Council received:

- Total of 50 submissions - 30 online and 20 written:
  - 6 on LMP
  - 34 on Masterplan
  - 4 on both
  - 6 related to Planning Scheme topics
- Online submissions include formally uploaded submissions and posts to the ideas board
- Online likes identified in below tables represent 'likes of support' of online posts to the ideas board
- Submissions mentioned multiple Actions and included multiple themes, related to each Action.

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 1 – Lighting and placemaking Project Champion – Development Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**11 Support**	**6 Online likes**	**1 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
More shade trees	5	3		Submitters generally in support of the Action. Submitters identified: • new metal benches and furniture were not attractive or representative of the character of the area (2) • lighting and placemaking ideas for consideration include managing light pollution on night sky and wildlife, incorporating Indigenous cultural heritage walks/signage, native plantings to attract wildlife, interactive modern art and public art that can also provide shade/seating • ideas that were outside of scope, but may be considered, include fairy lights in Main Street, more shade trees in Main Street and along the Foreshore
Lighting ideas	2	3		
Placemaking ideas	4			
Native landscaping to attract wildlife	1			

More palm trees	1			**Proposed Masterplan amendments:** • Expand title and scope to – Lighting, Placemaking and Landscaping • Expand Overview section to include landscaping with endemic shade trees and plantings that attract native wildlife • Amend implementation to identify best practice design for sea bird, turtle and nocturnal wildlife sensitive lighting.
Festoon lights in Proserpine first			1	
Consider Wildlife Impacts of lighting	3			

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 2 – Shute Harbour – Stage 2 Project Champion – Infrastructure Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**1 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**3 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Whitsunday Reef Discovery Centre at Shute Harbour	1		1	Consultation was unable to create a meaningful outcome on this Action. Submitters identified: • Opposition to land reclamation for environmental reasons (3). • Shute Harbour is a suitable location for a Reef Discovery Centre, but submitter suggested it should be within existing development footprints, not involving further land reclamation (1). • Lions Airlie Beach desired to collaborate with Council to reinstate the Lions Lookout at Shute Harbour's upper car park. (*This note has been passed onto Parks and Gardens Branch*.) **No proposed Masterplan amendments.** Submission points will be considered during investigation stage.
Consider wildlife impacts			2	

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 3 – Mountain Bike Tracks Project Champion – Economic Development				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**1 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**6 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Mountain Bike Trails	1		4	Despite support in historic consultations, submitters raised environmental concerns. Submitters identified: • concerns about managing environmental impacts from a skyrail, track erosion and bikers hitting wildlife (6). • Mackay and Hamilton Island Mountain Bike Tracks should be examined as a case study from an environmental management, cost and maintenance perspective (2). **Proposed Masterplan amendment to Implementation section:** Council will act as facilitators in the development of the proposed trails, working in conjunction with Department of Environment and Science, local mountain bike enthusiasts and prospective investors to determine suitable operational and environmental management models ~~that cater for anticipated operational costs~~.
Private investment in National Parks			1	
Skyrail			2	

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 4 – Façade Improvement Policy Project Champion – Development Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**5 Support**	**13 Online likes**	**0 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Building façade improvements needed	2	13		The Action is supported, but concerns raised included: • perception that the policy has had limited benefit in Main Street (5) • local law to enforce the improvement of old building stock (2) • façade policy applications should be conditioned to provide awnings for inclement weather where they are not currently provided (1) *Officer clarification:* • Five shop owners have utilised the facade policy within Airlie Beach, compared to Bowen (4), Proserpine (2) and Collinsville (0) in the period from Nov 2019 when the policy was expanded to Airlie Beach. Across the Region, the policy has stimulated $158,762 of investment, from Council contributions of $45,317. • Council is limited in its ability to enforce investment or building renewal where public safety or environmental impacts are not an issue. • development incentives within the Airlie Beach Local Plan and Foreshore Decking Strategy identified within the Airlie Beach Foreshore Land Management Plan also aim to encourage renewal alongside this policy. • awnings are eligible works under the Façade policy, albeit we are reluctant to make it a compulsory component of a successful application, as its higher cost may hinder uptake in façade improvement at all. **No proposed Masterplan amendments.**
Dilapidated buildings	3			

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 5 – Tourism Signage Project Champion – Development Services, Communications & Marketing & Infrastructure Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**4 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**0 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Consider wildlife impacts (Educational interpretive signage)	3			Action is supported by submitters, including the following ideas to be considered during investigation stage: • collaborate with Traditional owners, Fauna Rescue and Landcare for respective signage trails • Lions Airlie Beach would like to re-instate the Lions Lookout at Shute Harbour upper car park (*This note has been passed onto Parks and Gardens Branch*.) • Fauna Rescue would like to install signage at Cannonvale Lakes Park for do's/don'ts feeding water birds (included in Action 6) • signage at the proposed Cannonvale jetty to educate about fishing pollution impacts and who to call if wildlife is injured (included in Action 8) • Ensure high quality graphically designed signage (2) **Proposed Masterplan amendment to Overview section:** Interpretive signage themes will ~~reflect~~ highlight heritage, wildlife education and important habitat linkages ~~environmental~~ ~~trails~~ between the Airlie Beach Foreshore and the Cannonvale Foreshore, as shown in Figure 6.
High quality signage	2			

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 6 – Cannonvale Lakes Park Project Champion – Infrastructure Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**3 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**0 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Wildlife impacts (interpretive signage)	1			The Action is supported, with submitters identifying: • ensure use of endemic trees (1) • avoid spraying of revegetated areas or creeks (1) • inclusion of educational signage near lake about the do's/don'ts of feeding ducks (1) (*This note has been passed onto Parks and Gardens Branch*) • disappointment with the developers' legacy (2). *Officer clarification:* • The proposed Open Space Strategy and Design Guideline under development aim to define minimum benchmarks and best practice open space design for parks and revegetation areas to ensure future development creates high quality open space. **Proposed Masterplan amendment to Overview section:** Current and future works include extra footpaths, solar lighting, more seating, shelters and drinking fountains, educational signage with a focus on wildlife, revegetation and bridges that connect eastern residential areas.
Developer obligations	2			

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 7 – Shared Pathways and Crossings Project Champion – Infrastructure Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**11 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**0 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Supports shared pedestrian zones	7			The Action is supported, with submitters identifying: • support for shared paths/crossings in the Main Street (7). • an Airlie Creek walking track (2) • re-routing buses to Waterson Way (4) • advocacy for extended roadside pathway on Shute Harbour Road, between Cannonvale and Airlie Beach (2) • Improved pedestrian safety signage or bollards adjoining the Whisper Bay footbridge / VMR boat ramp interface (2). *Officer clarification:* • Airlie Creek walking track and re-routing buses around Waterson Way are to be facilitated through private development by the Airlie Beach Local Plan • Pathways along Shute Harbour Road are subject to future road upgrades undertaken by Department Transport and Main Roads (DTMR). Council to advocate to DTMR to extend the roadside pathway between Cannonvale and Airlie Beach (*note has been passed onto Infrastructure Services*). • Council will investigate improved pedestrian safety options adjoining the Whisper Bay footbridge (*note has been passed onto Infrastructure Services*). **No proposed Masterplan amendment.**
Whisper Bay footbridge warning signs	2			
Boardwalk from Cannonvale to Woodwark	2			

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 8 – Cannonvale Fishing Jetty Project Champion – Infrastructure Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**6 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**0 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Location of fishing jetty	3			The Action is supported, with submitters identifying: • concern about fishing pollution. Mitigate pollution impacts through toe rail mesh barriers and educational signage (3). • proposed location at risk of cyclone damage, with better alternate options including a pathway and two shorter piers from the VMR rock wall (2). *Officer clarification:* The proposed jetty location adjoining the sea wall is disconnected from the Bicentennial Boardwalk and may result in less casual use by visitors and exercisers. **Proposed Masterplan amendment to Implementation section:** The concept image below shows how interpretive signs with historic images of the old structure could be incorporated further adding to the tourist appeal. Fishing pollution will be mitigated through educational signage and toe rail mesh barriers to catch waste. With current technologies and design standards it is possible to construct a jetty that can withstand cyclonic events and provide an easy to maintain asset for Council.
Wildlife impacts (Educational interpretive signage)	3			

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 9 – Green Entrance Gateway Project Champion – Infrastructure Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**6 Support**	**6 Online likes**	**0 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Green entrance gateway	4			The Action is supported, with submitters identifying: • utilise endemic species and cyclone resilient trees • include more landscaped verges and round-a-bouts all the way to Airlie Beach (7) (*Note passed onto Parks and Gardens Branch*) • desire to extend Avenue of Honour recognition to other local citizens (1) • reservations over the feasibility of the plan considering Shute Harbour Road expansions and Ergon electricity infrastructure. An alternate location for the avenue of honour was proposed in the Cannonvale Botanic Gardens (1). *Officer clarification:* Council will collaborate closely with Ergon, Department of Transport and Main Roads, Landcare and local RSL in the investigation of this project. **No proposed Masterplan amendment.** Submission points will be considered during investigation stage.
Alternative location	1			
Enhance road verge landscaping	1	6		

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 10 – Cultural and Civic Hub Project Champion – Development Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**4 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**2 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Cultural and Civic Hub location	2		2	The Action is supported, with submitters identifying: • suggested inclusions - cultural museum, art gallery, visitor education centre, conference centre, disaster shelter and botanic gardens (3) • located on Council's Waterson Way lot (2) • A unique design idea was suggested that involved designing it as a conch shell, with each finger of the shell a walkway/viewpoint to a different use • Opposition - in favour of an alternate location in a more rural area between Proserpine – Cannonvale (1) or because it duplicates Proserpine Entertainment Centre (1). **No proposed Masterplan amendment.** Submission points will be considered during investigation stage.
Visitor education centre / art gallery / disaster shelter / botanic gardens	2		1	

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 11 – Event Spaces and Outdoor Cinema Project Champion – Infrastructure Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**1 Support**	**6 Online likes**	**5 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Central Lagoon Carpark returned to green space		3	5	Submitters identified alternate outcomes for this Action: • request the outdoor cinema is placed on a trailer to be shared with the rest of the region (2) • an area is created for a permanent eat street (1) • concerns over urban heat effects from proposed hardstand area and a lack of shade, identified in submissions to the Land Management Plan. (*Note passed onto Parks and Gardens Branch*) • the Central Lagoon Carpark being recognised as temporary and returning it to green space was a common theme across Masterplan and LMP submissions *Officer clarification:* Council is developing a carparking study to analyse parking availability and use, including considering options for a multi-storey carpark in Airlie Beach. This study will provide more clarity on what parking is currently available to cater for future growth and could provide possible alternatives for the Central Lagoon carpark. This Action seeks to landscape the Central lagoon carpark to better integrate it into the Foreshore in the interim. A permanent eat street may create a conflict with Airlie Beach businesses if a food van area is dedicated more than temporary for events. **No proposed Masterplan amendment.** Submission points will be considered during investigation stage.
Eat street in Airlie Beach	1			
Loss of Foreshore reserve			1	
Commercialisation of Foreshore			1	

Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Submissions				
Action 12 – Informal Sports Facilities Project Champion – Infrastructure Services				
Submissions	**5 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**3 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Action	Online Likes	Oppose Action	
Informal sports facilities	5		3	The action is supported, with submitters sharing additional ideas: • world class skate facility to boost tourism (1) • beach chairs and swimming enclosure at Airlie Main Beach (1) • shade awnings over parts of Lagoon and Cannonvale Foreshore Playground (adjoining fitness equipment) (3) (*Note passed onto Parks and Gardens Branch)* • facilities should be well shaded and could be located on reserve portions adjoining Port of Airlie (1) • informal sport activities in Airlie Beach weren't required (1) • invest in local clubs instead (2). **No proposed Masterplan amendment.** Submission points will be considered during investigation stage.
Shade for Cannonvale playgrounds and lagoon	3			
World class skatepark	1			

The following are miscellaneous themes that were raised during consultation. Prominent submission themes will be passed onto the relevant Department for consideration.

Directorate: DS = Development Services IS = Infrastructure Services CS = Community Services ED = Economic Development
ENV = Environment Branch and Climate Change Innovation Hub

	GABA Masterplan Submissions – Miscellaneous Themes		
Directorate	**Negative**	**Mentions**	**Submission Analysis**
DS	No high rise in Airlie Beach	10	Prominent negative submission themes included: • no high rises, • lack of shade along the foreshore/Main St, • no paid parking, • dirty Main Street footpaths • perception of inter-township divide • need for pedestrian caution signage from the VMR pedestrian bridge / boat ramp, and • a desire to improve public transport.
IS	Clean Main St footpaths	11	
DS/IS	More Airlie Beach parking	4	
OMCEO	Over investment in Airlie Beach compared to other areas	1	
DS	Enforce Developer obligations (parking)	1	
IS	Dislike Foreshore bollards	1	
DS/IS	Better public transport	1	
N/A	Support Proserpine golf course, not Cannonvale	1	
CS	Paid parking / free for locals	2	
ED	Stronger Vision for Whitsunday Region as a whole	1	
DS	Promote Dual occupancies	1	
	Ideas	**Mentions**	**Submission Analysis**
IS/ED	Water park - Airlie	14	Submissions that promoted alternate ideas were diverse with some achievable and some economically or environmentally not feasible, including • a waterpark on Central lagoon car park
IS	Electric car station	8	
N/A	Cinema in Airlie / Cannonvale	11	

DS	Approve new zones for new various entertainment uses	1	• EV car charging station • Boardwalk to Northerlies • Skyrail through Conway National Park • new school facilities, and • central multi-storey car park. Various private developments were proposed such as: • cinema • Flagstaff Hill style conference facility, • caravan parking, and • butterfly enclosure. Environmental topics were common, with a desire for Council to address climate change more actively with an EV fleet, expanded renewable energy facilities/community batteries and zero emissions targets. There was also desire to better address the urban heat island effect, pollution, water quality, habitat protection and stormwater quality. These components are predominately addressed by the Planning Scheme.
ED	Flagstaff Hill facility	5	
ED	Skyrail / Cable Car	8	
N/A	Underground power	2	
IS	Four lane Shute Harbour Road	1	
IS	Floating pontoon at Shute Harbour	1	
DS/IS	Short term caravan parking area	5	
IS	Butterfly enclosure	4	
CS	Electric scooter scheme	1	
DS	Ensure attractive, carefully planned development	1	
DS	More schooling options in Airlie / Cannonvale	2	
ED	Promote Airlie as a family destination	2	
N/A	Backpackers are part of community	1	
N/A	Develop wet weather activities for visitors	1	
DS	Additional Sportspark needed	1	
DS	Renewable energy and climate change action	4	
DS/ENV	Zero Emissions target	1	
DS/ENV	Protect vegetation	2	
DS/ENV	More consideration of wildlife impacts	1	

Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan (LMP)				
Proposal - Foreshore Activation Strategy Project Champion – Development Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**1 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**6 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Proposal	Online Likes	Oppose Proposal	
Foreshore Activation Strategy	1		6	The proposal is not supported by a limited number of submitters, concerns included: • decking over easements • decking blocking emergency services access • no support for commercialisation and leases for outdoor dining within the Foreshore • desire for alternate solutions to activate the area through landscaping, art or placemaking • sense of permanence and visual intrusion if building ground level and level one in the Reserve • impacts on disability access and movement where decks are built intermittently *Officer clarification:* • Strategy relies upon private enterprise to feasibly support construction and maintenance of future decking. • Decks and structures are permitted to be built over easements in accordance with QDC MP1.4 building over or near relevant infrastructure, and with support from asset owners. • Decking will not block emergency services access, and this is not the purpose of the easement. **Proposed LMP amendments to Section 6.1:** • Consider allowing decking only on ground level with roof protecting against inclement weather; and

				• Proposed Foreshore decking policy to balance commercial and public interests, universal access and communicate desired design outcomes.

Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan (LMP)				
Proposal – Foreshore Cinema Screen Project Champion – Development Services / Community Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**2 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**3 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Proposal	Online Likes	Oppose Proposal	
Commercialisation of cinema screen	2		3	Submitters had concerns for the proposal: • Renting the cinema should be free for community groups, not for commercial use • Advertising is visual pollution of a public space • supported, subject to criteria that define how it can be rented out to manage exclusivity and commerciality, particularly regarding advertising o commercialisation that would involve ticket sales or roping off the area for exclusive use is not supported o support advertising on the condition it was for local business with no sound • submissions to the Masterplan identified that the cinema screen should be on wheels to be transported around the Region. **No proposed LMP amendments** Submission points will be considered in development of cinema screen policy guiding how the screen can be utilised by the public.

Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan (LMP)				
Proposal – Foreshore Deck Project Champion – Development Services / Infrastructure Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**0 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**4 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Proposal	Online Likes	Oppose Proposal	
Deck impacts			4	Submitters had concerns for the proposal: • impact of the deck on the root footprint of the Fig trees (1) • potential reduction in rainfall the Fig tree may receive (1) • should have created nice landscaping or a playground (1) • deck blocks emergency services access and impacts on the easement (2) *Officer clarification:* Deck will not impact the health of the Fig tree that will continue to be monitored. The deck has support from asset owners to build over the easement and does not block emergency services access to the Lagoon area. **No proposed LMP amendments.**

Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan (LMP)				
Proposal – Food Van Hardstand Area Project Champion – Development Services / Infrastructure Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**3 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**6 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Proposal	Online Likes	Oppose Proposal	
Hardstand area	3		6	Submitters had concerns for the proposal: • hardstand areas worsening urban heat island effect • urban heat island effect, lack of shade in Main St/Foreshore and concern over impacts from climate change were common themes across Masterplan and LMP submissions. • the area must have multi-purpose function • Lions Airlie Beach are supportive of the proposal, subject to a design that minimises hardstand area, e.g. a footpath shaped as the Heart Reef providing forward in → out movement, central shade tree with seating, paving that doesn't absorb heat and suitable power access (1) • alternate location proposed between the toilets/play area (1). **Proposed LMP amendments to Section 6.4:** • Remove reference to size and location of hardstand area • Note Council will investigate suitable locations for up to 12 food vans during some events, near the playground, that will be managed to ensure minimal impact on recreation areas.

Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan (LMP)				
Proposal – Reserve R.281 Road Reserve Alignments Port of Airlie Project Champion – Development Services				
Submissions (Submission may mention multiple themes)	**0 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**7 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes	Support Proposal	Online Likes	Oppose Proposal	
POA Reserve realignments			7	Submitters were against the modification of reserves to support vehicle access to the Port of Airlie. The relevant components have been approved by the Department of Resources. Proposed 450m^2 Reserve excision adjoining the Coconut Grove/Beacons round-a-bout, required due to the development layout, has not been approved. **Proposed LMP amendments:** Amendments will reflect what the Department of Resources have approved. This included the Reserve re-alignment for Canal Street and part of Coconut Grove/Beacons access.

Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan (LMP)				
Proposal – Reserve R. 281 Amalgamation to Whitsunday Sailing Club Project Champion – Development Services				
Submissions	**0 Support**	**0 Online likes**	**4 Against**	**Submission Analysis**
Themes (Submission may mention multiple themes)	Support Proposal	Online Likes	Oppose Proposal	
Sailing Club amalgamation			4	A small number of submitters were against amalgamating portion of R.281 with the Whitsunday Sailing Club. Submitters didn't want to lose the high amenity public area that includes a mature shade tree, BBQ and viewpoint of the bay *Officer clarification:* The BBQ is located on the Sailing Club land, not in the Reserve area to be amalgamated. **No proposed LMP amendments.**

	Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan (LMP) Miscellaneous Submission Themes		
Directorate	**Theme**	**Mentions**	**Comments**
DS	Central Lagoon Carpark returned to green space	3	Miscellaneous concerns included: • the Central Lagoon Carpark needs to be recognised as temporary in nature, that will be returned to green space and a central multi-storey car park is created elsewhere • insufficient reasons for reviewing the LMP before the scheduled review in 2023 • administrative errors that trigger the below amendments. **Proposed LMP amendments:** • Re-name title of plan – Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan. Note, this was the name of the 2018 Plan. • Update reference to *Land Regulation ~~2009~~ 2020* • Amend project cost of Foreshore Revitalisation $~~6.3 Million~~ $7.7M
DS	Administrative amendments	1	

AIRLIE BEACH FORESHORE RESERVES LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2022



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Title	Version No.	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approved by
Draft Report	4.1	08/10/2021	Jonathan Cutting	Shane Neville	Neil McGaffin
Draft Report	4.2	28/10/2021	Jonathan Cutting	Shane Neville	Neil McGaffin
Final Report	4.3	22/04/2022	Jonathan Cutting	Shane Neville	Neil McGaffin

1. Introduction

Airlie Beach is an iconic Australian tourism destination known for its world class sailing, resort town offering and its location as a gateway to the Great Barrier Reef and 74 tropical Whitsunday Islands. The Whitsundays attracts 872,000 overnight visitors each year and is projected to attract over 1.1 million by 2036 (Whitsunday Economic and Population Study 2019). REMPLAN estimates indicate that 83.5% of Whitsunday's tourism expenditure occurs in the Airlie Beach SA2, which is where the Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan applies.

The Region's lifestyle offerings are also popular with workforce from nearby North Queensland mining and agricultural areas. As a result, Airlie Beach-surrounds has a rapidly growing resident base expected to grow from 10,720 in 2017 to over 19,250 in 2036 (+79%) in a medium growth scenario making it one of Queensland's fastest growing regional areas (Whitsunday Economic and Population Study 2019).

Whitsunday Regional Council aim to ensure that the Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves, recognised as the Airlie Beach Foreshore, are effectively utilised to best support the growing population of residents and visitors. The Airlie Beach Foreshore offers leisure and recreation activities for residents and visitors with the capacity to host many activities and events. The Airlie Beach Foreshore's ability to attract residents and visitors into Airlie Beach is also critical for the sustainability of an estimated 50 retail and 100 hospitality and tourism small businesses that are registered in the Airlie Beach Locality.

The Airlie Beach Foreshore is comprised of five reserves delineated in **Figure 1** below, including, Reserve R.296, R.281, R.460, an unnamed reserve on Lot 100 SP218220 and a bathing reserve. These reserves collectively provide high-quality amenity for residents and community to participate in passive and active recreational and leisure activities.

Reserve R.296 comprises the western half of the Foreshore and incorporates a portion of the Bicentennial Boardwalk, Lagoon, Central Lagoon Car Park and green space. Reserve R.460 comprises a small portion of land that includes car parking and the Anzac Cenotaph. Reserve R.281 comprises the eastern portion of the Foreshore area and incorporates the Airlie Beach Market area, playground facilities, BBQ facilities and pedestrian pathways connecting the Foreshore to Boathaven Beach, Whitsunday Sailing Club and the Port of Airlie. The unnamed reserve on Lot 100 SP218220 comprises Boathaven Beach, car parking and parkland. The Bathing Reserve includes beaches and Airlie Creek but has no Council infrastructure within it.



Figure 1: Airlie Beach Foreshore State Reserves. See Appendices for imagery of each Reserve.

2. Trustee land details

Whitsunday Regional Council is the Trustee of the Land Reserves that collectively are known as the Airlie Beach Foreshore.

Table 1: Airlie Beach Foreshore State Reserves

Airlie Beach Foreshore State Reserves					
Trustee's Name: Whitsunday Regional Council **Trustee's Address:** PO Box 104 PROSERPINE QLD 4800 **Parish:** Conway **County:** Herbert **Local Government:** Whitsunday Regional Council **Conditions of Tenure:** The land has been placed under the control of Whitsunday Regional Council as Trustee and is to be managed in accordance with the principles of the Land Act 1994 and the *Land Regulation 2020.*					
Trust land description: Reserve number R.296					
Title reference: 49007194 **Primary Purpose:** Park and recreation					
Broadwater Avenue Lagoon	**Lot:**	331	**Plan:**	SP141145	**Area:** 4,309m²
	Lot:	332	**Plan:**	SP141145	**Area:** 31,950m²
Airlie Esplanade Foreshore	**Lot:**	330	**Plan:**	HR1840	**Area:** 11,800m²
Trust land description: Reserve number R.460					
Title reference: 49017563 **Primary Purpose:** Car parking **Lot:** 318 **Plan:** HR1790 **Area:** 1,247m²					
Trust land description: Reserve number R.281					
Title reference: 49022965 **Primary Purpose:** Recreation **Lot:** 187 **Plan:** SP219978 **Area:** 21,700m²					
Trust land description: Reserve number N/A (Boathaven Beach)					
Title reference: 49106135 **Primary Purpose:** Park and recreation **Lot:** 100 **Plan:** SP218220 **Area:** 13,300m²					
Trust land description: Bathing Reserve					
Title reference: N/A **Primary Purpose:** Recreational water activities that do not include motorized devices. **Lot:** N/A **Plan:** N/A **Area**: 170,000m²					

2.1 Duration of the Land Management Plan (LMP)

This *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan* will guide management of the Foreshore for a period of 5 years, at which time it will be reviewed and updated.

2.2 Review Periods

Review of the Land Management Plan will occur:

- at the expiry or surrender of current trustee leases;
- when a request is received for an inconsistent use to the Reserve purpose that is beyond the scale of inconsistent uses already identified and approved within this Land Management Plan;
- in consultation with relevant users/lessees at least every five (5) years or as required with three (3) months' notice of the requirement for such review being given; or
- earlier as required by the Minister, subject to three (3) months' notice being given to the trustee of a requirement for review from the Minister in accordance with the *Land Act 1994*.

Minor amendments may be made by the trustee to improve operational efficiency of the plan with the amended land management plan being submitted for approval under the *Land Act 1994* within one (1) month of such amendment being made.

3. Existing uses (Primary)

The Foreshore is a major drawcard for visitors to Airlie Beach. The Airlie Beach Township attracts over 10,000 visitors per night during peak seasons and for each cruise ship port stopover, approximately 1,500 domestic and international passengers disembark to explore and participate in local activity. Additionally, the Foreshore provides quality recreation offerings to thousands of residents within Airlie Beach surrounds and wider Whitsunday (LGA).

3.1 Reserve R.296

Reserve R.296 includes the Airlie Beach Lagoon (Lot 331) and Fairy Tree Park (Lot 330), two of Airlie Beach's most visited recreational areas. Fairy Tree Park formed part of the $7.7 million Foreshore Revitalisation project, that also included Reserve R.281, with new recreational infrastructure and landscaping significantly boosting amenity of the area. This Foreshore investment creates opportunities for further enhancements in the future, in particular activating frontages adjoining the Foreshore to stimulate small business growth, increased occupation of the parkland and improved casual surveillance.

As shown within **Figure 2** the Reserve includes various undercover picnic areas, undercover seating, a Lagoon public pool, public BBQs, toilets and pedestrian pathways. The Reserve supports a variety of recreational activities that reflect the primary recreation purpose of the reserve, including swimming, walking, exercising, picnics, playground and bathroom amenities.

The Central Lagoon car park (Lot 331), adjoins both Airlie Beach Lagoon and Fairy Tree Park and provides 88 car parks. The car park is essential infrastructure that supports the use of the Reserve. Car parking revenue generated by the Central Lagoon car park is allocated to maintaining and upgrading the Reserve.

Lot 332, the north western portion of Reserve R.296 supports a portion of the Bicentennial Walkway that extends from Airlie Beach to Cannonvale. The pathway in this Reserve is set on the edge of the mangroves at the southern end of the Reserve, before merging into the road reserve, with the northern portion of the Reserve inaccessible rocky mangrove habitat.

The Central Lagoon car park has historically been utilised as a temporary event space for Council managed events, the Airlie Beach Reef Festival, Airlie Beach Triathlon and Whitsunday Schoolies. Other users of the Reserve include Whitsunday Stand Up Paddle and Kayak, a small business that utilises the western beach of R.296. This business does not have exclusive use of and does not diminish the purpose of the Reserve but enhances the enjoyment of those who use the Reserve, whilst assisting small business growth.

The Deck was approved in the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2018* as a secondary use, composed of semi-public space with outdoor dining licenced to the adjoining restaurant, while maintaining pedestrian connectivity from the Main Street to the Reserve.



Figure 2: Amenities within Reserve R.296 and R.460.

3.2 Reserve R.460

Reserve R.460 is a small portion of Reserve between R.296, Airlie Esplanade and R.281. It includes 5 car parks fronting Airlie Esplanade, pedestrian pathways and the Anzac Cenotaph. It provides easy movement for residents and visitors to access the local retail and hospitality small businesses in the vicinity from the Foreshore.



Figure 3: Reserve R.460 on Lot 318 HR1790.

3.3 Reserve R.281

Reserve R.281 is a functional recreational space that forms the eastern portion of the Airlie Beach Foreshore. The Reserve was recently enhanced as part of the $7.7 million Foreshore Revitalisation project, that also included Reserve R.296. Design elements delivered within the Foreshore Revitalisation project included modernising existing amenities and creating new amenities, such as footpaths, lighting, shelters, BBQ facilities, rubbish bins, an all-ages playground and amphitheatre. This infrastructure incorporated landscaping themes that promote the tropical and unique sense of place of Airlie Beach.

The new car park and bus stop drop off area within the Reserve delivered 67 formalised car parks, with the local bus stop area shifted out of the Reserve boundary to Ocean Road. Access to the new car park is via the new Ocean Road round-a-bout as shown within **Figure 4.** These facilities support a variety of informal recreational activities that comply with the primary informal recreation purpose of the reserve, such as walking, exercising, play, picnics, bathroom amenities and temporary community events.

The parkland now has capacity to better cater for larger community events, such as the growing Airlie Beach Lions Market, which are open on Saturday and when Cruise ships come to port. Other events hosted within this reserve include regular outdoor cinema nights, the Airlie Beach Music Festival and Airlie Beach Reef Festival.

The Reserve is an important gateway connecting the Sailing Club, Port of Airlie and Boathaven Beach to the core of the township and rest of the Foreshore. With the completion of the recent Airlie Beach Foreshore project, it has been identified that portions of the Reserve located to the south of Coconut Grove, adjoining the Port of Airlie land are presently underutilised with no clear function. To integrate these allotments with future developments within the Port of Airlie, approximately 200m^2 of the Reserve is required to be excised to road reserve to facilitate safe traffic movement. (See *Section 6.2 - Reserve R.281 Port of Airlie integration*).

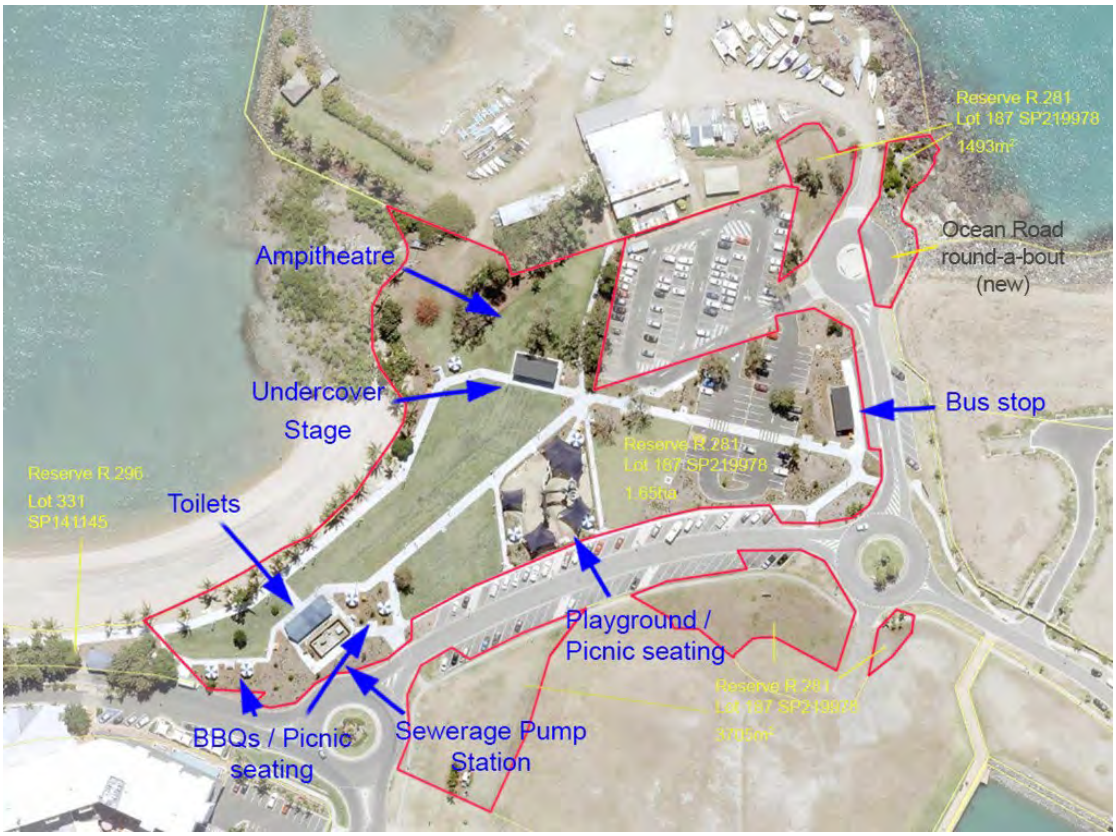


Figure 4: Amenities within R.281.

3.4 Reserve unnamed on Lot 100 SP218220 - Boathaven Beach

The unnamed Reserve known as Boathaven Beach is an artificial beach constructed as part of the Port of Airlie development. In addition to the beach, the Reserve includes car parks, toilets and open space parkland.



Figure 5: Amenities within Boathaven Beach Reserve.

3.5 Bathing Reserve

The Bathing reserve exists over the Bay of Airlie Beach and exists as a measure to avoid conflicts between motorised watercraft and recreational water activities. It is not a Reserve under the *Land Act 1994* but is empowered by Local Law No.6 (Bathing Reserves) which gives power to Council to ensure mechanised watercraft do not enter the eastern part of the Reserve area that is explicitly for swimmers. The shaded area adjoining Airlie Creek in **Figure 6** offers an exclusion to this, permitting the temporary use of and parking of motorised watercraft in this area only. The Bathing Reserve is utilised by Whitsunday Stand Up Paddle and Kayak.



Figure 6: Bathing reserve and temporary dingy mooring area.

4. Existing uses and tenures (Secondary Use)

The following outlines the secondary uses of the Foreshore reserve inclusive of Easements and Trustee Leases and Permits. The Trustee leases and permits are considered compliant with the primary recreational purpose of the Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves or have been approved by the Minister under Section 57 of the *Land Act 1994* within the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2018*.

4.1 Easements

The Airlie Beach Foreshore has three easements running through it for the purposes of protecting major electricity (in favour of Ergon Energy), sewer, water and stormwater infrastructure (in favour of Council) from future development.

Table 2: Easements within the Airlie Beach Foreshore.

Easement	Reserve	Lot/Plan		Title Reference
Easement A	R.296	Lot 331	SP141145	49007194
Easement B	R.296	Lot 330	HR1840	49007194
Easement C	R.281	Lot 187	SP219978	49022965

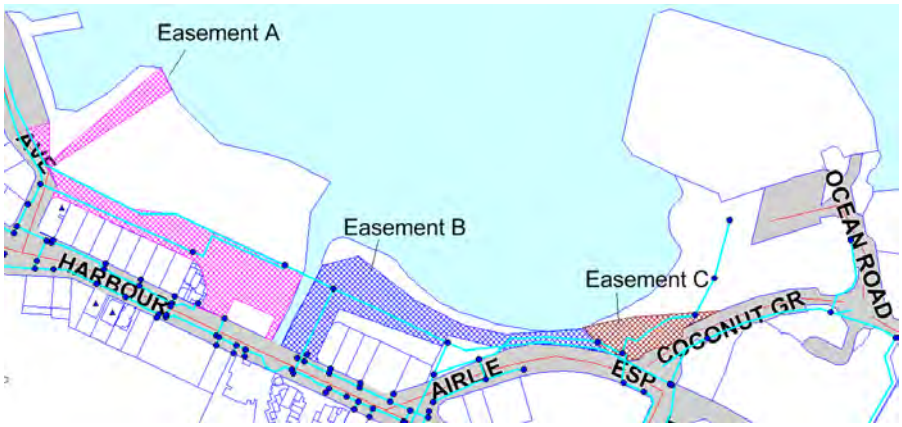


Figure 7: Easement locations and existing water infrastructure network.

4.2 Trustee leases

Only one lease presently exists within the Foreshore Reserves. A satellite image detailing the location of the below lease is within **Appendix C**.

Reserve R.296
1. Airlie Creek dining deck
Location: Reserve R.296 Lot: 331 Plan: SP141145
Lessee: Algona Developments Heart Hotel
Commenced: 1 December 2018
Expiry: 30 November 2038
Purpose:
The purpose of this lease is to support outdoor dining adjoining the Deck Restaurant, with a deck in the Reserve over the Airlie Creek rock wall. The deck provides additional space for customers of the adjoining restaurant and compliments the continued use of the public thoroughfare on the adjoining lot. The owner of the adjoining private land and restaurant provides a public thoroughfare through private land to improve accessibility to the Reserve by better connecting the Main Street and Central Lagoon car park. This is a good example of activation of the public private land interface, which needs to be encouraged throughout the Foreshore as businesses rebuild after COVID19.

Compliance with primary purpose of Reserve:
The deck, managed by Council as Trustee for the Reserve, was approved by the Department of Resources on the 22 October 2018 within *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2018* as a secondary use. The deck composed of semi-public space with a degree of commerciality and exclusivity, benefits the Foreshore by facilitating and formalising pedestrian connectivity from the Main Street to the Reserve, enhances the vista of Airlie Creek, enables utilisation of the Reserve area over Airlie Creek riparian wall and provides additional facilities that meets the increasing demand of visitors and residents to the Airlie Beach Foreshore precinct.

The existing public thoroughfare to the Foreshore is enhanced by the adjoining disability access ramp that is within the Reserve, Central Lagoon Carpark, that was also approved within the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2018*. Income received from the outdoor dining permit over Airlie Creek deck is used for the maintenance and upkeep of the Reserve.



Figure 8: Airlie Creek Deck over the Airlie Creek riparian rock wall. Orange lines indicate public thoroughfare.

4.3 Trustee permits

A satellite image detailing the location of the below permits is within **Appendix C**. The following organisations have attained Trustee permits within the Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves:

1. Airlie Beach Community Market
Location: Reserve R.281 Lot: 187 Plan: SP219978
Licensee: Lions Club of Whitsunday Inc
Commenced: 1 November 2017
Expiring: 31 October 2021 (Annual permit)
Purpose:
The Airlie Beach Community Market has historically operated within the Reserve every Saturday morning and on days that Cruise Ships visit Airlie Beach. The Market has operated for over 20 years within the Airlie Beach Foreshore.

Compliance with primary purpose of Reserve:
The Airlie Beach Community Market instigate greater use of the Reserve by the community for casual recreational purposes, upholding the primary purpose of the Reserve. The market encourage attendance from the community and tourists, with flow on benefits to business within the town. Stall holders pay a small fee to the Whitsunday Lions Club, a not-for-profit community group, that manage

the market in accordance with an annual permit from Whitsunday Regional Council. The degree of commerciality and exclusivity associated with the Lions Market is minimal.

2. Airlie Beach Music Festival
Location: Reserve R.281 Lot: 187 Plan: SP219978
Licensee: Airlie Beach Music Festival
Commenced: 4 November 2018
Event timing: 5 - 7 November 2021 (Annual permit)
Purpose:
The Airlie Beach Music Festival occurs annually over three and a half days within various premises in the Main Street, the Sailing Club and Reserve R.281. It is a community music event that attracts over 5,000 people.

Consistency with primary purpose of Reserve:
The Airlie Beach Music Festival is a community recreational event that promotes the use of the Reserve for its primary purpose. Whilst the event limits public access to a portion of Reserve R.281 to paying ticket holders for four days per year, it's short time frame and open access to the community makes its exclusivity negligible. The event turns a small profit, however, the majority of ticket sales go back into running the annual community event. The event attracts many visitors and provides a significant economic boost for local business and accommodation providers within Airlie Beach and surrounds. The community benefit of the event outweighs the elements of commerciality and exclusivity associated with the event.

3. Airlie Beach Reef Festival
Location: Reserve R.281 Lot: 187 Plan: SP219978
Reserve R.296 Lot: 331 Plan: SP141145
Licensee: Whitsunday Reef Festival
Commenced: 3 August 2017
Event Timing: 5 - 8 August 2021 (Annual permit)
Purpose:
The Airlie Beach Reef Festival occurs annually over three days and includes the closure of the Main Street, a stage erected in the Central Lagoon car park, Marquee tent and pop-up stalls within the Foreshore. It is a community festival operated by volunteers with support from Council that celebrates life in the Whitsundays and attracts over 5,000 people.

Consistency with primary purpose of Reserve:
The Airlie Beach Reef Festival is a recreational community event that promotes the use of the Reserve for its primary purpose. The event attracts over 5,000 people, providing an economic boost to local business and accommodation providers. It is a not-for-profit event with no degree of commerciality or exclusivity.

4. Airlie Beach Triathlon Event
Location: Reserve R.296 Lot: 331 Plan: SP141145
Licensee: Whitsunday Triathlon Club
Commenced: 1 September 2017
Last Event Timing: 25 August 2019 (Permit updated annually, not operated in 2020)
Purpose:
The Airlie Beach Triathlon occurs annually over two days and includes various pop-up food stalls, kids play area, first aid tent and the closure of the Broadwater Avenue and portions of Shute Harbour Road. It is a community event occurring annually that attracts over 500 competitors able to view the beautiful scenery of Airlie Beach.

Consistency with primary purpose of Reserve:
The Airlie Beach Triathlon is a community recreational event that promotes the use of the Reserve for its primary purpose. The event attracts over 500 competitors, providing an economic boost to local business and accommodation providers. It is a not-for-profit event that has no degree of commerciality or exclusivity.

5. Whitsunday Stand Up Paddle and Kayak
Location: Reserve R.296 Lot: 331 Plan: SP141145
Bathing Reserve
Licensee: Whitsunday Stand Up Paddle
Commenced: 15 December 2017
Expiring: 31 October 2021 (Annual permit)
Purpose:
Whitsunday Stand Up Paddle and Kayak are a small business offering the hire of stand-up paddle boards and kayaks for use within the Bathing Reserve. No permanent or temporary structures are permitted as part of the permit and the permit holder may operate on all days of the week.

Consistency with primary purpose of Reserve:
Whitsunday Stand Up Paddle and Kayak is a pop-up business offering the hire of non-motorised watercraft. The business has a degree of commerciality but does not have exclusive use rights over a portion of the reserve. The permit controls the potential impacts to the Reserve by limiting advertising and structures on the site. Whilst the small business exhibits a degree of commerciality, the business improves the recreational use of the Reserve by the community, justifying it as an acceptable secondary use in the Reserve.

6. Vartamana Yoga
Location: Reserve R.281 Lot: 187 Plan: SP219978
Licensee: Vartamana Yoga
Commenced: 12 November 2020
Expiring: 31 October 2021 (Annual permit)
Purpose:
Vartamana are a local Yoga Studio, operating Yoga classes within Reserve R.281 every sunrise and evening for approximately one hour, with up to 25 people.

Compliance with primary purpose of Reserve:
Vartamana Yoga instigate greater use of the Reserve by the community for casual recreational purposes, upholding the primary purpose of the Reserve. Whilst the small business exhibits a degree of commerciality, the business improves the recreational use of the Reserve by the community, justifying it as an acceptable secondary use in the Reserve. Whilst members are the primary attendees, bookings from non-members are permitted. The degree of commerciality and exclusivity associated with Vartamana Yoga is minimal.

7. Whitsunday Arts Festival
Location: Reserve R.296 and R.281 331SP141145, 330HR1840 and 187SP219978
Licensee: Whitsunday Arts Festival
Commenced: 2 October 2020
Event timing: 17 - 19 September 2021 (Annual permit)
Purpose:
The Whitsunday Arts Festival occurs annually over three days and includes various pop-up stalls, artworks and food vans within Reserve R.296 and R.281. It is a community festival operated by volunteers with support from Council, attracting over 3,000 people in 2020. The Festival is an interactive and multi-disciplinary arts event, engaging artists and arts workers from the region and the public, with sculptures, fringe events, live music, cabaret theatre, lantern and drumming parade, curated handmade market and workshops.

Consistency with primary purpose of Reserve:
The Whitsunday Arts Festival instigate greater use of the Reserve by the community for casual recreational purposes, upholding the primary purpose of the Reserve. The Festival encourages attendance from the community and tourists, with flow on benefits to business within the Town. The degree of commerciality and exclusivity associated with the Festival is minimal.

5. Native Title

National Native Title Tribunal online mapping system does not identify any native title over the entire Airlie Beach Foreshore.



Figure 9: National Native Title Tribunal online native title mapping. (Retrieved 5/08/2020)

6. Proposed Use/s of the Trust Land

Council reviewed the purposes and functions of the Airlie Beach Foreshore and identified priority projects that have the capacity to increase the amenity and use of the Foreshore precinct. The projects have been developed with an objective of improving Reserve utilisation to cater to community and visitor needs, including access, amenity, protection of the natural environment and a need to enliven the interface where public reserve adjoins private land. The priority projects include the Airlie Beach Foreshore Decking Strategy to enhance activation of the Foreshore, amalgamation of portion of Reserve R.281 into the Whitsunday Sailing Club and re-alignment of portions of Reserve R.281 to reflect the Airlie Beach Foreshore Revitalisation works and future Canal Street connection to Coconut Grove.

6.1 Foreshore Activation Strategy– Reserve R.281 and R.296

6.1.1 Proposal

Council is seeking to leverage on the recent $7.7 million-dollar Government investment in the Airlie Beach Foreshore to stimulate economic development for adjoining small business through land use policy that encourages better activation of the Foreshore. A vision for Airlie Beach involves the creation of vibrant laneways to enable pedestrian movement from the rear of Waterson Way, through the Main Street, to the Foreshore. The intent is to create grand openings from these laneways into the Foreshore through the creation of high-quality decking, landscaping and active Foreshore frontages that enhance the user experience for the estimated 200,000 visitors that presently utilise the Reserve.

Proposed design to enable ground level activation of the Foreshore is demonstrated by **Figure 10.** Decking is necessary to support ground level activation by providing flat useable space on sloped land, enhance access to the Foreshore and improve amenity of areas that cannot grow grass under large fig trees. Future decking will be an incentive to encourage revitalisation within ageing building stock that impacts upon Airlie Beach's desired visitor experience. Offering additional high-quality semi-public spaces will activate frontages for small business and improve access from the Foreshore. Decking and new public spaces will be constructed using public-private partnership to help reduce costs on the community. Decking may be constructed at ground level by adjoining private lots in the Reserve but managed by Council as trustee.

Proposed decking and public areas will be composed of spaces that are:

- semi-public with a degree of commerciality and exclusivity, for outdoor dining or display of goods, leased in accordance with Council's current Outdoor Dining Licence. Semi-public spaces are a required incentive for adjoining uses to pay for construction; and
- public areas at ground level supporting seating, picnic areas, placemaking and pedestrian connectivity from the Main Street to the Foreshore through laneways.

The Airlie Beach Local Plan, to be incorporated within the Planning Scheme in 2021, is one mechanism to promote and facilitate Foreshore activation. However, facilitating activities that are semi-public in nature at ground level does not comply with the primary purpose of the Reserve. Semi-public leases are a necessary incentive to enable the public-private construction of Foreshore areas, avoiding construction costs to be borne by the community. Creating the conditions for this positive urban design will achieve the desired vision for Airlie Beach, attract and sustain more people in the Foreshore, provide economic development incentives and support ongoing growth in small businesses and in tourism visitation to the Region.

Through this Plan, Council is seeking approval from the Minister under Section 59 (2) of the *Land Act 1994* to approve secondary use leases involving semi-public outdoor dining or display of goods within proposed Foreshore areas. Council also requests authority from the Minister under Section 64 (1) of the *Land Act 1994* to approve future leases for outdoor dining or display of goods in accordance with the below principles, to be integrated into a Council Policy.

The following design principles governing future Foreshore decking leases for semi-public space aim to balance commercial and public interests, universal access and Foreshore integration:

- Decking may occur at ground level, where providing semi-public space for the enjoyment of the public, dining or shopping at an adjoining premise. Balconies or communal areas for private residences or accommodation providers are not permitted;
- Decking at ground level should be no more than 6m wide from the frontage, with lease areas for semi-public space involving outdoor dining or display of goods, allowing at least 2m for public space pedestrian movement and continuity of movement across Foreshore decks constructed by adjoining premises;
- Decking includes an awning to offer weather protection;
- Leases for semi-public space are in accordance with Council's outdoor dining rate, increasing annually in line with CPI, with all income used for maintenance or new infrastructure in the Reserves;
- Integrates universal access between Foreshore and premises;
- Utilise materials, colours and design generally in accordance with existing decking in the Airlie Beach Foreshore, subject to approval by Council.



Figure 10: Conceptual example of decks that may be constructed within the Foreshore, containing outdoor dining.

6.1.2 Impacts of Proposal

Activation of the Foreshore through the promotion of activities, such as outdoor dining and outdoor display of goods, supports conditions for successful business ventures, creates visual interest for pedestrians, creates casual surveillance over the Foreshore and will ultimately have a symbiotic relationship with the Foreshore by bringing and maintaining more people in the space. Presently, proposed deck areas are not utilised for recreational infrastructure or picnics and are limited in use given the slope of the land and lack of grass in some areas as a result of large fig trees blocking sunlight and high pedestrian usage from existing laneways (see **Figure 11**). The existing interface is not well utilised, the proposal will activate these underutilised areas, providing greater use and benefit to the public space.



Figure 11: Proposed Foreshore decking location, covering unsightly areas where grass cannot grow.

Preliminary concept designs will involve areas that are not more than 6m in width, with larger deck areas adjoining laneways or at key nodes to support greater pedestrians flows. Semi-public spaces leased to adjoining lots at ground are not more than 4m in width, decking providing a minimum of 2m for movement and public seating areas. Council will generate income from deck leases in accordance with Council policy that will assist in maintaining the Foreshore Reserves. Any maintenance of the decks will be the responsibility of the private users.

6.2 Foreshore Cinema Screen

6.2.1 Proposal

Utilising Works for Queensland 2020/21 grant funding, a cinema screen is proposed to be constructed within Reserve R.281 to enhance usage of the Foreshore. The cinema screen will be approximately 5.5m x 3m stored alongside speakers within a 6m (L) x 2.5m (W) x 3m (H) shipping container to protect it from weather and provide security. The shipping container will be semi-permanent, remaining in the Foreshore the majority of the time, but shifted for events elsewhere in the Region or to avoid storm tide hazards, as necessary. The screen and container will be located adjoining the sound shell facing toward the south-west and incorporate public art on its walls to integrate it into the Foreshore. When utilised, the screen will lift out of the container to a height of 6.4m, with the doors open for speakers or an artist to utilise the space below as shown by **Figure** 12**12**. Two rows of Foreshore fairy lights established as part of the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Revitalisation Project* may be removed to enable clear viewing of the screen**.**

The screen is currently approved by the Minister to be utilised by Council to operate G-rated movie screenings or sport events for the community. The proposal aims to enhance its function by seeking approval for Council to offer licences for the screens use by community groups and private persons:

- to support established events, such as the Airlie Beach Community Market, Reef Festival, Airlie Beach Music Festival and Whitsunday Arts Festival; and
- for advertising of local businesses during events, when not in use for screenings.

It is not anticipated that the screen will be utilised outside of events hosted by Council or the community.

6.2.2 Impacts of Proposal

The proposed cinema screen and associated shipping container will be integrated into the Foreshore through public art, which enhance the amenity of the container. Anticipated noise impacts from the cinema screen and speakers have been modelled and will not exceed outside noise levels defined by the *Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Noise)*.

It is anticipated that the screen will significantly enhance the quality of current events that utilise the Foreshore, whilst creating opportunity for new events operated by Council, community organisations or private persons to utilise the Foreshore.

The cinema screen will have a degree of commerciality given it will be leased out for advertising or by community and private organisations, however, all revenue generated by the cinema screen will be utilised in the ongoing maintenance of the asset, management of the Foreshore impacted by an increase in usage and future Foreshore enhancements. Predominately, the screen will not be used exclusively, forming ancillary recreational infrastructure that will support existing events in the Foreshore and other new community events that may be created as a result of the new infrastructure. Leasing the cinema screen to users may result in a degree of exclusivity, given tickets may be utilised to manage numbers in light of COVID risks and support economic viability of events. Nonetheless, tickets will be available to the community for purchase as per Council lease requirements to be established.

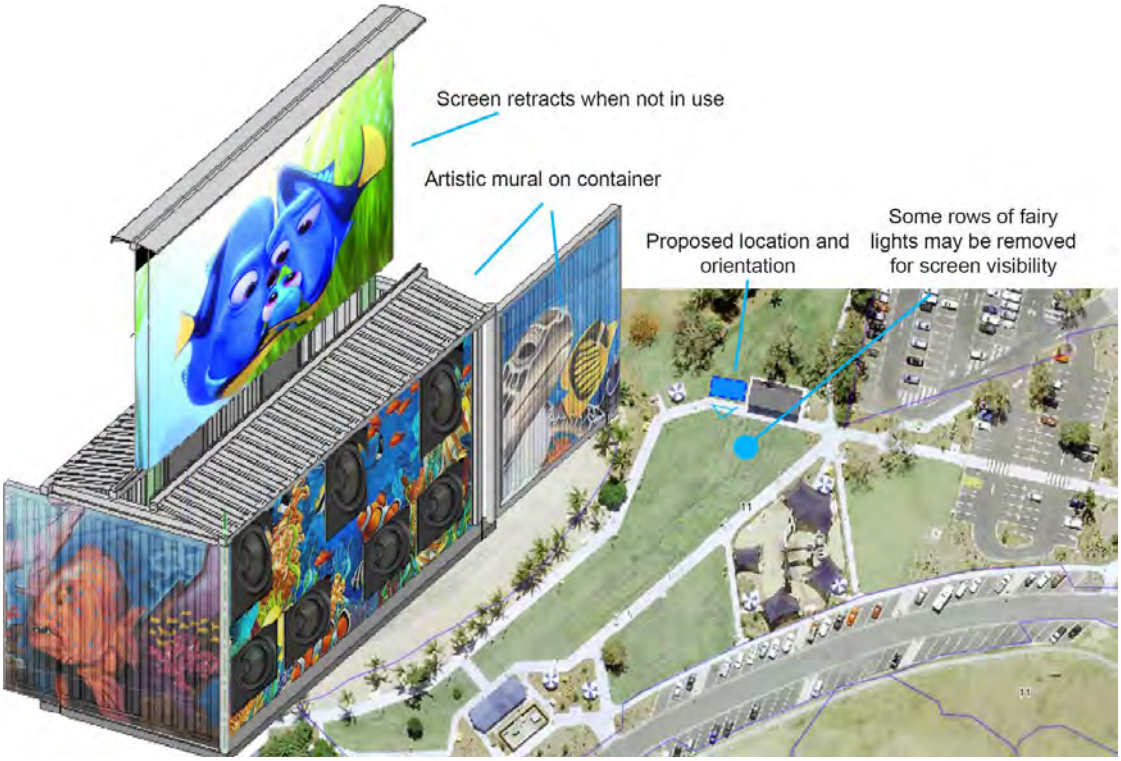


Figure 12: Indicative design of proposed cinema screen and container.

6.3 Foreshore Deck

6.3.1 Proposal

As per the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2018* Section 7.2.1, Council anticipates beginning construction on the approved Lagoon deck in 2021. The deck has been proposed in this space to improve amenity where grass presently doesn't grow and cannot be sustained due to high pedestrian usage and large fig trees that shade the area. It is anticipated that the deck may include semi-public uses, such as outdoor dining leases, pioneering the Foreshore Activation Strategy that is subject to the Minister's approval.

6.3.2 Impacts of proposal

The proposed deck approved by the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2018* will improve the amenity of the laneway access, promote universal pedestrian movement from the Foreshore to the Main Street and create a public shaded eating area in a space that overlooks the Lagoon. The proposed deck is located within Easement A that protects the State interest for major electricity infrastructure (Ergon). The design of the deck will preserve and maintain this infrastructure by complying with QDC MP1.4 – Building over or near relevant infrastructure and collaborating with Ergon in the design. The improvements to amenity, improved casual surveillance and pedestrian connectivity afforded as a result of the proposed public deck will promote the recreational purpose of the Reserve.

6.4 Food van hardstand area

6.4.1 Proposal

Several foreshore events, such as the Whitsunday Reef Festival, Whitsunday Arts Festival and Airlie Beach Markets, attract pop-up food vans that provide high quality food and entertainment. To better cater for local food vans during Foreshore events, it is proposed to identify locations within Reserve

R.281, near the playground, for up to 12 food vans. These locations will be managed to ensure minimal impact on recreation areas.

6.4.2 Impacts of proposal

The proposed food van locations will be located to limit impact on recreational areas and improve safety by limiting vehicles traversing through the Foreshore.

6.5 Reserve R.281 Road reserve alignments

6.5.1 Proposal

Council supports the re-alignment of a portion of Reserve R.281 outlined in red within **Figure 14**, in order to facilitate the orderly development of the adjoining Port of Airlie Lot 105 SP232115. Proposed re-alignments will allow this portion of Reserve to effectively integrate with future Port of Airlie Development on adjoining lots. Approximately 793m^2 of Reserve R.281 will be transformed to Road reserve, permitting Canal Street to gain access/exit via the Coconut Grove round-a-bout and rear lot access/exit in existing road reserve at the northern Coconut Grove round-a-bout.

This proposal has been approved by the Department of Resources.

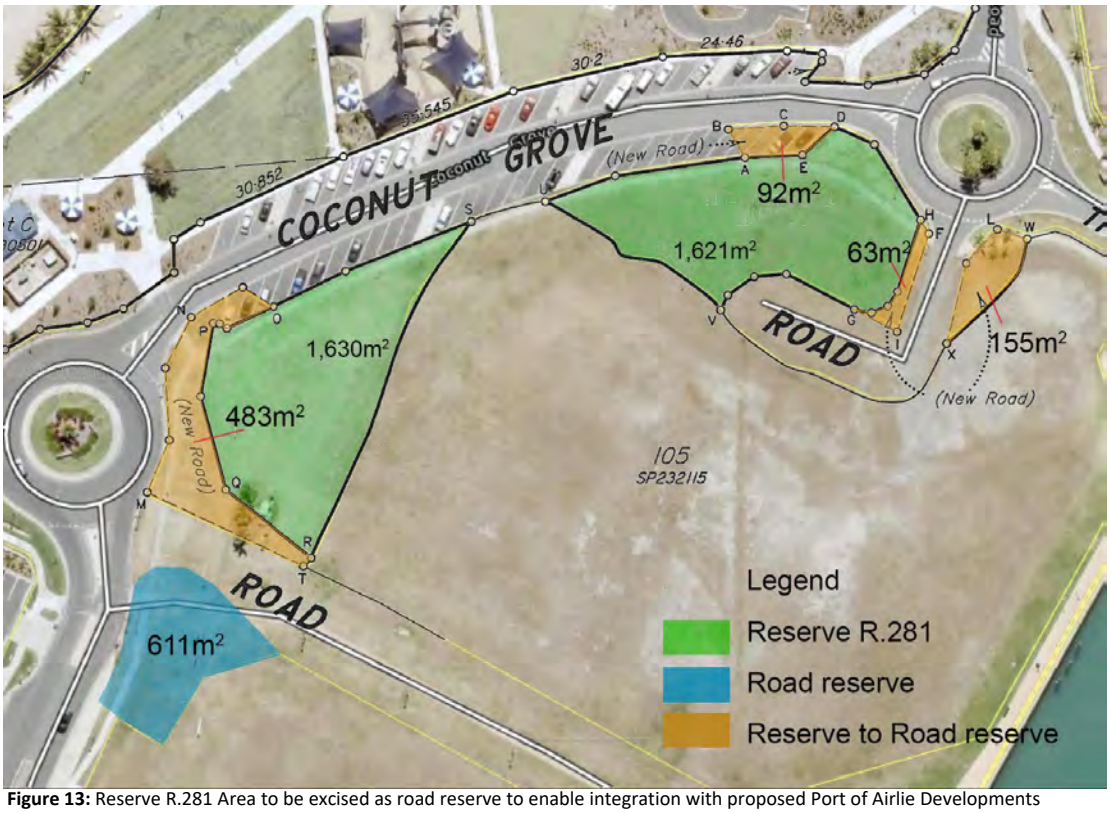


Figure 13: Reserve R.281 Area to be excised as road reserve to enable integration with proposed Port of Airlie Developments

In addition to the above proposed Canal Street Road reserve alignment, portions of Reserve R.281 shown in orange within **Figure 15** are to be excised as road reserve to accommodate the recently completed Airlie Beach Foreshore Revitalisation Project. These works received approval within the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2018* and are set out below as the plans for excisions along Coconut Grove car parks are yet to be sealed.

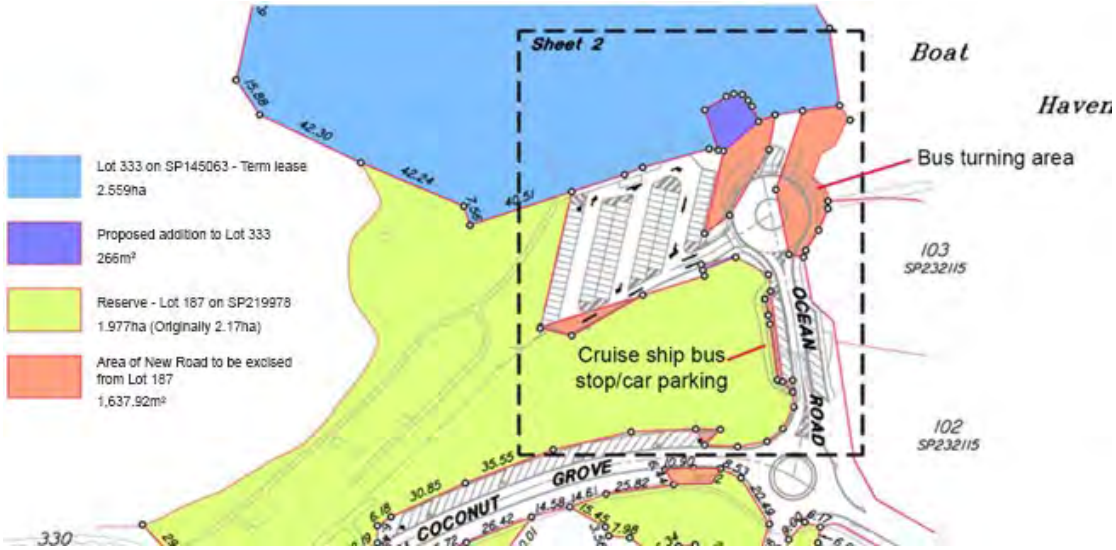


Figure 14: Proposed Reserve area to be excised for the Airlie Beach Foreshore Revitalisation Project.

6.5.2 Impacts of Proposal

The two portions of Reserve R.281 adjoining Port of Airlie presently do not promote the overall function or use of the Foreshore given their isolated location and dimensions. The portions of land offer no strategic value to the recreational purposes of the wider Foreshore, have no improved assets and are poorly utilised, hence their re-alignment to accommodate safe entry and exit from Canal Street via the Coconut Grove round-a-bout will have a negligible impact on the existing Reserve function. In the future, development within the Port of Airlie will create function out of these spaces from ground level activation and enhanced pedestrian connectivity from the Foreshore to the Marina and across to the Whitsunday Transit Terminal.

The Airlie Beach Local Plan will be the mechanism to facilitate development to integrate these portions of Reserve into future ground level uses. In losing approximately 793m^2 of Reserve to accommodate safe access/egress to Port of Airlie from Coconut Grove round-a-bout alignments, approximately 611m^2 of road reserve (blue in **Figure 13**) may be transformed to open space, functioning as an entrance statement and pedestrian crossing area. It is not recommended that the proposed 611m^2 area be transitioned from Road reserve to Reserve R.281, given its isolation, small size and limited function.

6.6 Reserve R.281 amalgamation to Whitsunday Sailing Club

6.6.1 Proposal

As identified in **Figure 15**, approximately 266m^2 of Reserve R.281 (shown in purple) is proposed to be transitioned to Lot 333 SP145063. Lot 333 is leased by the QLD Government to the Whitsunday Sailing Club. The portion of Reserve is limited in recreational value given it is disconnected from the rest of the parkland by the adjoining Foreshore car park and Ocean Road round-a-bout as shown by satellite imagery in **Figure 15.**

This proposal is currently under assessment by the Department of Resources.



Figure 15: Portion of Reserve R.281 to be amalgamated into Lot 333 SP145063.

6.6.2 Impacts of Proposal

The portion of Reserve R.281 identified in **Figure 15**, provides an eastern viewpoint of Airlie Bay, albeit presently has no recreational infrastructure and has limited benefit for the Reserve given its disconnection from the remainder of the Foreshore parkland and pathways. Council does not envisage placing recreational infrastructure on this portion of Foreshore Reserve in the future because of the aforementioned reasons. Therefore, amalgamating this portion of Reserve with the adjoining Lot 333 will enable the Whitsunday Sailing Club to incorporate this within their lease area and allow a more logical expansion of the club in the future.

7. Intended Development or Changes to Current Use and Tenure

The proposals within this *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2020* seek to provide a framework for high quality development to integrate with and leverage the recent $7.7 million State and Local Government investments in Foreshore Reserves to achieve a holistic vision that will promote a high-quality recreational experience. The proposed uses will positively impact upon the primary purpose of the Reserve and will improve the use, design and amenity of the Foreshore to the benefit of local business activity, residents and visitors.

The proposed re-alignment of Reserve R.281 will accommodate safe traffic movement from Canal Street onto Coconut Grove and ensure efficient integration with future Port of Airlie development. Future decking fronting the Foreshore is expected to evolve over the next 20 years as the Main Street undergoes renewal, which alongside the proposed cinema screen, will attract significantly more people to the Foreshore Reserves. The amalgamation of a portion of disconnected Reserve R.281 into Lot 333 will enable logical future development to appropriately utilise this land to ensure future Sailing Club expansions appropriately integrate with the Foreshore and Ocean Road

It is recommended the Minister approve this Land Management Plan and proposed uses outlined within Section 6 – Proposed Uses of the Trust Land, as per Section 64 (1) of the *Land Act 1994*.

8. Managing Multiple Uses

As outlined within Section 5 - Existing uses and tenures, there are several permits for the use of Foreshore Reserves for various community activities. Presently, no conflict occurs between these uses due to Council's permit system that identifies days/hours of operation, use area and restoration of the Reserve following the events conclusion. Council takes into consideration potential impacts on the Reserve's primary purpose, surrounding uses and existing permits when assessing an application. This consideration reduces disputes that may otherwise arise because of competition for Reserve space between various community groups.

9. Commercial Uses and Budget Statement

Table 3: Commercial leases within Foreshore Reserves.

Leases	Reserve*	Income	Area	Details
Algona Developments Heart Hotel Deck	R.296	$204 per m²	75m²	The income generated by the lease will be held in reserve for ongoing management and upgrading of the Foreshore Reserves.

Table 4: Permit over Foreshore Reserves.

Permits	Reserve*	Income (application fee)	Area	Details
Lions Market	R.281	$192	Not specified	These events are operated by community or Council and promote the recreational purpose of the Reserve. No income, other than the application fee, where specified.
Airlie Beach Reef Festival	R.296	Nil	Not specified	
Airlie Beach Triathlon Festival	R.296 R.281	Nil	Not specified	
Airlie Beach Music Festival	R.281	Nil	Not specified	
Whitsunday Reef Festival	R.296 R.281	Nil	Not specified	
Stand up Paddle Boarding	R.296 Bathing Reserve	$192	Not specified (no exclusive use)	This use promotes the recreational purpose of the Reserve. No income, other than the application fee.
Vartamana Yoga	R.281	$192	Not specified	This use promotes the recreational purpose of the Reserve. No income, other than the application fee.
Foreshore Cinema Screen	R.281	TBD	Not specified	These events are operated by community or Council and promote the recreational purpose of the Reserve.

Table 5: Other income generating sources within Foreshore Reserves.

Other	Reserve*	Details
Airlie Foreshore Carpark (adjacent Whitsunday Sailing Club)	R.281	All income sourced from the Airlie Foreshore car park is held in reserve for ongoing maintenance and operations for the Lagoon and Foreshore Reserves.
Central Lagoon Carpark	R.296	All income sourced from the Central Lagoon car park is held in reserve for ongoing maintenance and operations for the Lagoon and Foreshore Reserves.

* Designated purpose of Foreshore Reserves:
Boathaven Beach Reserve - Park and recreation
R.281 - Recreation
R.296 – Park and recreation
R.496 – Car parking
Bathing reserve - Recreational water activities that do not include motorized devices.

10. Community Consultation

Community consultation for the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan 2021* was conducted for 50 business days from 1 November 2021 to 14 January 2022.

Community consultation included:
Council website
An overview and copy of the LMP was available on Council's consultation website, yoursay.whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au. The website detailed the purpose and how to make a submission on the proposed Land Management Plan.

Council offices
Copies of the Land Management Plan were on public display at Council offices in Cannonvale, Proserpine, Bowen and Collinsville.

Newspaper advertisements
Newspaper advertisements within Whitsunday News notified the public of the public consultation period. The newspaper advertisement included details about where to view the proposed plan and how to make a submission.

Consultation outcomes:
Council received a total of 10 submissions on the Plan with key issues relating to:

Key issue	Consultation Outcome
Concerns about the use of Foreshore Reserve for outdoor dining and decking, within proposal *6.1 Foreshore Activation Strategy.*	• The Foreshore Activation Strategy proposal was amended to only allow ground level decking and outdoor dining, removing the option for use of the Reserve for outdoor dining at level 1. • Design principles were refined. • Community concerns will be considered in the development of a Council policy to govern outdoor dining in the Reserve.
Concerns regarding commercialisation in the Foreshore associated with proposal *6.2 Foreshore Cinema Screen.*	• No changes were made to the Plan. • Submission points will be considered in the development of the cinema screen Council policy, guiding how the screen can be utilised by community groups or private persons.

	The policy will balance the degree of commerciality or exclusivity associated with hiring the screen or any associated advertising.
Proposal *6.3 Foreshore deck,* impacting on the adjoining Fig tree, emergency services access, easement, and a desire for alternate recreational options.	• No changes were made to the Plan.
Proposal 6.*4 Food van hardstand area* worsening the urban heat island effect.	• Food van hardstand area proposal was amended to identify that Council will better investigate the size, location and design to mitigate impacts on recreational use of the Reserve or potential worsening of the urban heat island effect.
Concern regarding loss of public land by proposal *6.5 Reserve R.281 Road reserve alignments* and *6.6*. Reserve R.281 Amalgamation to Whitsunday Sailing Club.	• Amendments to the Plan reflected Reserve alignments at Port of Airlie that have been approved by the Department of Resources, removing part of the turn-a-round area within the northern entrance to Port of Airlie, from Coconut Grove.

The Consultation report, including overview of the consultation, key themes, submissions and submission responses can be viewed online.

11. Summary and Recommendation

Council is managing the Airlie Beach Foreshore State Reserves in accordance with the principles of the *Land Act 1994* and the *Land Regulation 2020*. This Land Management Plan identifies all known past and existing interests and uses for consideration in future land management.

The proposed boundary re-alignment of Reserve R.281 to facilitate safe traffic movement to Canal Street and the changes from Recreation Reserve to Road Reserve does not the diminish use of the land for its dedicated purpose. Furthermore, the proposed amalgamation of a portion of disconnected Reserve R.281 into the adjoining Lot 333 leased to the Whitsunday Sailing Club will benefit future logical expansions of the Club and enable better building integration with the Foreshore / Ocean Road. Given the negligible impacts of the proposed changes on Reserve use, it is recommended the proposals are approved under S59 of the *Land Act 1994*.

Proposed Foreshore Activation Strategy outlined within this Land Management Plan establishes a framework to create public/private partnerships that can deliver enhancements to small business and Foreshore users. The proposed strategy aims to leverage the recent $7.7 million investment in the Foreshore to facilitate increased activation of areas with low use and provide conditions for small business to thrive by enhancing amenity, function and casual surveillance. Whilst the proposed strategy involving public spaces with a minor degree of commerciality and exclusivity is not entirely aligned with the purpose of the Reserves, the proposal requires these spaces to incentivise the creation of decks that will create a symbiotic benefit for the Reserve, tourism and local business. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposal is approved under S59 of the *Land Act 1994* and Council is provided with authority to manage leases in accordance with the design principles within this Land Management Plan under S64 of the *Land Act 1994*.

The Foreshore cinema screen is considered high quality recreational infrastructure that will support several major events currently operating within the Foreshore and create opportunities for a variety of new events. The cinema screen will promote the use of the Foreshore and further leverage

investments in the *Airlie Beach Foreshore Revitalisation Project*. Whilst the proposal will have a degree of commerciality and exclusivity, revenue generated will support ongoing maintenance and further investments in the Foreshore in the future. The extent of exclusivity is minimal and outweighed by the overwhelming community benefit that the screen will offer. Therefore, it is recommended that the proposal is approved under S59 of the *Land Act 1994* and Council is provided with authority to manage leases in accordance with the principles within this Land Management Plan under S64 of the *Land Act 1994*.

Council will continue to monitor existing uses, small business tenures and events operating within the Reserves to ensure they maximise the purpose of the Reserve in accordance with this Management Plan. Council will also continue to manage environmental issues arising within the Foreshore, such as beach erosion, through beach replenishment programs and investigations into long term erosion mitigation.

The existing and proposed uses within the Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves contribute to the community enjoyment and recreational use of the Reserves. This Plan will be reviewed every 5 years or when new inconsistent uses are proposed to ensure the recreational purpose and community benefit of the Reserves is sustained into the future by Council, business and community groups.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Aerial photo showing location of trust land and surrounding parcels



Appendix B – Locality Map




RESERVE 296
Lot 331 on SP141145
3.195 ha
BROADWATER
AVENUE
MAIN STREET
Scale 1:1250 - Lengths are in Metres
Airlie Beach Foreshore
for
Whitsunday Regional Council
Airlie Beach Foreshore
Land Management Plan
Reserve 296
Sheet 3 of 6
veris
32287P01
B


RESERVE 296
Lot 330 on HR1840
1.18 ha
RESERVE 480
Lot 318 on HR1790
1247 m²
MAIN STREET
ESPLANADE
AVENUE
Scale 1:1000 - Lengths are in Metres
Airlie Beach Foreshore
for
Whitsunday Regional Council
Airlie Beach Foreshore
Land Management Plan
Reserve 296 & 480
Sheet 4 of 6
veris
32287P01
B


RESERVE 281
Lot 187 on SP219978
2.17 ha
GROVE
COCONUT
AIRLIE ESPLANADE
Airlie Beach Foreshore
Whitsunday Regional Council
Airlie Beach Foreshore
Land Management Plan
Reserve 281
Sheet 5 of 6
veris

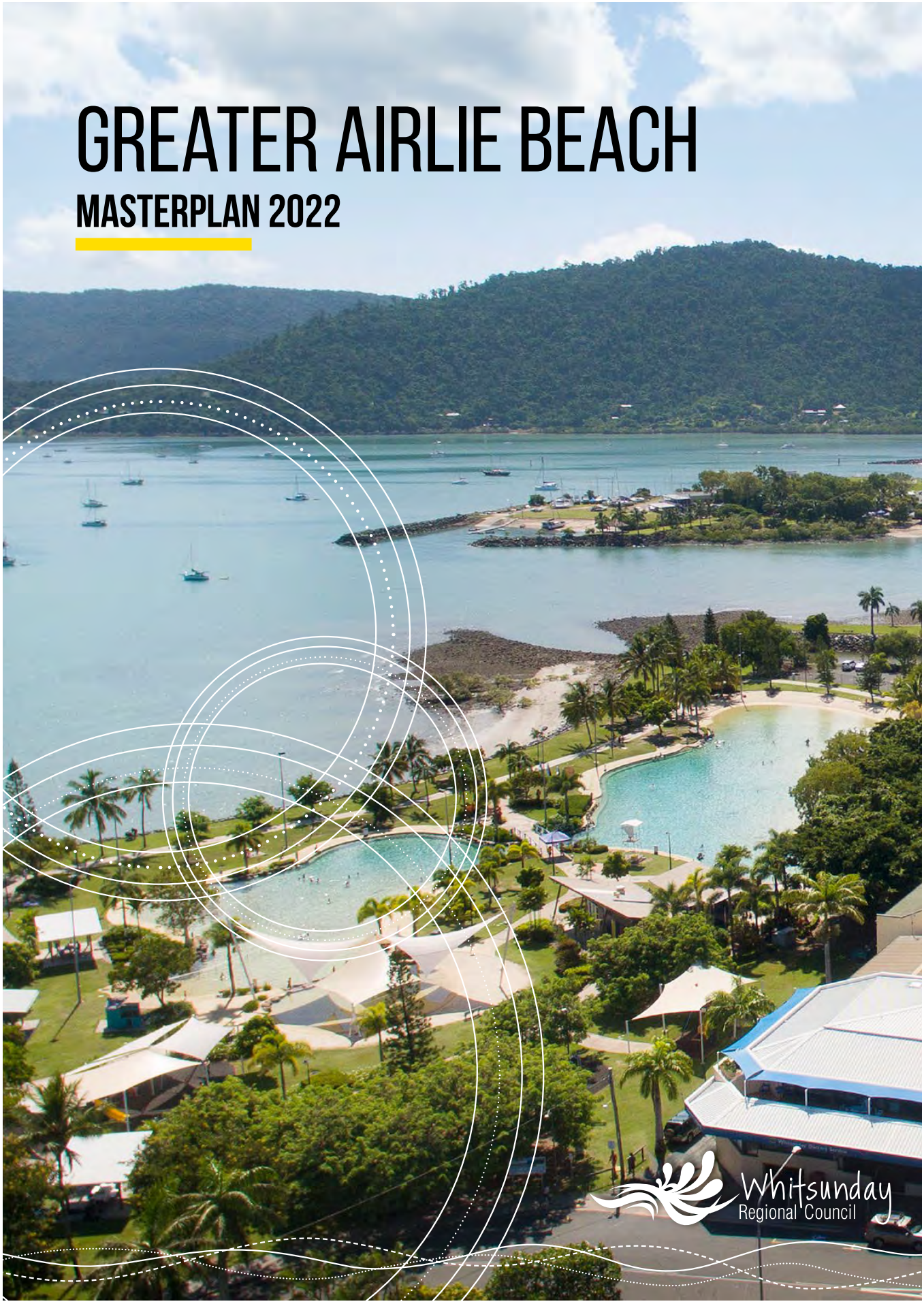

UNNAMED RESERVE
Lot 100 on SP218220
1.33 ha
THE ESPLANADE
UNNAMED RESERVE
Lot 124 on SP218220
Airlie Beach Foreshore
Whitsunday Regional Council
Airlie Beach Foreshore
Land Management Plan
Unnamed Reserve
Sheet 6 of 6
veris

Appendix C – Plan showing location of existing and proposed leases and permits.



GREATER AIRLIE BEACH

MASTERPLAN 2022



Whitsunday Regional Council



INTRODUCTION

The Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan aims to enhance liveability, health, wellbeing, town beautification and small business success in Airlie Beach and surrounds. The following strategic objectives highlight our vision for the Masterplan:

- To enhance the tourism experience and promote the area as an internationally recognised tourism destination;
- To promote art and culture; and
- To support community open space investment, which benefit visitors and the local community.

Many of the projects and timings within this Masterplan are subject to more detailed investigations. If the investigation does not identify a positive and cost-effective way forward, Council will receive a recommendation to cease further action on the project.

Cost effectiveness will include consideration of community benefits weighed alongside establishment and long-term maintenance, capital and operational costs.

We invite you to read on and discover the projects that will be investigated or delivered in the coming years, to enhance community wellbeing and create new opportunities for Airlie Beach and surrounds.

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3 MOUNTAIN BIKE TRACKS
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4 FACADE IMPROVEMENT POLICY
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5 TOURISM SIGNAGE
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11 EVENT SPACES AND OUTDOOR CINEMA
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12 INFORMAL SPORT FACILITIES
Page 18

VERSION DRAFT 1.6: Approved SN 08/10/2021
VERSION 2: Approved SN 22/04/2022

A MESSAGE FROM YOUR MAYOR



Airlie Beach is the heart of adventure and nature discovery in the Whitsunday Region, as the gateway to the Whitsunday Islands.

Vibrant town centres in Airlie Beach and Cannonvale celebrate our art and culture, and support our diverse communities. Recently, Whitsunday Regional Council have invested in significant improvements to our public spaces, foreshores and parklands. With the iconic Heart Reef and Whitehaven Beach on our doorstep, opportunities are endless to continue growing as a key small-town destination on the Queensland coast.

This Masterplan will guide a wholistic direction for Greater Airlie Beach, with several key projects to boost liveability for our residents and enhance the experiences of our visitors. It outlines a framework and vision for the area over the next few years, while also protecting our core values.

To support our residents we are investing in improving our pedestrian connections, main street façades, parks and sporting facilities. We are proposing a new fishing jetty at Cannonvale and new civic infrastructure, which will promote community connection.

To support our tourism industry, which employs many of our residents, we are investing in new tourism signage, advocating for mountain bike trails, attracting events to our Airlie Beach foreshore and defining our character through public art and placemaking.

I welcome your comments and feedback on these exciting projects and our vision for Greater Airlie Beach.

Regards,
Andrew Willcox
Mayor Whitsunday Regional Council





LIGHTING, PLACEMAKING AND LANDSCAPING

Overview

Lighting, placemaking and landscaping are key elements that contribute to a vibrant town centre and nightlife. These initiatives would consider the unique character of the town's history, cultural heritage, wildlife, tropical climate and visitor experience. Initiatives such as atmospheric lighting of picnic areas, public art and creative seating in foreshore areas will increase foot traffic in the evenings, encouraging vibrant night dining precints and public spaces for visitors and residents. Landscaping with endemic shade trees and plantings that attract unique native wildlife will further cultivate the tropical sense of place.

Timing: 2023 (Stage 1)

EST. COST (COUNCIL/GRANT $):	$20,000 (Stage 1)
STATUS:	Planning
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Development Services

Implementation

Proposed actions will be conceptually designed in Stage 1 in collaboration with local artists, community groups and Traditional Owners, before undergoing detailed design and costing in Stage 2. Investigations will inform best practice design for wildlife sensitive lighting. Each action will be implemented in stages over the next 5 years.

Table 1: Lighting and placemaking strategy costings

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Stage 1	Lighting and Placemaking Strategy Concept design and consultation	$20,000	2023
Stage 2	Detailed design & grant applications	TBD	2024
Stage 3	Construction	Subject to Stage 2 and grant funding.	



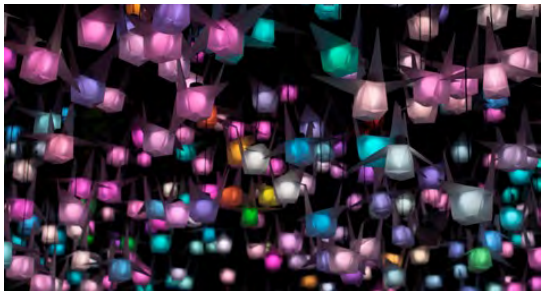






Figure 1: Examples of placemaking and lighting iniatives.

ACTION 1

SHUTE HARBOUR STAGE 2

Overview

The Whitsunday Region has one of the highest rates of boat registrations in Queensland, as a result of access to pristine islands, resorts, fringing reef, fishing grounds and the world-renowned Great Barrier Reef.

The project will deliver additional port based facilties required to service the Whitsunday marine and tourism industries. The proposed Stage 2 redevelopment is to fill and reclaim the embayment west of Shute Harbour to develop additional marine and industrial opportunities. The proposal will support the region's growing population and lifestyle into the future.

EST. COST (GRANT $):	$1,000,000 (Investigation)
STATUS:	Planning
PROJECT CHAMPION:	**Office of Mayor & CEO**

Implementation

Council will liase with the Queensland Department of Transport & Main Roads, boating groups, environmental groups and the community to investigate potential for expanded opportunities at Shute Harbour within a Feasibility and Environmental Impact Assessment.

Investigations will identify costs, planning, environmental and engineering requirements to support the options at Shute Harbour.

Timing: 2022 - 2024 (Investigation)

The restored Shute Harbour Marine Terminal will reopen by the end of 2021 after a complete rebuild of the seawall, terminal, pontoons and carpark, under the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA).



Figure 2: Concept design of boat trailer parking at Shute Harbour.

ACTION 2

MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAILS

Overview

Mountain bike trails are growing in popularity around the world, with other tourism destinations in Australia receiving tens of thousands of visitors, and millions of dollars, every year from visiting bike riders. Mountain bike trails are also a key land-based tourism activity, providing tourists an option for non-water based activities. Airlie Beach is a prime location to take the opportunity to create world class trails, with its proximity to major airports, favourable climate, coastal location and views, excellent topography, suitable soil type and excellent proximity to urban infrastructure.

Implementation

Council will act as faciltiators in the development of the proposed trails, working in conjunction with Department of Environment and Science, local mountain bike enthusiasts and prospective investors to determine suitable operational and environmental management models ~~that cater for anticipated operational costs.~~ Proposed trails may involve a staged development, pending funding from State Government grants and investment from private enterprise.

EST. COST (GRANT $):	N/A
STATUS:	Advocating
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Economic Development

Stage 1 of the project includes around 50km of new mountain bike trails located in the Conway National Park near Airlie Beach, which may benefit local mountain bike focused eco-tourism businesses, local riders, attract vistors and attract major events which will have flow on benefits to the town. During the Airlie Beach Mountain Bike Trails consultation occuring in February 2021, Council received 335 submissions in support of the proposal.

Timing: Ongoing advocacy

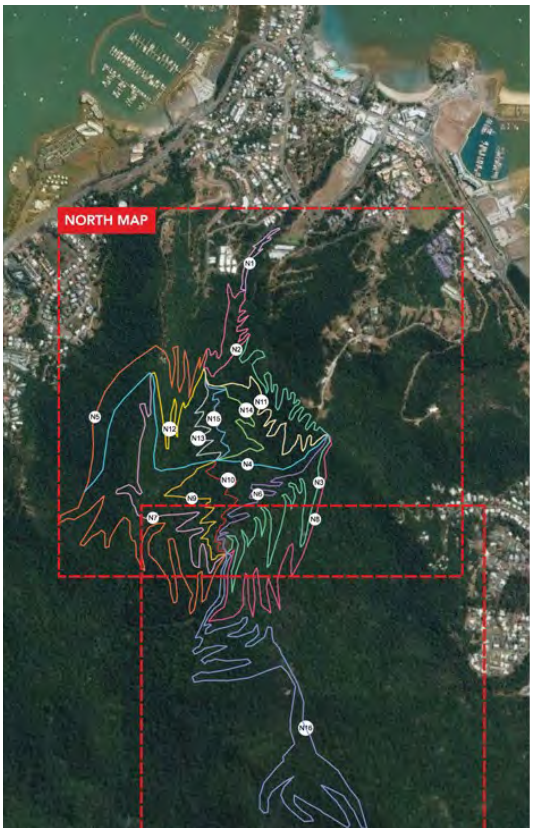


Figure 3: Mountain Bike Trails concept design.

ADVOCATE 3

FACADE IMPROVEMENT POLICY

Overview

The Façade Improvement Policy offers property owners in the Airlie Beach Main Street an economic incentive to improve the aesthetics of their shop front. The Program requires an investment from the shop owner which may be matched by Council and involves anything from a new coat of paint, murals, lighting or façade improvements.

Timing: Ongoing

EST. COST (COUNCIL $):	$50,000
STATUS:	Ongoing
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Development Services

Implementation

The Façade Improvement Policy was implemented by Council in 2019 to build upon recent investments in town centres across the Region. Improvements to building façades help reinvigorate the town and provides an incentive to fill empty shop fronts in the main street.

Subject to available budget, Council will contribute up to 50% of the works for each shop front to a maximum value, depending on the length of the shopfront:

- 12m long or less, a maximum of $3,000 is to be contributed; or
- Over 12m long, a maximum of $5,000 is to be contributed.



Figure 4 : Facade improvement strategy on offer in Airlie Beach.

PROGRAM 4



TOURISM SIGNAGE

Overview

The proposed signs will include both 'wayfinding' and 'interpretive' signage, which adds to the enjoyment of a place. Wayfinding signs directs and guides users to their needs, and interpretive signage connects them to the area's local culture. Interpretive signage themes will highlight heritage, wildlife education and important habitat linkages ~~or environmental trails~~ between the Airlie Beach Foreshore and the Cannonvale Foreshore, as shown in Figure 6.

Consistently themed wayfinding signs are required throughout Airlie Beach at key points, to assist visitors not familiar to the town to find attractions, amenities and transport. Wayfinding signs often include central information maps, detailing key attractions, universal symbols, amenities and plazas, as shown in Figure 5.

Implementation

Signage themes and design will be consistent with signs created in the Airlie Foreshore Revitalisation in 2019. Stage 1 of this project that will also identify old signage for renewal. Some signage may be further enhanced via the creation of interpretive videos, connections to public consultation or Council news update videos, to provide residents and visitors with the latest news.

This video content could be accessed via QR codes located on the signage, which can connect users to further information and video content via their personal devices.

Detailed Design can be completed inhouse with implementation of the project through State Government Grants or Council funding in future annual budgets.

Timing: 2023 - 2024 (Stage 1)

EST. COST (GRANT/COUNCIL $):	$20,000 (Stage 1)
STATUS:	Planning
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Various

Table 2: Description of works, costings and timings for signage upgrades.

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Stage 1 (Project champion - Strategic Planning & Communications and Marketing)	- Audit existing signage; - Define interpretive signage locations and themes; - Define wayfinding signage; and - Concept design and public consultation.	$20,000	2023
Stage 2 (Project champion - Strategic Planning & Infrastructure Services)	- Detailed design and costing, including updating existing or aged signage themes.	TBD	2023 - 2024 (Subject to Stage 1)
Stage 3 (Project champion - Infrastructure Services)	Grant applications and construction	Subject to Stage 2 and grant funding.	

ACTION 5

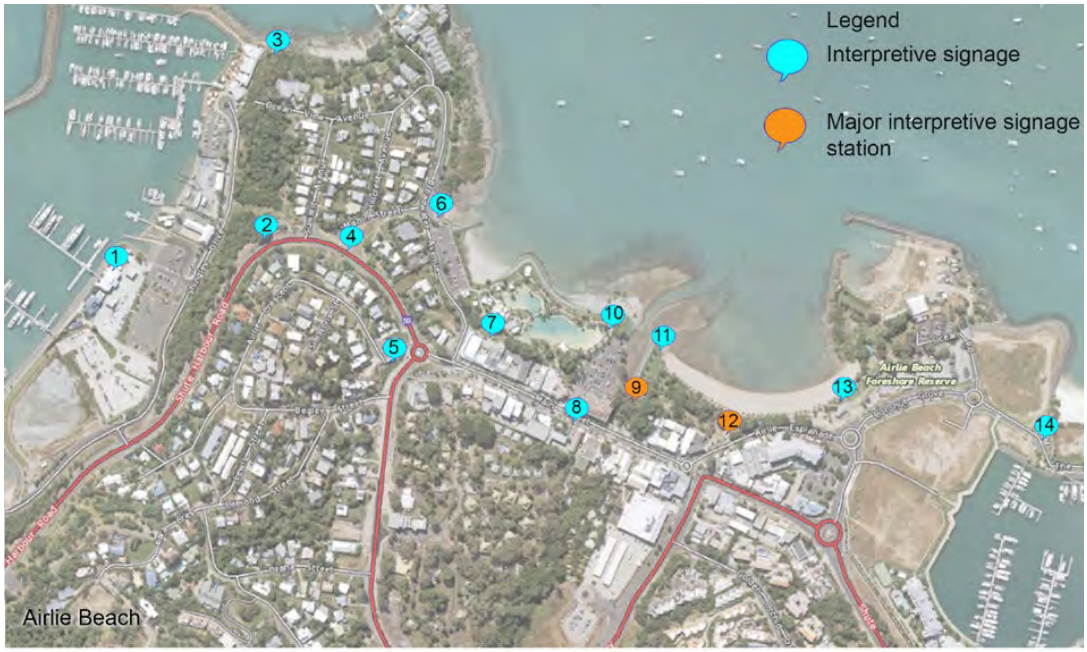


Figure 5: Examples of locations and themes of interpretive signage in Airlie Beach.

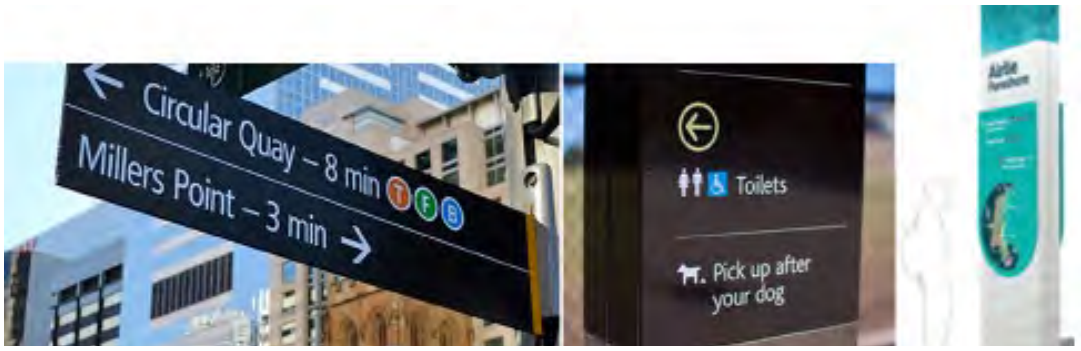


Figure 6: Examples of wayfrinding signs and central information maps to aid wayfinding.

CANNONVALE LAKES PARK

Overview

The Cannonvale Lakes Park on Parker Road is undergoing significant upgrades. Since 2017, Council have installed new playgrounds, shade sails, BBQs, seating,footpaths, a carpark, toilet block, half-basketball court and an upgraded timber boardwalk.

Current and future works include extra footpaths, solar lighting, more seating, shelters and drinking fountains, educational signage with a focus on wildlife, revegetation and bridges that connect eastern residential areas.

Implementation

The Cannonvale Lakes Park upgrades will be completed under Works for Queensland funding. Revegetation projects in collaboration with Landcare will be conducted in stages with funding sourced from Government grants.

The Great Barrier Reef Foundation, Local Marine Advisory Committee, Whitsunday Landcare, Traditional Owner Reference Group, Reef Catchments and Whitsunday Regional Council recently collaborated to revegetate at nearby Twin Creek.

Council will continue to improve the connections between Cannonvale Lakes Park and surrounding parkland areas, as shown on Figure 7. Additional revegetation projects will be staged over the coming years in the nearby drainage paths, to reduce maintenance, keep urban areas cooler and encourage greater biodiversity. Fire breaks will remain to protect private properties.

Timing: 2021 - 2022 Cannonvale Lakes Park
2021 to 2025 - Surrounding Parks

EST. COST (GRANT $):	$3,200,000 (Lakes Park)
EST. COST (GRANT $):	$295, 825 (Surrounding parks)
MAINTENANCE $:	$101,700 (Re-vegetation)
STATUS:	Commenced
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Infrastructure Services

ACTION 6



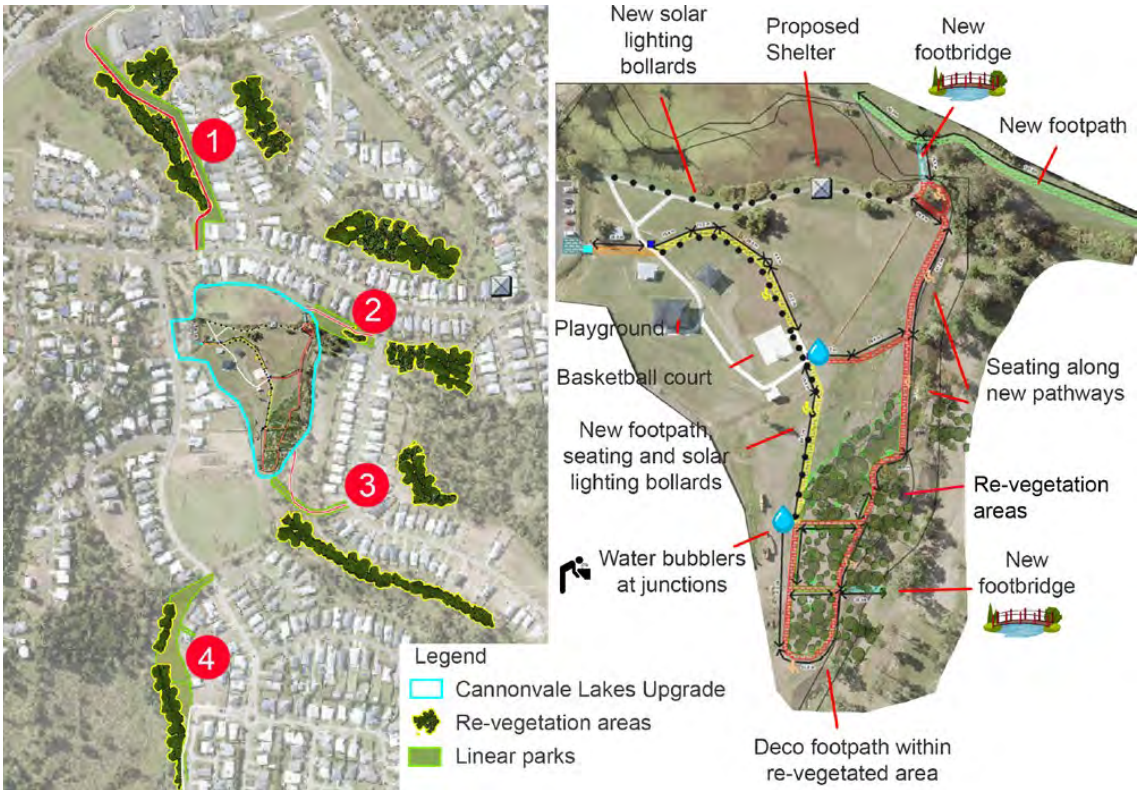


Figure 7: Examples of signage and central information maps to aid wayfinding.

Table 3: Description of works, costings and timing at Cannonvale Lakes parks.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Cannonvale Lakes	• Upgrade park with new playground equipment, re-vegetation, decking, ampitheatre and pathways. • Includes new footpaths in linear park 2 and 3.	$3,200,000	2021 - 2022
Park 1	• Complete final 50m of footpath to Reef Gateway complex and enhance lighting along entire Waite Creek linear pak foopath; and • Revegetate behind Waite Creek Court (2.03ha) and Abell Road (1.21ha); and • Installation of recycled water pipe.	$22,500 for pathway $37,500 for lighting $117,500 Re-veg establishment cost $50,900 1 year maintenance cost	2023 (Subject to grant funding)
Park 2	• Revegetate creek line behind Twin Creek Court and Trader Crescent (7,000m²); and • Twin Creek Court revegetation is complete.	$25,460 Re-veg establishment cost $11,030 1 year maintenance cost	2021 - 2023 (Subject to grant funding)
Park 3	• Revegetate (1.78ha) and create new pedestrian connection and creek bridge connecting to park.	$64,515 Re-veg establishment cost $27,940 1 year maintenance cost	2022 - 2024 (Subject to grant funding)
Park 4	Remove weed infestation from creek line and re-vegetate (7,822m²) to reduce area to be slashed.	$28,350 Re-veg establishment cost $12,280 1 year maintenance cost	2023 - 2025 (Subject to grant funding)



SHARED PATHWAYS & CROSSINGS

Overview

There is a need to improve pedestrian crossing and connections throughout Airlie Beach, and to surrounding destinations such as Coral Sea Marina and Whitsunday Sportspark.
This project seeks to investigate pedestrian priority in the Main Street, safe crossings, support of cycle/e-scooter transit and improved connections along Shute Harbour Road.

Implementation

Council will liase with the Queensland Department of Transport & Main Roads and the community, during the development of concept designs for crossings and shared pedestrian/ cycle movement in Airlie Beach. Grant assistance may also be sought.

EST. COST (COUNCIL $):	$25,000 (Stage 1)
STATUS:	Planning
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Various

Timing: 2023 (Stage 1)

Table 4: Proposed staged delivery, costing and timing of actions.

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Stage 1 - Investigation	1. Investigate Main Street pedestrian movement and signage to encourage through-traffic to utilise Waterson Way; 2. Investigate alignment and line marking of shared path through the Foreshore to reduce pedestrian and cycle conflicts; 3. Investigate access to Coral Sea Marina and Mazlin Street, from Airlie Beach entrance statement; and 4. Investigate boardwalk or improved pathway safety to Whitsunday Sportspark.	$25,000	2023
Stage 2 - Design	1. Assess suitable solutions, consult stakeholders and undertake detailed design.	TBD	2023 - 2024
Stage 3 - Construct	1. Acquire grant funding as necessary and construct proposals.	Subject to Stage 2 and grant funding.	



Figure 8: Areas for investigation within Stage 1 of action.

ACTION 7



CANNONVALE FISHING JETTY

Overview

The existing fishing jetty at Shute Harbour is popular with locals and tourists as it provides excellent opportunity to fish for a variety of species, without needing a boat. However, it is not easily accessible from Airlie Beach without a vehicle.

The proposed Cannonvale fishing jetty would provide a strong benefit to tourism as it is easily accessible via the existing pedestrian and cycle network from Cannonvale and Airlie Beach, and has sufficient parking nearby. The depth of water at the end of the proposed jetty will be approximately 0.5m at Lowest Astronomical Tide (-2.4m AHD), allowing for fishing opportunity at all times and tides. The jetty would be designed to be approximately 45m long and 3m wide.

Implementation

The new jetty will be placed next to the footings of the old Cannonvale jetty which was damaged by cyclones in the late 1950's. The concept image below shows how interpretive signs with historic images of the old structure could be incorporated, further adding to the tourist appeal. Fishing pollution will be mitigated through educational signage and toe rail mesh barriers to catch waste. With current technologies and design standards it is possible to construct a jetty that can withstand cyclonic events and provide an easy to maintain asset for Council. Council would require grant funding to complete this project.

Timing: 2023 - 2024 (subject to funding)

EST. COST (GRANT $):	$2,000,000
STATUS:	Planning
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Infrastructure Services



Figure 9: Proposed Cannonvale jetty design and location.

ACTION 8

GREEN ENTRANCE GATEWAY

Overview

Cannon Valley is expected to have the most residential growth in the Whitsunday Region in the future. This project proposes to plant significant long-living trees along Shute Harbour Road at the entrance to the town, creating an 'Avenue of Honour' boulevard.

Presently, 597 Avenues of Honour have been created throughout Australia, as living memorials to those who lost their lives during wars. These boulevards serve as important reminders of the sacrifice made by Australians, and the importance of peace.

Implementation

Stage 1 of the project will involve the development of a recycled water network in Cannonvale to maintain the green boulevard.

Stage 2 will involve developing a detailed design and staged delivery plan over the next decade.

Council would seek to collaborate with the local RSL for the Avenue of Honour, the Queensland Department of Transport & Main Roads and Ergon Electricity to develop the design.

EST. COST (COUNCIL/GRANT $):	$10,000 (Stage 1)
STATUS:	Planning
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Various

Timing: 2023 - 2024 (Stage 1)



Figure 10: Boulevard at Kings Park, Perth.

Table 5: Proposed delivery of recycled water and green boulevard, Shute Harbour Road.

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Stage 1 Project Champion: Development Services & Whitsunday Water	• Liase with Department of Transport and Main Roads and Ergon to identify constraints and tree planting locations; • Investigate partnership with 'Avenue of Honour', in collaboration with local RSL; • Develop concept plan to inform whole of life landscaping costs and recycled water infrastructure costs alongside Shute Harbour Road.	$10,000	2023 - 2024
Stage 2 Project Champion: Development Services & Whitsunday Water	• Undertake detailed design and develop staging plan for incrementally developing green entrance gateway.	TBD	2023 - 2025
Stage 2 Project Champion: Infrastructure Services & Whitsunday Water	• Install recycled water network; • Select signature trees and landscaping to form the basis of the boulevard and infill landscaped gardens between existing gardens on Shute Harbour Road.	Subject to Stage 1 and grant funding.	

ACTION 9



CULTURAL & CIVIC HUB

Overview

As the area is the fastest growing township in the Whitsunday Region, it is proposed to investigate a future Cultural and Civic Hub in Cannonvale. The facility would accommodate a ~~art gallery~~, library, customer service centre and include facilities to function as a local disaster resilience centre, as required.

The art gallery, library and customer service centre will most likely be located in the same place, albeit the local disaster resilience centre and associated place of refuge or shelter may not be in the same location. Stage 1 of the project will investigate locations and desired function to service the community during a disaster event.

Implementation

Council will investigate suitable land to accommodate the proposed hub, in an area central to existing and future residential growth.

Following this investigation, Council will seek to secure land and develop concept designs for the vision and function of the community hub. Council will seek grant funding to undertake detailed design and construct the hub.

Timing: 2022 - 2024 (Stage 1 & 2)

EST. COST (GRANT $):	$45,000 (Stage 1)
STATUS:	Commenced
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Various

Table 6: Proposed stages to deliver the Cultural and Civic Hub

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Stage 1 - Land suitability assessment Project Champion: Corporate Services	• Identify suitable available land to acccommodate the proposed uses; • Commence preliminary discussions with land holders to short-list preferred site • Preliminary concept design	$45,000	2022
Stage 2 - Land acquisition and concept design Project Champion: Various	• Acquire land; and • Refine a concept design to inform costings and future grant applications.	TBD	2022 - 2024 (Subject to Stage 1)
Stage 3 - Construct Project Champion: Infrastructure Services	• Acquire grant funding to undertake detailed design and construct proposal.	Subject to Stage 2 and grant funding.	

ACTION 10

EVENT SPACES & OUTDOOR CINEMA

Overview

Events are part of Airlie Beach's culture, and providing suitable spaces to attract and operate high quality events is a priority. Currently, Airlie Beach hosts regular markets on the foreshore and a wide range of events.

The recent Airlie Beach Foreshore Revitalisation Project significantly enhanced the Foreshore parkland, created an ampitheatre and enhanced sound stage for day and night events. To build upon this investment, several target areas are proposed to be investigated to cater for new and existing events.

Proposed upgrades include enhancements to the Central Lagoon Car Park, installation of the new foreshore outdoor cinema screen and creation of hardstand area for food vans to complement existing or future events.

Implementation

The new outdoor cinema screen will be completed under Works for Queensland Funding in 2021. The proposed hardstand area in the Foreshore for food vans is subject to detailed design, costing and funding.

Investigations into enhancements of the Central Lagoon Carpark event space will occur over two stages as shown by Table 7 below. Proposed actions and investigations will be subject to grant funding.

Timing: 2023 (Foreshore Cinema Screen)

EST. COST (COUNCIL/GRANT $):	$5,000 (Stage 1)
STATUS:	Planning
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Infrastructure Services

Table 7: Proposed staged delivery of enhancements to the Central Lagoon Carpark event space.

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Stage 1 - Central Lagoon carpark investigation	• Investigate Central Lagoon car park upgrades, to remove unnecessary fencing, improve line marking, formalise a stage, enhance landscaping and create vibrant lighting (see Figure 11)	$5,000	2023
Stage 2 - Detailed design	• Assess suitable solutions, consult stakeholders and undertake detailed design for Central Lagoon car park event space.	TBD	2023 - 2024
Stage 3 - Construct	• Acquire grant funding as necessary and construct proposals.	Subject to Stage 2 and grant funding.	

ACTION 11





Figure 11: Proposed outdoor cinema screen to be located within the Airlie Beach Foreshore, near the Sailing Club.

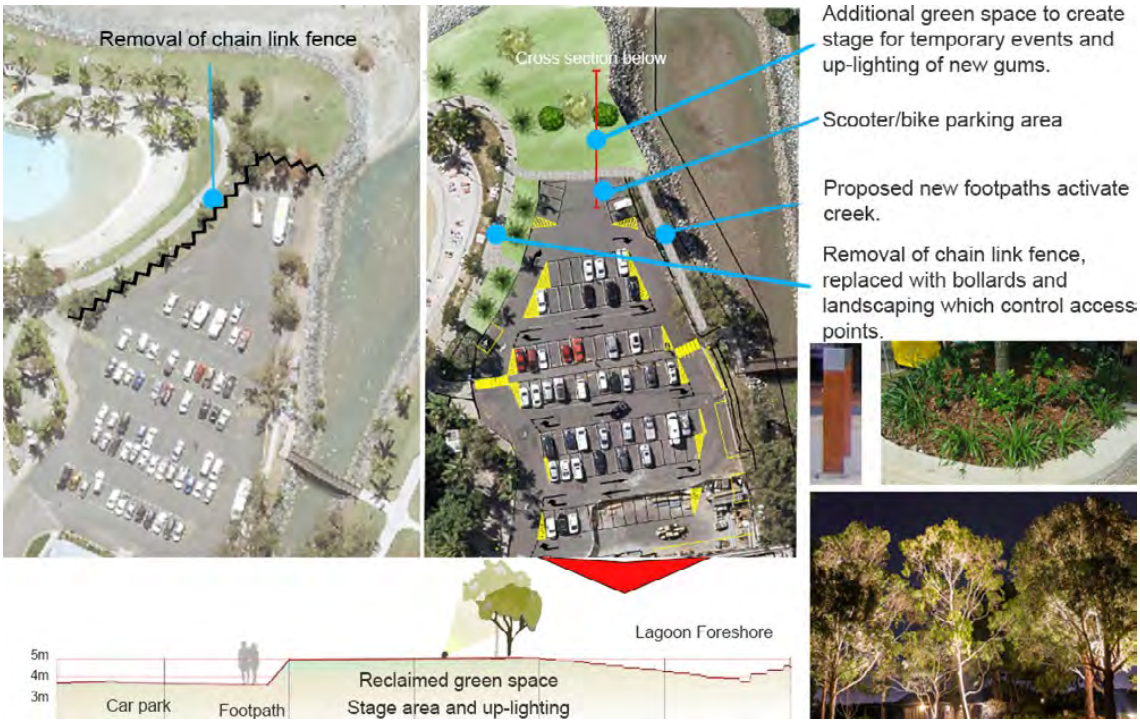


Figure 12: Proposed landscaping, lighting and stage upgrades within the Central Lagoon car park.

INFORMAL SPORT FACILITIES

Overview

Sport and recreation brings communities together and provides a way for visitors to connect, making their stay more enjoyable.

The Airlie Beach population is predominately young (42% aged 18-34) and the town attracts young visitors from all over the world. This project will help develop social connections and improve the destination experience for visitors, by identifying a suitable space for recreational sporting infrastructure, such as a skatepark, basketball court or volleyball nets.

The nearest infrastructure at the Cannonvale Botanic Gardens or the Whitsunday Sportpark is over 1.5km from the tourist hub, which doesn't cater for visitors or the informal sporting needs of young people who live in Airlie Beach.

Implementation

Council will investiagte potential locations for a variety of sporting infrastructure, ranging from volleyball net supports to hard infrastructure, such as basketball courts or a skatepark. In shortlising potential locations and costs, Council will work with the community, prior to seeking grant approval to undertake the works.

Timing: 2022 - 2025 (subject to funding)

EST. COST (COUNCIL/GRANT $):	$5,000 (Stage 1)
STATUS:	Planning
PROJECT CHAMPION:	Various

Table 8: Staged investigation into sport and recreation infrastructure in Airlie Beach.

STAGE	DESCRIPTION	COST	TIMING
Stage 1 Project Champion: Infrastructure Services	Identify suitable sites for sporting infrastructure within Airlie Beach and develop concept design to inform costings.	$5,000	2022 - 2023
Stage 2 Project Champion: Communications & Marketing	Undertake community consultation on proposal.	Nil	2023
Stage 3 Project Champion: Infrastructure Services	Acquire grant funding to construct.	Subject to Stage 2 and grant funding.	

ACTION 12



Figure 13: Examples of other sporting infrastructure that may support events and informal recreation in Airlie Beach.

OVERVIEW

This Masterplan establishes a strong vision for Airlie Beach and surrounds, to enhance destination appeal, art, culture, economic opportunity and liveability into the future.

Each of these actions aims to build upon recent investments in the town, such as the Airlie Beach Foreshore Revitalisation, to attract events and business investment, while enhancing the amenity of the Town.

Council aims to investigate and deliver these actions over the next decade, by allocating in annual budgets, applying for grants and advocating for funding from State and Federal Governments.

Table 9: Summary of Masterplan Actions.

	PROJECT	COST	ESTIMATED TIMING
1	Lighting, Placemaking and Landscaping	$20,000	2023 (Stage 1 - Investigation)
2	Shute Harbour Stage 2	$1,000,000	2022 - 2024 (Investigation)
3	Mountain Bike Tracks	$0	Ongoing
4	Façade Improvement Policy	$50,000	Ongoing
5	Tourism Signage	$20,000	2023 - 2024 (Stage 1 - Investigation)
6	Cannonvale Lakes Park	$3,200,000* $295,825 $101,700 (1 year re-veg maintenance)	2022 2023 - 2025 (Stage 2 re-vegetation)
7	Shared Pathways and Crossings	$25,000	2023 (Stage 1 - Investigation)
8	Cannonvale Fishing Jetty	$2,000,000	2023 - 2024
9	Green Entrance Gateway	$10,000	2023 - 2024 (Stage 1 - Investigation)
10	Cultural and Civic Hub	$45,000	2022 - 2024 (Stage 1 - Investigation)
11	Event Spaces and Outdoor Cinema	$5,000	2023 (Stage 1 - Investigation)
12	Informal Sport Facilities	$5,000	2022 - 2023 (Stage 1 - Investigation)

Costs subject to funding
**** Grant funding allocated***



Whitsunday Regional Council

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Attachment 5 – Airlie Beach Foreshore Land Management Plan Amendments Summary

Proposal	Recommended amendment
Foreshore Decking Activation Strategy	• Amend proposal • Allow decking only on ground level with awning protecting against inclement weather, removing proposed provision for building on Reserve at level 1, and • Stronger reference to Foreshore decking policy balancing commercial and public interests, universal access and desired design outcomes.
Foreshore Cinema Screen (renting and advertising)	• No proposed amendment • Submission points regarding managing commercialisation and exclusivity components will be considered in development of cinema screen policy, guiding how the screen can be utilised by the public.
Foreshore Deck	• No proposed amendment
Hardstand area	• Amend proposal • Remove reference to size and location of hardstand area • Note Council will investigate suitable locations for up to 12 food vans during some events, near the playground, that will be managed to ensure minimal impact on recreation areas.
Boundary Re-alignment Reserve R.281 (Port of Airlie)	• Amend proposal • Amendments reflect what the Department of Resources has approved. This includes the Reserve re-alignment for Canal Street and part of Coconut Grove/Beacons access.
Reserve R.281 Amalgamation to Whitsunday Sailing Club	• No amendment proposed • No change – this portion of lot 281 to be transferred into the Sailing Club lease as supported by the Department of Resources.
Administrative amendments	• Re-name title of plan – Airlie Beach Foreshore Reserves Land Management Plan. Note, this was the name of LMP 2018. • Update reference to *Land Regulation* ~~*2009*~~ *2020* • Amend project cost of Foreshore Revitalisation $~~6.3 Million~~ $7.7M

Attachment 6 – Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan Amendments Summary

Proposal	Recommended amendment
Action 1 – Lighting and placemaking	Amend Action • Expand title and scope to – Lighting, Placemaking and Landscaping • Expand Overview section to include landscaping with endemic shade trees and plantings that attract native wildlife • Amend implementation to identify best practice design for sea bird, turtle and nocturnal wildlife sensitive lighting.
Action 2 – Shute Harbour – Stage 2	No proposed Masterplan amendment.
Action 3 – Mountain Bike Tracks	Amend Implementation section: • Council will act as facilitator in the development of the proposed trails, working in conjunction with Department of Environment and Science, local mountain bike enthusiasts and prospective investors to determine suitable operational and environmental management models ~~that cater for anticipated operational costs~~.
Action 4 – Façade Improvement Policy	No proposed Masterplan amendment.
Action 5 – Tourism Signage	Proposed amendment to Overview section: • Interpretive signage themes will ~~reflect~~ highlight heritage, wildlife education and important habitat linkages ~~environmental trails~~ between the Airlie Beach Foreshore and the Cannonvale Foreshore, as shown in Figure 6.
Action 6 – Cannonvale Lakes Park	Proposed amendment to Overview section • Current and future works include extra footpaths, solar lighting, more seating, shelters and drinking fountains, educational signage with focus on wildlife, revegetation and bridges that connect eastern residential areas.
Action 7 – Shared Pathways and Crossings	No proposed Masterplan amendment.
Action 8 – Cannonvale Fishing Jetty	Proposed amendment to Implementation section: • The concept image below shows how interpretive signs with historic images of the old structure could be incorporated further adding to the tourist appeal. Fishing pollution will be mitigated through educational signage and toe rail mesh barriers to catch waste. With current technologies and design standards it is possible to construct a jetty that can withstand cyclonic events and provide an easy to maintain asset for Council.
Action 9 – Green Entrance Gateway	No proposed Masterplan amendment. • Submission points will be considered during investigation stage.
Action 10 – Cultural and Civic Hub	No proposed Masterplan amendment. • Submission points will be considered during investigation stage.
Action 11 – Event Spaces	No proposed Masterplan amendment. • Submission points will be considered during investigation stage.

and Outdoor Cinema	
Action 12 – Informal Sports Facilities	No proposed Masterplan amendment. • Submission points will be considered during investigation stage.
Miscellaneous	Updates to anticipated project costs and timings.

Attachment 7 – Miscellaneous items for Departments

The following items raised in submissions have been passed onto the relevant Manager for their consideration. During the development of investigations and concept stages of each Masterplan Action, the Project Champion should consider submission content for advice, ideas and community sentiment.

• Lions Airlie Beach desired to collaborate with Council to reinstate the Lions Lookout at Shute Harbour's upper car park (1) • inclusion of educational signage near Cannonvale Lake about the do's/don'ts of feeding ducks (1) • desire for more landscaped verges and round-a-bouts all the way to Airlie Beach (1 + 6 likes) • concerns over urban heat effects from hardstand area and need for more shade trees in Airlie Foreshore/Main Street (9) • shade awnings over parts of Lagoon and Cannonvale Foreshore Playground, adjoining fitness equipment (3) • dirty Main Street footpaths (4 + 7 likes) (noted in submission responses that they were recently cleaned, re-surfaced and a cleaning schedule is in place)	Manager of Parks and Gardens
• Desire to advocate to DTMR for extended roadside pathway on Shute Harbour Road, between Cannonvale and Airlie Beach (1) • improved pedestrian safety signage or bollards adjoining the Whisper Bay footbridge / VMR boat ramp interface (2) • More Airlie Beach parking (4) • Central Lagoon carpark returned to green space (5 + 3 likes) • Supports shared pedestrian zones (7) • Re-route buses to Waterson Way (4)	Coordinator Transport Planning and Assets
• Zero emissions target (1) • Renewable energy and climate change action, including expanded EV fleet, solar on carparks, community batteries (4) • Concern over urban heat island effect (5)	Climate Change Innovation Hub Coordinator • Natural Resource Management & Climate

13.3.2 - 20211041 - Development Application for Reconfiguration of Lot - One (1) Lot into Four (4) Lots and Access Easement (Staged) - 227 Sugarloaf Road, Sugarloaf - Daniel Property Holdings Pty Ltd C/- Wynne Planning & Development Pty Ltd

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: James McEvoy-Bowe - Planner

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Neil McGaffin - Director Development Services

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

1. Planning Assessment Report [**13.3.2.1** - 8 pages]
2. Locality Plan [**13.3.2.2** - 1 page]
3. Zoning Plan [**13.3.2.3** - 1 page]
4. Proposal Plan [**13.3.2.4** - 1 page]
5. SARA Response with Conditions [**13.3.2.5** - 8 pages]
6. Alternate Conditions [**13.3.2.6** - 6 pages]

PURPOSE

To present the assessment of the development application.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council refuse Development Application for Reconfiguration of Lot - One (1) Lot into Four (4) Lots and Access Easement (Staged), made by Daniel Property Holdings Pty Ltd C/- Wynne Planning & Development Pty Ltd, on L: 8 RP: 738971 and located at 227 Sugarloaf Road Sugarloaf.
The application has been assessed against the relevant provisions of the *Planning Act, 2016* and the *Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme, 2017.*

The proposal is recommended for refusal due to the following inconsistencies with the Planning Scheme, which cannot be satisfactorily conditioned to comply:

a) Suitable access to Development Manual standards cannot be provided;

b) The proposal is not consistent with the State Planning Policy in respect of fragmentation of Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Class A and Class B land;

c) The proposal is not consistent with the Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan in respect of rural residential development in an area which is not identified as a rural living area, compromising the intent of the regional plan to protect productive agricultural land;

d) The proposal conflicts with the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017 and cannot be conditioned to comply. Specifically:

   (i) The Rural zone is the correct zone for this site, being the default zone for the majority of the planning scheme area which is not included in an urban zone;

   (ii) The predicted demand and supply of rural residential land within the planning scheme area was modelled by the WRC Urban Growth Study and adequate land is zoned to accommodate predicted demand;

   (iii) The proposal is not consistent with the Rural Zone code, which specifies a minimum lot size of 100 hectares;

(iv) The proposal is not consistent with the agricultural land overlay, which does not support fragmentation of land.

BACKGROUND

The attached Planning Report and recommendation was tabled by Council at its Ordinary Meeting on 13 April 2022 pending further information about road and drainage issues. This information has been provided to Councillors. The matter was again tabled at the Ordinary Meeting on 27 April pending an alternate recommendation and conditions for approval. Conditions information is at Attachment 6.

APPLICATION SUMMARY

Council is in receipt of a development application to reconfigure One (1) Lot into Four (4) Lots with an Access Easement in a staged configuration. The site is within the Rural Zone and the proposed allotments to do not comply with the minimum lot size for the zone. The allotments range from 2.78 hectares to 28.33 hectares. Each proposed allotment is considerably burdened by Q100 storm event flows which raises the risk profile of the development by placing three additional households in land impacted by severe inundation. The application attracted one submission from a direct adjoining neighbour. The proposal is recommended for refusal due to non-compliances with the benchmarks set by the Planning Scheme and the State Planning Policy.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Planning Act 2016
Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Process all statutory applications within statutory timeframes.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

N/A

CONSULTATION

Manager Development Assessment
Manager Strategic Planning
Senior Technical Officer Engineering Assessment
Civil Engineer (Network Planning)
Environment and Climate Officer
Team Leader Plumbing Services

RISK ASSESSMENT

The decision may be appealed in the Planning & Environment Court of Queensland.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

A decision was required by **4 May 2022**.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

Section 58 of the Human Rights Act 2019 specifies required conduct for public entities when acting or making a decision. Sections 15-37 of the Human Rights Act 2019 identifies the human rights a public entity must consider in making a decision. The human rights relevant to this decision are as follows:

- Section 19 – Freedom of movement.
- Section 21 – Freedom of expression.
- Section 24 – Right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of property.
- Section 27 – Cultural rights – generally – all persons with a particular cultural, religious, racial or linguistic background have the right to enjoy their culture, to declare and practice their religion and use their language.
- Section 28 – Cultural rights – Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This decision does not limit the above identified human rights.

ANALYSIS

Council has received the following Development Application, which has been assessed against the provisions of the relevant legislation as reported below.

1. Application Summary

Proposal:	Development Application for Reconfiguration of Lot - One (1) Lot into Four (4) Lots and Access Easement (Staged)
Landowner	Daniel Property Holdings Pty Ltd
Property Address:	227 Sugarloaf Road Sugarloaf
Property Description:	L: 8 RP: 738971 T: 21279095
Area of Site:	37.24
Planning Scheme Zone:	Rural
Level of assessment	Impact Assessable
Overlays:	Agriculture Land Bushfire Hazard Environmental Significance Landslide Hazard
Existing Use:	Dwelling House
Existing Approvals:	Nil
Public Notification:	24/02/2022 / 21/03/2022
Submissions received:	One (1)
State referrals:	SARA – Native Vegetation Clearing
Infrastructure charges:	$39,574.18

2. Site Details

2.1. Location (refer to plan in attachment)

2.2. Zoning (refer to plan in attachment)

The site is within the Rural zone.

2.3. Site description

The site is at the base of the Dryander National Park with steeply vegetated land at the rear and low grassland at the front. The site contains an existing dwelling, large shed, two dams and several watercourses which capture the large upstream catchments.

2.4. Access

Access is gained via an un-named road that connects from Sugarloaf Road. Access to the proposed allotments will be gained via an access easement which is currently a gravel driveway. If approved, the access will require an upgrade from the existing 2.5m gravel driveway to a sealed 5.5m wide shared driveway. Currently there are three large culvert crossings to traverse the three seasonal watercourses through the site.

The subject land gains access from Sugarloaf Road via an unnamed road which is unable to be upgraded to Development Manual standard as the road reserve is only 10m wide. The remaining 10 metres of road reserve is subject to a temporary road closure to enable it to be used for cane farming purposes.

2.5. Surrounding uses

North – Crown land and the Dryander National Park.
East – Large vacant rural property.
South – Rural land used for agricultural purposes, cane farm at present.
West – A combination of rural and rural residential properties.

3. Proposal Details

The development application aims to create four sub-minimum sized lots in the Rural Zone with the following sizes:

- Lot 1 – 2.78 hectares and contains the parent dwelling.
- Lot 2 – 2.37 hectares.
- Lot 3 – 3.76 hectares.
- Lot 4 – 28.33 hectares.

The engineering report demonstrates the level of 1%AEP flooding over the property (**Attachment 13.3.7.4**). Affected areas will be in easements. The report also advises that the current culvert will require an upgrade to ensure the access is not inundated in both a minor and major storm event. If approved, the entire access easement will trigger an upgrade to Council's Development Manual standards. Further, the Un-named Road from Sugarloaf Road requires an upgrade to the Rural Road standard in the development manual as it currently does not comply.

An effluent suitability report advises that the allotments have sufficient room to receive effluent treatment and disposal, however it has not demonstrated (as required) on a plan where those systems can be located and whether it can be done in compliance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code subject to the identified flood areas.

4. Planning Assessment

The application has been assessed against the relevant provisions of the *Planning Act, 2016* and the *Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme, 2017.*

The proposal is recommended for refusal due to the following inconsistencies with the Planning Scheme, which cannot be satisfactorily conditioned to comply:

a) The proposal is not consistent with the State Planning Policy in respect of fragmentation of Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Class A and Class B land;

b) The proposal is not consistent with the Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan in respect of rural residential development in an area which is not identified as a rural living area, compromising the intent of the regional plan to protect productive agricultural land;

c) The proposal conflicts with the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017 and cannot be conditioned to comply. Specifically:

(i) The Rural zone is the correct zone for this site, being the default zone for the majority of the planning scheme area which is not included in an urban zone;
(ii) The predicted demand and supply of rural residential land within the planning scheme area was modelled by the WRC Urban Growth Study and adequate land is zoned to accommodate predicted demand;
(iii) The proposal is not consistent with the Rural Zone code, which specifies a minimum lot size of 100 hectares**;**
(iv) The proposal is not consistent with the agricultural land overlay, which does not support fragmentation of land.

4.1. State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA)

The Application was referred to SARA for Native Vegetation Clearing. The State's approval response is provided in **Attachment 13.3.7.5**.

4.2. State Planning Policy – July 2017

The State Planning Policy (SPP) includes interim development assessment requirements to ensure that State interests are appropriately considered by local government when assessing development applications where the local government Planning Scheme has not yet appropriately integrated all of the State's interests in the SPP. As the most recent SPP (July 2017) has not been reflected in the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme, Part B of the SPP confirms that it applies to the assessment of the development application. The following State interest is applicable.

State Interest – Economic Growth – Agriculture

The subject allotment is identified on the Scheme's Agricultural Land Overlay Map (AL – 08), having Class A & B Agricultural Land Classification as well as having identified Local and State significant agricultural areas, that have historically been used for cattle grazing.

The State Planning Policy identifies that *"Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Class A and Class B land is protected for sustainable agricultural use by:*

a) avoiding fragmentation of ALC Class A or Class B land into lot sizes inconsistent with the current or potential use of the land for agriculture;
b) avoiding development that will have an irreversible impact on, or adjacent to, ALC Class A or Class B land; and
c) maintaining or enhancing land conditions and the biophysical resources underpinning ALC Class A or Class B land."

The proposed development conflicts with this State Interest. The creation of permanent infrastructure that comes with a reconfiguration of a lot, will create fragmentation of agricultural land and impede using the land for future rural uses. The applicant advises that the rural uses will not cease and can be continued in small hobby farms. The agricultural productivity of the land will clearly be diminished as fragmentation introduces more dwellings.

4.3. Mackay Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan – February 2012

The Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan was established to provide the vision and direction for the region to 2031. The plan provides certainty about where the region is heading in the future and provides the framework to respond to the challenges and opportunities which may arise. The proposal conflicts with the following provision of the Regional Plan:

Strategic direction – Managing Growth

The proposal will create further rural residential development in an area which is not identified as a Rural Living Area in the MIW Regional Plan. The purpose of the Rural Living Area in the regional plan is to prevent further fragmentation of productive agricultural land, by concentrating rural residential development in the identified areas within the plan. The continued loss of good quality agricultural land and strategic cropping land has the potential to reduce the future capacity and viability of the agricultural industry and associated rural support industries. The proposal does not demonstrate a need to compromise the intent of the regional plan to protect productive agricultural land. Without demonstrating a planning need to subdivide the land, it opens the Rural Zone up to non-planning-based reasons to allow rural subdivisions.

4.4. Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme, 2017

4.4.1. Strategic Framework

The proposed development does not align with the Strategic Frameworks for the reasons identified in the Strategic Intent assessment.

4.4.2. Strategic Intent

Liveable Communities and Housing

(7) Rural residential areas will continue to occur on the fringes of urban areas and will generally not expand into adjacent rural areas.

The land is proposed to be subdivided down to a size that is not considered viable Rural land. The lot adjoins Rural land on three sides and as such the subdivision is not considered orderly development.

Economic Growth

(1) Agricultural land (including stock routes) and existing Rural activities are protected and diversified with Rural activities being intensified in areas to the west of Collinsville, along the Bowen River, west and south-west of Proserpine and between Gumlu and Bowen. The long-term viability of this agricultural land is enhanced through sustainable land management practices, the use of new technology and the improvement and expansion of supporting infrastructure, such as water storage and irrigation infrastructure

The proposed subdivision fragments rural land and potentially constrains viable agricultural operations use by way of residents' complaints about agricultural practices like spray drift, noise, odour and machinery. The requirement of the Council through the Mackay Isaac Whitsunday Regional Plan 2012 and Whitsunday Planning Scheme is to protect and retain agricultural land for current and future uses.

4.4.3. Overlay Codes

Agricultural Land Overlay

The proposed development conflicts with the Agricultural Land Overlay. An agricultural land evaluation has not been undertaken for this proposal as per the requirements of the overlay code. The Agricultural Land Overlay protects the Strategic Framework requirement of *Economic Growth 3.2.2*. The Agricultural Land Overlay is separated into the following two layers:

- IAA State Important Agricultural Layer; and
- Agricultural land classification class A and B.

Important agricultural areas (IAAs) are areas identified in the Queensland Agricultural Land Audit 2013 as having all the requirements for agriculture to be successful and sustainable. Productive soils that have the capacity to sustain agricultural production with few limitations cover just 2.5 per cent of Queensland. ALC Class A and Class B land constitute the most productive agricultural land in Queensland, with soil and land characteristics that allow successful crop and pasture production. The following image depicts the land as having both ALC Class A and Class B land and State important agricultural areas.



Figure 1: ALC Class A and B over 227 Sugarloaf Road, Sugarloaf

The purpose of the overlay is to avoid creating lots that are too small to support sustainable agricultural uses or are likely to encourage non-agricultural use on the land. The subject land should only be developed for non-agricultural purposes where it is demonstrated that there is an overriding public need for the non-agricultural development to be located on this land and that impacts have been minimised and mitigated to the maximum extent practicable.

No 'Need' argument has been presented to Council in the application material. It is recommended that until the supply of Rural Residential land is reviewed, no further fragmentation of Rural land within the Whitsunday should occur.

Bushfire Hazard Overlay

The area of the proposed new lots has been historically cleared for cattle grazing and contains very sparse vegetation that is unlikely to be capable of being a fire risk. A BAL

assessment by a building certifier could be undertaken at building works to ensure compliance with the overlay.

Environmental Significance Overlay

An Ecology Assessment Report by Earth Environmental has been provided in the Information Request response. The report concludes the proposed development is mostly located within existing disturbed and cleared areas within the site, avoiding the clearing of large trees. A 22.76 hectare covenant has been proposed on the vegetated hillside to protect the native vegetation that has been identified on the State mapping. The application was referred to SARA for potential native vegetation clearing. SARA has provided an approval subject to conditions.

Landslide Hazard Overlay

Development is not proposed in areas of 15% slope or greater.

Flood Hazard Overlay

The subject site is not identified in Council's Flood Hazard mapping, however Council officers identified significant drainage channels through the site and requested a Flood Hazard assessment. A flood report completed by SABAI Consulting has been supplied in the Information Request response.

The report has identified that a large portion of the proposed development is subject 1% AEP inundation. The report identifies that the most northern culvert on the access driveway '*cannot provide immunity to the shared driveway in the minor and major storm event, with significant overflow over the shared driveway*.' As proposed Lot 1 and 4 are required to traverse this culvert to gain access to the property, the applicant's engineer suggested a culvert upgrade to include the installation of 2 additional 825mm pipes to ensure the access does not significantly overtop as it does at present.

4.4.4. Rural Zone Code

The proposed development conflicts with the intent and Overall Outcomes of the Rural Zone. The purpose of the Rural Zone is to provide for a wide range of Rural activities and a limited range of non-rural activities which complement or provide a service to rural areas. The proposal will remove the site's capability of providing rural activities as the permanent infrastructure required by this development will negate any future use of the land for this purpose.

The applicant's Zone Code assessment states that due to a subdivision of rural land to the North, the proposed development *'is therefore consistent with the immediate area and considered to be infill development.'* However, that parent parcel was subject to a previous historic land use approval for an Eco Resort with a much higher density than that which was consequently approved by Council. Notably, the application material has not considered the strategic cropping land directly adjacent the site to the East adjoining the Un-named Road, which may cause significant dust, odour and allergy issues for the future lot owners.

4.4.5. Development Codes

Reconfiguring a Lot Code

The proposed development is inconsistent with the Reconfiguring a Lot Code. The proposal is unable to meet the Performance Outcomes of the code whereby it does not meet the minimum lot size of 100ha listed within the code, is unable to maintain the productive use and amenity of the rural land and is not compatible with the preferred character of the zone.

Infrastructure Code

An effluent suitability report by Ground Environments also supplied in the Information Request response advises that the allotments have sufficient room to receive effluent treatment and disposal, however it has not demonstrated (as required) on a plan where those systems can be fit on each lot and whether it can be done in compliance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code. This plan is needed due to the significant amount of flooding that has been identified by the applicant's engineer.

In addition, there is space for the appropriate number of water tanks which is to be resolved at future building works stage. The land is capable of connection to electricity and mobile phone coverage exists in the locality.

Landscaping Code

Landscaping does not form part of this Development Application.

Excavation and Filling Code

No excavation or filling is proposed as part of this development.

Transport and Parking Code

The existing access driveway is currently a single lane 2.5m gravel driveway. To allow for additional vehicle movements and to comply with the Development Manual, the battle-axe configuration driveway is required to be upgraded and sealed to a width of 5.5m to allow for safe 2-way traffic flow. The applicant's engineer has suggested a 3.0m shared access driveway with passing bays instead of the upgrade to the 5.5m development manual standard. Due to the steep batters and amount of Q100 inundation on each side of the driveway, Council deems this as an unsafe solution. In addition, the culvert upgrade identified in the Flood Hazard Overlay assessment is also required.

5. Public Submissions

The development application was placed on public notification between 24/02/2022 and 21/03/2022 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Planning Act 2016. The Notice of Compliance was received on 28/03/2022. One (1) submission was received during this period of Public Notification.
Submissions have been received and summarised in the below table:

Issue	**Comment/Condition Number**
1. Development does not meet the minimum Lot size and sets	This is correct and the application is recommended for refusal.

precedence for further rural subdivision	
2. Shared access road will be impacted by additional traffic	The Un-named road triggers an upgrade to Council's Rural Standard. If approved, Council will maintain the upkeep of the road into the future.

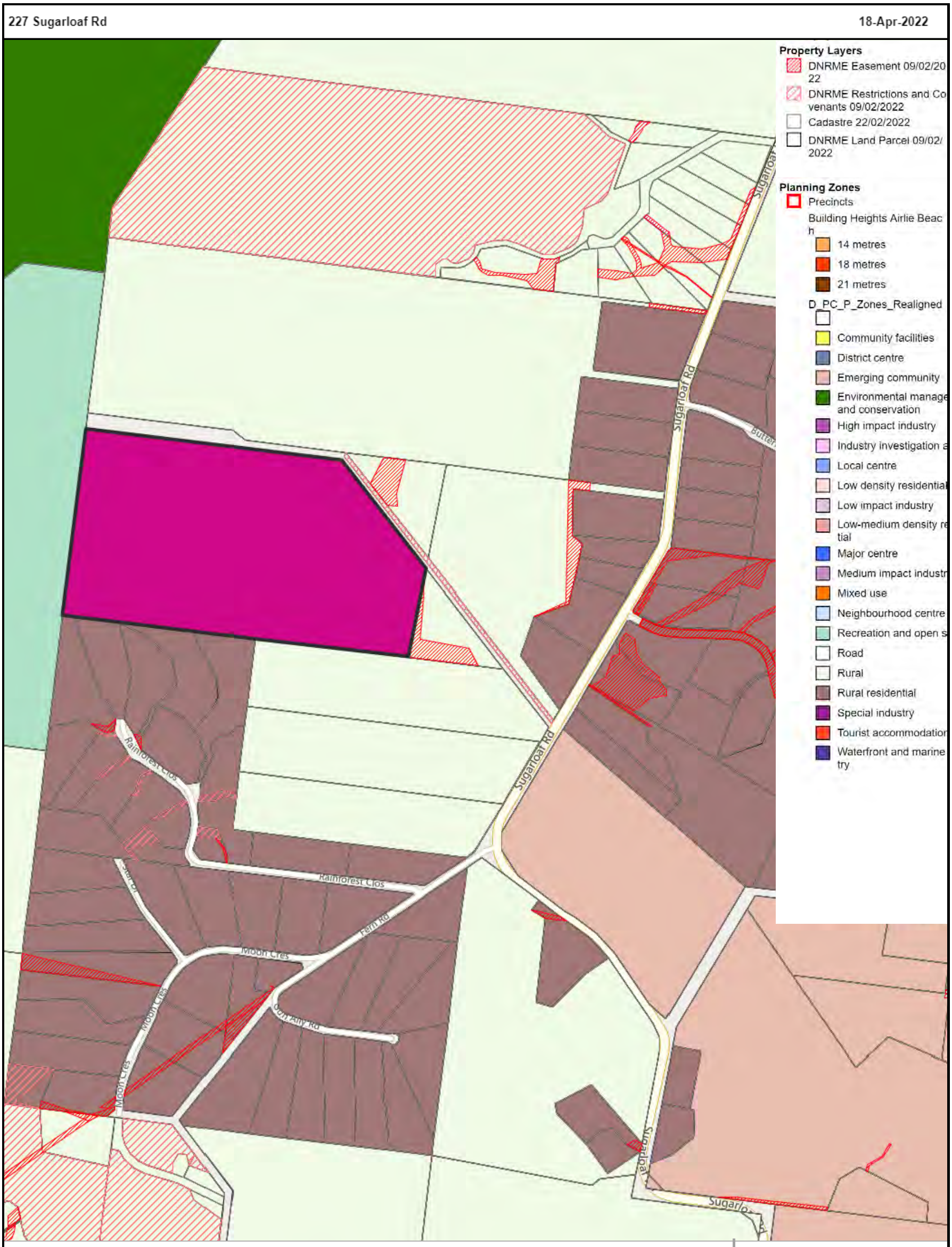
6. Infrastructure Charges

6.1. Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution

The following is a breakdown on the Infrastructure Charges for the development:

Adopted Charge					
Type of Development	Development Category	Demand Unit & Qty	Charge Rate		Adopted Charge
ROL	Residential	4	$30,677.65		$122,710.60
			Total Adopted Charge		*$122,710.60*
Credit					
Type of Development	Development Category	Demand Unit & Qty	Charge Rate	Discount	Total Credit
Existing	Residential	1	$30,677.65	100%	$30,677.65
RAL	Water	3	$30,677.65	30%	$27,609.88
RAL	Sewer	3	$30,677.65	27%	$24,848.89
				Total Credit	*$83,136.42*
				Total Levied Charge	**$39,574.18**
Current Amount of Levied Charge					**$39,574.18**

Attachment 13.3.2.2 Locality Plan

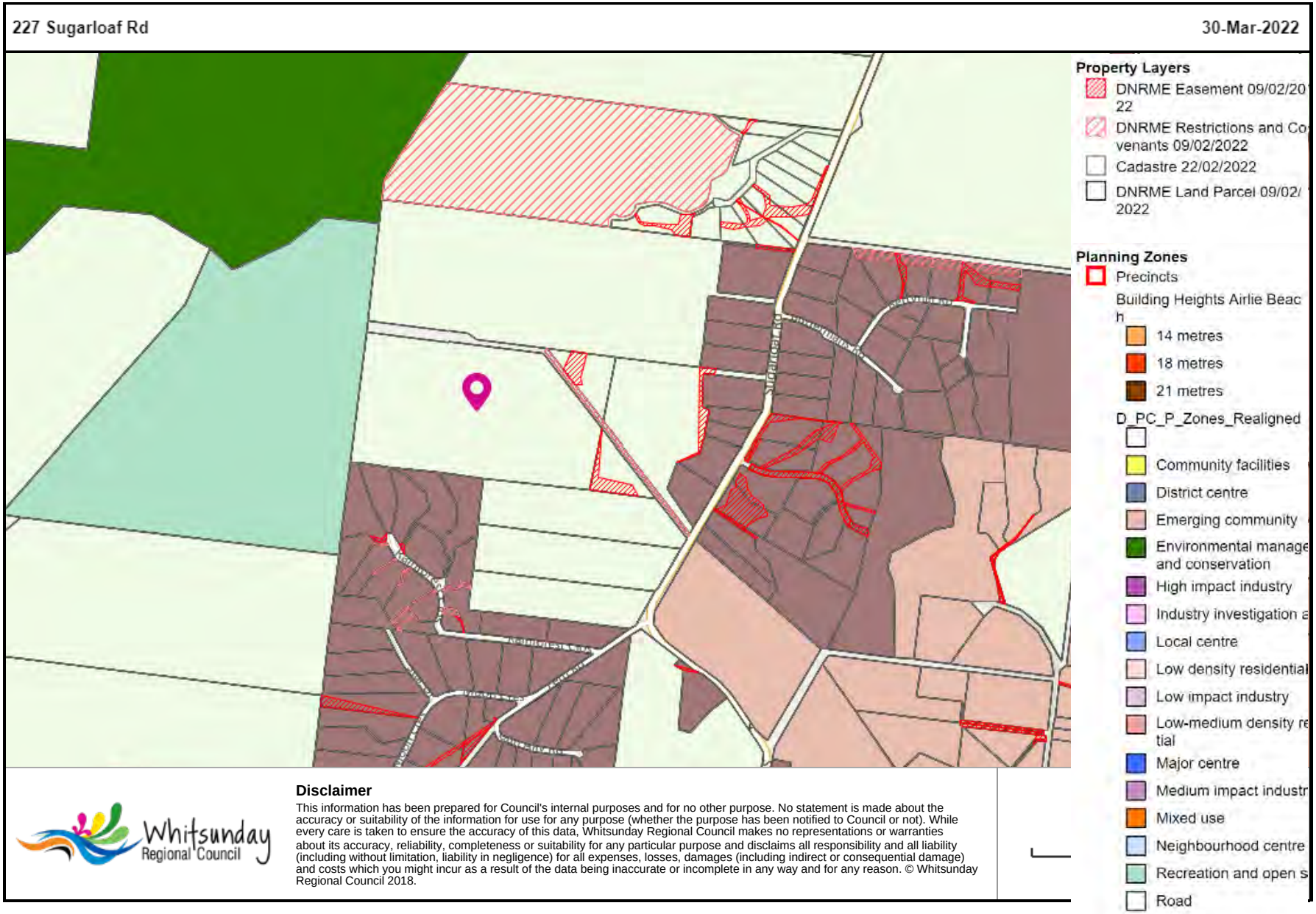


Disclaimer

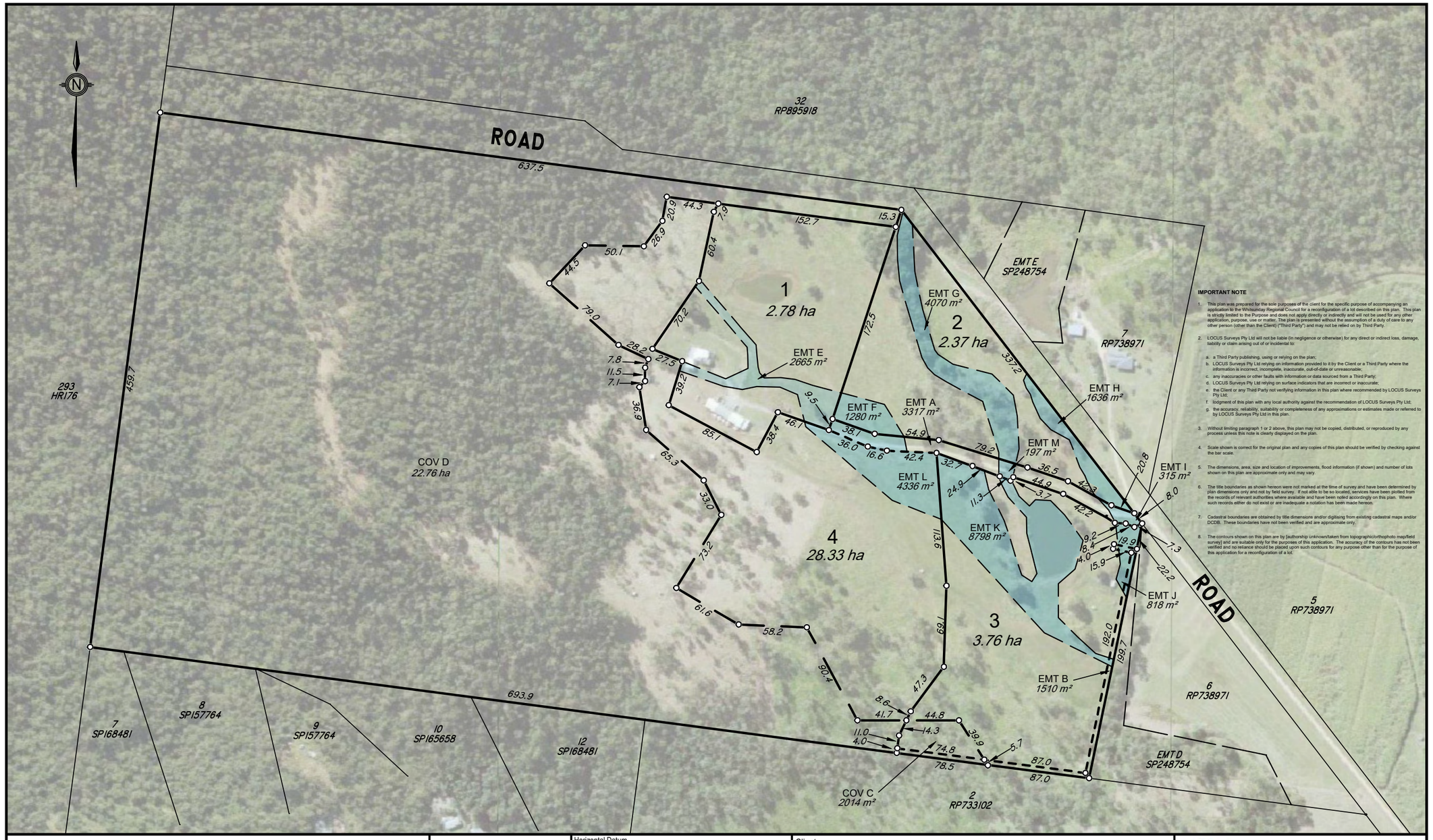
This information has been prepared for Council's internal purposes and for no other purpose. No statement is made about the accuracy or suitability of the information for use for any purpose (whether the purpose has been notified to Council or not). While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of this data, Whitsunday Regional Council makes no representations or warranties about

its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability or any particular purpose disclaims all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damage) and costs which you might incur as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason. © Whitsunday Regional Council 2018.

Attachment 13.3.2.3 Zoning Plan



Attachment 13.3.2.4 Proposal Plan



IMPORTANT NOTE

1. This plan was prepared for the sole purposes of the client for the specific purpose of accompanying an application to the Whitsunday Regional Council for a reconfiguration of a lot described on this plan. This plan is strictly limited to the Purpose and does not apply directly or indirectly and will not be used for any other application, purpose, use or matter. The plan is presented without the assumption of a duty of care to any other person (other than the Client) ("Third Party") and may not be relied on by Third Party.
2. LOCUS Surveys Pty Ltd will not be liable (in negligence or otherwise) for any direct or indirect loss, damage, liability or claim arising out of or incidental to:
   a. a Third Party publishing, using or relying on the plan;
   b. LOCUS Surveys Pty Ltd relying on information provided to it by the Client or a Third Party where the information is incorrect, incomplete, inaccurate, out-of-date or unreasonable;
   c. any inaccuracies or other faults with information or data sourced from a Third Party;
   d. LOCUS Surveys Pty Ltd relying on surface indicators that are incorrect or inaccurate;
   e. the Client or any Third Party not verifying information in this plan where recommended by LOCUS Surveys Pty Ltd;
   f. lodgment of this plan with any local authority against the recommendation of LOCUS Surveys Pty Ltd;
   g. the accuracy, reliability, suitability or completeness of any approximations or estimates made or referred to by LOCUS Surveys Pty Ltd in this plan.
3. Without limiting paragraph 1 or 2 above, this plan may not be copied, distributed, or reproduced by any process unless this note is clearly displayed on the plan.
4. Scale shown is correct for the original plan and any copies of this plan should be verified by checking against the bar scale.
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6. The title boundaries as shown hereon were not marked at the time of survey and have been determined by plan dimensions only and not by field survey. If not able to be so located, services have been plotted from the records of relevant authorities where available and have been noted accordingly on this plan. Where such records either do not exist or are inadequate a notation has been made hereon.
7. Cadastral boundaries are obtained by title dimensions and/or digitising from existing cadastral maps and/or DCDB. These boundaries have not been verified and are approximate only.
8. The contours shown on this plan are by [authorship unknown/taken from topographic/orthophoto map/field survey] and are suitable only for the purposes of this application. The accuracy of the contours has not been verified and no reliance should be placed upon such contours for any purpose other than for the purpose of this application for a reconfiguration of a lot.

Surveyed by: SRR	Horizontal Datum: MGA Zone 55 Vide OPM27397	Client: **RAOUL DANIELS**	LOCUS Surveys Pty Ltd ABN 42 644 512 041 PO Box 1081 Proserpine QLD 4800 Ph - 0473 079790 Email - scott@locussurveys.com.au Web - locussurveys.com.au LOCUS SURVEYS SURVEY | PLAN | MANAGE
Survey Date:	Level Datum:	Title: **PROPOSED LOTS 1-4, EMTS A, B & E - M AND COV C & D CANCELLING LOT 8 ON RP738971**	
Drawn by: SRR			
Checked by: SRR			
Parish:	County:		
Locality: SUGARLOAF	Local Authority: WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL	CCAD: 0025 DANIELS · Date: 20/01/2022 · Scale: 1:3000 @ A3	Job Ref: **0025** · Drawing No: **PD-01** · Rev: **C**

RA6-N

Queensland Government

SARA reference: 2201-26927 SRA
Council reference: 20211041
Applicant reference: 2021WRC008

24 February 2022

Chief Executive Officer
Whitsunday Regional Council
PO Box 104
PROSERPINE QLD 4800
info@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au

Attention: Mr James McEvoy-Bowe

Dear Mr McEvoy-Bowe

SARA response—227 Sugarloaf Road, Sugarloaf

(Referral agency response given under section 56 of the *Planning Act 2016*)

The development application described below was confirmed as properly referred by the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) on 21 January 2022.

Response

Outcome:	Referral agency response – with conditions.
Date of response:	24 February 2022
Conditions:	The conditions in **Attachment 1** must be attached to any development approval.
Advice:	Advice to the applicant is in **Attachment 2**.
Reasons:	The reasons for the referral agency response are in **Attachment 3**.

Development details

Description:	Development permit	Reconfiguring a lot – One (1) lot into four (4) lots and access easement
SARA role:	Referral Agency.	
SARA trigger:	**Schedule 10, Part 3, Division 4, Table 2, Item 1** (Planning Regulation 2017) Reconfiguring a lot that is assessable development under s 21.	

Mackay Isaac Whitsunday regional office
Level 4, 44 Nelson Street, Mackay
PO Box 257, Mackay QLD 4740

SARA reference:	2201-26927 SRA
Assessment Manager:	Whitsunday Regional Council
Street address:	227 Sugarloaf Road, Sugarloaf
Real property description:	Lot 8 on RP738971
Applicant name:	Daniel Property Holdings Pty Ltd
Applicant contact details:	c/- Wynne Planning and Development Pty Ltd Shop 5 Deickie Arcade / 38 Main Street PROSERPINE QLD 4800 kellianne@wynneplanninganddevelopment.com

Representations

An applicant may make representations to a concurrence agency, at any time before the application is decided, about changing a matter in the referral agency response (s.30 Development Assessment Rules) Copies of the relevant provisions are in **Attachment 4**.

A copy of this response has been sent to the applicant for their information.

For further information please contact Madison Harper-McErlean, Planning Officer, on (07) 4898 6812 or via email MIWSARA@dsdilgp.qld.gov.au who will be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely

Duncan Livingstone
A/Manager (Planning)

cc Daniel Property Holdings Pty Ltd, kellianne@wynneplanninganddevelopment.com

enc Attachment 1 - Referral agency conditions
Attachment 2 - Advice to the applicant
Attachment 3 - Reasons for referral agency response
Attachment 4 – Change representations provisions
Attachment 5 - Referral plan and specifications

Attachment 1—Referral agency conditions

(Under section 56(1)(b)(i) of the *Planning Act 2016* the following conditions must be attached to any development approval relating to this application) =

No.	Conditions	Condition timing
Reconfiguring a lot		
Schedule 10, Part 3, Division 4, Table 2, Item 1 — The chief executive administering the Planning Act 2016 nominates the Director-General of Department of Resources to be the enforcement authority for the development to which this development approval relates for the administration and enforcement of any matter relating to the following condition(s):		
1.	The clearing of native vegetation, associated with this development, is limited to the areas specified on the following plan: • PROPOSED LOTS 1-4, EMTS A, B & E - M AND COV C & D CANCELLING LOT 8 ON RP738971, prepared by LOCUS Surveys, dated 20/01/2022, reference PD-01 and revision C, as amended in red by SARA.	At all times

Attachment 2—Advice to the applicant

General advice	
1.	Terms and phrases used in this document are defined in the *Planning Act 2016* its regulation or the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) [v2.6]. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

Attachment 3—Reasons for referral agency response

(Given under section 56(7) of the *Planning Act 2016*)

The reasons for SARA's decision are:

- Through an imposed condition, the development avoids impacts on vegetation and minimises and mitigates impacts on vegetation where avoidance is not possible.

Material used in the assessment of the application:

- The development application material and submitted plans
- *Planning Act 2016*
- Planning Regulation 2017
- The *State Development Assessment Provisions* (version [2.6]), as published by the department
- The Development Assessment Rules
- SARA DA Mapping system

Attachment 4—Change representation provisions

(page left intentionally blank)

Attachment 5—Referral plan and specifications

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Attachment 13.3.2.5 SARA Response with Conditions

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE

Queensland Government

SARA ref: 2201-26927 SRA

Date: 24 February 2022

Amended in red by SARA on

24 February 2022

This approval only authorises the clearing of native vegetation to occur within 10 metres in width on either side of the property boundaries annotated in red.

ROAD 637.5

32 RP895918

293 HR176 459.7

COV D 22.76 ha

1 2.78 ha

2 2.37 ha

3 3.76 ha

4 28.33 ha

EMT E SP248754

7 RP738971

EMT G 4070 m²

EMT E 2665 m²

EMT F 1280 m²

EMT A 3317 m²

EMT H 1636 m²

EMT M 197 m²

EMT I 315 m²

EMT L 4336 m²

EMT K 8798 m²

EMT J 818 m²

EMT B 1510 m²

5 RP738971

6 RP738971

EMT D SP248754

2 RP733102

COV C 2014 m²

7 SP168481

8 SP157764

9 SP157764

10 SP165658

12 SP168481

693.9

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Surveyed by: SRR	Horizontal Datum: MGA Zone 55 Vide OPM27397	Client: RAOUL DANIELS	LOCUS SURVEYS — SURVEY | PLAN | MANAGE
Survey Date:	Level Datum:	Title: PROPOSED LOTS 1-4, EMTS A, B & E - M AND COV C & D CANCELLING LOT 8 ON RP738971	LOCUS Surveys Pty Ltd ABN 42 644 932 041 PO Box 1081 Proserpine QLD 4800 Ph - 0473 079790 Email - scott@locussurveys.com.au Web - locussurveys.com.au
Drawn by: SRR			
Checked by: SRR			
Parish:	County:		
Locality: SUGARLOAF	Local Authority: WHITSUNDAY REGIONAL	CCAD: 0025 DANIELS | Date: 20/01/2022 | Scale: 1:3000 @ A3	Job Ref: 0025 | Drawing No: PD-01 | Rev: C

Attachment 1 – Part 1
Assessment Manager Conditions
Whitsunday Regional Council

PLANNING ACT 2016

1.0 ADMINISTRATION

1.1 The approved development must be completed and maintained generally in accordance with the approved drawings and documents:

Plan/Document Name	Prepared By	Plan Number	Dated
Proposal Plan	Locus Surveys	PD-01 Rev. C	20/01/22
Civil Engineering Report	Sabai Consulting	2158 v2	13/01/22
Effluent Suitability Report	Ground Environments	GE_2112.1020	13/12/22
Lot 8 RP738971 Review of Environmental Features and Bushfire Hazard Assessment	Earth Environmental	227 Sugarloaf Road– REF and Bushfire Hazard Assessment	25/01/22

1.2 The applicant is to comply with the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning's conditions as outlined in the Department's correspondence dated 24 February 2022.

1.3 The following further development permits are required prior to commencement of work on site or commencement of the use:

- Operational Works
  - Access and Parking;
  - Roadworks;
  - Stormwater and Flooding; and
  - Erosion & Sediment Control
- Plumbing and Drainage Works; and
- Building Works

All Operational Works, Plumbing and Drainage Works Development Permits must be obtained prior to the issue of a Building Works Development Permit.

1.4 Where a discrepancy or conflict exists between the written conditions of this approval and the approved plans, the requirements of the written condition(s) will prevail.

1.5 All conditions of this approval must be complied with in full to Council's satisfaction prior to the release of the survey plan.

1.6 The applicant shall demonstrate and provide evidence that compliance with all conditions of this development approval and any other subsequent development approvals as a result of this development approval have been complied with at the time of sealing the Survey Plan.

1.7 The development can be undertaken in up to four (4) stages to facilitate the creation of one (1) or more lots at a time.

2.0 CLEARING, LANDSCAPING AND FENCING

2.1 Any vegetation removed must be disposed of to the requirements of the Council. Transplanting, chipping or removal from site are the preferred solutions.

2.2 All vegetative waste cleared as part of the development of the site is to be either:

a) stored neatly on site and shredded within sixty (60) days of clearing; or

b) removed off the site to an approved disposal location.

2.3 Any pruning works must be in accordance with AS 4373-1996 – Pruning of Amenity Tree.

2.4 No invasive plants (Biosecurity Act, 2014) or declared local pests (Local Law no.3) shall be planted on the site or allowed to invade the site and the site must be managed and maintained to exclude weeds.

2.5 To reduce the spread of weeds, all earthmoving equipment shall be free of soil and seed before being taken to the work site and again on completion of the project

2.6 Tree removal is to be conducted in stages and minimised for as much as practicable

3.0 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 Design and construct a potable water supply to proposed Lot 2, 3 and 4 in accordance with Council's Planning Scheme or Planning Policy applicable at the time. Such work must be in accordance with an approved detailed design at future building application stage.

4.0 ON-SITE EFFLUENT DISPOSAL

4.1 At future building application stage, the applicant is to Design and Construct an on-site sewerage treatment system to proposed Lot 2, 3 and 4. Such work must be in accordance with Councils Planning Scheme applicable at the time and Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater code. The applicant will be required to supply a detailed site-specific Wastewater Report at building stage that complies with AS 1547:2012 and the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code Version 1:2019. The Effluent Suitability Report by Ground Environments should be noted.

5.0 ACCESS AND PARKING

5.1 A Development Permit for Operational Works (Internal and External Access) must be obtained prior to commencement of work on site. Any application for Operational Works (Internal and External Access) must be accompanied by engineering design drawings, including calculations and certifications of the design, demonstrating compliance with Council's Development Manual (current at the time of development) and this Decision Notice.

5.2 The applicant must design and reconstruct the existing internal access from the Unnamed Road to 1 meter past proposed Lot 4 access crossover (approximately 280m) in Easement A to a minimum of 5.5 meters wide and to a sealed standard so as to comply as a minimum with the levels, dimensions and specifications as shown on Councils current Standard Drawing RS-056 and Whitsunday Regional Councils Development manual standard DG 1.17 and DG 1.30 Access to Allotments prior to the signing of the Plan of Survey.

5.3 The applicant must design, reconstruct, and maintain the internal access from 1 meter past proposed Lot 4 access crossover transitioning to a 3-meter-wide access to the property boundary of proposed Lot 1 to a sealed standard so as to comply as a minimum with the levels, dimensions and specifications as shown on Councils Standard Drawing RS-056 prior to the signing of the Plan of Survey. And Whitsunday Regional Councils Development manual standard DG 1.17 and DG 1.30 Access to Allotments.

5.4 The applicant must provide a safe all-weather access above the 1% flood inundation to the future house sites on proposed Lot 2, 3 and 4. If any part of the access is over 10% slope it must be sealed.

5.5 The documentation for the proposed Access Easement must include statements with regard to ownership and responsibility for future construction and ongoing maintenance requirements of the accesses within the Easement.

6.0 STORMWATER AND FLOODING

6.1 Prior to commencement of any work on site an Operational Works development permit must be obtained in relation to Stormwater Drainage. Any application for Operational Works (Stormwater) must be accompanied by engineering design drawings, including calculations and certifications of the design, demonstrating compliance with Queensland Urban Drainage Manual current at the time of development, Councils Development Manual (current at the time of development) and this Decision Notice.

6.2 Each allotment to be created must be provided with a lawful point of discharge prior to signing of the Survey Plan. Easements must be provided over all land assessed to be below the Q100 level of immunity identified on AEP 1% Flood line and Inundation Plan by Sabai Consulting CD1-101 and Locus Proposal Plan PD-01 rev C. Easement documentation must be provided free of cost to Council.

6.3 All stormwater drainage works must be designed and constructed in accordance with the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual current at the time of development and Council's Development Manual (current at the time of development).

6.4 All site works must be undertaken to ensure that there is no increase in flood levels and/or flood frequency at any locations where existing landowners and/or users are adversely affected by waterway flooding for all events up to and including Q100.

6.5 All habitable dwellings must be constructed to a level not less than 300mm above the Defined Flood Level (DFL) or the Defined Storm Tide Event (DSTE) for the developed site.

7.0 ROADWORKS

7.1 A Development Permit for Operational Works (Roadworks) must be obtained prior to commencement of work on site. Any application for Operational Works (Roadworks) must be accompanied by engineering design drawings, including calculations and certifications of the design, demonstrating compliance with Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (current at the time of development), Council's Development Manual (current at the time of development)

7.2 All stormwater drainage works associated with the above roadworks must be designed and constructed in accordance with Councils Development Manual and this Decision Notice.

7.3 Design and construction of the works must be in accordance with Council's Standard Specifications and Standard Drawings applicable at the time of development.

7.4 At completion of construction and prior to Signing of Plan of Survey, the Supervising Engineer must provide certification to Council that all construction complies with this Decision Notice and Council's Development Manual.

7.5 The Road to be constructed from Sugarloaf Road to the access point of the subject land shall be designed to meet as a minimum requirement the Street and Road Hierarchy as shown in Table D1.4 of Council's Development Manual. The design criteria must as a minimum be as follows:

Rural Access Place

Road Reserve	-	20 meters
Formation	-	8 meters
Pavement Width	-	6 meters
Edge Treatment	-	nil
Surface	-	Gravel

8.0 ELECTRICITY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

8.1 Provide electricity and telecommunications connection to the proposed development to the requirements of the relevant authority. The application must submit to Council, either:

(a) a certificate of supply demonstrating that existing low-voltage electricity supply is available to the newly created lots; or

(b) a certificate of supply that the applicant has entered into an agreement with the authorized electricity supplier, Ergon, to provide electricity services to the newly created lots, payment has been received and the connection will be completed at a date in the future.

If low-voltage electricity supply is unavailable to the newly created lots then the applicant must provide a certificate of supply of the proposed electricity connection date to all future property owners prior to entering into a contract of sale for the newly created lots prior to sealing of the Survey Plan.

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

9.1 A Development Permit for Operational Works (Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control) must be obtained prior to commencement of work on site. The Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan must be prepared in accordance with Council's Development Manual and best Practice Erosion & Sediment Control – November 2008 (IECA White Book). The strategy of the plan must be implemented and maintained for the duration of the operational and building works, and until exposed soil areas are permanently stabilised (e.g., turfed, concreted).

9.2 Discharges of water pollutants, wastewater or stormwater from the site must not cause measurable levels of water pollutants in the receiving waters to fall outside the acceptable ranges specified in the 'Australian Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters', ANZECC 2000.

9.3 No visible emissions of dust must occur beyond the boundaries of the site during earthworks and construction activities on the site. If, at any time during the earthworks and construction activities the dust emissions exceed the levels specified above, all dust generating activities must cease until the corrective actions have been implemented to reduce dust emissions to acceptable levels or wind conditions are such that acceptable levels are achieved.

9.4 The applicant must ensure that when undertaking any on-site or external works, including any filling and extraction, appropriate dust control measures are implemented in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and complies with the relevant air quality objectives defined in the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008.

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL COVENANT

10.1 The applicant shall provide, prior to the lodgment of the survey plan for the reconfiguration of the lot, documentation to confirm the creation of an Environmental Covenant within proposed Lot 2. Documentation shall include the following:

a) A survey plan to a suitable scale, that shows the location of the Environmental Covenant, such that:
   i. is consistent with the approved plan; and
   ii. The area of the covenant is clearly identified on the site plan, including covenant boundary measurements.

b) A properly completed instrument of covenant that stipulates the covenantor's obligations, as a minimum:
   i. Reference to the revegetation and weed management plan is to be made;
   ii. No living or dead vegetation now existing or hereafter existing in the Environmental Covenant, may be trimmed, pruned, cut down, damaged, destroyed, moved,

harvested or removed from the Environmental Covenant, unless it is defined as exempt clearing work under the Vegetation Management Act 1999;

iii. No fixtures or improvements, including buildings or other structures may be erected in the Environmental Covenant; and

iv. No fill, soil, rock, rubbish, ashes, garbage, waste or other material foreign to the Environmental Covenant may be deposited in or on the Environmental Covenant;

v. No invasive plants shall be introduced to the Environmental Covenant;

vi. No earthworks or extraction/depositing of material that may compromise vegetation within the covenanted area,

vii. Remedy for non-compliance;

viii. The permanent markers installed to delineate the covenanted area must be maintained and replaced if necessary.

c) Confirmation that the survey plan showing the Environmental Covenant area, and the instrument of covenant, have been registered in the Titles Registry, including full details of covenant wording and associated plan.

10.2 Prior to signing of the survey plan, covenant boundaries (adjoining the building envelope) must be delineated with permanent markers made of steel or concrete posts at regular intervals of no greater than 20m.

11.0 GEOTECHNICAL

11.1 At the time of application for a building permit if any part of the proposed dwelling is located within the landslide overlay of the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017 for Proposed Lots 1,2,3 and 4 a detailed Geotechnical slope stability Assessment report undertaken by a qualified geotechnical engineer must be provided with the BA application.

12.0 MAINTENANCE VALUATION

12.1 The applicant must pay to Council a maintenance valuation fee per lot at the time of sealing of the survey plan at the rate applicable at the time of payment. The current rate is $38.00 per lot.

13.0 CATCHMENT AND LAND MANAGEMENT

13.1 Prior to the first operational works application, a revegetation and weed management plan that covers the whole area of the site, including the vegetation gaps present in the proposed covenanted area is to be submitted and approved by Council.

13.1 Prior to plan sealing, the site is to be revegetated in accordance with the approved vegetation and weed management plan.

14.0 MISCELLANEOUS

14.1 If any item of cultural heritage is identified during site works, all work must cease and the relevant State Agency must be notified. Work can resume only after State Agency clearance is obtained.

The Applicant is reminded of their obligations under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act, 2003 and the Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003. Further information and databases are available from the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships at: *www.datsip.qld.gov.au*

14.2 Any alteration necessary to electricity, telephone, water mains, sewerage mains, and/or public utility installations resulting from the development or in connection with the development, must be at full cost to the developer.

14.3 Any building materials, equipment and the like must be appropriately tied down, placed indoors and secured on site at the time of preparation for cyclone events. The on site supervisor is to

ensure that all contractors/employees take the necessary steps to secure the construction site in the event of a cyclone.

14.4 All construction materials, waste, waste skips, machinery and contractors' vehicles must be located and stored or parked within the site. No storage of materials, parking of construction machinery or contractors' vehicles will be permitted in Sugarloaf Road or adjoining land unless written permission from the owner of that land and Council is provided.

14.5 It is the developer's responsibility for the full rectification of any damage caused to neighbouring public infrastructure (such as footpaths, driveways, fences, gardens, trees and the like) caused by contractors, including clean up of any litter or waste that is a result of the subject development.

15.0 ADVISORY NOTES

15.1 Hours of work

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994, which prohibits any construction, building and earthworks activities likely to cause nuisance noise (including the entry and departure of heavy vehicles) between the hours of 6.30 pm and 6.30 am from Monday to Saturday and at all times on Sundays or Public Holidays.

15.2 Dust Control

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Environmental Nuisance of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 which prohibits unlawful environmental nuisance caused by dust, ash, fumes, light, odour or smoke beyond the boundaries of the property during all stages of the development including earthworks and construction.

15.3 Sedimentation Control

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and Schedule 9 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 to prevent soil erosion and contamination of the stormwater drainage system and waterways.

15.4 Noise During Construction and Noise in General

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

15.5 Enquiries relating to the aforementioned conditions should be directed to the Planning and Development Directorate who will direct the enquiry to the relevant officer.

15.6 General Safety of Public During Construction

It is the project manager's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Work Health and Safety Act 2011. It states that the project manager is obliged to ensure construction work is planned and managed in a way that prevents or minimises risks to the health and safety of members of the public at or near the workplace during construction work.

It is the principal contractor's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Work Health and Safety Act 2011. It states that the principal contractor is obliged on a construction workplace to ensure that work activities at the workplace prevent or minimise risks to the health and safety of the public at or near the workplace during the work.

It is the responsibility of the person in control of the workplace to ensure compliance with the Work Health and Safety Act 2011. It states that the person in control of the workplace is obliged to ensure there is appropriate, safe access to and from the workplace for persons other than the person's workers.

13.3.3 - 20210040 - Development Application for Preliminary Approval (Variation Request: Building Works) & Development Permit for Material Change of Use for a Resort Complex - One Whitsunday - 125/131 Shingley Drive, Cannonvale

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: James McEvoy-Bowe - Planner

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Neil McGaffin - Director Development Services

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

1. Conditions of Approval [**13.3.3.1** - 13 pages]
2. Planning Assessment [**13.3.3.2** - 14 pages]
3. Locality Plan [**13.3.3.3** - 1 page]
4. Zoning Plan [**13.3.3.4** - 1 page]
5. Development Plans [**13.3.3.5** - 40 pages]
6. State Agency Referral Agency (SARA) Response [**13.3.3.6** - 10 pages]
7. Visual Impact Assessment [**13.3.3.7** - 51 pages]
8. Needs Analysis [**13.3.3.8** - 33 pages]

PURPOSE

To present the assessment of the Development Application.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the application for Development Application for Preliminary Approval (Variation Request to the Tables of Assessment for Building Works); and Development Permit for Material Change of Use for Resort Complex comprising – Shops, Function Facilities (Function Centre), Food and Drink Outlets, Bars, Indoor and Outdoor Sport and Recreation, One Hundred and Sixty (160) Short Term Accommodation and Multiple Dwelling Units and Ancillary Uses associated with the operation of a Resort Complex, made by One Whitsundays Developments Pty Ltd C/- Wynne Planning & Development, on L: 268 HR: 1060 T: N1149/096, L: 95 HR: 1223 T: N1191/156 and located at 125 Shingley Drive Cannonvale, 131 Shingley Drive Cannonvale, subject to the conditions outlined in Attachment 1.

BACKGROUND

The attached Planning Report and recommendation was tabled by Council at its Ordinary Meeting on 13 April 2022. Additional information has been supplied as requested.

APPLICATION SUMMARY

The application is for a Resort Complex comprising of the following aspects:

- 39.0m Resort Tower with One Hundred and Sixty (160) Short-Term Accommodation and Multiple Dwelling Units consisting of:
  - Function Centre
  - 3 Food and Drink Outlets and 1 Bar

- Indoor and Outdoor Sport and Recreation such as Gym, Wave Pool and Water Park
- Ancillary uses associated with a Resort Complex such as Day Spas.

The application was referred to the State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) for assessment regarding impacts on State transport corridors. SARA have accepted the applicant's Traffic Impact Assessment and have not conditioned any upgrades to the Shingley Drive / Shute Harbour Road intersection.

Public Notification of the proposal was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the PA during which 1147 submissions were received (587 properly made and 246 not properly made).

In its assessment of the proposed 39 metre building, Council must consider all aspects of the planning scheme that are not being varied and may consider "other relevant matters" and decide to either approve; refuse or approve the development subject to conditions. The application material includes the following other relevant matters in support of the development:

- A Needs Analysis completed by Norling Consulting Pty Ltd;
- A Visual Impact Assessment report that scores the overall visual impact of the development as Nil to Moderate.

The proposal will require the payment of $4,001,631.95 in infrastructure charges in accordance with the Infrastructure Charges Resolution (No.1) 2022.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Planning Act 2016 (PA)
Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Process all statutory applications within statutory timeframes.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The applicable infrastructure charges for the development are $4,001,631.95.

CONSULTATION

Manager Development Assessment
Senior Technical Officer Engineering Assessment
Environment and Climate Officer
Principal Engineer – Civil & Environmental Whitsunday Water
Civil Engineer (Network Planning)
Coordinator Transport Planning and Assets

RISK ASSESSMENT

The decision may be appealed in the Planning & Environment Court of Queensland.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

A decision is required by **20 May 2022.**

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

Section 58 of the Human Rights Act 2019 specifies required conduct for public entities when acting or making a decision. Sections 15-37 of the Human Rights Act 2019 identifies the human rights a public entity must consider in making a decision. The human rights relevant to this decision are as follows:

- Section 19 – Freedom of movement.
- Section 21 – Freedom of expression.
- Section 24 – Right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of property.
- Section 27 – Cultural rights – generally – all persons with a particular cultural, religious, racial or linguistic background have the right to enjoy their culture, to declare and practice their religion and use their language.
- Section 28 – Cultural rights – Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This decision does not limit the above identified human rights.

1.0 ADMINISTRATION

1.1 The approved development must be completed and maintained generally in accordance with the approved drawings and documents:

Plan/Document Name	Prepared By	Plan Number	Dated
Coversheet	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 000 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Site Calculations	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 001 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Site Location Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 002 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Precedent - Facade	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 010 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Precedent - Pool Deck	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 011 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Precedent - Activities	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 012 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Precedent - Dining Options	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 013 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Precedent - Hotel Lobby	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 014 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Precedent - Function Centre	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 015 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Precedent - Accommodation	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 016 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Site Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 090 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Ground Level Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 100 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 1 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 101 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 2 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 102 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 3 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 103 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 4 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 104 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 5 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 105 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 6 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 106 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 7 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 107 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 8 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 108 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 9 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 109 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 10 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 110 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Level 11 Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 111 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Roof Plan	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 112 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Room Types - Hotel	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 121 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Room Types - Villas	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 124 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Elevation - North	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 201 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Elevation - East	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 202 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Elevation - South	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 203 Rev. Z	07/03/2022

Elevation - South	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 204 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Section A-B	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 221 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Section C-D	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 222 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Section E-F	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 223 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Section G	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 224 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Section 3d-1	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 225 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Section 3d-2	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 226 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Section 3d-3	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 227 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
3d Views	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 301 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
3d Views	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 302 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
3d Views	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 303 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
3d Views	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 304 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
3d Views	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 305 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Shadow Plan - Winter - 9am	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 911 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Shadow Plan - Winter - 12pm	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 912 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Shadow Plan - Winter - 3pm	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 913 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Solar Views - Winter	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 915 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Solar Views - Summer	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 916 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
GFA Plans + Schedule	Design Workshop Australia	1335 – 920 Rev. Z	07/03/2022
Visual Impact Assessment	Distinctive Living Design	58-20 Rev. Z	December 2021
Traffic Impact Assessment	Cardno	9671163	15/02/2022
Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan	Cardno	9671163	28/01/2022
Slope Stability Risk Assessment	Cardno	M31630 v2	03/06/2021
Water Network Capacity Assessment	ARCADIS	F0002–30115500-AAR	07/03/2022
Sewer Network Capacity Assessment	ARCADIS	F0001–30115500-AAR	18/03/2022
Needs Analysis	Norling Consulting	N/A	April 2021

1.2 The applicant is to comply with the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning's conditions as outlined in the Department's correspondence dated 3 September 2021.

1.3 The following further development permits are required prior to commencement of work on site or commencement of the use:

- Operational Works;
    1. Access and Parking;
    2. Stormwater;
    3. Erosion & Sediment Control;
    4. Water Infrastructure;
    5. Sewerage Infrastructure;
    6. Landscaping; and
    7. Earthworks.
- Plumbing and Drainage Works; and
- Building Works.

All Operational Works, Plumbing and Drainage Works Development Permits must be obtained prior to the issue of a Building Works Development Permit.

1.4 Where a discrepancy or conflict exists between the written conditions of this approval and the approved plans, the requirements of the written condition(s) will prevail.

1.5 All conditions of this approval must be complied with in full to Council's satisfaction prior to the commencement of the use.

1.6 The applicant shall demonstrate and provide evidence that compliance with all conditions of this development approval and any other subsequent development approvals as a result of this development approval have been complied with at the time of the commencement of the use.

1.7 A copy of this decision notice and the stamped, approved plans/drawings must be retained onsite at all times. This decision notice must be read in conjunction with the stamped, approved plans to ensure consistency in construction, establishment and maintenance of approved works.

2.0 CLEARING, LANDSCAPING AND FENCING

2.1 Any vegetation removed must be disposed of to the requirements of the Council. Transplanting, chipping or removal from site are the preferred solutions.

2.2 All vegetative waste cleared as part of the development of the site is to be either:

a) stored neatly on site and shredded within sixty (60) days of clearing; or

b) removed off the site to an approved disposal location.

2.3 Any landscaping elements installed as result of the development is to be maintained by the applicant (or subsequent owner).

2.4 During construction, a Tree Protection Zone is to be implemented in accordance with AS4970 for any trees that are indicated for retention on the approved landscape plan.

2.5 Prior to commencement of use, any trees indicated for retention on the approved landscape plan are to be replanted with the same species if damaged, diseased or dead.

2.6 No invasive plants (Biosecurity Act, 2014) or declared local pests (Local Law no.3) shall be planted on the site or allowed to invade the site and the site must be managed and maintained to exclude weeds.

2.7 To reduce the spread of weeds, all earthmoving equipment shall be free of soil and seed before being taken to the work site and again on completion of the project.

2.8 No toxic plants are introduced into the proposed development, including Pink Periwinkle (Catharanthus roseus), and Oleander species.

2.9 The applicant shall submit an Operational Works Application for Landscaping, including an amended Landscaping Plan that includes the following:

a) An amended Detailed Landscaping Plan that is provided in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy SC6.4 - Landscaping Planning Scheme Policy.

b) Specific details in relation to screening the development from Shute Harbour Road and adjoining residential accommodation, using the recommendations of the Visual Impact Assessment by Distinctive Living Design.

c) The location of proposed irrigation and drainage works including direction of overland flow, location of field inlets (as required) and methods to ensure erosion control (including landscaping proposed in adjoining road reserves).

d) Details regarding access to all landscaping areas.

e) A maintenance plan, detailing the intended arrangements for maintenance of the landscaping, including at least, maintenance schedules for:

i) weed control;

ii) irrigation and watering;

iii) landscape areas being used to buffer the structure;

iv) plant maintenance and pruning; and

v) fertilizer management.

f) All plantings are to be from Council's approved Planting Species List within Planning Scheme Policy SC6.4.5.

3.0 BUILDING

3.1 The maximum building height of the Resort Complex tower is 39.0m as defined by the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme v3.7.

3.2 Prior to occupation of the completed development, submit a certificate from a licenced surveyor to demonstrate that the completed hotel tower does not exceed 39.0 metres as defined above and in accordance with the approved elevation plans.

3.3 Ventilation and mechanical plant must be located and designed so that prevailing breezes do not direct undesirable noise and odours towards nearby residential accommodation.

3.4 Locate and screen the following components of the development so that they are not visible from any road to which the site has frontage, adjoining premises or otherwise on display from any public thoroughfare or vantage point:

a) Refuse storage areas.

b) Service equipment.

c) Mechanical ventilation.

d) Refrigeration units.

e) Storage areas for machinery, materials, vehicles or the like.

3.5 All air-conditioning units are not to be visible from the street or adjoining properties and are to be aesthetically screened.

3.6 Building design, architectural elements and landscaping treatments must block or reduce excessive light and air-conditioning plant noise.

3.7 Building and landscaping materials are not to be highly reflective, or likely to create glare, or slippery or otherwise hazardous conditions.

3.8 Buildings are to be finished with external building materials and colours to reduce scale and bulk.

3.9 The privacy of residents of adjoining premises is protected through all upper storey windows overlooking adjoining residential properties are to be glazed in opaque glass or otherwise appropriately screened. The details of the proposed method must be submitted to Council prior to the issue of a Decision Notice for Building Works. The approved method must be installed prior to the commencement of the use and maintained thereafter to Council's satisfaction.

3.10 Shutters, block-out curtains, blinds or suitably tinted windowpanes must be provided on all bedroom windows of each unit to shield excessive sunlight from the bedrooms. No silver or other reflective materials may be used for sun block purposes.

4.0 AMENITY

4.1 Undertake and operate the development in a manner that causes no detrimental effect upon surrounding premises by reason of noise nuisance, lighting nuisance or such other emissions. Specifically:

a) Position and direct all lighting so as not to exceed beyond the boundary or the like. Take care to ensure spill and reflection are covered where appropriate.

4.2 Install lighting within the site boundary for all car parking areas, outdoor activity areas (i.e. communal or staff areas) and along all on-site pedestrian pathways prior to commencement of the use. The design and construction of the lighting system must:

a) Meet minimum requirements of Australian Standard AS/NZS1158.3.1:2020 Pedestrian area (Category P) lighting.

b) Meet the relevant requirements of the electricity supplier.

c) Include lighting shields, anti-tamper screws, weather resistant bulkhead fitting and robust material to withstand severe weather conditions.

4.3 Maintain the lighting system at all times for the life of the development.

5.0 EARTHWORKS

5.1 All site works must be designed by an experienced and qualified Geotechnical Engineer and undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Geotechnical Stability Assessment report dated June 2021 prepared by Cardno Pty Ltd.

5.2 Any cut/fill batter slopes are to be protected and retained in a visually acceptable manner prior to commencement of the use. Any retaining structures must be designed in accordance with the recommendations of the Geotechnical Stability Assessment Report dated June 2021 prepared by Cardno Pty Ltd and supervised and certified during construction.

5.3 During and at the completion of the excavation and filling of the site the applicants Civil/Geotechnical Engineer shall supervise, and at the completion, certify that the work carried out on site has meet the design intent and provide evidence that the finished work will not cause adverse impact on adjoining property.

6.0 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1 A Development Permit for Operational Works (Water Infrastructure) must be obtained prior to commencement of work on site. Any application for Operational Works (Water Infrastructure) must be accompanied by engineering design drawings, and certifications of the design, demonstrating compliance with Council's Development Manual (current at the time of development) and this Decision Notice.

6.2 All existing water service connections must be disconnected and sealed to the satisfaction of Council's Water & Sewer Services prior to commencement of the use.

6.3 The development must be connected to Council's water supply network using the existing 225mm water main located in Shute Harbour Road. The connection from the 225mm water main must be extended to the front of the lot on Shingley Drive and be located in an easement placed along the eastern boundary of Lot 268 HR1060. The water meter must be located at the north-eastern point of Lot 268 HR1060. The water service connection must be sized appropriately for the use. Any upgrading works must be completed by the developer at their full cost prior to commencement of the use.

6.4 Each dwelling within the development must be provided with a sub-meter in accordance with the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code 2019 and Council's policy for sub-metering prior to occupation of the dwellings.

6.5 All water infrastructure must be designed and constructed in accordance with Council's Whitsunday Regional Council Development Manual (or equivalent replacement document current at the time of development) prior to the commencement of the use.

6.6 Prior to commencement of the use, the owner must lodge with Council a civil engineer's design and construction certification (by an experienced and qualified engineer). The certification must be addressed to Council and must certify that all Water Infrastructure works have been designed and constructed according to the conditions of this Decision Notice and Councils Development Manual.

6.7 Easements must be provided over all new Council water mains constructed as part of the development located on private property. Easement documentation must be provided free of cost to Council.

7.0 SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 A Development Permit for Operational Works (Sewer Infrastructure) must be obtained prior to commencement of work on site. Any application for Operational Works (Sewer Infrastructure) must be accompanied by engineering design drawings, and certifications of the design, demonstrating compliance with Council's Development Manual (current at the time of development) and this Decision Notice.

7.2 All sewerage infrastructure must be designed and constructed in accordance with Council's Whitsunday Regional Council Development Manual prior to commencement of the use.

7.3 The development must be constructed clear of all existing gravity and/or rising sewer mains on the property and any adjoining properties.

7.4 The development must be connected to Council's sewerage reticulation network, using the existing sewer jump-up. Any upgrading works to the existing sewer jump-up must be completed by the developer at their full cost, prior to commencement of the use.

7.5 Easements must be provided over all new Council sewerage lines constructed as part of the development located on private property.

7.6 Easement documentation must be provided free of cost to Council.

8.0 ACCESS AND PARKING

8.1 Prior to commencement of any work on site an Operational Works development permit must be obtained in relation to Access and Parking. Any application for Operational Works (Access and Parking) must be accompanied by detailed engineering drawings demonstrating compliance with Council's Development Manual (current at the time of development), Australian Standard AS2890, AS1428 and this Decision Notice.

8.2 The applicant must design, construct, and maintain the four external access from the pavement of Shingley Drive to the property boundary of Lot 268 HR1060 and Lot 95 HR1223 to a sealed standard so as to comply as a minimum with the levels, dimensions and specifications as shown on Councils Standard Drawings RS-051 prior to the commencement of the use.

8.3 The internal access must include provision for all drainage from within the property and along the driveway surface to be collected at or inside the property boundary and discharged to a legal point of discharge prior to the commencement of the use.

8.4 A minimum of 222 (inclusive of service vehicles) car parking spaces are to be provided and maintained within the boundaries of the property prior to commencement of the use. All accesses, parking bays and maneuvering areas must be designed and constructed so as to comply with the criteria described in AS2890 and AS1428.

8.5 A minimum of 2 SRV and 2 MRV loading and unloading spaces are to be provided and maintained within the boundaries of the property prior to commencement of the use. All accesses, parking bays and maneuvering areas must be designed and constructed so as to comply with the criteria described in AS2890 and AS1428.

8.6 A minimum of 63 Bicycle parking spaces are to be provided and maintained within the boundaries of the property prior to commencement of the use. All bicycle parking bays must be designed and constructed so as to comply with the criteria described in AS2890.3

9.0 STORMWATER AND STORMWATER QUALITY

9.1 Prior to commencement of any work on site an Operational Works development permit must be obtained in relation to Stormwater Drainage. Any application for Operational Works (Stormwater) must be accompanied by engineering design drawings, including calculations and certifications of the design, demonstrating compliance with Queensland Urban Drainage Manual current at the time of development, Council's Development Manual (current at the time of development) and this Decision Notice.

9.2 Prior to the commencement of the use, the applicant must demonstrate that the developed flows from the land drain to a lawful point of discharge. Natural and developed flows from adjoining properties are to be managed through the site and discharged to a lawful point of discharge. Easements will be required over any land to accommodate the flows.

9.3 The applicant must design and construct roof and allotment drainage system for the development so as to comply with the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual current at the time of development as a minimum.

9.4 All stormwater drainage works must be designed and constructed in accordance with the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual current at the time of development and Council's Development Manual (current at the time of development).

9.5 All site works must be undertaken to ensure that there is no increase in flood levels and/or flood frequency at any locations where existing landowners and/or users are adversely affected by waterway flooding for all events up to and including Q100.

9.6 Prior to commencement of use on the site the applicant must lodge with Council, a civil engineer's design, and construction certification (by an experienced and qualified engineer). The certification must be addressed to Council and must certify that the roof and allotment drainage works have been constructed in accordance with the requirements of Queensland Urban Drainage Manual current at the time of development, Councils Development Manual (current at the time of development) and this Decision Notice and will not cause adverse effects to adjoining or downstream properties or infrastructure.

9.7 Prior to the first Operational works application being lodged, an expanded Stormwater Quality Management Plan is to be submitted to include the additional requirements expected at the operational works application stage as per Table 5 of Council's Stormwater Quality Guideline. The amended SQMP is to include the following:

a) The recommendations of the endorsed SQMP and any relevant conditions of the development permit.

b) Is prepared in accordance with the State Planning Policy (SPP), July 2017, State interest for Water Quality and the recommendations and requirements outlined in the Whitsunday Regional Council Stormwater Quality Guideline.

c) Demonstrate that there is sufficient horizontal and vertical space for maintenance access.

9.8 The stormwater quality devices included in the approved Stormwater Quality Management Plan are to be constructed as per the instructions of the manufacturers

9.9 Prior to the commencement of the use, any proposed stormwater quality devices and supporting infrastructure shall be inspected by the applicants' RPEQ engineer and Council's Officers. Should

any stormwater quality devices or supporting infrastructure not be in an acceptable condition, the defects shall be rectified by the applicant, at the applicant's cost.

9.10 A Commissioning Certificate is to be submitted to Council prior to commencement of use. All stormwater quality devices installed under this approval shall be commissioned by a suitably qualified person and a certificate supplied to Council prior to their use.

9.11 At all times, all proprietary devices for stormwater quality are to be maintained as per the instructions of the manufacturers and the approved Stormwater Quality Management Plan.

9.12 Prior to commencement of the use of the proprietary devices, the applicant must provide a copy of the maintenance contract for any proprietary stormwater treatment device installed on the site. Details of the maintenance contract including maintenance intervals to achieve, minimally, that at least 90% of pollutants will be captured during the inter-maintenance period.

9.13 Prior to commencement of use, the number of cartridges of the stormwater filter system (water quality) installed is to be in accordance with the approved stormwater quality management plan

9.14 Stormwater for the development must include gross pollutant traps, or other appropriate water quality measures, within the system adequate to ensure stormwater from the site must not cause measurable levels of water pollutants in the receiving waters to fall outside the acceptable ranges specified in the 'Australian Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters', ANZECC 2000

10.0 ELECTRICITY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

10.1 Provide electricity and telecommunications connection to the proposed development to the requirements of the relevant authority. The application must submit to Council, either:

a) a certificate of supply demonstrating that existing low-voltage electricity supply is available to the newly created lots; or

b) a certificate of supply that the applicant has entered into an agreement with the authorized electricity supplier, Ergon, to provide electricity services to the newly created lots, payment has been received and the connection will be completed at a date in the future.

If low-voltage electricity supply is unavailable to the newly created lots, then the applicant must provide a certificate of supply of the proposed electricity connection date to all future property owners prior to entering into a contract of sale for the newly created lots prior to commencement of the use.

11.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

11.1 The applicant must prepare with the first Operational Works Application, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) showing design and control measures to be adopted for the Operational Works phase of the development. The EMP must be submitted with any correlating Operational Works application for Council review and all recommendations of the Environmental Management Plan must be completed to the requirements of Council.

11.2 The EMP must address but not be limited to the following issues:

a) Weed control.

b) Light management.

c) Interim drainage plan during construction.

d) Earthworks construction programme.

e) Emergency vehicle access.

f) Noise and dust suppression during operational works phase.

g) Other issues as identified/required.

11.3 The EMP must reflect the recommendations of all associated specialty reports submitted with this development application.

12.0 CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

12.1 A construction management plan must be submitted to, and approved by, Council prior to the issue of any development permit for the carrying out of building work. The approved construction management plan must be complied with and always kept onsite during construction works.

12.2 The construction management plan must address all activities associated with construction (excluding noise and dust issues), including but not limited to:

a) Vehicle access (including responsibility for maintenance of the defined cartage route) during hours of construction.

b) Traffic management (including loading and unloading).

c) Parking of vehicles (including on site employees and delivery vehicles).

d) Maintenance of safe pedestrian movement across the site's frontage/s (including by people with disabilities).

e) Building waste / refuse disposal.

12.3 The construction management plan must demonstrate that:

a) The general public will be adequately protected from construction activities.

b) The building site will be kept clean and tidy to maintain public safety and amenity.

c) Demand for occupation of the street and protection of Council assets will be well managed.

13.0 NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

13.1 A Noise Management Plan must be submitted to, and approved by, Council prior to the issue of any development permit for the carrying out of building work.

13.2 The noise management plan must:

a) Be prepared by a suitably qualified acoustic engineer.

b) Provide details of expected noise sources.

c) Include an assessment of the predicted noise levels from all proposed construction activities.

d) Identify the measures and work practices that will be implemented to ensure that noise from construction activities does not cause an 'environmental nuisance' (within the meaning of that term set out in the Environmental Protection Act 1994) at any sensitive receptor stated in schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

e) Identify the procedures to be adopted for monitoring of noise emissions.

f) Provide details of complaint response procedures that will be adopted.

g) Identify the procedures to be adopted for revision and review of the Noise Management Plan.

13.3 The approved Noise Management Plan must be complied with and always be kept on-site.

13.4 Noise from construction activities must not cause an 'environmental nuisance' (within the meaning of that term set out in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*) at any sensitive receptor stated in schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008*.

14.0 DUST MANAGEMENT PLAN

14.1 The release of dust and particulate matter from construction activities must not cause an 'environmental nuisance' (within the meaning of that term set out in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*) at any sensitive receptor stated in schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008*.

14.2 A Dust Management Plan must be submitted to, and approved by, Council prior to the issue of any development permit for the carrying out of building work.

14.3 The Dust Management Plan must:

a) Be prepared by a suitably qualified professional.

b) Provide details of sources of dust and particulate emissions.

c) Identify the measures and work practices that will be implemented to ensure that the release of dust and particulate matter from construction activities does not cause an 'environmental nuisance' (within the meaning of that term set out in the Environmental Protection Act 1994) at any sensitive receptor stated in schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

d) Identify the procedures to be adopted for monitoring and reporting of air emissions.

e) Provide details of complaint response procedures that will be adopted.

f) Identify the procedures to be adopted for revision and review of the Dust Management Plan.

14.4 The approved Dust Management Plan must be complied with and be always kept on-site.

15.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

15.1 A Development Permit for Operational Works (Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control) must be obtained prior to commencement of work on site. Erosion prevention and sediment control measures must be established so as to comply with the requirements of the Whitsunday Regional Council Development Manual and the Best Practice Erosion & Sediment Control – November 2008 (IECA White Book) and the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act. The strategy of the plan must be implemented and maintained for the duration of the operational and building works, and until exposed soil areas are permanently stabilized (e.g., turfed, concreted).

15.2 Discharges of water pollutants, wastewater or stormwater from the site must not cause measurable levels of water pollutants in the receiving waters to fall outside the acceptable ranges specified in the 'Australian Water Quality Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Waters', ANZECC 2000.

15.3 No visible emissions of dust must occur beyond the boundaries of the site during earthworks and construction activities on the site. If, at any time during the earthworks and construction activities the dust emissions exceed the levels specified above, all dust generating activities must cease until the corrective actions have been implemented to reduce dust emissions to acceptable levels or wind conditions are such that acceptable levels are achieved.

15.4 The applicant must ensure that when undertaking any on-site or external works, including any filling and extraction, appropriate dust control measures are implemented in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and complies with the relevant air quality objectives defined in the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2008.

16.0 GEOTECHNICAL

16.1 All site works must be designed by an experienced and qualified Geotechnical Engineer and undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Geotechnical Stability Assessment report dated June 2021 prepared by Cardno Pty Ltd.

16.2 Any cut/fill batter slopes are to be protected and retained in a visually acceptable manner prior to commencement of the use. Any retaining structures must be designed in accordance with the

recommendations of the Geotechnical Stability Assessment Report dated June 2021 prepared by Cardno Pty Ltd and supervised and certified during construction.

16.3 Upon completion of any Building Works and prior to Final Inspection Certificate, the owner must lodge with Council, a geotechnical engineer's certification (by an experienced and qualified geotechnical engineer). The certification must be addressed to Council and must certify that the works have been constructed according to the geotechnical engineer's recommendations by Cardno Pty Ltd Geotechnical Stability Assessment report dated June 2021 and are stable and will remain so over the long term.

16.4 All work on site must be supervised by the Developer's Engineer who must ensure that all work is completed in accordance with the proposal and any Development Permit conditions. A certification to confirm compliance must be provided prior to the commencement of the use.

17.0 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

17.1 The operation of swimming pools must comply with Queensland Health's Swimming and Spa Pool Water Quality and Operational Guidelines (2004).

17.2 Application must be made to Councils Environmental Health Branch to establish and conduct a food business in accordance with the requirements of the *Food Act 2006*.

17.3 Premises intended to be used for the storage, preparation, handling, packing and/or service of food must comply with the requirements of the *Food Act 2006* and the Food Standards Code.

17.4 The proprietor must apply for and hold a food plan approval prior to commencing fit out of any area intended for the storage, preparation handling, packing and/or service of food.

17.5 The proprietor must hold a current Food Licence with respect to the food handling activities conducted at the premises, prior to the commencement of use.

17.6 Waste and recycling storage facilities must be provided in accordance with the following provisions:

a) Adequate waste containers must be provided to contain the volume and type of waste and recyclable matter generated by the development.

b) Waste storage area for waste containers must be constructed of a solid concrete base or acceptable equivalent.

c) Waste storage area must be designed and constructed so it can be easily cleaned whilst ensuring that no waste or recyclable matter is released to the stormwater system or any waterway.

17.7 Maintenance and cleaning of waste containers must be carried out by a cleaning contractor or in an area where contaminants cannot be released into stormwater drainage, a roadside gutter, water or onto unsealed ground.

17.8 All reasonable and practicable measures are to be taken to ensure that the waste storage area is kept to a standard of cleanliness where there is no accumulation of:

a) Waste, except in waste containers.

b) Recycled matter, except in containers.

c) Grease.

d) Other visible matter.

17.8 A Trade Waste approval must be obtained from Council's Environmental Health Department prior to the discharge from the premises of any trade waste to Council's wastewater system. All discharges must be in accordance with Council's wastewater system admission limits.

17.9 In the event the business/operator receives a noise complaint the following procedure must be enacted:

a) The business/operator shall record the following details of the complaint:

i) Contact details of the complainant.

ii) Time and date of the complaint.

iii) Details and nature of the complaint.

iv) The method which the complaint was lodged.

v) The action taken by the responsible person in relation to the complaint.

b) If the issue cannot be resolved in house between the business/operator and the complainant within 5 days, the business/operator shall be responsible to commission an independent noise consultant which is endorsed by Council to conduct a noise assessment. The noise assessment must include:

i) the nature or the potential harm/nuisance;

ii) the sensitivity of the receiving environment;

iii) the current state of technical knowledge of the activity;

iv) appropriate noise standards; and

v) the likelihood of successful application of different attenuation measures that may be taken.

c) Upon receipt of the noise acoustic report the business/operator must undertake appropriate actions to resolve the complaint.

d) The business/operator must then advise the complainant of actions taken to resolve the complaint.

18.0 OPERATING PROCEDURES

18.1 Ensure communal open space activities (i.e. swimming pool areas) are between the hours of 7:00am to 10:00pm only.

19.0 MISCELLANEOUS

19.1 If any item of cultural heritage is identified during site works, all work must cease and the relevant State Agency must be notified. Work can resume only after State Agency clearance is obtained.

The Applicant is reminded of their obligations under the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act, 2003 and the Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003. Further information and databases are available from the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships at: *www.datsip.qld.gov.au*

19.2 Any alteration necessary to electricity, telephone, water mains, sewerage mains, and/or public utility installations resulting from the development or in connection with the development, must be at full cost to the developer.

19.3 Any building materials, equipment and the like must be appropriately tied down, placed indoors and secured on site at the time of preparation for cyclone events. The on-site supervisor is to ensure that all contractors/employees take the necessary steps to secure the construction site in the event of a cyclone.

19.4 All construction materials, waste, waste skips, machinery and contractors' vehicles must be located and stored or parked within the site. No storage of materials, parking of construction machinery or contractors' vehicles will be permitted in Shingley Drive or adjoining land unless written permission from the owner of that land and Council is provided.

19.5 It is the developer's responsibility for the full rectification of any damage caused to neighbouring public infrastructure (such as footpaths, driveways, fences, gardens, trees and the like) caused by contractors, including clean-up of any litter or waste that is a result of the subject development.

20.0 ADVISORY NOTES

20.1 Hours of work

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994, which prohibits any construction, building and earthworks activities likely to cause nuisance noise (including the entry and departure of heavy vehicles) between the hours of 6.30 pm and 6.30 am from Monday to Saturday and at all times on Sundays or Public Holidays.

20.2 Dust Control

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Environmental Nuisance of the Environmental Protection Act 1994 which prohibits unlawful environmental nuisance caused by dust, ash, fumes, light, odour or smoke beyond the boundaries of the property during all stages of the development including earthworks and construction.

20.3 Sedimentation Control

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994 and Schedule 9 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 to prevent soil erosion and contamination of the stormwater drainage system and waterways.

20.4 Noise During Construction and Noise in General

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

20.5 General Safety of Public During Construction

It is the project manager's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Work Health and Safety Act 2011. It states that the project manager is obliged to ensure construction work is planned and managed in a way that prevents or minimises risks to the health and safety of members of the public at or near the workplace during construction work.

It is the principal contractor's responsibility to ensure compliance with the Work Health and Safety Act 2011. It states that the principal contractor is obliged on a construction workplace to ensure that work activities at the workplace prevent or minimise risks to the health and safety of the public at or near the workplace during the work.

It is the responsibility of the person in control of the workplace to ensure compliance with the Work Health and Safety Act 2011. It states that the person in control of the workplace is obliged to ensure there is appropriate, safe access to and from the workplace for persons other than the person's workers.

20.6 Enquiries relating to the aforementioned conditions should be directed to the Planning and Development Directorate who will direct the enquiry to the relevant officer.

ANALYSIS

Council has received the following Development Application, which has been assessed against the provisions of the relevant legislation as reported below.

1. Application Summary

Proposal:	Development Application and Development Permit for Resort Complex comprising – Shops, Function Facilities (Function Centre), Food and Drink Outlets, Bars, Indoor and Outdoor Sport and Recreation, One Hundred and Sixty (160) Short Term Accommodation and Multiple Dwelling Units and Ancillary Uses associated with the operation of a Resort Complex and for Preliminary Approval (Variation Request to the Tables of Assessment for Building Works);
Landowner	One Whitsundays Developments Pty Ltd
Property Address:	125 - 131 Shingley Drive Cannonvale
Property Description:	L: 268 HR: 1060 T: N1149/096, L: 95 HR: 1223 T: N1191/156
Area of Site:	1.095ha
Planning Scheme Zone:	Low-medium Density Residential Zone
Level of assessment	Impact Assessable
Overlays:	Infrastructure Overlay Landslide Hazard Overlay
Existing Use:	Vacant
Existing Approvals:	20100446 – Development Permit for Operational Works (Earthworks)
Public Notification:	12 May 2021 – 30 June 2021
Submissions received:	Properly made - 587 Not properly made - 246 Total - 1147
State referrals:	State transport thresholds - The proposed development includes more than 50 dwellings and can accommodate more than 75 persons; & Development within 25m of a State Transport Corridor.
Infrastructure charges:	$4,001,631.95

2. Site Details

2.1. Location

The site is located at 125 and 131 Shingley Drive, Cannonvale.

2.2. Zoning

The subject site is in the Low-medium Density Residential Zone of the Scheme, with a maximum building height of 12m.

2.3. Site description

The land parcels adjoin two (2) roads being Shingley Drive at the front of the site and Shute Harbour Road at the rear. The site slopes up from the Shingley Drive frontage to a central level area before a near vertical cliff face at the rear of the site. On the western boundary at the top of the cliff is a flat podium area. Overall, slopes vary from 5% - 120% with a small percentage of localised slope ledges at more than 120%. The site has been cleared and currently has minimal trees and shrubs with various weed grasses throughout. A semi-established vegetated buffer adjoins the Shute Harbour Road reserve.

2.4. Access

The site achieves access from Shingley Drive via a large bus and vehicle one-way porte-cochere.

2.5. Surrounding uses

The site directly adjoins the Shingley Beach Resort to the south east. Also in the vicinity of the development is the Coral Sea Marina (north east), Marina Shores and The Peninsula (north west) and Shute Harbour Road (rear or south west).

3. Proposal Details

The proposal is located at 125 - 131 Shingley Drive Cannonvale and is 1.095ha.

The Resort Complex comprises of the following development aspects:

- One Hundred and Sixty (160) Short-Term Accommodation and Multiple Dwelling Units consisting of:
    - 65 standard hotel rooms at 34m² each
    - 66 1-bedroom suites ranging from 64m^2 to 79m^2 each
    - 8 2-bedroom suites at 92m^2 each
    - 21 luxury villas ranging from 75m^2 to 95m^2 each
- Function Centre that is 300m^2
- 3 Food and Drink Outlets and 1 Bar
- Indoor and Outdoor Sport and Recreation such as Gym, Wave Pool and Water Park
- Ancillary uses associated with a Resort Complex such as Day Spas.

The proposed Resort Complex has a maximum building height of 39m. The built form consists of an 11m high (Ground Level – Level 3) podium level from Shingley Beach Drive that contains the entry foyer, back of house access and general access to the bulk of the resort which begins from Level 3. The upper levels (Level 4-11) comprising the accommodation will be in the form of a tower structure occupying the balance of the podium level. Level 3 has no accommodation but provides most of the commercial and recreational facilities for the resort including the function centre, restaurants, bars and the outdoor pool areas. The 21 luxury villas are situated behind the accommodation tower and will not be visible from Shingley Drive. They are accessed from a private driveway ramp from Shingley Drive to Level 5 approximately 50m North of the porte-cochere.

Access to the carparking areas is gained through the 1-way porte-cochere via access ramps to the upper levels. Parking areas are provided on Levels 1, 2, 4 and 5 and achieve a combined total of 222 spaces. The porte-cochere will have one-way controls throughout the development and has sufficient width to allow for two vehicles to pass side by side. A garbage-handling area, storage area and loading dock will be located on the ground level and has direct access from Shingley Drive.

In response to Council's Information Request, Further Advice Notice and Public Submissions received, the applicant has changed the development in accordance with s52(1) of the PA and

s26.1 of the DA Rules v1.3, with particular attention on building height. The following changes were made regarding the height of the structure:

- Original Application – 16 Levels and a total building height of 53.1m
- New Proposal – 11 Levels (12 is rooftop) and total building height of 39.0m
- The change application has resulted in minor changes to the external appearance in terms of articulation, external treatments, revised commercial areas, colour scheme and building mass.

Variation Request

The application involves a Preliminary Approval that is a variation request to vary the Tables of Assessment for Building Work by increasing the maximum building height for the premises to that of the proposed development. As a result, the development application was required to undertake 30 business days of Public Notification. The effect of the variation will be that any future building works application will not be subject to impact assessment as it has been completed as part of the Development Application for Material Change of Use for the Resort Complex. This aspect is an anomaly and is being corrected in the Planning Scheme Major Amendment.

4. Planning Assessment

The application has been assessed against the relevant provisions of the *Planning Act, 2016* and the *Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme, 2017.*

The proposal is generally in accordance with the Planning Scheme and is recommended for approval in accordance with the drawings and documents submitted, subject to reasonable and relevant conditions (Attachment 1).

4.1. State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA)

The Application was referred to the State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) as the proposed development includes more than 50 dwellings and can accommodate more than 75 persons (state transport thresholds). The development also triggers referral to SARA due to the proximity of the site to Shute Harbour Road, which is a State Transport Corridor.

Conditions of approval issued by SARA have been included as **Attachment 13.3.3.6** to this report. Notably, a requirement for a public passenger transit facility has been imposed.

4.2. State Planning Policy – July 2017

The State Planning Policy (SPP) includes interim development assessment requirements to ensure that State interests are appropriately considered by local government when assessing development applications where the local government Planning Scheme has not yet appropriately integrated all the State's interests in the SPP. As the most recent SPP (July 2017) has not been reflected in the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme, Part B of the SPP confirms that it applies to the assessment of the development application.

State Interest – Liveable Communities

Not Applicable.

State Interest – Mining and Extractive Resources

Not Applicable.

State Interest – Water Quality

The development application material presented to Council in the Further Advice Response meets the requirements of the SPP for Water Quality. The MUSIC model and the treatment

train is considered appropriate with all proprietary devices now located within the boundaries of the site, making the model compliant.

State Interest – Natural Resources, Risk and Resilience

A proposal specific Slope Stability and Risk Assessment (Cardno) has been provided. Specific conditions of the approval were issued by SARA stipulating the proposed development must not encroach or de-stabilise the state-controlled road or cause similar adverse impacts. The report advises: *The southern-most cut adjacent to Shute Harbour Road is to be entirely enclosed by retaining structures and the lower levels of the building itself. The existing cutting has been present for many years and has proven to be stable. It is assessed that the assumed development will not alter the present state of stability of the subject land or have an adverse impact on adjoining land and structures, so long as the recommendations in the report are followed.*

State Interest – Strategic Airports and Aviation Facilities

Not applicable.

4.3. Mackay Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan – February 2012

The Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan was established to provide the vision and direction for the region to 2031. The plan provides certainty about where the region is heading in the future and provides the framework to respond to the challenges and opportunities which may arise. An assessment against the Desired Regional Outcomes is provided.

Strategic directions – Sustainability, Climate Change and Natural Hazards

The subject site is not mapped within the Erosion Prone Areas Overlay or within the 2100 Inundation Overlay and is therefore not likely to be directly impacted by the likes of sea level rise stemming from climate change. The development site is subject to the Landslide Hazard Overlay and mitigation measures for landslip can be imposed on the development once an assessment has been made on the site's capability of receiving a development of this magnitude.

Strategic directions – Environment

The subject site has an urban zoning and is therefore unlikely to directly impact the natural environment of the region.

Strategic directions – Regional Landscapes

Regional landscape values occur in urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and play a major role in defining the character of the region. The proposed development will impact on the regions landscape values as shown by the review of the Visual Impact Assessment within the application material. Further discussion on this point is located within the strategic framework assessment.

Strategic directions – Natural Resource Management

Not Applicable.

Strategic directions – Strong Communities

The region is made up of many local communities, each with its own unique character and identity. A proposal of this scale and diversity consolidates the region's built form by offering a mixed land use which will improve the liveability of the region. It can also be argued that by the number of submissions from the community that the development may impact the community's view of the unique character of the region, which consists of generally 'low-rise' development character.

Strategic direction – Strong Economy

The region has a strong economic base, bolstered by agriculture, tourism and resource activities. The proposal aims to service the region's strong tourism industry by attracting and accommodating the current and future needs of the industry sector. The proposal will also offer a diverse range of employment opportunities, enabling employment related development to occur.

Strategic direction – Managing Growth

The proposal is suitably located for urban development, however the density and scale of the proposal is inconsistent with that envisaged by the Low-medium Density Zone.

Strategic direction – Urban Form

New development in the region should be responsive to existing urban environments, community views, needs and aspirations. Additionally, new development can contribute positively to the settlement pattern through compact, well-designed development that integrates with the existing urban structure. The proposal significantly departs from the surrounding character and built form of the region and that intended by the zone. Further discussion on the urban form of the development is in the Strategic Intent assessment.

Photomontages of the development are contained in **Attachment 13.3.3.5**.

Strategic direction – Infrastructure and Servicing

The development will generate a demand for water supply and wastewater treatment. The development will utilise the existing reticulated water and sewer networks and the existing transport network with no significant changes proposed to this infrastructure. Specialty reports for Water and Sewer demand have been provided (ARCADIS) and confirm that the existing Water and Sewer network can cater for the demand generated by this development without any significant infrastructure upgrades.

Strategic direction – Transport

Enhancing the integration of transport and land-use planning is essential to ensure efficient land-use and infrastructure outcomes are achieved. The overall intent of this strategic direction is to influence a reduction in motor vehicle usage with the promotion of transport hubs to increase public passenger transport utilisation. No changes to the external transport network are proposed. A significant passenger transport setdown facility has been imposed via a condition of approval by SARA. It is important to note that all bus operations will be private busses for hotel use only. The applicant's Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) by Cardno determines that the 7m wide pavement along the frontage of the site is considered sufficient for bus operations, which is supported by corresponding swept path templates.

Notably, the State Government has accepted the applicant's TIA and has not conditioned any upgrades to the Shingley Drive / Shute Harbour Road intersection.

4.4. Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme, 2017

4.4.1. Strategic Framework

The Strategic framework sets the policy direction for the Planning Scheme and forms the basis for ensuring appropriate development occurs in the Planning Scheme area for the life of the Planning Scheme.

Strategic Intent

The Planning Scheme sets the policy direction to ensure that to 2036 and beyond the Whitsundays is a prosperous, liveable and sustainable region which will be achieved through the integration of the unique attributes and competitive advantages of each township. The Regions townships and communities have a strong and proud social identity linked to its key

economic sectors. The promotion and protection of the regions environmental values is significant to the expressed identities, including the unique scenic values, which consist of key urban gateways, views and vistas.

Strategic Intent – Theme 1 - Liveable Communities and Housing

The proposal is considered generally consistent with the liveable communities and housing element of the strategic intent. Although the proposed development is not in complete alignment with the hierarchy of centres regarding the number of commercial uses proposed, the development contains a significant amount of permanent and short-term residential accommodation which is specifically sought within the Low-medium Density Zone.

Strategic Intent – Theme 2 - Economic Growth

The proposal is considered to have the potential to add to the economic resilience, wealth creating and employment generating capacities of the region. The proposal provides for a new tourism accommodation offering within Airlie Beach and Cannonvale, with an associated major regional function facility. Although this major tourism accommodation is situated away from the Airlie Beach Main Street, the proposed location is appropriate due to the nature and scale of the development in combination with the adjacent tourism generating location of Coral Sea Marina and primary transport infrastructure of Shute Harbour Road.

Strategic Intent – Theme 3 - Environment and Heritage

The strategic framework outlines that *the core landscape values within the Region are to be protected and, if practical enhanced*. Relevant to the proposal, the core landscape values include the major scenic routes along Shute Harbour Road and the boating routes along the coastline. The proposal exceeds the nominated building height of the Low-medium Density Residential Zone; therefore, to determine the visual impact a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA: Distinctive Living Design) has been submitted (**Attachment 13.3.3.7**)

The findings of the VIA are:

The proposed development will be transitionally visible, having some visual intrusions into viewsheds over the Pioneer Bay marine environment and the forested mountains terrestrial landscape, however in no instance are any views entirely blocked within the context of a panoramic viewshed. The overall building height will be marginally and noticeably higher than any other development in the immediate context, conversely the proposed building does not breach or approach the unbroken dominant ridgeline in any instance from sub-regional viewpoints. Paradoxically the building could provide a visual reference point and positive urban character of the Airlie Beach / Cannonvale locality without compromising the high scenic value identified within the Whitsunday Scenic Amenity Study 2017.

The findings of the VIA are generally accepted. Discussion and assessment on the visual impact of the proposal is contained in section **4.4.7** of this report.

Strategic Intent – Theme 4 - Safety and resilience to hazards

The strategic framework seeks to avoid or mitigate potential adverse environmental impacts of development. The proposal is not considered to result in additional risks to persons or property beyond those reasonably expected living within a coastal sloping environment. The geotechnical assessment for the site has provided recommendations for the construction stage of the development. Detailed discussion is contained with the overlay code assessments.

Strategic Intent - Infrastructure

The applicant has demonstrated through specialist reports that the development can operate without causing a negative impact on the region's infrastructure servicing capabilities. DTMR have accepted the applicants TIA and has not conditioned any upgrades to the Shingley / Shute Harbour Road intersection. Water and Sewer network capacity assessments have sufficiently demonstrated that the water and sewer network has sufficient capacity to cater for the development without any significant upgrades. Subject to the imposition of reasonable and relevant conditions the regions infrastructure networks will be protected.

4.4.2. Overlay Codes

Infrastructure Overlay (Road Noise Corridor & Bulk Water Supply Buffer)

The development site is in proximity of Shute Harbour Road and the Cannonvale Reservoir, which triggers assessment against the Infrastructure Overlay. The proposed development is unlikely to impact this infrastructure, however certain levels of noise attenuation at building works stage is needed.

Landslide Hazard Overlay

A proposal specific Slope Stability and Risk Assessment by Cardno has been provided as part of the applicant's response to Council's Further Advice notice. The report concludes: *It is assessed that the assumed development will not alter the present state of stability of the subject land or have an adverse impact on adjoining land and structures, so long as the recommendations in the report are followed.*

4.4.3. Zone Code

Low-medium Density Zone Code

The development contains a range of accommodation types presented in a medium density structure. All proposed accommodation types have been designed to cater for short and long-term options. In addition to the accommodation uses, Bars and Food and Drink Outlets are included within the proposed development to support the accommodation aspects. It is considered that the uses proposed under the 'Resort Complex' definition within the proposed development are compatible with the Low-medium Density Residential Zone.

The development will achieve necessary connections to all required infrastructure networks. This has been demonstrated through various infrastructure provisioning reports. The full range of urban services will be made available to the development without any significant upgrades to Council's infrastructure network. The site has direct access to the transport infrastructure network (Shingley Drive onto Shute Harbour Road). Pedestrian and bicycle access already exists from Shingley Beach Drive. The State Government has accepted the TIA and deemed that no major upgrade is required to the Shingley Drive / Shute Harbour Road intersection.

The proposal has a maximum height of 39m. The height of the development is a clear non-compliance with the Planning Scheme with respect to Overall Outcome 3(f), which clearly identifies that the maximum building height for the zone of 12.0m. Building height is nominated as an overall outcome for the zone of which the intent is to ensure *development has a low to medium rise built form that is compatible with the intended scale and character of the streetscape and surrounding area*. The proposed building height is not compatible with the intended scale and character of the streetscape and surrounding area with a preference to low to midrise built forms.

However, the physical characteristics of the site does lend itself well to additional building height than that prescribed by the zone as the site is cut into a hillside. The site contains natural ground levels ranging between RL 13.00 and RL 35.00. The applicant has recognised this attribute and has redesigned the structure removing four levels with the aim of balancing the visual impact and the financial viability of the project. The architectural plans demonstrate

the proposal incorporates a high standard of architectural and urban design and landscaping to deliver a functional building and streetscape.

Multi-storey development in the zone needs to ensure that there is no unreasonable loss of amenity for surrounding development having regard to overshadowing, privacy and onlooking, impacts on views and vistas and building massing and scale. The development plans indicate small amounts of overshadowing onto the units in the south-western corner of the adjoining site of Shingley Beach Resort. This is not unreasonable. The orientation of the main hotel tower facing directly north (seawards) combined with the elevation and location of the villas (at the rear of the site facing Shute Harbour Road) is unlikely to cause detriment on privacy and onlooking amenity impacts. Despite lowering the overall building height, the proposal's mass and scale is significant when comparing surrounding development and is unable to meet that benchmark as it is unavoidable when seeking to balance the visual impact of the proposal with the required number of rooms for commercial viability. This is evident from the findings of the Needs Analysis (Norling) which identifies that to attract a premium hotel operator, the development must have the following key characteristics:

a) Provide at least 160 rooms, preferably more than 200 rooms
b) Achieve at least a 4 star rating, preferably 4½ stars or above
c) Provide a full daily servicing (e.g. housekeeping, concierge and room service)
d) Is operated by an international or national hotel chain
e) Is located in a prime CBD/waterfront location
f) Can be accommodated in a wide range of building forms, dictated primarily by the scarcity (or otherwise) of the particular location.

Further discussion on the building height is section's **4.4.5** and **4.4.7** below.

4.4.4. Development Codes

Multi-unit Uses Code

The Multiple Dwelling Unit/Short-term Accommodation aspects of the development are generally compliant with the benchmarks of the code. The development is located on an allotment greater than 800m2. All access to the site is from the porte-cochere and foyer area at the front of the development presenting an attractive interface with the street. The development achieves compliance with site coverage achieving 58.18%. Various articulation elements are used on the building to break up the structure's mass and composition. However, it is acknowledged that the scale of the structure is not compatible with the surrounding developments.

The proposal has very minor building setback non-compliances however meets the performance outcome as it provides for visual continuity of the streetscape. Areas of non-compliance can be softened by landscaping treatments. The proposal exceeds the private open space requirement achieving 36.18% and 24.24% for communal open space (30% required in total). All rooms exceed the minimum size requirements stipulated by the code.

Infrastructure Code

The proposal has demonstrated that it can connect to Council reticulated water and sewer infrastructure without compromising either network. Water and Sewer network analyses provided have been accepted by the asset manager. Conditions of approval can be imposed to ensure these infrastructure connections are completed to Council satisfaction through Operational Works Permits. The material presented has been able to meet the requirements of the SPP for Water Quality and therefore the Scheme's requirements. The MUSIC model and the treatment train is considered appropriate with all proprietary devices now located within the boundaries of the site, making the development compliant.

Landscaping Code

A condition of approval can be applied to provide a revised landscaping concept that reflects the current development. The current landscaping plan gives a general idea of the landscaping placements and demonstrates there is sufficient room for landscaping on the site. Conditions of approval can be imposed requiring landscaping to be provided in accordance with Council's Planning Scheme Policy.

Transport and parking code

The development attracts a requirement of 311 parking spaces and the applicant has proposed a total of 222 parking spaces, a shortfall of 89 spaces. A breakdown of the required parking regime is:

Land Use	Type	Yield	Car Parking Requirement	Spaces Required
Short-term accommodation (hotel)	1 bedroom	131 units	1 space per unit	131.0
	2 bedrooms	8 units	1.5 space per unit	12.0
	3+ bedrooms	21 units	2 space per unit	42.0
	Total	**160 units**	1 space per 5 units for visitors	32.0
Bar		141m^2	1 space per 10m^2 GFA	21.1
Function facility		625m^2	1 space per 15m^2 GFA	41.6
Food and drink outlet (restaurants)		560m^2	1 space per 25m^2 TUA	22.4
Hotel		398m^2	1 space per 25m^2 TUA	15.9
Planning Scheme Total				**311 spaces**

If a 30% cross utilisation rate is applied to commercial/entertainment land uses when located within an accommodation complex a reduction of 94 space can be justified. Using this scenario the proposal complies with the required volume of carparks.

The proposed reduction in carparking has been justified by the following reasons:

1. *The required parking provision based on the 'short-term accommodation' land use requirements is only 217 bays. This provision is suitably catered for on site. The additional required parking provision is only due to the potential use of the internal restaurants being used by the general public.*
2. *The restaurant and other axillary land uses has only been included given that they are open to the public. This does not include the kids club, pool area or other similar land uses. As such, the cross utilisation between the restaurants and the short-term accommodation uses is likely higher.*
3. *Given the relatively remote location of Cannonvale compared to larger population centres (such as Brisbane, Sydney, overseas, etc.), it is likely that a significant number of guests (>25%) will fly into Proserpine airport before being transferred to the proposed development via bus / shuttle. As such, this would reduce the short-term accommodation parking provision by a similar amount.*
4. *The porte-cochere and bus provisions allow for different transport modes to utilise the development and are expected to further reduce expected parking demands & traffic volumes.*

The Planning Scheme requirement for the site's service vehicles is 1 Medium Rigid Vehicle (MRV) and 2 Small Rigid Vehicles (SRV). The development has provided 2x MRV bays and 2x SRV bays, meeting the Scheme's requirement. Driveways and manoeuvring areas have all demonstrated compliance with the Scheme and relevant Australian Standards.

4.4.5. Building Height

The applicant has changed the development in accordance with s52(1) of the PA and s26.1 of the DA Rules v1.3, with particular attention on building height. The following changes were made regarding the height of the structure:

- Original Application – 16 Levels and a total building height of 53.1m
- New Proposal – 11 Levels (12 is rooftop) and total building height of 39.0m
- Minor changes to the external appearance in terms ofarticulation, external treatments, colour scheme and building mass.

The applicant is now applying for a Development Permit to have a Resort Complex with a maximum building height of 39.0m. The maximum building height for the Low-medium Density Zone is 12.0m.

With reference to the numerous development submissions insisting the development should be 'no higher than Shute Harbour Road', the changes endeavour to balance the economic viability of the project with the concerns of the wider community. A review of the viewpoints from the Visual Impact Assessment (**Attachment 13.3.3.7)** reveals that although the structure is above Shute Harbour Road it is only marginally higher than the existing vegetation that buffers the subject site. Development conditions have been imposed to ensure that the vegetation is improved along the Shute Harbour Road frontage to ensure the structure remains screened from Shute Harbour Road.

The height of the resort tower is the Development Application's major non-compliance, in that it directly conflicts with the zone Overall Outcome 3(f):

'unless otherwise specified in a local plan code or Table 6.2.10.2.1 (Maximum building heights in Low-medium Density Residential Zone), development has a low to medium rise built form that is compatible with the intended scale and character of the streetscape and surrounding area, with a maximum building height of 12.0m above ground level'.

The site is not subject to a Local Plan. The maximum building height in Table 6.2.10.2.1 for the zone is 12.0m. There is clear non-compliance with the Planning Scheme in this respect. It is of considerable note that the height restriction is an overall outcome of the Zone Code. While the planning rationale for the provision is for built form to be 'compatible with the intended scale and character of the streetscape and surrounding area' the maximum heights themselves are made a feature of the overall outcome, as opposed to a performance or acceptable outcome to achieve a broader overall outcome, as would ordinarily be the case.

Council may also consider any other relevant matter in its assessment of the proposed development under step 1 per section 45(5)(b) of the PA.

4.4.6. Planning Need

The applicant has submitted a Needs Analysis (**Attachment 13.3.3.8 -** Norling). The report looks at the proposed Resort Complex and the broader details of a Premium Hotel, the benefits of such a hotel and the long-term economic outcomes as well as a community benefit analysis. This report has been assessed against the criteria within Planning Scheme Policy (PSP) 6.7.3. The key items of note include:

An assessment of the community impacts and benefits of the development having regard to the Strategic Framework of the Planning Scheme.

An assessment has been completed drawing on the Strategic Framework of the Planning Scheme. The varied Community benefit outcomes were originally considered flawed as the analysis drew on the Visual Impact Assessment stating the view lines are not broken by the development, which was incorrect until the applicant amended the development from 54.5m to 39.0m. Now that significantly less view lines and no ridgelines are impinged with the redesigned structure, the community benefit conclusions become more realistic, and Council can accept that there will be more community benefit due to the economic benefits the development brings in combination with a far less visually obtrusive structure.

An outline of the benefits of the development against the economic, social and environmental impacts the community would experience if the proposed development did not proceed.

It is assessed that the economic benefits of the construction of a large hotel would be advantageous to the region providing those contractors are sought locally to ensure the economic and community benefits remain local.

The population anticipated to be serviced by the proposal over a short-, medium- and long-term planning horizon.

The analysis uses the economic assumption that only new visitors to the Whitsundays would stay at the hotel and those who would not have stayed in the Whitsundays would not. The analysis uses the difference of the type of hotel offered and the existing hotels within the region in comparison, which is an untested assumption.

The existing and anticipated demand for floor space/dwellings over a short-, medium- and long-term planning horizon.

The report concludes that demand within the resort would not reach 70% occupancy until five years into operation.

A supply analysis of land zoned for the same or similar purpose as that proposed by the development within the broader locality, having regard for:

- *existing supply of developed and undeveloped land zoned for the same or similar purpose as that proposed;*
- *current competition for undeveloped land zoned for the same or similar purpose as that proposed.*

The applicant provided an analysis on other similar zoned or larger parcels of land and analysed all the existing hotels in the region. The report infers that premium hotels provide at least 160 rooms, achieve at least a 4-star rating, provide a full daily servicing, are operated by an international or national hotel chain, are located in prime CBD/waterfront locations and offer significant water views. Using this criterion, the analysis found five other vacant sites in the Airlie Beach area all of which are zoned more appropriately than the current site. However, it is acknowledged that the alternate development sites identified in the report do not have the same physical characteristics of the subject site that enable excess building height with limited visual impacts.

Overall, the applicant's Needs Analysis has not provided a full assessment against Council's PSP 6.7.3. Key elements that have been omitted including the demand analysis for the current population, any changing trends which may affect the application (other than COVID), measures that could be implemented to avoid significant impacts, financial reasons for a higher development as opposed to a lower development, and any detail on current 5 star

products using the proposed model across the world and what mechanisms that will ensure the development will be delivered and be maintained and an asset to the region. However, the detailed information and arguments presented are agreed with.

4.4.7. Visual Impact Assessment (VIA)

A VIA was undertaken to determine the potential visual impacts. To understand and assess the visual impact a series of 'viewpoints' were selected from visually prominent or easily located landmarks. Once the viewpoints were established, photographs were taken towards the development site and given a score based on an industry standard impact assessment scoring method (nil, low, moderate, moderately high and high). Viewpoints are then separated into two categories based on their proximity and general context to the subject site and:

1. Sub-Regional – Greater than 500m, and up to 2km from the subject land, located within the greater sub-regional environment.
2. Localised – Less than 500m from subject land, located within the immediate local environment.

To support The Scheme, the Whitsunday Region Scenic Amenity Study (the Scenic Amenity Study) was prepared by Cardno. The core landscape values of Airlie Beach were identified as high in the Scenic Amenity Study due to the combination of high scenic amenity areas (with a rating of 8-10) and the presence of two valued Landscape Character Types (Forested Mountains and Oceans). It was recommended that the built form of Airlie Beach be developed such that it is 'visually subordinate to and sensitively integrated with the natural landform and vegetation'. Conversely, visually intrusive development which is defined as 'new built form that is bulky, imposing, inconsistent with local character, visually intrusive and appears 'imposed' on the landform' is identified as an undesirable form of development for these locations.

The VIA concludes that the proposed development is visible from 5 of the 7 sub-regional viewpoints, with visual sensitivity ranging from as nil to moderate and visual impact of development within the site ranges from nil to low. It is acknowledged that a structure of this magnitude will be visible from a localised position and therefore the critical viewpoints are the Sub-regional locations as they are the areas where the community can be impacted if the structure is visually intrusive. The report identifies that the "*proposed development will be transitionally visible, having some visual intrusions into viewsheds over the Pioneer Bay marine environment and the forested mountains terrestrial landscape, however in no instance are any views entirely blocked within the context of a panoramic viewshed. The overall building height will be marginally and noticeably higher than any other development in the immediate context, conversely the proposed building does not breach or approach the unbroken dominant ridgeline in any instance from sub-regional viewpoints*." These findings are supported, and it is critical to the assessment that the green ridgelines are not exceeded from a Sub-regional context, demonstrating general compliance with the Scenic Amenity Study and the Low-medium Density Residential Zone Overall Outcomes 3(h) and 3(i).

It is noted that the concluding recommendations from the report describe that "*visual impact mitigation measures such as landscape buffers and built form controls would result in a reduced visual impact on the general landscape*". However, the applicant has not provided an updated landscaping brief to demonstrate compliance with these recommendations. Conditions of approval have been imposed to ensure that these recommendations are implemented.

The redesigned development, although having significant mass and scale, has very limited visual impacts on the wider community. This is a significant reason for departing with the higher order benchmarks of the Planning Scheme. The site itself caters for a medium rise development due to the specific physical characteristics that enable limited visual intrusiveness for structures higher than the maximum building height for the zone. It is acknowledged that those most impacted will be the surrounding development of the Shingley

Beach Resort, Marina Shores and Coral Sea Marina. However, the height reduction means that these developments are now significantly less visually impacted when considering the key building height benchmarks of the Strategic Intent and the Low-medium Density Residential Zone.

5. Public Submissions

The development application was placed on public notification between 12/05/2021 and 30/06/2021 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Planning Act 2016. The Notice of Compliance was received on 13/07/2021. 1147 submissions were received during this period of Public Notification.

Submissions have been received and summarised in the below table:

Issue	**Comment/Condition Number**
1. Conflict with the Mackay Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan	Discussed in section 4.3 of this report.
2. Conflict with the Strategic Framework of the Planning Scheme	Discussed in section 4.2 of this report.
3. Conflict with the Low-medium density zone code	Discussed in section 4.4.3 of this report.
4. Building Height - preference for development to be no higher than Shute Harbour Road	Discussed in section 4.4.5 of this report.
5. Visual Impact on Streetscape and character of area	Discussed in section's 4.4.3 and 4.4.7 of this report.
6. Need for the Development - there is no demonstrated need for the development - no overriding community need for development	Discussed in section 4.4.6 of this report.
7. Community Expectation and Planning Intent	The development application specifics around building height are not likely to have been expected by the community. The application has been through 30 business days of Public Notification and the public has had the opportunity to comment on the aspects that concern them.
8. Traffic Impacts on Shingley Drive / Shute Harbour Road intersection	The Shingley Drive / Shute Harbour Road intersection is under the responsibility of the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR). The application was referred to DTMR where an assessment of the applicant's Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) was completed. The TIA was accepted by DTMR and no upgrade conditions were imposed. Council is unable to condition upgrades to infrastructure it is not responsible for.
9. Geotechnical concerns	The findings of the Geotechnical Investigation from Cardno have been accepted.
10. Parking	Discussed in section 4.4.4 of this report.

11. Setting of a Precedent - will lead to the Gold Coast	All development applications are assessed on their individual merits and are not decided based on previous Decisions made by Council.
12. Property Values	The impact of property values is not a matter in which Council can take into consideration in its assessment.
15. Environmental Impact	The site is suitably located for urban development with a minimal impact on the environment as demonstrated by the various specialty reports provided in the application material.

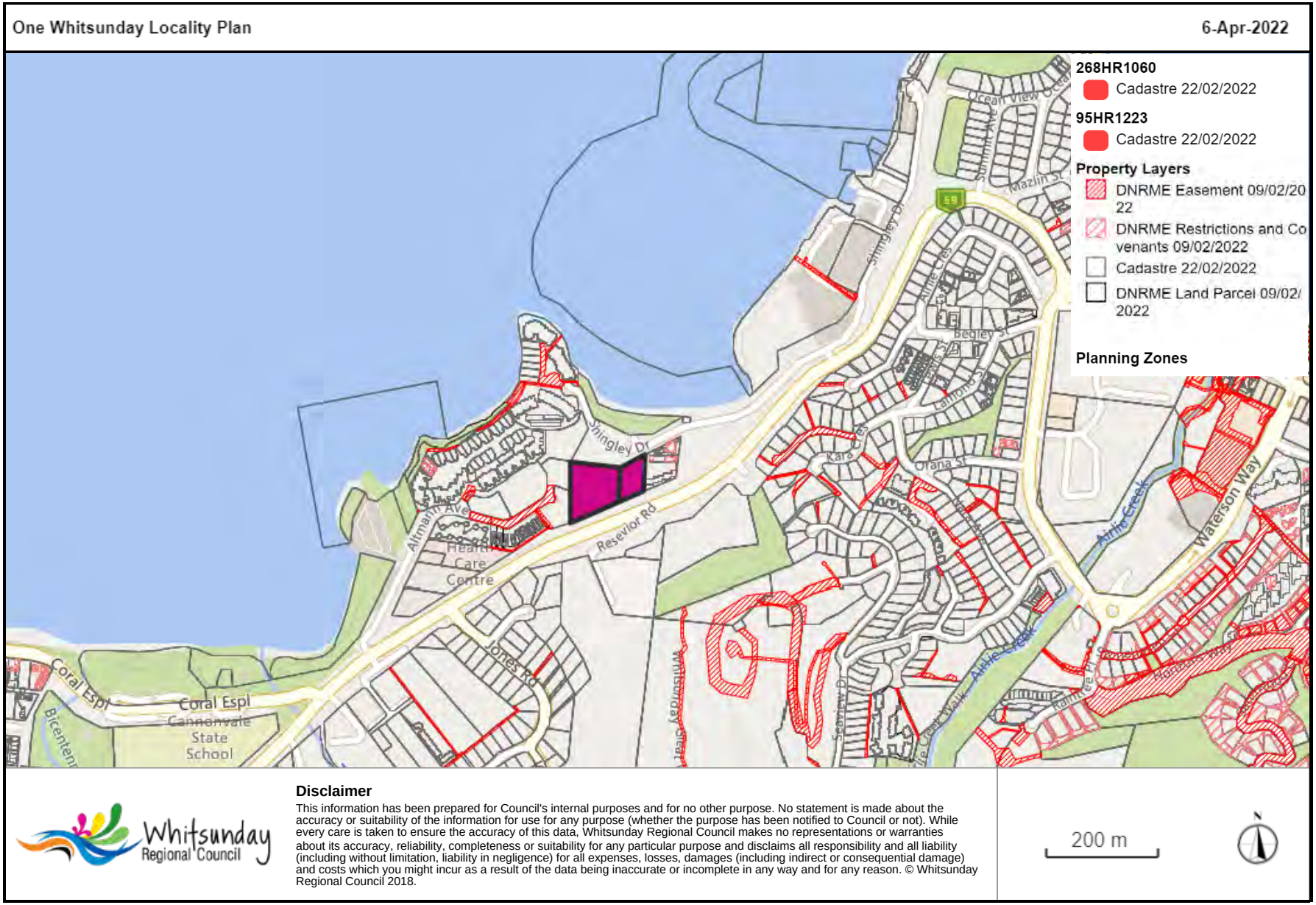
6. Infrastructure Charges

6.1. Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution

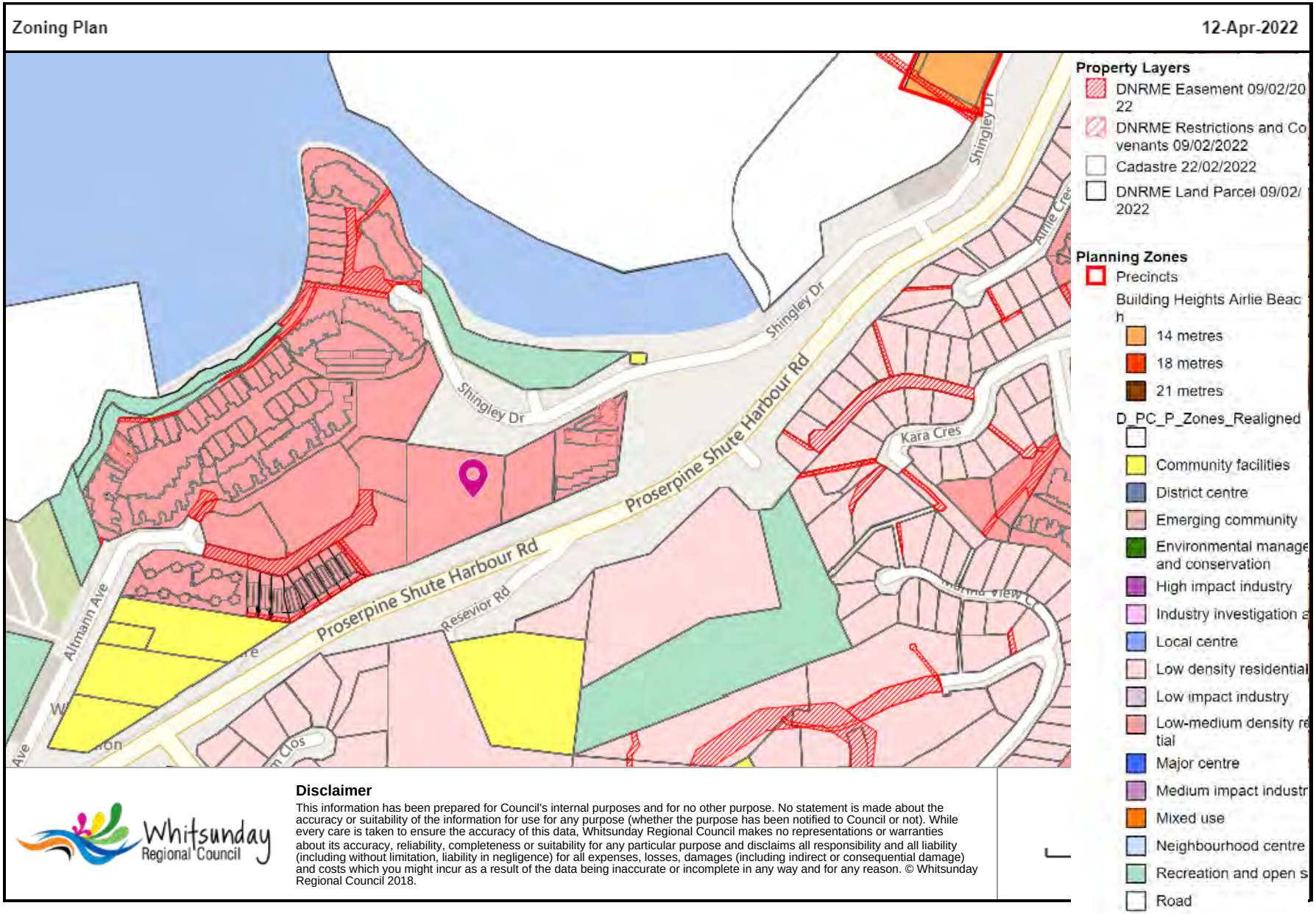
The following is a breakdown on the Infrastructure Charges for the development:

	Adopted Charge				
Type of Development	Development Category	Demand Unit & Qty	Charge Rate	Adopted Charge	
MCU	Residential – for each dwelling with 2 or less bedrooms	139	$21,912.60	$3,045,851.40	
MCU	Residential – for each dwelling with 3 or more bedrooms	21	$30,677.65	$644,230.65	
MCU	Commercial (Retail)	1891m^2	$197.20	$372,905.20	
			Total Adopted Charge	$4,062,987.25	
	Credit				
Type of Development	Development Category	Demand Unit & Qty	Charge Rate	Discount	Total Credit
MCU	Residential – for each dwelling with 3 or more bedrooms	2	$30,677.65	100%	$61,355.30
				Total Credit	$61,355.30
Current Amount of Levied Charge	**$4,001,631.95**				

Attachment 13.3.3.3 Locality Plan



Attachment 13.3.3.4 Zoning Plan



EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT ADDRESS - 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH, QLD.

DRAWING LIST

SHEET NO.	SHEET NAME
000 - SITE	
000	COVERSHEET
001	SITE CALCULATIONS
002	SITE LOCATION PLAN
010	PRECEDENT - FACADE
011	PRECEDENT - POOL DECK
012	PRECEDENT - ACTIVITIES
013	PRECEDENT - DINING OPTIONS
014	PRECEDENT - HOTEL LOBBY
015	PRECEDENT - FUNCTION CENTRE
016	PRECEDENT - ACCOMMODATION
090	SITE PLAN
100 - FLOOR PLANS	
100	GROUND LEVEL PLAN
101	LEVEL 1 PLAN
102	LEVEL 2 PLAN
103	LEVEL 3 PLAN
104	LEVEL 4 PLAN
105	LEVEL 5 PLAN
106	LEVEL 6 PLAN
107	LEVEL 7 PLAN
108	LEVEL 8 PLAN
109	LEVEL 9 PLAN
110	LEVEL 10 PLAN
111	LEVEL 11 PLAN
112	ROOF PLAN
121	ROOM TYPES - HOTEL
124	ROOM TYPES - VILLAS
200 - ELEVATIONS	
201	ELEVATION - NORTH
202	ELEVATION - EAST
203	ELEVATION - SOUTH
204	ELEVATION - WEST
220 - SECTIONS	
221	SECTION A-B
222	SECTION C-D
223	SECTION E-F
224	SECTION G
225	SECTION 3D-1
226	SECTION 3D-2
227	SECTION 3D-3
300 - 3D VIEWS	
301	3D VIEWS
302	3D VIEWS
303	3D VIEWS

DRAWING LIST

SHEET NO.	SHEET NAME
304	3D VIEWS
305	3D VIEWS
910 - SOLAR ANALYSIS	
911	SHADOW PLAN - WINTER - 9AM
912	SHADOW PLAN - WINTER - 12PM
913	SHADOW PLAN - WINTER - 3PM
915	SOLAR VIEWS - WINTER
916	SOLAR VIEWS - SUMMER
920 - GFA PLANS	
920	GFA PLANS + SCHEDULE



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DISCLAIMER

Subject to: full site survey, measurements are preliminary, discussions and meetings with authorities, approval from authorities, relevant consultant information as per council DA requirements. Feasibility completed based on information provided by client. Drawings are not are not suitable for purchase of property.
All parking and ramps to traffic engineers details. (Subject to Approval)

REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
ADDRESS:	125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	COVERSHEET

DATE: 07.03.2022
DRAWN: SL
SCALE:
QA: RG

PROJECT No. 1335
DWG No. 000
Rev. Z

A3

ROOM SCHEDULE

UNIT TYPE	NO. ROOMS
LEVEL 4	
STANDARD - 1 BED	2
SUITE - 1 BED	3
SUITE - 2 BED	1
	6
LEVEL 5	
STANDARD - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 2 BED	1
VILLA	2
	21
LEVEL 6	
STANDARD - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 2 BED	1
VILLA	10
	29
LEVEL 7	
STANDARD - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 2 BED	1
VILLA	2
	21
LEVEL 8	
STANDARD - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 2 BED	1
VILLA	7
	26
LEVEL 9	
STANDARD - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 2 BED	1
	19
LEVEL 10	
STANDARD - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 2 BED	1
	19
LEVEL 11	
STANDARD - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 1 BED	9
SUITE - 2 BED	1
	19
Grand total	160

ROOM TYPES SCHEDULE

UNIT TYPE	NO. ROOMS
STANDARD - 1 BED	65
SUITE - 1 BED	66
SUITE - 2 BED	8
VILLA	21
Grand total	160

PARKING SCHEDULE

LEVEL	COUNT
LEVEL 1	32
LEVEL 2	77
LEVEL 4	7
LEVEL 5	106
Grand total	222

% PRIVATE OPEN SPACE

LEVEL	AREA	%
LEVEL 4	94 m²	0.94
LEVEL 5	416 m²	4.12
LEVEL 6	1025 m²	10.16
LEVEL 7	533 m²	5.29
LEVEL 8	280 m²	2.77
LEVEL 9	291 m²	2.89
LEVEL 10	725 m²	7.18
LEVEL 11	291 m²	2.89
	3656 m²	36.22

% LANDSCAPING

NAME	AREA	%
LEVEL 2		
LANDSCAPING	28 m²	0.28
LEVEL 5		
LANDSCAPING	102 m²	1.01
LEVEL 6		
LANDSCAPING	818 m²	8.11
LEVEL 7		
LANDSCAPING	30 m²	0.30
	979 m²	9.70

% COMMUNAL OPEN SPACE

NAME	AREA	%
LEVEL 3 - POOL / FUNCTION		
POOL DECK	2422 m²	24.00
LEVEL 4		
OUTDOOR PLAY AREA	427 m²	4.24
	2850 m²	28.24

SITE COVERAGE SCHEDULE

AREA	SITE COVERAGE %
5873 m²	58.18%

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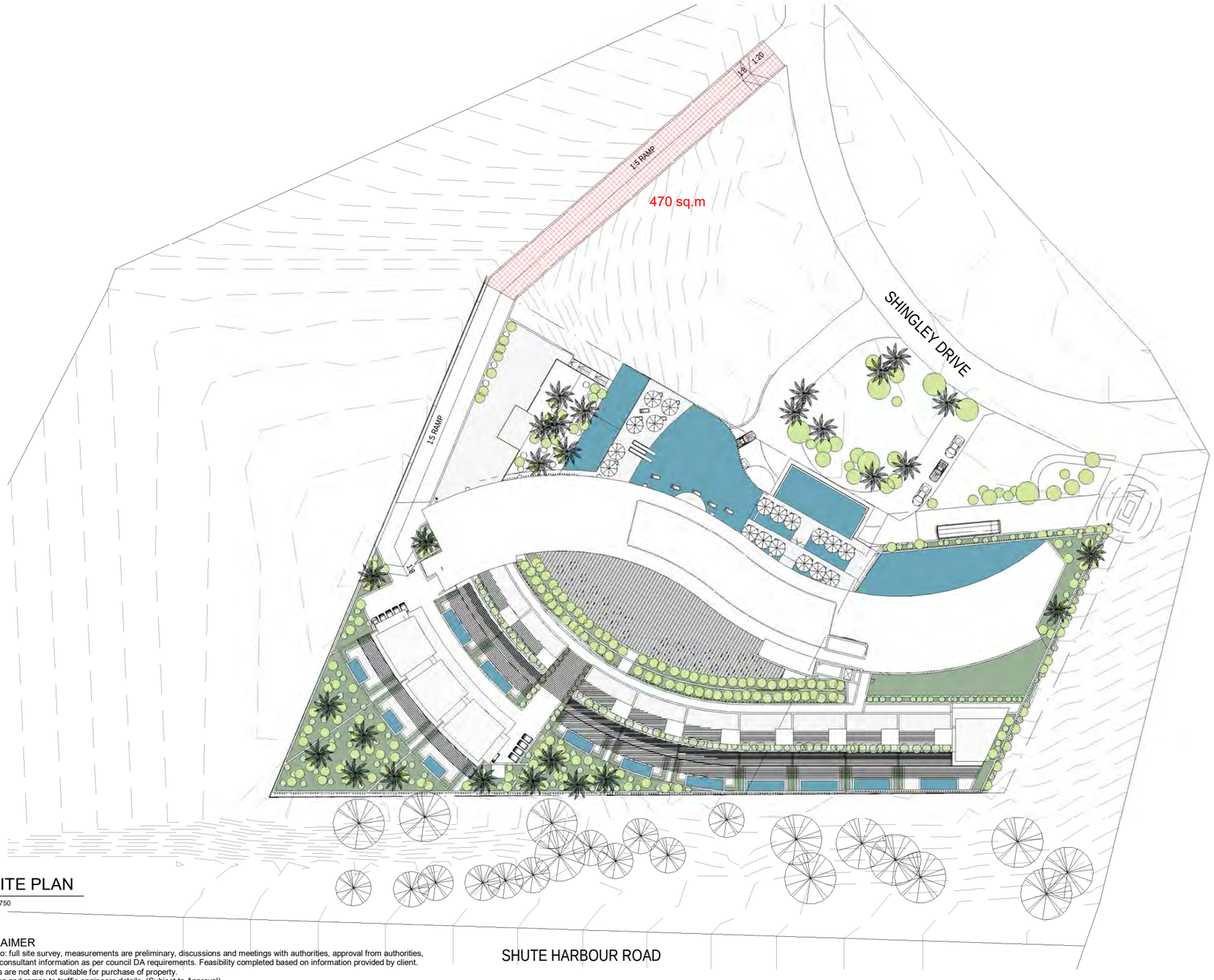
Sydney
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Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT: DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS: EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME: SITE CALCULATIONS

DATE: 07.03.2022
DRAWN: SL
SCALE:
QA: RG

PROJECT No. 1335
DWG No. 001
Rev. Z

A3



SITE PLAN
1 : 750

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DRAWING NAME:	SITE PLAN

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 750
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	
1335	
DWG No.	Rev.
090	Z

A3



DISCLAIMER

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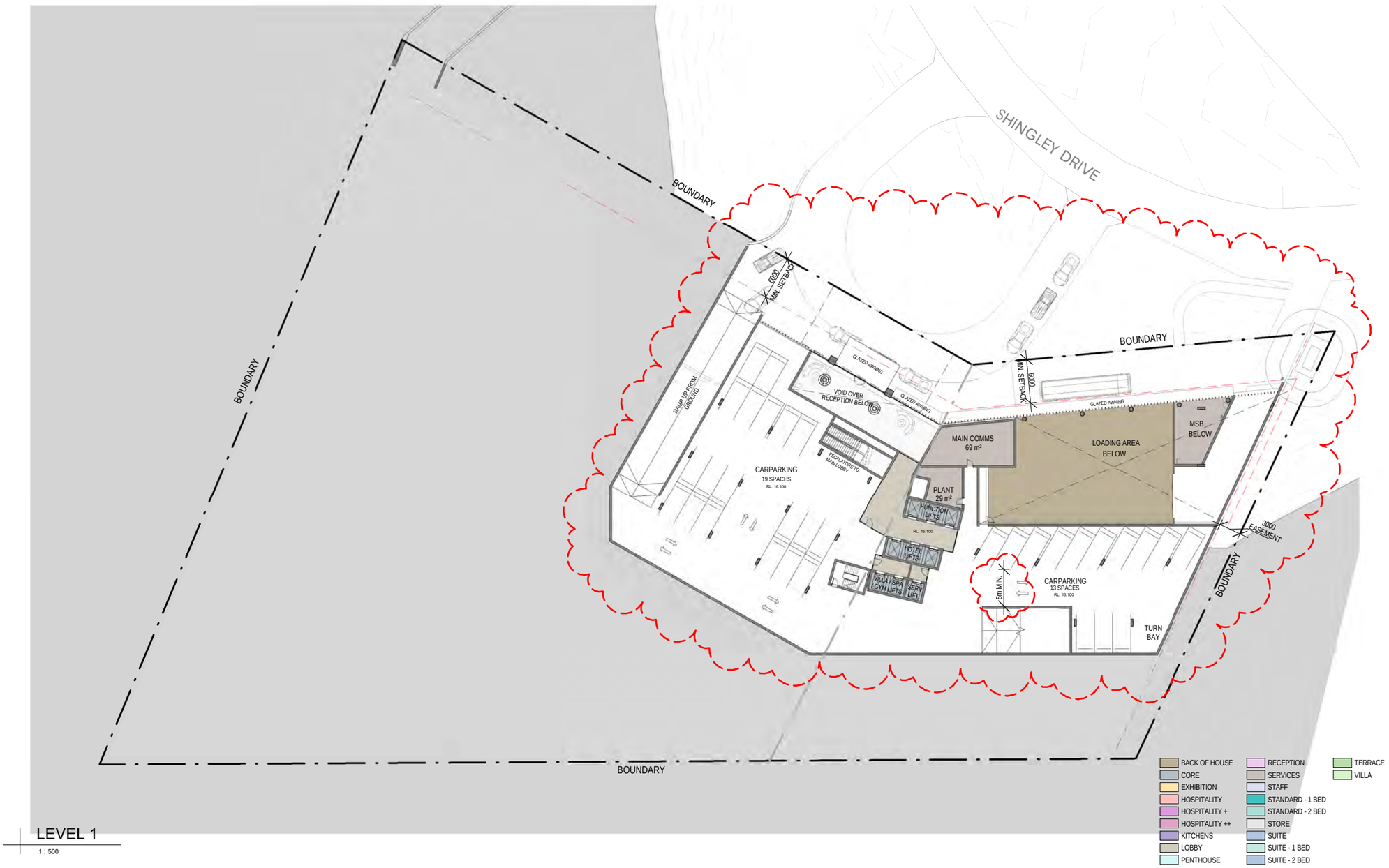
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Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	GROUND LEVEL PLAN

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	100
Rev.	Z

A3



LEVEL 1

1 : 500

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All parking and ramps to traffic engineers details. (Subject to Approval)

REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	LEVEL 1 PLAN

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	101
Rev.	Z

A3



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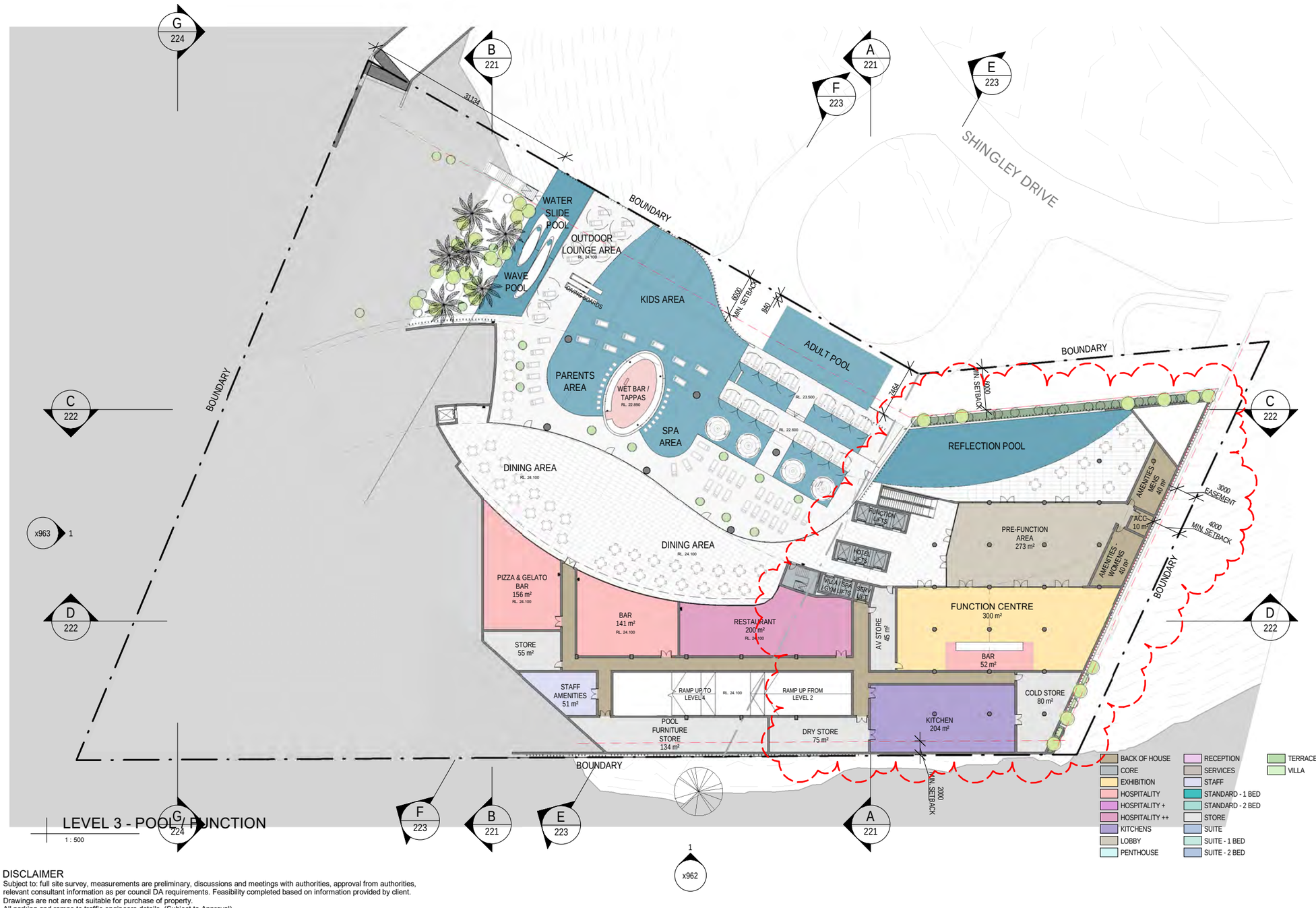
Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount
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Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	LEVEL 2 PLAN

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	102
Rev.	Z

A3



LEVEL 3 - POOL / FUNCTION

1 : 500

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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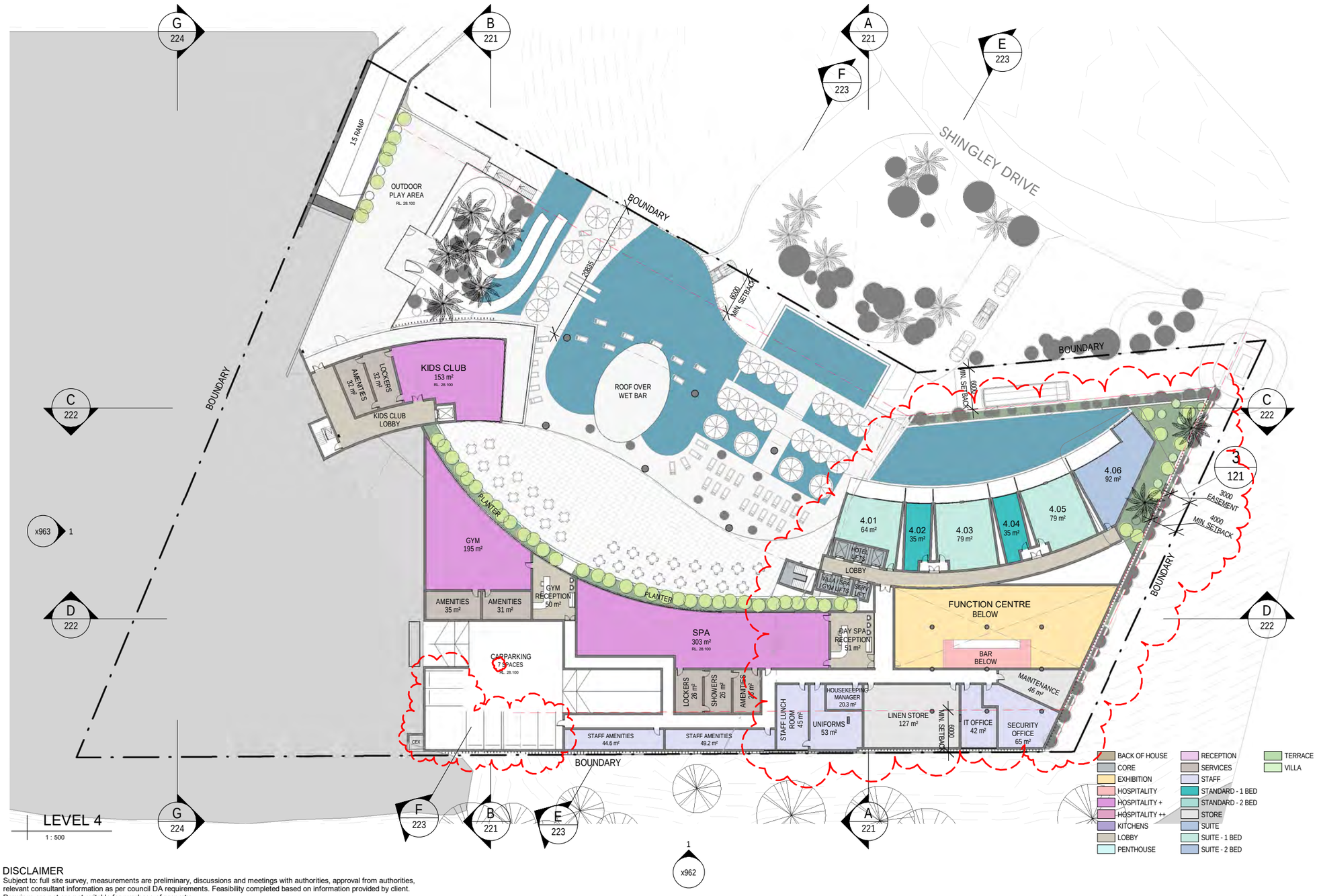
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT: DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS: EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME: LEVEL 3 PLAN

DATE: 07.03.2022
DRAWN: SL
SCALE: 1 : 500
QA: RG

PROJECT No. 1335
DWG No. 103
Rev. Z

A3



LEVEL 4
1 : 500

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All parking and ramps to traffic engineers details. (Subject to Approval)

REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT: DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS: EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME: LEVEL 4 PLAN

DATE: 07.03.2022
DRAWN: SL
SCALE: 1 : 500
QA: RG

PROJECT No. 1335
DWG No. 104
Rev. Z

A3



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Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	LEVEL 5 PLAN

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	105
Rev.	Z

A3



LEVEL 6

1 : 500

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All parking and ramps to traffic engineers details. (Subject to Approval)

REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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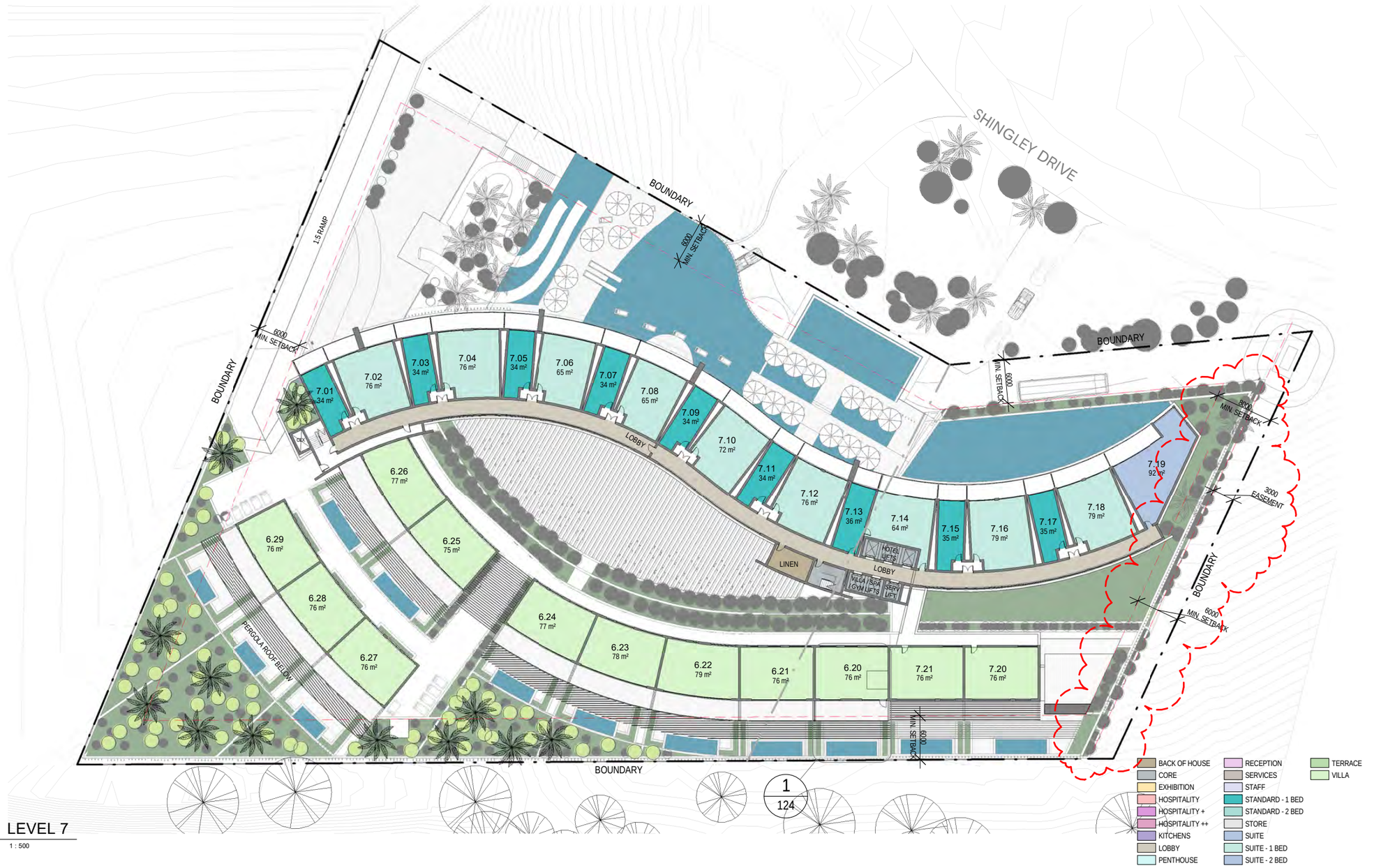
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Web: www.designworkshop.com.au

Sydney
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Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	LEVEL 6 PLAN

DATE:	07.03.2022	PROJECT No.	1335
DRAWN:	SL	DWG No.	106
SCALE:	1 : 500	Rev.	Z
QA:	RG		

A3



LEVEL 7

1 : 500

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All parking and ramps to traffic engineers details. (Subject to Approval)

REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
ADDRESS:	125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	LEVEL 7 PLAN

DATE:	07.03.2022	PROJECT No.	1335
DRAWN:	SL		
SCALE:	1 : 500	DWG No.	107
QA:	RG	Rev.	Z

A3



LEVEL 8

1 : 500

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Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
ADDRESS:	125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	LEVEL 8 PLAN
DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG
PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	108
Rev.	Z

A3



LEVEL 9
1 : 500

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
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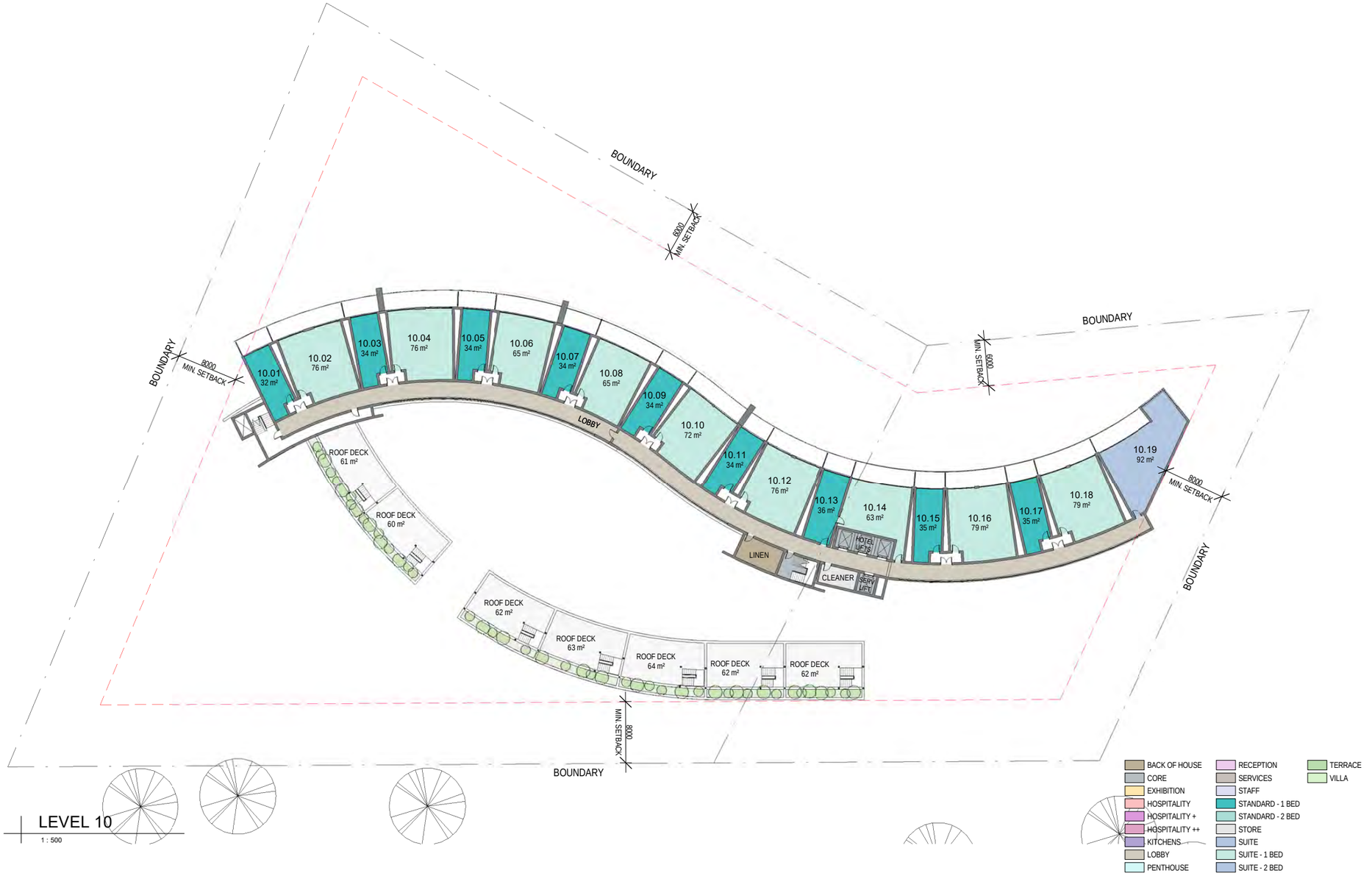
Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount
Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	LEVEL 9 PLAN

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	109
Rev.	Z

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
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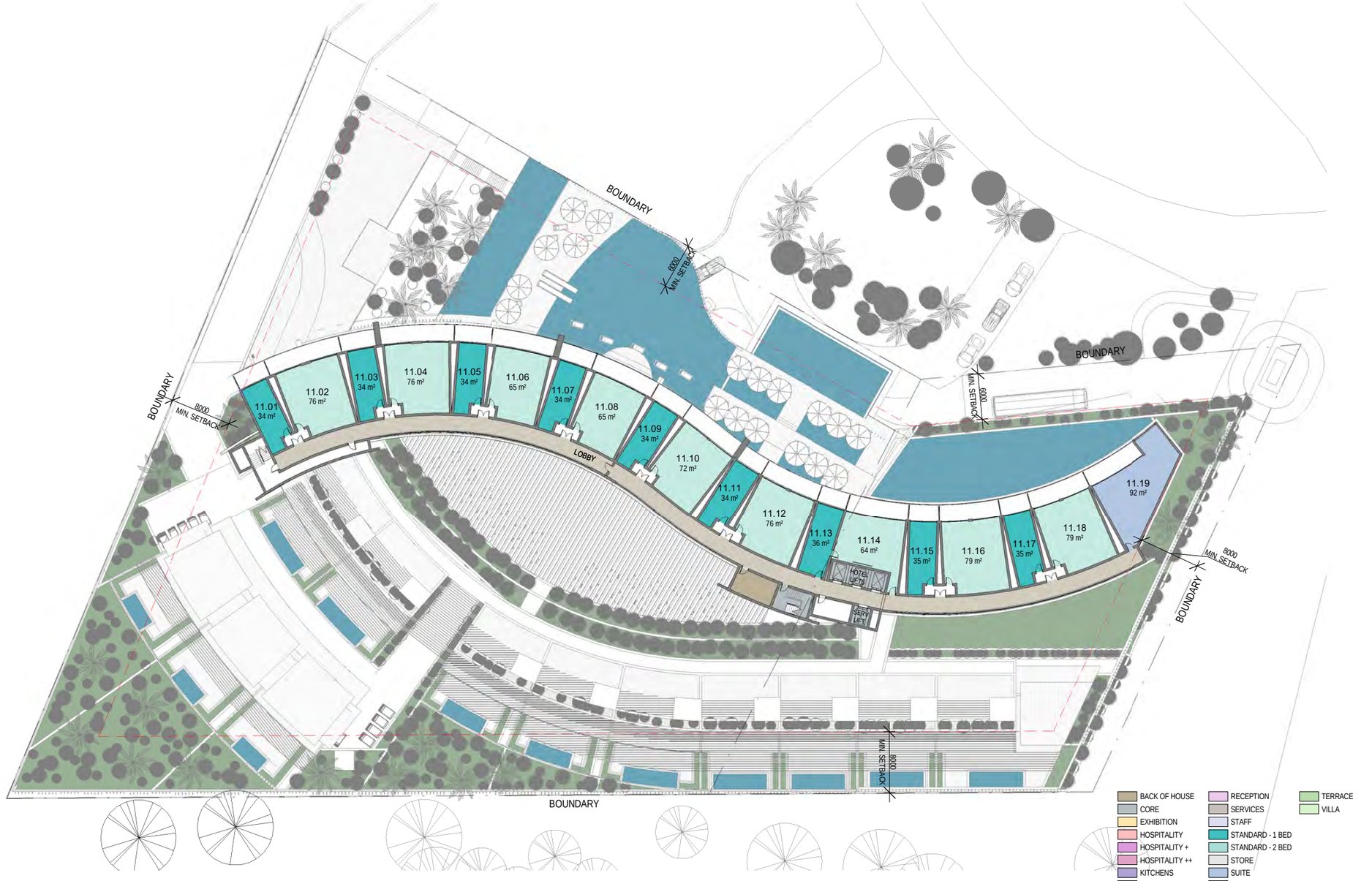
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Nominated Architect:
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CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
ADDRESS:	125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	LEVEL 10 PLAN
DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG
PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	110
Rev.	Z

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Nominated Architect:
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CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	LEVEL 11 PLAN

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG
PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	111
Rev.	Z

A3



LEVEL 12 - ROOF

1 : 500

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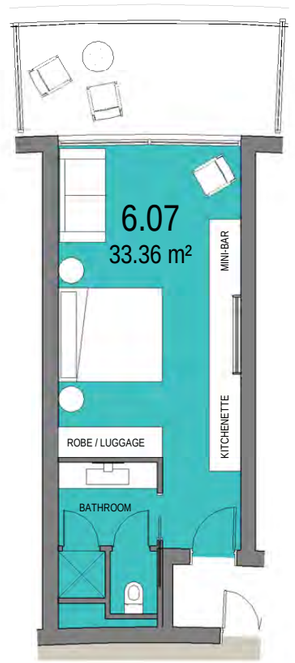
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	ROOF PLAN

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG

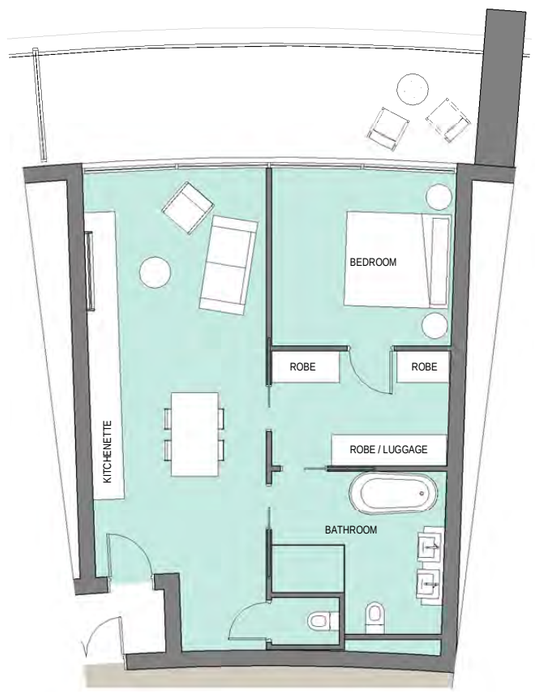
PROJECT No.	
1335	
DWG No.	Rev.
112	Z

A3



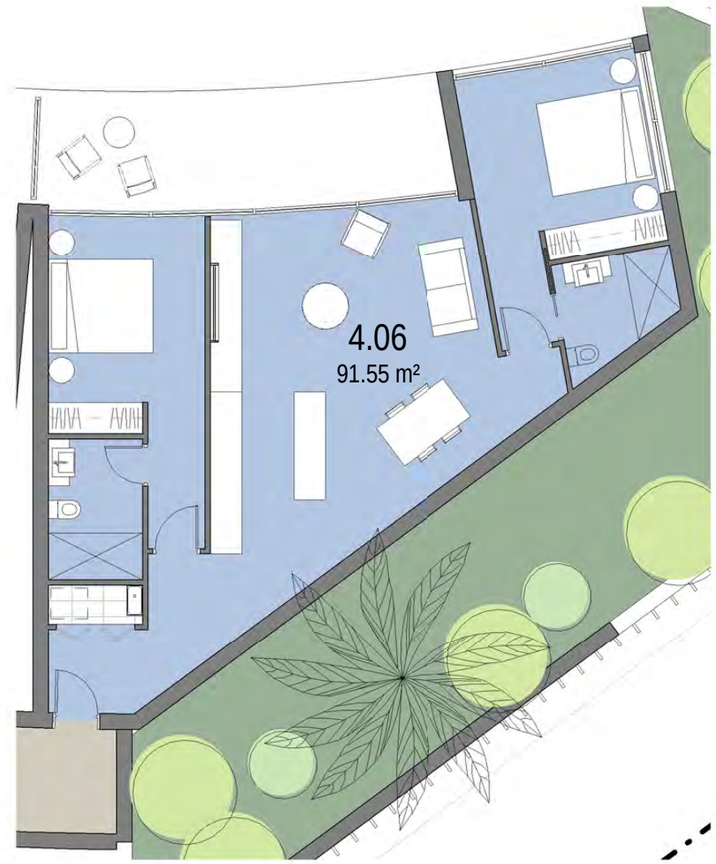
PLAN - ROOM TYPE - 1 BED STANDARD

1 : 100



PLAN - ROOM TYPE - 1 BED SUITE

1 : 100



PLAN - ROOM TYPE - 2 BED CORNER SUITE

1 : 100

ROOM TYPES SCHEDULE

UNIT TYPE	NO. ROOMS
STANDARD - 1 BED	65
SUITE - 1 BED	66
SUITE - 2 BED	8
VILLA	21
Grand total	160

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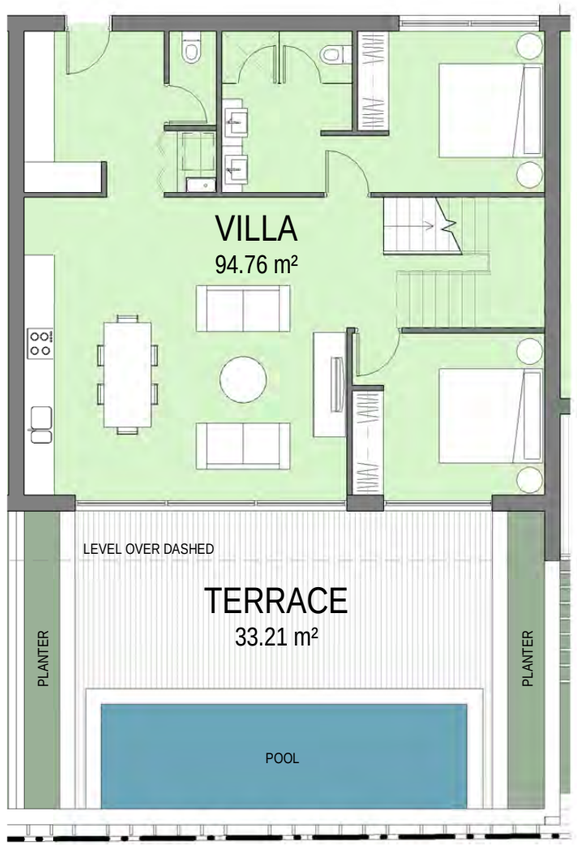
Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount
Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
ADDRESS:	125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	ROOM TYPES - HOTEL

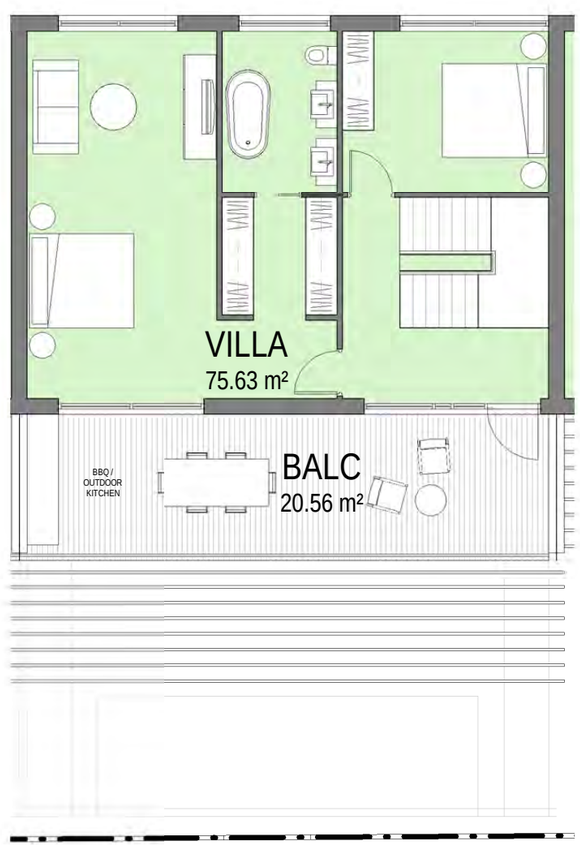
DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 100
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	
1335	
DWG No.	Rev.
121	Z

A3



PLAN - ROOM TYPE - VILLA (L6)
1 : 100



PLAN - ROOM TYPE - VILLA (L7)
1 : 100

ROOM TYPES SCHEDULE

UNIT TYPE	NO. ROOMS
STANDARD - 1 BED	65
SUITE - 1 BED	66
SUITE - 2 BED	8
VILLA	21
Grand total	160

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	ROOM TYPES - VILLAS
DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 100
QA:	RG
PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	124
Rev.	Z

A3



NORTH ELEVATION - SHINGLEY DRIVE

1 : 500

MATERIALS LEGEND:

WF - WINDOW FRAMES
DULUX DURATEC ETERNITY NICKEL PEARL (OR SIMILAR)

PF01 - PAINT FINISH
NAWKAW CHAMPAGNE M2 (OR SIMILAR)

PF02 - PAINT FINISH
DULUX COLORBOND DEEP OCEAN (OR SIMILAR)

RF01 - METAL ROOF
DULUX COLORBOND SHALE GREY (OR SIMILAR)

S1 - BUILDING SIGNAGE
DULUX DURATEC ETERNITY NICKEL PEARL (OR SIMILAR), BACK LIT, TO FUTURE DETAIL.

CL01 - ALUMINIUM TIMBER LOOK BATTENS + SCREENS
COVET - KURI MASAME (OR SIMILAR).

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	ELEVATION - NORTH

DATE: 07.03.2022
DRAWN: SL
SCALE: As indicated
QA: RG

PROJECT No. 1335
DWG No. 201
Rev. Z

A3



EAST ELEVATION

1 : 500

MATERIALS LEGEND:



WF - WINDOW FRAMES
DULUX DURATEC ETERNITY NICKEL PEARL (OR SIMILAR)

PF01 - PAINT FINISH
NAWKAW CHAMPAGNE M2 (OR SIMILAR)

PF02 - PAINT FINISH
DULUX COLORBOND DEEP OCEAN (OR SIMILAR)

RF01 - METAL ROOF
DULUX COLORBOND SHALE GREY (OR SIMILAR)

S1 - BUILDING SIGNAGE
DULUX DURATEC ETERNITY NICKEL PEARL (OR SIMILAR). BACK LIT, TO FUTURE DETAIL.

CL01 - ALUMINIUM TIMBER LOOK BATTENS + SCREENS
COVET - KURI MASAME (OR SIMILAR).

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Drawings are not are not suitable for purchase of property.
All parking and ramps to traffic engineers details. (Subject to Approval)

REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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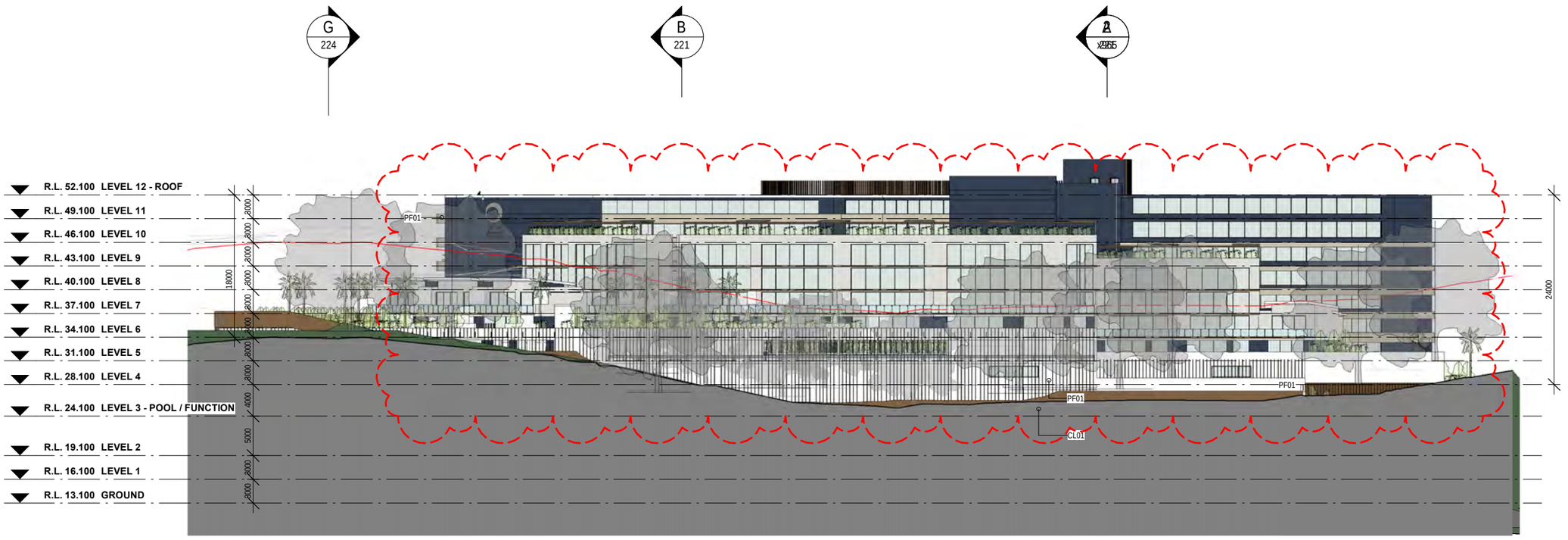
Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	ELEVATION - EAST

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	As indicated
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	202
Rev.	Z

A3



SOUTH ELEVATION - SHUTE HARBOUR RD

1 : 500

MATERIALS LEGEND:

WF - WINDOW FRAMES
DULUX DURATEC ETERNITY NICKEL PEARL (OR SIMILAR)

PF01 - PAINT FINISH
NAWKAW CHAMPAGNE M2 (OR SIMILAR)

PF02 - PAINT FINISH
DULUX COLORBOND DEEP OCEAN (OR SIMILAR)

RF01 - METAL ROOF
DULUX COLORBOND SHALE GREY (OR SIMILAR)

S1 - BUILDING SIGNAGE
DULUX DURATEC ETERNITY NICKEL PEARL (OR SIMILAR), BACK LIT, TO FUTURE DETAIL.

CL01 - ALUMINIUM TIMBER LOOK BATTENS + SCREENS
COVET - KURI MASAME (OR SIMILAR).

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
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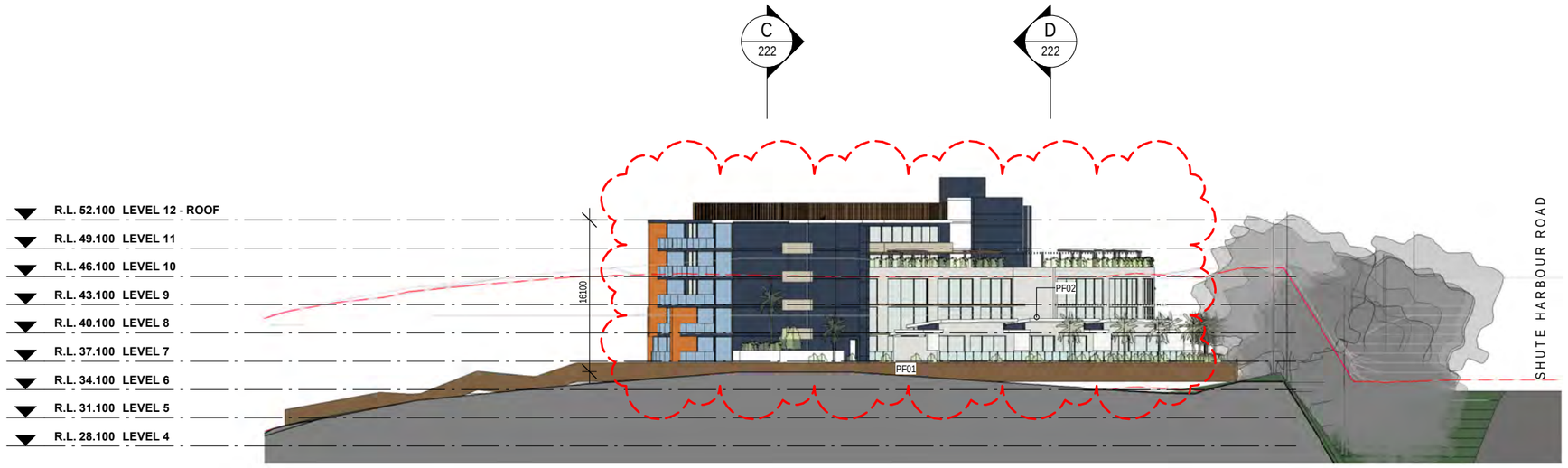
Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	ELEVATION - SOUTH

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	As indicated
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	203
Rev.	Z

A3



WEST ELEVATION

1 : 500

MATERIALS LEGEND:

WF - WINDOW FRAMES
DULUX DURATEC ETERNITY NICKEL PEARL (OR SIMILAR)

PF01 - PAINT FINISH
NAWKAW CHAMPAGNE M2 (OR SIMILAR)

PF02 - PAINT FINISH
DULUX COLORBOND DEEP OCEAN (OR SIMILAR)

RF01 - METAL ROOF
DULUX COLORBOND SHALE GREY (OR SIMILAR)

S1 - BUILDING SIGNAGE
DULUX DURATEC ETERNITY NICKEL PEARL (OR SIMILAR). BACK LIT, TO FUTURE DETAIL.

CL01 - ALUMINIUM TIMBER LOOK BATTENS + SCREENS
COVET - KURI MASAME (OR SIMILAR).

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
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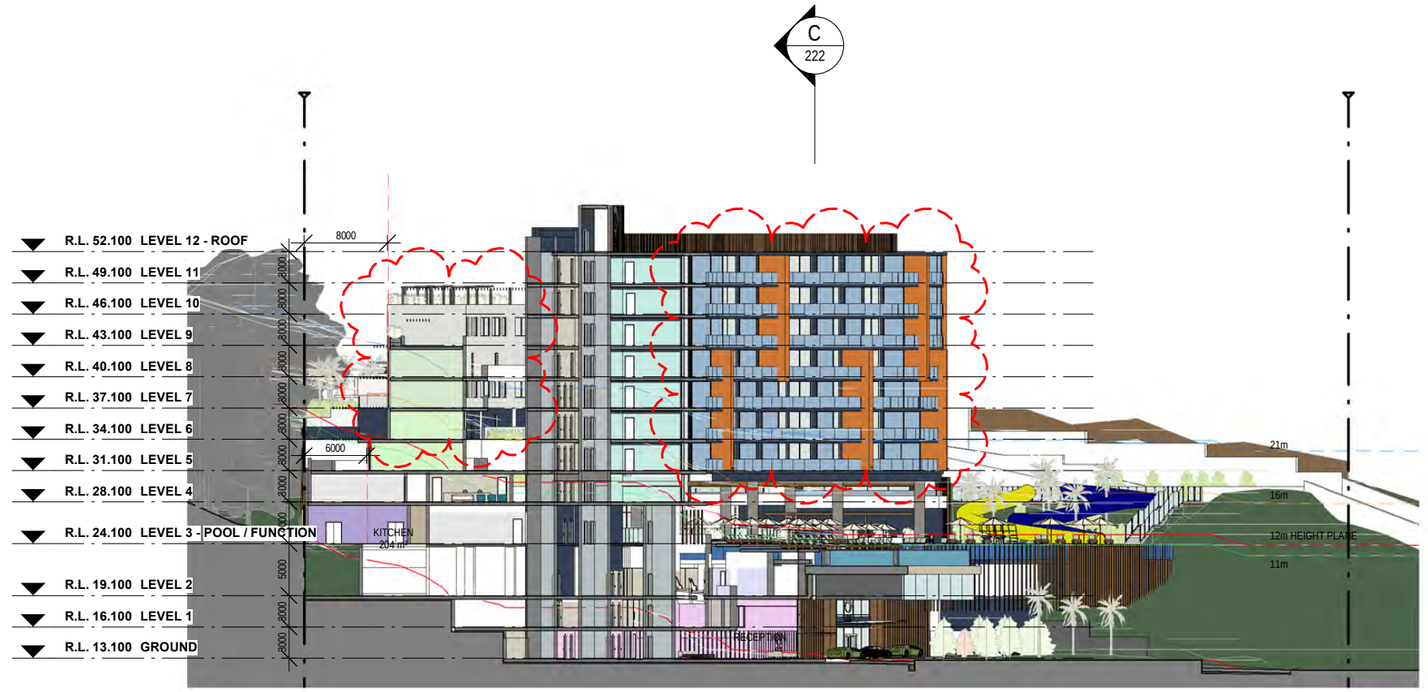
Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount Olympus Boulevard,
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Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	ELEVATION - WEST

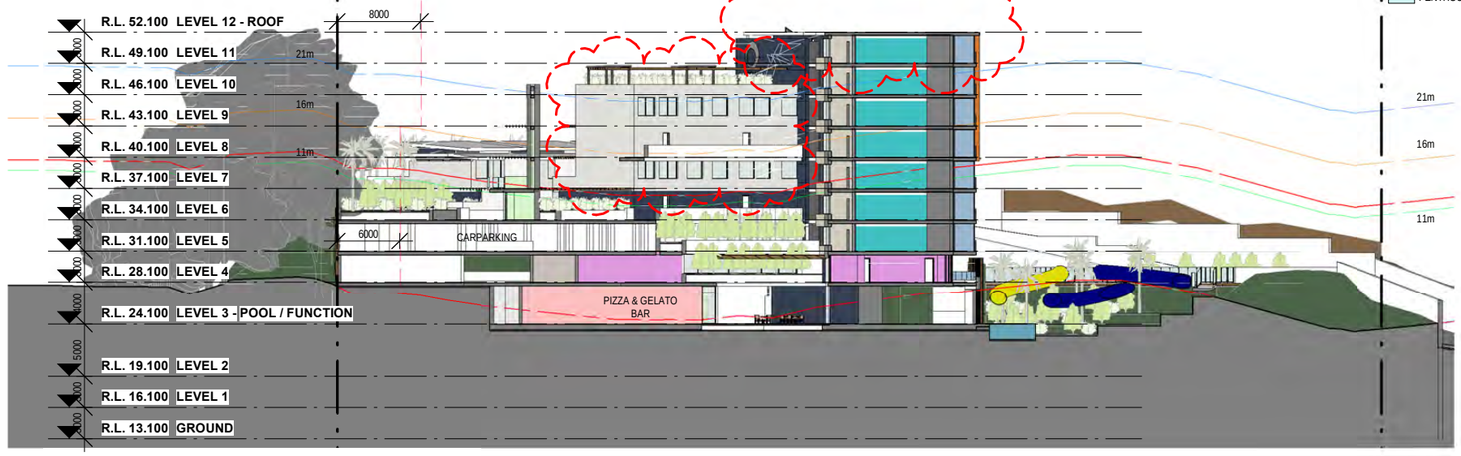
DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	As indicated
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	204
Rev.	Z

A3



SECTION A
1 : 500



SECTION B
1 : 500

BACK OF HOUSE
CORE
EXHIBITION
HOSPITALITY
HOSPITALITY +
HOSPITALITY ++
KITCHENS
LOBBY
PENTHOUSE
RECEPTION
SERVICES
STAFF
STANDARD - 1 BED
STANDARD - 2 BED
STORE
SUITE
SUITE - 1 BED
SUITE - 2 BED
TERRACE
VILLA

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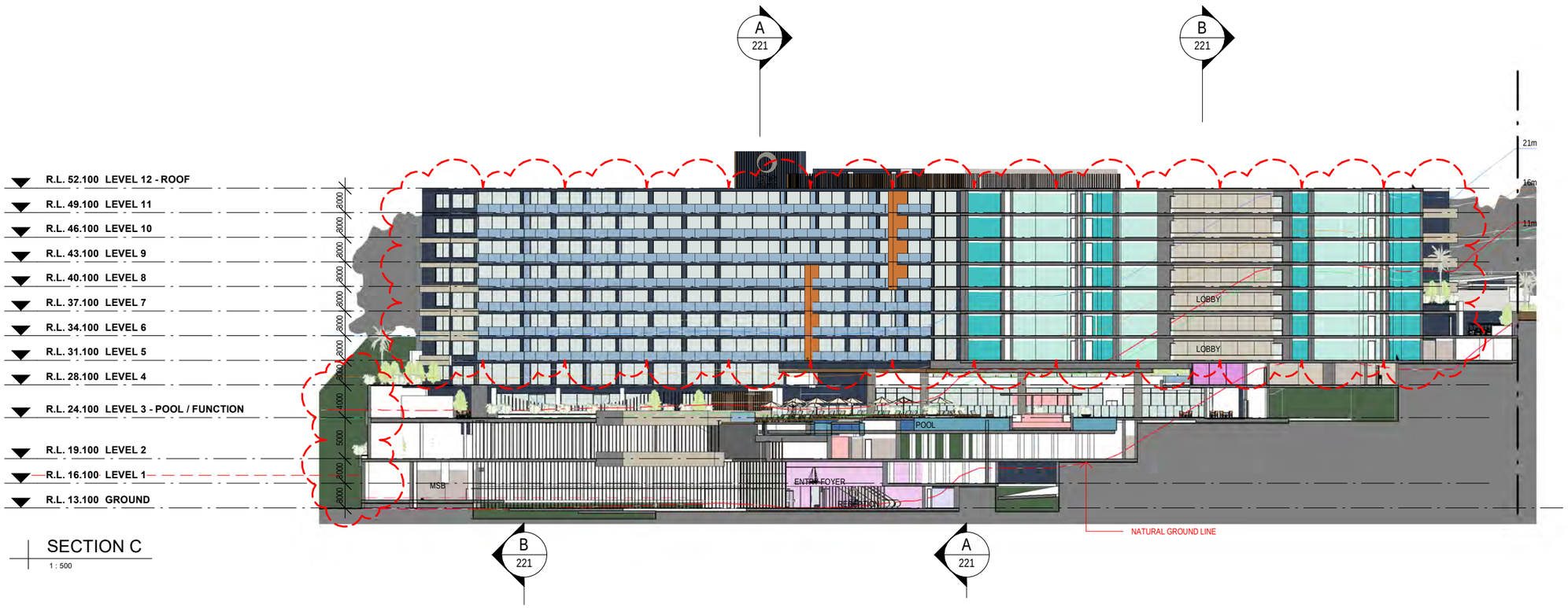
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Nominated Architect:
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CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
ADDRESS:	125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	SECTION A-B

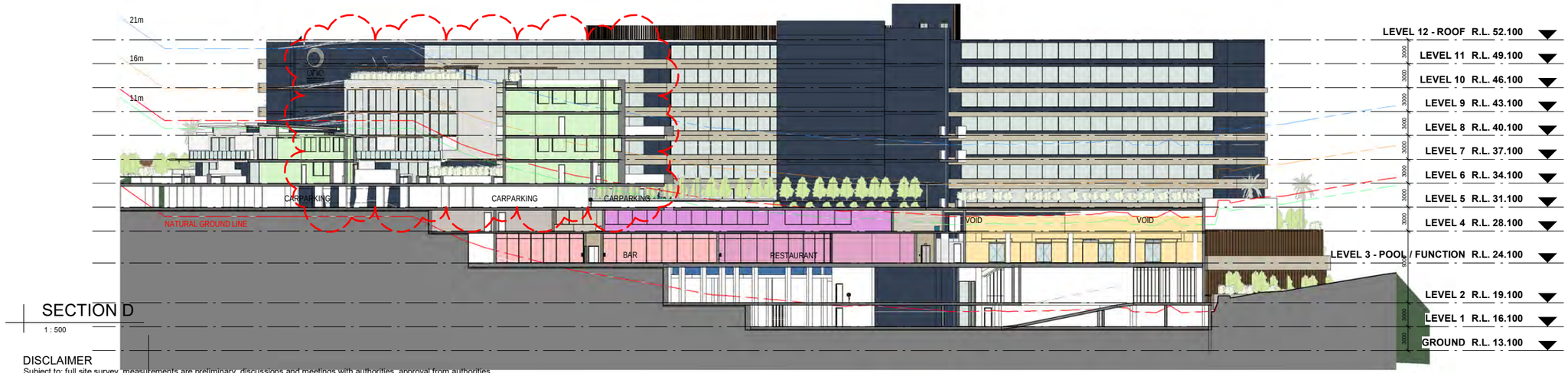
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DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	221
Rev.	Z

A3



SECTION C
1 : 500



SECTION D
1 : 500

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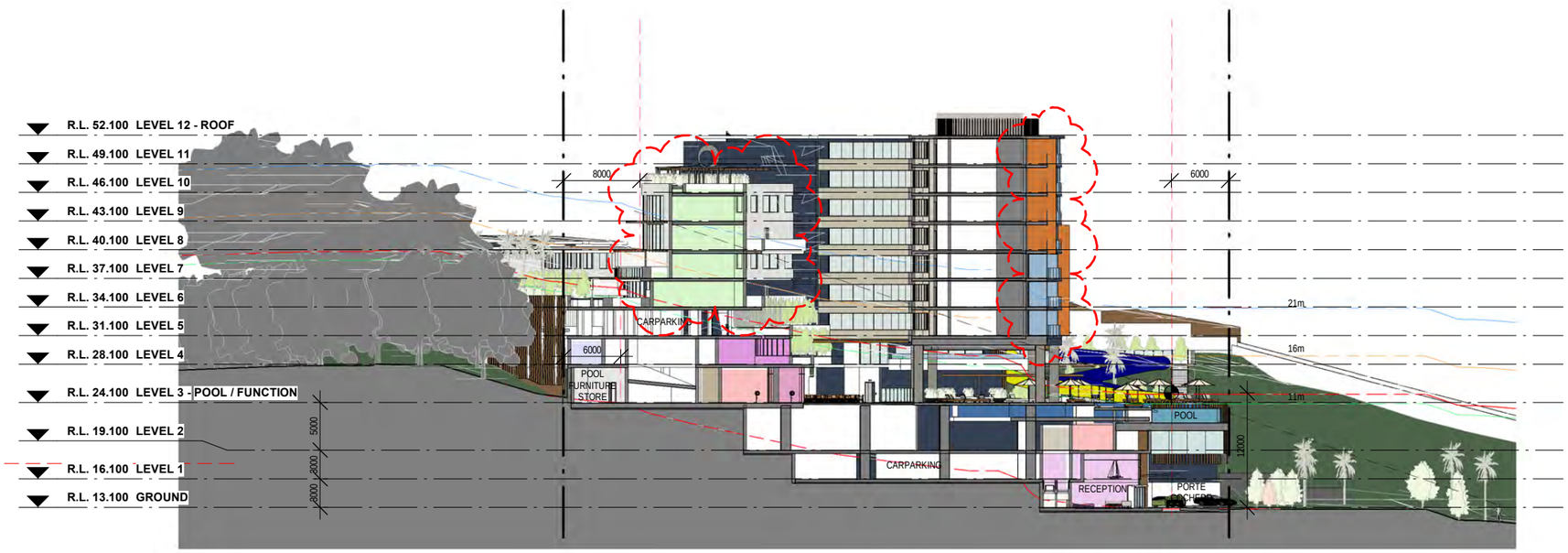
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Nominated Architect:
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CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	SECTION C-D

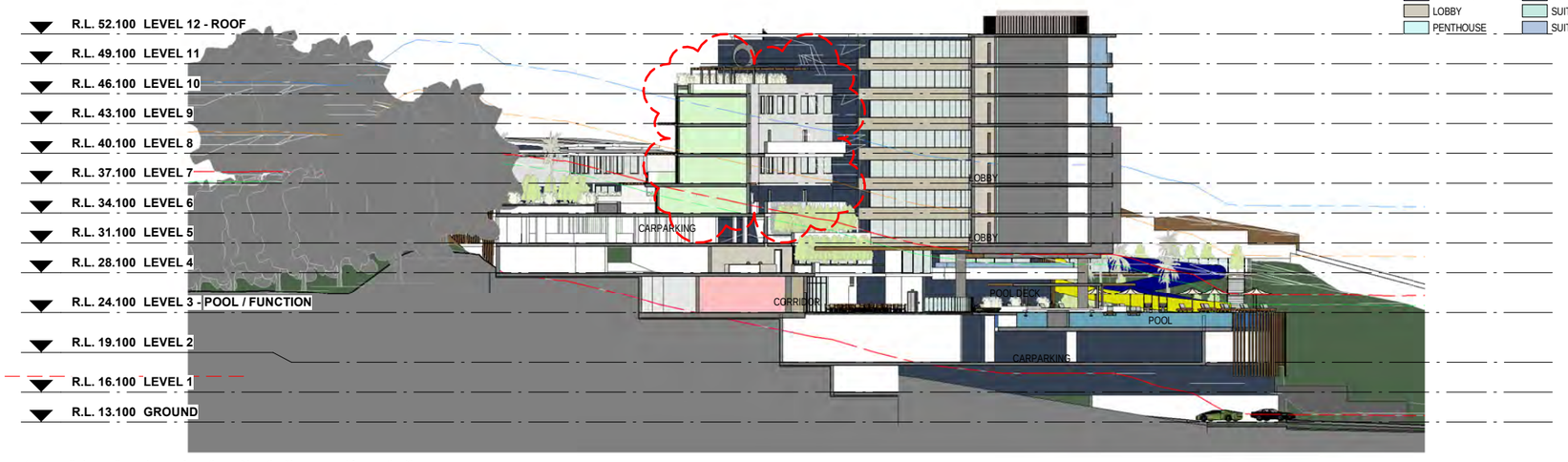
DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG
PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	222
Rev.	Z

A3



SECTION E
1 : 500

BACK OF HOUSE
CORE
EXHIBITION
HOSPITALITY
HOSPITALITY +
HOSPITALITY ++
KITCHENS
LOBBY
PENTHOUSE
RECEPTION
SERVICES
STAFF
STANDARD - 1 BED
STANDARD - 2 BED
STORE
SUITE
SUITE - 1 BED
SUITE - 2 BED
TERRACE
VILLA



SECTION F
1 : 500

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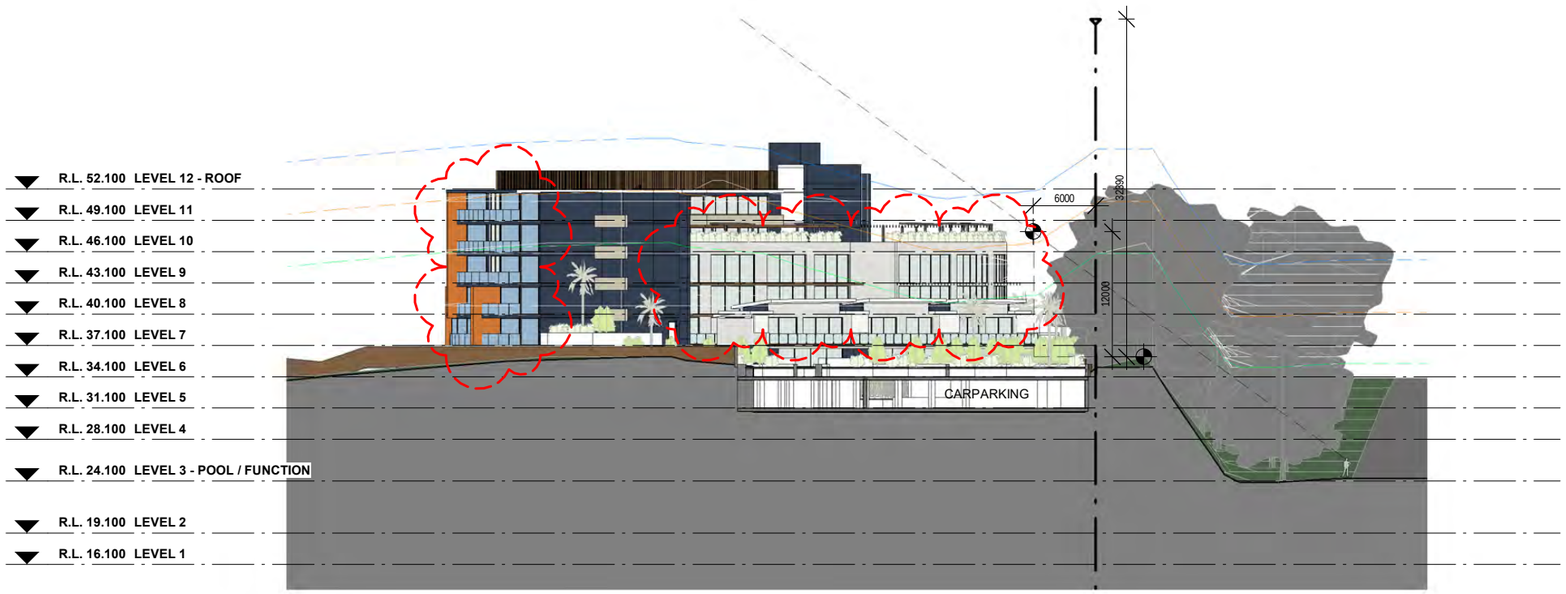
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Nominated Architect:
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DRAWING NAME:	SECTION E-F

DATE:	07.03.2022	PROJECT No.	1335
DRAWN:	SL		
SCALE:	1 : 500	DWG No.	223
QA:	RG	Rev.	Z

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SECTION G

1 : 500

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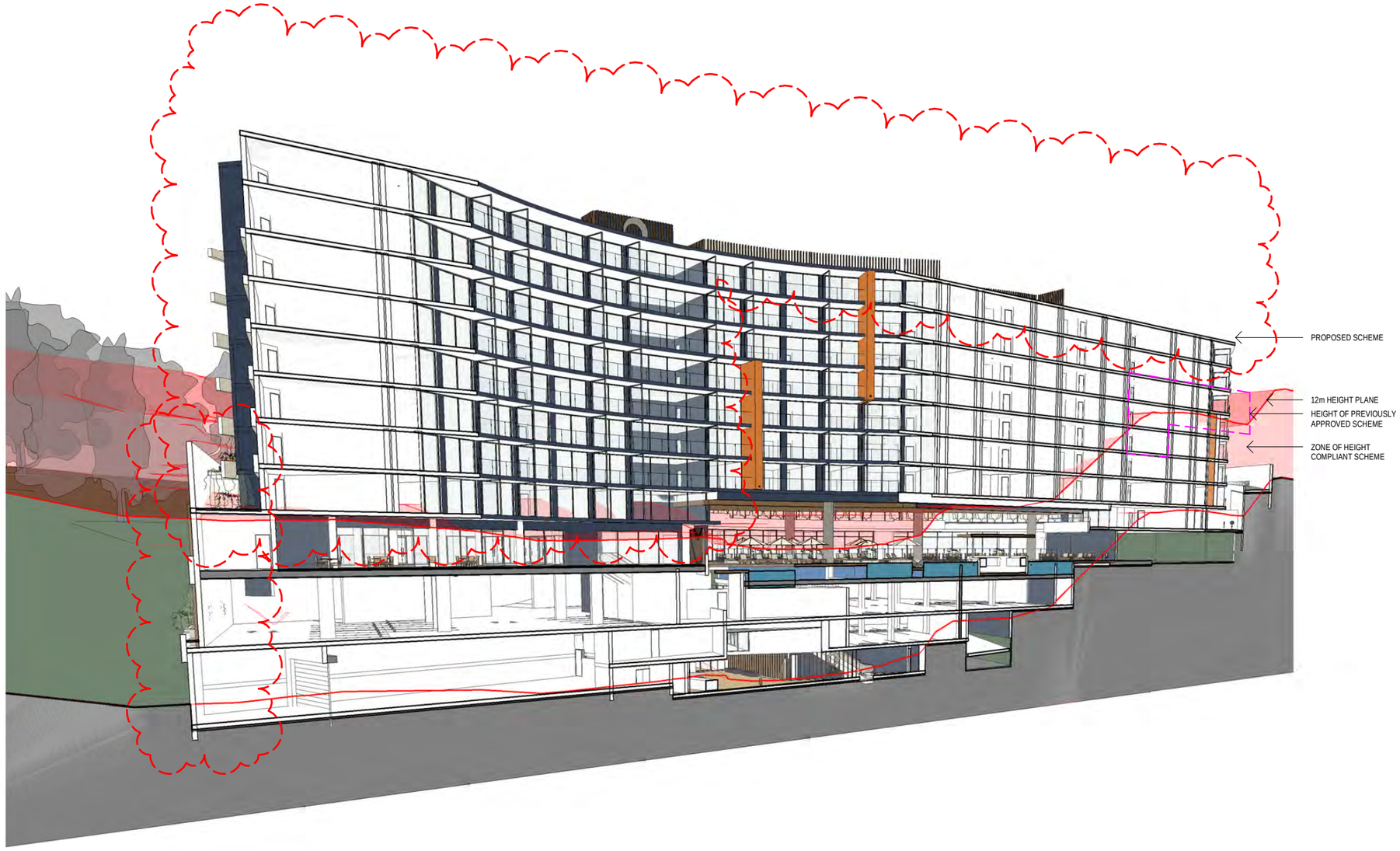
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Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	SECTION G

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 500
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	
1335	
DWG No.	Rev.
224	Z

A3



3D SECTION 1

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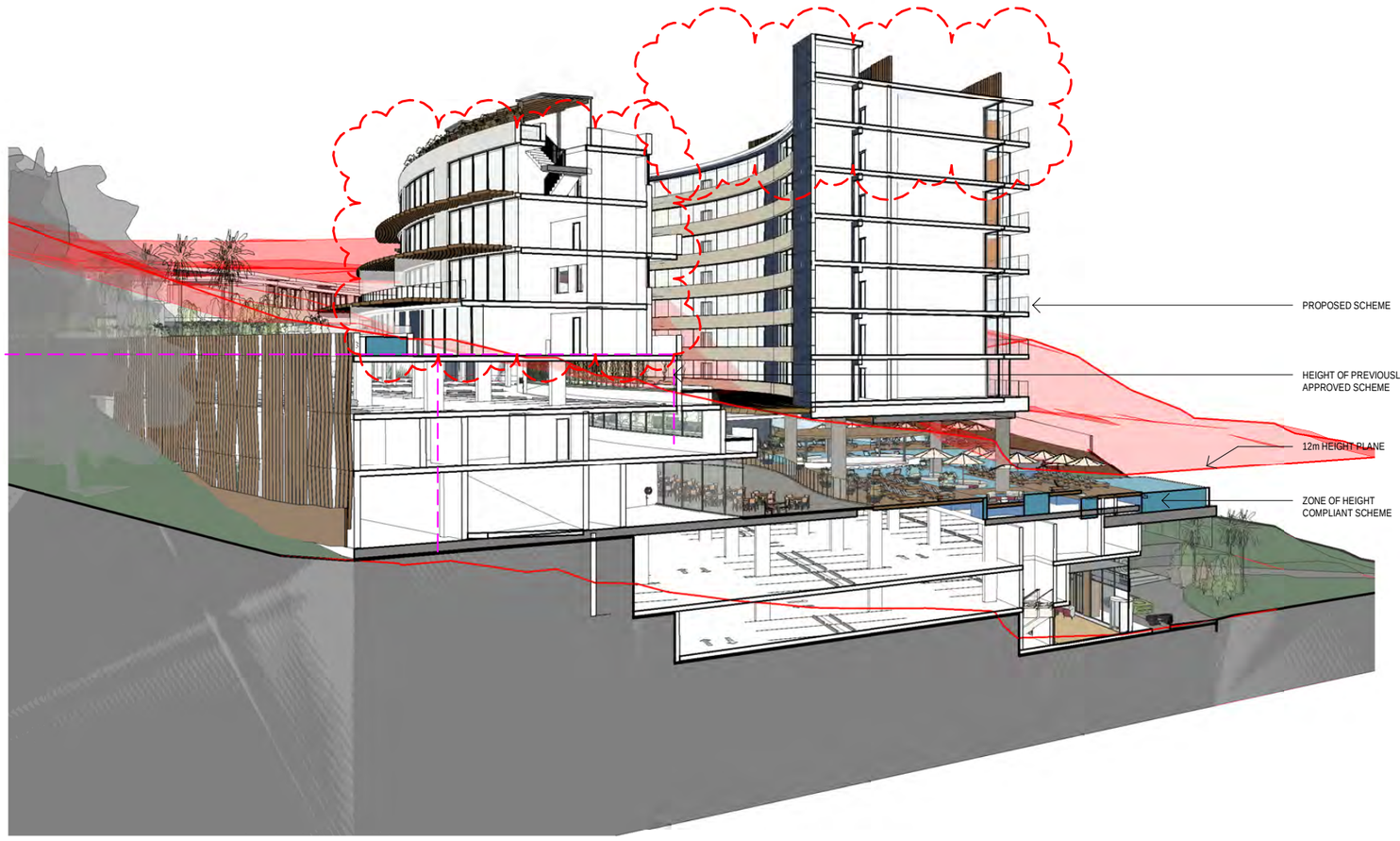
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CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
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ADDRESS:	125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	SECTION 3D-1
DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	
QA:	RG
PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	225
Rev.	Z

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SECTION 3D-2

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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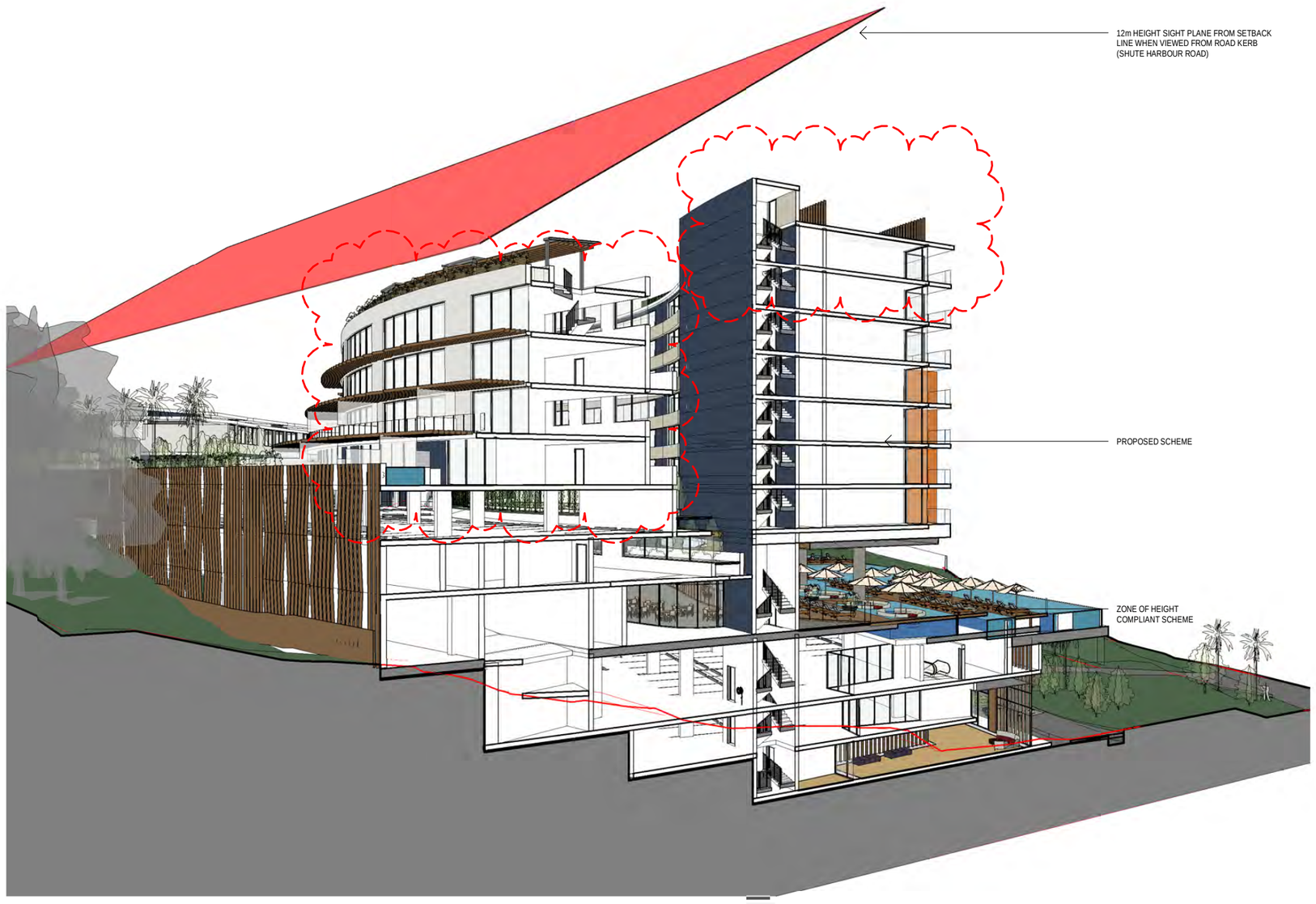
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Web: www.designworkshop.com.au

Sydney
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Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	SECTION 3D-2

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	
QA:	RG
PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	226
Rev.	Z

A3



SECTION 3D-3

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Nominated Architect:
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CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	SECTION 3D-3

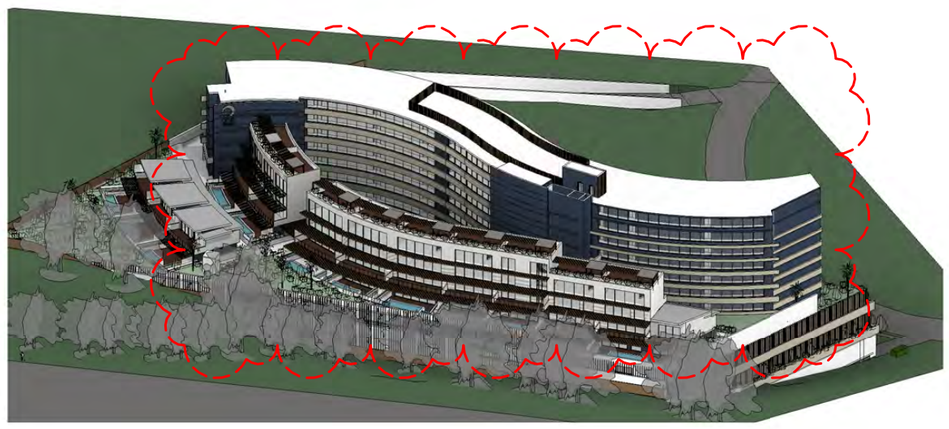
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QA:	RG

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1335	
DWG No.	Rev.
227	Z

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CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
ADDRESS:	125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	3D VIEWS

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	
1335	
DWG No.	Rev.
301	Z

A3



PORTE COCHERE



HOTEL RECEPTION AREA

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
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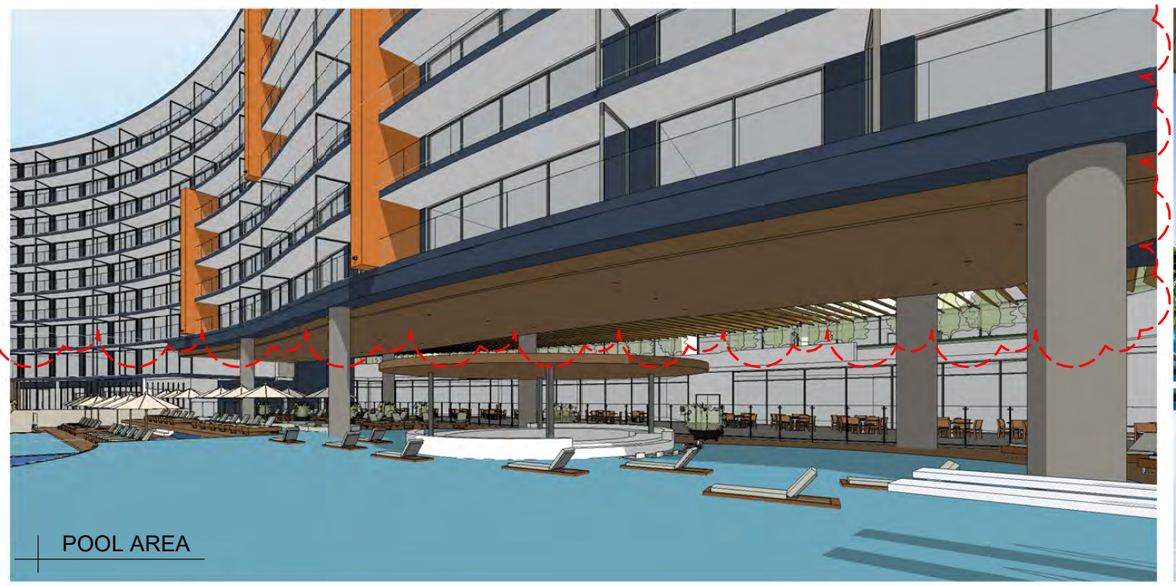
Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount
Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	3D VIEWS

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	302
Rev.	Z

A3



POOL AREA



FAMILY POOL



DINING AREA



ADULT POOL AREA

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Nominated Architect:
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CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	3D VIEWS

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	303
Rev.	Z

A3



ADULT POOL AREA



KIDS CLUB / WATER SLIDES



ADULT POOL VIEWS

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Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	3D VIEWS

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 1
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	
1335	
DWG No.	Rev.
304	Z

A3



VILLA ROOMS

DISCLAIMER
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Drawings are not are not suitable for purchase of property.
All parking and ramps to traffic engineers details. (Subject to Approval)

REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Fairy Meadow NSW 2519
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Email: info@designworkshop.com.au
Web: www.designworkshop.com.au

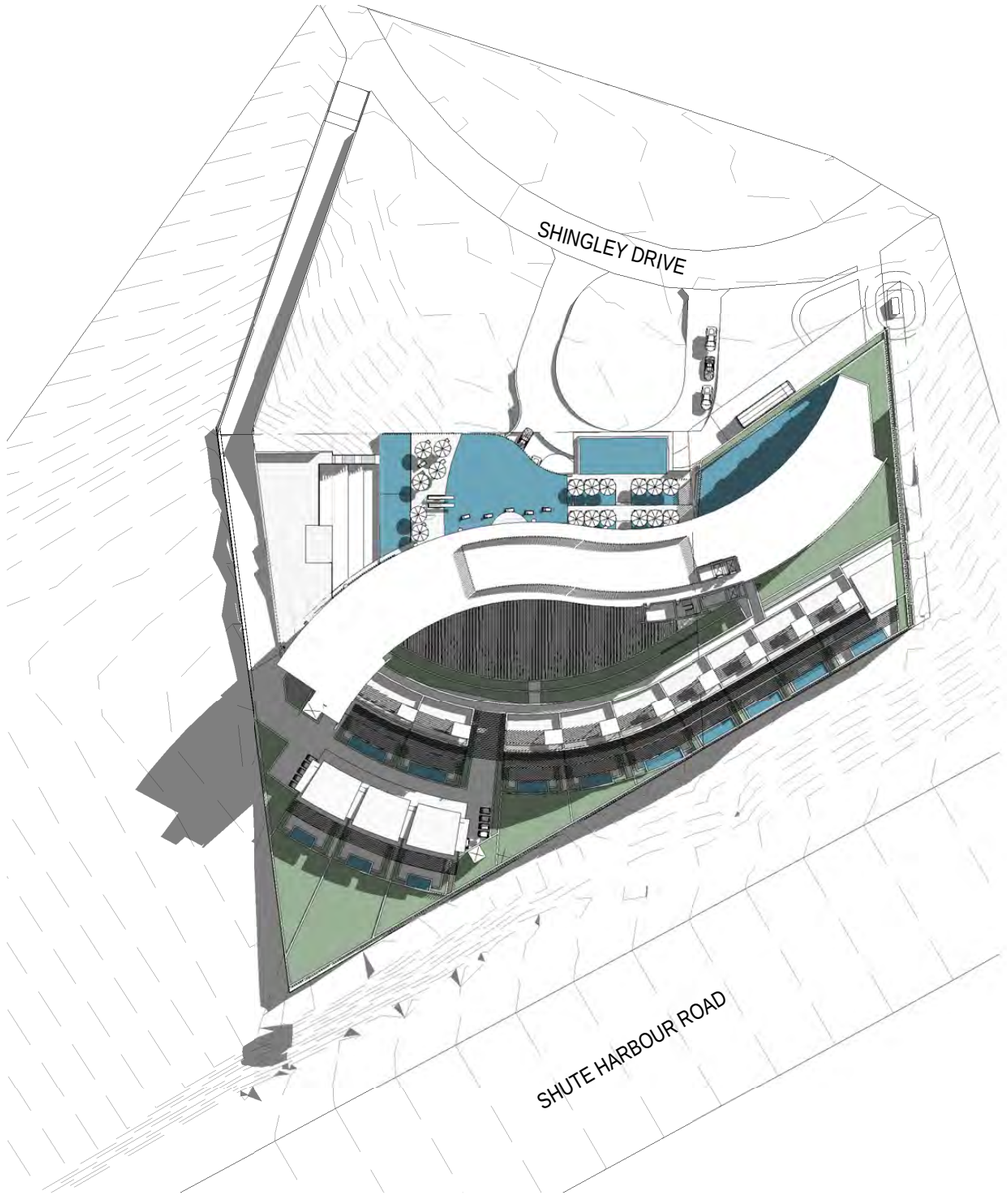
Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	3D VIEWS

DATE: 07.03.2022
DRAWN: SL
SCALE:
QA: RG

PROJECT No. 1335
DWG No. 305
Rev. Z

A3



SHADOW PLAN - 21/06/2020-9.00

1 : 1000

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All parking and ramps to traffic engineers details. (Subject to Approval)

REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount
Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	SHADOW PLAN - WINTER - 9AM

DATE:	07.03.2022	PROJECT No.	1335
DRAWN:	SL		
SCALE:	1 : 1000	DWG No.	911
QA:	RG	Rev.	Z

A3



SHADOW PLAN - 21/06/2020-12.00

1 : 1000

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All parking and ramps to traffic engineers details. (Subject to Approval)

REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Web: www.designworkshop.com.au

Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount
Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205

Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	SHADOW PLAN - WINTER - 12PM

DATE:	07.03.2022	PROJECT No.	
DRAWN:	SL		1335
SCALE:	1 : 1000	DWG No.	Rev.
QA:	RG	912	Z

A3



SHADOW PLAN - 21/06/2020-15.00

1 : 1000

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Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount
Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205

Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT: DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS: EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT
125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME: SHADOW PLAN - WINTER - 3PM

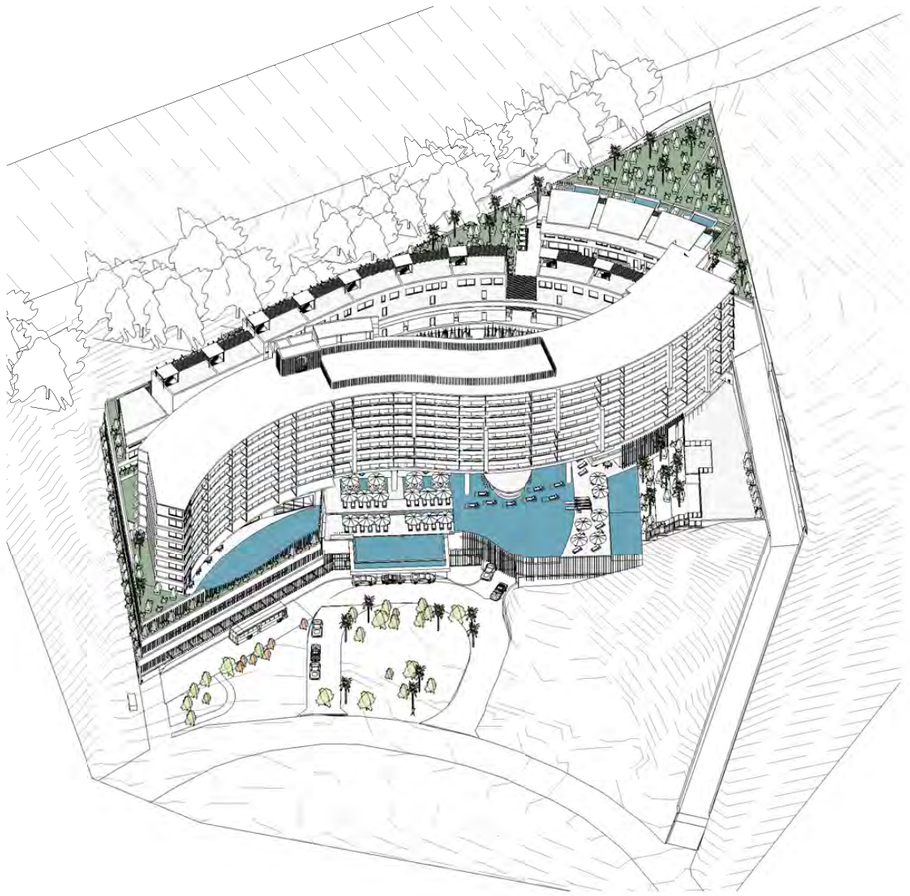
DATE: 07.03.2022
DRAWN: SL
SCALE: 1 : 1000
QA: RG

PROJECT No. 1335
DWG No. 913
Rev. Z

A3



SOLAR ACCESS - 21/06/2020-9.00



SOLAR ACCESS - 21/06/2020-12.00



SOLAR ACCESS - 21/06/2020-15.00

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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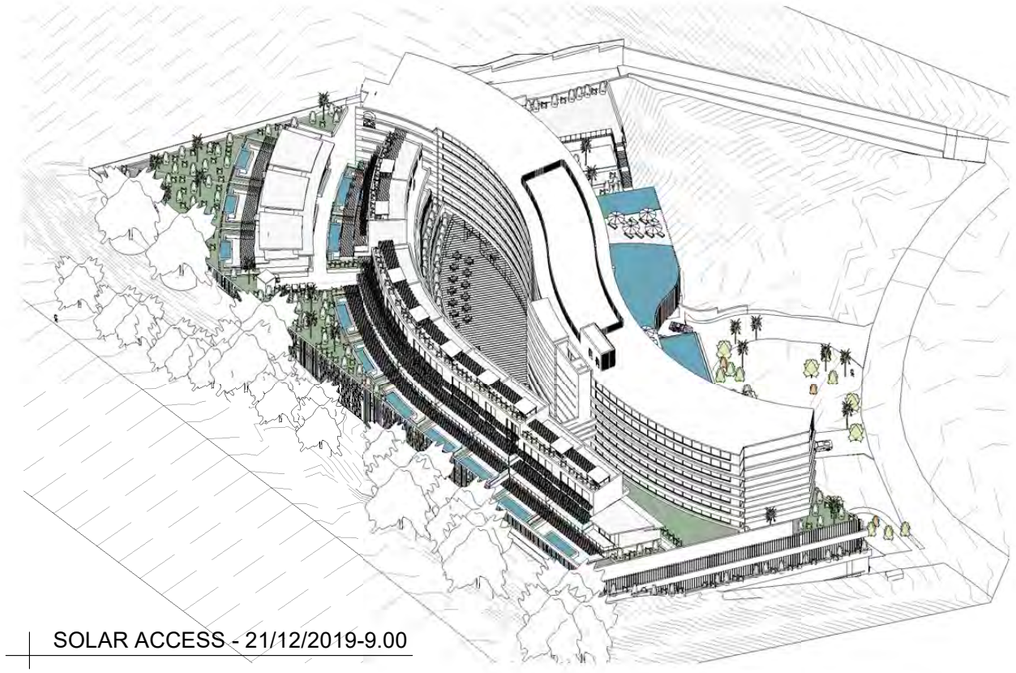
Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount
Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	SOLAR VIEWS - WINTER

DATE: 07.03.2022
DRAWN: SL
SCALE:
QA: RG

PROJECT No. 1335
DWG No. 915 Rev. Z

A3



SOLAR ACCESS - 21/12/2019-9.00



SOLAR ACCESS - 21/12/2019-12.00



SOLAR ACCESS - 21/12/2019-15.00

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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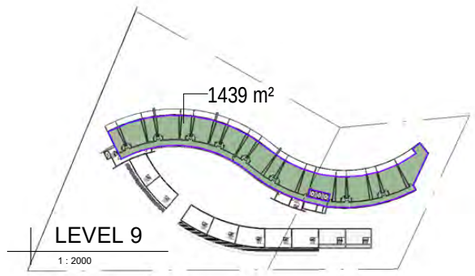
Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	SOLAR VIEWS - SUMMER

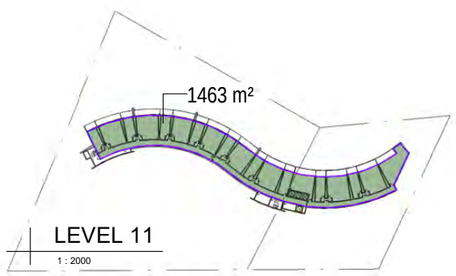
DATE: 07.03.2022
DRAWN: SL
SCALE:
QA: RG

PROJECT No. 1335
DWG No. 916
Rev. Z

A3

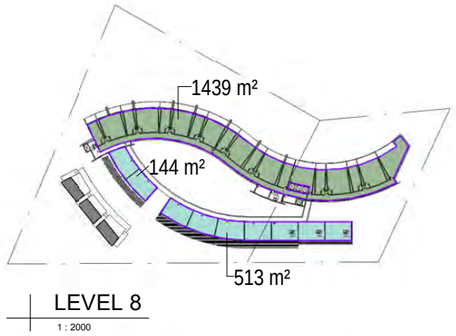


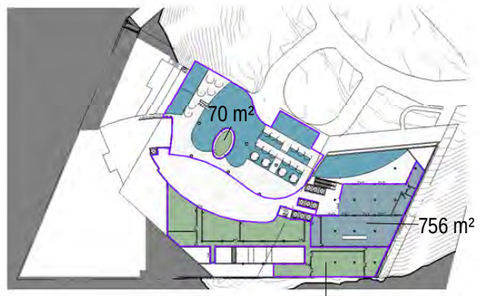






















FUNCTION
HOTEL
VILLA

AREA SCHEDULE (GFA)	
LEVEL	AREA
FUNCTION	
LEVEL 3 - POOL / FUNCTION	756 m²
	756 m²
HOTEL	
GROUND	565 m²
LEVEL 1	71 m²
LEVEL 1	15 m²
LEVEL 2	185 m²
LEVEL 3 - POOL / FUNCTION	1083 m²
LEVEL 3 - POOL / FUNCTION	70 m²
LEVEL 4	286 m²
LEVEL 4	1932 m²
LEVEL 5	1439 m²
LEVEL 6	1439 m²
LEVEL 7	1439 m²
LEVEL 8	1439 m²
LEVEL 9	1439 m²
LEVEL 10	1439 m²
LEVEL 11	1463 m²
	14306 m²
VILLA	
LEVEL 5	256 m²
LEVEL 6	79 m²
LEVEL 6	79 m²
LEVEL 6	80 m²
LEVEL 6	198 m²
LEVEL 6	279 m²
LEVEL 6	83 m²
LEVEL 6	83 m²
LEVEL 6	205 m²
LEVEL 7	216 m²
LEVEL 7	144 m²
LEVEL 7	513 m²
LEVEL 8	144 m²
LEVEL 8	513 m²
	2874 m²
	17937 m²

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Z	07.03.2022	ADDITIONAL INFOMATION

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Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount
Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205

Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT:	DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS:	EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME:	GFA PLANS + SCHEDULE

DATE:	07.03.2022
DRAWN:	SL
SCALE:	1 : 2000
QA:	RG

PROJECT No.	1335
DWG No.	920
Rev.	Z

A3

RA6-N

Queensland Government

SARA reference: 2101-20808 SRA
Council reference: 20210040
Applicant reference: 2020WRC285

3 September 2021

Chief Executive Officer
Whitsunday Regional Council
PO Box 104
Proserpine Qld 4800
info@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au

Attention: James McEvoy-Bowe

Dear Mr McEvoy-Bowe

SARA response—125 and 131 Shingley Drive, Cannonvale

(Referral agency response given under section 56 of the *Planning Act 2016*)

The development application described below was confirmed as properly referred by the State Assessment and Referral Agency on 15 February 2021.

Response

Outcome:	Referral agency response – with conditions.
Date of response:	3 September 2021
Conditions:	The conditions in **Attachment 1** must be attached to any development approval.
Advice:	Advice to the applicant is in **Attachment 2**.
Reasons:	The reasons for the referral agency response are in **Attachment 3**.

Development details

Description:	Development permit	Material Change of Use – staged resort complex comprising Shops, Function Facilities (Function Centre and Exhibition Space), Food and Drink Outlets, Bars, Indoor and Outdoor Sport and Recreation, one hundred and seven (107) Short Term Accommodation and Multiple Dwelling Units and ancillary uses; and
	Preliminary approval	Building work

Mackay Isaac Whitsunday regional office
Level 4, 44 Nelson Street, Mackay
PO Box 257, Mackay QLD 4740

SARA role:	Referral Agency.
SARA trigger:	Schedule 10, Part 9, Division 4, Subdivision 1, Table 1, Item 1 (10.9.4.1.1.1) – Development impacting on State transport infrastructure. (Planning Regulation 2017) Schedule 10, Part 9, Division 4, Subdivision 2, Table 4, Item 1 (10.9.4.2.4.1) – Material change of use of premises near a State transport corridor. (Planning Regulation 2017)
SARA reference:	2101-20808 SRA
Assessment Manager:	Whitsunday Regional Council
Street address:	125 Shingley Drive, Cannonvale and 131 Shingley Drive, Cannonvale
Real property description:	Lot 268 on HR1060 and Lot 95 on HR1223
Applicant name:	One Whitsunday Developments Pty Ltd
Applicant contact details:	C/- Wynne Planning and Development 18A Chapman Street Proserpine QLD 4800 kellianne@wynneplanninganddevelopment.com

Representations

An applicant may make representations to a concurrence agency, at any time before the application is decided, about changing a matter in the referral agency response (s.30 Development Assessment Rules) Copies of the relevant provisions are in **Attachment 4**.

A copy of this response has been sent to the applicant for their information.

For further information please contact Ainsley Sullivan, Principal Planning Officer, on (07) 4898 6813 or via email MIWSARA@dsdilgp.qld.gov.au who will be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely

Brett Nancarrow
A/Regional Director (North)

cc One Whitsunday Developments Pty Ltd, kellianne@wynneplanninganddevelopment.com

enc Attachment 1 - Referral agency conditions
Attachment 2 - Advice to the applicant
Attachment 3 - Reasons for referral agency response
Attachment 4 - Representations provisions
Attachment 5 - Approved plans and specifications

Attachment 1—Referral agency conditions

(Under section 56(1)(b)(i) of the *Planning Act 2016* the following conditions must be attached to any development approval relating to this application) (Copies of the plans and specifications referenced below are found at Attachment 5)

No.	Conditions	Condition timing
Material change of use		
10.9.4.1.1.1 and 10.9.4.2.4.1 The chief executive administering the *Planning Act 2016* nominates the Director-General of Department of Transport and Main Roads to be the enforcement authority for the development to which this development approval relates for the administration and enforcement of any matter relating to the following condition(s):		
Excavation and Fill		
1.	(a) Any excavation, filling/backfilling/compaction, retaining structures, basement retention systems, building foundation structures and other works involving ground disturbance must not encroach or de-stabilise the state-controlled road, or cause similar adverse impacts. (b) RPEQ certification with supporting documentation must be provided to District Director (Mackay/Whitsunday) at mackay.office@tmr.qld.gov.au, confirming that the development has been constructed in accordance with part (a) of this condition.	(a) At all times (b) Prior to the commencement of use
Pedestrian access to public passenger transport		
2.	The pedestrian pathways (internal and external) and lane widths for the bus parking and porte cochere must be provided generally in accordance with the Ground Level Plan, prepared by DWA, dated 02/07/2021, drawing number 100 and revision S, as amended in red.	Prior to the commencement of use, and where on site, to be maintained at all times
Bus parking facility		
3.	(a) The development must provide a dedicated bus parking facility at the location shown on the Ground Level Plan, prepared by DWA, dated 02/07/2021, drawing number 100 and revision S, as amended in red. (b) The bus parking facility required in part (a) of this condition must be in accordance with the *Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002* made under subsection 31(1) of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* and include the following: i. capacity for the parking of one (1) single unit rigid bus of 14.5m in length ii. two (2) bus zone signs R5-20, placed one at either end of the bus zone, in accordance with AS1742.11 – Manual of uniform traffic control devices, Part 11: Parking controls; iii. lighting in accordance with AS/NZS 1158.3.1 – Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces, Part 3.1: Pedestrian Area (Category P) Lighting – Performance and Design Requirements; and iv. access and hardstand, and shelter with seats, for waiting and boarding/alighting passengers. (c) RPEQ certification, with supporting documentation, must be provided to the Program Delivery and Operations Unit, Mackay	(a) and (b) Prior to the commencement of use and to be maintained at all times (c) Prior to the commencement of use

	Whitsunday Region (Mackay.Whitsunday.IDAS@tmr.qld.gov.au) within the Department of Transport and Main Roads confirming that the development has been designed and constructed in accordance with parts (a) and (b) of this condition.	
4.	(a) The development must provide a dedicated passenger loading zone (porte cochere) at the location shown on the Ground Level Plan, prepared by DWA, dated 02/07/2021, drawing number 100 and revision S, as amended in red. (b) The passenger loading zone (porte cochere) required in part (a) of this condition must be designed and constructed to include the following: i. a minimum of three (3) car parking bays; ii. of the parking bays provided, at least one (1) is to be suitable for use by a taxi catering for people with disabilities in accordance with: • AS1428.1 - Design for access and mobility; • AS2890.6 – Parking Facilities, Part 6: Off-street parking for people with disabilities; • Chapter 7 – Taxi Facilities of the *Public Transport Infrastructure Manual 2015;* and • the Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002 - subsection 31(1) of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* iii. be identified by passenger loading zone signs - R5-23 (passengers – 2 or 15 minute), placed at either end of the zone, and line marking in accordance with AS1742.11 – Manual of uniform traffic control devices, Part 11: Parking controls; iv. lighting standards in accordance with AS/NZS 1158.3.1 – Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces, Part 3.1: Pedestrian Area (Category P) Lighting – Performance and Design Requirements; v. access and hardstand, and shelter with seats, for waiting and boarding/alighting passengers; and vi. a build out adjacent to the head of the queue (c) RPEQ certification, with supporting documentation, must be provided to the Program Delivery and Operations Unit, Mackay Whitsunday Region (Mackay.Whitsunday.IDAS@tmr.qld.gov.au) within the Department of Transport and Main Roads confirming that the development has been designed and constructed in accordance with parts (a) and (b) of this condition.	(a) and (b) Prior to the commencement of use and to be maintained at all times (c) Prior to the commencement of use

Attachment 2—Advice to the applicant

General advice	
1.	Terms and phrases used in this document are defined in the *Planning Act 2016* its regulation or the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) [v2.6]. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.
2.	The Stormwater Quality Management Plan, prepared by Trevor Glasson Consulting Services, dated 23 November 2020, no reference, Revision B, includes a proposed diversion pipe drain in the State-controlled road. The Department of Transport and Main Roads' preference is for as much of the proposed pipe drain as possible to be located outside of the state-controlled road. In accordance with s50 of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, works, structures and activities including construction, maintenance, upgrading or conducting of works, structures and activities characterised as ancillary works and encroachments under the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994,* require approval. Please contact the Department of Transport and Main Roads', Mackay/Whitsunday District on mackay.whitsunday.idas@tmr.qld.gov.au or phone 4951 8555 for more information about applying for a Road Corridor Permit.

Attachment 3—Reasons for referral agency response

(Given under section 56(7) of the *Planning Act 2016*)

The reasons for the department's decision are:

The proposed development complies with *State code 1: Development in a state-controlled road Environment* and *State Code 6: Protection of State Transport Networks*

Specifically, the development:

- does not compromise the structural integrity of state-controlled roads, road transport infrastructure or road works
- does not compromise the state's ability to construct, or significantly increase the cost to construct state-controlled roads and future state-controlled roads
- does not compromise the state's ability to maintain and operate state-controlled roads, or significantly increase the cost to maintain and operate state-controlled roads
- does not compromise the structural integrity of public passenger transport infrastructure or compromise the operating performance of public passenger transport services.
- provides public passenger transport infrastructure to enable development to be serviced by public passenger transport
- does not compromise existing safe and direct access to public passenger transport infrastructure.

Material used in the assessment of the application:

- The development application material and submitted plans
- *Planning Act 2016*
- Planning Regulation 2017
- The *State Development Assessment Provisions* (version [2.6]), as published by the department
- The Development Assessment Rules
- SARA DA Mapping system
- *Human Rights Act 2019*

Attachment 4—Change representation provisions

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Attachment 5—Approved plans and specifications

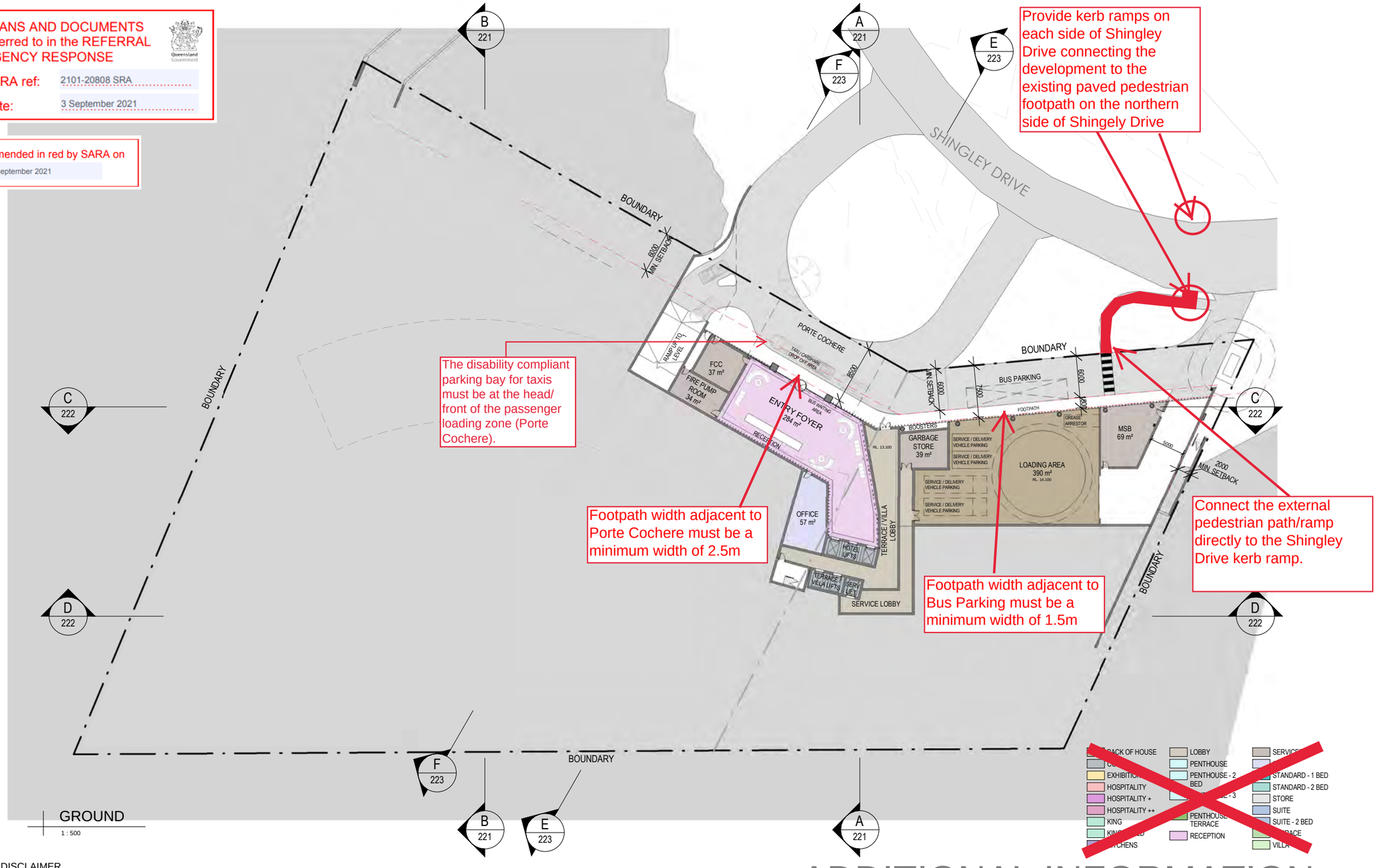
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PLANS AND DOCUMENTS referred to in the REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSE

SARA ref: 2101-20808 SRA

Date: 3 September 2021

Amended in red by SARA on 3 September 2021



The disability compliant parking bay for taxis must be at the head/ front of the passenger loading zone (Porte Cochere).

Footpath width adjacent to Porte Cochere must be a minimum width of 2.5m

Footpath width adjacent to Bus Parking must be a minimum width of 1.5m

Provide kerb ramps on each side of Shingley Drive connecting the development to the existing paved pedestrian footpath on the northern side of Shingely Drive

Connect the external pedestrian path/ramp directly to the Shingley Drive kerb ramp.

~~BACK OF HOUSE~~ ~~C~~ ~~EXHIBITION~~ HOSPITALITY HOSPITALITY + HOSPITALITY ++ KING ~~KING~~ ~~KITCHENS~~ LOBBY PENTHOUSE PENTHOUSE - 2 BED ~~PENTHOUSE - 3~~ PENTHOUSE TERRACE RECEPTION ~~SERVICE~~ STANDARD - 1 BED STANDARD - 2 BED STORE SUITE SUITE - 2 BED ~~TERRACE~~ VILLA

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER

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REF.	DATE	AMENDMENT
S	02.07.2021	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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Sydney
Level 10, 6 Mount
Olympus Boulevard,
Wolli Creek NSW 2205
Nominated Architect:
Robert Gizzi (Reg. 8286)

CLIENT: DMA GLOBAL
ADDRESS: EXHIBITION / FUNCTION CENTRE & HOTEL DEVELOPMENT 125-131 SHINGLEY DRIVE, AIRLIE BEACH. QUEENSLAND
DRAWING NAME: GROUND LEVEL PLAN

DATE: 02.07.2021
DRAWN: SL
SCALE: 1 : 500
QA: RG

PROJECT No. 1335
DWG No. 100
Rev. S

A3

Visual Impact Assessment

For Proposed Exhibition / Function and Hotel Development

Shingley Drive, Cannonvale QLD

Whitsunday Regional Council LGA

One Whitsunday Developments Pty Ltd
c/o Peter Yassa (DMA Global)

Project Ref: 58-20
Revision Z
December 2021

distinctive Living Design
Landscape & Interior Architecture - Design - Consulting
114 Argyle St, Camden NSW, Australia 2570
PH +61 2 4655 1881
www.distinctive.net.au

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

distinctive Living Design were engaged by One Whitsunday Developments Pty Ltd to undertake a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for a proposed resort complex featuring multiple dwelling units, short term accommodation, function & conference facilities, retail shops, offices, and food & drink outlets. The site is to the north of Shute Harbour Road, west of the Shingley Beach Resort, and south of Shingley Drive. The subject lands sit wholly within the suburb of Cannonvale. The subject comprises of two (2) registered lots being;

- Lot 95 HR1223, 131 Shingley Drive, Cannonvale QLD [1]
- Lot 268 HR1060, 125 Shingley Drive, Cannonvale QLD [1]

The subject lands are located entirely within the Whitsunday Regional Council (LGA), and measure a total area of approximately 1 ha. Under the 2017 Whitsunday Planning Scheme, the subject lands are zoned *Low-medium Density Residential* [2], and directly adjoins neighbouring properties to the east and west zoned *Low-medium Density Residential* [2].

The subject lands sit on a moderately undulating landscape, steep in part, that has been mostly cleared of endemic vegetation. This is evident in that vegetation is now limited to a few insignificant sporadic trees in the exposed landscape. A wide road reserve to the south demarks a site boundary that is more considerably vegetated. Elsewhere exposed soil is evident from clearing practices over the years with the majority of groundcover consisting of native and exotic grasses.

The landowner wishes to lodge a DA application with Council. A pre-lodgement meeting on 29th September 2020 called for further planning considerations in respect to Environment and Heritage theme of the strategic framework the developments visual impact will have within the surrounding context. The aim of this report is to analyse the general landscape visual character, conduct a visual sensitivity assessment, and test the visual impacts in relation to the proposed development within this area whilst considering the scenic, historic, and landscape qualities within the context of the broader locality. The following reference documents were observed;

- *Pre-DA advice minutes from meeting held with Whitsunday Regional Council dated 1st October 2020*
- *Architectural plans prepared by Design Workshop Australia (DWA) Revision Y*
- *3D photomontages prepared by Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation, dated 12th November 2021*
- *Information Request letter, Whitsunday Regional Council, dated 19th February 2021*

This VIA has been prepared by Mark Santangelo (Primary Author, Registered Landscape Architect #1951), and Dean Boone (Secondary Author, Director, Expert Witness, and NSW Government appointed Independent Visual Auditor) of distinctive Living Design.

1. Whitsunday Regional Council, Online mapping portal, accessed November 2020
2. Legislation, Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017 accessed November 2020

1.2 Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to assess the subject site in relation to the landscape visual connections to the immediate and broader scenic landscape. *Specifically, the report will*;

- Map the existing landscape, visual and scenic qualities of the site and surrounding area;
- Provide a general landscape analysis and visual sensitivity survey that will inform the development process of the subject lands;
- Assess the subject site in relation to the landscape values and landscape visual connections to the surrounding landscape and neighbouring landowners.
- Assess the subject site in relation to the proposed development
- Provide generalised visual impact ratings and mitigation measures on how the proposed development could be improved from a visual and landscape perspective
- Provide any detailed recommendations for mitigation applications.

1.3 Site Context

The subject land is located wholly within the local suburb of Cannonvale, however it is in close proximity to the suburb of Airlie Beach to the east. Airlie Beach contains the primary 'Port of Airlie', as well as the Coral Sea Marina, set within Pioneer Bay, providing the primary gateway to the greater Whitsunday Islands and Great Barrier Reef located offshore in the Coral Sea. The ports provide the primary economic and placemaking driver to the Airlie-Cannonvale locality and associated tourism industry, local lifestyle living, and coastal vernacular. The primary accessway to the subject lands is from Shingley Drive to the north. Directly opposite is Shingley Beach, a small public reserve interfacing with Pioneer Bay providing public amenities, beach access, carpark, and boat ramp. The land is positioned between established resort facilities (*Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays)* to the east and vacant land to the west. It borders with Shute Harbour Road to the south, a primary arterial road connecting the inland reginal township of Proserpine to Shute Harbour via Airlie-Cannonvale. Further to the west are established resort facilities *Peninsular Airlie, Mirage Whitsunday*s and *Marina Shores*.

More broadly the subject lands are situated on the coastline scenic landscape that interfaces with the Coral Sea and dominant ridgelines that rise steeply to the west and that define the contextual scenic seaside locality and character of the area. Sea travel routes are heavily used by watercraft servicing the Whitsunday Islands and Great Barrier Reef, providing an established visual quality when approaching the mainland port of Airlie from Pioneer Bay.
To the south more specifically to visual impacts, the subject lands are in local proximity to residential dwelling houses located uphill on the south side of Shute Harbour Road. Although a visual connection is apparent, they are detached from any physical or built form connection to the subject lands due to their elevated topography, access restrictions, and the scale of development.

The subject lands have common boundaries with;
- Shingley Beach Resort – Whitsundays; 115 Shingley Drive, Cannovale QLD
- 26 Altmann Ave, Cannovale QLD (vacant land)
- 32 Altmann Ave, Cannovale QLD (vacant land)

See Figure 1.3 Site Context Diagram

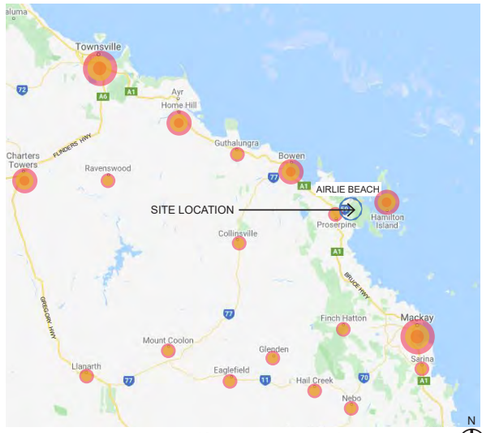


Figure 1.1 Location Diagram (Google Images 2020)

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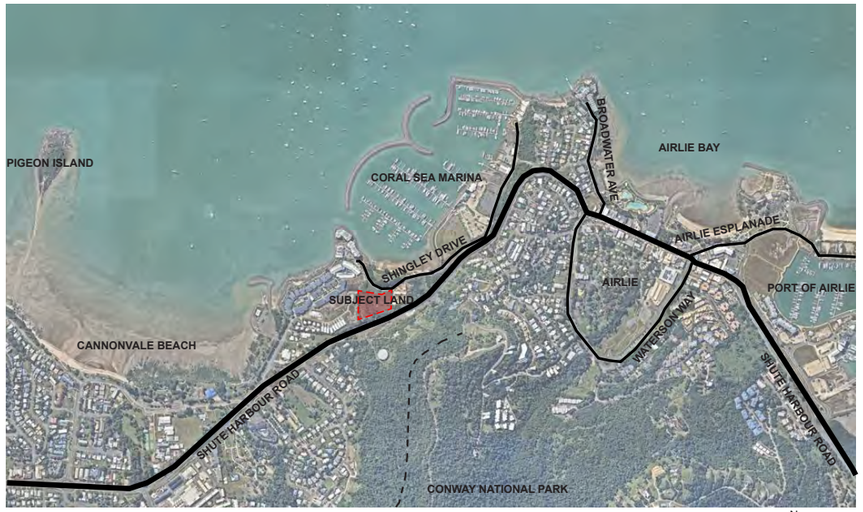


Figure 1.2 Regional Context Map (Nearmaps 2020)

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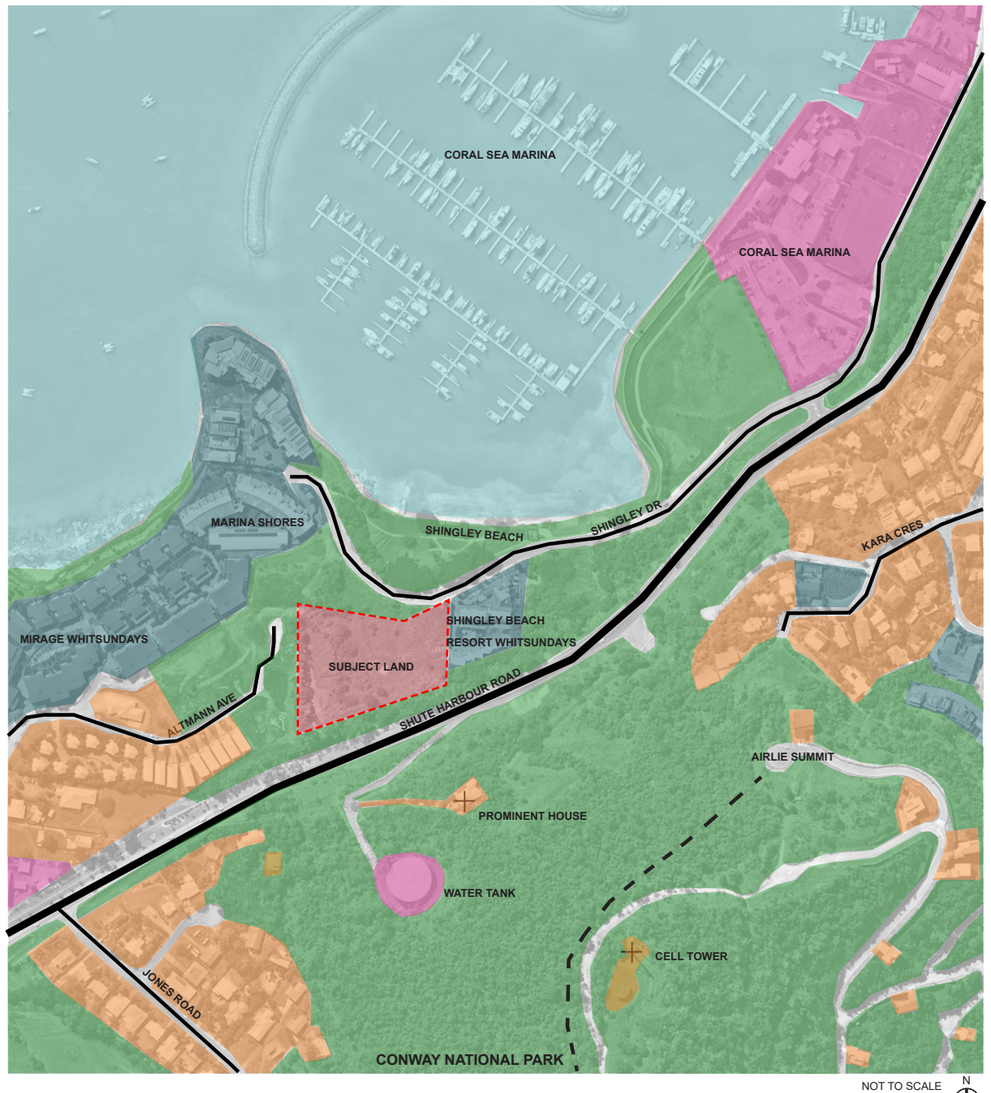


Figure 1.3 Site Context Digram (Nearmaps 2020)

1.4 Planning and Policy Studies

The subject lands are subject to the following statutory development controls and policy studies relevant to the assessment in this report. The key objectives and strategic intent of those documents are further applied in the conclusions section of this report;

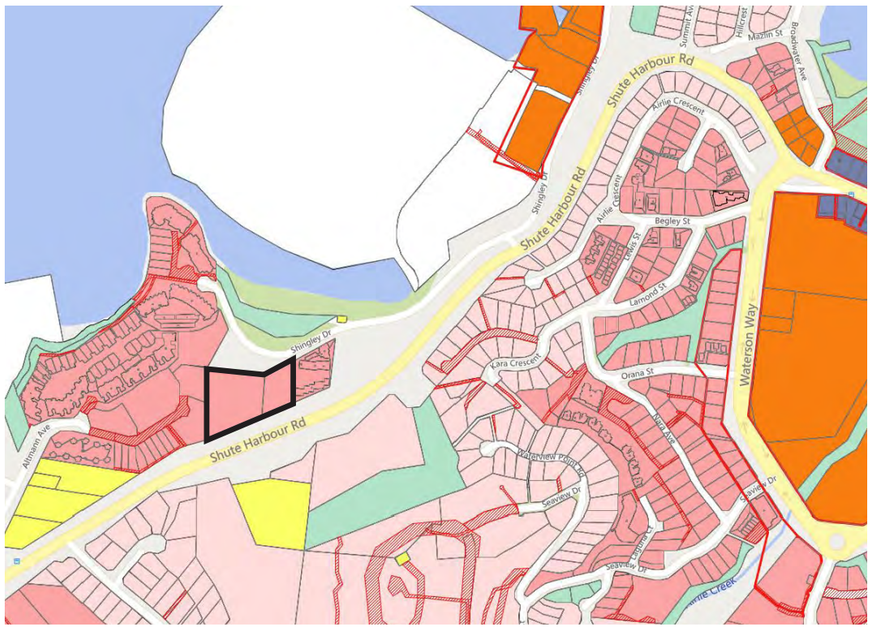
1.4.1 Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme

Adopted in 2017, the scheme facilitates development within the Bowen and Whitsunday Shires. Overarching the strategic intent relation to visual values, the scheme states "*The promotion and protection of the Region's cultural heritage and unique aquatic, coastal and inland environmental values continue as developmental and environmental pressures increase cumulatively. All matters of ecological, environmental and scenic value (including key urban gateways, views and vistas) are valued and preserved, ensuring the health and resilience of the regions overall biodiversity*" (3.2 Strategic intent (4) pg. 3:3)
Further within the context of Environment and Heritage land use strategies, the scheme states "*The core landscape values within the Region are protected and, if practical, enhanced. The core landscape values include the urban gateways to Airlie Beach, Bowen, Collinsville, Proserpine and the Whitsunday Coast Airport, as well as the significant visual backdrops as viewed from major scenic routes of the Bowen Development Road, Bruce Highway, Lascelles Avenue, Shute Harbour Road and the boating routes along the coastline and throughout the Whitsunday Islands".* (3.2.3.2 Land use strategies, pg 3:5)

1.4.2 Whitsunday Scenic Amenity Study

Cardno were commissioned in 2017 to undertake a scenic amenity study that defines regional landscape values as including rural production areas, natural resources, scenic amenity and landscape heritage areas, which play a major role in defining the character of the region. The study states that Landscape values are associated with natural environmental features and also with small towns and rural activities, such as cropping and grazing, which contribute to the regional landscape character. These qualities are appreciated by visitors and are economically important for tourism, but communities across the region also recognise their importance for the character and quality of places where they choose to live. The desired outcomes of the Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan, acknowledges the need to develop a consistent methodology for identifying and managing landscape values to plan for the protection of scenic amenity and landscape character, and recognising the extent to which these are valued by the community. The Study aims to provide Council with a geographical information system (GIS) identifying and mapping scenic amenity and other landscape values of the Whitsunday region. Using a methodology based on Queensland Government guidelines, the significant landscape values, scenic amenity and scenic preferences of the Whitsunday community have been defined and mapped as an input to planning and policy development to protect and manage these values.

The subject lands lie within the 'High Scenic Amenity' zone (categorised landscape value with a rating 8-10). This category has "*high scenic preference and valued landscape character types (Forested Mountains; Headlands; Islands; Mangroves& Coastal Wetlands; Ocean; Sandy Beaches)"* (Cardno 2017, pg 29). When referring to Landscape Character Types (3.6, Cardno 2017), the subject lands are amongst; "*Forested Mountains", "Coa*st", and "*Urban"*.
Finally, the report outlines desirable and undesirable forms of development with respect to landscape sensitivity. These are explored in section 4.0 of this report.



LEGEND

- THE SUBJECT LAND
- COMMUNITY FACILITIES
- DISTRICT CENTRE
- LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- LOW - MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
- RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE
- MIXED USE

N

NOT TO SCALE

Figure 1.4: Subject site Land Zoning Map
Source: Adapted from Whitsunday Regional Council planning portal (Spectrum spatial analysis accessed November 2020)

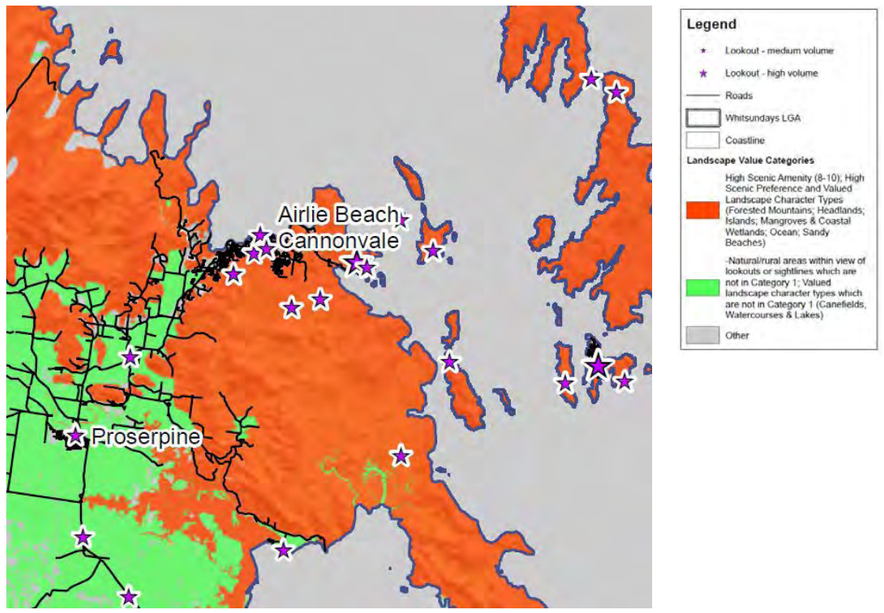


Figure 1.5: Scenic Amenity and Landscape values Diagram
Source: Whitsunday Scenic Amenity Study 2017, Cardno (accessed March 2021)

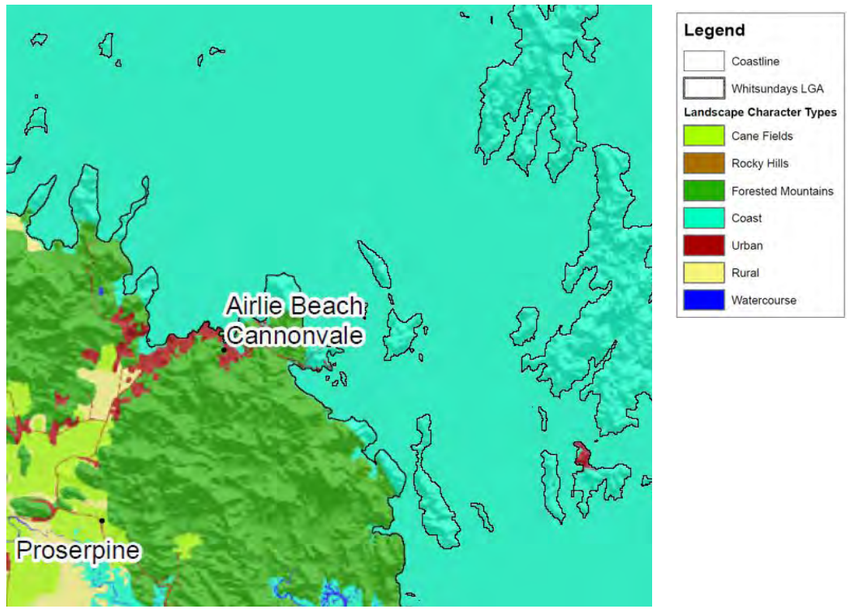


Figure 1.6: Scenic Amenity and Landscape Character Diagram
Source: Whitsunday Scenic Amenity Study 2017, Cardno (accessed March 2021)

1.5 Landscape and Visual Impact Objectives

Objective;

- To identify, assess and document the preliminary visual and landscape qualities of the land within the study area;
- To ensure that the proposed development of the land adequately takes into account localised and sub-regional visual impacts;
- To provide an assessment against the Strategic Framework of the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017, having regard to the Whitsunday Scenic Amenity Study 2017
- To provide the framework for future landscape mitigation measures that may be required as a result of the outcomes of this study.

1.6 Methodology

The methodology employed to undertake this landscape and visual assessment involved:

1.6.1 Landscape Analysis

- Review of available Whitsunday Regional Council documents relevant to the subject land
- Review of topographical maps, aerial photography, and survey information
- Prepare site analysis diagrams including topography, hydrology, aspect, vegetation, and landscape features
- Analyse the sites existing character

1.6.2 Visual Survey and Impact Assessment

- Detail visual site survey and photography of the subject land from various viewpoints surrounding the subject land
- Identify and map prominent landscape elements
- Examine photographs and plot visibility of the site from the defined viewpoints
- Assessment of each view point to determine the visual impact of the proposed development
- Assess 3D Architectural visualisations of the development from key vantage points
- Each viewpoint aims to capture any impact by the proposed development on the scenic landscape and adjacent neighbouring properties.

1.6.3 Conclusions

- Define all findings that are demonstrated by the Visual Impact Assessment process. Provide conclusions for the proposed development.

1.6.4 Recommendations

- Provide any mitigation measures to ensure the landscape and visual integrity of the subject lands and greater scenic landscape are maintained in the context of the proposed development.

2 Site Analysis

2.1 Topography and Hydrology

The site presents as moderately undulating terrain with a considerable level differential of 22m across the site from the hilltop in the far south-west corner of the site to the low point depression in the north-eastern portion of the site. Mapped contours indicate elevation ranges between approximately RL 35.00 and RL 13.00. The subject land drains in a general north-east direction, discharging onto Shingley Drive stormwater system. No predominant drainage lines exist however the site is characterised with a distinct level highpoint ‘ledge’ running north-south along the western portion of the site. Topographies aligned with uphill ridgelines grade up steeply beyond the site boundaries both west and east towards cleared future residential lands and Shute Harbour Road (and beyond) respectively.

See Figure 2.1 Site Topography Diagram

2.2 Aspect and Slope

As identified in section 2.1 Topography of the subject lands are comprised of steep to moderately undulating hills with uphill dominant ridgelines running east-west and north-south. Consequently, this translates into lands that have strong North-East (N, NE, E) aspects. Generally, site slopes vary between 5 and 120% with a small percentage of localised slope ledges in excess of 120%, and a small percentage shallower than 5%.

See Figure 2.2 Aspect Analysis Diagram

2.3 Vegetation

Largely the site lacks vegetative cover and is predominantly cleared coastal land. Previous development approvals on the site have facilitated permissible vegetation clearing. Some small remnant tress and shrubs are scattered across the site however these are insignificant and present no tangible ecological or amenity value. The site area represents a 75% ground coverage of native and exotic groundcover and native grasses. 3 juvenile planted Hoop Pines (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) are located in south western portion of the subject lands. Narrowly beyond the site boundary to the south, it is important to note a semi-established vegetated buffer exists within the road reserve of Shute Harbour Road. Species include a mix of Pine (*Pinus sp.*), Poinciana (*Delonix regina*), Gums (*Eucalytus sp*), and other unidentified tress and shrubs.

See figure 2.4 Vegetation Analysis Diagram

2.4 Landscape Character

Generally, the landscape character is of moderately rolling hills, steep in parts, cleared with some scattered remnant trees and one landform ledge and a general north-east cradled topography. It is evident that any understory vegetation has been reduced due to clearing practices over the years as only scattered trees exist on the exposed coastal lands. The drop in elevation sharply from Shute Harbour Road and grading gently down to Shingley Drive nestles the subject lands into the broader contextual scenic seaside character of the immediate area. The landscape character of the site is sub-tropical coastal. The landscape character of the site is consistent, varying topographies, and multi-faceted outward views across the surrounding landscape and ocean.

See Figure 2.5 Landscape Character Diagram

LEGEND

THE SUBJECT LAND

12-14m
14-16m
16-18m
18-20m
20-22m
22-24m
24-26m
26-28m
28-30m
30-32m
32-34m
34-36m

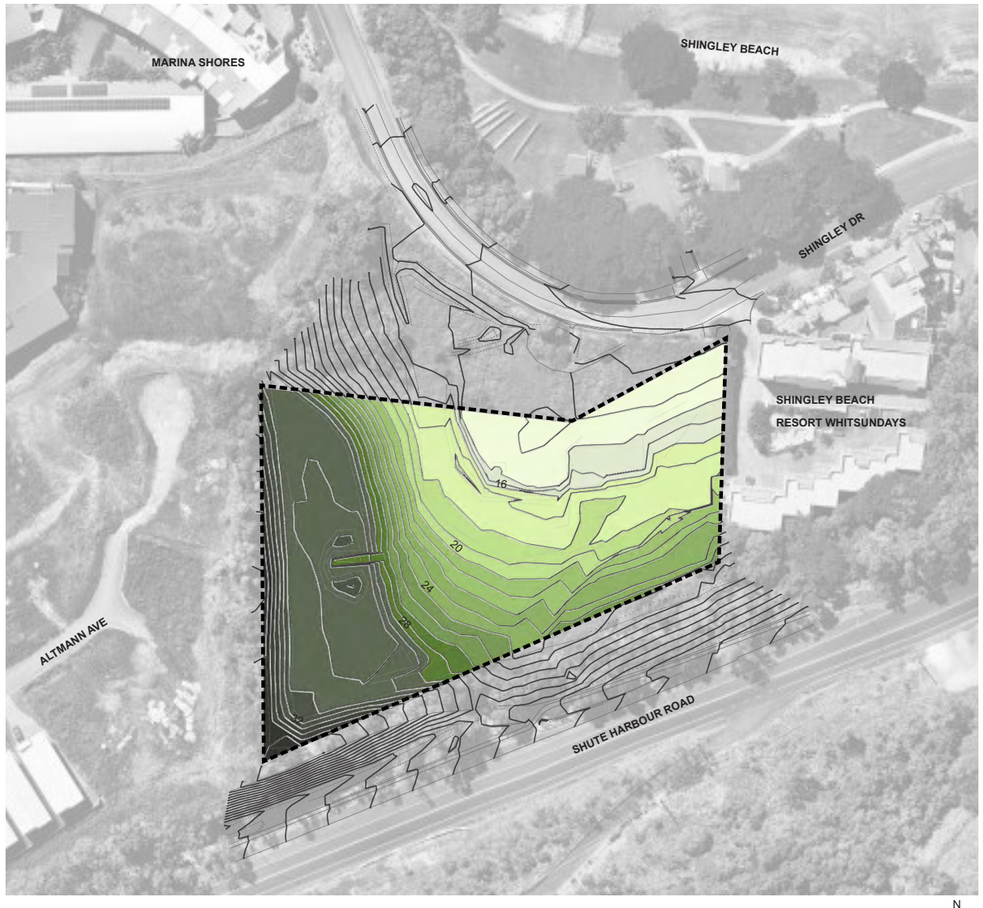


Figure 2.1 Topography Analysis Diagram (2m contour intervals)
(Nearmap, viewed November 2020)

N

SCALE 1:1,500 AT A4

LEGEND

THE SUBJECT LAND

N
NW
NE
W
E
SW
SE
S



Figure 2.2 Aspect Analysis Diagram
(Nearmap, viewed November 2020)

N

SCALE 1:1,500 AT A4

LEGEND

- SUBJECT LAND
- SERVICES LINE
- ELECTRICITY
- TELSTRA
- 1M CONTOUR INTERVAL

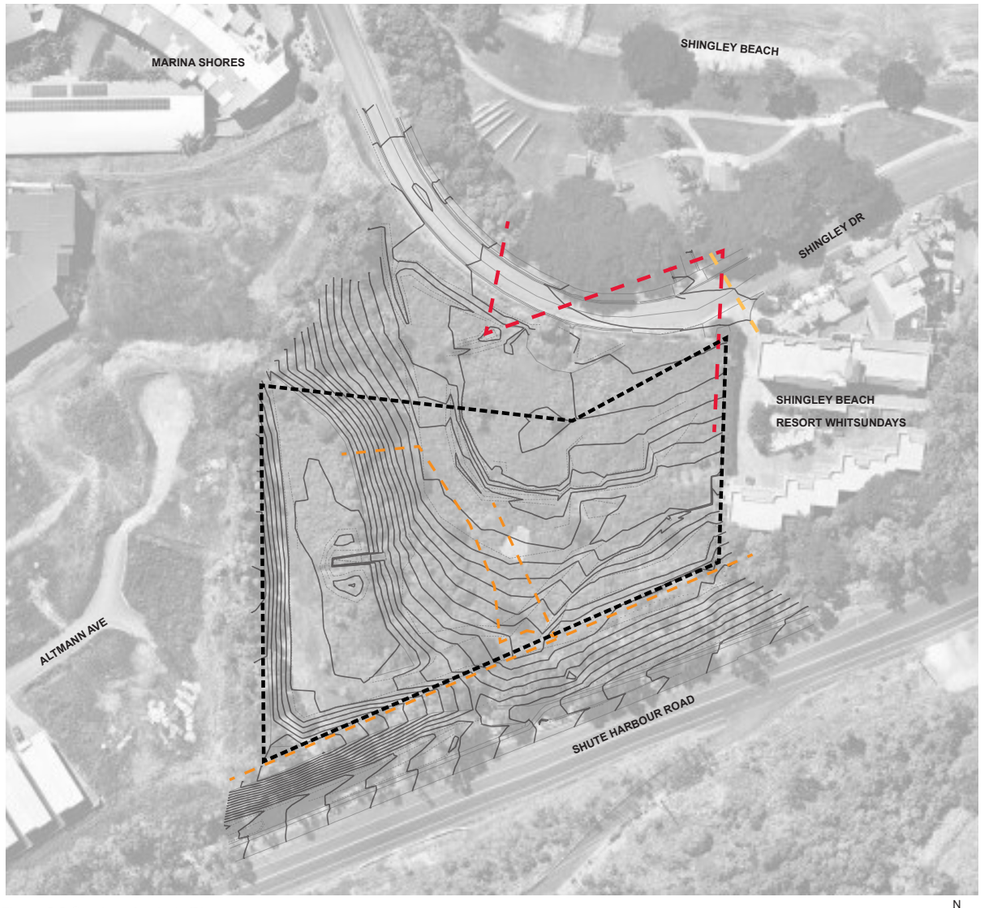


Figure 2.3 Services Analysis Diagram
(Nearmap, viewed November 2020)

N

SCALE 1:1,500 AT A4

LEGEND

- SUBJECT LAND
- HOOP PINE TREES
- GUM TREES
- PINE TREES
- POINCIANA TREE
- SMALL SPORADIC TREES
- SMALL SHRUBS AND GRASSES
- NATIVE & EXOTIC PASTURE GRASSES
- 1M CONTOUR INTERVAL



Figure 2.4 Vegetation Analysis Diagram
(Nearmap, viewed November 2020)

N

SCALE 1:1,500 AT A4

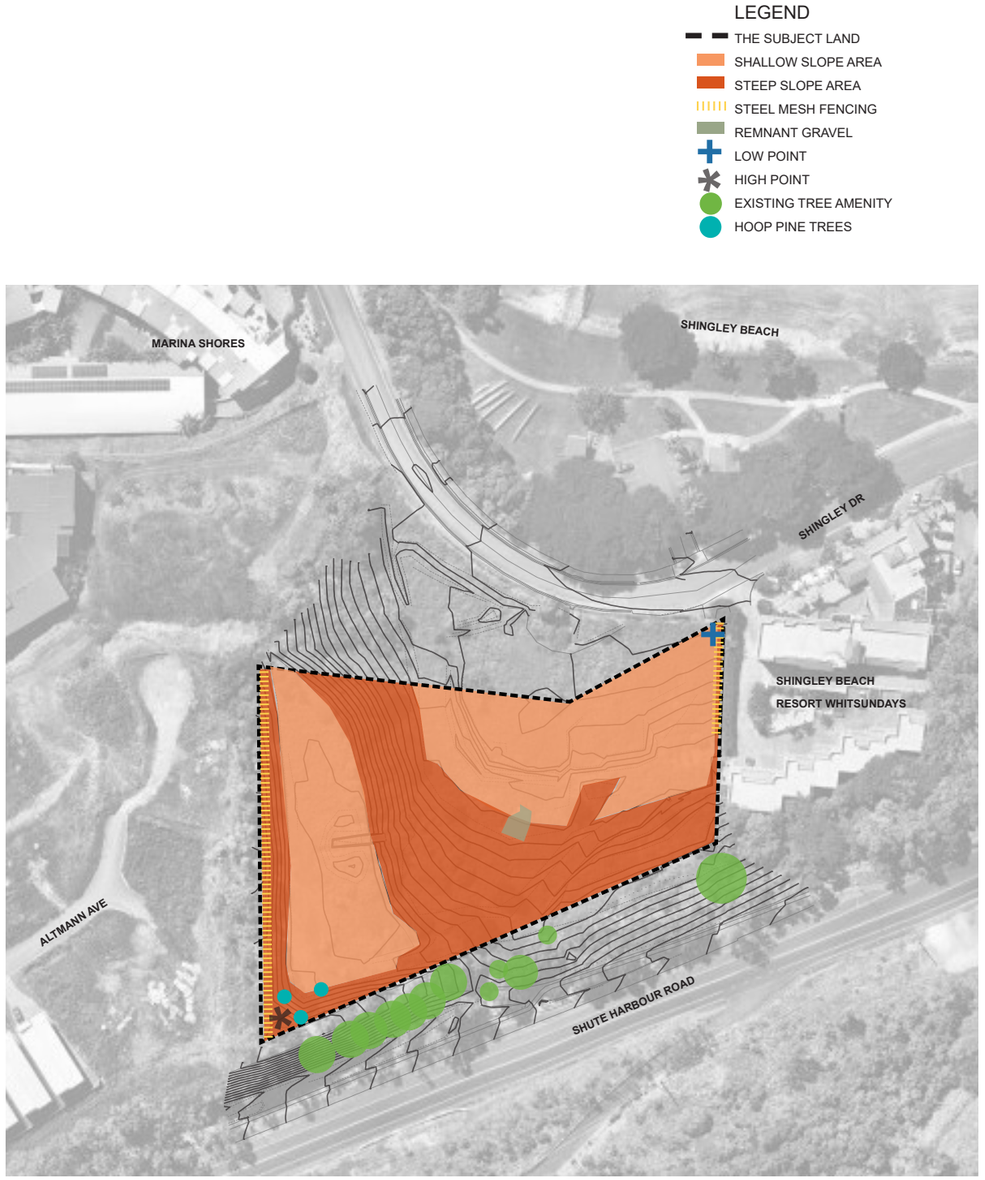


Figure 2.5 Landscape Character Diagram
(Nearmap, viewed November 2020)

N

SCALE 1:1,500 AT A4



Figure 2.6 Proposed Development (Landscape Plan) Diagram
(Nearmap, viewed November 2020)

N

SCALE 1:1,500 AT A4

2.5 The Proposed Development

The proposed development is best described as a Resort Complex. It will comprise of function facilities (Function Centre), food and drink outlets, bars, indoor and outdoor sport and recreation facilities. Accommodation will expand to 160 Short Term Accommodation and Multiple Dwelling Units (Design Workshop Australia, 2021). The building height of the roof above the natural ground level taken at the rear of the site facing Shute Harbour Road is 16.085m excluding plant screening and lift overrun. A permission maximum building height of 14m as per the applicable zoning.

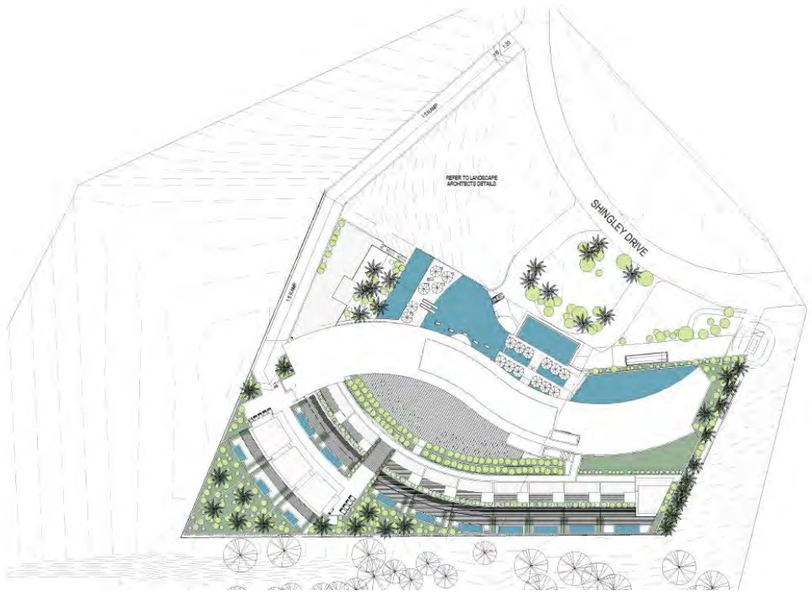


Figure 2.7 Proposed Development Site Plan . Source: DWA Architects



Figure 2.8 Proposed Development 3D Perspective . Source: DWA Architects

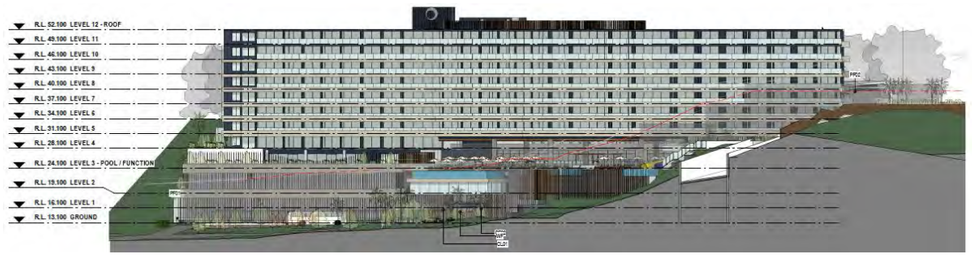


Figure 2.9 Proposed Development North Elevation . Source: DWA Architects



Figure 2.10 Proposed Development East Elevation . Source: DWA Architects

3 Visual Survey and Impact Assessment

3.1 Definitions

Nil - No adverse change to the existing visual resource in the landscape and with no viewer response to change in the visual environment.

Low - Minor adverse change to the existing visual resource in the landscape, with low viewer response to change in the visual environment. New development may or may not require mitigation using conventional practices such as architectural design, recessive exterior finishes, building height controls, landscaping. [3]

Moderate - Moderate adverse change to the visual resource in the landscape with moderate viewer response. Impact can be mitigated within five years using conventional practices. [3]

Moderately High - Moderate adverse visual resource change with high viewer response or high adverse visual resource change in the landscape, with moderate viewer response. Extraordinary mitigation practices may be required. Landscape treatment required will generally take longer than five years to mitigate. [3]

High - A high level of adverse change to the resource or a high level of viewer response to visual change in the landscape such that architectural design and landscape treatment cannot mitigate the impacts. Viewer response level is high. An alternative project design may be required to avoid highly adverse impacts. [3]

Reference: *The above has been adapted from the US Federal Highway Administration visual analysis methodology for suggested scale of sensitivity/visual impact;*
US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Guidelines for the Visual Impact Assessment of Highway Projects.

3.2 Survey Method

This section of the report concentrates on the visual survey of the subject land and an analysis of the visibility of the site and visual sensitivity from existing adjoining public lands, nearby roads, important views, vista locations and private residential lands.

The method used to determine visibility of the site was to undertake a detailed visual survey of the site on a clear day to identify areas around the subject land from where significant views to the site could be obtained. The process involved visual survey from land, sea, and the air. A number of visually prominent or easily located landmark points, such as existing buildings, cell phone towers, noticeable trees and roads were identified nearby the subject lands. Viewpoints to the subject land were identified through a broad understanding of the Whitsunday Regional LGA and detailed desktop analysis of the surrounding areas to ascertain the visibility of the subject lands.

Refer Figure 3.1 Landmark and Viewpoint location plan.

Photographic points were identified and photos both single frame and/or panoramic were taken looking from the viewpoint towards the subject land. A total of 17 Viewpoints were identified and studied around the subject land, with 4 of those taken from a drone due to inaccessibility or restrictions to private lands.

Each viewpoint photo was analysed and visible areas of the site and surrounds were noted on a topographic map of the subject land and surrounds in relation to the Subject Lands and the prominence and visibility of the proposed development within the study area. Each of the topographic plans was then overlayed to determine the most visible areas of the site. The most visible areas being those areas viewed from most viewpoints.

3.3 Identification of View Points

SUB-REGIONAL

1. Pioneer Bay (Coral Sea), Airlie Beach
2. Port of Airlie, Airlie Beach
3. Coral Sea Marina, Airlie Beach
4. Airlie Beach Lookout
5. Cannonvale Beach - Southern Community
6. Cannonvale Beach - Northern Community
7. Shute Harbour Road, corner Coral Esplanade

LOCALISED

8. Shingley Drive, Cannonvale
9. Shute Harbour Road (westbound), Cannonvale
10. Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays, Cannonvale
11. Vacant Land 26-32 Shingley Road, Cannonvale
12. Residential Properties associated with Shute Harbour Road, Airlie Beach
13. Residential Properties associated with Marina View Court & Seaview Dr, Airlie Beach
14. Residential Properties associated with Kara Crescent, Airlie Beach
15. Residential Properties associated with Airlie Crescent, Airlie Beach
16. Honey Eater Lookout
17. Shute Harbour Road, Jones Road intersection

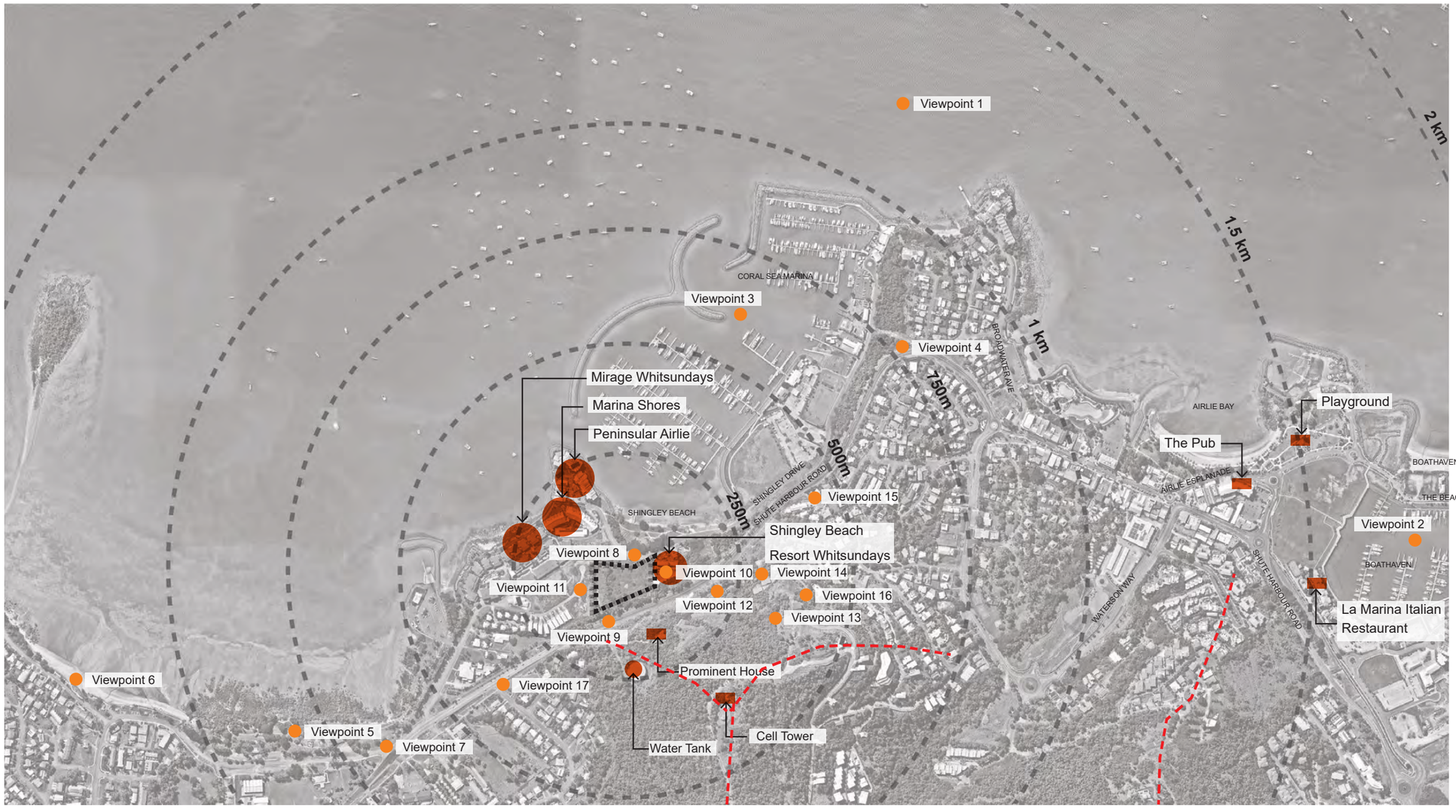


Figure 3.1: Landmark and viewpoint location plan (Nearmap, viewed May 2020)

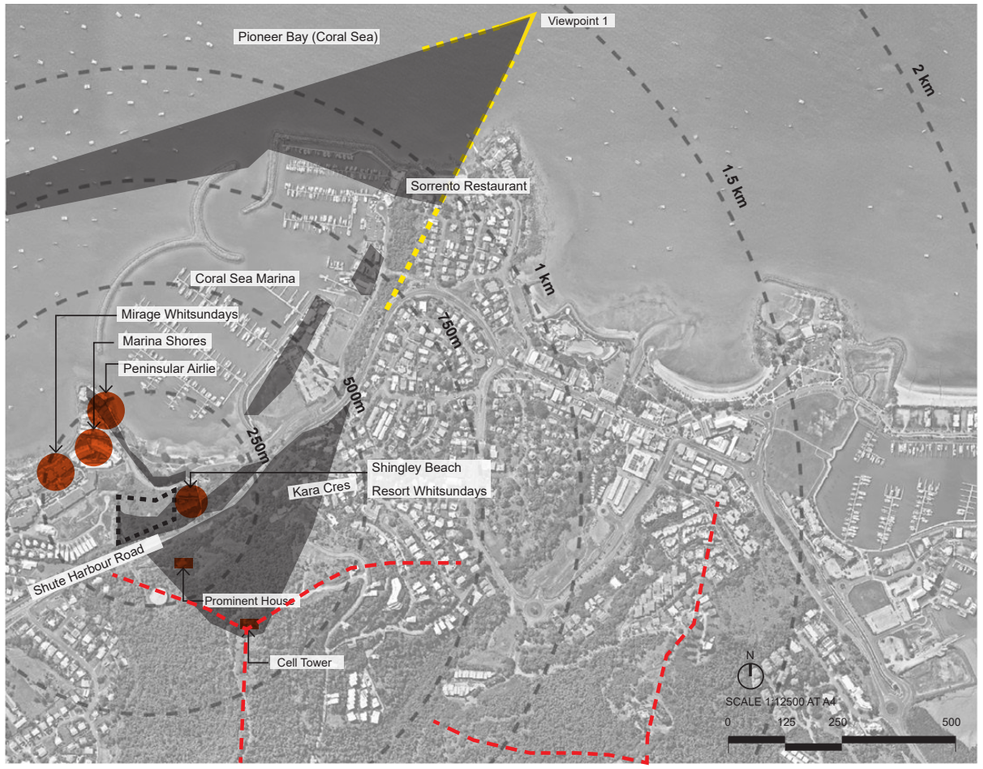
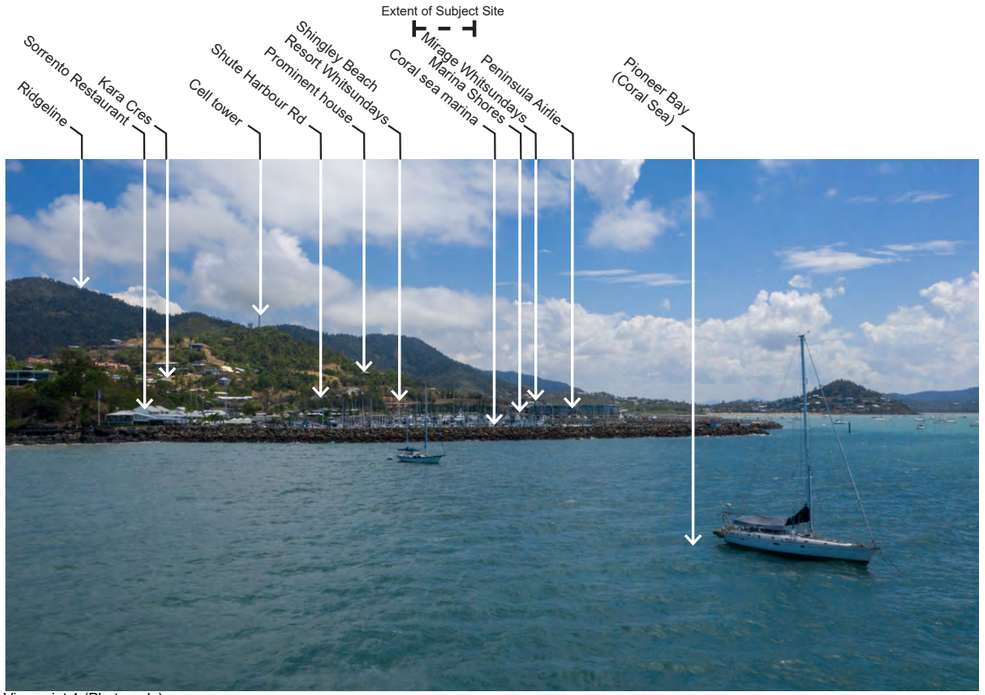


Figure 3.2: Viewpoint 1 - View shed plan from Pioneer Bay, Coral Sea (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 1 – 1500m north-east of subject land from Pioneer Bay (Coral Sea), Airlie Beach			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from Pioneer Bay (Coral Sea) where the Coral sea marina comes into view. In the midground, boats within the Coral sea marina are visible and conceal a direct view of Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays, Peninsular Airlie, Mirage Whitsundays, Marina Shores and the Subject Land. In the background the topography highlights prominent houses on the hill leading up to a demarking cell tower. The Subject Land is concealed mostly by existing vegetation on Shingley Beach and boats in the Coral Sea marine, only the northern area of the site is visible.	Portions of the subject land are visible from this viewpoint, however, these views are distant and limited to the northern part of the subject land. Land lower in elevation is not visible. The sightlines provide general uninterrupted scenic views across the bay, headland, and the coastal ridgeline. Evident views from what is a key marine travel route increase the sensitivity of this particular viewpoint and therefore is rated moderate.	Views to the proposed development on the subject lands from this location will be observed, but distant. The building scale is higher than those identified existing however the tower roofline sits well under the descending ridgeline behind, and almost in line with the corresponding lower ridge below, limiting the visual impact. The uninterrupted scenic views across the bay, headland, and the coastal ridgeline are unaffected. The overall visual impact rating is further diminished from the fact that similar hotel/resort development is captured in the viewshed fore and midground and therefore the rating is low.	Low

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 1 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 1 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

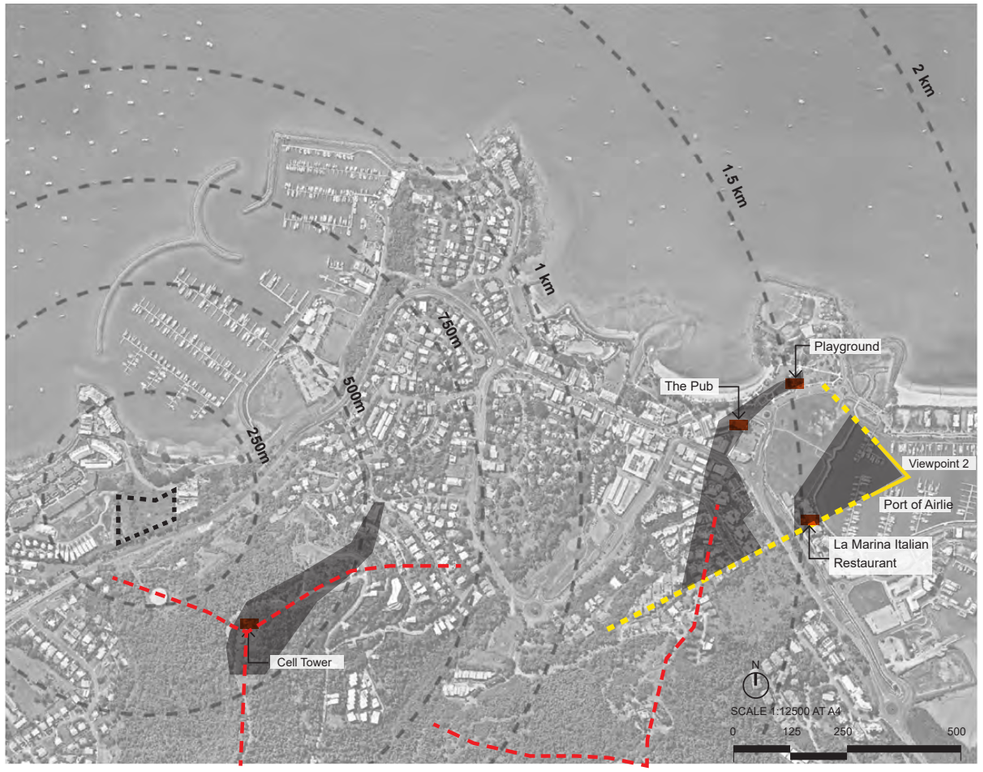


Figure 3.3: Viewpoint 2 - View shed plan from Port of Airlie (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)



Viewpoint 2 (Photo only)

Viewpoint 2 – 1750 east of the subject land from Port of Airlie, Airlie Beach			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from the Port of Airlie. Boats and ocean dominate the foreground, the midground consists of a large restaurant and open grass area. The open grass area allows for views in the background on the left to resorts going up Airlie hill and then down to street level to commercial buildings and to a large playground. The topography of the land in the background impedes any possible view of the Subject land from this location.	The subject land cannot be seen from this viewpoint and therefore the visual sensitivity rating would be nil.	Views to the proposed development on the subject lands from this location will be not be observed and therefore the visual impact would be nil.	Nil

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions

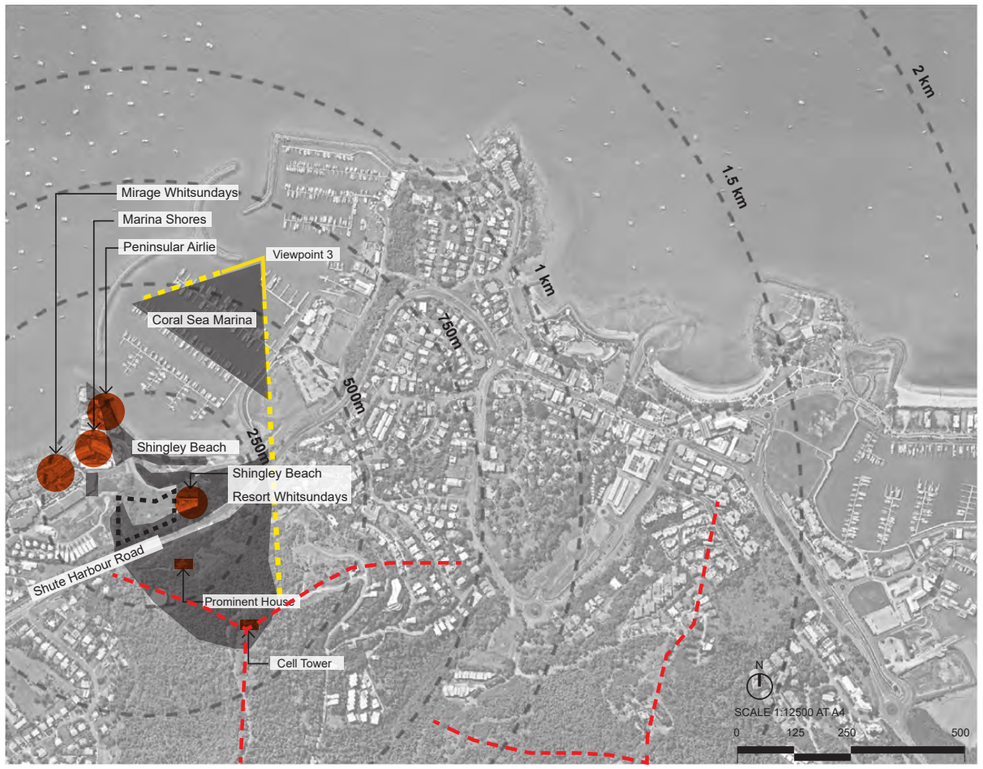
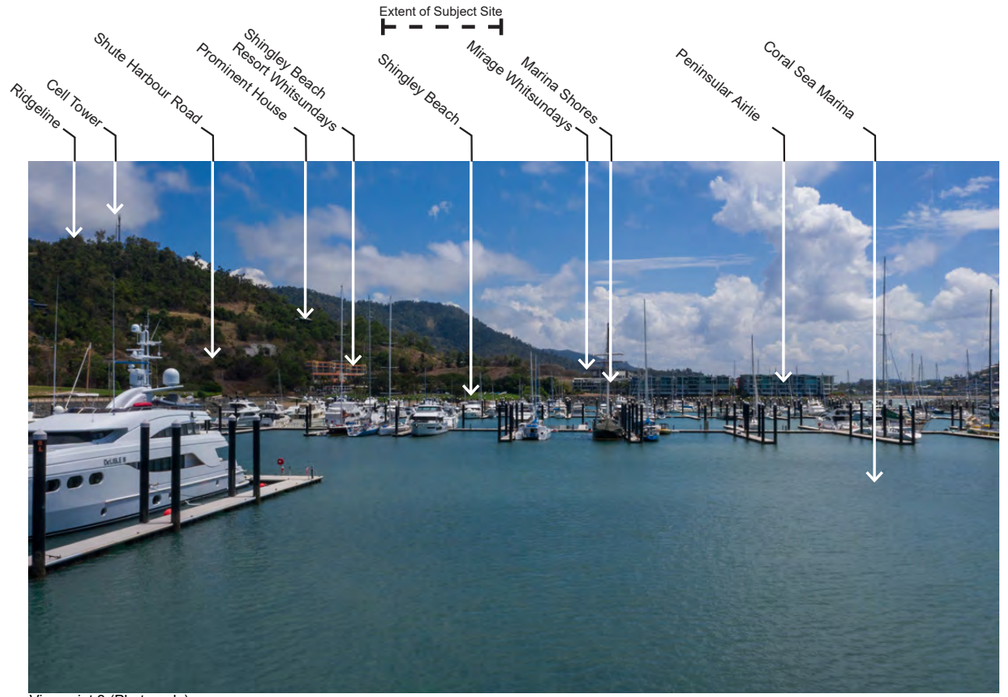


Figure 3.4: Viewpoint 3 - View shed plan from Coral Sea Marina (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 3 – 600m north east of the subject land from Coral Sea Marina, Airlie Beach			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from the Coral Sea Marina looking towards the subject land. The foreground is heavily dominated by watercraft and ocean. The Peninsular Airlie, Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays can all be seen clearly, Marina Shores and Mirage Whitsundays are only slightly visible due to the topography and Peninsular Airlie blocking clear sightlines of these resorts. In the background the prominent house and cell tower are visible and Shute Harbour Road can just be seen. The Subject Land is concealed mostly by existing vegetation on Shingley Beach and boats in the Coral Sea marina, only the northern area of the site is visible.	Portions of the subject land are visible from this viewpoint, however, these views are distant and limited to the northern part of the subject land. Land lower in elevation is not visible. The sightlines provide general uninterrupted scenic views across the bay to the marina, and beyond to the coastal ridgeline. Views to the subject lands would be observed by users and tourist of the marina, and therefore the visual sensitivity is low.	Views to the proposed development will be observed and highlights the visual and physical relationship to the marina and 'cove' development characterisation. The building scale is higher than those identified existing however not disproportionately, and the tower roofline sits comfortably under the descending ridgeline behind, limiting the visual impact. The uninterrupted scenic views across the bay to the marina are unaffected, with an impeded sightline to the coastal ridgeline. The overall visual impact rating is further diminished from the fact that similar hotel/resort development is captured in the viewshed fore and midground and therefore the visual impact is rated low.	Low

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 3 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 3 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

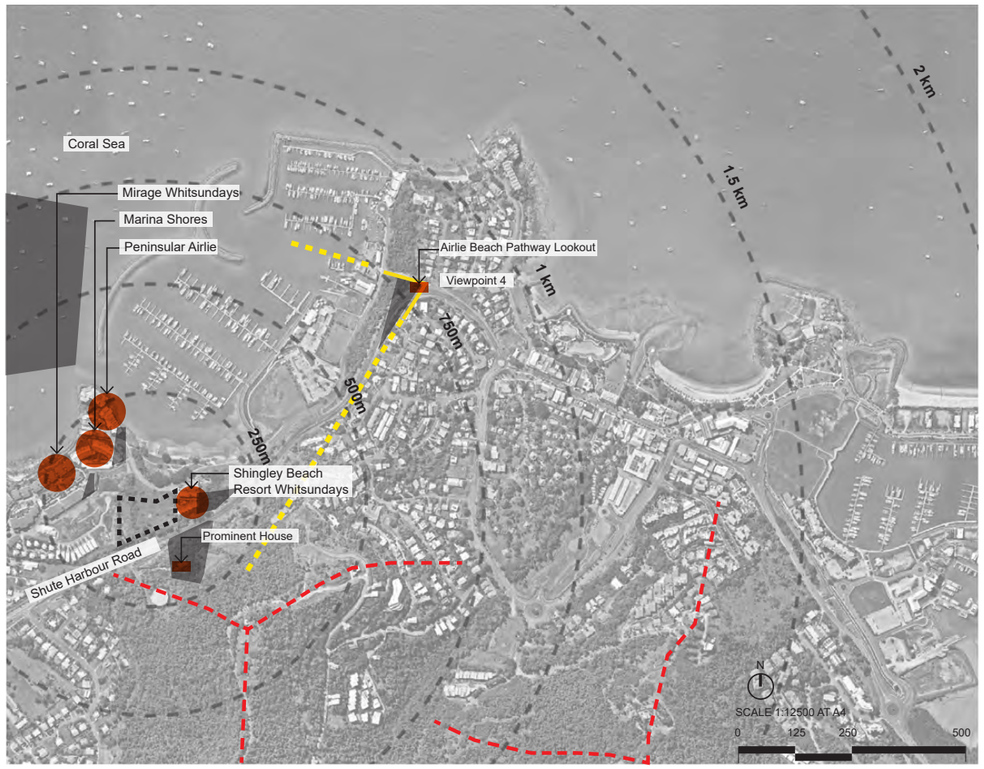
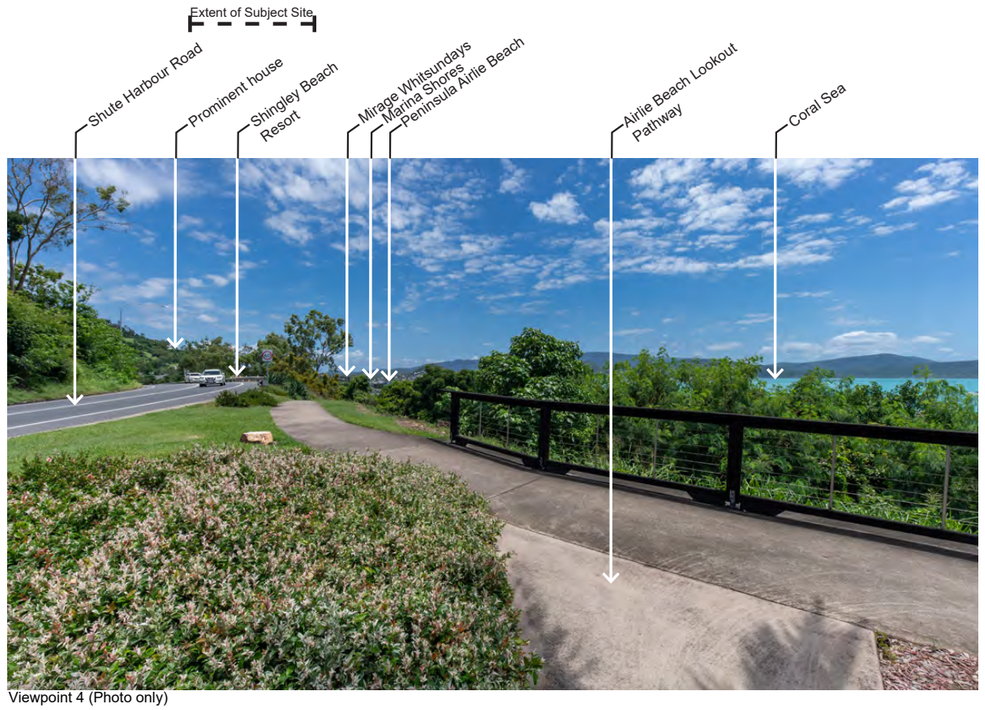


Figure 3.5: Viewpoint 4 - View shed plan from Airlie Beach Lookout Sign (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 4 – 800m north east of subject land from Airlie Beach Lookout Sign, crn of Summit Avenue			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
This viewpoint is taken from the Airle Beach Lookout sign on the corner of Summit avenue and Shute Harbour Road and represents the view observers would take from the pathway along the lookout. In the foreground is part of Shute Harbour Road and the pathway to the lookout. Despite the vegetation in the foreground, through the breaks parts of the prominent house, Shingley Beach report. In the background partial sightlines to hotels, Mirage Whitsundays, Marina Shores and Peninsular Airlie Beach can be seen from this location.	The subject land is not visible from this viewpoint due to the lower elevation of the site. The sightlines provide scenic views to the sea. Views to the subject land would be observed by tourists and users of this lookout, and therefore the visual sensitivity is moderate.	Obscured views to the proposed development is observed in a very limited capacity from the viewer. The building sits behind vegetation along Shute Harbour Road which screens the development almost entirely and may only provide minor glimpse through moving vegetation. The overall visual impact rating is further diminished from the fact that similar hotel/resort development is captured in the viewshed background. Although visible, the visual impact is of the development is deemed as negligible and therefore rated as nil.	Nil

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 4 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 4 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

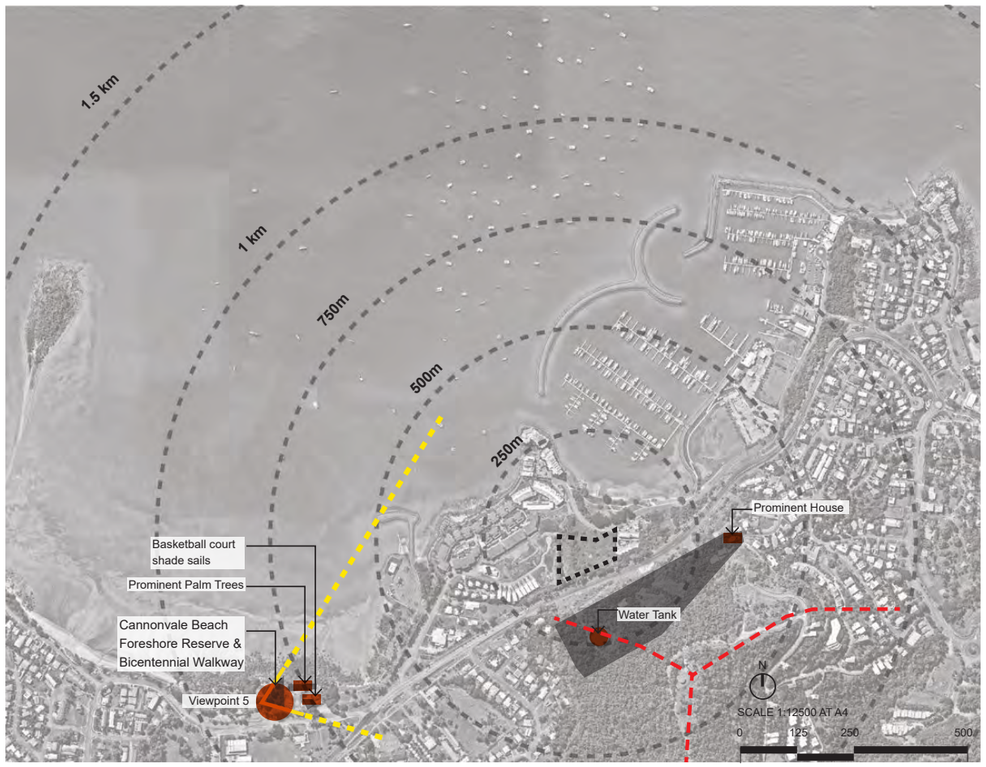


Figure 3.6: Viewpoint 5 - View shed plan from Cannonvale Beach, Southern community gathering area on Cannonvale Beach Foreshore reserve (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 5 – 800m south west of subject land from Cannonvale Beach, Southern Community Gathering area on Cannonvale Beach Foreshore Reserve			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
This viewpoint is taken from the Cannonvale Beach Southern community gathering area on Cannonvale Beach foreshore reserve and represents the view observers would take from Bicentennial Walkway. The foreground is heavily dominated by vegetation from the reserve. Over the tops of the dense vegetation, prominent palm trees and basketball court shade sails can be seen in the middle ground. In the background is Airlie summit, within the dense tree canopy on this hill partial views of the water tank and a prominent house can be seen due to the high elevation of both structures.	The subject land is not visible from this viewpoint due to the distance and lower elevation of the site. The sightlines provide views within the reserve and back to the ridgeline. Views towards the subject land would be observed by tourists and users of the reserve, and therefore the visual sensitivity is low.	View to the proposed development are completely obstructed by the dense vegetation in the midground, therefore the visual impact is rated as nil.	Nil

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 5 (Photo only)

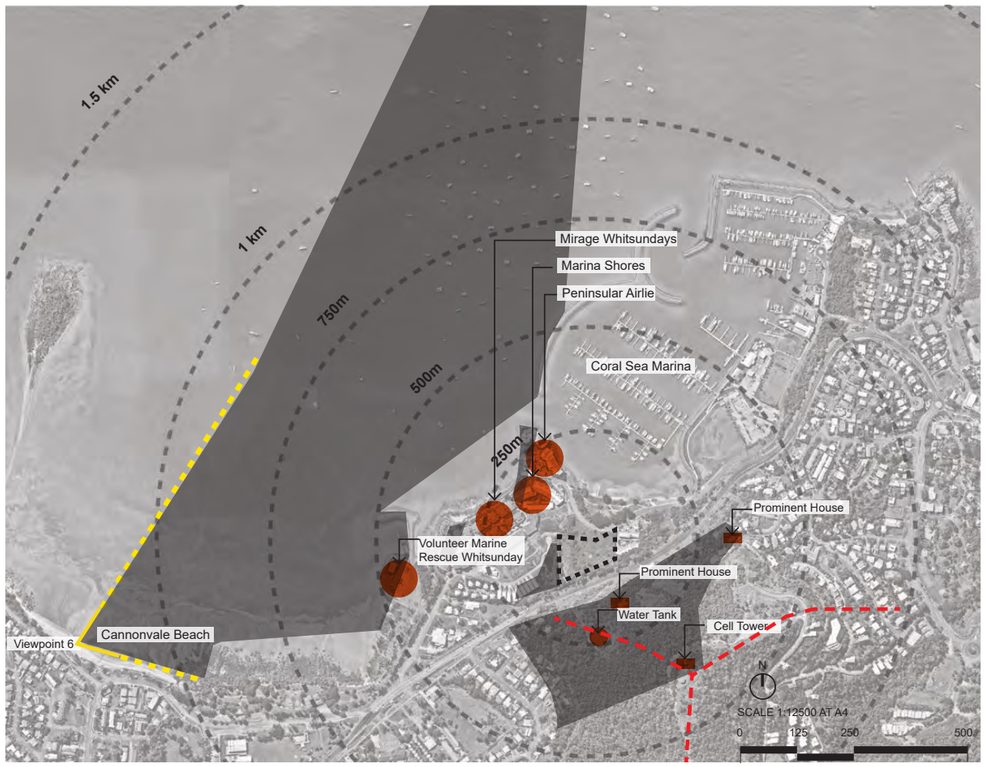
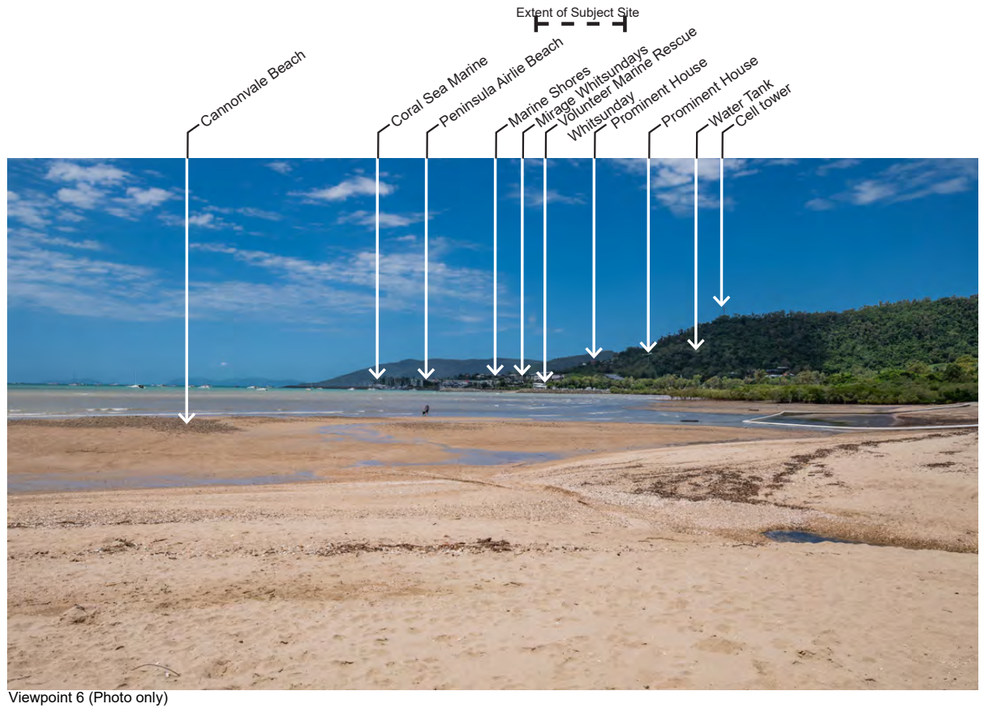


Figure 3.7: Viewpoint 6 - View shed plan from Cannonvale Beach, Northern community gathering area on Cannonvale Beach (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 6 – 1200m west of subject land from Cannonvale Beach, Northern Community Gathering area on Cannonvale Beach			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
This viewpoint is taken from Cannonvale Beach, Northern community gathering area on Cannonvale beach and represents the view observers would take in from the beach. The foreground of the image is dominated by Cannonvale beach. The middle ground shows an overlap of buildings in the distance including Peninsular Airlie Beach, Marine Shores, Mirage Whitsundays and Volunteer Marine Rescue Whitsunday. In the background is Airlie summit, through the dense vegetation, two prominent houses can be identified as well as the water tank and cell tower.	The subject land is not visible from this viewpoint due to the distance and lower elevation of the site. The sightlines provide general uninterrupted views to the marina and coastal ridgeline. Views towards the subject land would be observed by tourists and users of the beach, and therefore the visual sensitivity is moderate.	Views to the proposed development will be observed in a very limited capacity. The building height allows the tower roofline to site in-line or right on the midground ascending ridgeline in front of the background ascending ridgeline well above that. The views towards the marina and coastal ridgeline are uninterrupted. The overall visual impact rating is further diminished from the fact that similar hotel/resort development is captured in the viewshed midground Although visible, the visual impact is of the development is deemed as negligible and therefore rated as nil.	Nil

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 6 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 6 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

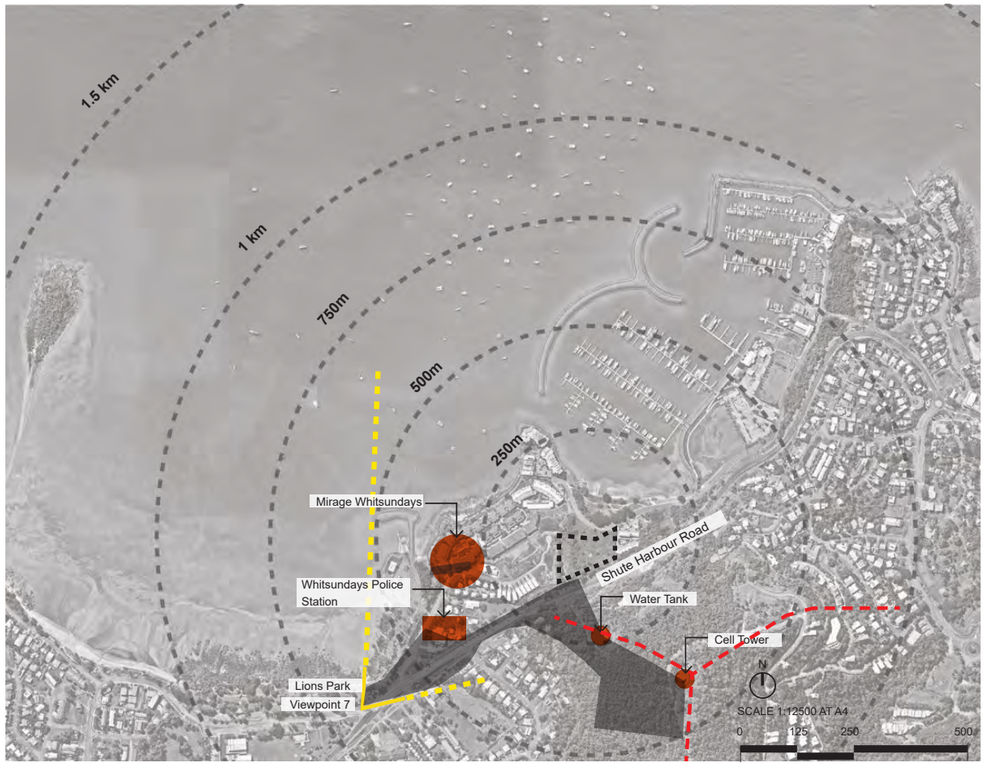
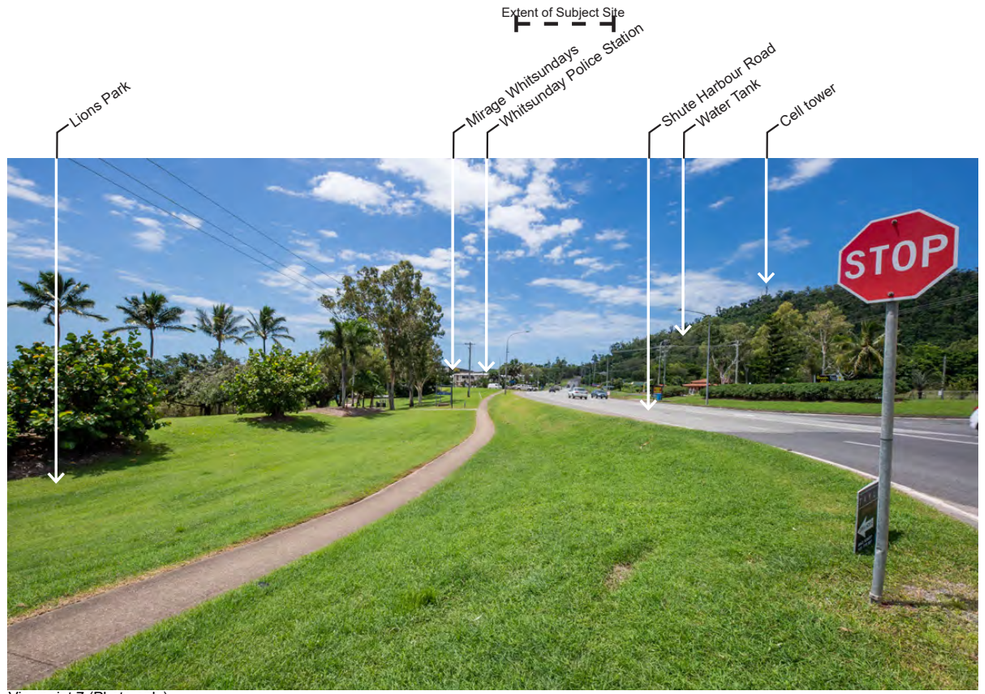


Figure 3.8: Viewpoint 7 - View shed plan from Shute Harbour Road, Coral Esplanade / Mantra Road Intersection (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 7 – 650m south west of subject land from Shute Harbour Road, Coral esplanade / Mantra Road Intersection			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from Shute Harbour Road at the Coral Esplanade intersection across from the Mantra club and represents the view primarily motorists would take in from Shute Harbour Road. The foreground includes Shute Harbour Road as well as the pathway for Lions Park The Whitsundays Police station and Mirage Whitsundays can be partially viewed in the middle ground. Due to the topography, the water tank and cell tower can be identified in the background on Airlie summit.	The subject land is not visible from this viewpoint due to the distance and lower elevation of the site. The sightlines provide views along Shute Harbour Road and towards the subject lands. Views in this viewshed will be observed predominately by motorists along Shute Harbour Road, and therefore the visual sensitivity is low.	Views to the proposed development will be observed in a very limited capacity. The building height is consistent with those surrounding so the proposed development sits equivalently in elevation with the existing vegetation along Shute Harbour Road with views to the ridgeline remain completely uninterrupted. Although visible, the visual impact is of the development is deemed as negligible and therefore rated as nil.	Nil

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 7 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 7 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

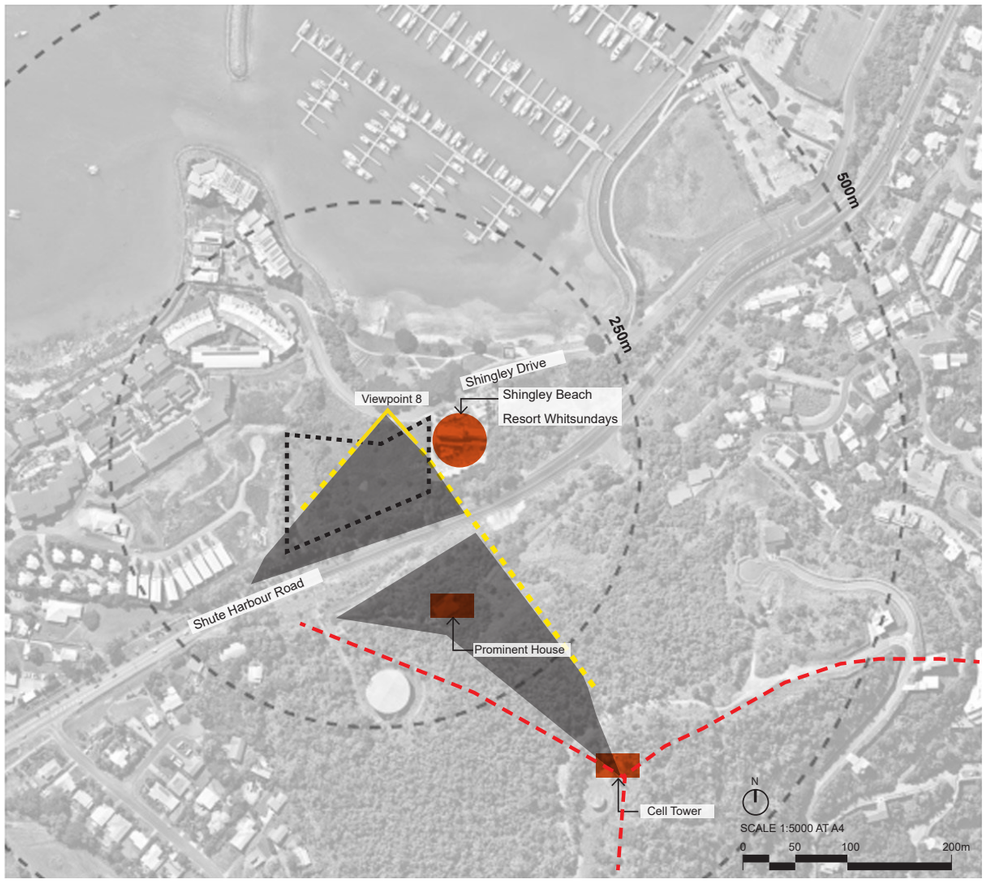
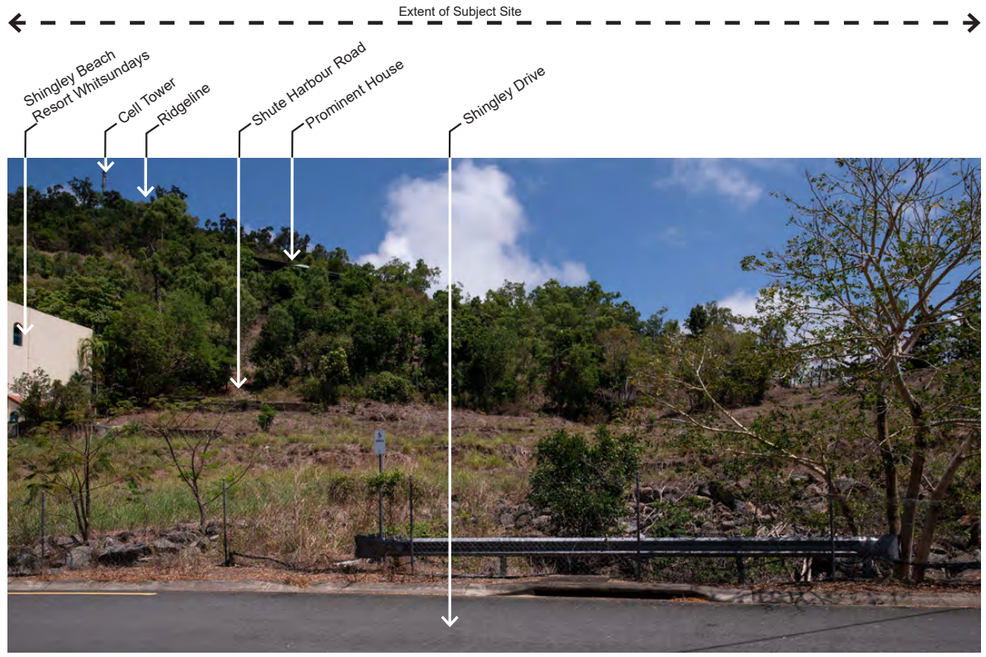


Figure 3.9: Viewpoint 8 - View shed plan from Shingley Drive & Shingley Beach Reserve (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 8 – <100m north of subject land from Shingley Drive, Cannonvale			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from Shingley Drive directly opposite the Subject Land and represents the view observers would take in from the road edge of Shingley Beach reserve. In the foreground Shingley Drive is visible and part of Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays and Shute harbour road can be seen in the mid ground. Despite the dense vegetation in the background the prominent house and cell tower can both be identified. The vast majority of the subject lands can be seen from this location due to the slope and aspect of the topography.	The vast majority of the subject land are visible from this viewpoint, land lower in elevation and to the edges is not visible. Visual sensitivity is diminished from this viewpoint due to lack of contextual relationship to the greater landscape, however due to the close proximity to the subject land the visual sensitivity is rated as moderate.	Views to the proposed development on the subject lands from this location will be observed. The visual impact is rated as high due to the very close proximity of the development.	High

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 8



Viewpoint 8 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Figure 3.10 Viewpoint 9 - View shed plan from Shute Harbour Road (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 9 – <100m south of subject land from Shute Harbour Road (westbound), Cannonvale			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from the pathway parallel to Shute Harbour Road and represents the view observed primarily by motorists travelling westbound. Existing vegetation in the road reserve verge dominates the foreground. The steep topography of the Subject Land can be seen in the midground by sightlines through the trees. Additionally, sightlines to parts of Marina Shores, Peninsular Airlie, Coral Sea Marina and Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays are evident. The Subject Land can only be partially seen given the dense existing vegetation in the foreground.	Portions of the subject land are visible from this viewpoint however these views are obstructed periodically by tree canopies and in the case of the remaining portion of the site, not visible at all. The visual sensitivity is therefore low.	Views to the proposed development on the subject lands from this location will be observed, although obscured. The visual impact is diminished from the fact that existing vegetation and topography obscure and limit clear sightlines of the building and therefore rated as moderate	Moderate

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 9 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 9 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Figure 3.11: Viewpoint 10 - View shed plan from Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 10 – <100m east of subject land from Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays, Cannonvale			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from the eastern neighbouring property Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays outdoor common area. From this location the foreground shows the pool and palm screen planting. In the background the tops of Mirage Whitsundays and Marina Shores can be seen. Despite being a neighbouring property only the western portions of the Subject Lands can be seen in the midground due to the dense landscape planting and obstructed sightlines into the neighbouring property. The height of the neighbouring building also restricts any further views into the Subject Land.	Portions of the subject land are visible from this viewpoint however these views are obstructed periodically by tree canopies and existing buildings and in the case of the remaining portion of the site, not visible at all. A narrow sightline provides a partially obstructed scenic view to to the coastal ridgeline. The visual sensitivity is therefore moderate.	View to the proposed development on the subject lands from this location will be observed. The visual impact is rated as moderately high due to the very close proximity of the development. The partially obstructed scenic view to the coastal ridgeline is completely obstructed. The impact rating is diminished somewhat from the fact that similar hotel/resort development is captured in the viewshed.	Moderately High

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 10 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 10 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

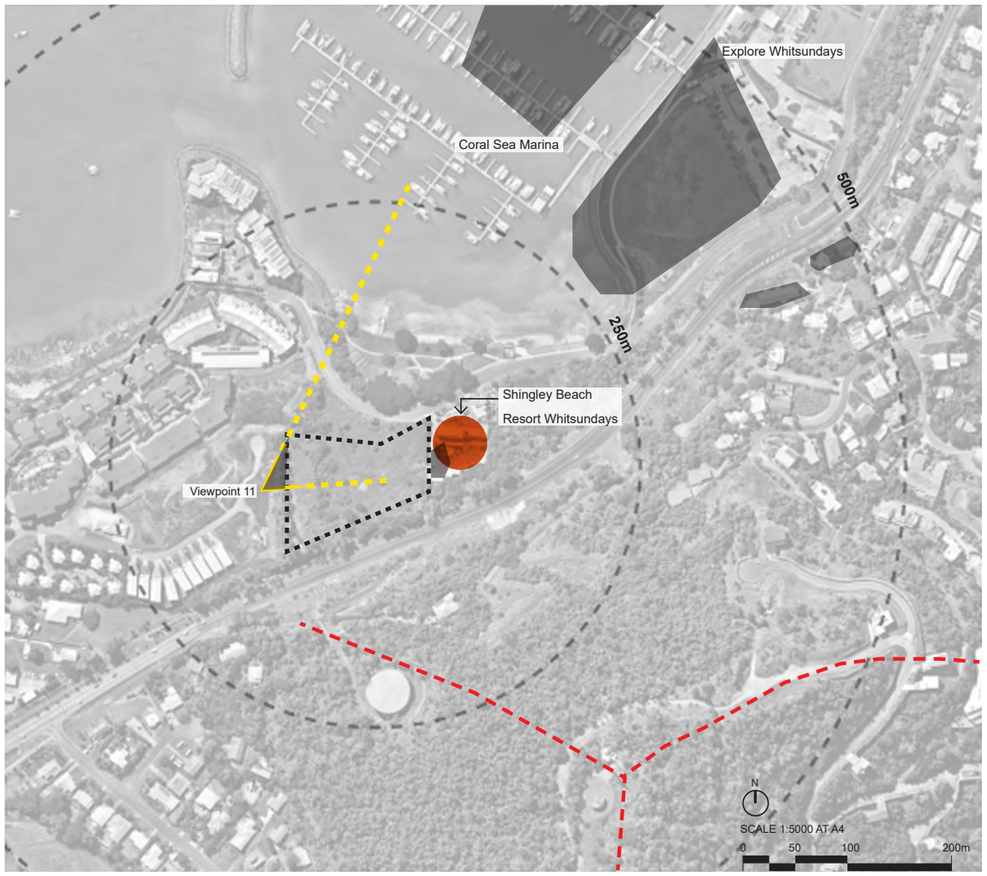
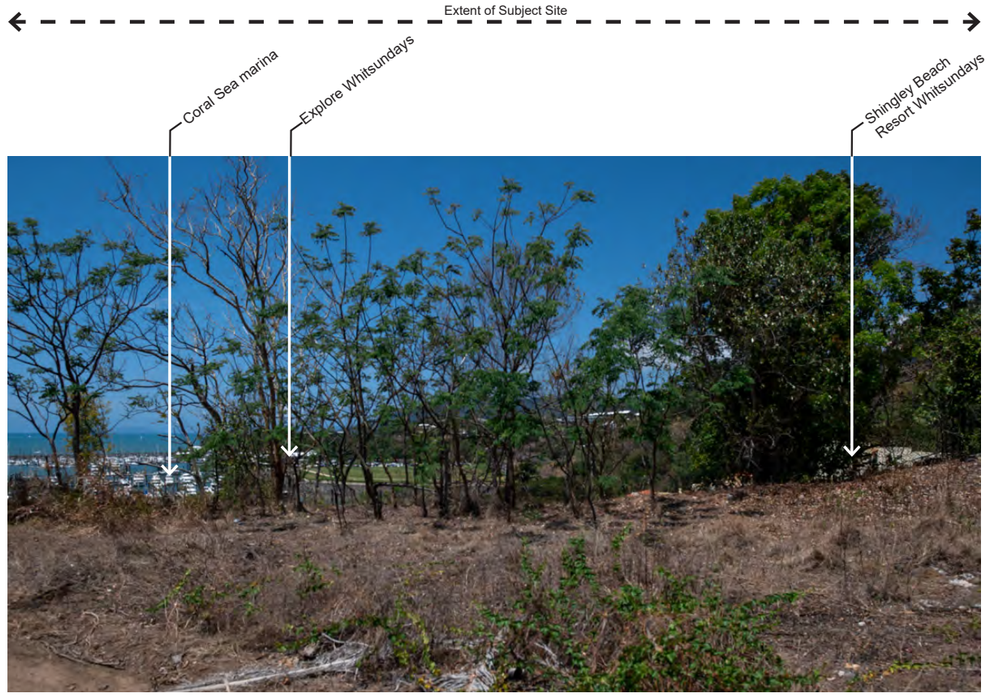


Figure 3.12: Viewpoint 11 - View shed plan from Vacant land 26-32 Shingley Road (Nearmap, viewed November,

Viewpoint 11 – <100m west of subject land from Vacant Land 26-32 Shingley Road, Cannonvale			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from the western neighbouring vacant property 26-32 Shingley Drive. The foreground highlights the Subject Lands steep topography as the top of the slope can be seen with existing vegetation along it. The background consists of broken views of the Coral Sea Marina, Explore Whitsundays and Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays. The Subject land is mostly out of view given the steep topography.	Due to topography, the vast majority of the subject land cannot be seen from this viewpoint, however distant views to the ocean, marina, and coastline landscape increases the visual sensitivity of the view. Sightlines provide partially obstructed scenic views to the marina, coastal landscape foreshore, and the open ocean beyond. The visual sensitivity is therefore rated as moderate.	Views to the proposed development on the subject lands from this location will be observed. The visual impact is rated as moderately high due to the very close proximity of the development, but somewhat diminished by the retention of sightlines over the development to the background views identified. The partially obstructed scenic views to the marina, coastal landscape foreshore, and the open ocean beyond are maintained.	Moderately High

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 11



Viewpoint 11 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

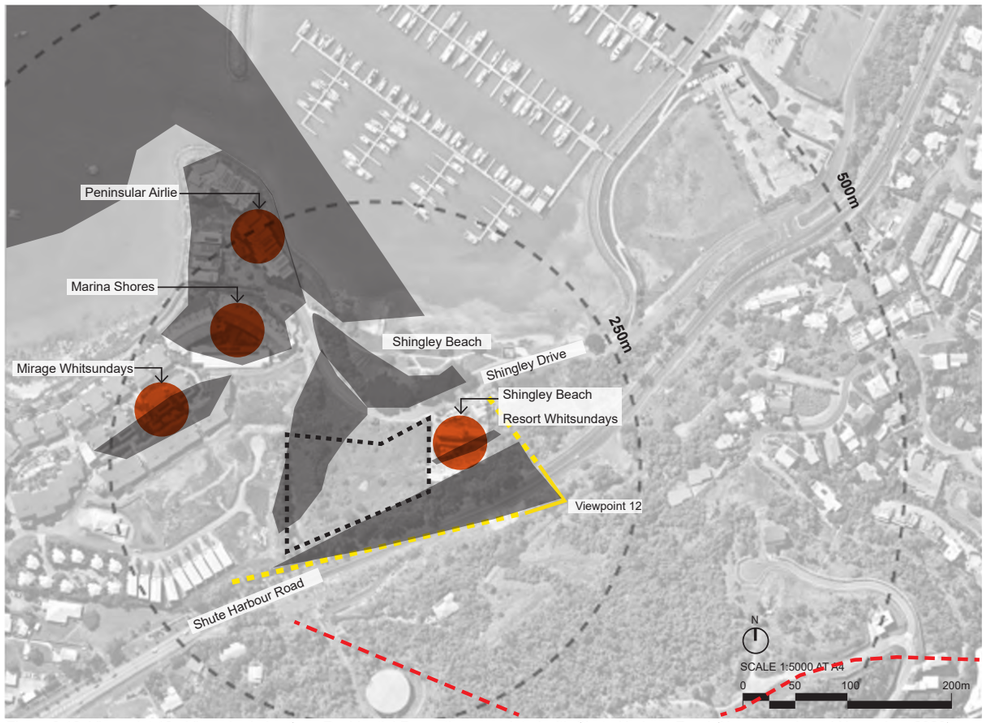
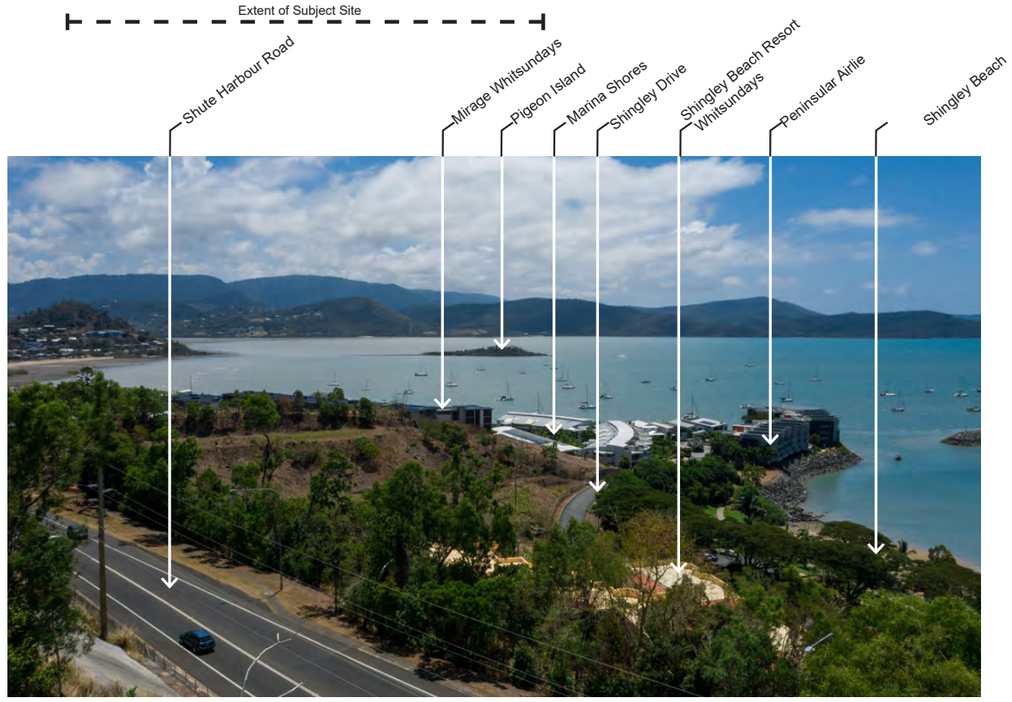


Figure 3.13: Viewpoint 12 - View shed plan from Residential Properties associated with Shute Harbour Road (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 12 – <200m south east of subject land from Residential Properties associated with Shute Harbour Road			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from a drone in an elevation aerial position above the roofline **representing the approximate view from the residential property associated with Shute Harbour Road uphill from the subject lands. Shute Harbour Road can be clearly seen in the foreground, as well as the dense existing vegetation within that road reserves northern side. Due to the topography and existing vegetation, only parts of the Shingley Beach Resort Whitsundays, Mirage Whitsundays, Shingley Drive and Shingley Beach can be seen. Peninsular Airlie and Marina Shores can clearly be seen in the midground. Only the western slope of the Subject Land can be seen from this location as the tree canopies prevent sightlines into the remainder of the site.	A limited portion of the subject land is visible from this viewpoint for residents associated with these dwellings off Shute Harbour Road. The western slope of the site and western frontage is visible, the remaining portion of the site is not visible at all. The sightlines provide completely uninterrupted scenic views across the bay, coastal foreshore, and the coastal ridgeline. The visual sensitivity therefore is moderate.	Views to the proposed development from this location will be observed. The building scale is higher than those identified as existing. Views to the ocean, off- shore islands and greater coastline landscape to the north will be maintained with only a minor sightline impeded in the view shed to the shoreline lower in elevation. The uninterrupted scenic views across the bay, coastal foreshore, and the coastal ridgeline are all mostly retained with the exception of a portion of the bay lower centre of view. The impact rating is diminished somewhat from the fact that similar hotel/resort development is captured in the viewshed and therefore the visual impact is rated as moderate.	Moderate

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions

** Note: It should be considered the elevated nature of the photograph is an over-representation of the actual view from the dwelling which would be more limited having less elevational advantage.



Viewpoint 12 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 12 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

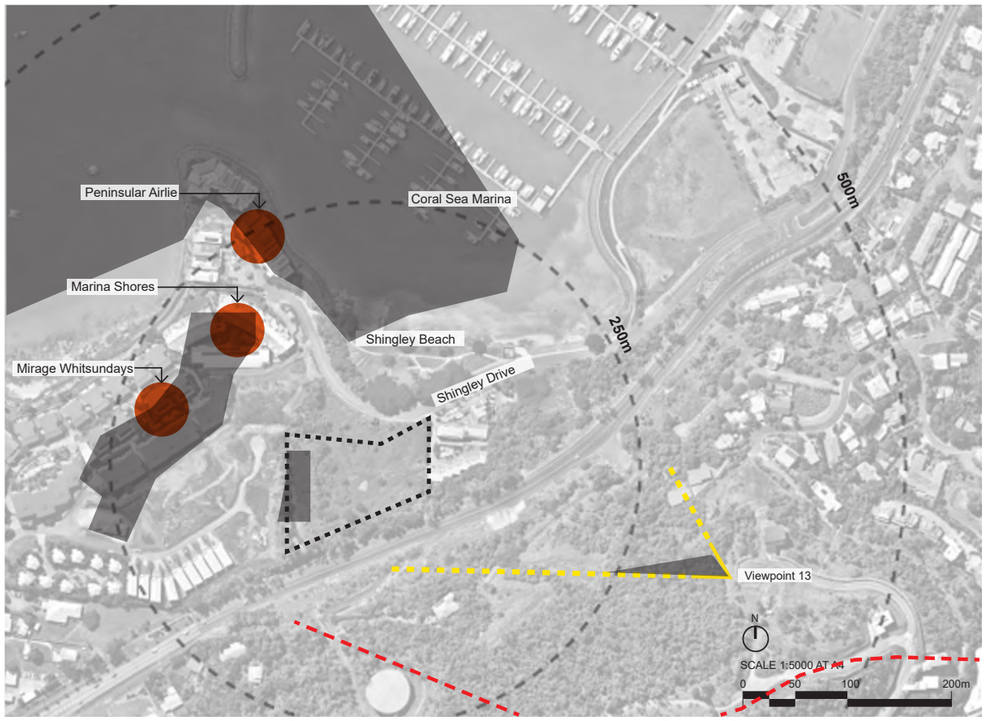
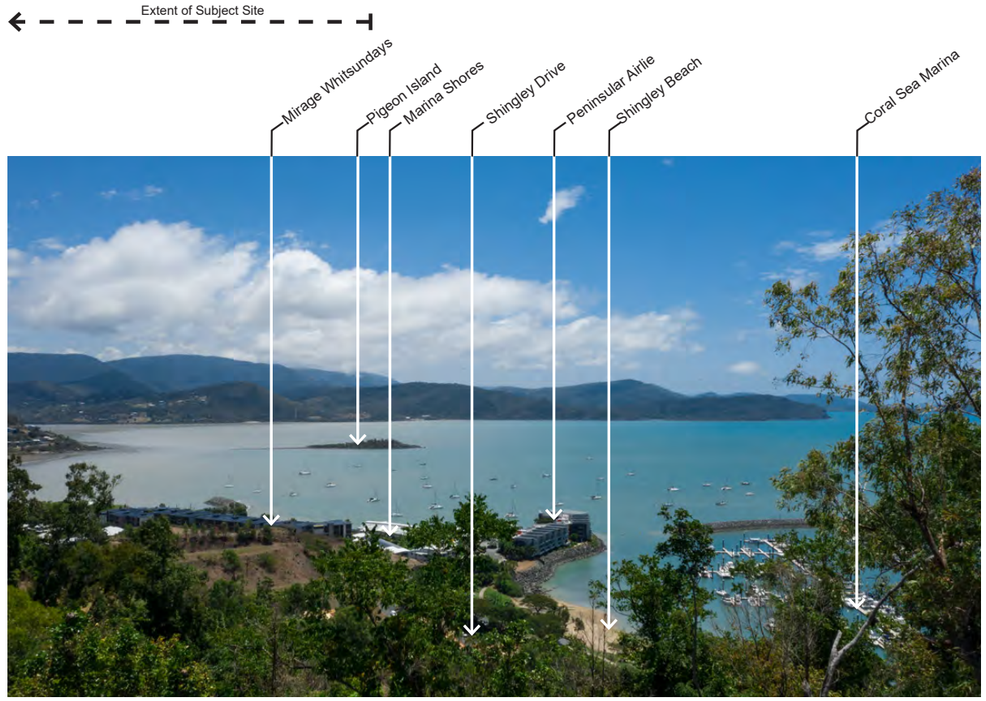


Figure 3.14: Viewpoint 13 - View shed plan from Residential Properties associated with Marina View Court and Seaview Drive (Nearmap, viewed

Viewpoint 13 – 350m east of subject land from Residential Properties associated with Marina View Court and Seaview drive			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from a drone in an elevation aerial position above the roofline **representing the approximate view from the residential properties associated with Marina View Court and Seaview drive. The foreground is heavily dominated by existing vegetation on the slope which results in obstructed views to the properties below. Marina Shores, Shingley Drive, Peninsular Airlie, Shingley Beach and Coral Sea Marina can be partially seen through the foreground tree canopies. The Mirage Whitsundays is clearly seen due to being on higher topography. The Subject Land is mostly obstructed by existing foreground vegetation, only part of the western slope can be seen.	A limited portion of the subject land is visible from this viewpoint for residents associated with Marina View Court and Seaview drive. The western slope of the site is visible, and the remaining portion of the site is not visible at all. The sightlines provide uninterrupted scenic views across the bay, coastal foreshore, and the coastal ridgeline but a partially obscured scenic view across the bay to the right of view caused by tree canopies. The visual sensitivity therefore is moderate.	Views to the proposed development from this location will be observed. Views to the ocean, off- shore islands and greater coastline landscape to the north will be maintained with only a minor sightline impeded to the beachfront shore due to the height of the building tower. The uninterrupted scenic views across the bay, coastal foreshore, and the coastal ridgeline are almost entirely maintained with a very minor sightline obstructed to the coastal shoreline lower left of view. The impact rating is diminished somewhat from the fact that similar hotel/resort development is captured in the viewshed and therefore the visual impact is rated as low.	Low

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions

** Note: It should be considered the elevated nature of the photograph is an over-representation of the actual view from the dwelling which would be more limited having less elevation and more visual obstructions from trees etc in the foreground



Viewpoint 13 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 13 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

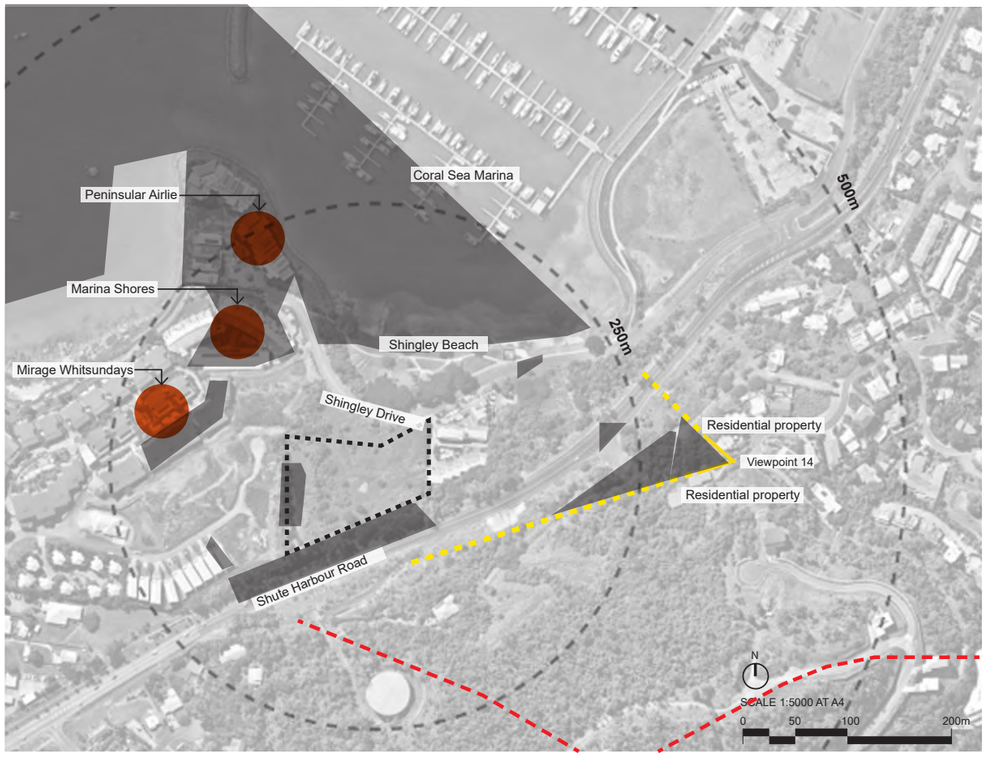
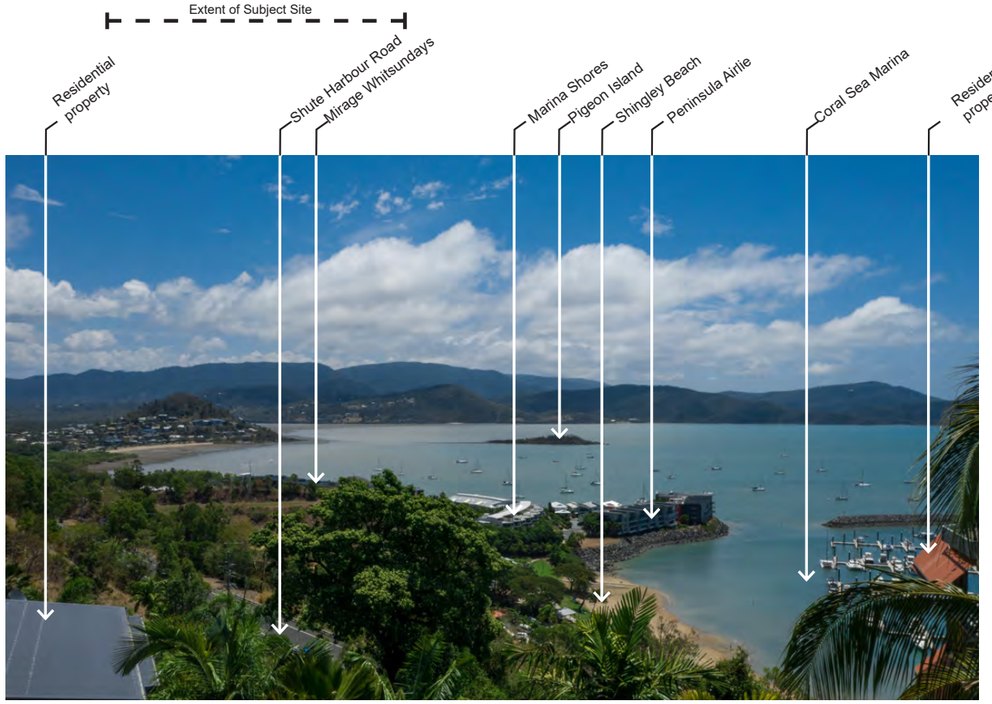


Figure 3.15: Viewpoint 14 - View shed plan from Residential Properties associated with Kara Crescent (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

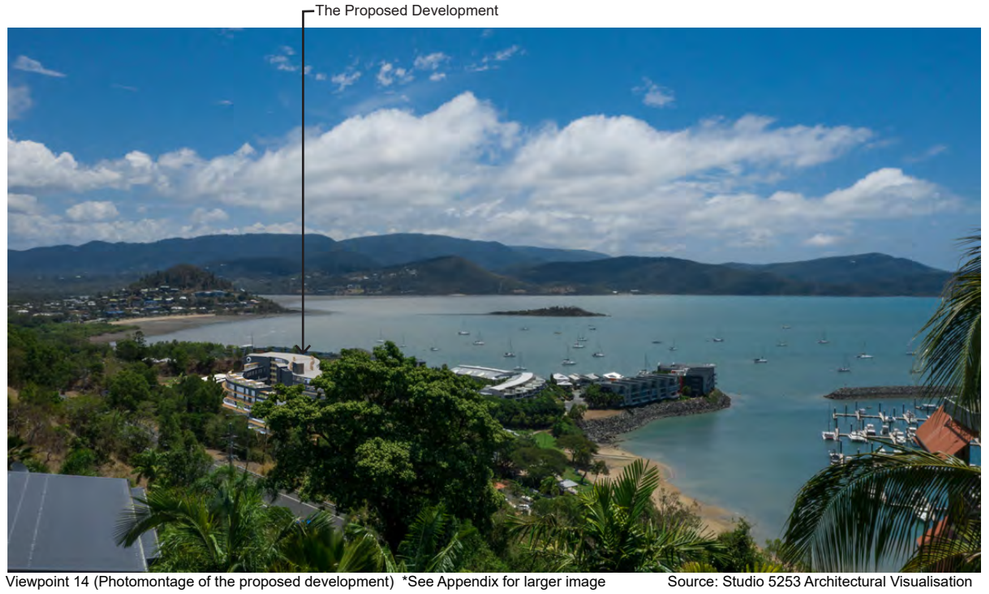
Viewpoint 14 – 300m east of subject land from Residential Properties associated with Kara Crescent			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from a drone in an elevation aerial position above the roofline **representing the approximate view from the residential properties associated with Kara Crescent. Parts of existing adjoining properties can be seen in the foreground. Existing vegetation along these properties and Shute Harbour Road restricts views of Shute Harbour Road, Mirage Whitsundays, Shingley Beach and Coral Sea Marina. The positioning of Marina Shores and Peninsula Airlie allows them both to be visible from this location. The vast majority of the Subject Lands are obstructed by existing vegetation, with only a small portion of the western slope visible.	A very limited portion of the subject land is visible from this viewpoint for residents associated with Kara Crescent. The elevation portion of the western slope of the site is visible, and the remaining portion of the site is not visible at all. The sightlines provide uninterrupted scenic views across the bay, coastal foreshore, and the coastal ridgeline but a partially obscured scenic view across the marina to the right of view caused by palm fronds. The visual sensitivity therefore is low.	Views to the proposed development from this location will be observed. A portion of the development is obscured from the existing vegetation on the hillside in-front impeding some sightlines. Views to the ocean, off-shore islands and greater coastline landscape to the north will be maintained with no sightlines impeded to the ocean or shoreline. The uninterrupted scenic views across the bay, coastal foreshore, and the coastal ridgeline are entirely maintained. The impact rating is diminished somewhat further from the fact that similar hotel/resort development is captured in the viewshed and therefore the visual impact is rated as low.	Low

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions

** Note: It should be considered the elevated nature of the photograph is an over-representation of the actual view from the dwelling which would be more limited having less elevation and more visual obstructions from trees etc in the foreground



Viewpoint 14 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 14 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

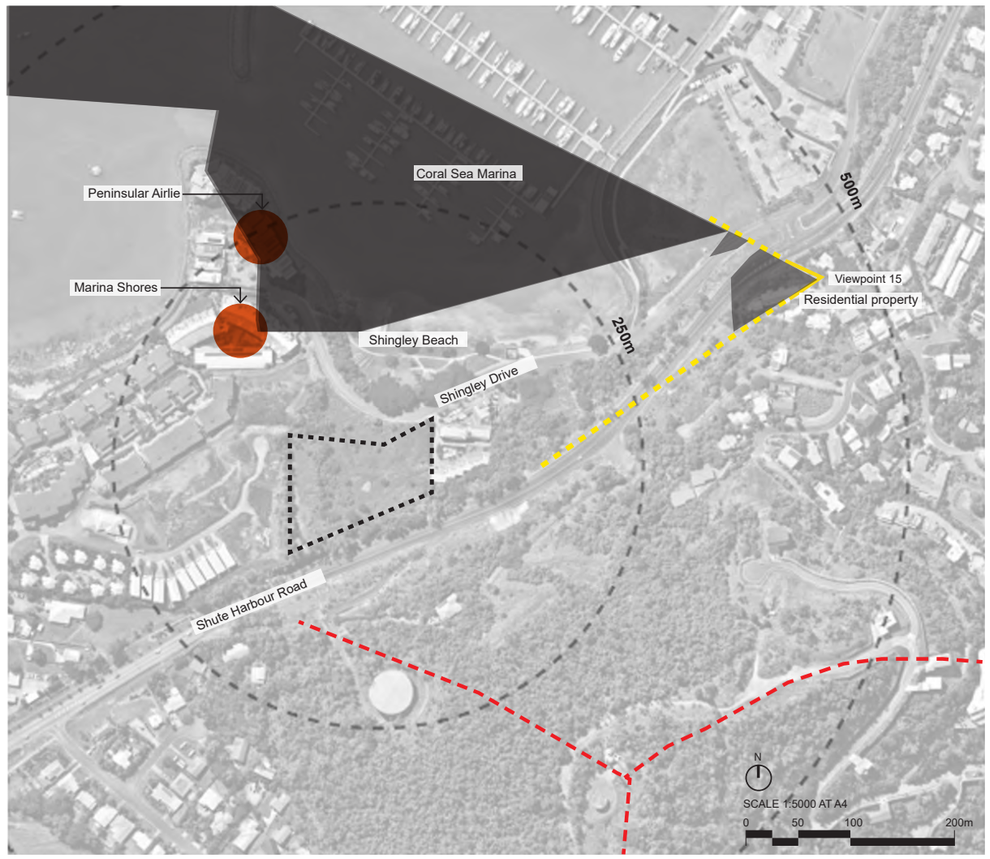
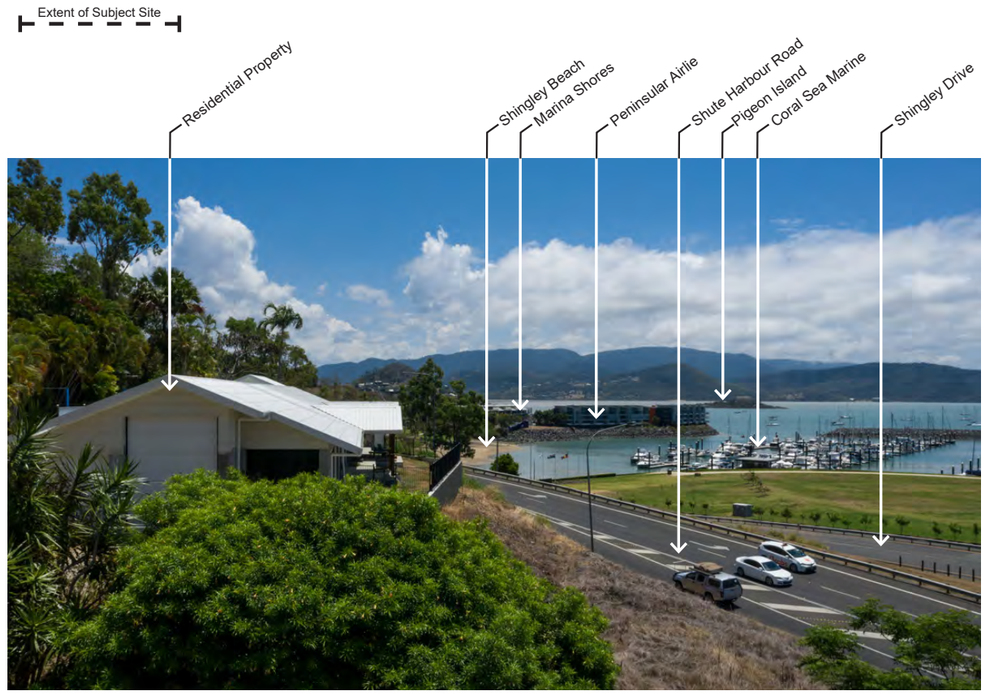


Figure 3.16: Viewpoint 15 - View shed plan from Residential properties associated with Airlie Crescent (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 15 – 450m east of subject land from Residential Properties associated with Airlie Crescent			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from residential properties associated with Airlie Crescent. The foreground consists of a residential property and their front and backyard vegetation. Shute Harbour Road, Shingley Drive, Coral Sea Marine and Peninsular Airlie can be easily identified from this location. Only small parts of Shingley Beach and Marina Shores can be seen due to the bend in the land. The Subject Land is entirely out of view due to the existing vegetation and topography.	The subject land cannot be seen from this viewpoint. The visual sensitivity rating is nil.	Views to the proposed development on the subject lands from this location will not be observed and therefore the impact would be nil	nil

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 15

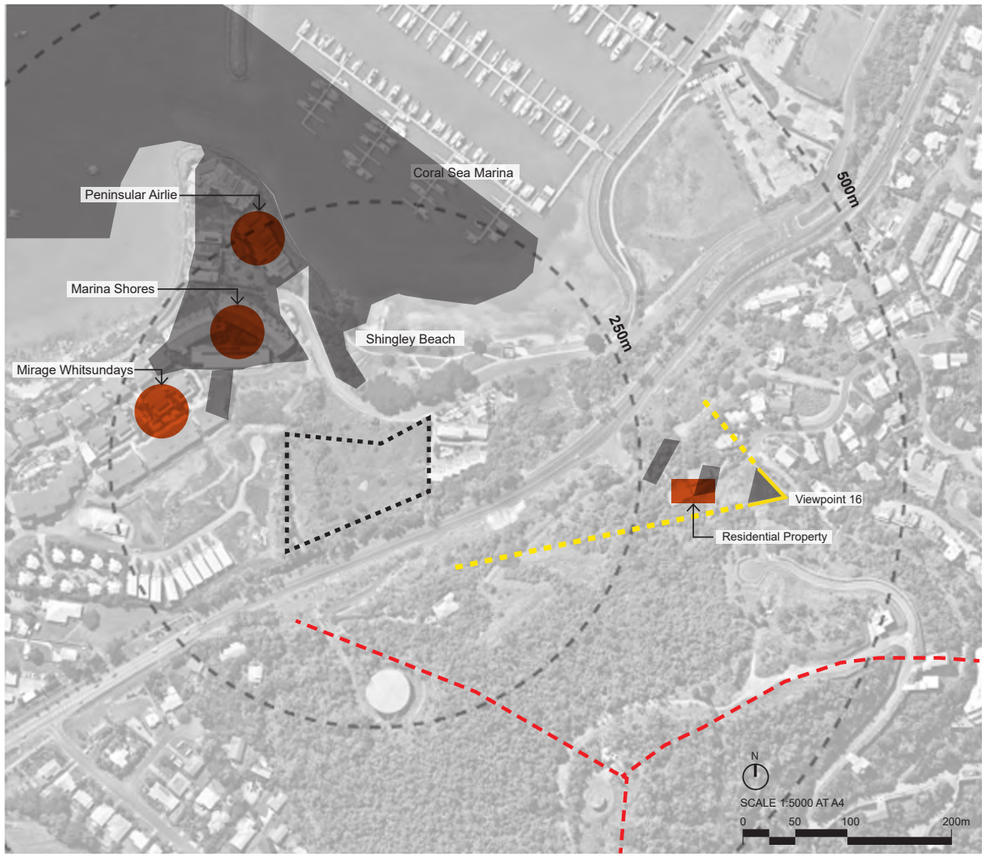


Figure 3.17: Viewpoint 16 - View shed plan from Honey Eater Lookout (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 16 – 400m south east of subject land from Honey Eater lookout			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from Honey Eater Lookout and represents the view observed by primarily hikers. The foreground consists of vegetation from Airlie Summit and the roof of a residential property can be partially seen. The middle ground shows views over towards hotels including, Mirage Whitsundays, Marina Shores and Peninsula Airlie. Shingley Beach and the Coral sea marine can also be identified from this viewpoint. In the background Pigeon Island can be viewed due to the elevation of this viewpoint.	The subject land cannot be seen from this viewpoint due to the lower elevation of the site and tree canopies. The sightlines provide views out to the peninsula, pigeon island and the marina. Views toward the subject land would be observed by users such as hikers and tourists. Therefore the visual sensitivity rating of the view is moderately high.	Views to the proposed development on the subject lands from this location will be observed in a very limited capacity. Views are obstructed by tree canopies and in the case of the remaining portion of the site, not visible at all. The views to the peninsula, pigeon island and the marina are uninterrupted. The impact rating is diminished somewhat from the fact that similar hotel/resort development is captured in the viewshed. Although visible, the visual impact is of the development is deemed as negligible and therefore rated as nil.	Nil

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 16 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 16 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

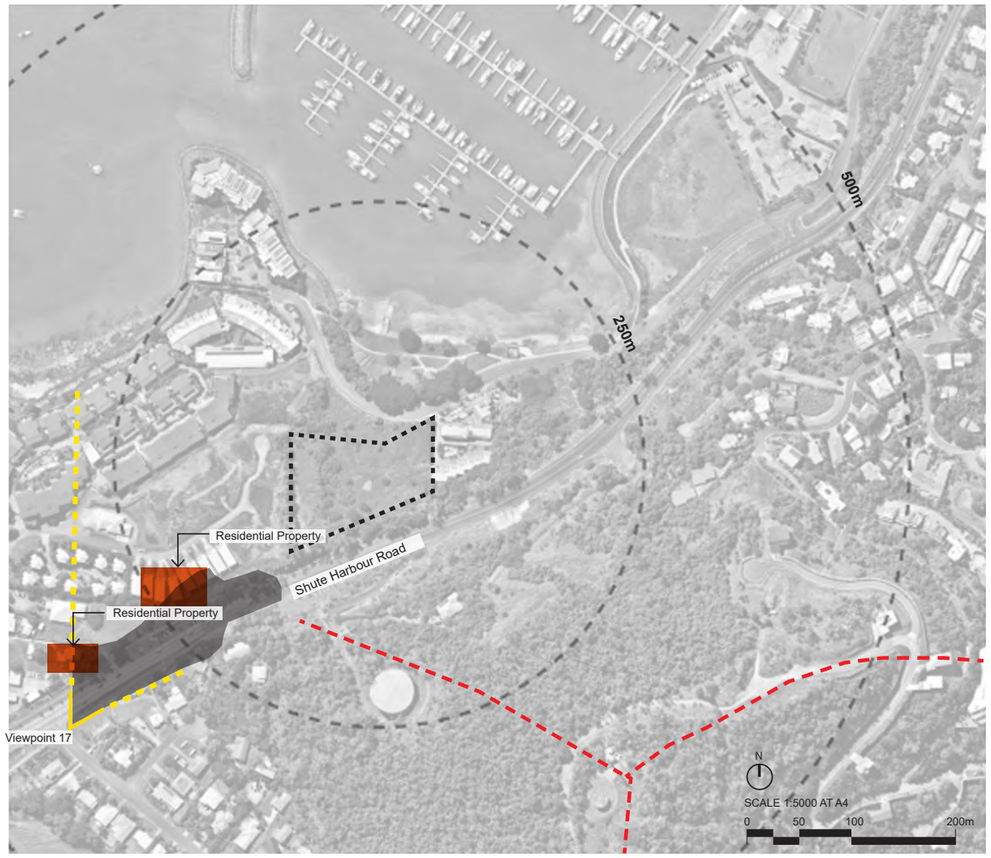
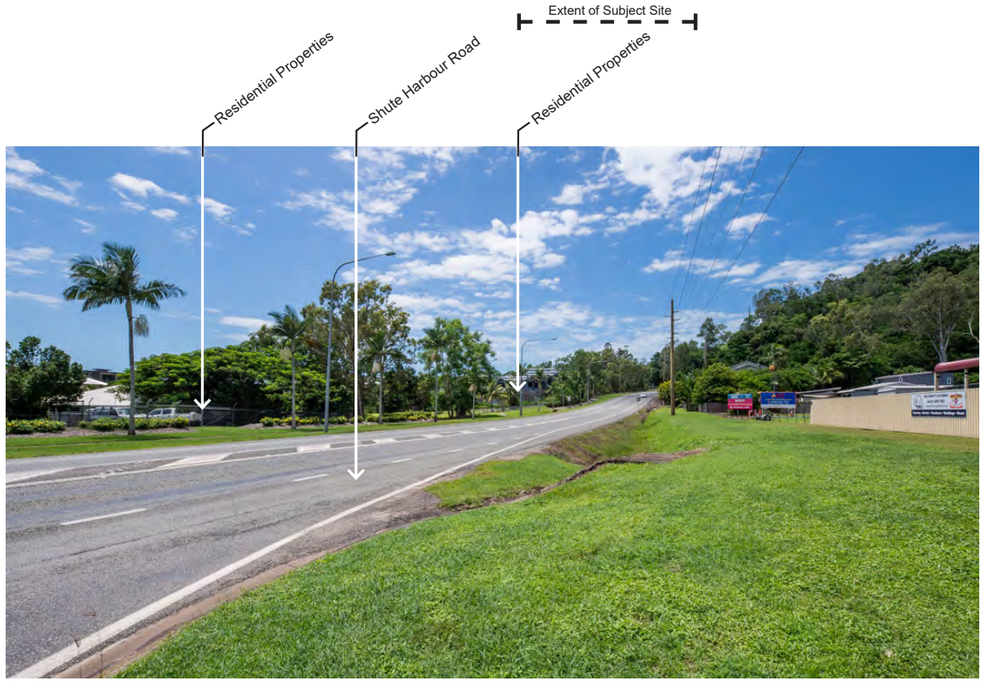


Figure 3.18: Viewpoint 17 - View shed plan from Shute Harbour Road, Jones Road Intersection (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

Viewpoint 17 – 350m south west of subject land from Shute Harbour Road, Jones Road Intersection			
Description of view	**Visual sensitivity of view**	**Visual impact of site development**	**Rating***
The viewpoint is taken from Shute Harbour Road at the Jones Road Intersection and represents the view of primarily motorists from Shute Harbour road. Shute Harbour road is identified in the foreground, residential properties can be identified in the middle ground. The background consists of dense vegetation. No identifiable landmarks are evident due to the elevation of this viewpoint.	The subject land is not visible from this viewpoint due to the distance and lower elevation of the site. The sightlines provide views along Shute Harbour Road and towards the subject lands. Views in this viewshed will be observed predominately by motorists along Shute Harbour Road, and therefore the visual sensitivity is low.	Views to the proposed development will be observed in a very limited capacity. The building height is consistent with those surrounding so the proposed development sits equivalently in elevation with the existing vegetation along Shute Harbour Road with views to the ridgeline remain completely uninterrupted. Although visible, the visual impact is of the development is deemed as negligible and therefore rated as nil.	Nil

*Visual Impact Rating - refer to definitions



Viewpoint 17 (Photo only)



Viewpoint 17 (Photomontage of the proposed development) *See Appendix for larger image Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

3.4 Viewpoint Summary Table

	Description Name	Visual Sensitivity	Visual Impact	Need for Development Control
SUB-REGIONAL				
Viewpoint 1	Pioneer Bay (Coral Sea)	Moderate	Low	Yes
Viewpoint 2	Port of Airlie	Nil	Nil	No
Viewpoint 3	Coral Sea Marina	Low	Low	Yes
Viewpoint 4	Airlie Beach lookout sign	Moderate	Nil	No
Viewpoint 5	Cannonvale Beach, Southern Community Gathering Area	Low	Nil	No
Viewpoint 6	Cannonvale Beach, Northern Community Gathering Area	Moderate	Nil	No
Viewpoint 7	Shute Harbour Road, Coral Esplanade Intersection	Low	Nil	No
LOCAL				
Viewpoint 8	Shingley Drive / Shingley Beach Reserve	Moderate	High	Yes
Viewpoint 9	Shute Harbour Road (westbound)	Low	Moderate	Yes
Viewpoint 10	Neighbouring Property Shingley Beach Resort – Whitsundays	Moderate	Moderately High	Yes
Viewpoint 11	Neighbouring Property – Vacant land - 26 to 32 Shingley Road.	Moderate	Moderately High	Yes
Viewpoint 12	Residential properties associated with Shute Harbour Road	Moderate	Moderate	Yes
Viewpoint 13	Residential properties associated with Marina View Court and Seaview Drive	Moderate	Low	Yes
Viewpoint 14	Residential properties associated with Kara Crescent	Low	Low	Yes
Viewpoint 15	Residential properties associated with Airlie Crescent	Nil	Nil	No
Viewpoint 16	Honey Eater Lookout	Moderately High	Nil	No
Viewpoint 17	Shute Harbour Road, Jones Road Intersection	Low	Nil	No

Table 3.1 Viewpoint Analysis Summary Table

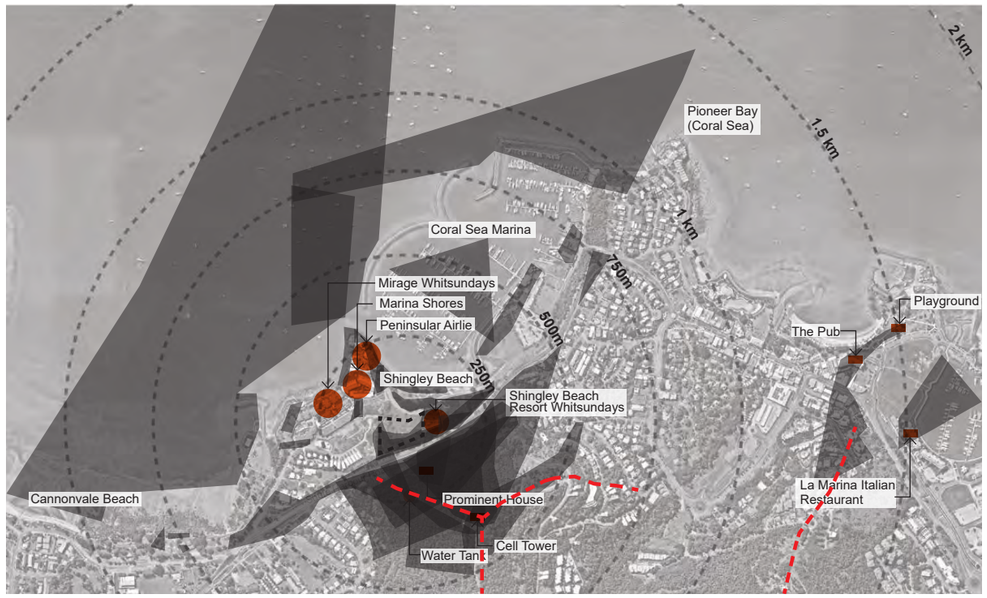


Figure 3.19: Sub-regional Viewshed Overlay Diagram (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

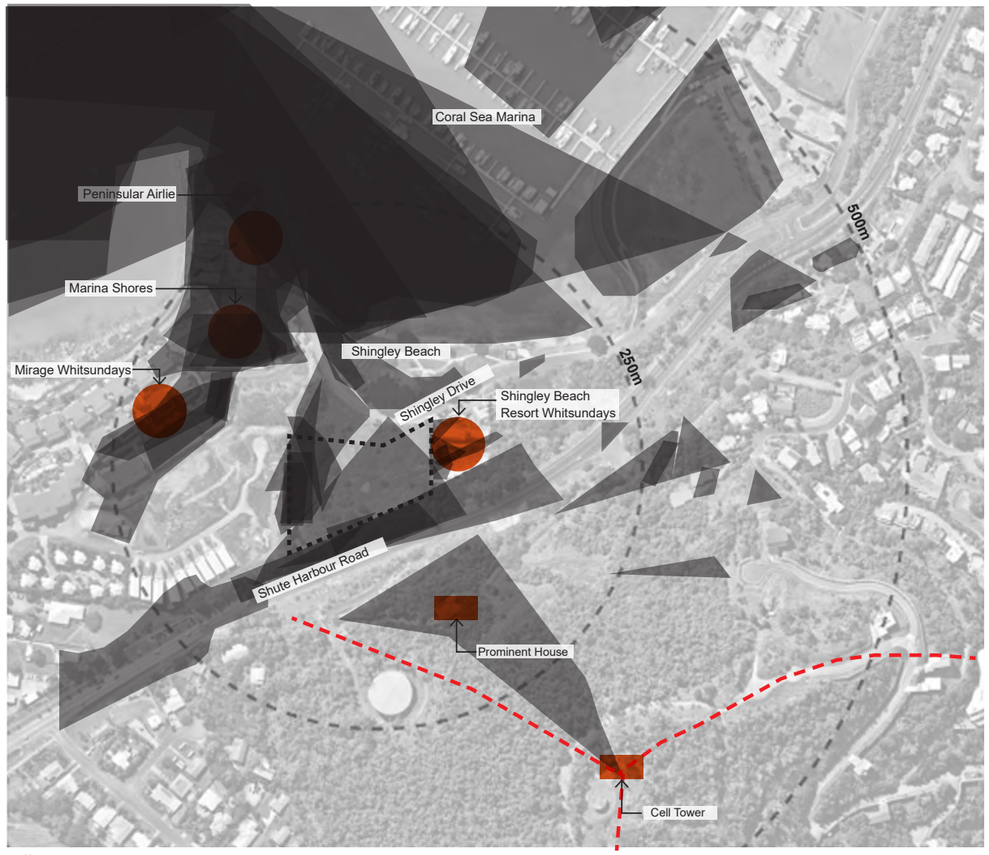


Figure 3.20: Localised Viewshed Overlay Diagram (Nearmap, viewed November, 2020)

3.5 Analysis of Selected Viewpoints

Each viewpoint was rated on;

- Visual Sensitivity of the view
- Visual Impact of the proposed development

Refer to 3.1 for Definitions of these ratings

A scaled digital model of the development was placed in real world GPS coordinates as well as the selected viewpoint from natural eye level of the viewer determining if the building or any part of the development can be observed with very high accuracy.

Viewpoints have been separated into two categories based on their proximity and general context to the subject land as follows;

Sub-Regional – Greater than 500m, and up to 2km from the subject land, located within the greater sub-regional environment.

Localised – Less than 500m from subject land, located within the immediate local environment.

3.5.1 Sub-Regional Viewpoints 1 – 7

Viewpoints 1 to 7 represent key vantage viewpoints from either landmark sites or key commuter corridors in the greater sub-regional environment in a general radial extending from 0.5km up to 2km from the subject lands. Each viewpoint aims to capture any visual impacts of the proposed development looking towards the subject lands and surrounding landscape. These viewpoints demonstrate that the proposed development is visible from 5 of the 7 sub-regional viewpoints, with visual sensitivity ranging from as nil to moderate. Visual impact of development within the site ranges from nil to low.

Summary Visual Sensitivity of the view – Nil to Moderate
Summary Visual Impact of development of site – Nil to Low

Nil definition – No adverse change to the existing visual resource in the landscape, with no viewer response to change in the visual environment. [3]

Low definition **-** Minor adverse change to the existing visual resource in the landscape, with low viewer response to changes in the visual environment. New development may or may not require mitigation using conventional practices such as architectural design, recessive exterior finishes, building height controls, landscaping. [3]

3.5.2 Local Viewpoints 8 – 17

Viewpoints 8 to 17 represent key vantage viewpoints within the immediate locality from 0km up to 0.5km from the subject lands. Each viewpoint aims to capture any visual impacts of the proposed development looking towards the subject lands and surrounding landscape. These viewpoints demonstrate that the proposed development is visible from 9 of the 10 local viewpoints, with visual sensitivity ranging from nil to moderately high. Visual impact of development within the site ranges from nil to high.

Summary Visual Sensitivity of the view – Nil to Moderately High
Summary Visual Impact of development of site – Nil to High

Nil definition – No adverse change to the existing visual resource in the landscape, with no viewer response to change in the visual environment. [3]

Low definition **-** Minor adverse change to the existing visual resource in the landscape, with low viewer response to changes in the visual environment. New development may or may not require mitigation using conventional practices such as architectural design, recessive exterior finishes, building height controls, landscaping. [3]

Moderate definition **-** Moderate adverse change to the visual resource in the landscape with moderate viewer response. Impact can be mitigated within five years using conventional practices. [3]

Moderately High definition **-** Moderate adverse visual resource change with high viewer response or high adverse visual resource change in the landscape, with moderate viewer response. Extraordinary mitigation practices may be required. Landscape treatment required will generally take longer than five years to mitigate. [3]

High - A high level of adverse change to the resource or a high level of viewer response to visual change in the landscape such that architectural design and landscape treatment cannot mitigate the impacts. Viewer response level is high. An alternative project design may be required to avoid highly adverse impacts. [3]

4 Conclusions

4.1 Sub-regional context

Any adverse visual impacts from these viewpoints would generally affect more people when compared to the immediate locality viewpoints. The Port of Airlie, Coral Sea Marina, Cannonvale Beach, Shute Harbour Road, and sea arrival routes from the Whitsunday Islands represent higher volumes and contextual visual sensitivities of viewers and viewer response. Further, any adverse visual impacts will have a greater bearing than those viewpoints in the immediate locality, due to view sheds having greater contextual association to the local landscape, coastal tourism, and local lifestyles. As a result, these viewpoints weight higher in the overall visual impact of the proposed development when compared to the viewpoint in the immediate locality of the subject lands As determined by the visual survey and analysis, the proposed development from viewpoints 1 to 7 (Port of Airlie, Coral Sea Marina, Cannonvale Beach, Shute Harbour Road, and sea arrival route from the Whitsunday Islands) would have a nil to low visual impact on the visual landscape and built form of the immediate coastal environment, including the visual connection to the broader landscape and sea. Although limited, in respect to the highest visual impact rating of low, mitigation measures are required to address the visual impact from these viewpoints.

4.2 Immediate locality

Any adverse visual impacts from these viewpoints would generally affect less people. Further, any adverse visual impacts will have a lesser bearing than those viewpoints in the greater sub-regional context, due to view sheds having diminished contextual association to the local landscape and coastal tourism and local lifestyles. As a result, these viewpoints weight lower in the overall visual impact of any proposed development when compared to the viewpoint in the immediate locality of the subject land. As determined by the visual survey and analysis, the proposed development from viewpoints 8, 9,10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17 will be visible. Mitigation measures are therefore required to address the visual impact from these viewpoints.

4.3 Against Planning & Policy Studies

Generally, when testing the strategic objectives outlined in the planning scheme, it is determined that *matters of scenic value (including key urban gateways, views and vistas) would be valued and preserved* in light of the proposed development on the subject lands. Further, although visually impacted, "*significant visual backdrops as viewed from major scenic routes of……Shute Harbour Road and the boating routes along the coastline and throughout the Whitsunday Islands"* would be protected as core to "*landscape values".* When comparing 'desirable development' and 'undesirable development' with respect to landscape sensitivity, the following general conclusions can be drawn from the visual survey and impact assessment determined in Section 3.0 of this report, and relative to the Landscape Values definition of "*Hillsides with High Scenic Amenity and that are visible, forested, rocky, steep."*(Cardno 2017) . These have been rated from 0 to 10 below, with 0 having little or no conformity and 10 having high conformity.

Desirable Development

- **Rating of 8** *Built form visually subordinate to and sensitively integrated with the natural landform and vegetation.*
- **Rating of 7** *Buildings are screened or only partly seen through trees.*
- **Rating of 6** *Roads and earthworks conforming with the natural landform and vegetation.*
- **Rating of 10** *Powerlines visually integrated at base of forested hills.*

Undesirable Development

- **Rating of 7** *New built form that is visually intrusive and appears 'imposed' on the landform.*
- **Rating of 9** *Obtrusive and inconsistent signage or billboards.*
- **Rating of 8** *Earthworks and tree clearing are extensive and/or highly visible as scars on the landscape.*
- **Rating of 10** *Powerlines, pylons and telecommunications facilities (and associated 'notch' clearing) on the skyline.*

4.4 Overall

The proposed development will be transitionally visible, having some visual intrusions into viewsheds over the Pioneer Bay marine environment and the forested mountains terrestrial landscape, however in no instance are any views entirely blocked within the context of a panoramic viewshed. The overall building height will be marginally and noticeably higher than any other development in the immediate context, conversely the proposed building does not breach or approach the unbroken dominant ridgeline in any instance from sub-regional viewpoints. Paradoxically the building could provide a visual reference point and positive urban character of the Airlie Beach / Cannonvale locality without compromising the high scenic value identified within the Whitsunday Scenic Amenity Study 2017.

Therefore, the proposed development on the subject land, from a visual perspective, would need to be consistent in character with the broader region and visual impact within the context of the immediate local sub-tropical coastal environment, characterised by resort facilities and residential development. Strategic layout and visual impact mitigation measures such as landscape buffers and built form controls would result in a reduced visual impact on the general landscape, the immediate coastal environment and the existing visual connection to the local vernacular. The *recommended visual impact mitigation* diagram demonstrates that the proposed hotel /resort can be successfully constructed should proposed mitigation measures be implemented to reduce the visual impact of the overall development. The mitigation measures proposed can be applied through specific development controls and covenants as outlined in *Section 5 Recommendations*.



Figure 4.1: Recommended Visual Mitigation Diagram

5 Recommendations

Apply conventional planning and development controls that mitigate the visual impact of the development.

5.1 Development Controls

Apply conventional development controls that mitigate the visual impact of the development. A diversity of controls with varying degrees of mitigation measures will have the most effective overall improvement in viewer response and impact reduction.

5.1.1 Construction Materials & Exterior Finishes

Purpose
To provide controls for structures to ensure a high standard of sub-tropical coastal design compatible with the amenity and character of the local vernacular.

To provide the developers with a suitable range of colour choices whilst achieving the desired outcome of minimising any adverse impact of the new development on the amenity of the area as seen from key vantage points.

Controls

- Roofing and wall cladding to building should be a structurally approved material compatible and in keeping with the local vernacular.
- Building materials and colours for the structure shall adopt lighter, recessive toned colours such as whites, light earth tones, and lights greys while utilising non-reflective surfaces where possible.

5.1.2 Landscape Buffering

Maintain and enhance the existing landscape buffer within the Shute Harbour Road reserve. Existing landscape buffers are a mix of earth mounds and vegetative plantings that are providing effective and ongoing visual obstruction of sightlines into the subject lands from the road in both easterly and westerly directions. Provide supplementary infill planting within the road reserve consistent with existing vegetation.

Revegetate the lands fronting the development from Shingley Drive, within the road reserve, where possible and where residual lands occur when taking into consideration the required facility entry / exit drive, maintenance & service access, and hotel arrival embellishment works.

Provide a narrow landscape buffer on the subject land, sweeping from south-west along the eastern boundary. Landscape buffer treatments are to involve a vegetative layering primarily of medium to tall canopy evergreen tree and palm species to mitigate the visual impact of the development.

Where feasible provide landscape planting to soften the development on the elevation floors above Level 4. These should be focused on podium level landscape zones, balcony planter boxes, etc

All recommended landscape planting is to be in accordance with recommended plant lists by Whitsunday Regional Council guidelines or from plant lists of locally native plant communities. Design of the landscape buffer and plant species shall be undertaken by a qualified Landscape Architect or Landscape Designer eligible for membership to either AILA or AILDM.

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7 Appendix A - Full Size Photomontages



Viewpoint 1 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 3 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 4 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 6 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 7 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 8 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 9 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 10 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 11 (Photomontage of the proposed development) Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 12 (Photomontage of the proposed development) Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 13 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 14 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 16 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation



Viewpoint 17 (Photomontage of the proposed development)

Source: Studio 5253 Architectural Visualisation

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NEEDS ANALYSIS

PROPOSED ONE WHITSUNDAYS RESORT & SPA

Prepared for: One Whitsunday Developments Pty Ltd
Date: April 2021

Norling Consulting Pty Ltd
Business & Property Economics

NEEDS ANALYSIS

PROPOSED ONE WHITSUNDAYS RESORT & SPA

Prepared for: One Whitsunday Developments Pty Ltd
Date: April 2021
Prepared by: Jon Norling, Director

DISCLAIMER:

This report is based upon the most up-to-date and readily available information at the time of writing, to our knowledge. Norling Consulting Pty Ltd has applied due professional care and diligence in accordance with generally accepted standards of professional practice in undertaking the analysis contained in this report. While every effort is made to source data from Government and other reputable sources, Norling Consulting Pty Ltd shall not be liable for damages arising from any errors or omissions that may be contained within these information sources.

If this report involves future market projections, such projections can be affected by a number of unforeseen variables and may not in fact eventuate. Any projections made by Norling Consulting Pty Ltd represent our best possible estimates at the time of writing and no warranty is given that this particular set of projections will be achieved.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

One Whitsunday Development Pty Ltd proposes the development of a premium hotel, One Whitsundays Resort & Spa, on a key waterfront site at Airlie Beach. The proposed building height exceeds that allowed for in a Code Assessable format on this and any other site in Airlie Beach. Council has raised concerns about this and requires a Needs Analysis to justify a departure from its Planning Scheme.

A Needs Analysis is required to demonstrate the scale of economic and community benefits resulting from the proposed development and why the proposed development cannot be otherwise accommodated by the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017.

Norling Consulting is a specialist economic and market research consultancy for the property industry and has considerable experience in undertaking market feasibility studies and economic and social assessments of projects within several property market sectors, including tourism, across Queensland.

1.2 Study Objective and Methodology

The overall objective of this Needs Analysis is to determine the level of community, economic and planning need for the proposed premium hotel to locate on the Subject Site. Specifically, it has been designed to answer part of Council's Information Request:

"1. A site/proposal specific, need analysis which takes into account the post COVID 19 economic environment;
2. Financial reasons why a lower building height, possibly over a larger footprint, is not sustainable;
3. A community benefit report which clearly establishes the social, economic and environmental benefits of the proposal, including but not limited to:
   a. An assessment of the community impacts and benefits of the development having regard to the Strategic Framework of the Planning Scheme.
   b. An outline of the benefits of the development against the economic, social and environmental impacts the community would experience if the proposed development did not proceed;
   c. Details relating to the proposed short-term and long-term accommodation arrangements, including who will own and operate the facility and the long-term viability of having both short-term and long-term accommodation options. Provide examples of hoteliers that operate under this model;
   d. Detail the envisaged hotel product that is proposed including whether the resort hotel is to be a premium 5-star product. If so, provide details on compliance with 5-star hotel international design and operations, including what mechanisms will ensure that the premium hotel development will be delivered and maintained in perpetuity…

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To achieve the objective, the following tasks were completed:

(a) Obtained details of the proposed development, including prospective operators;
(b) Reviewed the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017 to ascertain what it says about the potential establishment of premium hotels in Airlie Beach;
(c) Reviewed tourism visitation trends in the Whitsundays, particularly the mainland sector;
(d) Described the roles of premium hotels, including financial reasons as to why a lower building height is not sustainable;
(e) Assessed the demand for premium hotels in Airlie Beach;
(f) Assessed the economic benefits (including employment) of the proposed development;
(g) Examined the ability of alternative sites to deliver a premium hotel in a Code Assessable format;
(h) Assessed the community, economic and planning need for the proposed development to locate on the Subject Site; and
(i) Assessed the likely community benefits of the proposed development.

This Needs Analysis has been prepared on a desk-top basis, relying upon previous visits to Airlie Beach and surrounds.

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2 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The 1.01ha Subject Site is located at 125 Shingley Drive, Airlie Beach, comprising Lot 268 on HR1060 and Lot 95 on HR1223. This site is vacant and is located immediately to the west of the existing Shingley Beach Resort. The site has north-facing views over Shingley Beach, the Coral Sea Marina and Pioneer Bay. There is a nicely landscaped park and beach located between the site and the water, which connects to a waterfront walkway around to the central part of Airlie Beach. The site is also well-protected from the prevailing south-easterly trade winds.

The Subject Site is located 500m from the Coral Sea Marina and 1.1km from the main street of Airlie Beach, which provides a wide array of shops, restaurants and other facilities targeting the local tourist market.

The Subject Site is considered to be an ideal location for a premium hotel.

One Whitsundays Resort & Spa is proposed to be a premium resort comprising 175 keyed rooms, anchored by large function centre (480m^2 plus services) and spa. The keyed rooms are to comprise 10 4-bedroom villas (approximately 160m^2, each with their own pool), two 4-bedroom terraces (approximately 200m^2, each connecting to a dedicated pool area for the terraces), five 2-bedroom terraces (approximately 100m^2, each connecting to a dedicated pool area for the terraces), 15 penthouses (ranging from 107m^2 to 155m^2), 27 2-bedroom suites (104m^2, with each having dual keys), 44 standard 2-bedroom rooms (72m^2, with each having a dual key) and a single standard 1-bedroom room (36m^2). Plans show the Resort's main building structure as being 14 storeys in height.

Despite being located immediately adjacent to Shingley Beach Resort and the Coral Sea Marina, the Subject Site is located in the Low-medium Density Residential zone where Short-term Accommodation and Multiple Dwellings are Code Assessable, and Function Facility and Hotel are Impact Assessable. However, the proposed building height also triggers Impact Assessment, being in excess of that allowed for the site (12m).

The Applicant has held discussions with a number of potential premium hotel operators, with the following expressing interest in entering a Hotel Management Agreement for the proposed development:

(a) Hilton Hotels – is a USA-based premium hotel operator that operates more than 6,000 properties in the world across 18 brands, of which Hilton and DoubleTree by Hilton are represented in Australia. This operator has five properties in Australia outside capital cities: Hilton Cairns; DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Cairns; Hilton Surfers Paradise Hotel & Residents; DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel Alice Springs; and Hilton Garden Inn Albany;

(b) Minor Hotels – is a Thailand-based premium hotel operator that owns and/or operates more than 500 properties in the Asia-Pacific region and is seeking expansion opportunities. Brands include Anantara Hotels, Resorts and Spas, Avani Hotels and Resorts, Tivoli Hotels and Resorts and Oaks Hotels, Resorts and Spas. Within Australia, there are 55 Oaks Hotels, Resorts and Spas and four Avani Hotels and Resorts in operation. Along the Queensland coast, this chain is located in Port Douglas, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Gladstone, Hervey Bay, Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast. Minor Hotels has also expressed interest in a potential lease or guaranteed return arrangement;

(c) Accor – is a French-based hotel operator that operates more than 5,000 properties in the world across 36 brands spanning the budget to luxury scales. Its premium brands include Raffles Hotels and Resorts, Banyan Tree Hotels and Resorts, Fairmont Hotels and Resorts, Sofitel, Pullman, Peppers and The Sebel. Along the Queensland coast, relevant properties include Pullman Palm Cove Sea Temple Resort and Spa, The Sebel Palm Cove Coral Coast, Peppers Beach Club & Spa Palm Cove, Pullman Cairns International, Pullman Reef Hotel Casino, The Sebel Cairns Harbour Lights, Peppers Blue on Blue Resort Magnetic Island, Sofitel Noosa Pacific Resort, The Sebel Noosa, Peppers Soul Surfers Paradise and Sofitel Gold Coast Broadbeach. The Applicant has received a written expression of interest to operate the proposed development as part of its Pullman Hotels & Resorts brand; and

(d) Marriott International – is a USA-based hotel operator that claims to be the largest hotel operator in the world, operating more than 7,000 properties. It operates more than 30 brands, most of which are in the premium and luxury scale. Premium brands include JW Marriott Hotels, The Ritz-Carlton, St Regis Hotels & Resorts, W Hotels, Marriott Hotels & Resorts, Sheraton Hotels & Resorts, Courtyard by Marriott and Four Points by Sheraton. Examples along the Queensland coast include Sheraton Grand Mirage Resort Port Douglas, Sheraton Grand Mirage Resort Gold Coast and JW Marriott Gold Coast Resort & Spa.

The Applicant does not intend to progress further these negotiations with the operator until planning approval has been obtained.

The Applicant advises that it intends to strike a management agreement with a premium hotel operator to operate all components of the development and raise capital through a managed investment scheme that ensures that only the premium hotel operator can market, operate and service the rooms, villas and terraces. Whilst some owners can elect to live permanently or semi-permanently in their rooms, villas or terraces, they do not have the option of placing them in any letting pool other than the one run by the premium hotel operator.

It is Norling Consulting's opinion that these arrangements, together with the Resort design, would lead to the following outcomes:

(a) It is most unlikely that owners of the standard rooms (44 at 72m^2 each) or suites (27 at 100m^2) would occupy them on a permanent basis due to the small room sizes being unsuitable;
(b) The five 2-bedroom terraces, at 100m^2 each, are also unlikely to be occupied on a permanent basis due to their small size;
(c) The eight penthouses of between 107m^2 and 120m^2, are much smaller than other penthouses being lived in by permanent residents; and
(d) The ten villas, at 160m^2, could well be large enough to be occupied by permanent residents. However, their lack of water views make them less attractive for this use.

The plans show that the Resort and Spa is to be developed as an integrated development, including the function centre. The fact that it would operate as a resort would further constrain the attractiveness of the larger units to be lived in on a permanent basis. It is therefore concluded that the proposed development would primarily accommodate residents on a short-term basis.

The Applicant advises that the proposed development requires a 24-month construction period. That indicates that the earliest it could be completed is by late 2023. It is considered prudent to accept that it is more likely that it would open during 2024.

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3 TOURISM IN THE WHITSUNDAY REGION

The Whitsunday Region is a local government area (LGA) located in North Queensland, approximately 1,000km north of Brisbane and 600km south of Cairns. The Whitsundays tourism region aligns with the Whitsunday LGA and is referred to in this Analysis as the Region. The main population centres within the Region include Bowen in the north, Collinsville and Proserpine located inland and the coastal precinct of Cannonvale/Airlie Beach/Shute Harbour.

3.1 The Whitsunday Tourism Product

The Whitsunday Region possesses significant natural assets. It is the gateway to the '74 island wonders' and is surrounded by one of the world's seven natural wonders, the Great Barrier Reef. The Whitsunday Region is known as a 'sailing paradise,' capitalising upon the protected waterways of its 74 islands. On the mainland, there is substantial national parkland, state forests and scenic coastal precincts.

The most well-known attractions include Whitehaven Beach and the Great Barrier Reef. The islands provide a series of protected waterways and island resorts of varying standards.

The Airlie Beach township functions as the gateway to the islands and sailing experiences and is focused on servicing visitors with its array of accommodation, cafes, restaurants, nightclubs, shops, tourist booking offices and marinas. There is also a large man-made lagoon and surrounding parklands overlooking the Coral Sea, which is popular with both visitors and locals. The more recent development of two marinas at Airlie Beach has cemented its place as the gateway to the islands.

Two regional airports service the Region: The Great Barrier Reef Airport (also known as the Hamilton Island Airport) (HTI) on Hamilton Island, connecting directly to Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne prior to COVID-19; and the Whitsunday Coast Airport (PPP) in Proserpine, connecting directly with Brisbane and Sydney prior to COVID-19. Each of these Airports processed about 430,000 passenger movements in the year prior to COVID-19, leading to them being ranked the 21st and 22nd busiest airports in Australia.

Prior to COVID-19, approximately 40 cruise ships docked at Airlie Beach per annum, each carrying up to 2,000 passengers.

3.2 Importance of Tourism to the Regional Economy

According to Remplan, the Whitsunday Region derived a Gross Regional Product of $3.044 billion in 2019. In terms of contribution to Gross Regional Product, the mining sector (23%), tourism (13%) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (9%) sectors contributed the largest proportions.

However, in terms of employment, the tourism sector accounted for the largest number of jobs in the Region during 2019, accounting for 3,257 jobs or 21%. The next most important sector in employment terms was the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, employing 10% of workers. Mining accounted for just 6% of workers.

When compared to other Queensland tourism regions, Tourism Research Australia (TRA) estimates that the Whitsunday Region is ranked first overall in terms of the importance of tourism to its economy. However, given the relatively small size of the Whitsunday's economy, it is ranked eighth in terms of overall size, with its tourism contributions representing just 2.3% of the state-wide contribution of tourism.

3.3 Visitor Numbers

Following a period of negative growth during the Global Financial Crisis period, visitation numbers to the Whitsundays increased strongly in the 2014/5 to 2018/9 period, enjoying growth of almost 10% per annum. However, over the longer term, international visitor numbers have been increasing at a much greater rate, 4.8% per annum over the 2011/2 to 2018/9 period, compared with 1.8% per annum for domestic visitation over the same period.

This growth was largely influenced by a falling Australian dollar over this period. It should also be noted that the impact of several cyclones affected the supply of accommodation in the period after 2011.

Tourist expenditure peaked at $791m in 2018/9.

The below Table 3.1 shows the fluctuating nature of tourism to the Whitsundays:

Table 3.1: Total Overnight Visitors – Whitsunday Region

Financial Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Visitors (Numbers)									
Domestic	566,000	473,000	495,000	389,000	512,000	518,000	549,000	643,000	524,000
International	163,200	184,800	190,300	209,700	222,000	241,000	244,000	227,000	164,000
Total	**729,200**	**657,800**	**685,300**	**598,700**	**734,000**	**759,000**	**793,000**	**870,000**	**688,000**
Change from Previous Year (%)									
Domestic	12.1%	-16.4%	4.7%	-21.4%	31.6%	1.2%	6.0%	17.1%	-18.5%
International	-13.4%	13.2%	3.0%	10.2%	5.9%	8.6%	1.2%	-7.0%	-27.8%
Total	**5.2%**	**-9.8%**	**4.2%**	**-12.6%**	**22.6%**	**3.4%**	**4.5%**	**9.7%**	**-20.9%**

Source: Tourism and Events Queensland, Norling Consulting

It is relevant to note the significant decline in visitation numbers in the year to June 2020 caused by COVID-19 lockdowns, interstate border closures and international border closures for only a 3-month period of this year. Data for the year ended September 2020 (affected by six months of the pandemic) showed reductions of -29% overall, -51% for international visitation and -22% for domestic visitation.

The domestic market is comprised of intrastate and interstate visitors. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, intrastate visitors accounted for a higher component of this market with respect to visitor numbers (59%). However, interstate visitors stayed longer in the Region, representing 55% of total visitor nights. Reflecting the role of the Whitsundays as a tourist destination, 68% of domestic visitor nights in the Region were spent by visitors on holiday.

The large component of international visitor numbers and strong growth in international visitors show the significant international appeal of the Region. Prior to the pandemic, the largest source market to the Region was the United Kingdom with a 19.8% share of the international visitor market. Germany was the second largest source market (12.3%) followed by the United States (8.8%).

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According to the Whitsundays Destination Tourism Plan 2019-2024, the Whitsundays attracts a broad range of market segments, including the international youth and adventure market and the domestic market, particularly from the eastern seaboard. Corporate business, incentive events and special events (eg weddings) are also important market segments, particularly for the island resorts.

The key market segments attracted to the Whitsundays has influenced the type of accommodation available. Airlie Beach primarily provides for backpackers and the premium end of the market seeking accommodation in the form of serviced apartments. Compared to other destinations, the Whitsundays attracts fewer families and can be perceived as being an expensive destination.

3.4 Visitor Projections

Due to the significant impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on international and domestic tourism globally and in Australia, understanding its future course is essential in deriving future visitor projections.

Tourism Research Australia is tasked with preparing and updating tourism forecasts for Australia. Its latest forecasts are dated 2019, which pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. Its 10-year forecasts were that international visitation to Australia would increase by 4.6% per annum and domestic visitor nights in Australia would increase by 1.2% per annum. It also projected that Queensland would enjoy slightly higher rates of 4.9% and 1.4% per annum, respectively.

The Whitsundays Destination Tourism Plan 2019-2024 also pre-dated the COVID-19 pandemic. It showed an aim to increase tourism expenditure in the Whitsundays by 124% over a 7-year period (more than doubling). In real terms, that involves an annual growth in the order of 9.4%, which is considered to be very significant. Key actions required to achieve this growth were identified as including marketing the Region as a single destination, improving access, particularly domestic air routes, increasing the number of mainland attractions, activities and tours and developing quality visitor experiences.

From April 2020, the closure of international borders has effectively eliminated international tourism to Australia and Queensland. Since this date, short-term international visitor arrivals reduced by an extremely significant 99.3%!

Regional lockdowns and the closure of state borders caused major disruptions to domestic tourism. In Queensland, this affected both, intrastate and interstate tourism. However, since the advent of 2021, most states have been able to manage outbreaks quite well, with domestic travel being relatively unconstrained (by border closures) during this period.

A relevant positive to tourism is that Australians have been prevented from travelling overseas, with the number travelling overseas since April 2020 also reducing by 99%. With the number of Australians prevented from travelling overseas for short periods (1.00 million per month) exceeding the number of international visitors prevented from travelling to Australia for short periods (0.77 million per month), theoretically, the latent demand by Australians wishing to travel overseas and prevented from doing so exceeds the number of international visitors lost to Australia. This situation should potentially boost domestic tourism. There has been anecdotal evidence that some regions of Queensland performed well at times during late 2020 (such as Queensland's Outback), confirming this position.

However, it is clear that those areas particularly dependent upon international tourism, such as Cairns, has performed poorly since April 2020.

There are now promising signs with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic:

(a) The number of global daily new cases has decreased by 46% from its peak;
(b) The number of global daily deaths has decreased by 44% from its peak;
(c) 12 vaccines have been approved around the world for general use, with a further 77 vaccines in Phase 1, 2 or 3 trials;
(d) 390 million doses of vaccine have been given globally, with the United State, China, India and the United Kingdom recording the most vaccinations;
(e) Whilst Australia has been slower to commence the vaccination process, two vaccines have been approved for use in this country; and
(f) By mid-March 2021, 184,000 doses of the vaccine have been given in Australia, with the nation's total population expected to be vaccinated by the end of 2021 (initial projection was by October 2021).

Whilst most of the advanced countries (who generate the majority of our international tourists) are also expected to be fully vaccinated by the end of 2021, vaccination of the remaining countries may not be completed until about 2025.

Airline operators have indicated that passengers are likely to be restricted to those who have received the vaccine and that travel bubbles would be opened on a selective basis, based upon the extent of mutual vaccination and the assessed levels of risk. These bubbles between Australia and other countries are likely to commence as early as mid-2021 and be progressively rolled out during late 2021 and 2022.

It is also relevant to discuss the Australian economy, which influences the capacity and willingness of Australians to spend money on tourism. In summary, Australia's economy has not suffered as significantly as expected or as experienced by many other countries. This is considered to be due to the very significant government support packages and to our relative success at keeping community transmission to very low levels.

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In the six months to June 2020 Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fell by 7.3%, the largest fall on record. However, strong growth over the last six months of 2020 saw GDP recover to being only 1.1% below pre-COVID-19 levels. Whilst March 2021 quarter growth may well see GDP fully recover to pre-COVID-19 levels, the expiration of the majority of the government's stimulatory responses to the pandemic at the end of March 2021 is likely to lead to another fall in GDP during the June 2021 quarter, with increasing unemployment levels and business closures, particularly those reliant upon international tourists. It is therefore expected that economic conditions that prevailed prior to COVID-19 would not return again until the end of 2021. The extent to which the economy will grow beyond that date will depend upon the rollout of the vaccines, their success in combating community transmission and the rate at which international borders reopen.

It is therefore likely that, absent further lockdowns and domestic border closures, domestic tourism should improve during the latter half of 2021 and during 2022, with overseas travel by Australians not likely to return to previous levels until at least 2023. International visitation is likely to increase from an insignificant base during the latter part of 2021 and not return to pre-COVID-19 levels until about 2025.

On the basis of the logic and assumptions set out above, coupled with the assumption that the range of accommodation and attractions will be expanded from 2023, Norling Consulting projects visitation numbers to the Whitsunday Region to approximate the trajectory set out in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Actual and Projected Overnight Visitors – Whitsunday Region

Financial Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Visitors (Numbers)									
Domestic	643,000	524,000	380,000	520,000	600,000	650,000	665,000	680,000	695,000
International	227,000	164,800	5,000	70,000	150,000	180,000	205,000	220,000	235,000
Total	**870,000**	**688,000**	**385,000**	**590,000**	**750,000**	**830,000**	**870,000**	**900,000**	**930,000**
Change from Previous Year (%)									
Domestic	17.1%	-18.5%	-27.5%	36.8%	15.4%	8.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
International	-7.0%	-27.8%	-97.0%	1300.0%	114.3%	20.0%	13.9%	7.3%	6.8%
Total	**9.7%**	**-20.9%**	**-44.0%**	**53.2%**	**27.1%**	**10.7%**	**4.8%**	**3.4%**	**3.3%**

Source: Norling Consulting

The above projections indicate that 2018/9 visitation levels should return by 2025, with the greatest fall and subsequent recovery experienced by the international sector.

After multiplication of the average length of stay for the financial years ended 2019 and 2020, and taking into account an assumed increase in the average length of stay (in accordance with The Whitsundays Destination Tourism Plan 2019-2024), the following Table 3.3 presents the projected number of overnight visitors to the Whitsunday Region.

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Table 3.3: Actual and Projected Overnight Visitors – Whitsunday Region

Financial Years	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Visitors (000's)									
Domestic	2,978	2,391	1,786	2,522	3,000	3,348	3,525	3,672	3,823
International	1,362	912	29	420	930	1,152	1,353	1,496	1,645
Total	**4,340**	**3,303**	**1,815**	**2,942**	**3,930**	**4,490**	**4,878**	**5,168**	**5,468**
Change from Previous Year (%)									
Domestic	13.6%	-19.7%	-25.3%	41.2%	19.0%	11.6%	5.3%	4.2%	4.1%
International	3.5%	-33.0%	-96.8%	1348.3%	121.4%	23.9%	17.4%	10.6%	10.0%
Total	**10.2%**	**-23.9%**	**-45.0%**	**62.1%**	**33.6%**	**14.2%**	**8.6%**	**5.9%**	**5.8%**

Source: Norling Consulting

Total visitor nights are projected to fall by 58% from the 2018/9 level due to the pandemic, before increasing by around 26% by 2026/7 (from the 2018/9 level). The trough in total visitor numbers is expected to occur in the current financial year (2020/1), before reaching a total of 5.5 million visitor nights by 2026/7. Domestic visitor nights are projected to increase by 28% over the 2018/9 to 2026/7 period and international visitor nights by 21% over the same period.

The projected increase in visitor nights between 2018/9 and 2026/7 equates to an additional 2,600 rooms required (assuming a 65% occupancy rate and based on an average of 1.8 visitors per room). While not all this would be accommodated within hotels, motels and serviced apartments, as this would include friends' houses, boats, caravans, camping sites, backpacker hostels, etc., there would be a need for significant additional accommodation facilities to provide for the additional demand. There is scope for some of these additional rooms to be provided by premium hotel accommodation, particularly in order to achieve The Whitsundays Destination Tourism Plan 2019-2024's aim to significantly increase tourism expenditure in this Region.

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4 ROLE OF PREMIUM HOTELS

A hotel is defined by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) as a facility that includes a number of rooms under common management and providing specified services such as room service, daily bed-making and cleaning. Norling Consulting considers a 'premium hotel' as being a hotel that is 4-star rated or above, provides a minimum of 150 rooms, is fully serviced and is operated by an international or national operator (ie, part of a chain of similar hotels).

In recent years, several major trends have influenced the international hotel market. The effect of globalisation has resulted in international companies now controlling an increasing proportion of the world hotel stock. Branding has become increasingly important, generating higher market shares, allowing hotels to charge premium prices, providing higher investor returns and establishing customer loyalty. Another trend is the establishment of multiple brands by major operators resulting in the increased development of strategic alliances and partnerships, especially by the major players in the industry. For example, Accor owns, operates and franchises several hotel brands from budget (Ibis) to midscale (Mercure, Novotel), premium (Grand Mercure, Pullman) and luxury (Raffles, Fairmont and Sofitel).

Norling Consulting has undertaken an analysis of existing premium hotels currently located in the major competitive tourism destinations of Queensland - Cairns, Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast. The following Tables outline the hotel name, star rating, number of rooms, height and year completed.

Table 4.1: Premium Hotels located in Cairns

Name	Star Rating	No. of rooms	Height (Storeys)	Year Completed	Location
Riley, A Crystalbrook Collection Hotel	5	311	8	2019	Waterfront
Flynn, A Crystalbrook Collection Hotel	5	311	13	2020	Waterfront
Bailey, A Crystalbrook Collection Hotel	5	220	13	2019	1 block from waterfront
Pullman Cairns International	5	321	16	1988	Prime CBD
Hilton Cairns	5	262	9	1987	Waterfront
Shangri-La Hotel	5	255	5	1989	Overlooking marina
Pullman Reef Hotel Casino	5	128	7	1996	Prime CBD & casino
DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel	4.5	237	7	1989	Waterfront
Pacific Hotel Cairns	4.5	176	11	1982	Prime CBD
Novotel Cairns Oasis Resort	4	314	6	1997	CBD & 1 block from waterfront
Rydges Esplanade Resort Cairns	4	240	12	1999	Waterfront
Holiday Inn Cairns Harbourside	4	173	7	1986	Waterfront

Source: Internet searches, Norling Consulting

Cairns therefore provides 12 premium hotels, providing an average of 245 rooms and an average height of 9.5 stories. They are concentrated within the CBD and along the neighbouring waterfront. Three were constructed in the last two years, three in the late 1990s, with the remainder constructed during the 1980s tourism boom.

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Table 4.2: Premium Hotels Located on the Sunshine Coast

Name	Star Rating	No. of rooms	Height (Storeys)	Year Completed	Location
Palmer Coolum Resort*	5	324	2	1988	Golf course, close to the beach
Sofitel Noosa Pacific Resort	5	176	6	1989	1 block from iconic beach
RACV Noosa Resort	5	167	2	2010	1.5km from iconic beach
Oaks Sunshine Coast Oasis Resort	4.5	182	2	1991	Close to CBD & estuary
The Sebel Pelican Waters	4.5	98	11	2005	Suburban location & golf course
Novotel Twin Waters Resort	4	361	2	1988	Beach & estuary frontage

Source: Internet searches, Norling Consulting
**was previously operated by Hyatt Hotels Corporation, subsequently closed and now in the process of complete refurbishment*

Whilst the Oaks Sunshine Coast Oasis Resort and The Sebel Pelican Waters are listed as having 4½ stars, they are not regarded as premium hotels. The Sunshine Coast therefore provides four premium hotels averaging 257 rooms and a height of three stories. They are dispersed throughout the Sunshine Coast, but all are located close to the beach. One hotel was completed in 2010, with the remaining three completed in the late 1980s.

Table 4.3: Premium Hotels Located on the Gold Coast

Name	Star Rating	No. of rooms	Height (Storeys)	Year Completed	Location
The Star Gold Coast	5	596	34	1985	Casino & Convention Centre
Peppers Soul Surfers Paradise	5	181	77	2010	Prime Surfers Paradise
Hilton Surfers Paradise Hotel & Residences	5	419	57	2010	Prime Surfers Paradise
RACV Royal Pines Resort	5	331	24	1990	Golf course in suburbs
JW Marriott Gold Coast Resort & Spa	5	329	28	1991	2 blocks from beach
QT Gold Coast	5	296	21	1987	1 block from beach
Sofitel Gold Coast Broadbeach	5	296	22	1989	1 block from beach, casino & convention centre
Sheraton Grand Mirage Resort	5	293	2	1987	Prime beachfront
Palazzo Versace Gold Coast	5	205	3	1999	1 block from beach
Crowne Plaza Surfers Paradise	4.5	374	26	1991	4 blocks from beach
Sea World Resort	4.5	405	3	1988	Adjoins Sea World, 1 block from beach
VOCO Gold Coast	4.5	388	20	1996	2 blocks from beach
Mantra Sun City	4.5	199	42	1999	1 block from beach
Mantra Legends Hotel	4	411	19	1997	1 block from beach
Mantra on View Hotel	4	409	22	1986	1 block from beach
Hotel Grand Chancellor Surfers Paradise	4	404	36	1985	1 block from beach
Mantra Twin Towns	4	350	15	1999	1 block from beach
Mercure Gold Coast Resort	4	308	3	1997	Golf course
InterContinental Sanctuary Cove Resort	4	271	3	1988	Golf course
Mermaid Waters Hotel by Nightcap Plus	4	104	3	1988	5 blocks from beach

Source: Internet searches, Norling Consulting

The Mermaid Waters Hotel by Nightcap Plus is not regarded as a premium hotel. That leaves the Gold Coast providing a total of 19 premium hotels with an average of 340 rooms at an average height of 24 storeys. These premium hotels are predominantly concentrated around the tourist destinations of Surfers Paradise and Broadbeach, in close proximity to the beach. These densely developed areas have produced hotels occupying tall towers. However, those premium hotels dispersed in golf course locations typically are located in lower rise buildings.

Again, these premium hotels have been developed in essentially two 'waves' of development, with half being developed in the late 1980s and the other half being developed in the late 1990s.

The above table of premium hotels reveals that the development of hotels is influenced by a range of factors including global economic conditions and the level of international interest and investment as well as the development of tourism infrastructure (such as international airports). The opening of the Cairns International Airport in 1984 was a significant tourism event that significantly improved Cairns' access to the Asian market. Many of Cairns' premium hotels were subsequently built in the late 1980s. The Japanese-led development boom on the Gold Coast also added significant hotel stock in the 1980s.

Airlie Beach did not benefit from the hotel development boom of the 1980s. Without an international airport, the Whitsunday Region is limited to access via domestic flights or road transport.

The following table outlines the current accommodation options available at Airlie Beach rated 4 stars and above:

Table 4.4: Accommodation Facilities Located in Airlie Beach

Name	Star Rating	No. of rooms	Height (Storeys)	Year Completed
Hotel/Resort				
Airlie Beach Hotel	4	80	3	1968*
Coral Sea Resort**	4	78	4	2000
Serviced Apartments				
at Marina Shores	5	30	4	2007
Pinnacles Resort	5	29	3	2004
Mantra Boathouse Apartments	4.5	40	4	2012
Peppers Airlie Beach	4.5	102	3	2009
Mantra Boathouse Apartments	4.5	56	4	2010
at Water's Edge Resort	4.5	50	4	2000
Portside Whitsunday	4.5	19	3	2006
Shingley Beach Resort	4.5	32	4	<2008
Whitsunday Vista Resort	4	30	7	2000
Azure Sea Airlie Beach Resort	4	30	4	-

Source: Internet searches, Norling Consulting,
**Extensions undertaken subsequent to 1968*
*** Also provides self-contained apartments*

Most of the accommodation options available at Airlie Beach are limited to self-contained apartments with only the Airlie Beach Hotel and Coral Sea Resort providing standard hotel rooms. None of these mainland accommodation establishments qualify as a premium hotel or resort. These higher standard facilities were primarily developed during the 2000s. There is currently only one accommodation facility with more than 100 rooms/apartments (Peppers Airlie Beach).

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Airlie Beach is unique in comparison to Cairns, the Sunshine Coast and the Gold Coast, with the tourism product focus being on the Whitsunday Islands and water-based experiences. Correspondingly, there are a number of iconic accommodation facilities located on the Whitsunday Islands, as shown in the below table.

Table 4.5: Accommodation Facilities, Whitsunday Islands

Name	Island	Star Rating	No. of Rooms	Year Built
InterContinental Hayman Island Resort	Hayman Island	5	160 rooms, suites, penthouses and a villa	1950
Qualia Great Barrier Reef	Hamilton Island	5	60 pavilions	2007
Beach Club	Hamilton Island	4.5	57 rooms	1999
Reef View Hotel	Hamilton Island	4	379 rooms	1990
Whitsunday Apartments	Hamilton Island	3.5	168 apartments	1986
Palm Bungalows	Hamilton Island	3	49 bungalows	1980
Holiday Units/Homes	Hamilton Island	N/a	100+ units/homes	N/a
Daydream Island Resort	Daydream Island	4.5	296 rooms	1990
Palm Bay Resort	Long Island	4	23 villas	N/a
BreakFree Long Island Resort	Long Island	3	140 rooms	1931

Source: Internet searches, Norling Consulting
Please note: Hayman Island was redeveloped in 2019. South Molle Island Resort closed in 2017. Lindeman Island Resort closed in 2012 and an approval for its redevelopment and expansion was granted in 2018. The 106-room Brampton Island Resort closed for renovations in 2011 and has never reopened.

Hamilton Island, supported by its own airport, dominates this island market in terms of the quantum and range of facilities offered. While development of many of the island resorts commenced prior to 1960, all accommodation stock on Hamilton Island was developed from 1980 onwards. Many of these older resorts were ruined by Cyclone Debbie in 2017, the majority of which have been unable to reopen.

The island resorts are positioned differently to accommodation on the mainland, traditionally attracting a higher yield market, and supported by visitors who are more likely to arrive by air.

Based on a comparison with other tourist destinations, there is clearly a 'market gap' of a land-based premium hotel in the Whitsundays.

Based on the above analysis of competitive tourist destinations, a premium hotel can therefore be expected to possess the following key characteristics:

(a) Provide at least 160 rooms, preferably more than 200 rooms;
(b) Achieve at least a 4 star rating, preferably 4½ stars or above;
(c) Provide a full daily servicing (eg housekeeping, concierge and room service);
(d) Is operated by an international or national hotel chain;
(e) Is located in a prime CBD/waterfront location; and
(f) Can be accommodated in a wide range of building forms, dictated primarily by the scarcity (or otherwise) of the particular location.

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In Airlie Beach, it is relevant to note that, due to the existing stock of serviced apartments mostly offering good views over the water (due to their locations either near the water or on hillslopes), any new premium hotel needs to at least match these views in order to compete against this stock, as well as compete against other Queensland tourist destinations.

From an economic perspective, the development and operation of a premium hotel has the potential to deliver the following benefits:

(a) Significant employment during the construction phase;
(b) A much higher number of jobs per room in comparison to lower standard hotels and serviced apartments;
(c) A much higher rate per room than lower standard hotels;
(d) A higher overall spend per visitor night than for visitors staying in other forms of accommodation; and
(e) The Region's ability to leverage off the marketing, brand and image of the international or national hotel operator.

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5 MARKET DEMAND FOR ONE WHITSUNDAY RESORT & SPA

This Chapter outlines the demand for the proposed One Whitsunday Resort & Spa through examining historical occupancy rates, visitor numbers and visitor night projections and a discussion of influences that can affect the underlying demand for tourist accommodation.

5.1 Projected Tourism Demand

The following Table outlines the historical supply of and demand for rooms in the Whitsunday Region for hotels, motels and serviced apartments, showing a growth in demand and occupancy rates since July 2009. Unfortunately, this series was discontinued in June 2016.

Table 5.1: Supply of and Demand for Rooms in the Whitsunday Region

Financial Years	Room Nights Demanded (Occupied)	Room Nights Supplied	Average Annual Occupancy Rate
	(No.)	(No.)	(%)
2010	546,597	1,059,096	51.6
2011	505,834	1,003,174	50.4
2012	536,975	1,013,773	53.0
2013	540,290	984,414	54.9
2014	538,632	884,848	60.9
2015	585,996	933,335	62.8
2016	586,292	845,979	69.3

Source: ABS, Norling Consulting

Table 5.1 shows that average annual occupancies improved significantly over this period (by more than 17 percentage points), due to a slight increase in demand (1.2% per annum) and a relatively significant decrease in the supply of accommodation (-3.7% per annum).

It should be recognised that the Whitsunday Region exhibited a slightly lower average annual occupancy rate than the Queensland average due to it having a greater seasonal fluctuation, due to the presence of a wet season (with attendant cyclones). Peak season is typically July through to October and the low season is typically from February through to June.

The Queensland Accommodation Report provides an alternate survey of commercial visitor accommodation in the Whitsunday Region. During 2019, these accommodation establishments recorded an average annual occupancy rate of 71%, indicating that the improving occupancy trend established by the ABS series had been maintained prior to COVID-19.

During the April and May 2020 lockdown period, occupancies in the Whitsundays fell by almost 50 percentage points in comparison to the previous year. This was the poorest trading period for the Region. During June 2020, occupancies were only down by 14 percentage points. However, the second Victorian lockdown caused another fall in occupancy rates, by 29 percentage points in July and August 2020.

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In the period since August 2020, trading conditions have improved, with occupancy rates being only 15 percentage points below average. This indicates that some of the loss of international visitors has been made good by an increasing domestic visitor market during the last six months.

5.2 Market Feasibility

The introduction of a premium hotel to a destination such as the Whitsundays would create a range of effects, as described below:

(a) It would increase the marketing profile and extend the reach to potential customers due to the presence and performance of a new chain operator, thereby attracting a new stream of tourists;
(b) It would be able to compete against the island resorts, which also offer a daily room service, with a mainland premium hotel better able to compete against island resorts on price;
(c) The market would readjust its perceptions of the mainland apartments, with the premium hotel expected to draw a percentage of trade from the existing premium apartments particularly those visiting Airlie Beach for shorter stays; and
(d) The proposed function and exhibition centre would be able to attract an incentives and business market that had not been attracted to mainland Airlie Beach in the past.

For the purposes of this Needs Analysis, it is not considered appropriate to conduct a detailed assessment of market feasibility at this stage. However, based upon the above assumptions, the following orders of magnitude occupancy rates have been estimated for the proposed premium hotel:

Year	Occupancy Rate
2024	45%
2025	55%
2026	62%
2027	67%
2028	70%

These likely occupancy rates demonstrate the period of time required to build and establish a new market, as well as the seasonality constraint that limits the ultimate potential of annual occupancy rates.

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6 ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

This chapter outlines the economic benefits of the proposed One Whitsundays Resort & Spa during both the construction and operational stages.

6.1 Methodology and Assumptions

This economic assessment utilises input-output multipliers to estimate the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed One Whitsundays Resort & Spa upon the local (Whitsunday LGA) and Queensland economies.

Input-output multipliers have been widely used to provide an estimation of the impact of a particular project or policy upon the surrounding regional, state and/or national economies. The use of published input-output multipliers is a cost-effective tool for providing 'order of magnitude' economic impacts in comparison to the more expensive and time-consuming measures of a targeted survey-based input-output model or a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model (which is generally applied to national and global economies).

A CGE model is an expensive tool that is not required for this proposed development. They are particularly relevant in circumstances where the new project or policy being tested would result in such a shock or structural change to the economy that it would result in significant price changes to other economic sectors. This might occur when one is introducing a new major sector to the economy (such as uranium mining) or where one is testing a Free Trade Agreement that is likely to change the overall economic structure of the economy. It is most often used to test policy changes at the national level and is rarely used to model impacts from single projects of the scale proposed.

In contrast, the proposed One Whitsundays Resort & Spa represents an expansion of an existing and significant economic sector (tourism) to the local and Queensland economies. Its impacts are expected to represent a marginal change to these existing economies where a CGE model offers no particular benefits. Input-output tables have been widely used by many countries over the past several decades to describe the production and consumption interdependencies of economies at the regional, national and global levels.

The use of input-output multipliers to new projects implicitly assumes that they can be applied to marginal changes to the economy. However, the underlying input-output tables implicitly reflect the average relationships that exist between outputs, inputs, income and employment rather than marginal relationships. Therefore, application of input-output multipliers to reflect marginal changes to the economy requires the following simplified assumptions:

(a) There is a fixed input structure in each industry, described by fixed technological coefficients;
(b) All products of an industry are identical or are made in fixed proportions to each other;
(c) Each industry exhibits constant returns to scale in production;

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(d) There is an unlimited labour and capital available at fixed prices – so that any change in the demand for productive factors will not induce any change in their cost (also referred to as ignoring the opportunity cost of applying additional labour and capital). It is relevant to note that the latest unemployment rates for the Whitsunday LGA are double (6.4%) what had been recorded two years ago, which supports the application of an unlimited labour market assumption for this project. It is also relevant to note that interest rates are extremely low at present, also supporting the application of an unlimited capital at fixed prices assumption; and
(e) There are no other constraints, such as the actions of government and budget constraints, on the response of each industry to a stimulus.

These simplifying assumptions are more likely to be violated in circumstances where the significance of the proposed new project is large with respect to the economy being evaluated. It should be recognised that failure of each of these simplifying assumptions to hold true is likely to result in an overstatement of economic impacts rather than an understatement. However, with this proposed development representing less than 1% of the Whitsunday LGA's annual Gross Regional Product, the input-output results are more likely to mirror marginal changes.

A number of input-output multipliers can be derived from these tables, including output multipliers, income multipliers, value-added multipliers and employment multipliers. Value-added and employment multipliers are preferred and have been used by this Analysis to describe the economic and employment effects of the proposed Resort. The smaller value added multiplier has been used in preference to the more widely used output multiplier as it avoids double-counting revenues between businesses, and it contributes directly to Gross Regional, State and Domestic Products (which are widely accepted measures of economic performance). Value-added multipliers ignore the costs of inputs purchased in the production process, which are outputs to other production processes (and which would result in the double-counting inherent with output multipliers).

Input-output multipliers have been sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' Australian National Accounts and from the Queensland Government Statistician's Office. Type 2 multipliers are preferred as the most relevant in this instance (which include changes in consumption by the household sector in response to income changes resulting from the change in output) due to the higher unemployment rates that are in existence in the Region at present. That is, it is expected that this proposed Resort has the potential to increase employment in (and attract new population growth to) the Region and therefore increase the quantum of household consumption.

An over-arching assumption that is typically overlooked in these types of impact analyses is the degree to which the tourism market attracted to the Project represents a market that would have otherwise been attracted to the Whitsunday LGA or the State of Queensland. Most analyses implicitly assume that 100% of the market attracted to the new facility would not have otherwise been accommodated elsewhere in the Region or State, resulting in an overstatement of economic impacts.

Due to:

(a) The State Government actively trying to grow the tourism sector in this state;
(b) The Whitsunday Regional Council trying to grow the tourism sector in this Region, as evidenced by The Whitsundays Destination Tourism Plan 2019-2024;
(c) The projections of increasing visitors and visitor nights set out in Tables 3.2 and 3.3, indicating

that a significant number of additional rooms are needed to be constructed in the Region to cater to additional visitors; and

(d) The significant differentiation of the proposed One Whitsundays Resort & Spa to that of existing accommodation facilities at Airlie Beach, including its management by a premium hotel operator;

it is considered appropriate to assume that 100% of the tourists attracted to One Whitsundays Resort & Spa would not have otherwise been accommodated in the Whitsunday Region and that 40% of these tourists would have stayed at another location in Queensland. That is, it is assumed that all of the tourists staying at One Whitsundays Resort & Spa are assumed to be additional tourists to the Region, but only 60% of those visitors are assumed to be additional visitors to Queensland.

It is proposed that there would be a two-year construction period, meaning that the construction benefits would be spread over a two-year period.

The operational benefits are assessed as at the fifth year of operation, by which time the proposed Resort is assumed to be trading at a sustainable level. These operational benefits for this single year can be assumed to have been derived for each year over the life of the Resort.

All dollar values are expressed in 2021 dollar values and therefore do not reflect future movement in dollar values caused by inflation.

Employment numbers have been expressed in full-time equivalent (FTE) terms. FTE is a widely used comparative measure of employment where an FTE of 1.0 is equivalent to a full-time worker. It allows comparison across different industry sectors where differing proportions of full-time, part-time and casual workers may exist.

Construction costs have been estimated by the proponent at $80 million.

6.2 Impacts of Resort Construction

Construction of the proposed One Whitsundays Resort & Spa would have an overwhelmingly positive impact upon the Whitsunday Region's local economy, primarily due to its current weak economy and the availability of a skilled construction workforce that is presently under-employed. This weak economy has been exacerbated by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, although conditions are expected to improve during the likely construction period.

Construction of the Resort is expected to contribute $56 million to the Region's GRP. Over the two-year construction period, this represents an average annual contribution to the Region's GRP of $28 million, representing 0.9% of the current GRP.

Construction of the Resort is expected to contribute $82 million to the State's GSP. Over the two-year construction period, this represents an average annual contribution to the Region's GRP of $41 million.

Construction of the Resort is expected to generate additional employment of 166 (FTE) person years in the Region. Based upon the expected two-year construction program, this represents an additional employment of about 84 (FTE) persons for the two-year period or 0.4% of the current employed labour force in the Region. In Queensland, the construction of the Resort is expected to generate an additional employment of 400 (FTE) person years. This translates to an additional 200 (FTE) persons for a two-year period.

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6.3 Impacts of Resort Operation

A premium hotel or resort differs in a number of significant ways from lower standard hotel accommodation forms and serviced apartments. These are summarised below:

(a) A premium hotel delivers much higher employment numbers – five star hotels typically employ between 1.2 and 1.4 persons per room compared with around 0.5 to 0.6 persons per room for lower standard hotels and only 0.25 persons per room for serviced apartments.
(b) A premium hotel delivers much higher accommodation revenues per occupied room – five star hotels typically achieve a premium of between 40% and 50% more revenue per occupied room compared with lower standard hotels and serviced apartments.
(c) A premium hotel delivers much higher total revenues – five star hotels typically achieve a total revenue per room of more than double lower standard hotels and all serviced apartments due to them having a greater range of food and beverage and other facilities and their ability to retain higher levels of expenditure from house guests.
(d) A premium hotel delivers guests that spend more per day – the clientele attracted to five star hotels have a greater capacity and willingness to spend more per day on their trip than guests staying at lower standard hotels.
(e) A premium hotel has the potential to diversify the tourist economy of mainland Whitsundays, due to its ability to attract a visitor sector that is not being serviced currently.
(f) A premium hotel has the potential to lift the profile of the Region, with tourists typically associating tourism regions with the range of hotel chain operators that are present. Depending upon the eventual brand of operator to the proposed Resort, a premium hotel has the potential to expose the Region to a new source of potential tourists.
(g) A premium hotel commands a large marketing budget, typically in the range of 3% to 5% of total revenue. This budget would significantly exceed the marketing budgets of existing accommodation operators, providing a significant impetus to the marketing power of the Region.
(h) The proposed function and exhibition facility would provide mainland Whitsundays with the potential to draw upon a new source of higher yielding domestic and international markets.
(i) The entry of a premium hotel would satisfy a key objective of the Whitsunday Destination Tourism Plan 2019 – 2024 and contribute to the Region achieving its tourism targets (as set out in the Plan).

The operation of the proposed One Whitsundays Resort & Spa is expected to create positive economic impacts within the Region in terms of substantially lifting the tourism profile of the Region, broadening the tourism market segments attracted to the Region's mainland and creating employment in a Region currently suffering from high unemployment levels.

Operation of the Resort would add $12 million to the annual GRP of the Whitsunday Region, representing 0.4% of the Region's current GRP.

Operation of the Resort would add $11 million to the annual GSP of the State, after deducting the contribution by visitors expected to be redirected from other parts of the State.

During operations, employment in the Region is expected to increase by an average of 125 (FTE) persons or 0.6% of the current employed labour force.

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In Queensland, annual operation of the Resort is expected to generate additional employment of an average 105 (FTE) persons, after deducting the contribution by visitors expected to be redirected from other parts of the State.

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7 COMMUNITY BENEFIT ANALYIS

This chapter presents the results of a community benefits matrix analysis, which is a decision-support tool designed to assess the proposed One Whitsundays Resort & Spa against a Code Compliant development on the Subject Site.

The Code Compliant development is assumed to be a Multiple Dwelling development that remains within the 12m height limit on the site. That scale of development would most likely accommodate permanent residents, following the examples of the development sites to the north and west of the Subject Site.

As requested by Council's Information Request, the Strategic Framework of the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017 has been used to derive the appropriate criteria of the matrix analysis.

Whilst the Strategic Framework contains five themes, only the first listed three themes are considered to be relevant to the present analysis: Liveable Communities and Housing; Economic Growth; and Environment and Heritage. Each of these themes contain a number of land use strategies that are of no relevance to this Application. These have been omitted, leaving three criteria in respect of each theme. Two other criteria have been added to this list, due to their relative importance to the community. 'Maintaining and enhancing local jobs' has been added to the Economic Growth theme and 'protecting views from existing development' has been added to the Environment and Heritage theme. Table 7.2 (overleaf) lists the resulting 11 criteria applied to this analysis.

The matrix analysis has applied an equal weighting to each of the three criteria themes.

The matrix analysis clearly identifies that the proposed development scores much better on the Economic Growth theme than the Code Compliant Development, whereas the latter scores better than the former in the Environment and Heritage theme.

The key difference between the two options is that the scoring spread is much narrower across the Environment and Heritage theme than across the Economic Growth theme. This is fundamentally due to the fact that the Subject Site is already cleared of vegetation, the finding that no views are blocked by the proposed development (Visual Impact Assessment) and the proposed development does not breach the unbroken dominant ridgeline in any instance (Visual Impact Assessment).

A summary of results is provided in Table 7.1, below (with all figures expressed as percentages).

Table 7.1: Summary of Matrix Analysis

Criteria Type	One Whitsunday Resort & Spa	Code Compliant Development
Liveable Communities and Housing	100%	100%
Economic Growth	100%	33%
Environment and Heritage	78%	100%
Total	**93%**	**78%**

Source: Norling Consulting, Whitsunday Shire Planning Scheme

The proposed One Whitsundays Resort & Spa clearly outscores the Code Compliant Development. This is due to the significant economic benefits capable of being delivered by a premium resort and the natural landform of the Subject Site enabling the proposed building to be unobtrusive.

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Table 7.2: Community Impacts Matrix Analysis - One Whitsundays Resort & Spa

	Criteria (Strategic Intent and Land Use Strategies)	One Whitsunday Resort & Spa *Rating out of 10*	Code Compliant Development *Rating out of 10*
Liveable Communities and Housing			
1	Urban uses are primarily located within established urban areas.	10	10
2	Major urban areas will be supported by a hierarchy of centres.	10	10
3	The Whitsundays is liveable.	10	10
	Total	30	30
	Rating out of 100	100.0	100.0
	Rating out of 100 based on Weighting	**33.3**	**33.3**
Economic Growth			
1	New tourism accommodation is located at Airlie Beach and other designated locations.	10	10
2	The Whitsundays is prosperous.	10	3
3	Maintaining and enhancing the key economic sector of tourism.	10	0
4	Maintaining and enhancing local jobs.	10	0
	Total	40	13
	Rating out of 100	100.0	32.5
	Rating out of 100 based on Weighting	**33.3**	**10.8**
Environment and Heritage			
1	The core landscape values are protected, including visual backdrops.	8	10
2	The Whitsundays is sustainable.	5	10
3	Maintaining and protecting the resources and values upon which the Region relies.	8	10
4	Protecting views from existing development.	10	10
	Total	31	40
	Rating out of 100	77.5	100.0
	Rating out of 100 based on Weighting	**25.8**	**33.3**
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL CRITERIA	**92.5**	**77.5**

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8 ALTERNATE SITES

This chapter presents an analysis of potential alternate sites that could accommodate a proposed premium hotel in Airlie Beach.

There are essentially five large vacant sites that may theoretically accommodate a premium hotel/resort within Airlie Beach:

(a) 2 The Beacons Esplanade – this vacant 1.21ha site forms part of the Port of Airlie development. It has direct frontage to the marina. The site is contained within the Mixed Use zone where Multiple Dwelling, Hotel and Function Facility are Code Assessable. This site is contained within Precinct F where building height is limited to 18m, which can accommodate about four storeys.

(b) 2-10 Coconut Grove – this vacant 1.52ha site forms part of the Port of Airlie development. It has direct frontage to the marina. The site is contained within the Mixed Use zone where Multiple Dwelling, Hotel and Function Facility are Code Assessable. This site is contained within Precinct F where building height is limited to 18m, which can accommodate about four storeys.

(c) 7 The Cove Road Esplanade – a 6,000m^2 under-developed site forms part of the Port of Airlie development. It has direct frontage to the marina. It currently houses a small marina sales office, but otherwise appears undeveloped. The site is contained within the Mixed Use zone where Multiple Dwelling, Hotel and Function Facility are Code Assessable. This site is contained within Precinct G where building height is limited to 14m, which can accommodate about three storeys.

(d) 422 Shute Harbour Road – a 3.96ha vacant site overlooking the Port of Airlie marina, but separated from it by Shute Harbour Road and the 4-storey Mantra Boathouse Apartments. It is contained within the Mixed Use zone where Multiple Dwelling, Hotel and Function Facility are Code Assessable. This site has a building height of 12m, which can accommodate about three storeys. This large site is located on a slope enabling a large proportion of low-rise buildings on this site to obtain water views.

(e) 45-71 Waterson Way – a 2.14ha vacant site is located to the south of the Airlie Beach Central Shopping Centre. It is located 450m from the water. The site is included in the Mixed Use zone where Multiple Dwelling, Hotel and Function Facility are Code Assessable. This site is contained within Precinct C where building height is limited to 21m, which can accommodate about six storeys. This site is owned by the Council.

(f) 31 Waterson Way – a large 5ha site at the junction of Shute Harbour Road that is currently occupied by an historic low rise Nomad and XBase Backpackers resort. This site is considered to be ripe for redevelopment. It is located approximately 250m from the water. The site is included in the Mixed Use zone where Multiple Dwelling, Hotel and Function Facility are Code Assessable. This site is contained within Precinct C where building height is limited to 21m, which can accommodate about six storeys.

(g) Abel Point Marina – a 1.5ha vacant site overlooks the southern marina and would provide uninterrupted views to Pioneer Bay over the marina. However, this site is unzoned, meaning that no development on this site would be Code Assessable.

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Norling Consulting considers that only one of the above sites has the potential to deliver a premium hotel/resort in a Code Assessable format. That is the large 422 Shute Harbour Road site that could provide premium water views for at least 200 rooms due to the elevation and slope of this site. However, such a development would require relatively long distances for guests to move from their rooms to central facilities, negatively impacting upon their experience and adding to the resort operating costs.

Norling Consulting considers that all other sites are constrained from delivering a Code Assessable premium hotel/resort due to restrictions on building height, site cover limits, limits on building articulations and the presence of intervening buildings in respect of some sites.

It is also considered relevant to note that tall buildings on any of the above sites would be more visually obtrusive and likely to more severely impact upon the views from existing dwellings in Airlie Beach than the proposed development on the Subject Site.

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9 CONCLUSION

Whilst other tourist destinations attract larger volumes of tourists than the Whitsunday Region, this Region is more reliant upon its tourist sector than any other Queensland Region.

Whilst the Whitsunday Islands have been successful in providing a range of resort accommodation forms, the mainland, centred around Airlie Beach, is dominated by serviced apartments and backpacker accommodation. This is considered to have restricted the mainland's ability to attract trade from the full complement of potential visitors, particularly from travellers seeking high standard hotels, including the incentives and function markets.

Premium hotels and resorts have successfully strengthened the tourism markets at other Queensland destinations such as Cairns, the Gold Coast and the Sunshine Coast. Premium hotels provide at least 160 rooms, achieve at least a 4-star rating, provide a full daily servicing, are operated by an international or national hotel chain, are located in prime CBD/waterfront locations and most offer significant water views.

Premium hotels in tourist destinations are businesses that are subject to the vagaries of the tourist markets, as witnessed by the severe downturn being experienced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The finance sector has typically been unwilling to invest in these key assets, resulting in their development typically occurring in discrete waves when foreign investors were willing to invest in these developments.

Following a period of stagnant growth during and following the GFC, the Whitsunday Region enjoyed a brief window of tourism growth brought about by a falling Australian dollar, before the industry was again negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This Needs Analysis identifies that there is sufficient positive news at present to project a return to more buoyant trading conditions by the time the proposed One Whitsundays Resort & Spa becomes operational.

This Needs Analysis concludes that:

(a) The proposed development would provide significant economic benefits to the Region in terms of employment, economic returns, improved brand awareness and marketing;
(b) Negative community impacts would be limited due to the natural slope of the site and hill behind the site creating a situation where no views are blocked by the development and the proposed development would not breach the unbroken dominant ridgeline in any instance (Visual Impact Assessment); and
(c) There is a planning need for the proposed development to locate on the Subject Site due to the Planning Scheme's inability to accommodate more than a single premium hotel in a Code Assessable format.

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NEEDS ANALYSIS

April 2021

13.3.4 - Development Services Monthly Report - April 2022

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

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PRESENTED FOR: Information

ATTACHMENTS

1. Development Services Monthly Report - April 2022 [**13.3.4.1** - 10 pages]

PURPOSE

This report presents information relating to the operations of the Development Services Directorate for the month of April 2022.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council notes the Development Services Monthly Report for April 2022.

BACKGROUND

The Development Services Directorate has a vision of a prosperous, liveable and sustainable Whitsundays.

The Directorates purpose is to lead the delivery of economic, social and environmental outcomes for the Whitsundays through services in partnership with stakeholders.

The Directorates vision is delivered by bringing together the functions of Strategic Planning, Development Assessment, Building and Plumbing Assessment and Compliance.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

See Attachment 1 – Development Services Monthly Report.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

N/A

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Monitor development and land use to ensure compliance with statutory requirements and development conditions.
Develop and maintain a local government infrastructure plan that aligns with Council's Asset Management Plans and long-term Financial Forecast in compliance with State Interests.
Provide a consistent and transparent strategic framework and direction for the development industry and community.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

N/A

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Manager Strategic Planning
Manager Development Assessment
Team Leader Plumbing Services

RISK ASSESSMENT

N/A

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

N/A

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

No

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

N/A

Whitsunday Regional Council

Development Services Monthly Report

Strategic Planning
Development Assessment
Building, Plumbing & Compliance

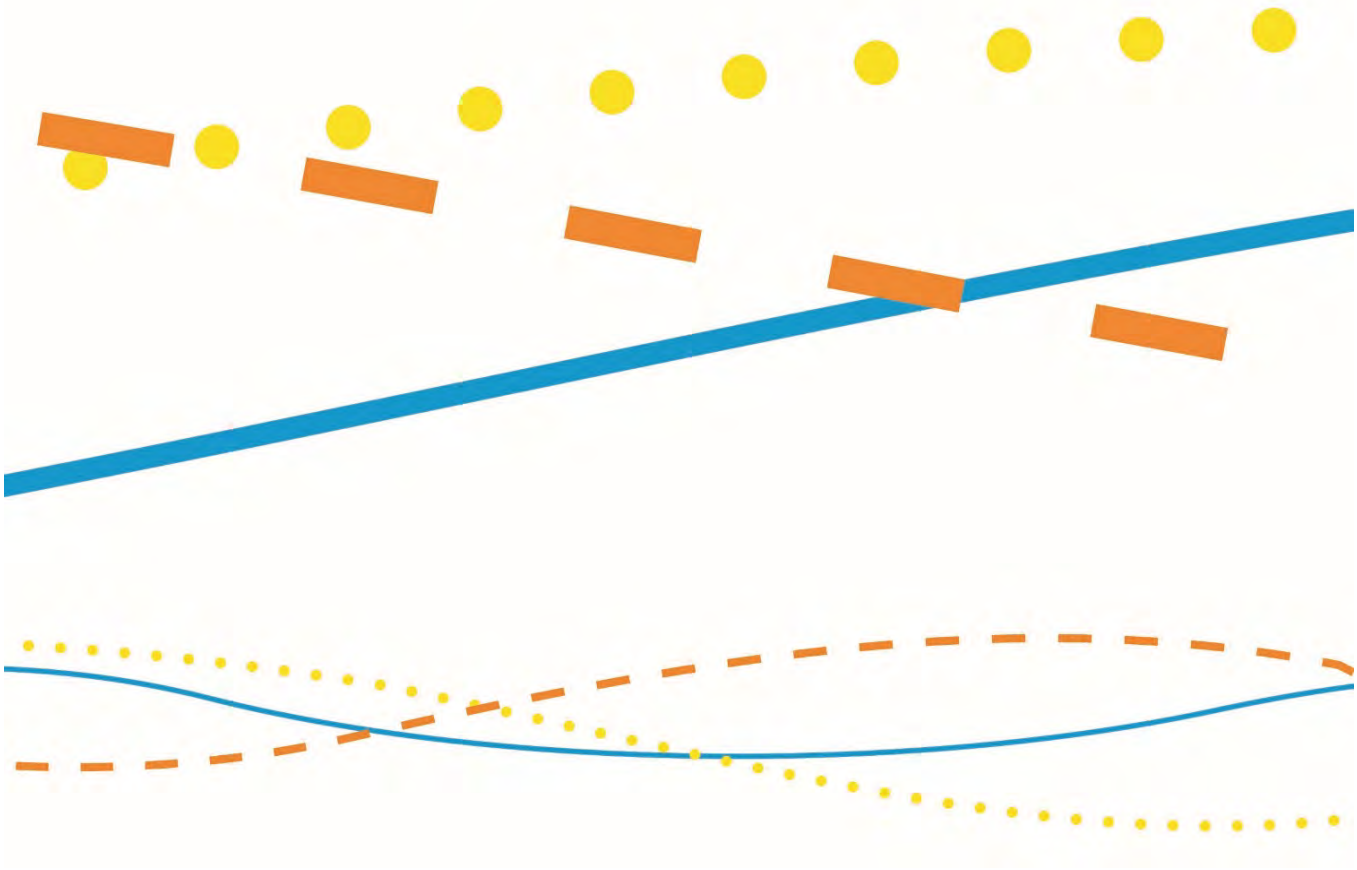


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Directors Report

STRATEGIC PLANNING

Council resolved to amend the Whitsunday Planning Scheme Policy - Development Manual in accordance with the Minister's Guidelines and Rules, which allows the draft amendment to be prepared.

Community consultation on the Airlie Beach Foreshore Land Management Plan and Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan was completed and a submission analysis report will be presented to Council in May. Fifty submissions in total were received.

The Ministers approval to allow the Major Amendment to the Planning Scheme to be placed on public exhibition is expected in early May. All work is now in place for the consultation to commence. The Proserpine to Airlie Beach Growth Study; Proserpine to Airlie Beach Structure Plan and Heritage Placecard updates will also be advertised concurrently with the Major Amendment.

Collaboration continued with the Finance team to align the Local Government Infrastructure Plan with the Long-Term Financial Forecast, as the Draft Plan nears its submission to the first independent review. Continued support was also provided to Community Services on the Matters of Local Environmental Significance project and to Engineering Services on the Flood Management Plan project and Airlie Beach Car Parking Strategy.

DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

During April, 20 new development applications for Material Change of Use and Reconfiguration of a Lot were lodged which is a slight decrease compared to February's record of 34 applications. Productivity remained high with 22 applications decided with Short term accommodation and dwelling houses over height or setbacks continued to be the majority of MCU applications.

Approvals in Bowen include an 1800m^2 extension of retail floor area at the IGA site, which will include a new pharmacy, and an application to convert the motel in Dalrymple Street back to a retirement facility.

In relation to housing supply, this financial year 170 new residential lots have been created and 235 building applications for dwellings have been advised to Council. It is not known how many of these have been commenced or completed.

BUILDING, PLUMBING & COMPLIANCE

Building

Building within the region remains strong with a large focus on dwellings, domestic sheds and swimming pools. The number of Building Applications lodged by Private Certifiers this month was over 70 which is an increase of 32.26% on February.

Plumbing

The number of applications and inspections completed continue to reflect the Regions very active building market. Majority of plumbing inspections undertaken were for domestic household connections.

Compliance

As the wet weather continues, the complaints and concerns received regarding storm water runoff have again increased. When complaints increase, it has significant impacts on the time and resources required from the department to ensure matters are prioritised and actioned within appropriate time frames.

Strategic Planning

The Strategic Planning Branch is responsible for developing and maintaining land use and infrastructure plans and policies, such as the Planning Scheme, as well as reviewing various planning related State planning instruments and legislation, including the Mackay, Isaac, Whitsunday Region Plan.

Operational Activities

The Strategic Planning Branch is undertaking several projects, including;

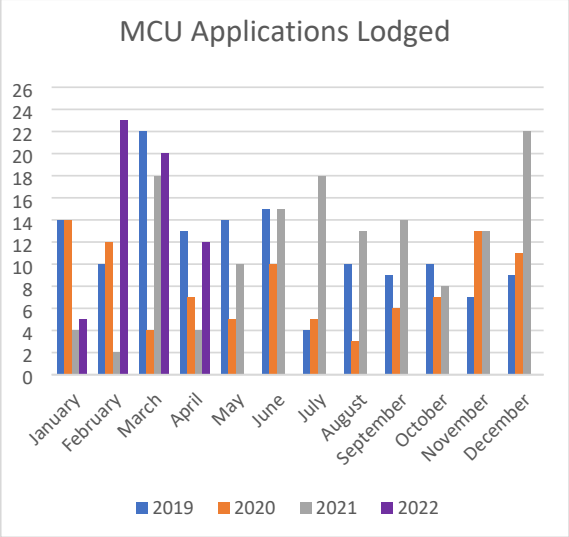
- Completion of State Interest Review of the Proposed Major Amendment of the Planning Scheme;
- Summary of Public Consultation of the Airlie Beach Land Management Plan;
- Summary of Public Consultation of the Greater Airlie Beach Masterplan;
- Review of the Local Heritage Register;
- Development of the LGIP V2 Amendment;
- Brief council on the Open Space Strategy & prepare Open Space Standards (Development Manual);
- Research Affordable Housing Strategy;
- On-going Strategic Referrals for Development Assessment; and
- On-going assessment of Façade Improvement Policy Applications.

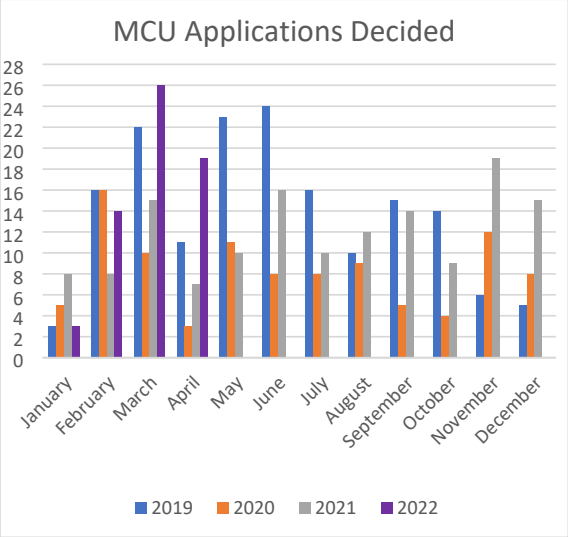
Development Assessment

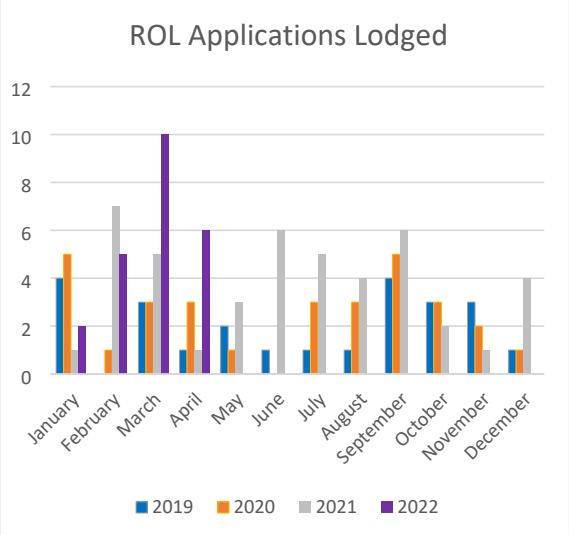
The Development Assessment Unit is responsible for assessing development applications, reviewing referrals for state land, environmental impact statements and other material for coordinated projects, activities, preparing planning and development certificates and inspecting developments for compliance with development approvals and other planning requirements.

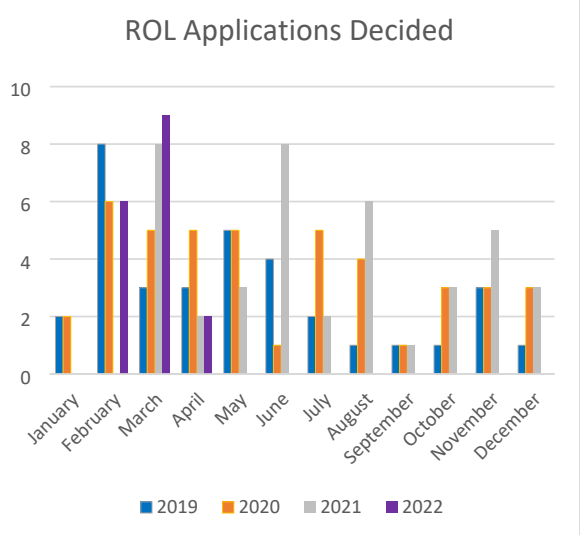
Development Statistics

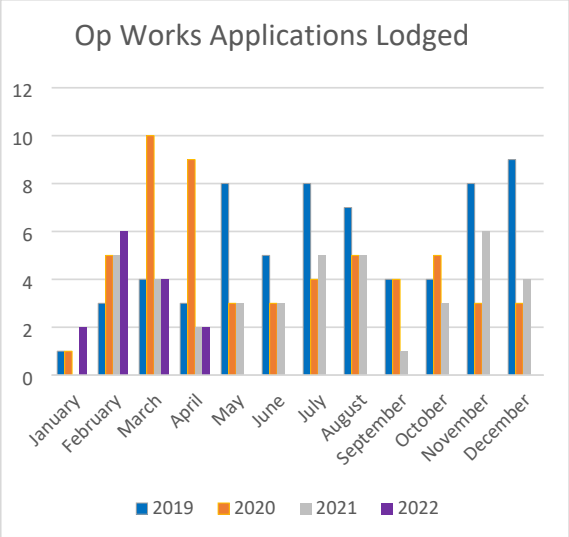
APRIL 2022

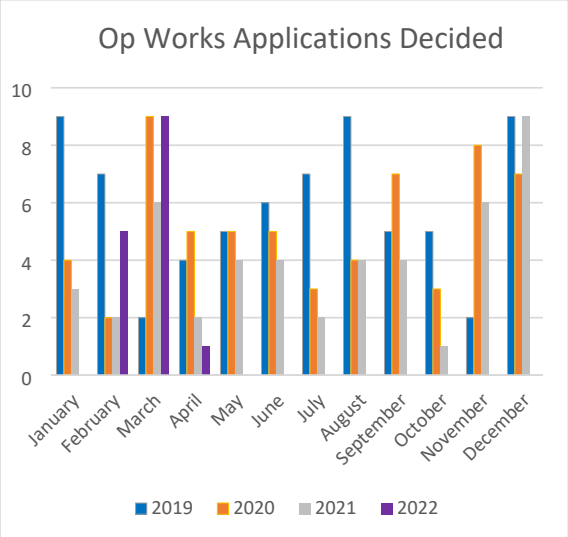


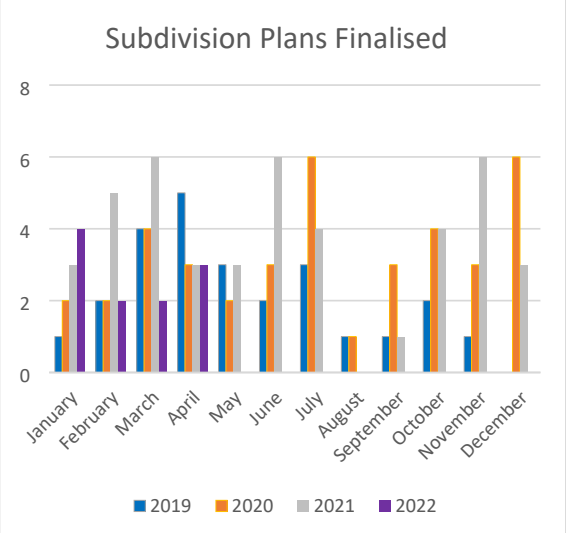







Op Works Applications Lodged
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
2019
2020
2021
2022


Op Works Applications Decided
10
8
6
4
2
0
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
2019
2020
2021
2022


Subdivision Plans Finalised
8
6
4
2
0
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
2019
2020
2021
2022


Planning Certificates Issued
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
2019
2020
2021
2022

Summary of Applications Approved Under Delegated Authority 30/04/2022 - 26/04/2022

Application #	Applicant & Location	Approval Details
20211196	Nesneros Pty Ltd 13067 Bruce Highway, Myrtlevale	Development Permit for Material Change of Use Tourist Park – 2 Additional Units, Relation of Camping Area & Additions to Common Area
20211279	Eureka Group Holdings Pty Ltd 11-13 Dalrymple Street, Bowen	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Retirement Facility)
20220090	DL Belvedere 10 Hermitage Drive, Airlie Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Short Term Accommodation)
20220093	C Cofield 243 Shute Harbour Road, Airlie Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Short Term Accommodation)
20220108	LL Szalai 119 Botanica Drive, Woodwark	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Siting Variation)
20220237	Aunty Luckshmi Pty Ltd as TTE 15 Hermitage Drive, Airlie Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Short Term Accommodation)
20220249	F Sacchi 2 Pioneer Drive, Dingo Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Carport & Deck)
20220254	Steve Knight Builders Pty Ltd 5 Raintree Place, Airlie Beach	Development Permit for Reconfiguration of a Lot (1 into 2)
20220261	AM Labutis 10 Fairway Drive, Bowen	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Shed/Open Carport)
20220307	DR Allen 31 Acacia Grove, Woodwark	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Shed)
20220308	BAA House & BAA Studio Architecture 9 Hall Drive, Wilson Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Dwelling)
20220316	W Coe 2 Gumtree Close, Woodwark	Development Permit for Operational Works (Driveway Access, Erosion Sediment Control)
20220377	M Elson 48 Pepperberry Lane, Cannon Valley	Confirmation of Existing Use Rights (Short Term Accommodation)
20210108	Moloko Homes Pty Ltd 93-115 Parker Road, Cannonvale	Development Permit for Reconfiguration of a Lot (1 into 20)

Summary of Applications Approved By Council 30/04/2022 - 26/04/2022

Application #	Applicant & Location	Approval Details
20210921	DL Crossley 21-23 The Cove Road, Airlie Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Short Term Accommodation)
20210929	Carats Development Pty Ltd 5 Mazlin Street, Airlie Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Short Term Accommodation)
20210930	Quattro Investment Properties Pty Ltd 22 Satinwood Court, Airlie Beach	Approved in Part - Preliminary Approval which includes a Variation Request to Vary the Table of Assessment for Building Work (Height Increase) and Development Permit for Material Change of Use – Dwelling House (Setback Variation)
20210931	CM Jensen 18-20 Satinwood Court, Airlie Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Dwelling House)
20191424	Meridien Airlie Beach Pty Ltd (Receivers & Managers Appointed) and Meridien AB Pty Ltd (Receivers & Managers Appointed) (In Liquidation)	Negotiated Decision Notice to Preliminary Approval (Variation Request) for Material Change of Use – Multiple Dwelling/Short Term Accommodation/Food & Drink Outlet/Shop/Office/Health Care Service/Community Use
20211048	LA Hamilton 10 Kara Crescent, Airlie Beach	Preliminary Approval for Building Works and Development Permit for Material Change of Use – Dwelling House (Siting variation, Site Coverage & Height)
20220162	BD Cohen & ID Cohen 132 Mt Whitsunday Drive, Airlie Beach	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Short Term Accommodation)

Summary of Applications Refused By Council 30/04/2022 - 26/04/2022

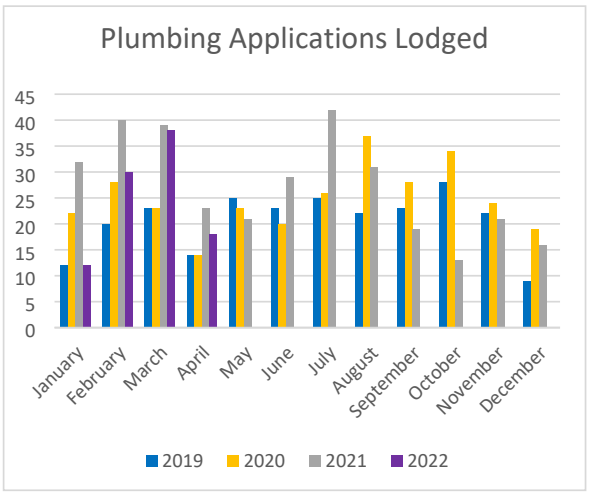
Application #	Applicant & Location	Approval Details
20211188	M Osbourne 11 Warrain Street, Shute Harbour	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Dwelling)
20220039	B Kehr 14 Erromango Drive, Jubilee Pocket	Development Permit for Material Change of Use (Short Term Accommodation)

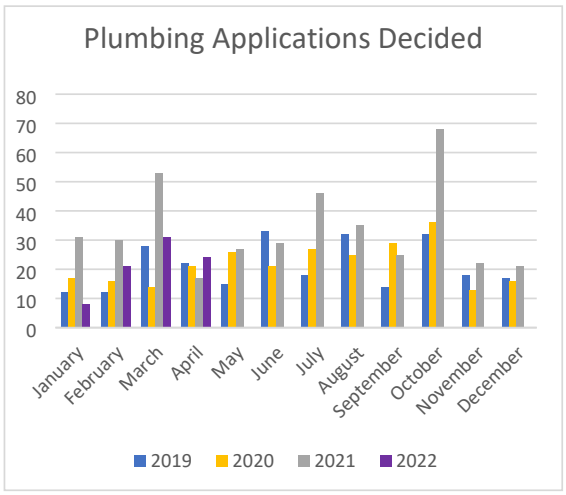
Building, Plumbing & Compliance

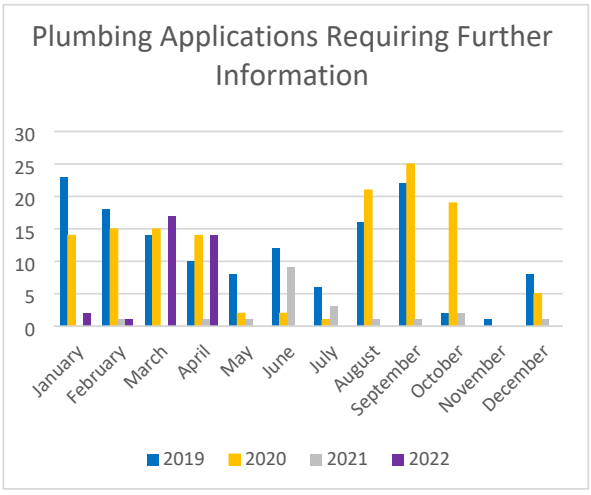
The Building, Plumbing & Compliance branch is responsible for assessing/reviewing building and plumbing applications, developing and maintaining various building and plumbing related policies and registers; carrying out Building regulatory functions; and manage and regulate enforcement and compliance procedures.

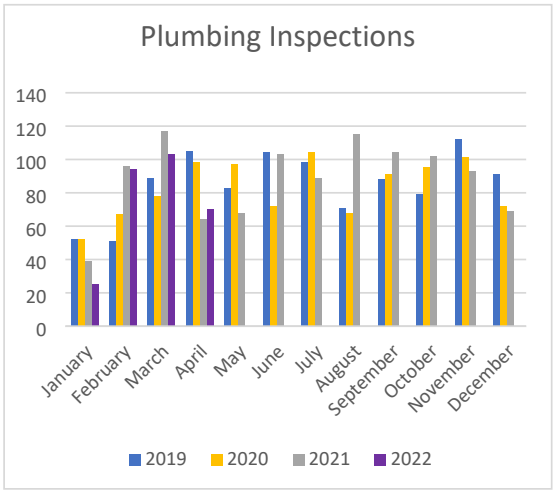
Building, Plumbing & Compliance Statistics

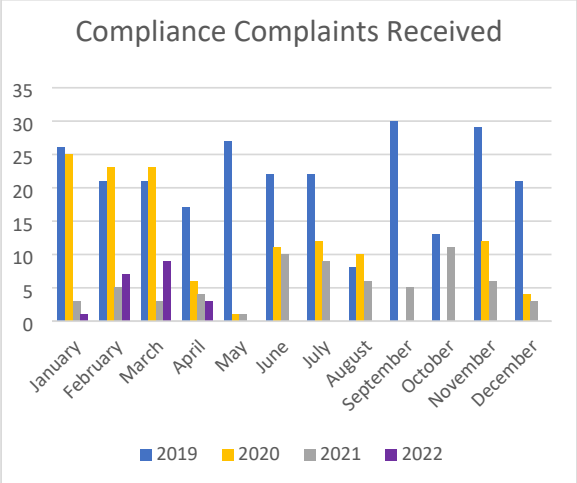
APRIL 2022

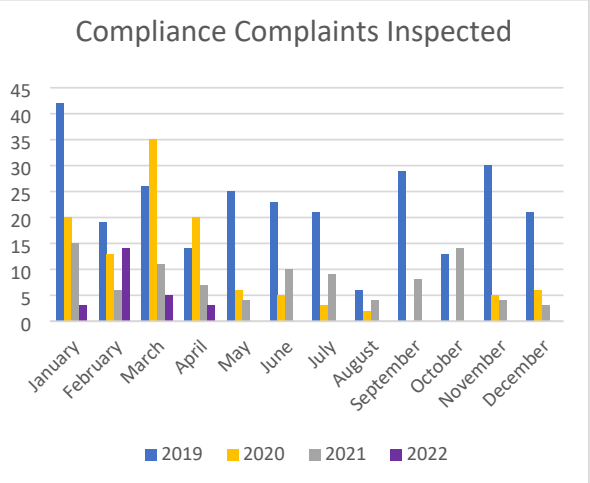


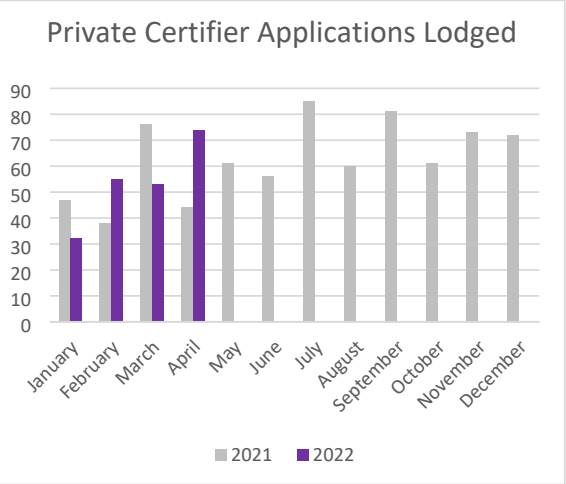







Compliance Complaints Received
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
2019
2020
2021
2022


Compliance Complaints Inspected
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
2019
2020
2021
2022


Private Certifier Applications Lodged
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
January
February
March
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June
July
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September
October
November
December
2021
2022

13.3.5 - 20220138 - Development Application for Material Change of Use (Short Term Accommodation) - 21-23 The Cove Road, Airlie Beach - MJ Logan & DJ Drew

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Matthew Twomey - Snr Development Assessment Officer

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Rodney Ferguson - Chief Executive Officer

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

1. Conditions of Approval [**13.3.5.1** - 2 pages]
2. Locality Plan [**13.3.5.2** - 1 page]
3. Zoning Plan [**13.3.5.3** - 1 page]
4. Proposal Plans [**13.3.5.4** - 2 pages]
5. Assessment Report [**13.3.5.5** - 4 pages]

PURPOSE

To provide the planning officers assessment.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the Development Application for Development Permit for Material Change of Use - Short Term Accommodation, made by M J Logan & D J Drew, on L: 10 SP: 260220 and located at 21-23 The Cove Road Airlie Beach, subject to the conditions outlined in Attachment 1.

BACKGROUND

There is no previous Council decision relating to this matter.

APPLICATION SUMMARY

The proposal is for Short-term Accommodation use of a house at lot 10, 21- 23 The Cove Road, Airlie Beach. Whilst located within the Low medium density residential zone, the site is subject to a Preliminary Approval for The Cove (DA 20120313), which sets the level of assessment to Impact Assessable.

The applicant has provided all necessary information required by the Short-term Accommodation Guideline.

The development application attracted a total of two (2) submissions during the Public Notification period all from residents within The Cove Estate. The complaints relate to the use of The Cove for short term accommodation and the associated amenity impacts. Currently there are seven (7) other dwellings within The Cove approved for Short-term Accommodation, being Lot 3, 7, 14, 17, 18, 20 and 23. No formal complaints have been received by Council regarding any of these Short-term Accommodation properties. Submissions do however indicate that the property manager running the STA properties within The Cove have been notified of issues that have occurred at the existing STA sites.

A complete assessment of the proposal and the submissions is contained within Attachment 5.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Planning Act 2016
Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Process all statutory applications within statutory timeframes.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no appliable developer contributions.

CONSULTATION

Manager Development Assessment
Technical Officer Engineering Assessment

RISK ASSESSMENT

The decision may be appealed in the Planning & Environment Court of Queensland.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

A decision is required by **17 June 2022**.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Director Development Services Mr Neil McGaffin declared a conflict of interest could exist (as per the Staff Code of Conduct and Part 3 Section 6 of the Public Sector Ethics Act 1994) as he owns property in the Port of Airlie precinct.

No other officer involved in the preparation of this report has an interest to declare in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009 or the Staff Code of Conduct.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

Section 58 of the Human Rights Act 2019 specifies required conduct for public entities when acting or making a decision. Sections 15-37 of the Human Rights Act 2019 identifies the human rights a public entity must consider in making a decision. The human rights relevant to this decision are as follows:

- Section 19 – Freedom of movement.
- Section 21 – Freedom of expression.
- Section 24 – Right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of property.
- Section 27 – Cultural rights – generally – all persons with a particular cultural, religious, racial or linguistic background have the right to enjoy their culture, to declare and practice their religion and use their language.
- Section 28 – Cultural rights – Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This decision does not limit the above identified human rights.

1.0 ADMINISTRATION

1.1 The approved development must be completed and maintained generally in accordance with the approved drawings and documents:

Plan/Document Name	Prepared By	Plan Number	Dated
Site Plan	Chris Beckingham & Associates	292 S1	March 2016
Ground Floor Plan	Chris Beckingham & Associates	293 S2	March 2016
First Floor Plan	Chris Beckingham & Associates	293 S3	March 2016
Code of Conduct	Applicant	N/A	N/A
Property Management Plan	Applicant	N/A	N/A
Fire and Emergency Plan	Applicant	N/A	N/A

1.2 Where a discrepancy or conflict exists between the written conditions of this approval and the approved plans, the requirements of the written condition(s) will prevail.

1.3 All conditions of this approval must be complied with in full to Council's satisfaction prior to the commencement of the use.

1.4 The applicant shall demonstrate and provide evidence that compliance with all conditions of this development approval and any other subsequent development approvals as a result of this development approval have been complied with at the time of commencement of the use.

2.0 BUILDING

2.1 The applicant is to upgrade fire safety measures to the equivalent requirement of a long-term rental property.

3.0 ACCESS AND PARKING

3.1 A minimum of three (3) car parking spaces must be provided on site prior to commencement of the use.

3.2 On-site parking spaces must be located entirely on the site, be safe and practical to use, and enable cars to enter and exit the site without endangering pedestrians or vehicles.

4.0 OPERATING PROCEDURES

4.1 Prior to commencement of the use, the applicant must advise Council of the name and contact details of the appointed local property manager who will manage the operations of the development.

4.2 The nominated property manager must sign and provide to Council, a Statutory Declaration affirming that at all times during the operation of the Short-term accommodation, the property manager will undertake the following actions:

a) Display a sign including the name of the property manager and their all-hours contact phone number. The sign is to be no larger than 0.3 square meter in sign face area, professionally made and weather-proof. For a unit, this sign can be displayed on the door of the unit. For a dwelling house, the sign must be displayed where it can be clearly read by the public.

b) Prior to the commencement of the use, inform in writing, the occupants of every neighbouring dwelling that the property has been approved for short-term

accommodation and provide contact details including a 24-hour contact number.

c) Establish and maintain an accommodation register, recording names and contact details of all guests and duration of stay. The register must also include details of any complaints received and a copy of the signed acceptance of the Code of Conduct document. This register is to be provided to Council on request.

d) Prepare a Code of Conduct which must be provided to and agreed-to in writing by all adult guests prior to occupation. The Code of Conduct must include as a minimum:

   i. The maximum permitted number of overnight guests on any one day.
   ii. A set of 'good neighbour' rules, to prevent anti-social behaviour and excessive noise after 9pm, in accordance with Schedule 1 of Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019.
   iii. Information for guests, including the 24-hour contact details of the nominated property manager, on-site carparking and waste bin arrangements.
   iv. Rules requiring eviction or forfeiture of money in the event of a significant breach of the Code of Conduct.

e) To meet and greet every guest prior to occupation (in person or electronically) to explain the Code of Conduct and other applicable rules.

f) To have two (2) 24-hour contact number that must be answered, not with a recorded message.

g) To attend to any complaint about anti-social guest behaviour reported to the contact number, within 20 minutes. Agent response may include attendance by a private security firm.

h) To immediately evict any guests whose behaviour repeatedly breaches the Code of Conduct.

4.3 A maximum of six (6) overnight guests (two guests per bedroom) will be permitted to stay in short-term accommodation at any one time.

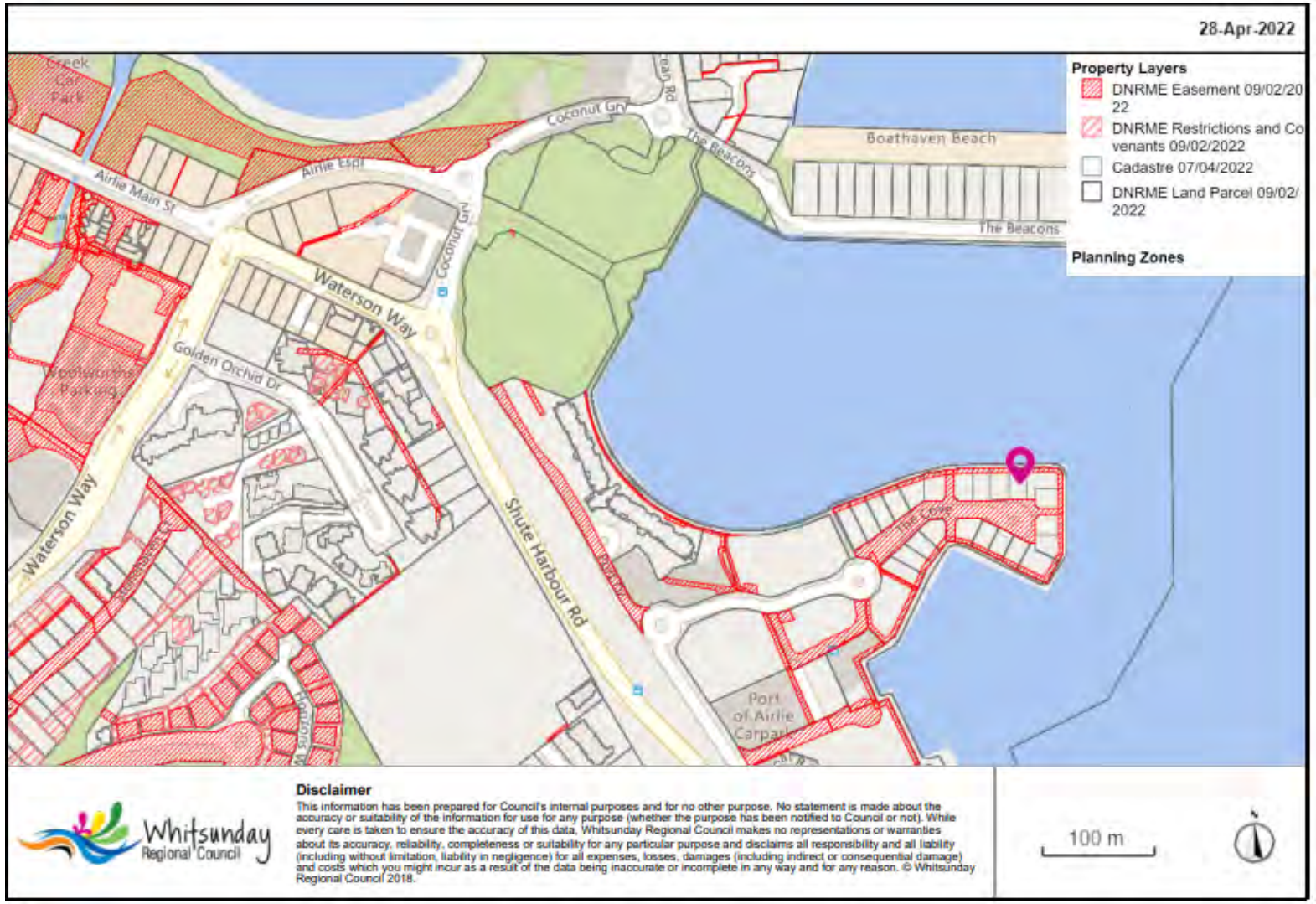
5.0 ADVISORY NOTES

5.1 This Development Permit does not provide any explicit or implied confirmation that the premises meets the requirements of relevant fire safety legislation, building classification, body corporate rules or insurance policies. The applicant and/or operator of the Short-term Accommodation business is to conduct their own investigations and make the necessary applications and undertake required building modifications to meet their obligations under all relevant legislation

5.2 The applicant will lose any Owner/Occupier rating concession attached to a dwelling house or unit approved.

5.3 The applicant is to ensure that the Pool Safety Certificate for the premises is current and in compliance with legislation.

Attachment 13.3.5.2 Locality Plan



Attachment 13.3.5.3 Zoning Plan

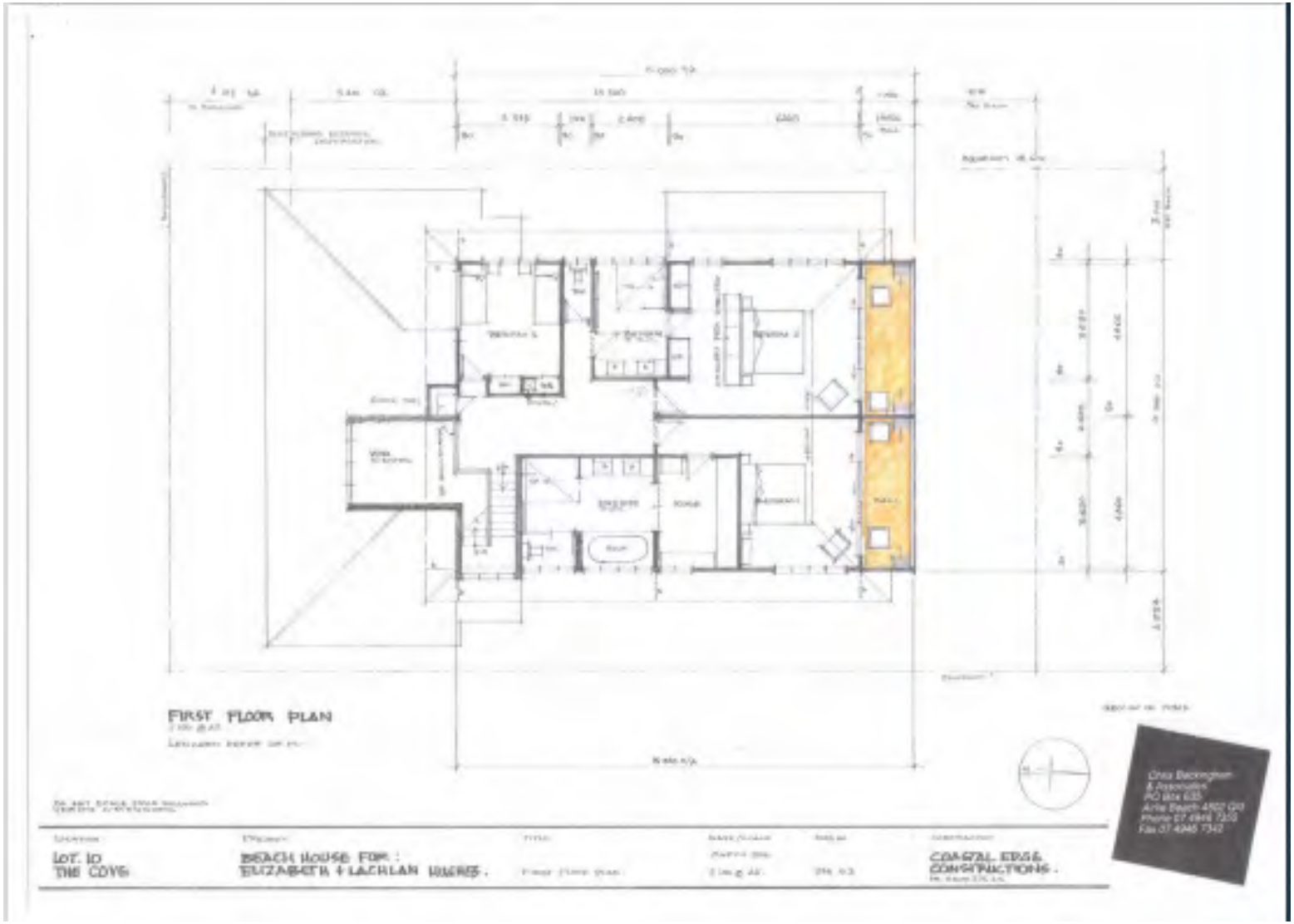


- Community facilities
- District centre
- Emerging community
- Environmental management and conservation
- High impact industry
- Industry investigation area
- Local centre
- Low density residential
- Low impact industry
- Low-medium density residential
- Major centre
- Medium impact industry
- Mixed use
- Neighbourhood centre
- Recreation and open space

Attachment 13.3.5.4 Proposal Plans



Attachment 13.3.5.4 Proposal Plans



20220138 – DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMIT FOR MATERIAL CHANGE OF USE OF PREMISES FOR SHORT TERM ACCOMMODATION, 21-23 THE COVE ROAD, AIRLIE BEACH, M J LOGAN & D J DREW

ANALYSIS

Council has received the following Development Application, which has been assessed against the provisions of the relevant legislation as reported below.

1. Application Summary

Proposal:	Development Application for Development Permit for Material Change of Use - Short Term Accommodation
Landowner	M J Logan & D J Drew
Property Address:	21-23 The Cove Road AIRLIE BEACH
Property Description:	L: 10 SP: 260220
Area of Site:	465m2
Planning Scheme Zone:	Low medium density residential The Cove Preliminary Approval - 20120313
Level of assessment	Impact assessable
Overlays:	N/A
Existing Use:	Dwelling house
Existing Approvals:	20160219 – Development Permit for Material Change of Use for Dwelling House
Public Notification:	10 March 2022 – 4 April 2022
Submissions received:	Two
State referrals:	N/A
Infrastructure charges:	$0

2. Site Details

2.1. Location

The proposal is located within a private estate commonly referred to as 'The Cove', which is further described as 21-23 The Cove Road, Airlie Beach.

2.2. Zoning

The subject land is in the Low medium density residential zone which is varied by The Cove Preliminary Approval.

2.3. Site description

The site is part of a residential estate consisting of several vacant lots and single dwellings on individual lots.

2.4. Access

The site achieves access from The Cove Road to a private internal road network.

2.5. Surrounding uses

The site is surrounded by a mix of residential and short-term accommodation homes within The Cove and the wider Port of Airlie development which includes accommodation units and marine and transit terminals.

3. Proposal Details

The proposal is for Short-term Accommodation of an existing two-storey dwelling house that contains three (3) bedrooms, undercover deck area, pool and double bay garage.

The applicant has provided documentation demonstrating compliance with the Short-term Accommodation Guideline, being a Code of Conduct, Property Management Plan, Statutory Declaration and Fire and Evacuation Plan for the proposed use.

Two (2) submissions were received from residents within The Cove.

A Material Change of Use for the original Dwelling House was approved on 14 April 2016 due to a setback non-compliance with The Cove Preliminary Approval development code.

Currently there are seven (7) other dwellings within The Cove approved for Short-term Accommodation, being Lot 3, 7, 14, 17, 18, 20 and 23, although not all are currently operating as STA. No formal complaints have been received to Council regarding any of these Short-term Accommodation properties. Submissions do however indicate that the property manager running the STA properties within The Cove have been notified of issues that have occurred at the existing STA sites.

4. Planning Assessment

The application has been assessed against the relevant provisions of the *Planning Act, 2016, Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017* and the *Cove Preliminary Approval - 20120313.* The proposal is generally in accordance with the Planning Scheme and is recommended for approval in accordance with the drawings and documents submitted, subject to reasonable and relevant conditions (Attachment 1).

4.1. State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA)

The application did not require referral to any State Agencies.

4.2. State Planning Policy – July 2017

The State Planning Policy (SPP) includes interim development assessment requirements to ensure that State interests are appropriately considered by local government when assessing development applications where the local government Planning Scheme has not yet appropriately integrated all of the State's interests in the SPP. As the most recent SPP (July 2017) has not been reflected in the Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme, Part B of the SPP confirms that it applies to the assessment of the development application. The application is considered consistent with the SPP.

4.3. Mackay Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan – February 2012

The Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan was established to provide the vision and direction for the region to 2031. The plan provides certainty about where the region is heading in the future and provides the framework to respond to the challenges and opportunities which may arise. The proposal is generally consistent with the provisions of the plan.

4.4. The Cove Preliminary Approval and Whitsunday Regional Council Planning Scheme 2017

4.4.1. Overlay Codes

Overlays are not relevant to this development application and were dealt with at the construction of the dwelling.

4.4.2. Zone Code

The proposal is a Code Assessable use in the Low-medium density Residential Zone. The development triggers Impact Assessment due to the Short-term Accommodation use not being listed in the Tables of Assessment of the Development Code for The Cove, Port of Airlie Preliminary Approval.

The proposal generally complies with the relevant Overall Outcomes of the Low-medium Density Residential Zone Code and can be conditioned appropriately to be compatible with the prevailing residential character and amenity of the locality. The Development Code for the Cove is not applicable to the proposal as it only relates to the construction of a Dwelling House.

4.4.3. Development Codes

- Site plan and floor plans provided.
- Property Management Plan provided.
- Code of Conduct provided.
- Fire and emergency plan provided.
- Statutory declaration has been provided.
- Large double Garage and space for two additional vehicles in the driveway.

5. Public Submissions

The development application was placed on public notification between 10 March 2022 and 4 April 2022 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Planning Act 2016. The Notice of Compliance was received on 11 April 2022. Two (2) submissions were received during this period of Public Notification. Submissions have been received and summarised in the below table:

Issue	**Comment/Condition Number**
1. No onsite manager and associated issues with management agencies	The applicant has nominated a property manager who will initiate the process of resolving the amenity issue. A sign with the property manager's number will be at the front of the premises if an approval is given. The property manager has a duty to resolve the issue and is to be available to answer phone calls 24/7. If the property manager fails to undertake their duties, Council can be notified by the affected party and compliance will then be undertaken.
2. Noise and behaviour	If approved, the applicant will be conditioned to have a Code of Conduct for the operational use of the development that includes the prevention of excessive noise after 9pm, in accordance with Schedule 1 or

	Environment Protection (noise) Policy 2019. Compliance actions will be taken against the premises if found to have breached any conditions of the development permit.
3. Car parking	There is sufficient car parking available for four (4) vehicles on-site.
4. Damage to common property	Any damage to common property areas is the responsibility of the Body Corporate to manage with the owner. Sufficient area is provided to contain all parking within the subject site.
5.Too many Short-term accommodation uses within the Cove.	There is no limit of the number of Short-term accommodation uses the area is permitted to have. Each application is assessed on its merits.
6.Council needs to place limits of Short-term accommodation and impose additional restrictions	Council has resolved on the restrictions to be imposed on Short-term accommodation uses.

5. Infrastructure Charges

5.1 Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution

The development does not attract an infrastructure charge.

APPENDIX

Appendix 2 – Locality Plan
Appendix 3 – Zoning Plan
Appendix 4 – Proposal Plan

13.4.1 - Amendment to Local Law & Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014 - Operation of Short Term Accommodation

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Julie Wright - Director Community Services

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Julie Wright - Director Community Services

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft - Local Law (Amending) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022 [**13.4.1.1** - 4 pages]
2. Draft - Subordinate Local Law (Amending) Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022 [**13.4.1.2** - 15 pages]

PURPOSE

To provide Council with an Amending *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2014 & Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014* to commence the legislative process required change to the Local Law and Subordinate Local Law to include the operation of short-term accommodation as a Prescribed Activity.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council consider making each of the following:

1. a) *Local Law (Amending) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022*, as detailed in Attachment A;

   b) *Subordinate Local Law (Amending) Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022*, as detailed in Attachment B, (collectively, the Proposed Local Laws).

2. Furthermore, Council delegate to the Chief Executive Officer the process and responsibilities to take all steps the Chief Executive Officer considers desirable under Chapter 3 of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld), including:

   a) Consulting with relevant government entities about the overall State interest in the *Local Law (Amending) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022* before proceeding with the making of the Local Law and responding to any requests or requirements of these entities; and

   b) Consulting with the public about the Proposed Local Laws and conducting a Public Interest Test (PIT) in relation to anti-competitive provisions contained within, with the Proposed Local Laws for at least 21 days (Consultation Period); and

   c) Considering every submission properly made to Council about the Proposed Local Laws.

BACKGROUND

Following a number of discussions at both Briefing Sessions and Ordinary Meetings it was determined to investigate amending *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No.1*

(Administration) 2014 & Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014 to include the operation of short-term accommodation as a Prescribed Activity.

To enable both the Local Law and Subordinate Local Law to be changed an Amending Local Law and Subordinate Local Law must be made to enable a state interest check to be undertaken in regard to a proposed amendment plus a public interest test in relation to anti-competitive provisions that may be contained within the proposed changes.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

1. In relation to *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014* (LL1):

    a) The amendments are basically limited to including the 'operation of short term accommodation' as a new prescribed activity. The same definition of 'short term accommodation' in the planning scheme has been used however have amended it slightly to specify that it does not matter whether the owner of the property resides there at the same time.

    b) Currently section 31 of LL1 provides a defence for owners and occupiers of land where an act or omission occurred without their knowledge or consent, and where they could not, by reasonable diligence, have prevented the act or omission.

    Therefore, given any breach of conditions of approval is likely to be a result of the act or omission of guests (i.e. nuisance as a result of noise, additional guests staying without the owner's knowledge), it is considered that this defence is likely to impact on Council's ability to successfully enforce conditions of approval against the owner of the land. Noting that this provision has been adopted from the relevant model local law, one option is to amend section 31 to exclude the defence from applying to breaches of conditions relating to the operation of short term accommodation.

    c) We have considered the circumstances in which Council can amend, cancel or immediately suspend or cancel an approval, and it appears that they are broad enough to cover any issues that may arise as a result of the operation of short term accommodation, however Council should consider if there are any other circumstances it wants to be able to amend, cancel or immediately suspend or cancel an approval.

2. In relation to *Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014 (SLL1)*:

    a) Inclusion of the operation of short term accommodation as a 'non-transferrable' approval.

    b) A new Schedule 19 has been inserted in relation to the operation of short term accommodation. The schedule has been drafted based on the following documents Council provided to the legal consultants:

        i. an example planning approval for short term accommodation;

        ii. Council's Short Term Letting of a Dwelling House or Multiple Unit fact sheet;

    c) It is suggested Council should consider whether there are any activities that do not require approval. For example, certain addresses/dwellings (i.e. hotels) or within certain areas or zones in the planning scheme.

Furthermore, Council should consider whether any of the conditions of approval 'must be imposed' on an approval, rather than 'ordinarily imposed' on an approval.

3. Council is currently reviewing the general rating categories to identify how to best rate those properties identified for short term accommodation. While rating classifications can be made based on land use and approvals, the local law may assist in defining the characteristics for rating purposes.
4. The Schedule of Fees and Charges to include the new prescribed activity will be required to be updated. Please note the fee is a regulatory fee (fee is cost for administration of licencing only).

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009
Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014
Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Support the organisation in ensuring appropriate compliance with legislation and to support the elected council in its decision-making processes and obligations as a local government.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Costs associated with the making of the *Local Law (Amending) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022 and the Subordinate Local Law (Amending) Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022* will $13,000.00 and taken from GL 10.0.3300.6365.63240 - Legal Costs.

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

McCullough Robertson Lawyers

RISK ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009* - Division 2 Section 29 - A local government must make a local law by passing a resolution to make the local law including the amendment or repeal of the inconsistent law in the same instrument.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

30 May 2022

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

Section 58 of the Human Rights Act 2019 specifies required conduct for public entities when acting or making a decision. Sections 15-37 of the Human Rights Act 2019 identifies the human rights a public entity must consider in making a decision. The human rights relevant to this decision are as follows:

- Section 19 – Freedom of movement.

- Section 21 – Freedom of expression.
- Section 24 – Right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of property.
- Section 27 – Cultural rights – generally – all persons with a particular cultural, religious, racial or linguistic background have the right to enjoy their culture, to declare and practice their religion and use their language.
- Section 28 – Cultural rights – Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This decision does not limit the above identified human rights.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Options	Description	Positives	Negatives
Option 1	Not include short-term accommodation as a prescribed activity.	No changes to current activities.	Continued lengthy investigations pertaining to allegations/complaints pertaining to non-compliance of short term accommodation in accordance with the Planning Scheme.

Whitsunday Regional Council
Local Law (Amending) Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022

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Part 2 Amendment of Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014

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2 Amendment of section 31 (General defence for owners or occupiers of land) 2

3 Amendment of Schedule 1 (Dictionary) 2

4 Amendment of Schedule 2 (Prescribed activities) 3

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This local law may be cited as *Local Law (Amending) Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022*.

2 Commencement

This local law commences on the date notice of the making of the local law is published in the gazette.

3 Local laws amended

This local law amends *Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014*.

Part 2 Amendment of Whitsunday Regional Council Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014

1 Amendment of section 17 (Grounds for amending, suspending or cancelling approval)

Section 17(b), after 'or cancelled' –

insert –

or has lapsed

2 Amendment of section 31 (General defence for owners or occupiers of land)

(1) Section 31, before 'In a proceeding' –

insert –

(1)

(2) Section 31, after 'act or omission.' –

insert –

(2) This section does not apply to proceedings in relation to the operation of short-term accommodation.

3 Amendment of Schedule 1 (Dictionary)

(1) Schedule 1, after definition of 'network connection' –

insert –

occupier has the same meaning under the Planning Act.

owner, of land, premises, or a place, has the same meaning under the Planning Act.

Planning Act means the *Planning Act 2016* (Qld).

premises has the same meaning under the Planning Act.

4 Amendment of Schedule 2 (Prescribed activities)

(1) Schedule 2, Part 1 (Prescribed activities) after 'operation of shared facility accommodation' –

insert –

operation of short-term accommodation

(2) Schedule 2, Part 2 (Definitions of prescribed activities) after definition of 'operation of shared facility accommodation' –

insert –

operation of short-term accommodation means the operation of premises used to provide accommodation of less than 3 consecutive months to tourists or travellers, whether or not the owner of the premises resides at the premises at the same time or not.

Whitsunday Regional Council Subordinate Local Law (Amending) Whitsunday Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022

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3 Subordinate local laws amended..... 2

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1 Amendment of Schedule 2 (Categories of prescribed activities for the purposes of maximum penalties) 3

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This subordinate local law may be cited as *Subordinate Local Law (Amending) Whitsunday Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2022*.

2 Commencement

This subordinate local law commences on the date notice of the making of the subordinate local law is published in the gazette.

3 Subordinate local laws amended

This subordinate local law amends *Whitsunday Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014*.

Part 2 Amendment of Whitsunday Regional Council Subordinate Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2014

1 Amendment of Schedule 2 (Categories of prescribed activities for the purposes of maximum penalties)

Schedule 2, Part 1 (Category 1 activities), after '14 Operation of cane railways' –

insert –

15 operation of short-term accommodation

2 Amendment of Schedule 3 (Categories of approval that are non-transferable)

Schedule 3, after 'Approval to conduct commercial recreational activities.' –

insert –

Approval for the operation of short-term accommodation.

3 Insertion of new Schedule 19

After Schedule 18 (Operation of temporary entertainment events) –

insert –

Schedule 19 Operation of short-term accommodation

Section 11

1 Prescribed activity

operation of short-term accommodation

Example –

Airbnb

2 Activities that do not require approval under the authorising local law

No activities stated.

3 Documents and materials that must accompany applications for approval

The following documents and materials must accompany an application for an approval –

(a) application form; and

(b) application fee (as determined within the local government's Schedule of Fees and Charges); and

(c) documents, information and materials identified within the relevant approved application form; and

(d) the address of the premises, including real property description; and

(e) a plan of the premises, including:

(i) a site plan, including details of the main building, any outdoor areas or structures including decks, swimming pool or spa, outdoor lighting, driveway, car parks, waste bin storage area, domestic sewerage treatment plant and dispersal area (where relevant) and the location of each window and door opening of any adjoining residence; and

(ii) a floor plan of the building, including a description of each room and the maximum number of persons to be accommodated in each bedroom;

(f) the most recent Certificate of Classification issued under the *Building Act 1975* confirming –

(i) the premises are lawfully constructed; and

(ii) the use of the premises for short-term accommodation is authorised by the classification for the premises;

(g) if a pool is located on the premises – a copy of a current pool safety certificate issued by a QBCC licenced pool safety inspector;

(h) a copy of a current electrical safety certificate of compliance issued by a licensed electrician for each smoke alarm at the premises;

(i) written confirmation, in the form of a statutory declaration –

(i) about the maximum number of guests to be accommodated on the premises and the configuration of the rooms the guests are to be accommodated in; and

(ii) that the premises will not be operated or used as a Party House;

(iii) that, to the best of the applicant's knowledge after having undertaken reasonable inquiries and investigations, the premises is structurally sound and in a state of good repair; and

(iv) about when the premises were last treated for vermin, insects and pests; and

(v) that the premises are connected to power, town water and sewerage or certification from a licensed installer that the on-site sewerage system can serve the maximum number of persons that can be accommodated at any one time;

(vi) that the use of the premises for the operation of short-term accommodation is authorised –

(A) by a development approval granted by the local government; or

(B) as accepted development or accepted development subject to requirements under the local government's planning scheme; or

(C) by existing lawful use rights in existence prior to the use of the premises for short-term accommodation becoming assessable development under the local government's planning scheme; and

(vii) the use of the premises for the operation of short-term accommodation complies with –

(A) any development approval conditions that apply to the use of the premises for short-term accommodation; or

(B) if no development approval conditions apply to the use of the premises for short-term accommodation – the planning scheme which applied at the time the use of the premises for short-term accommodation commenced or otherwise in accordance with existing lawful use rights;

(viii) of the details for the contact person for the purposes of the operation of short-term accommodation at the premises, including the contact person's name and telephone number. The contact person:

(A) may be an individual, letting agency, property manager, security firm or the like;

(B) must be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to supervise and manage the premises, including addressing complaints about the use of the premises for short-term accommodation and any guest queries; and

(C) must reside, or have a place of business, within a driving distance of no more than 30 minutes from the premises.

(j) if the applicant is not the owner of the premises – the written consent of the owner.

4 Additional criteria for the granting of approval

The following criteria must be considered for the granting of approval –

(a) whether the applicant is the owner of the premises or has obtained and provided the written consent of the owner of the premises to use the premises for the operation of short-term accommodation;

(b) whether the premises can be lawfully used for the operation of short-term accommodation, including whether the use of the premises for short-term accommodation complies with:

(i) any current development approvals authorising the use of the premises for short-term accommodation;

(ii) the requirements of the local government's planning scheme for short-term accommodation at the time the use of the premises for short-term accommodation commenced or otherwise in accordance with existing lawful use rights;

(c) whether the premises are suitable to be used for the operation of short-term accommodation having regard to

building, pool (as applicable) and electrical standards or requirements, car parking provision, and the structural soundness, pest management and current state of the premises;

(d) whether the operation of short-term accommodation at the premises would detrimentally affect the residential amenity of adjoining or surrounding premises (including, but not limited to noise, overlooking and light impacts);

(e) the applicant's history of carrying out the operation of short-term accommodation at the premises or other premises and any suspensions or cancellations of any permits issued under the authorising local law; and

(f) the proposed contact person is a suitable person to be responsible for the carrying out of the operation of short-term accommodation at the premises and meets all of the criteria for a contact person in section 3(i)(vi) above.

5 Conditions that must be imposed on approvals

This section has been intentionally left blank.

6 Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on approvals

(1) The conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval will –

(a) limit the maximum number of guests that may be accommodated at premises at any one time, and

prohibit guests from sleeping anywhere other than within the main building on the premises;

(b) require a minimum number of car parking spaces to be provided and require vehicles to be stored in a way that does not cause a nuisance or inconvenience to adjoining properties;

(c) prohibit the premises from being used as a Party House;

(d) require the premises to be appropriately cleaned between each booking, including all linen and towels and waste;

(e) require a waste bin storage area be provided close to a tap and hose to enable regular cleaning, and be screened from view from neighbouring dwellings. Waste bins must be placed on and removed from the kerb in accordance with *Local Law No. 7 (Waste Management) 2020*;

(f) prohibit the operation of the premises as short-term accommodation from causing a nuisance or detrimentally impacting the residential amenity of adjoining and surrounding premises, including but not limited to noise, overlooking and light;

(g) require a local property manager to be appointed for the premises. This may be an individual,

letting agency, property manager, security firm or the like. The local property manager must:

(i) meet all guests upon arrival and explain the Code of Conduct and other applicable rules;

(ii) provide two 24-hour contact numbers that must be answered at all times;

(iii) if the premises form part of a body corporate – advise the body corporate of the approval to operate short term accommodation at the premises;

(iv) enforce the Code of Conduct, including attending (or organising a private security firm to attend) the premises within 30 minutes of receiving any complaint;

(v) immediately evict any guests whose behaviour breaches the Code of Conduct on two or more occasions.

(h) require a Code of Conduct to be submitted to and approved by the local government. The Code of Conduct must:

(i) be displayed in a manner so that it can be easily viewed by guests of the premises, including on any social media

or websites used to advertise the operation of short-term accommodation at the premises;

(ii) include, as a minimum:

(A) the maximum number of guests permitted to reside in the premises at any one time, and a prohibition on guests sleeping anywhere other than the main building on the premises;

(B) requirements in relation to car parking and waste storage and removal;

(C) requirements to minimise noise and other activities and behaviour which may disturb or cause a nuisance to neighbours;

(D) requirements in relation to the keeping of pets on the premises, including a prohibition on pets causing a nuisance to adjoining and surrounding properties;

(E) requirements in relation to the general condition of the

premises, including that they be kept in a safe and tidy condition;

(F) an emergency/fire evacuation plan;

(G) information about the property manager, on-site car parking and waste bin collection days;

(H) a building floor plan detailing the location of domestic facilities such as kitchen, dining room, laundry, outdoor clothes drying facilities and common areas to support the stay of guests;

(I) terms about eviction or forfeiture of money in the event of a significant breach of the Code of Conduct.

(i) require records of the following information be kept and maintained, for a period of 2 years at a time, and made available for inspection upon request by an authorised person:

(i) details of each booking (guests, contact details, date of arrival and departure, etc.);

(ii) a copy of the signed acceptance of the Code of Conduct/terms and conditions document; and

(iii) details of any complaints received about the operation of the short-term accommodation, including the date, time and nature of the complaint, and how the complaint was resolved.

(j) require a professionally-made, weather proof sign be erected on the street frontage(s) (or front door for a unit). The sign is to:

(i) be approximately 0.3m^2 in size;

(ii) display the name of the property manager and their all-hours phone number(s), and the permit number allocated by the local government;

(iii) be prominently and permanently displayed, and visible to members of the public at all times;

(k) require fire safety measures for the premises to be updated to the equivalent requirement of a long-term rental property;

(l) require a Pool Safety Certificate to be obtained and maintained (as applicable).

(2) In this section –

Party House see section 276(5) of the Planning Act.

7 Term of approval

The term of the approval is the period stated on the approval.

8 Term of renewal of approval

The term of a renewal of the approval is the period stated in the renewal.

13.4.2 - Sport & Recreation Clubs Grant - May 2022

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Jacqueline Neave - Arts & Community Programs Officer

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Julie Wright - Director Community Services

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

PURPOSE

For Council to consider the payment of the Sport & Recreation Clubs Grant for May 2022 in accordance with Council's Sport & Recreation Grant Guidelines.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve the payment of a Sport & Recreation Club Grant to the following recipients:

1. Sporting Shooters Association of Australia Bowen Branch Inc. – Band 1 - $5,500
2. Proserpine Taipans Junior Soccer Club Inc. – Band 3 - $1,500
3. Wangaratta Bowls Club Inc. – Band 4 - $1,000
4. Collinsville Barebow Hunters Club Inc. – Band 4 - $1,000

BACKGROUND

To be eligible for the Sport & Recreation Grant a club must meet the following criteria:

- Is incorporated and meets its obligations with the Office of Fair Trading
- Is covered with the appropriate level of public liability insurance (20 million); and
- Provides membership data (as defined by Council) to Council on an annual basis

The level of funding available to clubs will be based on a progressive scale, the larger the participation rate, the larger the support to the club. Participation is defined as being the total number of active members within the club.

The Sport & Recreation Club Grants are allocated based on the following:

Band Level	No. of Active Participants	Grant Allocation ($)
Band 1	>250	5,500
Band 2	101 – 250	3,000
Band 3	51 – 100	1,500
Band 4	4 - 50	1,000

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

The following applications were submitted:

Organisation Name	Junior Members	Senior Members	Total Members	Band	Public Liability	Amount Requested ($)

Sporting Shooters Association of Australia Bowen Branch Inc.	73	434	507	1	Yes	5,500
Proserpine Taipans Junior Soccer Club Inc.	69	8	77	3	Yes	1,500
Wangaratta Bowls Club Inc.	0	47	47	4	Yes	1,000
Collinsville Barebow Hunters Club Inc.	7	17	24	4	Yes	1,000
					Total	**9,000**

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS
Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulation 2012
LSP_COMM_03 – Community Grants Policy

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Facilitate, foster and encourage region wide activities and programs that engage our community.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The funds will be taken from budget code JC: 2967.10250 – Community Donation (2967) / Club Grants (10250).

Description	**Amount ($)**
2021/2022 Budget	150,000
Actual + Commitment	149,000
YTD Remaining Budget	***1,000**

*At the fourth quarter budget review additional funds will be sourced from other operational budgets to provide for the short fall in the current budget.

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT
Manager Community Development & Libraries

RISK ASSESSMENT

Reputational Risk – Providing funding support to the community and recognising the efforts of local Sport & Recreational Clubs is a positive outcome for Council.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

Payment to be made within one month of approval.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

No

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

N/A

13.4.3 - Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete - May 2022

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Emily Hart - Community Development Officer

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Julie Wright - Director Community Services

PRESENTED FOR: Decision

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

PURPOSE

For Council to consider the application for Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve financial support for the following recipients:

- Lincoln Thicker – U15 Years North Queensland Championships – Touch Football
- Cooper Fletcher – U15 Years North Queensland Championships – Rugby League

BACKGROUND

At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 28 July 2021, Council resolved to adopt a policy to provide Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete. The level of funding available to individual Junior Elite Athletes is calculated on a progressive scale, the higher the level of representation the greater the financial support, as outlined below:

Level of Representation	Allocation ($)
Representing North Queensland or equivalent in State level competition	250
Representing Queensland within Queensland	500
Representing Queensland Interstate	1,000
Representing Australia Overseas	up to 2,000

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

Name	Age	Competition	Competition Level	Sport	Amount ($)
Lincoln Thicker	15	U15 Years State Championships	North Queensland	Touch Football	250
Cooper Fletcher	15	U15 Years State Championships	North Queensland	Rugby League	250
				Total	**500**

Lincoln Thicker has been selected to represent North Queensland when competing at the State Touch Football Championships in Cairns on 12 September 2022. Lincoln has not received any financial assistance through the Junior Elite Athlete program previously.

Cooper Fletcher will represent North Queensland at the State Rugby League Championships on the Gold Coast from 21 – 24 May 2022. Cooper previously received funding of $500 in 2019 through the Junior Elite Athlete program when he represented Queensland at the U12 Years Rugby League National Titles.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Local Government Act 2009
Local Government Regulation 2012
LSP_COMM_05 – Financial Support for a Junior Elite Athlete Policy

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Facilitate, foster and encourage region wide activities and programs that engage our community.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The funds will be taken from JC: 2967.11074 – Community Donations (2967) / Donations (11074).

Description	Amount ($)
2021/22 Budget	100,000.00
Actual + Commitment Spend	65,073.36
YTD Remaining Budget	**34,926.64**

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Manager Community Development & Libraries

RISK ASSESSMENT

The financial assistance shows Council's commitment to providing support to local junior elite athletes competing in a regional, state or national level competition.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

To be paid within one month of approval.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

No

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

N/A

13.4.4 - Whitsunday Aerial Feral Animal Control Program Update

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Scott Hardy - Coordinator Natural Resources Management

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Julie Wright - Director Community Services

PRESENTED FOR: Information

ATTACHMENTS

1. Project Report - WRC Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program Update-31-3-2022 [**13.4.4.1** - 51 pages]

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present a report to Council which provides an update on the outcomes of the Whitsunday Regional Council Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program for the last 10 years.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council notes the development of the Project Report titled Whitsunday Feral Animal Aerial Control Program.

BACKGROUND

Feral pigs impact on Whitsunday environmental and agricultural systems. Under the Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014, local governments have a role in coordinating the control and reduction of restricted and prohibited pest animals in coordination with land managers. Whitsunday Regional Council has been coordinating a Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program since 2012.

Whitsunday Regional Council has been conducting the Aerial Shooting Program now for 10 years and has conducted over 130 flights removing almost 12,300 feral pigs. In recent years Council has been conducting 20 to 35 flights per year with an operating budget up to $170,000/yr. Over the last ten years, the Program has had up to 80 land managers participating in the Program and up to 19 organisations. In recent years, the Program has been coordinated across five local government areas and has been selected as a case study for the National Feral Pig Action Plan. In 2020, Council was also fortunate to use a Queensland Feral Pest Initiative grant to engage a consultant to model the economic impacts of feral pigs on horticulture, beef production and sugarcane land use which has been useful in determining the financial damage caused by feral pigs. This economic study found that feral pigs cause approximately $12.6 million in damage to agriculture in the Whitsunday Regional Council area each year.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

The following are the main outcomes from the Program:

a) Feral pigs removed and costs:
   - Over the 10 years, 12,303 pigs removed at a cost of $674,884 returning $54.86 per animal based on cash contributions only.
   - If the in-kind costs are considered over the 10 years, then the total costs are $934,000, and the return per pig is $75.92 per pig.

- The total feral animals removed was 12,826 animals over the 10 years costing $934,000 returned $72.82 per animal (including in-kind costs).

b) Feral pig population
   - Whitsunday Regional Council has used two methods to estimate feral pig populations:
     - The broad method of estimating population using broad landscape densities was 16,000 individuals.
     - The use of aerial shooting flight paths and the number of feral pigs destroyed returned an estimated population of 19,000 individuals.
   - It is thought that the feral pig population is holding steady or slightly declining because of land manager feral animal culling activities and the Aerial Shooting Program.
   - The Aerial Shooting Program in 2021-2022 covered approximately 982,000ha.

c) The economic impact of feral pigs is summarised as:
   - Impact on sugarcane = $0.6 Million/yr.
   - Impact on grazing = $2.7 million/yr.
   - Impact on horticulture = $4.0 Million/yr.
   - Total direct agricultural impact approximately $7.3 million/yr.
   - Total agricultural impact including indirect impacts is $12.58 million/yr.
   - The economic impact of feral pigs on agricultural systems is estimated at $12.58 million a year given the current feral pig population of 19,000.
   - The economic impact on agriculture of the average feral pig in the Whitsunday region is therefore approximately $662/pig/year at the current population level.

d) The cost of impacts to environmental assets in the Whitsunday region:
   - The estimated impact of feral pigs on the environment was $28 million/year.
   - The average cost of a feral pig to environmental assets is therefore approximately $1473/pig/year at the current population level.

e) Establishing an economic return on the Program:
   - For the 2020/2021 year, 1990 feral pigs were removed from the landscape. Therefore, the Aerial Shooting Program resulted in a saving to agriculture of 1990 x $662 = $1,317,380.
   - In addition, with 1990 feral pigs removed means that there is reduced damage on the environment of 1990 x $1473 = $2,931,270.
   - The combined economic and environmental benefits for the 2020-21 year was $4,248,650.
   - The cost of the 2021-2022 year was $163,200 cash with the total including in-kind of $225,600. This means that for every $1 invested by the Program, there was a $18.83 return.

f) The social outcomes of the Program:
   - The Program has received funding from between 8 to 19 organisations per year as stakeholders and up to 80 land managers per year. The majority of the land managers have been engaged in the Program for more than one year.
   - The Program has been coordinated across five local government areas (Burdekin, Isaac, Charters towers, Mackay and Whitsunday).

- The Program has been selected as a case study for the National Feral Pig Action Plan.
- Council staff have been asked to present information to landholder groups outside of the Whitsunday Regional Council area on the Program.
- There is a growing confidence from landholders that there is value being involved and financially supporting the Program based on verbal feedback and willingness to pay the participation fees.

The proposed project report on the Whitsunday Regional Council Aerial Shooting Program provides a useful document to summarise the outcomes to date but will also be useful to attract future funding. The report demonstrates that the investment in the Program is yielding positive results for the local economy and the environment.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Whitsunday Regional Council has a role under the Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014 to coordinate pest management within its boundary. Landholders have a General Biosecurity obligation under the Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014 to control restricted and prohibited plant and animal pests.

There is no legislative requirement for Council to receive the project report.

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Research and assist in the current and future protection of the region's natural environment. Protect community health and safety, biosecurity, and amenity within the region by providing community education and administrative services.

The following are the perceived strategic impacts:

- Financial and economic impacts – the Project Report outlines how Council staff have spent public funds on reducing feral animal numbers in the region.
- Environmental – The Project report outlines the environmental benefits of the Aerial Control Program.
- Social Impacts – The project report lists the various social benefits and outcomes from the Whitsunday Aerial Control Program.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications to Council by receiving and noting the Project report on the Whitsunday feral animal aerial control Program.

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Council staff have consulted with Mr Mat Gentle from Biosecurity Queensland and Ms Heather Channon the National Feral Pig Coordinator in the development of the report.

RISK ASSESSMENT

There are no perceived risks with Council receiving or noting this report.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

There are no important deadlines associated with this report.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

Section 58 of the Human Rights Act 2019 specifies required conduct for public entities when acting or making a decision. Sections 15-37 of the Human Rights Act 2019 identifies the human rights a public entity must consider in making a decision. The human rights relevant to this decision are as follows:

- Section 19 – Freedom of movement.
- Section 21 – Freedom of expression.
- Section 24 – Right to own property and not be arbitrarily deprived of property.
- Section 27 – Cultural rights – generally – all persons with a particular cultural, religious, racial or linguistic background have the right to enjoy their culture, to declare and practice their religion and use their language.
- Section 28 – Cultural rights – Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

This decision does not limit the above identified human rights.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Options	Description	Positives	Negatives
Option 1	Council to receive the Aerial Shooting Program report and promote the outcomes	The relatively small council contributions towards the Program are yielding measurable benefits to the agricultural sector and the Whitsunday environment.	The publishing of the outcomes will be met positively by most of the population, but there may be a small number of people who may dislike the euthanising of animals.
Option 2	Council not to receive the report and promote the program outcomes.	The Program will continue as usual without publicising the outcomes.	The public will not know the positives outcomes of this Program

Project report:
Progress on the Whitsunday Regional Council Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program

Bren Fuller
Technical Officer

Scott Hardy
Coordinator Natural Resource Management and Climate

Date: 31st of March 2022





Whitsunday Regional Council
Po Box 104
Proserpine, 4800

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Executive summary

The Whitsunday Regional Council commenced an Aerial Shooting Program in 2012. Over the last 10 years, the Aerial Shooting Program has been refined and improved. The following are the main outcomes from the Program:

- Feral pigs removed and costs:
  - Over the 10 years, 12,303 pigs removed at a cost of $674,884 returning $54.86 per animal based on cash contributions only.
  - If the in-kind costs are considered over the 10 years then the total costs are $934,000, and the return per pig is $75.92 per pig.
  - The total feral animals removed was 12,826 animals over the 10 years costing $934,000 returned $72.82 per animal (including in-kind costs).

- Feral pig population:
  - The Whitsunday Regional Council has used two methods to estimate feral pig populations:
    - The broad method of estimating population using broad landscape densities was 16,000 individuals.
    - The use of aerial shooting flight paths and the number of feral pigs destroyed returned an estimated population of 19,000 individuals.
  - It is thought that the feral pig population is holding steady or slightly declining because of land manager feral animal culling activities and the Aerial Shooting Program.
  - The Aerial Shooting Program in 2021-2022 covered approximately 982,000ha.

- The economic impact of feral pigs is summarised as:
  - Impact on sugarcane = $0.6 Million/yr.
  - Impact on grazing = $2.7 million/yr.
  - Impact on horticulture = $4.0 Million/yr.
  - Total direct agricultural impact approximately $7.3 million/yr.
  - Total agricultural impact including indirect impacts is $12.58 million/yr.
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  - The economic impact on agriculture of the average feral pig in the Whitsunday region is therefore approximately $662/pig/year at the current population level.

- The cost of impacts to environmental assets in the Whitsunday region:
  - The estimated impact of feral pigs on the environment was $28 million/year.
  - The average cost of a feral pig to environmental assets is therefore approximately $1473/pig/year at the current population level.

- Establishing an economic return on the Program:
  - For the 2020/2021 year, 1990 feral pigs were removed from the landscape. Therefore, the Aerial Shooting Program resulted in a saving to agriculture of 1990 x $662 = $1,317,380.
  - In addition, with 1990 feral pigs removed means that there is reduced damage on the environment of 1990 x $1473 = $2,931,270.
  - The combined economic and environmental benefits for the 2020-21 year was $4,248,650.
  - The cost of the 2021-2022 year was $163,200 cash with the total including in-kind of $225,600. This means that for every $1 invested by the Program, there was a $18.83 return.

- The social outcomes of the program:
  - The Program has received funding from between 8 to 19 organisations per year as stakeholders and up to 80 land managers per year. The majority of the land managers have been engaged in the Program for more than one year.
  - The Program has been coordinated across five local government areas (Burdekin, Isaac, Charters towers, Mackay and Whitsunday).
  - The Program has been selected as a case study for the National Feral Pig Action Plan.
  - Council staff have been asked to present information to landholder groups outside of the Whitsunday Regional Council area on the Program.
  - There is a growing confidence from landholders that there is value being involved and financially supporting the Program based on verbal feedback and willingness to pay the participation fees.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the following people for comments and feedback on earlier versions of this report :

- Dr Heather Channon, National Feral Pig Management Coordinator.
- Mr Matthew Gentle, Principal Scientist, Biosecurity Queensland.

Document Control

Title:	Progress report on the Whitsunday Regional Council Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program
Council Work Unit:	Natural Resource Management and Climate
Contact Officer:	Scott Hardy
Email:	info@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au
Version:	5
Date	31st of March 2022

1. Introduction

Feral pigs impact on Whitsunday environmental and agricultural systems. The pigs can be particularly damaging to stream banks, waterholes, wetlands, biodiversity, vegetative cover, water quality and aquatic fauna due to their rooting and wallowing behaviours. In addition, feral pigs impact on sugarcane, horticultural and extensive beef production businesses in the Whitsunday region. Under the *Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014*, local governments have a role in coordinating the control and reduction of restricted and prohibited pest animals in coordination with land managers. One of the tools which the Whitsunday Regional Council has been developing over recent years is the use of helicopters to conduct aerial shooting campaigns to reduce feral pig numbers.

The Whitsunday Regional Council has been coordinating a Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program since 2012. In July 2012, the Council conducted an aerial shooting campaign consisting of three flights between Cape Upstart, Abbot Point and around the Caley Valley wetlands which was funded by the NQ Dry Tropics Natural Resource Management Group.

The Whitsunday Council has been conducting the Aerial Shooting Program now for 10 years and has conducted over 130 flights removing almost 12,300 feral pigs. In recent years the Council has been conducting 20 to 35 flights per year with an operating budget up to $170,000/yr. Over the last ten years, the Program has had up to 80 land managers participating in the Program and up to 19 organisations. In recent years, the Program has been coordinated across five local government areas and has been selected as a case study for the National Feral Pig Action Plan. In 2020, the Council was also fortunate to use a Queensland Feral Pest Initiative grant to engage a consultant to model the economic impacts of feral pigs on horticulture, beef production and sugarcane land use which has been useful in determining the financial damage caused by feral pigs. This economic study found that feral pigs cause approximately $12.6 million in damage to agriculture in the Whitsunday Regional Council area each year.

The purpose of this report is to review the Whitsunday Regional Council Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program (FAASP) and document the results. The objectives of this report are to:

- Describe the outcomes and effectiveness from the Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program.
- Outline some of the social outcomes from the Program.
- Collate the Council's list of learning outcomes from the last 10 years
- Describe how the feral animal populations are determined by the council.
- Describe how the impacts of feral pigs on agricultural systems are determined.
- Describe how the impacts on the environmental are measured by the council.

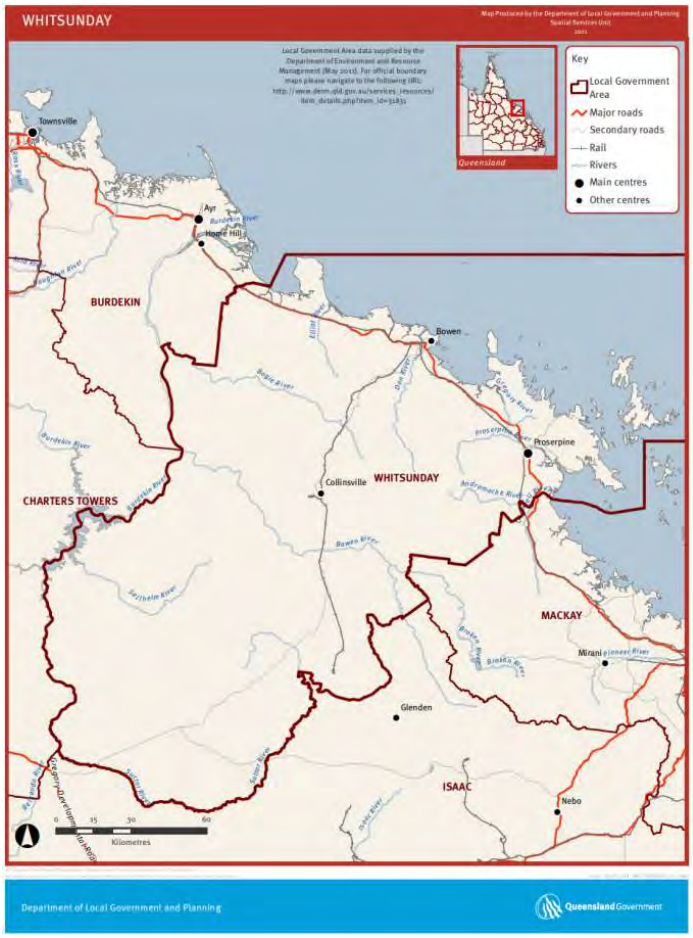


Figure 1. Location of the Whitsunday Regional Council area.

2. Background

2.1. The Whitsunday region

The Whitsunday Regional Council covers approximately 23,860 km^2 or 2.38 million hectares (Figure 2). The value of the agricultural sector in the Whitsunday Regional Council area has been calculated by REMPLAN (2016). The Whitsunday agricultural sector exports $186 million/yr. and its total output value is $271 million/yr. The Whitsunday region has 13 wetland areas listed in the directory of nationally important wetlands. The total area of highly significant wetlands is approximately 58,380ha, and the largest wetland in the region is the Goorganga wetland complex (16,850ha). There are over 82,000ha of land dedicated to National Park and Conservation Park.

2.2. Legislation and policy

The legislation that guides pest management in the Whitsunday region is the *Queensland Biosecurity Act (2014)* and the Whitsunday Regional Council Local law 3 (Community and Environment). The Queensland government introduced the *Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014* to guide the management of invasive plants and animals.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* includes the concept of the General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO), which is an overarching obligation that requires all persons who deal with biosecurity matter to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the risk posed by the biosecurity matter. The GBO encourages all relevant parties to take a proactive role in preventing, managing and addressing biosecurity risks that relate to them.

The *Biosecurity Act* describes prohibited and restricted biosecurity matter. Prohibited matter is not currently present in Queensland and is prohibited because there are reasonable grounds to believe it could have significant adverse effects if introduced to the state. Restricted matter is found in Queensland and may have an adverse effect if restrictions are not imposed. Restricted matter is assigned category numbers from 1-7 based on its characteristics and the risk it poses. Pest plants and animals can be attributed to more than one pest category.

The list of the restricted categories under the Biosecurity Act and a brief explanation from the State government is listed in table 2. The category of declared pest animals is found in table 2.

Table 2. Biosecurity Act categories descriptions.

Category	Description
1	Includes insects such as red imported fire ants, electric ants and Asian honey bees, and certain animal and plant diseases, aquatic diseases and pathogens. This restricted matter must be reported to Biosecurity Queensland within 24 hours of you becoming aware of its presence.
2	Includes certain noxious fish, weeds and pest animals such as spotted gar, Miconia weed and red-eared slider turtle. This restricted matter must also be reported to an authorised person within 24 hours of you becoming aware of its presence.
3	Includes certain noxious fish, weeds, pest animals and insects. Examples of this category of restricted matter are gambusia, parthenium weed and foxes. You must not supply to another person or release into the environment this category of restricted matter.
4	Includes specific noxious fish, weeds and pest animals such as the giant cichlid, bitou bush and feral pig. You must not move this restricted matter to ensure that it does not spread into other areas of the state.
5	Restricted matter includes certain noxious fish, weeds, pest animals such as carp, Mexican feather grass and rabbits. You must not possess or keep this restricted matter under your control. These pests have a high risk of negatively impacting on the environment.
6	Includes certain invasive animals such as feral deer, foxes, rabbits and wild dogs and noxious fish such as carp, gambusia and tilapia. You must not feed this category of restricted matter. With the exception of the fish species, feeding for the purpose of preparing for or undertaking a control program is exempted.
7	Restricted matter includes the noxious fish carp, weatherloach, climbing perch, gambusia and tilapia. If you have these noxious fish in your possession you must kill the restricted matter and dispose of it by burying the whole carcass (no parts removed) in the ground above the high tide water mark or placing it in a waste disposal receptacle.

Table 3. Biosecurity status of feral animals found in the Whitsunday Region.

Pest Animal	Biosecurity category
Pig	3,4,6,
Dog	3,4,6
Dingo	3,4,5,6,
Cat	3,4,6,
Deer	3,4,6,
Rabbit	3,4,5,6
Fox	3,4,5,6,

2.3. Feral pig impacts

Feral animals cause extensive and widespread damage to environmental, agricultural, cultural and social assets areas and affect cropping and grazing practises. The social and environmental costs of feral animals have not been well studied. In 2009, Gong *et al* (2009) calculated that feral animals cost the Australian economy across all agricultural land uses $620 million/yr., plus $122 million spent on their control. The economic impact on Queensland is estimated at $128 million /yr. based on selected data and modelling (Gong *et al.,* 2009). According to Gong *et al.,* feral pigs have a negligible impact on the beef cattle industry affecting less than 1% of production income, but may be reducing profits by 1-2% in the grain industry depending on feral pig densities. Wild dogs may be reducing beef cattle industry profits by 1-2% (Gong *et al.,* 2009). Gong *et al.,* reports that the average grazing farm expenditure on feral animals control and maintenance is between $250-$420/yr., with an average of $325/yr.

Bomford and Hart (2002) stated that ”feral pigs inflict direct losses on the agricultural sector through predation of newborn animals, reduce grain and cane yields by devouring and destroying crops, compete with livestock for pasture land, and damage infrastructure such as fences”. The damage bill caused by feral pigs to Australian agricultural production was conservatively estimated to be at least $100 million per annum (Bomford and Hart, 2002). Tisdell (1982) estimated that 0.1% of the Queensland sugarcane crop was affected by feral pigs which amounts to 20,000 tonnes. In 1993 a study of sugarcane crops put the loss at 25,000 tonnes worth around $625,000/yr. (McIlroy *et al.,*1993).

McLeod (2002) estimated that feral pigs cause $107 million in control and production loss costs per year, with $80 million loss for the Queensland economy (McLeod, 2004). The QDNRM (2002) estimate that feral pigs cause $12 million worth of damage to the grain industry each year.

Bomford and Hart (2002) also noted “that feral pigs can act as vectors for a number of wildlife diseases that affect both livestock and humans”. In addition, pigs can transmit leptospirosis, brucellosis, melioidosis, tuberculosis, porcine parvovirus, sparganosis and other arbovirus, and can also transmit and act as reservoirs for exotic diseases such as African swine fever, Foot and Mouth Disease and Japanese encephalitis. McLeod (2004) estimated the environmental cost of just the fox and cat at $350 million/yr.

In 2020, the Whitsunday Regional Council successfully obtained a Queensland Feral Pest Initiative grant to expand its Aerial Shooting Program and conduct an economic modelling exercise to determine the financial cost of feral pigs on horticulture, sugarcane and beef production businesses. The outcome from this economic modelling project was that feral pigs caused approximately $12.58 million/year of direct and indirect economic damage in the Whitsunday Council area (Synergy, 2020).

The impact on the environment can be more difficult to evaluate. Perry *et al.,* (2021) have reviewed a number of studies into feral pig impacts and have conducted an investigation in the Archer River area in Northern Queensland. The Archer River investigation developed a process to record feral pig damage and allocate a score. The other innovative developments from the Perry *et al.,* (2021) study was the design of a feral pig population calculator and a process to record shooting outcomes.

The Queensland government determined the value of various ecosystems as part of their Environmental Offset Policy. The Queensland government has introduced the *Queensland Environmental Offsets Act (2014)*. The purpose of this piece of legislation is to account for the value and replacement cost of habitat areas caused by their loss due to development. According to the DEHP (2014), *Environmental offsets (offsets) provide the flexibility to approve development in one place on the basis of a requirement to make an equivalent environmental gain in another place where there is not the same value to industry*. The Queensland government have developed values for various ecosystems and have incorporated the value of habitats into the environmental offsets legislation (DEHP, 2014).

2.4. Feral animal populations

It is difficult to determine an accurate population for feral animals. The Whitsunday Regional Council is home to a number of feral animal species. The main feral mammals include pigs, dogs, cats, rabbits, fox and deer. The population of feral animals can fluctuate year-to-year and will be driven by factors including:

- control programs,
- food availability,
- terrain constraints and geology,
- water availability, and,
- season and yearly conditions such as drought (QDNRM, 2002).

The feral animal population is likely to fluctuate year-to-year based on climate and feral animal control activities. The estimation of the feral animal population is important because;

- the population of feral animals can be relative to impacts on agricultural systems and environmental attributes. Essentially, the more feral pigs in the landscape, the larger the potential impacts on agricultural and environmental systems.
- The population of feral animals and their location can influence management methods and responses.
- The population can inform how limited funds and resources can be allocated to manage feral animals.

The population of other feral pest animals has also been estimated. Estimates of population density in New South Wales, for example, range from 0.1 to 0.3 wild dogs per square kilometre (or 1 per 300ha to 1000ha) (Fleming *et al*. 2001). Pimentel *et al*. (2001) indicated that there are approximately 3 million pet cats and 18 million feral cats in Australia. However, Legge *et al.,* (2016) have estimated that there are 2.1 to 6.3 million feral cats.

According to the Queensland Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (QDAFF, 2008) “the total number of feral pigs in Queensland is not accurately known, but estimates range from 3–6 million, with the majority in North Queensland”. In the Queensland Feral Pig Control Manual, QDAFF (2008) state:

- Population densities in the wet tropics were estimated at 3.1/km² (3.1 pigs / 100ha or 1 per 30ha).

- Densities in the dry tropics range from 40/km² (40 pigs /100ha or 1 per 2.5ha) in some coastal wetland areas in Cape York, to 4/km² (4 pigs/100ha) in freshwater lagoons and swamps, and 1/km² in drier woodland and savanna areas.
- Home range size varies from as little as 0.16 km² for furrowing sows, to greater than 40 km² (4,000 ha) for individual boars in the semi-arid rangelands (QDAFF, 2008).

In 2019, Hone (Hone, 2019) stated that the mean feral pig population across 142 studies was 1.03 per km2, or one pig per 100ha. The Whitsunday Regional Council covers 23,819km^2. If the average pig density is applied to the Whitsunday Council area, then the estimated population is 23,000 feral pigs.

The determination of feral animal populations, their preferred habitat and location in the landscape is needed to plan, develop, implement and monitor control programs and evaluate outcomes from control activities.

2.5. Whitsunday Feral Animal Control Program

The Whitsunday Regional Council's Feral Animal Control Program includes the following pest activities (Figure 1):

- Ground sub-program
    - Activities
        - Ground baiting
        - Cage traps
        - Set traps

- Aerial sub –program
    - Activities
        - Aerial baiting
        - Aerial shooting

The ground control methods have been used by the Whitsunday Regional Council since 2004. The aerial baiting sub-program was first used by the Council in 2007 targeting feral pigs, and aerial shooting commenced in 2012.

The Whitsunday Regional Council ground baiting activity is coordinated across the whole of the Shire. The ground baiting relies on groups of landholders forming syndicates to coordinate and deliver ground baits over large areas. The ground baiting program has utilised 1080 injected meat baits and the use of fruit such as rockmelons and mangos targeting feral pigs. The use of cage traps and leg hold traps are primarily used in residential or rural residential areas where ground baiting is constrained. Leg hold traps are used for individual wild dogs near residential areas.

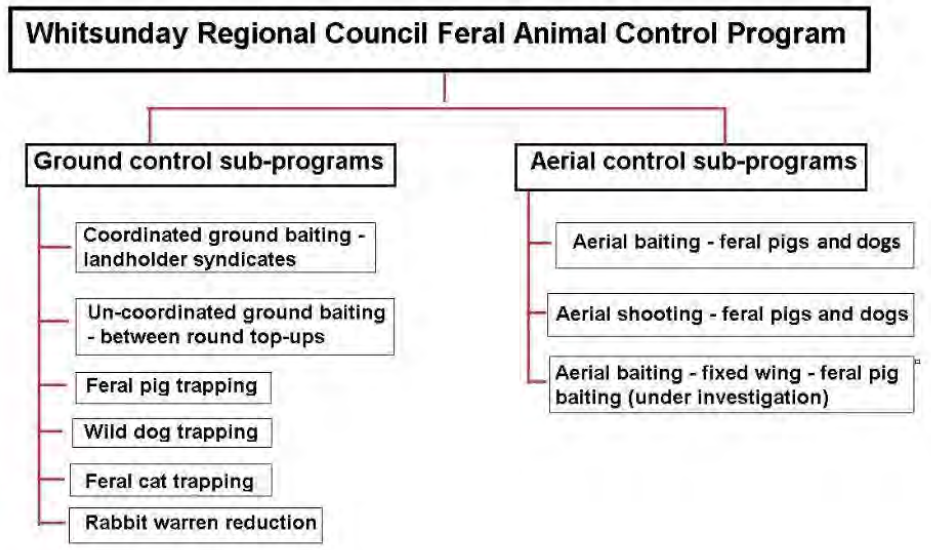


Figure 1. Whitsunday Feral Animal Control Program and activities.

In 2015-2016, the Council estimated the cost of the different feral animal control measures. The number of landholders who utilised the on-ground sub-programs and the estimated number of feral animals destroyed is summarised in Table 1. The estimated costs have provided a useful guide in selecting the most cost-effective method for the target location.

Table 1. The number of landholders and area covered by the ground activities (2015-2016).

Activity	No of landholders 2015-16	Area serviced by program 2015-16 (Ha)	Cost of providing the service 2015-16 $/yr.	Service	% of Shire serviced	Estimated impact on population	Estimated population reduction for 2015-16 (destroyed)	Estimated benefit/cost of program 2015-16
Ground baiting – syndicates	50	1,200,000	$36,000	20,704 baits (5 tonnes)	70%	Low-medium	500?	$72/head
Ground baiting – supplementary	1	1400	$1500	48 baits	1%	Low	25?	$31/head
Cage traps	10	1000	$7,200	20 traps	1%	Low	200	$36/head
Foot hold	7	500	$7,200	10	1%	Low	10	$72/head

Notes:

- *Assumptions:*
  - *Estimated population reduction for ground baiting based on local population density and a 20% reduction of the feral animal population in the baited area.*
  - *Area serviced. Estimates based on:*
    - *Cage traps – 1 services 50ha area.*
    - *Ground bait – 1 services 25ha*
    - *Foot hold trap – 1 services 50 ha.*
  - The cost of providing the service is determined based on:
    - Ute hire rates of $80/day (including fuel).
    - Landholder in-kind labour rates $50/hr.
    - Council in-kind rate of $90/hr (including on costs of 25%)

3. Methods

3.1. Review of Program coordination, management and funding over-time

The management, coordination and funding of the Whitsunday Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program (WFAASP) has evolved over the last 10 years. The review on how the coordination of the Program has evolved over time will be expressed as a table with information on funding sources.

3.2. Determining Whitsunday feral animal population abundances

The feral pig population is likely to vary throughout the region. Consequently, the Whitsunday Shire were divided up into landscape areas to estimate population densities and population numbers. The landscape areas include:

- Coastal National Parks (50,000ha).
- Coastal lowlands (0-10km from coast) – south of Bowen (120,000 ha).
- Coastal lowlands (0-10km from coast) – north of Bowen (110,000 ha).
- Coastal wetlands – (20,000ha).
- Inland (1,900,000 ha).



Figure 2. Showing the inland and coastal landscape boundaries.

The Whitsunday Regional Council has used two methods to estimate feral animal populations. The first method estimated the feral pig population based on feral pig densities from published studies in similar environments. The second method involved using the aerial shooting flight path as a transect noting the number of pigs destroyed.

The method of estimating feral animal populations largely rely on the use of surveys then extrapolating the survey data out to a larger area. The use of feral animal densities in one area is sometimes used to reflect feral animal populations in the wider region.

However, the population of feral pigs for instance could be higher where there are more favourable habitats and conditions for feeding and breeding. Studies in Queensland have shown that feral pig population densities can range from 1 per 30ha to 1 per 200ha (QDAFF, 2008).

The aerial shooting flight paths were used as the transects to gauge feral pig population densities. The width of the flight paths were based on the visual observation distance estimated at 200m either side of the helicopter. The number of feral pigs destroyed along the 400m wide flight paths provide a density per Feral Animal Management Area (FAMA).

The Feral Animal Management Area (FAMA) is described as an area with a relatively high population of feral animals where management effect is focused. The feral pig density was determined for the flight path area which in theory should be a higher density of feral animals compared to the balance of the FAMA and the landscape. The flight path should represent a line through the FAMA where a relatively higher proportion of feral pigs could be expected. Consequently, a depreciation factor was applied to the areas outside of the FAMA flight path to account for a lower population density outside of the flight path.

The method of estimating feral pig populations was:

- Flight path transect within FAMA
    - Flight path x 400m = Xha (Flight area)
    - The number of feral pigs destroyed in the FAMA flight path = X flight path animals destroyed. Density of feral pigs in the flight path = Flight area / animals destroyed in flight path area.
- Balance of FAMA
    - The feral pig density will be 1.2 x flight path density. The density will be applied to the FAMA balance area. This assumes there are 20% less pigs in this zone.
- Balance of landscape
    - Density of feral pigs outside of the FAMA flight path = Flight path density x 2. (FAMA Balance area density) which is 50% less feral pigs in this zone.
    - Feral pigs in landscape outside of the FAMA = FAMA balance pig density x FAMA balance area (Ha).

The population densities will be shown in a table for the various FAMA and landscapes. The estimation of the feral pig population was used to estimate the average cost of damage to agricultural systems and environmental systems per pig.

3.3. Determining the impact of feral pigs on Whitsunday agricultural systems

In 2020, the Whitsunday Regional Council engaged Synergy Pty Ltd (Synergy, 2020) to undertake an economic analysis of the feral pig impacts on Whitsunday agricultural systems. The economic impact analysis was conducted on sugarcane, grazing and horticultural crops. The investigation involved conducting a survey of agricultural landholders in the Whitsunday region to gauge costs. The survey involved conducting an interview with:

- 8 sugarcane farmers
- 10 graziers
- 6 horticultural landholders

The economic impact of feral animals in the Whitsunday's also considered the methods outlined in Gong *et al,* 2009. Gong *et al.*, (2009) estimated that feral animals at low densities could be reducing the income of the agricultural sector by 1-3%. The economic analysis provided an appraisal of the economic cost of feral pigs on sugarcane, grazing and horticultural land uses.

The economic impact of feral pigs used the percentage outlined by Gong *et. al.* (2009) and compared this value to the impact costs derived by Synergy in 2020. The costs of impacts from feral pigs on agricultural systems were compared against the estimated feral pig populations.

3.4. Determining the impact of feral pigs on Whitsunday environmental systems

The financial value of the various Whitsunday Regional Council ecosystems was based on the Queensland Environmental offsets legislation values. Representative regional ecosystems were selected and their financial value per hectare used to estimate their financial value. Representative regional ecosystems were chosen to represent the five Whitsunday landscapes of wetland, coastal lowlands (north and south), National Parks and inlands, then the following values can be attributed to the ecosystems in each landscape region;

- Wetlands - (representative regional ecosystem – RE 8.3.6) $80,000/ha
- Floodplains -south - (representative regional ecosystem – RE 8.3.6) $80,000/ha
- Floodplains -north - (representative regional ecosystem – RE11.3.32) $8,000/ha
- Inland – (representative regional ecosystem - RE11.12.3) = $8,000/ha
- National parks - (representative regional ecosystem – RE 8.12.3) = $80,000/ha

It is estimated that 0.5% of the landscape may be impacted by feral pigs based on studies such as Gong *et al.,* (2009). It was assumed that feral pigs only impact on components or attributes of an ecosystem. The value of the ecosystem was apportioned as follows:

- Lower, middle and upper strata – 40%
- Soils – 20%
- Ground fauna – 10%
- Birds and arboreal animals– 10%
- Ground layer – 10%
- Waterways – 10%

The apportionment of the value of the regional ecosystem was used to place a more realistic value on the damage caused by feral pigs. Feral pigs may not completely damage the soil, ground cover and waterways through diggings. To accommodate the incomplete damage caused, a “damage factor” was applied at a discount rate of 30%. The incomplete “damage factor” of 30% assumed that the feral pigs will not completely damage all the ground resources or water resources in the area which they occupy.

The determination of the impact of feral pigs on environmental systems was also analysed against the estimated feral pig populations. It could be assumed that the higher the feral pig population, then higher the impact of feral pigs would be on environmental systems.

3.5. Collating the outcomes of the Whitsunday Regional Council Aerial Shooting Program

The Whitsunday Feral Animal Control Program has a number of environmental and social outcomes. The outcomes of the Program will be expressed in a table using data collated from the 10 years. The outcomes of the Program will include:

- Number of feral animals destroyed
- Economic impact of feral pigs
- Impact of feral pigs on environmental systems
- Development of a unit rate of impact per average feral pig

- Determining a point when the Aerial Shooting Program will not be economically viable as a control measure.
- Stakeholders involved
- The number of landholders involved
- Other social or co-benefit outcomes.

3.6. Collation of Program lessons learnt

The Whitsunday Council staff involved in the Aerial Shooting Program have trialled various techniques and strategies over the years to find efficiencies and continually improve the Program. The collation of lessons learnt will be captured in a table under the following headings:

- Financial sustainability
- Helicopter/ marksman/ pilot partnership
- Project organisation and coordination
- Strategies to find feral pigs in the landscape
- Use of thermal cameras to assist in locating feral pigs in the landscape
- Collating outcomes

4. Results

4.1. Program coordination, management and funding over-time

The management, coordination and funding of the Whitsunday Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program (WFAASP) has evolved over the last 10 years. The main resources used for the Program over the last ten years has been consistent:

- 2012-2014
    - 1 Council staff member – Technical Officer / Land Protection Officer (marksman)
    - 1 Helicopter Contractor using a Robinson 22
- 2014 – 2021
    - 1 Council staff member - Technical Officer / Land Protection Officer (marksman)
    - 1 Helicopter Contractor using a Robinson 44

The Whitsunday Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program funding has varied over the last 10 years. The external funding from State and Commonwealth sources have varied over the years, making the aerial shooting Program often difficult to forward plan and Program future flights. The funding arrangements have been summarised in Table 4.

Table 4. External grants utilised by the Council for feral animal control activities.

Funding period	Funding organisation	Grant name	Value	Target activity
2012-13	Commonwealth government via North Queensland Dry Tropics NRM (NQDT)	Feral animal control – CF21-9503	$4,500	Feral animal – aerial shooting –Euri creek catchment
2012-13	Commonwealth government via North Queensland Dry Tropics NRM (NQDT)	Feral animal control – CF21-9500	$18,329	Feral animal – aerial shooting- WRC
2013-2016	Commonwealth Government	Everyone's Environment Grant	$69,640	Feral animal – aerial shooting
2014-16	Commonwealth government via North Queensland Dry Tropics NRM (NQDT)	Feral animal control – QGB14-301	$24,400	Feral pig control - Coastal management
2014-15	Commonwealth government via Reef Catchments NRM	(Via Reef Catchments NRM – wetland asset improvements)	$5,000	Aerial shooting
2015-16	Commonwealth government via Reef Catchments NRM	(Via Reef Catchments NRM – wetland asset improvements)	$9,000	Aerial shooting
2016-17	Commonwealth government via North Queensland Dry Tropics NRM (NQDT)	Feral animal control – QGB16-301	$12,000	Aerial shooting
2016-17	Commonwealth government via Reef Catchments NRM	(Via Reef Catchments) – wetland	$17,000	Aerial shooting
2019-2022	Queensland State - direct	Feral Animal Initiative (QFAI)	$136,000	Aerial shooting
2019-2020	Commonwealth government via North Queensland Dry Tropics NRM (NQDT)	Feral animal control -wetlands	$82,000	Aerial shooting
2020-2021	Queensland State - direct	Nest to ocean	$46,000	Aerial shooting
2020-2021	Commonwealth government via North Queensland Dry Tropics NRM (NQDT)	Feral animal control – wetlands	$16,000	Aerial shooting

Table 5. Program costs over the 10 years.

Year	Flights		Commonwealth	State funding	Regional NRM Group - NQDT	Regional NRM Group -Reef Catchments	Whitsunday Landholders	Land holders/properties involved	Stakeholders / industry	Whitsunday Council (Cash)	Whitsunday Council (in-kind)	Other Councils	Annual operating budget (Cash)	Total cost (Cash + In-kind)
2012-2013	4				$11,000						$7,200		$18,200	$25,400
2013-2014	2		$2,210		$24,400						$3,600		$26,610	$30,210
2014-2015	5		$24,465			$5,000					$9,000		$29,465	$38,465
2015-2016	11		**$38,857**			$9,000					$19,800		$47,857	$67,657
2016-2017	9				$12,000	$17,000		83		$8,250	$16,200		$37,250	$53,450
2017-2018	19				$34,900	$11,000		83	$5,000	$15,000	$34,200		$65,900	$100,100
2018-2019	12				$15,600	$16,800	$14,400	95	$12,000	$20,400	$21,600		$79,200	$100,800
2019-2020	34			$32,800	$90,150	$5,000	$12,400	62	$23,800	$7,000	$61,200		$171,150	$232,350
2020-2021	26			$32,800	$24,100	$7,552	$11,700	59	$16,600	$20,740	$46,800		$113,492	$160,292
2021-2022	26			$32,800	$14,850	$5,000	$15,800	79	$26,500	$9,900	$46,800		$104,850	$151,650
Total			***$65,532***	***$98,400***	***$227,000***	***$76,352***	***$54,300***		***$83,900***	***$81,290***	***$266,400***	***$0***	***$675,774***	***$934,974***

Note: Council in-kind contribution = 20 hours x $90/hr = $1,800 per aerial shoot to cover:

- Landholder communication (6 hours – based on 30 minutes per landholder with 16 landholders)
- Flight time (6 hours)
- Flight time preparation – flight planning and travel (6 hours)
- Invoicing and accounts (1 hour)
- Project management and reporting (1 hours)
- Labour costs include 25% on-costs.

4.2. Whitsunday feral animal populations

4.2.1. Feral pig population using broad industry densities

Council officers have estimated feral animal densities and population for the main landscapes in the Whitsunday Region. The feral animal densities are based on landholder advice, trapping, aerial observations and road fatalities and densities from other studies. The estimated feral animal populations in the Whitsunday region are shown in table 6.

Table 6. Estimated feral animal populations in the Whitsunday Regional Council area.

Feral Animal	**Coastal National Parks**		**Coastal lowlands (north)**		**Coastal lowlands (south)**		**Coastal wetlands**		**Inland**		**Total Pop.**
	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	
Pigs	Low: 1 per 30ha	1,500	Low 1 per 50ha	2,200	Low 1 per 50ha	2,200	1 per 30ha	850	Low 1 per 200ha	9,500	16,250
Dogs*	Low: 1 per 30ha	1,500	Low 1 per 50ha	2,200	Low 1 per 50ha	2,200	1 per 50ha	500	Low 1 per 200ha	9,500	15,950
Cats	Low: 1 per 30ha	1,500	Low 1 per 100ha	1,100	Low 1 per 100ha	1,100	1 per 100ha	500	Low 1 per 200ha	9,500	13,950
Deer	Nil observed	0	Low 1 per 500ha	220	Low 1 per 500ha	220	Low 1 per 1000ha	25	Low 1 per 500ha	3,800	4,265
Fox	Low: 1 per 100ha	500	Low 1 per 200ha	600	Low 1 per 200ha	600	1 per 500ha	200	Low 1 per 1000ha	1,900	3,800
Area (ha)	50,000		110,000		110,000		25,000		1,900,000		
Total		5,500		6,500		6,500		2,300		36,100	54,215

- *Note – The wild dog densities may be higher in this table than observed in the Townsville region where dog densities may be approximately 0.1 to 0.3 per km2 (1 per 1000ha to 1 per 300ha) (Pers Com. M. Gentle 2022)*

The broad analysis using densities indicated that there may be a total feral animal population of around 55,000 animals, including 16,000 feral pigs and 15,000 wild dogs.

4.2.2. Feral pig population using flight path feral pig densities

The Whitsunday Regional Council has used the aerial shooting flight paths to estimate the feral pig populations. The feral pig population estimate has used two rounds of aerial shooting from 2019 to calculate the feral pig population in the Feral Animal Management Areas (FAMA) and the broader landscape areas.

Table 7. The calculation of feral pig population using round one aerial shooting flights from 2019.

(Feral Animal Management Area) Round 1	FAMA description	Date	FAMA total area (Ha)	Flight distance km	Flight metres	Flight path area (Ha) using 400m width	Feral Pigs Culled in flight path area	Feral Pig density in flight path (Ha/pig) (Col D / Col E)	Feral pig density in FAMA balance (area minus flight path) (= Col F x 1.2)	FAMA balance area (Ha) (=Col A - Col D)	Feral pigs in balance FAMA (Col H / Col G)	Total Feral pigs in FAMA (Col E + Col H)
			Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H	Column I	Column J
Birralee	Collinsville bridge to Bowen River mouth	24/07/2019	182344	463.8	463800	18552	178	104.22	125.064	163792	1310	1488
Bogie	Glen Alpine to Strathalbyn	25/07/2019	174571	570.3	570300	22812	250	91.25	109.5	151759	1386	1636
Rocky Ponds	Leichardt Creek, Rocky Ponds Creek to coast	26/07/2019	48379	400.6	400600	16024	95	168.67	202.404	32355	160	255
Don River	Selina Creek to Reeves Road	29/07/2019	20213	156.9	156900	6276	72	87.17	104.604	13937	133	205
Abbot Point	Eurie Creek to Elliot river	30/07/2019	52606	246.6	246600	9864	60	164.4	197.28	42742	217	277
Goorganga	Goorganga to Andromache	31/07/2019	69255	113.5	113500	4540	6	756.67	908.004	64715	71	77
Suttor River/	Centaur Park to St Annes inc Mt Douglas	21/08/2019	419934	399.8	399800	15992	63	253.84	304.608	403942	1326	1389
Logan Creek	Avon Downs to Kenmar	22/08/2019	198800	562.3	562300	22492	223	100.86	121.032	176308	1457	1680
Diamond Creek	Avon Downs to Lambing Lagoon	23/08/2019	90100	223.5	223500	8940	132	67.73	81.276	81160	999	1131
Burdekin Falls Dam	Dam Wall, Sellheim, Suttor	24/09/2019	227446	469.6	469600	18784	190	98.86	118.632	208662	1759	1949
Cape/ Campaspe	Redhill Road to Burdekin Falls Dam	25/09/2019	167200	393	393000	15720	60	262	314.4	151480	482	542
Burdekin Dalbeg/ Millaro	Gorge Weir to Bogie River mouth	26/09/2019	58746	399.7	399700	15988	63	253.78	304.536	42758	140	203

Gregory	Billy's, 10 Mile, Gregory	3/10/2019	19350	122.2	122200	4888	13	376	451.2	14462	32	45
	Sub-Total		1728944				1405				9471	**10876**
	Average pig density (Ha/pig)							214				159
	Balance area											652056
	Pigs in balance area											1522
	Total pig population											12,398

Table 8. The calculation of feral pig population using round two aerial shooting flights from 2019.

FAMA Round 2	**Syndicate Area**	**Shoot Date**	**FAMA total area (Ha)**	**Flight Distance (km)**	**Flight metres**	**Flight path area (Ha) using 400m width**	**Feral Pigs Culled in flight path area**	**Feral Pig density in flight path (Ha/pig)** **(Col D / Col E)**	**Feral pig density in FAMA balance (area minus flight path)** **(= Col F x 1.2)**	**FAMA balance area (Ha)** **(=Col A- Col D)**	**Feral pigs in balance FAMA** **(Col A / Col G)**	**Total Feral pigs in FAMA** **(Col E + Col H)**
			Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G		Column H	Column I
Birralee	Collinsville bridge to Bowen River mouth	16/10/2019	182344	447.5	447500	17900	218	82.11	99	164444	1669	1767
Bogie	Glen Alpine to Strathalbyn including	17/10/2019	184429	502.2	502200	20088	186	108	130	164341	1268	1398
Rocky Ponds	Leichardt Creek, Rocky Ponds Creek to coast	18/10/2019	55381	426.3	426300	17052	337	50.6	61	38329	631	692
Don River	Marengo and Boundary Creek	22/10/2019	12985	166.6	166600	6664	68	98	118	6321	54	171
Abbot Point	Eurie Creek to Abbot Point	23/10/2019	52606	151.1	151100	6044	44	137.36	165	46562	282	447

Goorganga	Goorganga, Silver, Thompsons Creek	20/11/2019	69255	121.7	121700	4868	6	811.33	974	64387	66	1040
Suttor River/ Bellyando River	Centaur Park to St Annes inc Mt Douglas	29/10/2019	419934	592.5	592500	23700	257	92.22	111	396234	3581	3691
Logan Creek	Avon Downs to Kenmar	30/10/2019	198800	606.3	606300	24252	177	137.02	164	174548	1062	1226
Diamond Creek	Avon Downs to Suttor Lagoon	31/10/2019	90100	314.2	314200	12568	78	161.13	193	77532	401	594
Burdekin Falls Dam	Dam Wall, Sellheim, Suttor	13/11/2019	227446	530.1	530100	21204	192	110.44	133	206242	1556	1689
Cape/ Campaspe	Redhill Road to Natal Creek	14/11/2019	167200	507.4	507400	20296	62	327.35	393	146904	374	767
Burdekin Dalbeg/ Millaroo	Gorge Weir to Bogie River mouth	15/11/2019	58746	347.4	347400	13896	78	178.15	214	44850	210	424
Gregory	Billy's, 10 Mile, Gregory	19/11/2019	19350	138.8	138800	5552	14	396.57	476	13798	29	505
Abbot Point	Abbot Point to Elliot River	19/11/2019	52606	215.6	215600	8624	78	110.56	133	43982	332	464
Gibson Creek	Gibson Creek, Condor Hills	20/11/2019	6000	89.2	89200	3568	29	123.03	148	2432	16	164
	Total		1797182	5156.9	5156900	206276	1824					**15039**
	Average pig density (ha/pig)							195				119
	Balance area (ha)											583,818.00
	Pigs in balance											1,497.55
	Total pig population											16,537

The number of feral pigs in the Whitsunday Regional Council FAMA areas using the flight path calculation method in 2019 was between 10,876 and 15,039. The calculation of the feral pigs outside of the FAMAs is shown in Table 9. When the calculation of the feral pigs in the FAMA areas is added to the feral pig population calculations outside of the FAMA's , this represents the total feral pig population across the Whitsunday Regional Council area.

Table 9. The feral pig population outside of the Feral Animal Management Areas (FAMA).

Landscape unit	Total landscape area (Ha)	Landscape area – FAMAs (Ha)	Landscape balance (Ha)	Flight path feral pig density (Ha per pig)	Feral pig density factor (0.5) – density outside of FAMA	Estimated population in landscape balance
Inland	1,900,000	776,849	1123151	104	208	5400
Coastal National Parks	50,000	50,000	0	100	200	0
Coastal lowlands north	110,000	68,592	41408	168	336	123
Coastal lowlands - south	120,000	88,605	31395	756	1512	21
Coastal wetlands	20,000	20,000	0			
Total	2,200,000	1,004,046	1,195,954			5,544

- Notes:
  - 1) Feral pig density in National Parks is estimated.
  - 2) The Coastal wetlands – the FAMAs cover the entire wetlands, there is no balance area.

The estimated feral pig population for the Whitsunday Regional Council area using the flight path method is between 10,876+5,544 (16,420) and 15,039 + 5,544 (20,583) with the average estimated population being 18,502. For the purpose of this report, the feral pig population will be 19,000.

4.3. The impact of feral pigs on Whitsunday agricultural systems

4.3.2 Calculation of damage by feral animals to the agriculture sector

The value of the Whitsunday agricultural sector is $271 million/yr. (Remplan 2016). Gong *et al*. (2009) suggests that wild dogs could account for 1-3% of the value of the grazing sector profits and feral pigs less than 1%. If the combined feral animal impact on the Whitsunday economy is estimated at 3%, then the financial impact of feral animals on the Whitsunday economy is estimated at $9 million/yr. The impact of the $9 million also means the potential loss of 35 local jobs/yr (Remplan 2016).

The other method of determining the economic impact of feral animals is the use of the Synergy Pty Ltd report data (Synergy, 2020). The Synergy economic impact data are shown in Tables 10-14. The economic impact of feral pigs is summarised as:

- Impact on sugarcane = $0.6 million/yr.
- Impact on grazing = $2.7 million/yr.
- Impact on horticulture = $4.0 million/yr.
- Total impact approximately $7.3 million/yr.
- Total impact including indirect impacts is $12.58 million/yr.

Table 10. Total annual cost of feral pig damage on livestock producers in the Whitsunday region.

Total annual cost of feral pig damage on livestock producers in the WRC region

Cost impact	Total annual cost for livestock producers		
	Low scenario	Medium scenario	High scenario
Reduction in cattle sale weight	$635,176	$1,587,940	$3,175,880
Reduced calving rate	$780,493	$780,493	$780,493
Vaccination	$27,799	$27,799	$27,799
Feed Supplements	$132,243	$132,243	$132,243
On-farm infrastructure	$135,961	$135,961	$135,961
TOTAL IMPACT	**$1,711,671**	**$2,664,435**	**$4,252,376**

Source: Synergies analysis.

Table 11. Annual cost of loss of cane yield due to feral pig damage on cane farms.

Annual cost of loss of cane yield due to feral pig damage (based on average cane farm)

Cane rotation	Total revenue without feral pig damage	Total revenue with feral pig damage	Annual revenue lost per cane farm	Region-wide annual cost
Plant Cane	$61,200	$60,710	$490	$109,670
Ratoon 1	$59,040	$58,568	$472	$105,800
Ratoon 2	$57,600	$57,024	$576	$129,024
Ratoon 3	$56,160	$55,430	$730	$163,538
Ratoon 4	$54,000	$53,190	$810	$181,440
TOTALS	**$288,000**	**$284,922**	**$3,078**	**$689,472**

Note: The regional impact is based on a farm population of 224 and a total planted area of 20,160ha. The estimates have been derived based on the characteristics for an 'average' cane farm in the region with a cropped area of 90 hectares and a cane yield of 80 tonnes per hectare.

Source: Synergies analysis.

Table 12. Annual cost of loss crop yield for horticulture.

Annual cost of loss of crop yield for horticulture growers due to feral pig damage

Crop	Total revenue without feral pig damage	Total revenue with feral pig damage	Region-wide annual cost
Mangoes	$18,402,712	$18,356,705	$46,007
Melons	$18,402,712	$18,034,657	$368,055
Capsicum	$110,056,159	$107,855,036	$2,201,123
Pumpkins	$6,748,727	$6,512,521	$236,206
Corn	$21,803,579	$21,727,266	$76,313
Beans	$70,602,064	$70,249,054	$353,010
Tomatoes	$191,040,879	$190,276,716	$764,163
TOTAL	**$437,056,830**	**$433,011,954**	**$4,044,876**

Note: The regional impact is based on a total planted area of 12,800 ha.
Source: Synergies analysis.

Table 13. Total annual economic cost of feral pig damage on agricultural systems

Total annual economic cost of feral pig damage on agricultural producers in the WRC region

Category	Livestock	Sugarcane	Horticulture	Total
Lost productivity	$2,368,433	$689,472	$4,044,876	$7,102,781
Infrastructure damage and fencing costs	$135,961	$147,414	-	$283,375
Feed replacement	$132,243			$132,243
Livestock vaccination	$27,799			$27,799
TOTAL	**$2,664,435**	**$836,886**	**$4,044,876**	**$7,546,197**

Table 14. Regional economic impacts of feral pig damage.

Regional economic impacts of feral pig damage

Indicator	Direct losses	Indirect losses	Total losses
Output	**$9.13 million**	**$3.45 million**	**$12.58 million**
Value add (or GRP)	**$4.51 million**	**$1.45 million**	**$5.96 million**
Wages paid	$0.78 million	$0.54 million	$1.32 million
Operating surplus and mixed income	$3.5 million	$0.84 million	$4.34 million
Taxes less subsidies	$0.23 million	$0.08 million	$0.31 million
Employment	**16 FTEs**	**9 FTEs**	**25 FTEs**

Source: Synergies modelling.

4.4. The impact of feral pigs on Whitsunday environmental systems

4.3.3. Calculation of environmental damage by feral animals and environmental benefits

The estimated environmental damage to the Whitsunday environment by feral animals is shown in Table 15.

Table 15. Estimated environment damage caused by feral animals on the Whitsunday ecosystems.

Landscape	Total landscape area	0.5% of the land area (Ha) *	Value per ha	Soil cost /ha (30%	Cover cost /ha (20%)	Water way cost /ha (10%)	Damage – per Ha of land impacted ($)	Incomplete damage factor (-30%)/ha	Value of damage/yr. by combined feral animal population
Inland	1,900,000	9,500	$8,000	$2,400	$1,600	$800	$4,800	$1,440	$13,680,000
Coastal – south	110,000	600	$80,000	$24,000	$16,000	$8,000	$48,000	$14,400	$8,640,000
Coastal - north	120,000	600	$8,000	$2,400	$1,600	$800	$4,800	$1,440	$864,000
wetlands	25,000	125	$80,000	$24,000	$16,000	$8,000	$48,000	$14,400	$1,800,000
National parks	50,000	250	$80,000	$24,000	$16,000	$8,000	$48,000	$14,400	$3,600,000
Total									$28,584,000

- **Note – Studies estimate that only 0.5% of the landscape may be impacted by feral pigs (Gong et al., 2009 and Tisdell, 1982). Of the areas impacted, there are areas which are highly impacted and areas of low impact. This table attempts to capture the incomplete destruction of the ecosystem by feral pigs.*

4.5. Program lessons learnt

The Council reviews the Aerial Shooting Program at the end of each year and noted outcomes and areas for improvement. The review process has enabled discussions to occur to improve the various components of the Program. The lessons learnt and continual improvement process can be reflected in the following categories:

- The helicopter flights – path planning and timing
- The helicopter -pilot and shooter relationship
- Monitoring on-ground sites for feral pig damage and improvement
- Feral pig population monitoring
- Data collection and statistics
- Financial sustainability
- Developing a relationship on feral pig locations in the dry tropics and the humid tropical areas across the seasons.
- Landholder relationships

Table 16. Summary of lessons learnt.

No.	Theme	Comments
1	The helicopter flights – path planning and timing	The helicopter flight path is planned in advance with take off points, refuelling and lunch locations identified well before the day. Landholders are called to ascertain the likely impact of rain and other variables to gauges likely effectiveness of the flights.
2	The helicopter -pilot and shooter relationship	The helicopter pilot and shooter need to develop an "understanding" of how to approach feral pigs, the best shooting angle and to manoeuvre around cattle.
3	Monitoring on-ground sites for feral pig damage and improvement	The monitoring of dedicated monitoring sites from the air can be challenging to get the same photo and angle over-time for comparisons. This is an area for improvement.
4	Feral pig population monitoring	In some areas the feral pig population has been greatly reduced via the Aerial Shooting Program. The feral pigs in the Proserpine

		wetlands (Goorganga) has been reduced to a point that the landholders now only need to do limited baiting or trapping.
5	Data collection and statistics	The collection of data over time has been valuable in "telling the story" concerning the impacts of feral pigs and the reason why they should be culled. The collection of data has also provided some level of credibility and transparency of the Program over time.
6	Financial sustainability	Most landholders are supportive of providing a $200 payment, with some indicating that the current fee is too cheap. The stakeholder involvement in the Program over – time has been very supportive with most organisations seeing the value in providing cash towards an established Program which reports results back to stakeholders.
7	Developing a conceptual model on feral pig locations	The use of Feral Animal Management Areas (FAMA) has been useful in defining and describing feral pig "hot-spots" or locations where a higher proportion of feral pigs can be expected. The FAMA are usually located around wetlands, large watercourses and horticultural areas. The landholders within the FAMA form a "Syndicate". A FAMA could have 1 or 20 landholders.
8	Landholder relationships	Landholders like to talk and build a relationship with the staff involved. Credibility is everything. Landholders like feedback on whether the shooting activity was successful or not.

4.6. The outcomes of the Whitsunday Regional Council Aerial Shooting Program

The outcomes of the Whitsunday Regional Council Aerial Shooting Program can be summarised under the following areas:

- Feral animals removed.
- Economic impact of feral pigs
- Estimating the feral animal populations
- Financial sustainability
- Estimating the cost of controlling feral pigs
- Lessons learnt and continual improvements
- Social outcomes

4.6.1. Feral animals removed

The feral animals destroyed in the aerial shooting over the 10 year period is 12,826 (Table 17). The collection of data concerning the cost of the aerial shooting operation can be used to determine the average cost of destroying feral pigs. The long term average cost of destroying feral pigs using aerial shooting is approximately $54.86 (excluding in-kind costs).

Table 17. Number of feral animals destroyed over the last 10 years.

Activity	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total
Aerial shooting – total feral animals	311	18	288	940	1013	1424	862	3280	2647	2043	12826
Aerial shooting – total feral pigs only	**311**	**18**	**288**	**922**	**941**	**1203**	**844**	**3229**	**2557**	**1990**	**12303**
Total cash	**$11,890**	$26,610	$29,465	$47,857	**$31,166**	**$65,900**	**$79,200**	**$168,180**	**$157,628**	**$163,200**	**$674,884**
Ave cost per pig	**$38.70**	**$1,478**	**$102.31**	**$51.90**	**$33.12**	**$54.78**	**$93.86**	**$52.08**	**$61.64**	**$82.01**	**$54.86**

4.6.2 E*conomic and environmental impact of feral pigs*

The economic impact of feral pigs on agricultural systems is estimated at $12.58 million a year given the current feral pig population of approximately 19,000 (based on the Synergy, 2020 report). The estimated impact of feral pigs on the environment was $28 million/year. The economic impact of the average feral pig was thus determined to be approximately $662/year on agriculture. Costs of environmental damage per pig is approximately $1473/yr.

With the average economic impact of feral pigs established, the economic benefit of removing feral pigs from the landscape can be estimated. For the 2020/2021 year, 1990 feral pigs were removed from the landscape. Therefore, the Aerial Shooting Program alone has resulted in a saving to agriculture of 1990 x $662 = $1,317,380. In addition, with 1990 feral pigs removed means that there is reduced damage on the environment of 1990 x $1473 = $2,931,270. The combined economic and environmental benefits for the 2020-21 year was $4,248,650. The cost of the 2021-2022 year campaign was $163,200 cash, and when in-kind costs are included the total cost was $225,600. This means that for every $1 invested by the Program, there was a $18.83 return.

The development of the economic impact model enables the council and decision makers to estimate the potential cost to agriculture and the environment if feral pigs are not controlled across the landscape. If the population of feral pigs are not controlled, each 1000 additional feral pigs in the landscape could result in $662,000/yr. impact on agriculture and $1,317,380 impact on the environment per year.

It is recommended that further investigations are conducted into the environmental impact of feral pigs on the environment and develop more robust cost modelling. Developing a more accurate environmental cost should assist in further supporting the need to reduce feral pig populations. There could be more investigations into the impact of feral pigs on flora and fauna resilience in relation to future impacts of climate change. If feral pigs are not controlled and the population increases, this is likely to lead to more environmental damage and impacts to important habitats for vulnerable flora and fauna species. The uncontrolled population will also result in increased stream bank erosion, sediment delivery to the waterways and offshore.

4.6.3 *Estimating the feral animal populations*

The Whitsunday Regional Council has used two methods to estimate feral pig populations. The broad method of estimating population using broad densities was 16,000 individuals. The use of aerial shooting flight paths and the number of feral pigs destroyed returned a population estimate of 19,000 individuals.

The council has noticed that the population of feral pigs is likely to be slowly declining due to the range of integrated control measures being implemented, including aerial shooting. It is estimated that the feral pig population is being reduced by a net 300-500 a year (1-3%/yr.) through the council programs and landholder actions after birth and death rates are considered. The actions undertaken by landholders to reduce feral pig numbers is not being collected. The collection of landholder feral pig population reducing actions would be useful to assist in determining population numbers, identifying impact areas and reviewing control strategies.

The time taken per feral pig shot could be determined to reflect feral pig population densities.

4.6.4. Financial sustainability

The Council has been interested in developing a more financially sustainable model for the Aerial Shooting Program. The Program has relied on a mix of State government grants, grants from regional NRM groups, contributions from stakeholders and landholders. The aim of the financial sustainability strategy is to move towards landholders contributing up to a third of the project costs. In 2021-2022, the landholders contributed $15,800 towards the project representing 9.7% of the cash costs.

If the landholder contributions are increased from $200 per property to $400 per property, and if all landholders contributed, then this would contribute approximately $30,000 and represented potentially 20% of the project costs. For the 2021-2022 year the financial contribution from organisation stakeholders was $26,000 which equates to 16% of the project cash contributions. If the landholders and stakeholder contributions are combined for the 2021-22 year, then this contribution was 26% of project costs. The balance of the 2021-2022 costs were from Council, State and Commonwealth government sources.

There are a number of funding models possible for the Program:

- Option 1 – Council only option - Whitsunday Region Council funding 100%
- Option 2 – All government option - Whitsunday Council funding 30%, State 30%, Commonwealth 40%
- Option 3 – Partnership and stakeholders (no government) - WRC 30%, Stakeholders 30% and landholders 40%
- Option 4 – Multiple stakeholder involvement
    - Full costs shared equally amongst stakeholders and landholders.
    - Probably reflects current funding model

The current funding model can be time consuming to coordinate, build relationships, build credibility and gain enough funds to develop a campaign which delivers results. However, involving the landholders, stakeholders and government in the Program has built a sense of ownership in the Program, analysis of results, and a sense of “funding fairness” and equity. With landholders funding 10% of the Program, they are contributing towards a solution to the feral problem which many see as an issue which should be solved by a combination of landholder, community and government funding. It should equally be recognised that under the *Queensland Biosecurity Act* it is the landholders responsibility to control feral pigs. It is worth considering the development of a landholder support Program to offer more training on strategies and methods of feral pig control.

4.6.5. Estimating the cost of controlling feral pigs

The Council collects data on the cost of each flight. With 130 flights now completed over the 10 years, the costs can now be determined in detail and the benefits of the flights more easily explained. Over the 10 years, 12,303 pigs removed at a cost of $674,884 returning $54.86 per animal based on cash contributions only. If the in-kind costs are considered, over the 10 years at $934,000, then the return per pig is $75.92 per pig. The total for all feral animals removed at 12,826 animals over the 10 years costing $934,000 returned $72.82 per animal (including in-kind costs).

4.6.6 *Lessons learnt and continual improvements*

The 10 years has enabled the Council and stakeholders to refine and improve how the Program has been conducted over-time. In summary, the positive benefits observed from the Program have been:

- The use of Feral Animal Management Areas (FAMA) to identify feral pig hot spots and where a higher proportion of feral pigs are likely to occur.
- The data collected from the flights is very important for communicating project outcomes.
- The development of Job Safety Analysis (JSA) procedures has been very beneficial to the building of a safe operation.
- Support from council management on the use of the aerial shooting technique.
- The need for a staff member with an interest and skills to undertake the work.

4.6.7. Social outcomes

There are a number of social outcomes from the Program. The human element of the Program should be documented and reported as well as the on-ground outcomes. It could be said that managing pests relies on managing people. If you don't have people undertaking pest management activities, then pests can quickly expand causing more damage. Some of the social and institutional arrangement outcomes from the Program include:

- The Program has received funding from between 8 and 19 organisations per year as stakeholders and up to 80 land managers per year. The majority of the land managers have been engaged in the Program for more than one year.
- The Program has been coordinated across five local government areas (Burdekin, Isaac, Charters towers, Mackay and Whitsunday).
- The Program has been selected as a case study for the National Feral Pig Action Plan.
- Council staff have been asked to present information to landholder groups outside of the Whitsunday Regional Council on the program.
- There is a growing confidence from landholders that there is value being involved and financially supporting the Program based on verbal feedback and willingness to pay participation fees.
- There has been cross jurisdictional cooperation across local government boundaries, but also tenure with the Program operating on State land, private land and land owned by Corporate organisation.

The Whitsunday Regional Council staff have received a range of landholder/ land manager feedback in recent years. A short list of some of the comments include:

- Goorganga wetland land manager - hasn't had to 1080 bait for feral pigs since commencing aerial shooting, "I have never seen this place (Goorganga) looking so good". The land manager was referring to the lack of pig damage since shooting began.
- Collinsville land manager - "I can drive some places now where I couldn't before the aerial shooting".
- Numerous land managers have commented they would be willing to put in more money to keep the Program if funding was low.

5. Discussion

5.1. Program effectiveness

The Whitsunday Regional Council has been interested in developing and implementing a cost effective Aerial Shooting Program which the benefits can be measured. The first step in the process has been the identification of project goals and objectives, identification of feral pig "hot spots", identification of sensitive environmental and agricultural areas and the collection of data. Early in the project it was identified that the collection of data was critical to develop a transparent and accountable Program which can also be used to establish the effectiveness of the Program. The effectiveness of the Whitsunday Feral Animal Aerial Shooting Program can be gauged by:

- The number of feral animals destroyed.
- The cost of removing feral pigs.
- Positive anecdotal reports from land managers indicating a reduction in feral pig impacts
- Determining whether the Aerial Shooting Program is more cost effective compared to other control methods.
- Determining at what point, aerial shooting is no longer a cost-effective method of removing feral pigs.
- Whether the program is financially sustainable.
- Whether the benefits to agriculture and environment can be measured.

The Program effectiveness is summarised in Table 18.

Table 18. Measuring the effectiveness of the Program.

No	Effectiveness measure	Qualitative effectiveness assessment
1	The number of feral animals destroyed.	This information is collected by the helicopter pilot on a computer tablet in communication with the shooter. There is a good level of confidence that the number of destroyed animals is accurate. These data are then compared. The time taken to destroy feral pigs could be used to estimate feral pig populations.
2	The cost of removing feral pigs	The cost of the aerial shooting is quite easy to document. The Council has developed a spread sheet to document the pre-planning and the actual costs of the aerial shooting.
3	Aerial Shooting Program is more cost effective compared to other control methods	The Council has developed cost estimates for other feral animal control activities. The estimated costs for 1080 ground baiting and trapping have been estimated. It is however difficult to establish a number of feral pigs destroyed via 1080 baiting on large properties.
4	Aerial shooting is no longer a cost effective method of removing feral pigs	The pivot point for cost effectiveness is $750 per animal. Once the cost of shooting feral pigs is more than the impact, then the aerial shooting is no longer the best approach. However, it is acknowledged that pig traps can be operated at a lower cost for small pig numbers and for an estimated lower cost. The practicalities of operating a larger number of pig traps may result in higher costs per pig.
5	Program is financially sustainable	The Whitsunday Program has attracted between 8 and 19 organisation stakeholders to contribute each year to the Program. The number of landholders contributing has been up to 80/yr.. The landholder contribution has been approximately 9-10% of project costs. The project stakeholders in 2020-21 contributed 16% of the cash required for the program. The State and Commonwealth government (via NRM Groups) contributed 32% of the cash for the Program in 2020-21. The Program is moving towards a more financially sustainable funding model.
6	Benefits to agriculture and environment can be measured	The economic impact of feral pigs on grazing, cane and horticultural businesses have been determined. The impact of feral pigs is approximately $12.5 million/yr. on agriculture. The impact of feral pigs on the environment is estimated to be $28 million/yr., however it would be useful to develop a more refined model to develop the environmental costs.

5.2. Feral pig population observations and recommendations for future feral animal aerial control programs

The following are feral pig observation notes from the last 10 years;

- Feral pigs congregate around water holes during the dry season which can lead to higher cull rates.
- Pre-feeding approximately 2-4 weeks before an aerial shoot at key locations can lead to better culling rates. The type of pre-feeding will be influenced by the current food available.
- Aerial shooting of feral pigs around sugarcane is best undertaken towards the end of the crushing when the cane fields are shorter.

There are number of further recommendations which can be made from the Whitsunday Regional Council Aerial Shooting Program.

- It is recommended that more funding could be made available to detect and map feral pig populations in one or more Feral Animal Management Areas in the region so that the estimated feral pig population can be completed more accurately. If a more detailed feral pig study is conducted, the relationship between measured feral pig population and the estimated population for aerial flight paths could be established leading to a more accurate feral pig population.
- The development of a reporting process so that landholder can report in the number of feral pigs euthanised. This information would be useful to assist with gauging feral pig population, impact areas and the success of management actions over-time. The reporting process could be extended to include feral pig damage.
- The development of a landholder feral pig control training Program. The Program could provide assistance to landholders on developing control strategies sand training on how to best use control methods.
- The monitoring of feral pig damage can be difficult and time consuming. The first issue is finding where feral pig damage occurs. The other issues include site accessibility, staff time to undertake site photo monitoring, and deciding what site attributes to measure. It is recommended that a simple and quick method is developed for technical staff to measure on-ground feral pig damage. This method could include how to measure soil damage, plant damage, take suitable photographs and how to record the data.
- The current Whitsunday Regional Council Aerial Shooting Program has good engagement and support across State and local government, landholders who participate and the various stakeholders. The current Program is really built on the principles of; trust, accountability, transparency and professionalism. Building personal relationships has been an important aspect to the Program but can be time consuming. It is recommended that studies are conducted into the importance of the social and human aspects of pest management programs and identify suitable support tools.

6. Conclusion

The Whitsunday Regional Council commenced an Aerial Shooting Program in 2012. Over the last 10 years, the Aerial Shooting Program has been refined and improved. The following are the main outcomes from the Program:

- Feral pigs removed and costs:
  - Over the 10 years, 12,303 pigs removed at a cost of $674,884 returning $54.86 per animal based on cash contributions only.
  - If the in-kind costs are considered, over the 10 years at $934,000, then the return per pig is $75.92 per pig.
  - The total for all feral animals removed at 12,826 animals over the 10 years costing $934,000 returned $72.82 per animal (including in-kind costs).

- Feral pig population:
  - The Whitsunday Regional Council has used two methods to estimate feral pig populations.
  - The broad method of estimating population using broad densities was 16,000 individuals.
  - The use of aerial shooting flight paths and the number of feral pigs destroyed returned a population estimate of 19,000 individuals.
  - In the 2021-2022 year, the Aerial Shooting Program covered 982,000ha.

- The economic impact of feral pigs is summarised as:
  - Impact on sugarcane = $0.6Million
  - Impact on grazing = $2.7 million
  - Impact on horticulture = $4.0 Million
  - Total impact approximately $7.3 million/yr.
  - Total impact including indirect impacts is $12.58 million/yr.
  - The economic impacts of feral pigs on agricultural systems is estimated at $12.58 million a year given the current feral pig population of 19,000.
  - The economic impact of the average feral pig is therefore approximately $662/year on agriculture.

- The environmental costs:
  - The estimated impact of feral pigs on the environment was $28 million/year. The average cost of a feral pig on the environment is therefore approximately $1473/yr.

- Establishing an economic return on the Program:
  - For the 2020/2021 year, 1990 feral pigs were removed from the landscape. Therefore, the Aerial Shooting Program resulted in a saving to agriculture of 1990 x $662 = $1,317,380.
  - In addition, with 1990 feral pigs removed means that there is reduced damage on the environment of 1990 x $1473 = $2,931,270.
  - The combined economic and environmental benefits for the 2020-21 year was $4,248,650.
  - The cost of the 2021-2022 year was $163,200 cash with the total including in-kind of $225,600. This means that for every $1 invested by the Program, there was a $18.83 return.

- The social outcomes of the program:
    - The Program has received funding from between 8 and 19 organisations per year as stakeholders and up to 80 land managers per year. The majority of the land managers have been engaged in the Program for more than one year.
    - The Program has been coordinated across five local government areas (Burdekin, Issac, Charters towers, Mackay and Whitsunday)
    - The Program has been selected as a case study for the National Feral Pig Action Plan.
    - Council staff have been asked to present information to landholder groups outside of the Whitsunday Regional Council on the Program.
    - There is a growing confidence from landholders that there is value in being involved and financially supporting the Program based on verbal feedback and willingness to pay participation fees.

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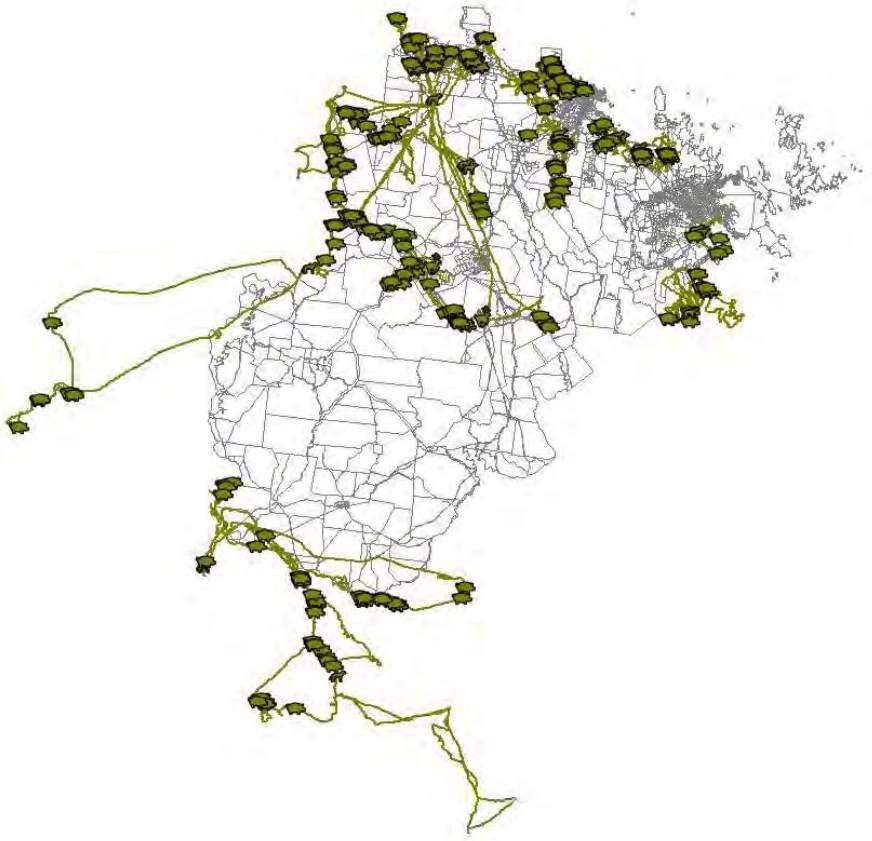
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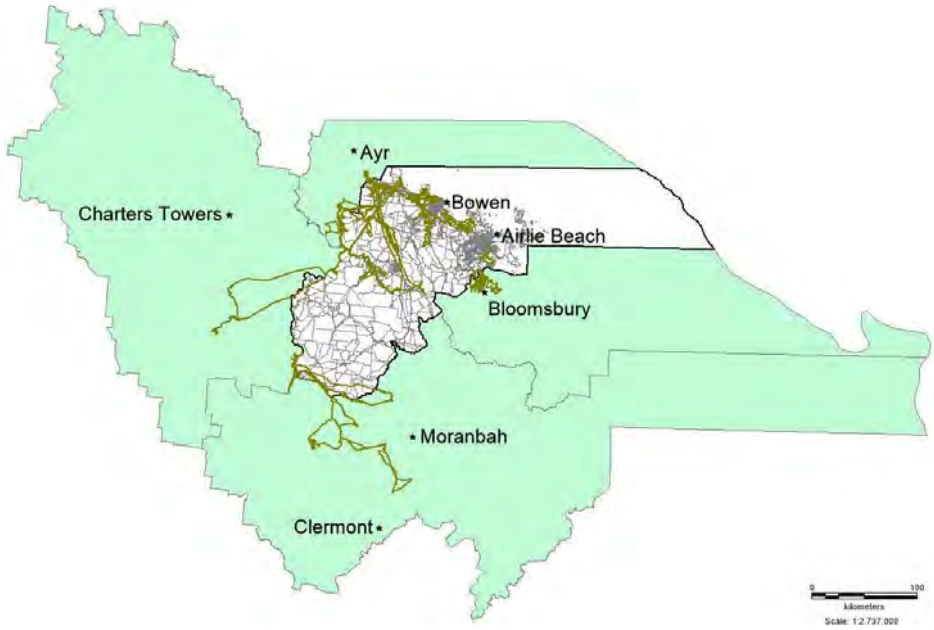
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8. Appendix

8.1 Aerial shooting flight paths

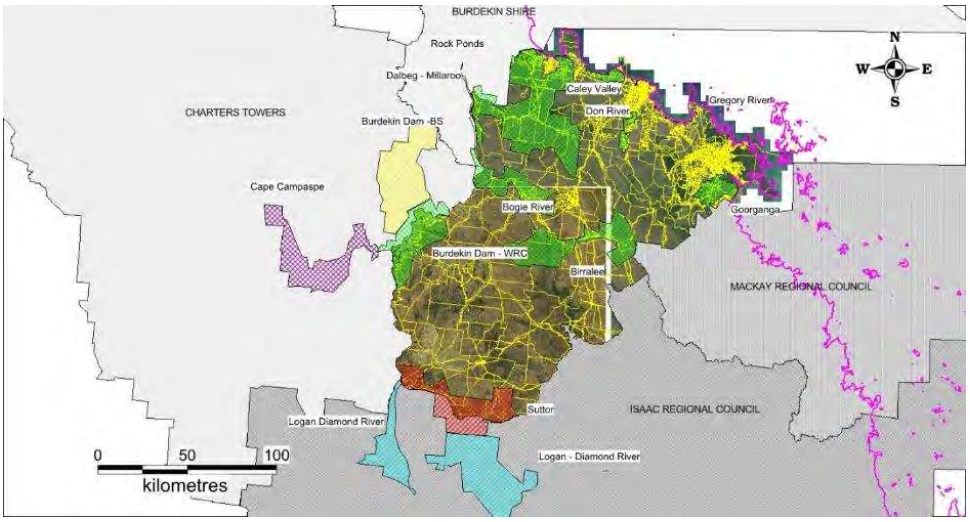


Map 1. Aerial shooting flight paths 2021.



Map 2. Showing the 2021-2022 flight paths across the local government areas.

8.2. Feral Animal Management Areas (FAMA)



Map 3. Showing the Feral Animal Management Areas (FAMA).

No	FAMA	Area	Shire
1	Goorganga	25,210	Whitsunday
2	Bogie River	58,100	Whitsunday
3	Caley Valley	10,490	Whitsunday
4	Rocky Ponds - Dalbeg	205,200	Whitsunday
5	Don River	8,606	Whitsunday
6	Birralee	42,260	Whitsunday
7	Burdekin Dam	82,350	Whitsunday
8	Gregory River	24,630	Whitsunday
9	Brisk Bay	3,670	Whitsunday
10	Suttor	104,200	Whitsunday / Isaac
	Sub total	564,716	

11	Cape Campase	97,010	Charters Towers
12	Logan Diamond	52,220	Isaac
13	Logan Diamond	136,700	Isaac
	Sub total	285,930	
14	Burdekin Dam	122,000	Burdekin
15	Gibson creek	4,166	Mackay
16	Exmoor	5,535	Mackay
	Sub total	9,701	
	Total	982,347	

8.3. Log of aerial shooting flights and outcomes

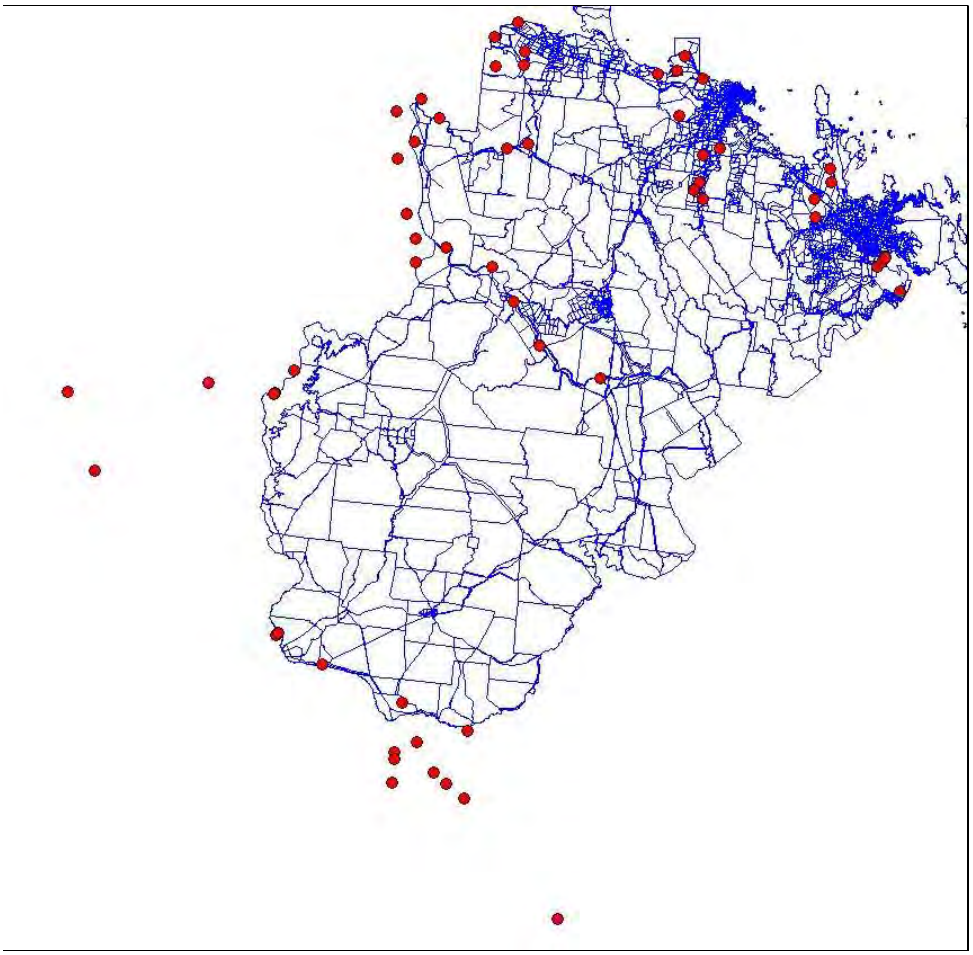
Date	Location	Landscape Unit	Flight path distance km	Feral Pig	Wild Dog	Feral Cat	Feral Deer	Flight hours	Flight cost	Cost per head $
26/02/2014	Goorganga	Wetland		8				4	$3,400	$425.00
27/02/2014	Andromache	Inland -wet		10				4	$3,400	$340.00
18/09/2014	Abbot Point	Wetland	269.6	61				4	$3,400	$55.74
5/11/2014	Goorganga	Wetland		106				4	$3,400	$32.08
30/11/2014	Birralee	Wetland	144	59				2.1	$1,785	$30.25
3/12/2014	Abbot Point	Wetland	170.6	35				2.6	$2,210	$63.14
4/12/2014	Wangaratta	Inland-dry	153.8	27				1.9	$1,615	$59.81
29/07/2015	Goorganga	Wetland	328.5	38				3.63	$3,086	$81.20
30/07/2015	Abbot Point	Wetland	332.5	57				5.17	$4,395	$77.10
11/08/2015	Birralee	Wetland	125.7	203				6.6	$5,610	$27.64
1/12/2015	Birralee	Wetland	176	61				6	$5,100	$83.61
2/12/2015	Bogie	Wetland	379.5	199	6			6	$5,100	$24.88
3/12/2015	Abbot Point	Wetland	295.2	24	3			6	$5,100	$188.89
04/12/2015	Goorganga	Wetland	136.6	14	2			6	$5,100	$318.75
16/05/2016	Birralee	Wetland	339.9	175	2			7.5	$6,375	$36.02
17/05/2016	Burdekin, Bogie	Wetland	324.7	85	2			5	$4,250	$48.85
18/05/2016	Molongle	Wetland	182	25		1		5.5	$4,675	$179.81
19/05/2016	Wangaratta	Inland-dry	177	41	2			2.5	$2,125	$49.42
21/09/2016	Goorganga	Wetland	100	6				2	$1,700	$283.33
21/09/2016	Andromache	Inland - wet	191.1	28				2	$1,700	$60.71
22/09/2016	Abbot Point	Wetland	219.5	22				4	$3,400	$154.55
26/09/2016	Birralee	Wetland	100	10				2	$1,700	$170.00
26/09/2016	Bowen River	Inland-dry	289.4	109	3		5	7	$5,950	$50.85
27/09/2016	Bogie	Wetland	311.1	45	12			5	$4,250	$74.56
28/09/2016	Wangaratta	Inland-dry	298.1	60				5	$4,250	$70.83
24/11/2016	Peter Faust Dam Goorganga	Wetland	369.3	57	3			6.2	$5,270	$87.83
25/11/2016	Abbot Point Eurie Creek	Wetland	185.9	104	1			5	$4,250	$40.48
28/11/2016	Birralee	Wetland	139.9	85	5		12	6.7	$5,695	$55.83
29/11/2016	Bogie	Wetland	229.2	57				5	$4,250	$74.56
30/11/2016	Wangaratta	Inland-dry	236.2	74	4			5	$4,250	$54.49
16/05/2017	Goorganga	Wetland	306.9	49				7.4	$6,290	$128.37
17/05/2017	Abbot Point Eurie Creek	Wetland	157.27	74	2			7.5	$6,375	$83.88
1/06/2017	Bowen River	Range land	414.5	86		1		6.7	$5,695	$65.46
2/06/2017	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	305.5	75	1			5.5	$4,675	$61.51
21/09/2017	Bogie	Wetland	239	122	6			8.1	$6,885	$53.79
22/09/2017	Bowen River	Inland-dry	239	114	2		38	8.8	$7,480	$48.57
25/09/2017	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	277.5	152				6.7	$5,695	$37.47
26/09/2017	Abbot Point	Wetland	319.3	130	1			7.1	$6,035	$46.07
27/09/2017	Goorganga	Wetland	194.5	18	5			4.7	$3,995	$173.70

28/11/2017	Birralee	Wetland	296.9	90				5	$4,250	$47.22
29/11/2017	Bogie	Wetland	413.6	101				8	$6,800	$67.33
30/11/2017	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	264.8	150				6	$5,100	$34.00
5/12/2017	Abbot Point Eurie Creek	Wetland	323.3	91				5.5	$4,675	$51.37
6/12/2017	Goorganga	Wetland	157.5	20	6			4.2	$3,570	$137.31
16/05/2018	Suttor River	Wetland	378.7	198				6	$5,100	$25.76
23/05/2018	Goorganga	Wetland	363.9	17				6	$5,100	$300.00
12/09/2018	Birralee	Wetland	343.4	248	1			8	$6,800	$27.31
17/09/2018	Bogie	Wetland	474.6	117	4			6.9	$5,865	$48.47
18/09/2018	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	400.5	149	1			6.9	$5,865	$39.10
28/09/2018	Abbot Point	Wetland	317.2	117	2			6.7	$5,695	$47.86
3/10/2018	Goorganga	Wetland	190.9	34	7			3.8	$3,230	$78.78
18/10/2018	Don River	Inland - dry	151.6	107	3			4.2	$3,570	$32.45
19/11/2018	Burdekin Dam	Wetland	430.3	47				6.5	$5,525	$117.55
17/04/2019	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	271.1	25				5.7	$4,845	$193.80
24/07/2019	Birralee	Wetland	463.8	178	3			7	$5,950	$32.87
25/07/2019	Bogie	Wetland	570.3	250				9.2	$7,820	$31.28
26/07/2019	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	400.6	95				7.4	$6,290	$66.21
29/07/2019	Don River		156.9	72				5.4	$4,590	$63.75
30/07/2019	Abbot Point	Wetland	246.6	60				6.4	$5,440	$90.67
31/07/2019	Goorganga	Wetland	113.5	6				2.5	$2,125	$354.17
21/08/2019	Suttor River	Inland - dry	399.8	63				6.2	$5,270	$83.65
22/08/2019	Logan Creek	Inland - dry	562.3	223				7.5	$6,375	$28.59
23/08/2019	Diamond Creek	Inland - dry	223.5	132				2.7	$2,295	$17.39
24/09/2019	Burdekin Dam	Wetland	469.6	190	1			7.3	$6,205	$32.49
25/09/2019	Cape/ Campaspe	Inland - dry	393	60	1	1		5.8	$4,930	$79.52
26/09/2019	Burdekin Dalbeg/ Millaroo	Inland - dry	399.7	63	2			5.7	$4,845	$74.54
3/10/2019	Gregory	Wetland	122.2	13	2			2	$1,700	$113.33
16/10/2019	Birralee	Wetland	447.4	218	1		3	7.3	$6,205	$27.95
17/10/2019	Bogie	Wetland	502.2	186	7			7.5	$6,375	$33.03
18/10/2019	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	426.3	337				8.5	$7,225	$21.44
22/10/2019	Don River	Inland - dry	166.6	68	1			3.7	$3,145	$45.58
23/10/2019	Abbot Point	Wetland	151.1	44	3			4	$3,400	$72.34
29/10/2019	Suttor River	Inland - dry	592.5	257				7.5	$6,375	$24.81
30/10/2019	Logan Creek	Inland - dry	606.3	177				7.5	$6,375	$36.02
31/10/2019	Diamond Creek	Inland - dry	314.2	78		1		3.9	$3,315	$41.96
13/11/2019	Burdekin Dam	Wetland	530.1	192	6	1		7.2	$6,120	$30.75
14/11/2019	Cape/ Campaspe	Inland - dry	507.4	62	4			5.5	$4,675	$70.83
15/11/2019	Burdekin Dalbeg/ Millaroo	Wetland	347.4	78	5			5	$4,250	$51.20
19/11/2019	Abbot Point	Wetland	215.6	78				3.9	$3,315	$42.50
19/11/2019	Gregory	Wetland	138.8	14	3			4.3	$3,655	$215.00
20/11/2019	Goorganga	Wetland	121.7	6	4			2.3	$1,955	$195.50

20/11/2019	Gibson Creek	Inland - dry	89.27	29	2			2.9	$2,465	$79.52
4/08/2020	Birralee	Wetland	442.8	110	3		4	7.5	$6,600	$56.41
5/08/2020	Bogie	Wetland	514.8	184	2			8	$7,040	$37.85
6/08/2020	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	212.2	188	1			4.6	$4,048	$21.42
18/08/2020	Suttor River	Inland - dry	304.9	48	1			3.2	$2,816	$57.47
19/08/2020	Logan Creek	Inland - dry	509	100				8	$7,040	$70.40
20/08/2020	Diamond Creek	Inland - dry	412.9	125				5	$4,400	$35.20
1/09/2020	Burdekin Dam	Wetland	348.2	68				4.5	$3,960	$58.24
2/09/2020	Cape River	Inland - dry	351.2	61	1			6	$5,280	$85.16
3/09/2020	Burdekin Dalbeg/ Millaroo	Wetland	187.7	62	1			8	$7,040	$111.75
30/09/2020	Don River	Inland - dry	193.1	185	2			6.1	$5,368	$28.71
30/09/2020	Gregory river	Wetland	112.8					1.9	$1,672	$0.00
1/10/2020	Goorganga	Wetland	154.7	26	1			2.2	$1,936	$71.70
2/10/2020	Abbot Point	Wetland	271	83	4	1		5.2	$4,576	$52.00
22/10/2020	Abbot Point	Wetland	234.6	93	2			3.6	$3,168	$33.35
11/11/2020	Logan Creek	Inland - dry	607.9	201	16			6.5	$5,720	$26.36
12/11/2020	Diamond/ Logan Creek	Inland - dry	216.1	75				2.5	$2,200	$29.33
23/11/2020	Birralee	Wetland	411.6	177			37	6.7	$5,896	$27.55
24/11/2020	Bogie	Wetland	450.1	98	6	1		7	$6,160	$58.67
25/11/2020	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	297.3	138	2			5.2	$4,576	$32.69
12/05/2021	Brisk Bay	Inland - wet	252.7	90	4			6.5	$5,720	$60.85
13/05/2021	Gregory	Wetland	148.4	54				6	$5,280	$97.78
14/05/2021	Exmoor	Inland - wet	147.6					5	$4,400	$0.00
26/05/2021	Saltwater Creek	Inland - wet	300.4	108				6.7	$5,896	$54.59
27/05/2021	Cape Upstart	Wetland	245	118				4.4	$3,872	$32.81
28/05/2021	Abbot Point	Wetland	254.8	93				6.5	$5,720	$61.51
8/06/2021	Abbot Point NQDT CCA20-004	Wetland	192.3	69	1			7.5	$6,600	$94.29
9/06/2021	Abbot Point NQDT CCA20-004	Wetland	124.1	3				3.2	$2,816	$938.67
6/07/2021	Goorganga	Wetland	109.8	21	2			1.8	$1,584	$68.87
7/07/2021	Birralee	Wetland	438.5	233			4	8.2	$7,216	$30.45
8/07/2021	Bogie	Wetland	581.4	228	1			8.6	$7,568	$33.05
9/07/2021	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	157.4	79				2.8	$2,464	$31.19
15/09/2021	Abbot Point	Wetland	343.2	59	2			7.5	$6,600	$108.20
16/09/2021	Don River	Inland -dry	194.3	159	2			5.5	$4,840	$30.06
28/09/2021	Birralee	Wetland	496.5	195	1	1	7	7.5	$6,600	$32.35
29/09/2021	Bogie	Wetland	448.6	132	4			6.5	$5,720	$42.06
30/09/2021	Rocky Ponds	Wetland	325.5	120	3			5.5	$4,840	$39.35
13/10/2021	Cape River	Inland - dry	533.9	153	4			5.7	$5,016	$31.95
14/10/2021	Dalbeg	Inland - dry	233.5	55				4.4	$3,872	$70.40
26/10/2021	Suttor River	Inland - dry	412.3	151	7			5	$4,400	$27.85
27/10/2021	Belyando	Inland - dry	231.2	25	4			3.5	$3,080	$106.21

28/10/2021	Logan Creek	Inland - dry	564.4	204	6			6.8	$5,984	$28.50
29/10/2021	Diamond	Inland - dry	209.7	99				4.2	$3,696	$37.33
15/11/2021	Abbot Point	Wetland	208.7	27	1			3.5	$3,080	$110.00
16/11/2021	Gregory	Wetland	118.5					1.5	$1,320	$0.00
17/11/2021	Bloomsbury	Inland - wet	348.5	48				6.7	$5,896	$122.83
30/11/2021	Bloomsbury	Inland - wet	275.8	2	4			4.6	$4,048	$674.67
Totals		**0**	**37245.64**	**11992**	**219**	**8**	**110**	**692.7**	**596214**	**$48.36**

8.4. Monitoring points



Map 3. Monitoring sites across the five Local government areas.



Photo 1. A monitoring site at Birralee.



Photo 2. Monitoring site on Bogie River



Photo 3. Burdekin dam monitoring point.



Photo 4. Burdekin dam monitoring point.



Photo 5. Cape River monitoring point.



Photo 6. Goorganga wetland monitoring point.



Photo 7. Goorganga wetland monitoring point.



Photo 8. Goorganga wetland monitoring point.



Photo 9. Gregory River monitoring point.



Photo 10. Diamond Creek monitoring point



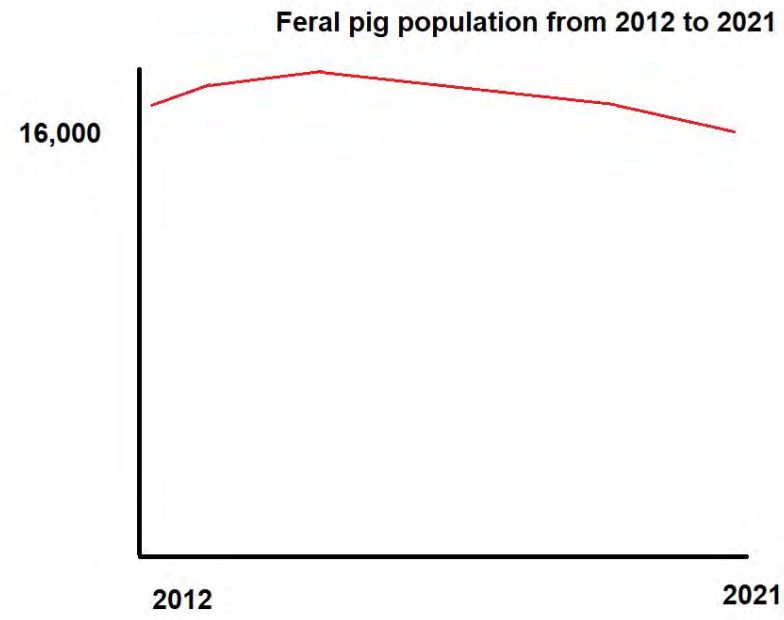
Photo 11. Don River monitoring point.

8.5. Feral pig damage

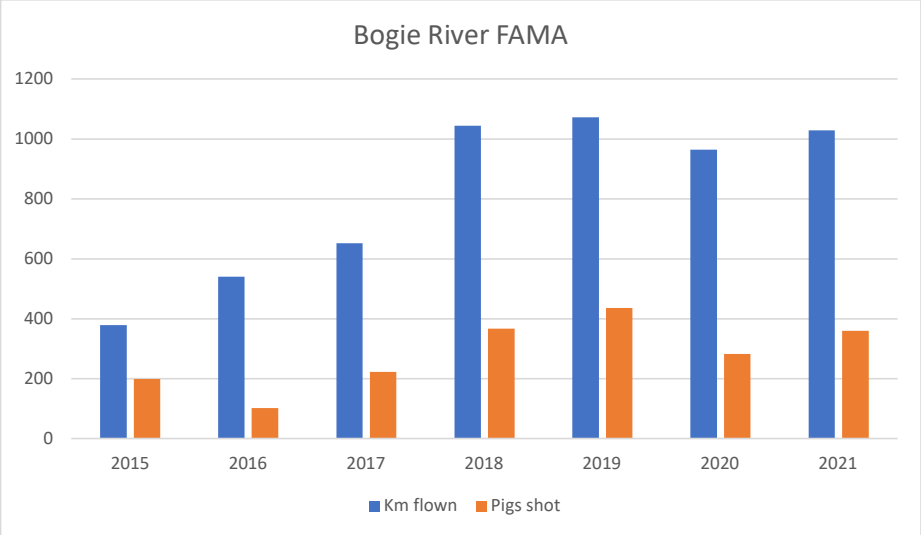


Photo 12. Feral pig damage on cane.

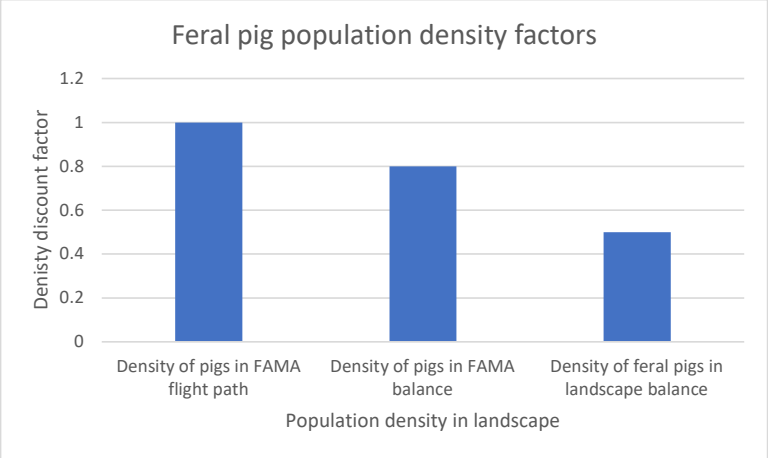
8.6. Program conceptual models



Model 1. Estimated feral pig population from 2012 – 2022.



Model 2. Bogie River FAMA – the various flight path distances verse feral pigs shot.



Model 3. Relationship between feral pig density and location in the landscape

13.4.5 - Community Services Monthly Report - April 2022

DATE: Wednesday 11 May 2022

TO: Ordinary Council Meeting

AUTHOR: Erin Finau - Administration Coordinator Community Services

AUTHORISING OFFICER: Julie Wright - Director Community Services

PRESENTED FOR: Information

ATTACHMENTS

1. Community Services Monthly Report - Apr'22 [**13.4.5.1** - 23 pages]

PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to set out an account of statistics pertaining to the functions of each branch within the Community Services Directorate for the month of April 2022.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive the Community Services Monthly Report for April 2022.

BACKGROUND

The Community Services Directorate has a departmental vision of a prosperous, liveable, and sustainable Whitsundays. The directorate's purpose is to lead the delivery of economic, social, environmental, and recreational outcomes for the Whitsundays through services in partnership with stakeholders.

The directorate's vision is delivered by bringing together the functions of Community Development & Libraries, Aquatic Facilities & Caravan Parks, Environmental Health & Local Laws, Natural Resource Management & Climate, Customer Service, Cultural Heritage and Proserpine Entertainment Centre & Associated Venues.

DISCUSSION/CURRENT ISSUE

This report provides an overview of Whitsunday Regional Council's Community Services Directorate for the 2021/2022 financial year with particular focus on the month of April 2022.

STATUTORY/COMPLIANCE MATTERS

N/A

STRATEGIC IMPACTS

Through strong and open leadership, develop an organisation with a culture of respect, accountability and community service.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

N/A

CONSULTATION/ENGAGEMENT

Coordinator Natural Resource Management & Climate
Manager Community Development & Libraries

Manager Customer Service
Manager Proserpine Entertainment Centre

RISK ASSESSMENT

Regular reporting on the Directorate's progress and achievements ensures accountability and fosters a positive culture.

TIMINGS/DEADLINES

N/A

CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION

Council officers contributing to the preparation and approval of this report have no conflicts of interest to declare.

HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACT

No

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

N/A

Community Services

Community Development & Libraries
Aquatic Facilities & Caravan Parks
Environmental Health & Local Laws
Natural Resource Management & Climate
Customer Service
Cultural Heritage

Monthly Report | April 2022

Director's Report

April 2022 saw the Community Services team '*hop'* into several events, activities and projects.

The Airlie Beach Foreshore screened 2 family movies. FARMAGGEDON was held on Friday 1 April with over 220 people in attendance. HOP followed on Thursday 14 April with the head count reaching 301 individuals prior to the first rain drop falling. A glorious downpour followed, however 87 HOP fans remained following the shower.

The Collinsville Water Park Official Opening and Community BBQ was held on Monday 11 April 2022 with an estimated 500 attendees enjoying the new facility throughout the first day.

My Community Directory + Diary searches totalled 5,755 an increase of 28.23% from March 2022. The top five searched categories for February are Health Services; Child Services; Community Clubs & Interest Groups; Environment & Conservation plus Recreation & Leisure. Listing views and Event Listings also increased.

Loads of fun was had across the Proserpine, Bowen & Collinsville Libraries during the school holidays and Easter break. Budding scientists enjoyed exploring fossil rocks at Collinsville Library, learning how electricity works at Bowen Library and making geometrical shaped lanterns at Proserpine library when the Children's Discovery Museum held science workshops across the region.

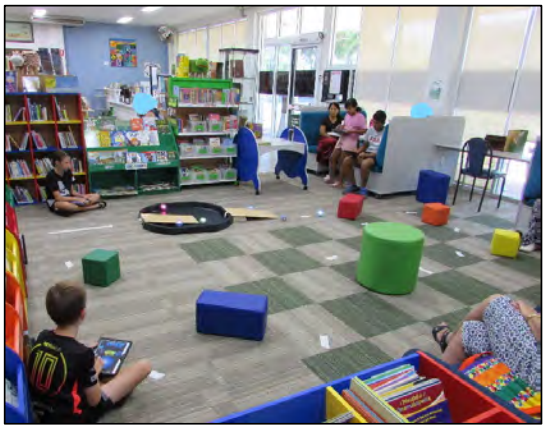
Easter crafts were a hopping success as were the webinars about Caring for the Reef and the APT10 Kids on Tour program. Another popular session at Bowen Library was the robotics and coding activity where children had to navigate a Sphero robot around a track and up ramps.

First 5 Forever sessions have recommenced for Term 2 and occur weekly. Sessions include Baby Bounce (children aged 0 - walking), Little Library Play (walking - 3 years) and Story Time (3 - 5 years). Activities encourage families to talk, sing, read and play in the early years and build children's language and communication skills – important skills they'll keep for life. Council's Libraries are also great places to meet other families, access resources and find out more about local support services.

With the recent flooding across Queensland the Whitsunday Regional Libraries sent 5 boxes of donated and any extra copies of books collected to the Lismore Library to assist in rebuilding their collection which was severely impacted by the floods.

April saw the Cannonvale Library return to "almost normal" (pre-COVID-19) attendances at school holiday and children's activities. Highlight of the month for Cannonvale Library was the long-awaited visit by the Children's Discovery Team during the Easter holiday break. It was particularly pleasing to see youth and teens back in the library participating in the Children's Discovery Big Bang MadLab Science Workshop. 21 young people enjoyed fun, hands on learning on how to safely use a soldering iron and went on to construct imaginative electronic gadgets. 7 parents also enjoyed the session.

Other school holiday activities included free art making activities from the Queensland Art Gallery & Gallery of Modern Art (QAGOMA) APT10 Kids on Tour program; a Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority Reef Guardian Webinar and craft activities; Chess sessions; U5s Story Time session; Cress Heads Garden Pot craft; and U5s Story Time. MakerSpace, Mini Makers and Chess sessions were also held during the non-holiday period. A total of 415 people (285 children and 130 adults) attended the events.



The Region's Libraries monthly attendance and borrowings decreased plus e-Library decreased from March 2022.

- Attendance 7,097 – 19.04% decrease
- Borrowings 13,054 – 7.85% decrease
- e-Library 12,174 – 24.22% decrease
- Library Website Visits 2,106 – 16.62% decrease.

Natural Resource Management's Projects for April 2022 include:

- NRM Staff laid 2,430Kgs of baits.
- C-CAT Officer position is confirmed and funded through to June 2022.

- Climate Team met with representatives from the LGAQ and Qld Dept of Environment to discuss projects for the QCoast 2100 Phase 2 funding. The two projects which have been submitted is a pilot project to investigate the feasibility and cost benefits of an artificial reef for Airlie Beach, and a pilot project to use Lidar to determine the 2022 shoreline to provide a benchmark for monitoring coastal erosion.
- The Bushfire training workshops were finalised this month. The five landholder bushfire training workshops were focussed on landholders from Dittmer-Pauls Pocket, Conway, Mango Tree Estate, Cannon valley and Collinsville.
- Additional earthworks were conducted at Frog Rock Foreshore Reserve with boulders being placed



The Climate Hub Facebook Page reach decreased by 4.5% to 2,707 for April from the previous month with 621 Facebook Followers (4.8% increase).

Environmental Health Food Business Inspections re-inspections continue to be quite high for the month.

Animal Management complaints decreased by 10.84% to 74 in April 2022 from March 2022.

Local Law Compliance Notices issued decreased by 45.2% from 73 in March to 40 in April due to the decrease in the number of overgrown and enter and clear notices issued.

The following are the average monthly occupancy rates at each of Council's Caravan Parks:

- Proserpine Tourist Park – 52.29% an 8.7% increase from March 2021.
- Wangaratta Caravan Park – 42.04% a 4.6% increase from March 2021.

The Bowen Work Camp contributed a total of 456 hours during this month with mowing, landscaping and general Community and Council assistance.

The Community Services Team received 246 CRMs for April (199 completed) with the Environmental Health and Local Law units receiving 205 complaints/requests for the month.

Council's Off-Street Carparks generated $75,182 for the month with 11,469 transactions, an increase of 34.59% from the previous month.

The Community Services Administration Officers' statistics for April 2022 include the following:

- Correspondence Generated – 410 items
- Civica & ECM Registrations – 1,528 tasks
- 830 Telephone Calls (internal and external).

Customer Service saw 2,825 visitors through the service centres, a decrease of 50.58% attendance to the previous month due to April being outside rating periods.

Telephone calls decreased from 5,277 to 4,477 a decrease of 15.2% from the previous month due to 5 less business days in April in comparison to March.

After hours calls totalled 269 for April a decrease of 15.67% from last month.

BPay, Austpost, Direct Deposits & EServices payments equalled 58.76% of total payments for the month, a decrease of 13.34% from the previous month.
Aquatic Facility user statistics for April 2022 in comparison to April 2021 are listed below:

- Airlie Beach Lagoon increased by 85.23% to 19,450
- Bowen Pool increased by 50.51% to 3,233
- Proserpine Pool decreased by 62.3% to 1,711
- Collinsville Pool increased by 46.45% to 1,522

Julie Wright
Director Community Services

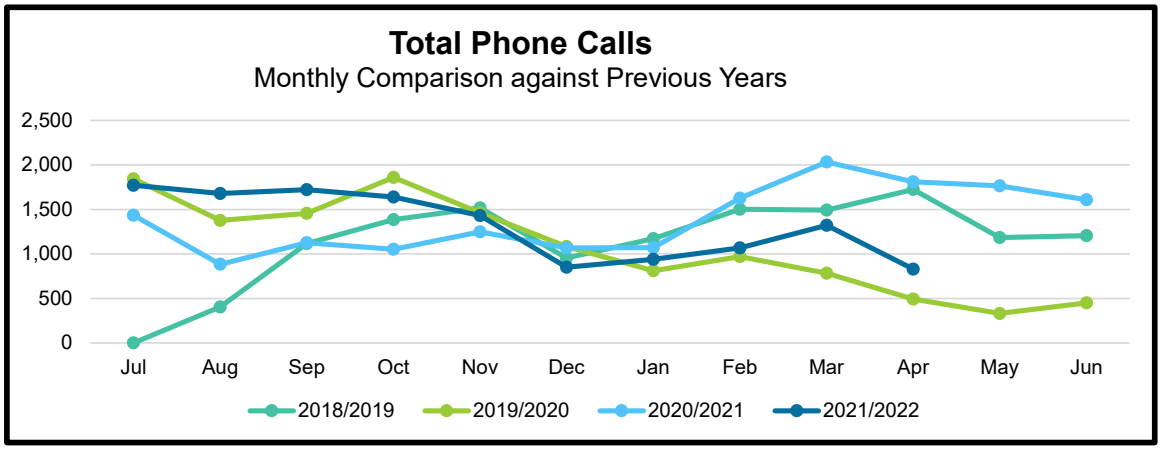
General

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The directorate's vision is delivered by bringing together the functions of Community Development & Libraries, Aquatic Facilities & Caravan Parks, Environmental Health & Local Laws, Natural Resource Management & Climate, Customer Service, Cultural Heritage & Collinsville Independent Living Facility.

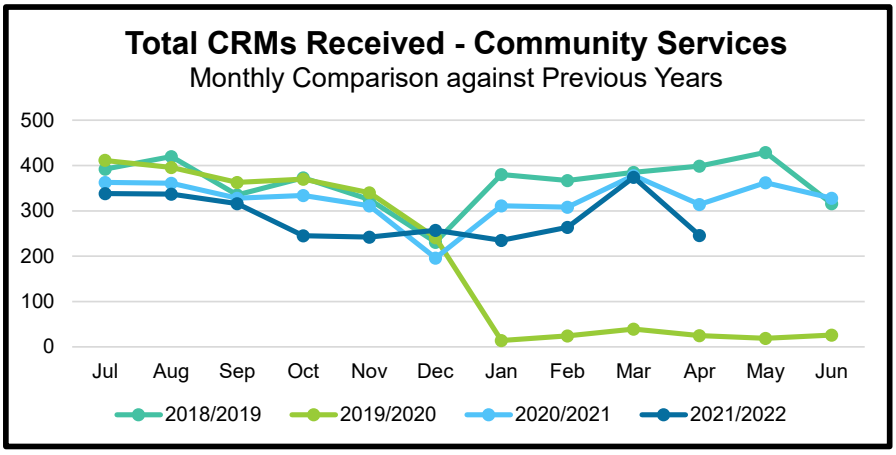
Administration Officers

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Correspondence Generated	8,758	633	493	410	↓
ECM Task List	6,169	388	385	288	↓
Civica Registers	8,417	604	666	394	↓
Data Input	5,708	357	443	354	↓
CRMs Generated	615	56	77	70	↓
CRMs Closed	950	108	162	84	↓
Phone Calls - Internal	8,303	720	808	518	↓
Phone Calls - External	4,953	348	515	312	↓
Phone Calls - Total	13,256	1,068	1,323	830	↓
ECM Registering	6,833	479	515	422	↓
Purchase Orders	708	72	79	56	↓
Receipt Invoices	934	58	105	81	↓
Reports	537	30	33	17	↓



Customer Request Management (CRM)

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Community Development					
CRM Received	70	5	10	9	↓
CRM Completed	49	4	7	7	–
Library Services					
CRM Received	3	0	0	0	–
CRM Completed	1	0	0	0	–
Aquatic Facilities					
CRM Received	33	2	7	3	↓
CRM Completed	21	1	5	3	↓
Caravan Parks					
CRM Received	7	0	1	1	–
CRM Completed	3	0	0	0	–
Environmental Health & Local Laws					
CRM Received	2,469	228	315	205	↓
CRM Completed	2,041	185	272	173	↓
Parking					
CRM Received	37	2	4	2	↓
CRM Completed	36	2	4	2	↓
NRM & Climate					
CRM Received	190	20	34	22	↓
CRM Completed	85	8	17	10	↓
Customer Service / E-Services					
CRM Received	45	7	3	4	↑
CRM Completed	39	5	3	4	↑
Total CRMs for Community Services					
CRM Received	2,854	264	374	246	↓
CRM Completed	2,274	205	308	199	↓



Community Development

The Community Development branch is responsible for assessing and acquitting community grants, developing and maintaining various community development related policies and registers, developing, and implementing various community programs such as cultural and recreational programs as well as maintaining various community facilities.

Operations

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Grant Applications					
Facility Management - Approved	3	2	0	0	–
Facility Management - Approved ($)	60,000	20,000	0	0	–
Junior Elite Athlete - Approved	19	0	4	1	↓
Junior Elite Athlete - Approved ($)	6,050	0	2,500	250	↓
RADF - Received	7	3	0	0	–
RADF - Approved	5	0	2	0	↓
RADF - Approved ($)	27,606	0	14,121	0	↓
RADF - Acquittals	7	0	0	0	–
Special Projects - Received	17	0	2	1	↓
Special Projects - Approved	10	0	0	0	–
Special Projects - Approved ($)	105,092	0	0	0	–
Special Projects - Acquittals	13	0	1	1	–
Sport & Rec Club - Received	56	13	10	1	↓
Sport & Rec Club - Approved	60	2	9	11	↑
Sport & Rec Club - Approved ($)	136,500	4,000	20,000	26,000	↑
Donation & Sponsorship Requests					
Donation Requests - Received	61	4	6	8	↑
Donation Requests - Approved	54	2	5	1	↓
Donation Requests - Approved ($)	72,178	1,558	17,969	770	↓
Fee Waivers - Approved	34	1	0	11	↑
Fee Waivers - Approved ($)	16,514	204	0	5,017	↑
Sponsorships - Received	16	3	0	1	↑
Sponsorships - Approved	12	4	2	1	↓
Sponsorships - Approved ($)	53,500	20,000	6,500	3,000	↓
Sponsorships - Approved (in kind)	2	0	0	0	–
Sponsorships - Acquittals	3	1	0	0	–
Events					
Council Events - External - Completed	19	2	2	2	–
Council Events - External - Participants	4,943	292	2,120	521	↓
Council Events - Internal - Completed	23	1	1	0	↓
Council Events - Internal - Participants	703	30	150	0	↓

Junior Elite Athlete Recipients for April:

- Nelson Malady – U12 North Queensland Swimming Championships

Events:

External:

- April – Airlie Beach Foreshore screened 2 big family movies. FARMAGEDDON was held on Friday 1 April with over 220 people in attendance. HOP followed on Thursday 14 April with the head count reaching 301 individuals before the first rain drop fell. A glorious downpour followed, and 87 HOP fans remained following the shower.
- April – Collinsville Water Park Official Opening and Community BBQ.

Internal:

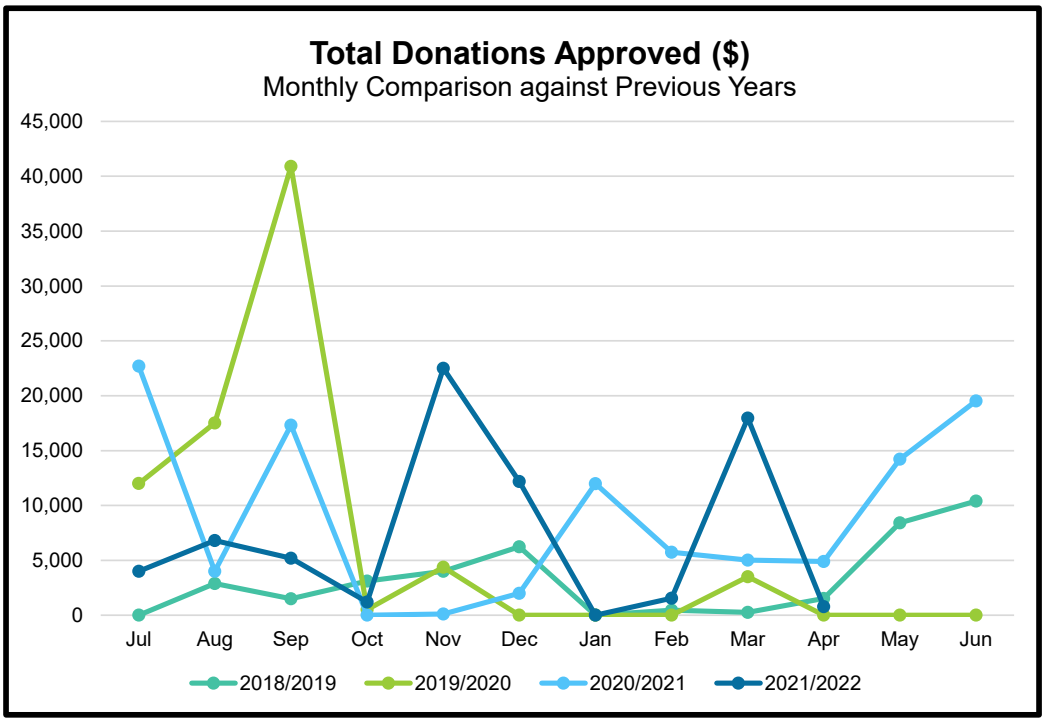
- Nil

Event Postponed due to COVID-19:

- Nil

Special Project Grants Successful Recipients:

- Nil



Whitsunday Regional Council

My Community Directory+Diary

Monthly Statistics and Insights

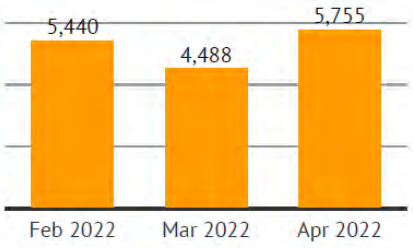
Feb 2022- Apr 2022

461 Services listed

15,683

Search Results

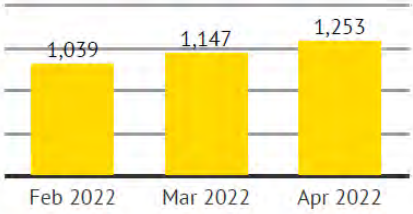
The number of people that have searched your community Directory + Diary for local Information.



3,439

Listing Views

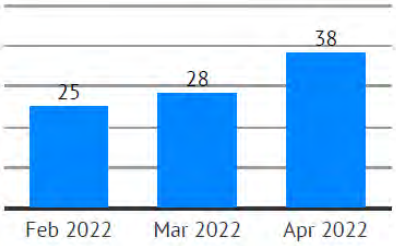
The number of people that have clicked on individual listings in your community.



91

Event Listings

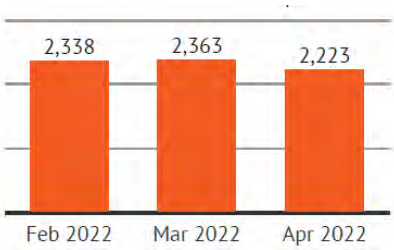
The number of events listed your platform on a month to month basis



6,924

Unique Users

We are currently unable to report on the amount of unique users as we are investigating a reporting issue.



Top 5 searched categories for April

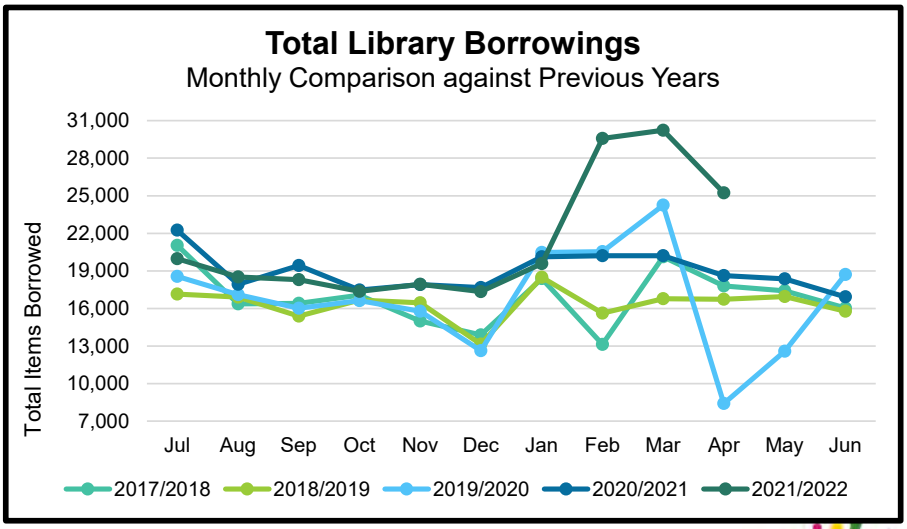
1	Health Services	Views: 434
2	Child Services	Views: 106
3	Community Clubs & Interest Groups	Views: 106
4	Environment & Conservation	Views: 76
5	Recreation & Leisure	Views: 76

Library Services

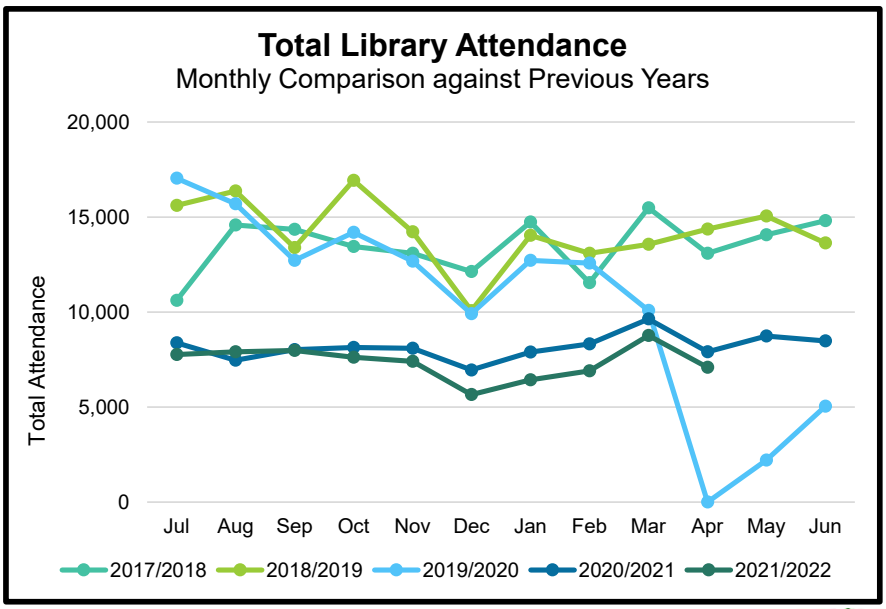
The Library Services branch is responsible for the provision of customer-centric services and resources to meet the information, recreation, cultural and lifelong learning needs of individuals and groups within the Whitsundays. The branch responsibilities include the design and delivery of library programs, promotion and marketing, collection development and maintenance, information/digital literacy opportunities, outreach, and service extension.

Operations

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Library Resources Acquired					
Bowen & Collinsville Libraries	2,707	172	239	310	↑
Cannonvale Library	4,352	408	458	466	↑
Proserpine Library	1,759	196	211	216	↑
e-Library	1,474	163	342	149	↓
Library Resources Borrowed					
Bowen Library	34,736	3,229	3,370	3,240	↓
Cannonvale Library	71,708	6,413	7,316	6,522	↓
Collinsville Library	4,651	368	470	354	↓
Proserpine Library	20,148	2,891	3,011	2,938	↓
e-Library	82,738	16,681	16,065	12,174	↓
Mobile Library	88	0	0	0	–
Library Attendance					
Bowen Library	25,265	2,190	2,522	2,050	↓
Cannonvale Library	37,837	3,300	3,736	3,434	↓
Collinsville Library	5,431	428	668	306	↓
Proserpine Library	4,981	991	1,841	1,307	↓
Library Website					
Website Visits	22,279	2,917	2,526	2,106	↓



Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
First 5 Forever (F5F)					
Resources - Acquired	211	27	49	3	↓
Resources - Borrowed by Branches	474	44	68	53	↓
Community Partnership Interactions	267	2	47	19	↓
Toolkits Distributed	132	16	16	5	↓
F5F In Library - Activities Held					
Bowen Library	57	6	9	4	↓
Cannonvale Library	91	9	15	6	↓
Collinsville Library	28	3	5	1	↓
Proserpine Library	88	9	15	6	↓
F5F In Library - Activities Attendance					
Bowen Library	562	54	125	31	↓
Cannonvale Library	1,756	152	254	92	↓
Collinsville Library	297	32	62	12	↓
Proserpine Library	958	98	205	73	↓
F5F Community Outreach - Events Held					
Bowen Library	20	1	1	2	↑
Cannonvale Library	17	0	1	2	↑
Collinsville Library	9	0	1	0	↓
Proserpine Library	14	0	3	0	↓
F5F Community Outreach - Events Attendance					
Bowen Library	694	5	8	41	↑
Cannonvale Library	2,513	0	27	75	↑
Collinsville Library	163	0	11	0	↓
Proserpine Library	852	0	449	0	↓



Community Services
Monthly Report | April 2022

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
In Library Programs - Events Held					
Bowen Library - Adults	35	1	0	0	–
Bowen Library - Children	59	5	5	10	↑
Cannonvale Library - Adults	49	6	7	4	↓
Cannonvale Library - Children	127	10	14	16	↑
Collinsville Library - Adults	2	1	0	0	–
Collinsville Library - Children	14	0	0	4	↑
Proserpine Library - Adults	9	1	4	3	↓
Proserpine Library - Children	18	4	4	7	↑
In Library Programs - Events Attendance					
Bowen Library - Adults	163	45	0	0	–
Bowen Library - Children	615	25	32	157	↑
Cannonvale Library - Adults	351	35	44	12	↓
Cannonvale Library - Children	2,434	204	322	415	↑
Collinsville Library - Adults	28	20	0	0	–
Collinsville Library - Children	64	0	0	20	↑
Proserpine Library - Adults	76	50	13	9	↓
Proserpine Library - Children	155	3	2	110	↑
Community Outreach - Events Held					
Bowen Library - Adults	41	4	4	3	↓
Bowen Library - Children	0	0	0	0	–
Cannonvale Library - Adults	47	4	5	5	–
Cannonvale Library - Children	0	0	0	0	–
Collinsville Library - Adults	0	0	0	0	–
Collinsville Library - Children	0	0	0	0	–
Proserpine Library - Adults	42	4	5	4	↓
Proserpine Library - Children	4	0	0	0	–
Community Outreach - Events Attendance					
Bowen Library - Adults	198	19	18	22	↑
Bowen Library - Children	0	0	0	0	–
Cannonvale Library - Adults	310	31	40	36	↓
Cannonvale Library - Children	0	0	0	0	–
Collinsville Library - Adults	0	0	0	0	–
Collinsville Library - Children	0	0	0	0	–
Proserpine Library - Adults	513	62	68	59	↓
Proserpine Library - Children	84	0	0	0	–
Public Computer Usage					
Bowen Library	3,996	411	481	368	↓
Cannonvale Library	6,066	567	574	481	↓
Collinsville Library	129	14	8	6	↓
Proserpine Library	583	126	164	186	↑

Bowen Work Camp

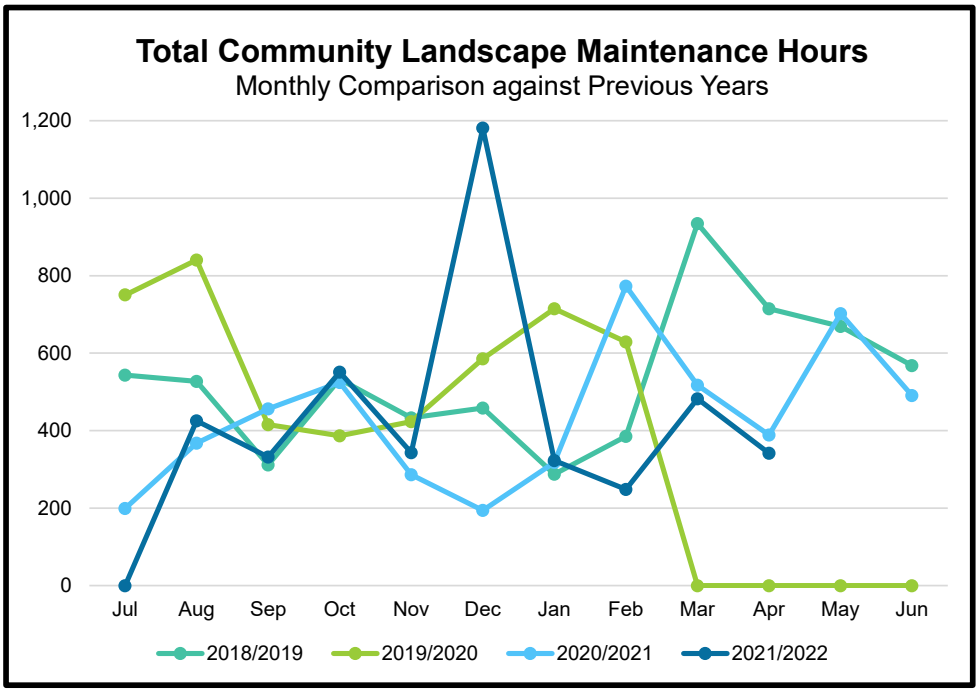
Council partners with Queensland Corrective Services to provide beneficial works projects for the community and rehabilitate offenders with their return to society. They perform a multitude of tasks including maintenance of fences, cemeteries, sportsgrounds and showgrounds, propagation of plants and they also participate in many restoration and general maintenance projects.

Operations

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Community Landscape Maintenance Hours	4,227	248.25	482	342	↓
Community Indoor Tasks Hours	584	29.50	73	63	↓
New Project Assessment Hours	10	0	2	0	↓
WRC Landscape Maintenance Hours	788	29.50	103.25	48	↓
WRC Nursery Maintenance/Propagation Hours	103	10	27	3	↓
WRC Indoor Tasks Hours	188	0	0	0	–
QCS Compound Duties Hours	1,041	78.5	92	120	↑

Projects

Project	Status	% Complete	Budget
Whitsunday Moto Sports Club	In Progress	75%	✓
Collinsville Youth Coalition – Installing table and chairs	Scheduled	0%	✓
Donation plants for Citizenship Ceremony	Scheduled	0%	✓



Aquatic Facilities & Caravan Parks

The Recreation Services branch is responsible for delivering recreation and youth programs that activate our public and open spaces, supporting recreation groups to secure funding for projects, maintaining Council's caravan parks and aquatic facilities, and master planning for future sport and recreation assets.

Aquatic Facilities – Operations

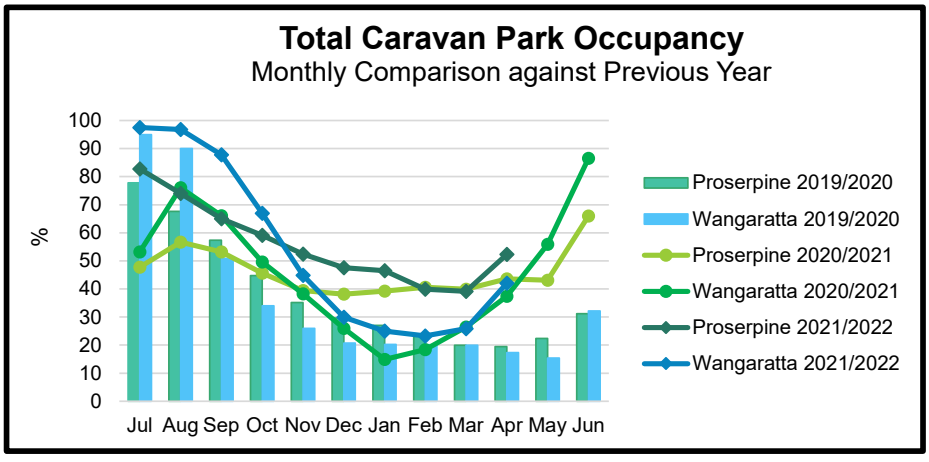
Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Airlie Beach Lagoon – Total Users	154,012	11,798	16,487	19,450	↑
Airlie Beach Lagoon – Total Offences	5,542	674	134	260	↑
Pool Attendance – Bowen	55,388	7,964	9,141	3,233	↓
Pool Attendance – Collinsville	10,510	2,187	2,282	1,522	↓
Pool Attendance – Proserpine	27,565	1,213	1,138	1,711	↑

Caravan Parks – Operations

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Proserpine Tourist Park					
Occupancy (%)	55.9	39.93	39.15	52.29	↑
Revenue ($)	325,312	18,467	21,843	29,363	↑
Accumulated Revenue - Laundry Service ($)	6,130	227	473	566	↑
Wangaratta Caravan Park					
Occupancy (%)	54.0	23.29	25.89	42.04	↑
Revenue ($)	501,051	19,012	23,615	39,678	↑
Accumulated Revenue - Laundry Service ($)	5,843	177	352	342	↓

Caravan Parks Occupancy – Yearly Comparison for April

Service	2019	2020	2021	2022	Yearly Trend
Occupancy (%)					
Proserpine Tourist Park	25.8	19.5	43.6	52.3	↑
Wangaratta Caravan Park	23.4	17.4	37.4	42.0	↑

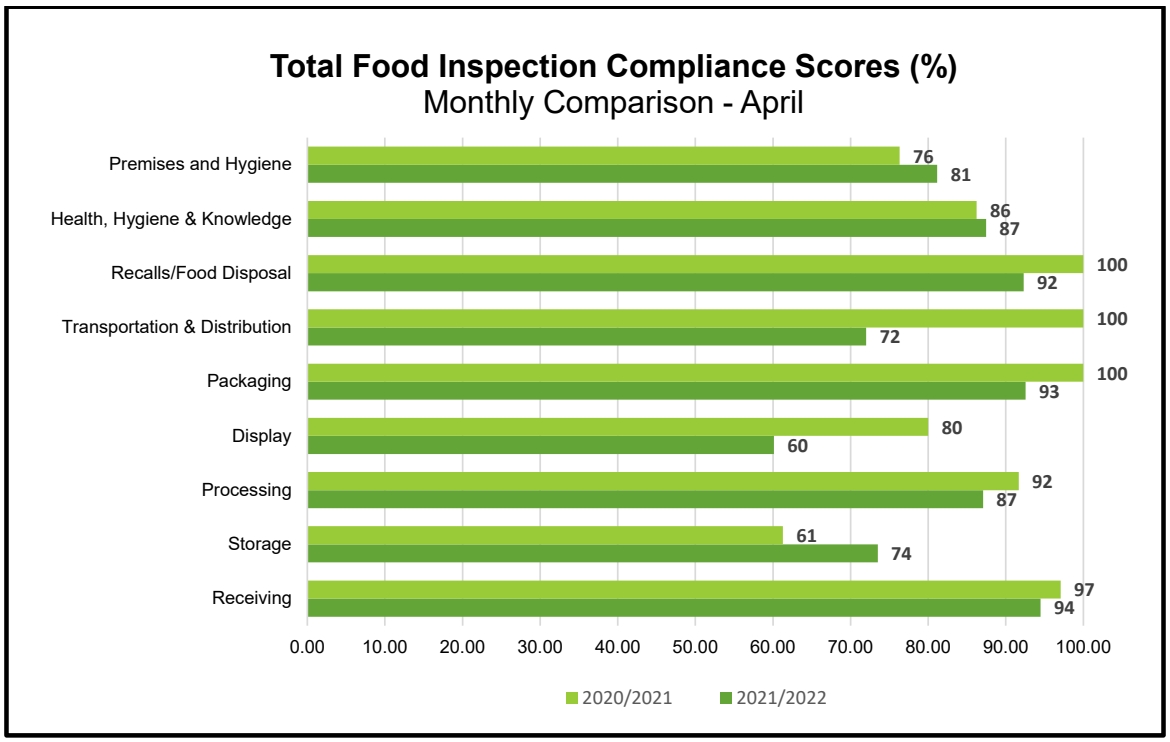


Environmental Health & Local Laws

The Environmental Health & Local Laws branch is responsible for regulation of all local laws and laws associated with Environmental Protection and Public Health. The Environmental Health Unit is responsible for licensing and inspection of food and accommodation premises, assessment of liquor licensing referrals, provides development conditions and the protection of the environment and public health. The Local Laws unit licenses prescribed activities and addresses all breaches of Local Laws including animal control and property compliance involving vegetation, accumulation and temporary homes. Local Laws is also responsible for maintaining the animal impoundment facility, on/off-street car parking compliance and commercial parking operations. The branch is active in development, review and maintenance of related policies and registers.

Environmental Health – Operations

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Environmental Health					
Environmental Health – Plan Approval Applications Received	98	14	8	6	↓
Environmental Health Applications Received	78	9	6	4	↓
Food Safety Programs Received	4	0	1	0	↓
Liquor Licence Referrals Received	11	0	3	0	↓
Food Business - Inspections	169	16	22	5	↓
Food Business - Re-Inspections	84	5	17	11	↓
Food Safety Programs Audit Reports Reviewed	16	4	2	2	–
Personal Appearance Services - Inspections	5	0	1	0	↓
ERAs - Inspections	0	0	0	0	–
Development Applications Referrals Received	8	0	2	0	↓
Accommodation - Inspections	26	0	1	1	–
Accommodation - Re-inspections	9	0	0	0	–
Erosion Sediment Control - Inspections	19	0	0	0	–
Complaints Received - Asbestos	11	0	3	1	↓
Complaints Received - Litter & Dumping	1	0	0	0	–
Complaints Received - EH General	139	7	21	14	↓
Event Application Assessment	26	0	6	3	↓
Food Inspection Compliance Categories					
Receiving (%)	91.13	97.06	100	66.67	↓
Storage (%)	66.67	61.27	40.48	53.70	↑
Processing (%)	84.01	91.67	94.67	52.17	↓
Display (%)	69.49	80	68	22.22	↓
Packaging (%)	87.80	100	92.31	61.11	↓
Transportation & Distribution (%)	69.88	100	100	22.22	↓
Recalls/Food Disposal (%)	89.09	100	100	61.11	↓
Health, Hygiene & Knowledge (%)	79.70	86.23	88.57	52.22	↓
Premises and Hygiene (%)	73.54	76.33	82.09	47.35	↓



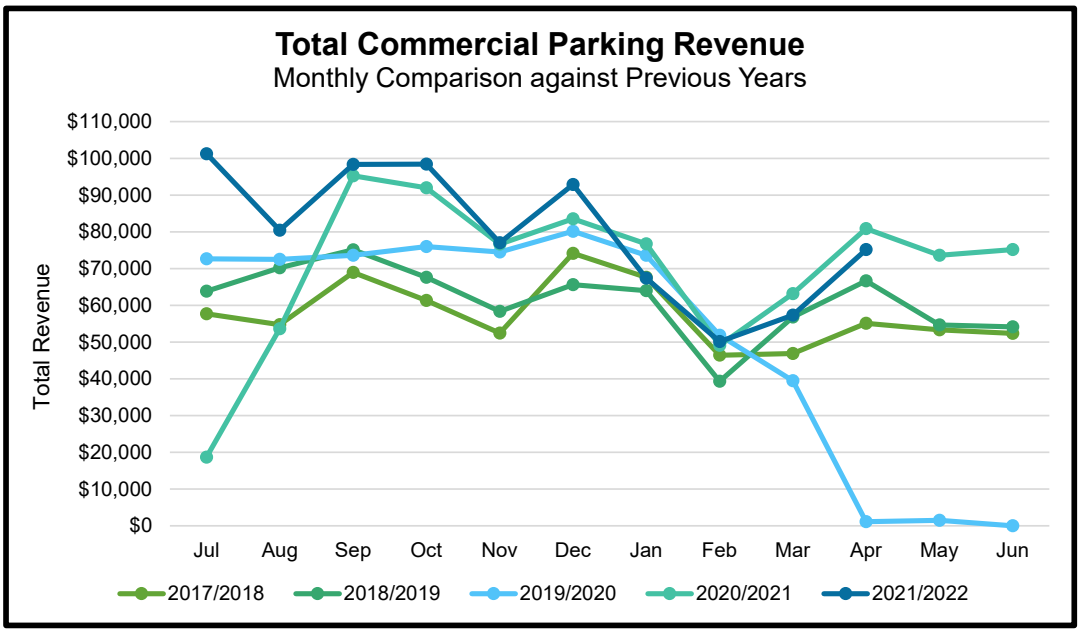
Local Laws – Operations

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Local Laws					
Local Law Applications Received	175	3	5	5	↓
Complaints Received - Animal Management	819	55	83	74	↓
Complaints Received - Other Local Law	1,257	132	169	101	↓
Compliance Notices Issued	386	88	73	40	↓
Renewal/Reminder/Final Notices	1,016	87	51	43	↓
Infringement Responses	1,165	60	57	79	↑
Dog Registrations	4,170	36	39	50	↑
Cat Registrations	526	9	4	3	↓
Parking Infringements - Issued	2,152	134	151	105	↓
Parking Infringements - Waived	263	19	14	6	↓
Other Infringements - Issued	501	10	21	30	↑
Other Infringements - Waived	139	25	3	5	↑
Infringement Reminder Notices Sent	1,258	87	8	96	↑
COVID-19 Inspections	3,320	393	282	N/A	–
Proserpine Self-Contained Vehicle Park Inspections	3,994	0*	0*	71	↑

*Note – Proserpine Self-Contained Vehicle Park is closed for wet season 1 December 2021 – 31 March 2022

Commercial Parking – Operations

Car Parks	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Heart of the Reef Transit Facility					
Occupancy (no.)	6	0	0	0	–
Revenue ($)	298	0	0	0	–
Port of Airlie					
Average Spend ($)	12.55	11.90	11.79	11.76	↓
Tariff (most selected)	12-24hr	12-24hr	12-24hr	12-24hr	–
No. of tickets purchased	26,065	1,893	2,147	2,530	↑
Revenue ($)	329,415	22,533	25,329	29,754	↑
Airlie Lagoon Precinct					
Average Spend ($)	4.50	4.21	4.29	4.29	–
Tariff (most selected)	2-4hr	2-4hr	2-4hr	2-4hr	–
No. of tickets purchased	63,576	4,486	4,957	6,867	↑
Revenue ($)	284,941	18,887	21,282	29,502	↑
Abell Point Marina					
Average Spend ($)	8.89	8.74	9.76	8.73	↓
Tariff (most selected)	4-12hr	4-12hr	4-12hr	4-12hr	–
No. of tickets purchased	15,412	766	962	1,357	↑
Revenue ($)	135,110	6,692	8,409	11,849	↑
Coconut Grove					
Average Spend ($)	5.61	5.67	5.69	5.69	–
Tariff (most selected)	4-12hr	4-12hr	4-12hr	4-12hr	–
No. of tickets purchased	8,659	356	405	715	↑
Revenue ($)	48,872	2,017	2,303	4,072	↑



Natural Resource Management & Climate

The Natural Resource Management & Climate branch is responsible for developing and implementing various environmental and community health and safety programs such as pest, weed and water quality programs as well as maintaining stock routes and implementing the Biosecurity Plan.

Natural Resource Management – Operations

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Complaints Received - Pest & Weed	104	13	22	15	↓
Complaints Received - Environmental	85	7	12	7	↓
Property Pest Management Plan (PPMP) Implemented/Reviewed	32	2	1	0	↓
PPMP Annual Reviews Completed	30	3	2	0	↓
Notices Issued - Biosecurity	0	0	0	0	–
Notices Issued - Penalty Infringement	0	0	0	0	–
Landholder Access - Herbicide Rebate	61	7	7	7	–
Landholder Access - Mechanical Rebate	2	0	0	0	–
Letters/Emails to Landholders - Weeds	416	43	73	29	↓
Property Visit/Inspections - Weeds	509	72	64	24	↓
Property Visit/Inspections - Feral Animals	28	3	9	5	↓
Feral Animals - Traps Set	8	0	1	0	↓
Feral Animals - Trapped	3	0	0	1	↑
Aerial Shooting - Flights	19	0	0	0	–
Aerial Shooting - Feral Animals Shot	2,012	0	0	0	–
Properties Baited	49	0	0	18	↑
Baits Laid (kg)	5,355	0	0	2430	↑
Length of Road Reserve Sprayed (km)	0.0	0	0	0	–
No. of Council Lots Sprayed/Inspected	18	0	3	0	↓
Mixed Chemicals Used (L)	2,305	0	900	0	↓
Pest Workshops	2	2	0	0	–
Field Days Run/Involved	4	0	3	0	↓
Landholder Contacts	0	0	0	0	–
Project Reports - not to Council	42	2	2	5	↑
Briefing / Council Reports	15	0	2	1	↓
Bushfire Hazard Reduction Burns	0	0	0	0	–
Environmental Planning Projects Completed	2	1	0	0	–
DA's Assessed (including RFI & Conditions & Advice) Completed	94	11	15	8	↓

Projects

Project	Status	% Complete	Budget	Time
Bushfire Management Program	In Progress	50%	✓	✓
Reef Guardian Council Action Plan	Complete	100%	✓	✓

Climate Hub – Operations

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Media Releases	12	1	2	1	↓
Facebook Post Reach	30,018	2,674	2,835	2707	↓
Facebook Followers	5,497	578	595	621	↑
Website Views	2,259	227	261	192	↓
Projects Underway	88	8	7	7	–
Projects in Developments	222	28	28	2	↓

Projects

Project	Type	Status
Developing a Whitsundays Carbon Offset Project	Economic	BMT contracted to deliver project stage 1
Whitsunday Industry Resilience Project	Economic	Final report from Griffith received - Completed
Regional Heat Mitigation	Social	Planning implementation of study findings
Funding and Financing Adaptation – A Case Study	Economic	Stage 2 contracted
Whitsunday Water Treatment and Pumping Optimisation	Economic	Underway - CQU Masters student in year 1 of 2
Whitsunday Healthy Heart (WHH) Project	Social	Underway (year 2 of 4)
Climate Ready Biodiversity Mapping	Environmental	Underway
Hub Partnership Program	Social	In development, risk assessment completed. Project prospectus in development.

Update

Pest Management Projects:

- Weed issues
  - Weed program – The herbicide rebates scheme has continued to be popular with landholders with annual funds already exhausted.
- Feral animals
  - Feral animal program – a small number of feral pig baiting actions were undertaken. Council staff responded to a few feral pig complaints in urban areas.
  - There is interest from the Dept of Agriculture and Fisheries to develop a joint feral deer project with council focusing on the Collinsville region.
  - The Yellow Crazy Ants. Council staff conducted the population monitoring for the Yellow Crazy Ant population at Shute harbour. The results have shown that the population has been reduced by the last round of aerial baiting but there remains a stubborn level of numbers.

Other Natural Resource Management Projects:

Coastal

- Additional earthworks were conducted at Frog Rock foreshore Reserve with boulders being placed. Additional coastal fencing was installed at Nelly Bay.

Bushfire Management

- The draft Airlie Beach Community Bushfire Plan is ready to be presented to Council to be endorsed for community consultation.
- The Bushfire training workshops were finalised this month. The five landholder bushfire training workshops were focussed on landholders from Dittmer-Pauls Pocket, Conway, Mango Tree Estate, Cannon valley and Collinsville.

Environment Projects:

- Flying fox in Collinsville – Council staff have engaged a contractor to trim one large fig tree in Strathmore Street in Collinsville to engage the flying fox to move out of the neighbourhood.

Climate Change

- Council staff met with representatives from the LGAQ and Qld Dept of Environment to discuss projects for the QCoast2100 Phase 2 funding. The two projects which have been submitted is a pilot project to investigate the feasibility and cost benefits of an artificial reef for Airlie Beach, and a pilot project to use Lidar to determine the 2022 shoreline to provide a benchmark for monitoring coastal erosion.
- The Council is preparing to seek quotes to develop the Councils Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan which will be used to map out how the council could reach its greenhouse gas emission targets.

C-CAT Projects:

- Investigating funding opportunities for the Living shoreline program developed by Melbourne University.
- The C-CAT officer position is funded through to June 2022.

Customer Service

Call Centre – Operations

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Business Hours Call Centre					
Calls Received – Total	50,087	4,746	5,277	4,477	↓
Calls Received – 1300 WRC QLD	31,288	3,254	3,436	2,813	↓
Calls Answered	28,112	2,994	3,020	2,431	↓
Calls Overflowed	2,022	211	285	262	↓
Calls Abandoned	665	42	63	102	↑
Calls Abandoned (%)	2.13%	1.29%	1.83%	3.63%	↑
Untracked Calls (Voice Msg)	303	7	68	18	↓
***ASL - Average Service Level (%)**	81.5%	85.3%	81.6%	77.5%	↓
***ASA - Average Speed of Answer**	19	16	19	22	↑
***AHT - Average Handle Time/Secs**	192	185	188	199	↑
After Hours Call Centre					
Calls Received– Total (inc test)	1,895	207	319	269	↓
Calls Answered– (Charged)	973	58	71	103	↑
Calls Abandoned (%) 1,362	12.98%	11.59%	17.87%	9.67%	↓
***ASL - Average Service Level (%)**	76.94%	77.29%	79.62%	78.07%	↓
***ASA - Average Speed of Answer**	-	19	30	19	↓
***AHT - Average Handle Time/Secs**	-	77	91	88	↓

Customer Transactions

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Receipts	131,088	16,204	22,551	10,172	↓
eServices Receipts	3,343	365	802	200	↓
eServices Receipts (%)	2.55%	2.25%	3.56%	1.97%	↓
CRMs (within timeframe)	10,584(9876)	1,382	1,362	1,062	↓
eServices CRMs	34	7	3	2	↓
eServices CRMs (%)	0.32 %	0.51%	0.22%	0.19%	↓

Payments:

- Total BPay, Austpost, Direct Deposits & EServices payment at **58.76%** of total payments.

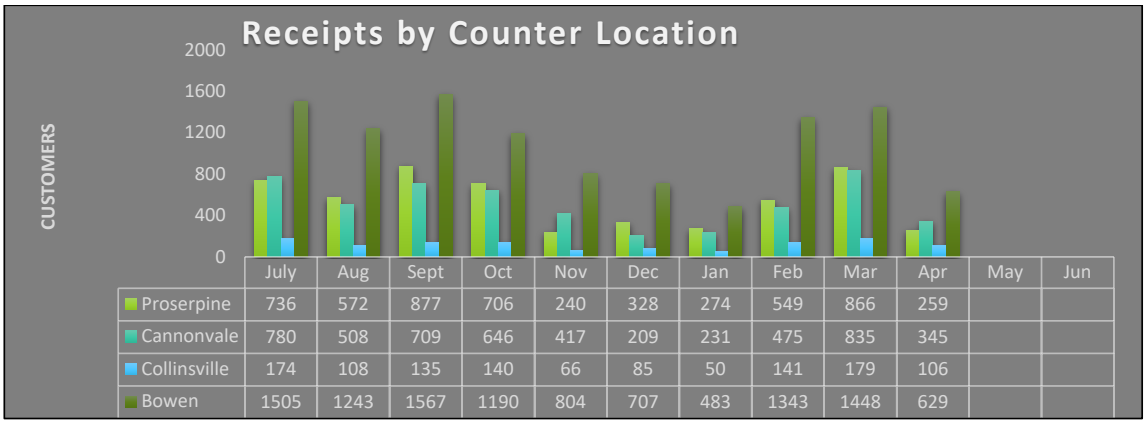
Incoming Calls & Requests:

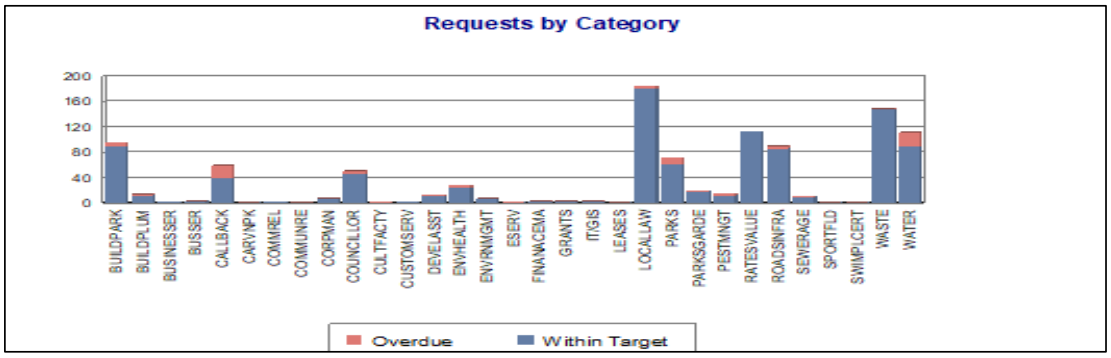
- Total of **1,396** visitors through the service centres.
- WRC Call Statistics at **77.5%** of calls answered in 25 seconds.
- CRM completion was **93.0%** within timeframe (**91.5%** including call backs).
- First Point of Contact (FPOC) resolution was at **77.81%** for April.

Community Services
Monthly Report | April 2022

Top Issues

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Counter Receipts					
Rates Receipt	5,195	650	1,443	203	↓
Rates Search	2,.352	252	219	181	↓
Water Charges	2,365	639	421	82	↓
Special Water Meter	898	96	91	78	↓
New Animal Registration	694	44	46	58	↑
Telephone (First Point of Contact)					
Rates/Water Billing	2,598	354	246	135	↓
Local Laws/Compliance and Environment	1,106	114	144	127	↓
Waste (Bins/Recycling/Refuse Centres)	737	82	50	60	↑
General	2,507	309	304	52	↓
Building/Plumbing/Planning and Develop	537	40	68	42	↓
After Hours					
Water Supply Issue	264	22	16	44	↑
Wandering Animals	79	10	3	15	↑
Waste Enquiry	18	0	1	6	↑
Hazard	15	0	2	5	↑
Parking	29	2	2	5	↑





Cultural Heritage

Our Cultural Heritage includes all the elements of our cultural way of life which have gone before us, and which exist now. Cultural Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions, and values.

Cultural Heritage includes the Reconciliation Act Plan (RAP) for increased recognition of the Indigenous People in the Whitsunday Region and the Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) sets out activities and communications with all Traditional Owners in the region. The ILUA will ensure Council is compliant and provide the community with knowledge on the Traditional Owners within our region.

Operations

Service	YTD	Feb	Mar	Apr	Monthly Trend
Meetings with Traditional Owners	2	0	1	0	↓

On-site meeting held in Collinsville with Jangga Operations on Tuesday, 29 March 2022.

Projects

Project	Status	% Complete	Budget	Time
Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP)	Complete	100%	✓	✓
Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA)	In Progress	80%	✓	✓

14 MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE

This item on the agenda allows Councillors the opportunity to raise an item not included on the agenda for discussion as a matter of importance.

15.1.1 - Planning & Environment Count Appeal No 388 Of 2022

CONFIDENTIAL

S254J Local Government Regulation 2012 - Closed Meetings

(1) A local government may resolve that all or part of a meeting of the local government be closed to the public.

(3) However, a local government or a committee of a local government may make a resolution about a local government meeting under subsection (1) or (2) only if its councillors or members consider it necessary to close the meeting to discuss one or more of the following matters—

– (g) negotiations relating to a commercial matter involving the local government for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government.