

Ordinary Meeting of Council

***Held at Western Downs Regional Council's
Dalby Board Room***

On Wednesday, 8 Decemeber 2021

Commencing at 09:30 AM

**J. Taylor
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

8 December 2021

Ordinary Meeting of Council Agenda

Location: **WDRC - Corporate Office - Boardroom**
30 Marble Street, Dalby Qld 4405

Pages

1. **DECLARATION OF MEETING OPENING**
2. **OPENING PRAYER AND MINUTE SILENCE**
3. **APOLOGIES**
4. **CONGRATULATIONS**
5. **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**
 - 5.1. **Adopt Minutes Ordinary Meeting of Council**
 - 5.1.1. **Adopt Ordinary Meeting of Council Minutes 17 November 2021** 1
The Purpose of this Report is for Council to adopt the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Wednesday, 17 November 2021
6. **BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS**
7. **DECLARATION OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**
8. **PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS BY COUNCILLORS**
 - 8.1. **Corporate Services Report Petition Tara Memorial Swimming Pool** 21
The purpose of this report is to provide a report to Council on the petition in relation to the Tara Memorial Pool project tabled at the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 17 November 2021.
9. **MAYORAL UPDATE**
 - 9.1. **Executive Services Mayoral Report November 2021** 169
The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with significant meetings, forums and delegations attended by the Mayor during the month of November 2021.

10. CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

Section 254J of the Local Government Regulation 2012 in relation to Closed meetings provides:

(1) A local government may resolve that all or part of a meeting of the local government be closed to the public.

(2) A committee of a local government may resolve that all or part of a meeting of the committee 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—

(a) the appointment, discipline or dismissal of the chief executive officer;

(b) industrial matters affecting employees;

(c) the local government's budget;

(d) rating concessions;

(e) legal advice obtained by the local government or legal proceedings involving the local government including, for example, legal proceedings that may be taken by or against the local government;

(f) matters that may directly affect the health and safety of an individual or a group of individuals;

(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;

(h) negotiations relating to the taking of land by the local government under the Acquisition of Land Act 1967;

(i) a matter the local government is required to keep confidential under a law of, or formal arrangement with, the Commonwealth or a State.

(4) However, a local government or a committee of a local government must not resolve that a part of a local government meeting at which a decision mentioned in section 150ER(2), 150ES(3) or 150EU(2) of the Act will be considered, discussed, voted on or made be closed.

(5) A resolution that a local government meeting be closed must—

(a) state the matter mentioned in subsection (3) that is to be discussed; and

(b) include an overview of what is to be discussed while the meeting is closed.

(6) A local government or a committee of a local government must not make a resolution (other than a procedural resolution) in a local government meeting, or a part of a local government meeting, that is closed.

10.1. EXECUTIVE SERVICES

10.2. CORPORATE SERVICES

10.2.1. Corporate Services Confidential Report Appointment of Chief Executive Officer

10.2.2. Corporate Services Confidential Report Tara Memorial Pool Project Tender

The purpose of this Report is to seek approval from Council to award the tender for the Tara Memorial Pool Redevelopment project.

10.3. COMMUNITY AND LIVEABILITY

10.3.1. Community and Liveability Confidential Report Health Services Governance Report

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an update in relation to key governance areas within the Health Services Department

Cr. C. T. Tillman declared a conflict on this item. (In accordance with Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 5B of the Local Government Act 2009, Cr. C. T. Tillman informed the meeting of a declarable conflict of interest in respect to this matter due to:

She is on the board of Ningana.

Having given due consideration to her position she determined that she would leave the Meeting while the matter is considered and voted on.)

Cr. P. T. Saxelby declared a conflict on this item. (In accordance with Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 5B of the Local Government Act 2009, Cr. P.T. Saxelby informed the meeting of a declarable conflict of interest in respect to this matter due to:

He and his brother as EPA's have applied for a bed for their mother at the Illoura Aged Care Facility in Chinchilla.

Having given due consideration to his position he determined that he would leave the meeting while the matter is considered and voted on.)

10.3.2. Community and Liveability Confidential Report Transfer of Health Services

The purpose of this Report is to seek Council approval for the Chief Executive Officer to execute the contracts associated with the transfer of Council's Aged and Community Care Services to Southern Cross Care (Qld) Ltd on 1 April 2022.

Cr. C. T. Tillman declared a conflict on this item. (In accordance with Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 5B of the Local Government Act 2009, Cr. C. T. Tillman informed the meeting of a declarable conflict of interest in respect to this matter due to:

She is on the board of Ningana.

Having given due consideration to her position she determined

that she would leave the Meeting while the matter is considered and voted on.)

Cr. P. T. Saxelby declared a conflict on this item. (In accordance with Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 5B of the Local Government Act 2009, Cr. P.T. Saxelby informed the meeting of a declarable conflict of interest in respect to this matter due to:

He and his brother as EPA's have applied for a bed for their mother at the Illoura Aged Care Facility in Chinchilla.

Having given due consideration to his position he determined that he would leave the meeting while the matter is considered and voted on.)

- 10.3.3. Community and Liveability 2021 Australia Day Awards
Confidential Attachments Only

10.4. INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

- 10.4.1. Infrastructure Services Confidential Report Tender MM12-21-22 Bundi Road Bridge Replacement Award Construction Contractor
The purpose of this report is to seek Council's approval to award Tender MM12-21-22 for the construction and delivery of the Bundi Road Bridge Ch 1.3, Wandoan Upgrade Project.

11. DEPUTATION

12. PLANNING

- 12.1. **(030.2021.315.001) Community and Liveability Report Development Application Material Change of Use High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and ERA 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing Warrego Highway Columboola Hygen Energy** 172
The purpose of this Report is for Council to decide the proposed development for a Material Change of Use to establish a High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and Environmentally Relevant Activity 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing on land described as Lot 68 on BWR179 and Easement D on AP7606, situated at Warrego Highway, Columboola.
- 12.2. **(030.2021.469.001) Community and Liveability Report Development Application for Material Change of Use for a Tourist Park at Lot 167 on BWR476 1164 Moores-Bice Road Drillham Sinnamon** 210
The purpose of this Report is for Council to decide the proposed development for a Material Change of Use to establish a Tourist Park on land described as Lot 167 on BWR476, located at 1164 Moores-Bice Road, Drillham.

13. EXECUTIVE SERVICES

- 13.1. **Executive Services Acting Chief Executive Officer Report November 2021 and Communications and Marketing Quarterly Report July to September** 280
The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with the significant meetings, forums and delegations attended by the Acting Chief Executive Officer during the month of November 2021.

13.2.	Executive Services Report Outstanding Actions November 2021 The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an updated on the status of outstanding Council Meeting Action Items to 17 November 2021.	285
14.	CORPORATE SERVICES	
14.1.	Corporate Services Report Chinchilla Weir Monument Proposal The purpose of this Report is to seek Council approval to proceed with the development of a small monument and interpretive signage at the Chinchilla Weir to recognise the historical significance of the Weir.	289
14.2.	Corporate Services Report Policy Framework Council Policy The purpose of this Report is to present the proposed amendments to the Policy Framework - Council Policy for Council's consideration and approval.	294
14.3.	Corporate Services Financial Report November 2021 The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with the Financial Report for the period ending 24 November 2021.	307
14.4.	Corporate Services Create and Connect Project Update The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an update in relation to the 'Create and Connect Project', a community partnership between the Facilities Department at WDRC and a local manufacturing and fabrication business MFE Pty Ltd in Chinchilla.	315
15.	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES	
15.1.	Infrastructure Services Report Capital Works November 2021/2022 Progress Update The purpose of this Report is for the Works Department to provide an update to Council regarding the 2021/22 Capital Works Program for the month of November 2021.	319
16.	COMMUNITY AND LIVEABILITY	
16.1.	Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Regional Citizen of the Year Award The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nomination for the 2022 Australia Day awards category of Regional Citizen of the Year Award.	322
16.2.	Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Regional Young Citizen of the Year Award The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nomination for the 2022 Australia Day Awards category of Regional Young Citizen of the Year Award.	324

16.3.	Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Local Volunteer of the Year Award	326
	The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nominations for the 2022 Australia Day Awards category of Local Volunteer of the Year Award.	
16.4.	Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Local Creative Arts Award	328
	The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nominations for the 2022 Australia Day Awards category of Local Creative Arts Award.	
16.5.	Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Local Community Organisation Achievement Award	330
	The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nominations for the 2022 Australia Day Awards category of Local Community Organisation Achievement Award.	
16.6.	Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Local Sports Award	332
	The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nominations for the 2022 Australia Day Awards category of Local Sports Award.	
16.7.	Community and Liveability Quarterly Report July to September 2021	334
	The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an update in relation to the Community and Liveability Division for the first quarter of the 2020 / 2021 Financial Year.	
16.8.	Community and Liveability Report 'Not Just For Laughs 6' Regional Comedy Tour	345
	The purpose of this report is to update Council on the recent 'Not Just For Laughs' Comedy Shows that were held in Kaimkillenbun, Brigalow and Condamine from 11-13 November 2021.	
16.9.	Community and Liveability Report Museums and Galleries Funding Agreements 2022-2024	354
	The purpose of this Report is to seek Council's approval for Museums and Galleries Funding Agreements for the period 2022-2024.	
17.	NOTICES OF MOTION	
17.1.	CONSIDERATION OF NOTICES OF MOTION/BUSINESS	
17.2.	RECEPTION OF NOTICES OF MOTION FOR NEXT MEETING	
18.	URGENT GENERAL BUSINESS	
19.	MEETING CLOSURE	

Title **Adopt Ordinary Meeting of Council Minutes 17 November 2021**

Date 2 December 2021

Responsible Manager J. Taylor, A/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Summary

The Purpose of this Report is for Council to adopt the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Wednesday, 17 November 2021

Link to Corporate Plan

Nil

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and that:

1. The Unconfirmed Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 17 November 2021, copies of which have been circulated to Members, be taken as read and confirmed.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Attachments

1. Copy of Unconfirmed Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Wednesday, 17 November 2021.

Authored by: A. Lyell, EXECUTIVE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION OFFICER



Ordinary Meeting of Council Minutes

Date: Wednesday, 17 November 2021
Time: 9.30am
Location: Tara Customer Service Centre
19 Fry Street
Tara Qld 4421

Councillors: Cr. P. M. McVeigh (Chairperson)
Cr. A. N. Smith
Cr. K. A. Bourne
Cr. P. T. Saxelby
Cr. K. A. Maguire
Cr. I. J. Rasmussen
Cr. M. J. James
Cr. O. G. Moore
Cr. C. T. Tillman

Officers: J. K. Taylor, Acting Chief Executive Officer
S. M. Peut, General Manager (Corporate Services)
G. K. Cook, General Manager (Infrastructure Services)
A. Yardley, Acting General Manager (Community and Liveability)
J. L. Weier, Senior Executive Officer
A. G. Lyell, Executive Services Administration officer
E.J. Kendall, Communications and Marketing Manager

1. DECLARATION OF MEETING OPENING

The Chairperson declared the Meeting open at 9.31AM.

2. OPENING PRAYER AND MINUTE SILENCE

Pastor Ron Evans from the Community Church, delivered the opening prayer. This was followed by the observance of a minute silence.

3. APOLOGIES

Nil

4. CONGRATULATIONS

Cr. M. J. James requested that congratulations be extended to the Western Downs Regional Council, Customer Contact Centre Team for taking out the award for Customer Service Organisation of the Year - Government/Not-for-Profit in the CSIA Australian Service Excellence Awards on Thursday the 28th of October 2021 and wish the team well in the international awards in February.

Cr. M. J. James requested that congratulations be extended to the Chinchilla Bears Soccer team for winning the TFL Championship Division in 2021.

Cr. M. J. James requested that congratulations be extended to the Dalby Gold Club for winning Queensland Golf club of the year 2021 for clubs under 400 members at the Queensland Golf Industry Awards.

Cr. M. J. James requested that congratulations be extended Ella Bache Dalby for winning the Queensland Salon of the year.

Cr. M. J. James requested that congratulations be extended to Jack Lewis from Dalby State High School for being selected in the under 12 Queensland Rugby League Side.

Cr. K. A. Maguire requested that congratulations be extended to Western Downs Regional Council Team for the Words Out West event that won Gold at the QPLA Awards.

5. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

5.1 Adopt Ordinary Meeting of Council Minutes 20 October 2021

The Purpose of this Report is for Council to adopt the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Wednesday, 20 October 2021

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. O. G. Moore

Seconded By Cr. P. T. Saxelby

That this Report be received and that:

1. The Unconfirmed Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 20 October 2021, copies of which have been circulated to Members, be taken as read and confirmed.

CARRIED

6. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

Nil.

7. DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Community and Liveability Confidential Report Health Services Governance Report

Cr. C. T. Tillman

In accordance with Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 5B of the Local Government Act 2009, Cr. C. T. Tillman informed the meeting of a declarable conflict of interest in respect to this matter due to:

1. She is on the board of Ningana.

Having given due consideration to her position she determined that she would leave the Meeting while the matter is considered and voted on.

Cr. P. T. Saxelby

In accordance with Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 5B of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Cr. P.T. Saxelby informed the meeting of a declarable conflict of interest in respect to this matter due to:

1. He and his brother as EPA's have applied for a bed for their mother at the Illoura Aged Care Facility in Chinchilla.

Having given due consideration to his position he determined that he would leave the Meeting while the matter is considered and voted on.

UNCONFIRMED

8. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS BY COUNCILLORS

8.1 Tara Memorial Swimming Pool - ACEO J Taylor

Acting CEO, Jodie Taylor, presented a petition received from Principal Petitioner, Gayle Porter, in relation to the Tara Memorial Pool.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. A. N. Smith
Seconded By Cr. C. T. Tillman

That the petition from Gayle Porter in relation to the Tara Memorial Swimming Pool be received and a report be brought back to Council.

CARRIED

9. MAYORAL UPDATE

9.1 Executive Services Mayoral Report October 2021

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with significant meetings, forums and delegations attended by the Mayor during the month of October 2021.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. A. N. Smith
Seconded By Cr. K. A. Bourne

That this Report be received and noted.

CARRIED

COUNCIL RESOLUTION - ADJOURN MEETING

Moved By Cr. P. T. Saxelby
Seconded By Cr. C. T. Tillman

That Council resolve to adjourn the Meeting.

The Meeting adjourned at 9:57am

The Meeting resumed at 10:39am

CARRIED

10. CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

Section 254J of the Local Government Regulation 2012 in relation to Closed meetings provides:

(1) A local government may resolve that all or part of a meeting of the local government be closed to the public.

(2) A committee of a local government may resolve that all or part of a meeting of the committee 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—

- (a) the appointment, discipline or dismissal of the chief executive officer;*
- (b) industrial matters affecting employees;*
- (c) the local government's budget;*
- (d) rating concessions;*
- (e) legal advice obtained by the local government or legal proceedings involving the local government including, for example, legal proceedings that may be taken by or against the local government;*
- (f) matters that may directly affect the health and safety of an individual or a group of individuals;*
- (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;*
- (h) negotiations relating to the taking of land by the local government under the Acquisition of Land Act 1967;*
- (i) a matter the local government is required to keep confidential under a law of, or formal arrangement with, the Commonwealth or a State.*

(4) However, a local government or a committee of a local government must not resolve that a part of a local government meeting at which a decision mentioned in section 150ER(2), 150ES(3) or 150EU(2) of the Act will be considered, discussed, voted on or made be closed.

(5) A resolution that a local government meeting be closed must—

- (a) state the matter mentioned in subsection (3) that is to be discussed; and*
- (b) include an overview of what is to be discussed while the meeting is closed.*

(6) A local government or a committee of a local government must not make a resolution (other than a procedural resolution) in a local government meeting, or a part of a local government meeting, that is closed.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION - CLOSE MEETING

Moved By Cr. A. N. Smith

Seconded By Cr. K. A. Bourne

That Council resolve to close the Meeting in accordance with Sections 254 (3) (A-H) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* at 10:39am to discuss the following Confidential Reports:

1. Corporate Services Confidential Report MM02-21-22 Dalby Saleyards Canteen Lease
2. Community and Liveability Confidential Report Health Services Governance Report
3. Infrastructure Services Confidential Report Vendor Panel Quote RFQ11-21-22 Mary Street Precinct, Dalby - Stormwater Project Stage 1

CARRIED

COUNCIL RESOLUTION - REOPEN MEETING

Moved By Cr. P. T. Saxelby

Seconded By Cr. A. N. Smith

That Council resolve to reopen the Meeting at 10:54am

CARRIED

10.1 EXECUTIVE SERVICES

10.2 CORPORATE SERVICES

10.2.1 Corporate Services Confidential Report MM02-21-22 Dalby Saleyards Canteen Lease

The purpose of this Report is to seek Council's approval to award Tender MM02-21-22 for Lease A of the Dalby Saleyards - Canteen Lease.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. A. N. Smith

Seconded By Cr. O. G. Moore

That this Report be received and that:

1. Council award the Tender MM02-21-22 for Lease A of the Dalby Saleyards Canteen Lease to Maree Myrtle Perkins and Martin Douglas Frame for the tendered price offering a two (2) year lease plus one (1) x two (2) year option to extend, subject to satisfactory clarifications as per s10 of the Tender Evaluation Probity Plan, Tender Process.
2. Authority be delegated to the CEO to make, amend or discharge the contract where necessary to finalise the lease and option as necessary.

CARRIED

10.3 COMMUNITY AND LIVEABILITY

10.3.1 Community and Liveability Confidential Report Health Services Governance Report

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an update in relation to key governance areas within the Health Services Department

Conflict of Interest Cr. C.T. Tillman

In accordance with Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 5B of the Local Government Act 2009, Cr. C. T. Tillman informed the meeting of a declarable conflict of interest in respect to this matter due to:

1. *She is on the board of Ningana.*

Having given due consideration to her position she determined that she would leave the Meeting while the matter is considered and voted on.

Conflict of Interest Cr. P.T. Saxelby

In accordance with Chapter 6, Part 2, Division 5B of the Local Government Act 2009, Cr. P.T. Saxelby informed the meeting of a declarable conflict of interest in respect to this matter due to:

1. *He and his brother as Enduring Power of Attorney have applied for a bed for their mother at the Illoura Aged Care Facility in Chinchilla.*

Having given due consideration to his position he determined that he would leave the Meeting while the matter is considered and voted on.

Cr. C. T. Tillman and Cr. P. T. Saxelby left the meeting during the discussion at 10:41am

Cr. C. T. Tillman and Cr. P. T. Saxelby re-joined the meeting at 10:43am

Cr. C. T. Tillman and Cr. P. T. Saxelby left the meeting during the vote at 10:55am

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. K. A. Bourne

Seconded By Cr. O. G. Moore

That this report be received and noted.

CARRIED

Absent Did Not Vote: Cr. C.T. Tillman and Cr. P. T. Saxelby

Cr. C. T. Tillman and Cr. P. T. Saxelby re-joined the meeting at 10:57am.

10.4 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

10.4.1 Infrastructure Services Confidential Report Vendor Panel Quote RFQ11-21-22 Mary Street Precinct, Dalby - Stormwater Project Stage 1

The purpose of this Report is to seek Council's approval to award Vendor panel Quote RFQ11-21-22 for the supply for stormwater components for the Dalby North Stormwater Project, Stage 1.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. M. J. James

Seconded By Cr. P. T. Saxelby

That this report be received and that;

1. Council award the contract for Vendor panel Quote RQF11-21-22 for the supply of stormwater components for the Mary St Precinct Dalby Stormwater Project, Stage 1 to Holcim Australia for \$539,126.59 (excluding GST).

CARRIED

11. DEPUTATIONS

11.1 David Parry

David Parry addressed Council in regard to the roads and infrastructure across the region. He advised that that road sections are being washed out up to 4x a year and flood ways are being blocked. David is concerned that if the roads aren't maintained that a serious incident may occur.

11.2 Belle Sinclair

Belle Sinclair requested that Council clarify the term 'Basic Services' from the Rating Category Booklet. She also questioned if Basic Services includes roads and why do they get patched instead of a complete upgrade.

11.3 Jen Abdi

Jen Abdi addressed Council to find out where she can find the description of the property locality in Tara. She also questioned the reasons of the 25% rate rise.

12. PLANNING

12.1 (035.2021.695.001) Community and Liveability Report Development Application Reconfiguring a Lot (Boundary Realignment 2 Lots into 2 Lots) Lots 1 and 3 on RP893198 59 and 73 Dalby Street Jandowae Zeller

The purpose of this Report is for Council to decide the proposed development for Reconfiguring a Lot (Boundary Realignment - 2 lots into 2 lots) on land described as Lots 1 and 3 on RP893198, situated at 59 and 73 Dalby Street, Jandowae.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. A. N. Smith

Seconded By Cr. O. G. Moore

That this report be received and that:

1. The application for Reconfiguring a Lot (Boundary Realignment - 2 lots into 2 lots) on land described as Lots 1 and 3 on RP893198 and situated at 59 and 73 Dalby Street, Jandowae be approved, subject to the following conditions:

APPROVED PLAN

1. The development shall be carried out generally in accordance with the Approved Plan listed below, subject to and modified by the conditions of this approval:

Plan No:14115-PRO-01, Rev A

Description:Proposed Reconfiguration Lots 1 & 3 on RP893198, prepared by DSQ Land Surveyors, dated 28.07.21

2. Where there is any conflict between the conditions of this development approval and the details shown on the Approved Plan, the conditions of this development approval must prevail.

APPROVED DEVELOPMENT

3. The approved development is Reconfiguring a Lot (Boundary Realignment - 2 lots into 2 lots) as shown on the Approved Plan.

COMPLIANCE, TIMING AND COSTS

4. All conditions of the approval shall be complied with before Council's endorsement of the Plan of Survey (Form 18B), unless otherwise noted within these conditions.

5. All costs associated with compliance with these conditions shall be the responsibility of the developer unless otherwise noted.

6. The Plan of Survey (Form 18B) shall not be executed until a letter of compliance is received demonstrating the development's compliance with all conditions of this approval.

FEES AND CHARGES

7. All fees, rates, interest and other charges levied on the property, shall be paid in full, in accordance with the rate at the time of payment.

MAINTENANCE

8. The development shall be maintained in accordance with the Approved Plan, subject to and modified by any conditions of this approval.

LOCATION, PROTECTION AND REPAIR OF DAMAGE TO COUNCIL AND PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS

9. Be responsible for the location and protection of any Council and public utility services infrastructure and assets that may be impacted during construction of the development.

10. Repair all damage incurred to Council and public utility services infrastructure and assets, as a result of the proposed development immediately should hazards exist for public health and safety or vehicular safety. Otherwise, repair all damage immediately upon completion of works associated with the development.

LOT NUMBERING

11. The numbering of all approved lots shall remain as indicated on the Approved Plan (unless otherwise amended/approved by Council).

LANDSCAPING

12. All declared weeds and pests shall be removed from the subject land and the subject land kept clear of such nuisance varieties at all time during the course of the development works and any ensuing defects liability period.

13. Apart from declared weeds and pests, trees, shrubs and landscaped areas currently existing on the subject land shall be retained where possible, and action taken to minimise disturbance during construction work.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

14. Provide overland flow paths that do not alter the characteristics of existing overland flows or create an increase in flood damage on other properties.

15. Ensure that adjoining properties and roadways are protected from ponding as a result of any site works undertaken.

VEHICLE ACCESS

16. Ensure the existing vehicular property accesses to Dalby Street are maintained in accordance with Council's Planning Scheme and the latest revision of Council's Standard Drawing R-004.

SERVICES - EXISTING CONNECTIONS

17. Ensure that all services provided to the proposed lots are wholly located within the lot(s) it serves.

ADVISORY NOTES

NOTE 1 -Relevant Period

A part of a development approval lapses at the end of the currency period. The standard currency period for Reconfiguring a Lot (4 years after the approval starts to have effect) as stated in Section 85 of the *Planning Act 2016* applies to this approval

NOTE 2 -Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

It is advised that under Section 23 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage (the "cultural heritage duty of care"). Maximum penalties for breaching the duty of care are listed in the Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation. The information on Aboriginal cultural heritage is available on the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Partnerships' website .

<http://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/>

NOTE 3 -General Environmental Duty

General environmental duty under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* prohibits unlawful environmental nuisance caused by noise, aerosols, particles, dust, ash, fumes, light, odour or smoke beyond the boundaries of the development site during all stages of the development including earthworks, construction and operation.

NOTE 4 -General Safety of Public During Construction

The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices* must be complied with in carrying out any construction works, and to ensure safe traffic control and safe public access in respect of works being constructed on a road.

NOTE 5 -Property Note (Audit of Conditions)

An inspection of the property to ascertain compliance with conditions will be undertaken twelve (12) months after the approval takes effect. If the works are completed prior to this time, please contact Council for an earlier inspection. A property note to this effect will be placed on Council's records.

NOTE 6 -Duty to Notify of Environmental Harm

If a person becomes aware that serious or material environmental harm is caused or threatened by an activity or an associated activity, that person has a duty to notify Western Downs Regional Council.

CARRIED

13. EXECUTIVE SERVICES

13.1 Executive Services Acting Chief Executive Officer Report October 2021

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with the significant meetings, forums and delegations attended by the Acting Chief Executive Officer during the month of October 2021.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. A. N. Smith

Seconded By Cr. P. T. Saxelby

That this Report be received and noted.

CARRIED

13.2 Executive Services Report Outstanding Actions October 2021

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an updated on the status of outstanding Council Meeting Action Items to 20 October 2021.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. K. A. Bourne

Seconded By Cr. C. T. Tillman

That this Report be received and noted.

CARRIED

14. CORPORATE SERVICES

14.1 Corporate Services Report Queensland Audit Office 2021 Final Management Letter

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with a copy of the Final Management Report issued by Queensland Audit Office for the audit of Council's 2020/21 financial statements.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. I. J. Rasmussen

Seconded By Cr. A. N. Smith

That this report be received and noted by Council.

CARRIED

14.2 Corporate Services Report Q1 2021-22 Enterprise Risk Management and Operational Plan Review

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with:

1. The status of the strategic risks which Council manages under its Enterprise Risk Management Framework; and
2. First quarter progress towards achieving the 2021-22 Operational Plan outcomes.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. A. N. Smith

Seconded By Cr. K. A. Maguire

This Report be received and noted, and Council approve the following amendment to the 2021/22 Operational Plan.

2. Amend the financial period to 2022/2023 for the Action "Adoption of 2021/2022 Budgeted within statutory timeframes" and the corresponding Measure, which is under Strategic Priority 'Sustainable Organisation' - Success Driver 'We are recognised as a financially intelligent and responsible Council'.

CARRIED

14.3 Corporate Services Financial Report October 2021

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with the Financial Report for the period ending 31 October 2021.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. I. J. Rasmussen

Seconded By Cr. A. N. Smith

That this Report be received and that:

1. Council notes the October 2021 Financial Report, and
2. Resolves to approve \$1.165 million in capital expenditure and \$0.730 million in capital revenue being added to Council's 2021-22 capital works program.

CARRIED

14.4 Corporate Services Quarterly Report July to September 2021

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an update in relation to the Corporate Services Departments during the first quarter of the 2021-2022 financial year.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. M. J. James

Seconded By Cr. P. T. Saxelby

That this Report be received and noted.

CARRIED

14.5 Corporate Services Report CSIA Australian Service Excellence Awards Customer Service Organisation of the Year Government/Not-for-Profit

The purpose of this report is to advise that Council is a national award winner the Customer Service Institute of Australia's Australian Service Excellence Awards. Council has won the *Customer Service Organisation of the Year - Government/Not-for-Profit*.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. M. J. James

Seconded By Cr. C. T. Tillman

That this report be received and noted.

CARRIED

15. INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

15.1 Infrastructure Services Report Wandoan And Westmar Camps Feasibility Review

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's approval to decommission the Wandoan and Westmar Workers Camps and dispose of existing camp infrastructure.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. P. T. Saxelby
Seconded By Cr. A. N. Smith

That this report be received and Council

2. Decommission the Council Westmar Workers Camp and dispose of the 5 demountable buildings;
3. Decommission the Council Wandoan Workers Camp and dispose of the 3 demountable buildings.

CARRIED

15.2 Infrastructure Services Quarterly Report July to September 2021

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with a quarterly update in relation to the Infrastructure Services' Works, Utilities and Technical Services departments performance.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. A. N. Smith
Seconded By Cr. O. G. Moore

That this Report be received and noted.

CARRIED

16. COMMUNITY AND LIVEABILITY

16.1 Community and Liveability Report Recycle Market Enviro Grants Program 2021

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the outcome of the funding round for the Recycle Market Enviro Grants Program funded by Iolar Operational Services which closed on 30 September 2021.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. K. A. Maguire

Seconded By Cr. C. T. Tillman

That this report be received and noted.

CARRIED

16.2 Community and Liveability Report QICA Conference 2021

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with a summary of the Queensland Information Centres Association (QICA) conference held in Miles, Tuesday 12 October 2021 to Thursday 14 October 2021

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

Moved By Cr. K. A. Bourne

Seconded By Cr. C. T. Tillman

That this report be received and noted

CARRIED

17. NOTICES OF MOTION

17.1 CONSIDERATION OF NOTICES OF MOTION/BUSINESS

Nil.

17.2 RECEPTION OF NOTICES OF MOTION FOR NEXT MEETING

Nil.

18. URGENT GENERAL BUSINESS

That information be provided to Councillors in relation to the CEO delegation to amend the Capital Budget.

19. MEETING CLOSURE

The Meeting concluded at 12:15pm

UNCONFIRMED

Title Corporate Services Report Petition Tara Memorial Swimming Pool

Date 23 November 2021

Responsible Manager P. Greet, CUSTOMER SUPPORT AND GOVERNANCE MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide a report to Council on the petition in relation to the Tara Memorial Pool project tabled at the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 17 November 2021.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- We are a happy, inclusive community, proud of where we live.
- Our people of diverse backgrounds and ages are united by social, cultural, and sporting activities.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We are a strong sustainable community supported by volunteers.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Strategic Priority: Quality Lifestyle

- Our residents are provided with modern infrastructure and quality essential services across our region.
- Our recreational spaces and community facilities are attractive, safe, and accessible.
- We invest in safe, well maintained road networks to connect our region and support economic activities.
- We attract families to live, work, prosper, and play in our region.
- We take pride in our natural assets, environment, and heritage.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this report be received and noted.

Background Information

A petition was tabled at the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 17 November 2021 in relation to the Tara Memorial Swimming Pool. Council resolved that the petition be received and that a report on the matter be brought back to Council.

Report

The petition calls for the Western Downs Regional Council to save the Tara Memorial Pool and its amenities in its original historic form. The petition cites the significant cultural and memorial heritage of the site with petitioners not wanting to see the Tara Memorial Pool reduced in any way that will alter the Tara and surrounding community's history. The petition further advises that an application is to be lodged to have the Tara Memorial Pool heritage listed the same as the Dalby Pool Complex.

The petition tabled at the 17 November Council meeting includes a copy of an application for *Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register*.

The Queensland Heritage Register (QHR) is a list of places that have cultural heritage (not indigenous cultural heritage) significance to the people of Queensland falling into one of two categories:

State Heritage Place: These places are significant as they contribute to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage.

Protected Areas: Have strong heritage values that are vulnerable and under threat.

The types of places listed and protected in the register are diverse and include:

- sites of public recreation, parks, and gardens
- rural homesteads, suburban houses, flats, caravan parks
- community halls, theatres, picture theatres, showgrounds
- churches, places of worship, sites of public commemoration, burial places
- commercial buildings
- government buildings including schools, police stations, courthouses, post offices
- factories, industrial sites, mining sites
- roads, bridges, railways, railway infrastructure.

Any person or entity can apply to have a place entered onto the Queensland Heritage Register (QHR). Applicants do not need to be the owner of the property, and applications can be lodged for entry onto the QHR without the owner's consent.

To be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register the site would need to demonstrate some special quality, such as being an important example of their type, site of a significant event or activity in Queensland's history or closely associated with a person of importance in Queensland's history.

Once an application is lodged, Council as the owner of the site will be notified at all key stages of the registration assessment process. Council may be asked to make a submission on the proposed entry to the QHR.

Attached for the information of Council is a Fact Sheet.

Consultation (Internal/External)

Mandy Ritchie, Facilities Manager.
Todd Summerville, Planning & Environment Manager.

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil.

Budget/Financial Implications

Dependent on QHR listing.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

This report is provided for Council's information.

Attachments

1. Petition & Notification Submission Application Entry Place
2. Fact Sheet - Heritage
3. Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance
4. Application Guide QHR

Authored by: P. Greet, CUSTOMER SUPPORT & GOVERNANCE MANAGER

From: "Denise Garcia" [redacted]
Sent: Tue, 19 Oct 2021 10:51:56 +1000
To: "Info" <info@wdrc.qld.gov.au>
Subject: Heritage Listing of Tara Memorial Pool
Attachments: Pool Petition 001.jpg, Pool Petition 002.jpg, Pool Petition 003.jpg, Pool Petition 004.jpg, Pool Petition 005.jpg, app-form-entry-place-qld-her-reg.docx, Signed First Page 001.jpg, Email WDRC 001.jpg, Email WDRC 002.jpg, Email WDRC 003.jpg







PETITION TO SAVE

TARA MEMORIAL POOL

IN ITS ORIGINAL, HISTORIC FORM

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIGNATURES: _____
 TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: _____

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition the Western Downs Regional Council to save the cultural and memorial heritage of the Tara Memorial Pool and its amenities in its original form. This significant facility was built by the community for the community. We do not want to see the Tara Memorial Pool reduced in any way that will alter the Tara & surrounding communities' history. An application is to be lodged to have the Tara Memorial Pool 'Heritage Listed' like the Dalby Swimming Pool Complex.

LEAD PETITIONER

Name: Gayle Porter Signature: _____
 Address: _____ Tara Qld 4421
 Email: _____ Mobile: _____
 Phone: _____(w) _____(w)

NAMES OF PETITIONERS (PLEASE COMPLETE IN FULL)			
DATE	NAME	PRINT ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
13/10/21	K Frazer	_____ Tara 4421	
13/10/21	Brian Bieuker	_____ Tara	
13/10/21	B Holz	_____ Tara	
14/10/21	Gary Leis	_____ Tara 4421	
14/10/21	P Cunningham	_____ Tara	
14/10/21	H. WALTER	_____ TARA	
14/10/21	D. READ	_____	
14-10-21	M. Thompson	_____ TARA	
14.10.21	R Peckly	_____ TARA	
15/10/21	Jen ABDI	_____ TARA	
15/10/21	Paul Hood	_____	
15/10/21	Evelyn Hughes	_____ Tara 4421	
16-10-21	Rosemary Wray	_____ Qld	
"	Peter Wray	" " "	
16.10.21	Jane Mason	_____ Tara	
16/10/21	Denise Gortler	_____ Tara	
16.10.21	JEN HALLINAN	_____ TARA Qld.	
16.10.21	J. BRIDGE	_____ TARA	
18.10.21	D Garcia	_____ Tara	

PLEASE RETURN TO THE TARA ACTION GROUP C/- GAYLE PORTER, TARA NEWSAGENCY







Application form

Heritage

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

Use this form to apply to have a place considered for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Before completing this application form:

- read the *Application Guide: Entering a State Heritage Place in the Queensland Heritage Register* available at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and discuss this application with the Applications Coordinator, Heritage Branch

1. Applicant details

APPLICANT NAME/S Gayle Porter	TITLE Mrs
ORGANISATION NAME (if applicable) Tara Action Group	
POSTAL ADDRESS PO Box 52, Tara Qld	POSTCODE 4421
EMAIL ADDRESS taraactiongroup@gmail.com	
TELEPHONE (business hours) <input type="text"/>	MOBILE <input type="text"/>
TELEPHONE (after hours)	EMAIL taraactiongroup@gmail.com

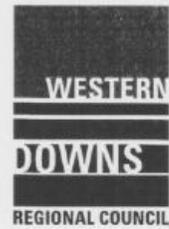
2. Applicant consent

Ticking YES in the box below means you give consent to the department to publicly disclose your name with this application. At no time (whether you tick YES or NO) will your personal contact details be made public during processing and assessment of this application. The department removes contact details (i.e. address, email and telephone numbers) from all copies of the application except those provided to the Queensland Heritage Council.

Applicant consents to personal information being released		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE	<input type="text"/>	
PRINT APPLICANT'S NAME GAYLE PORTER	Gayle Porter	DATE SIGNED 18 TH OCTOBER, 2021







Customer Contact
1300 COUNCIL (1300 268 624)
07 4679 4000
www.wdrc.qld.gov.au

OUR COMMUNITIES | **OUR FUTURE**

ENQUIRIES TO:
K Gillespie
P 1300 268 624
P 07 4679 4000 (interstate)

FILE REF:
AD8.1.4
RTI 21/22-006

ECM DOC SET
4435119

KMG

30 September 2021

Mrs Gayle Porter
PO Box 52
TARA QLD 4421

Via email: taranews52@gmail.com

Address all correspondence
to the Chief Executive Officer
PO Box 551, DALBY, QLD 4405
info@wdrc.qld.gov.au

Dear Mrs Porter

**RE: APPLICATION UNDER THE *RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2009*
NOTICE UNDER SECTION 33(2) *RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2009***

I refer to your application which was received by Western Downs Regional Council on 27 September 2021, in which you seek access to the following documentation pursuant to section 23 of the *Right to Information Act 2009*:-

"Tara Memorial Pool (Existing pool and amenities)

1. *The site plan drawn or sketched to scale*
2. *Clearly labelled elements of the place are shown and locations*
3. *Boundary is shown on plan*
4. *The (lot on plan) boundaries of the place shown*
5. *Photographs of amenities, pool and all other structures.*

Date and name of photographer is possible.

Digital file preferred

Tara History of Pool Project

Timeframe: 1960 to 2021 September"

1. **FEES AND CHARGES**

Application Fee

I acknowledge receipt of the \$52.60 application fee.





Other Fees and Charges

For your information, section 60(1) of the *Right to Information Act 2009* provides that before access may be given to a document, the applicant must pay the applicable processing and access charge for the application. Please note that should the processing of the application exceed five hours, processing and access charges are payable as follows:-

- \$8.15 per fifteen minutes (\$32.60 per hour) or part thereof; and
- 25 c per photocopied page.

On receipt of requested documents (if any) from operational areas, a determination will be made as to your liability to pay processing and access charges and I will send you a Charges Estimate Notice advising of likely charges.

2. CONSULTATION

The Act gives the community a right of access to information held by government agencies, subject only to limited exceptions. Where an application for documents is received and if the release of those documents could reasonably be expected to be of substantial concern to another person or agency, this agency is required under section 37 of the Act to take such steps as are reasonably practicable to obtain the views of the person or agency concerned as to whether or not the matter in the documents may be considered exempt. Should Council be required to consult with a third party, 10 extra business days may be added to the processing period.

3. PRIVACY STATEMENT

Western Downs Regional Council may collect personal information for the purposes of processing Right to Information applications under the RTI Act. Personal information will be disseminated to relevant sections of Council, and may be used to search databases, records and filing systems, so as to identify documents responsive to your application. Council may also use that personal information for the purposes of assessing client satisfaction, statutory compliance and internal statistical analysis. Council may also disclose your personal information to Council's right to information consultant.

Council may disclose personal information to other government agencies for the purposes of transferring all or part of your application under the RTI Act, where it appears relevant documents may be held by those other agencies. Council may also disclose personal information to concerned third parties with an interest in documents requested by you, for the purposes of consulting those third parties as to possible disclosure of relevant documents to you. This third party consultation process is required under the Act. You should contact me immediately if you do not want your personal information disclosed to relevant third parties. Please note, however, that it may be legally necessary to disclose personal information to a relevant third party.

4. DISCLOSURE LOG

Pursuant to section 78 of the RTI Act, once finalised, details of this application and any released documents (that do not contain personal information) may be published on Council's website as part of the Disclosure Log, or available to other people on request.



5. TIMING

The application is presently being processed and you will be notified as soon as a determination has been made. Under section 18 of the *Right to Information Act 2009*, an application for access must be finalised within 25 business days from receipt, subject to additional time for certain actions required by the RTI Act to occur e.g. third-party consultation.

If you have any further queries in relation to this matter, please contact me via email info@wdrc.qld.gov.au or telephone 1300 268 624.

Yours faithfully

A rectangular box with a black border, used to redact the signature of the sender.

K Gillespie
RTI OFFICER

PETITION TO SAVE TARA MEMORIAL POOL IN ITS ORIGINAL, HISTORIC FORM

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIGNATURES: 5
 TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 66

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition the Western Downs Regional Council to save the cultural and memorial heritage of the Tara Memorial Pool and its amenities in its original form. This significant facility was built by the community for the community. We do not want to see the Tara Memorial Pool reduced in any way that will alter the Tara & surrounding communities' history. An application is to be lodged to have the Tara Memorial Pool 'Heritage Listed' like the Dalby Swimming Pool Complex.

LEAD PETITIONER

Name: Gayle Porter Signature: 
 Address:  Tara Qld 4421
 Email:  Mobile: 
 Phone:  (w)  (w)

NAMES OF PETITIONERS (PLEASE COMPLETE IN FULL)

DATE	NAME	PRINT ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
14-10-21	Rachael Kelly	Tara	
12-10-21	Rob Duncan	TARA 4421	
12-10-21	Barry & Jade	Tara 4421	
12-10-21	BRIAN Collyer	TARA	
12-10-21	Michaela Welldon	Tara	
12-10-21	Madeline Brauer	Dalby	
12-10-21	Kathy Higgins	TARA	
12-10-14	R. Satter	Tara	
12-10-14	J. De Voig		
12-10-21	Paige Ellis		
12-10-21	Kim Bronner		
	Melinda Sibbons	Tara	
12/10/21	LEIGH Hardidge	TARA	
12/10/21	ANNA STONE	KOGAN	
13-10-21	Bec Chalke	TARA	
13-10-	Barbara Richards	TARA	
13-10-21	ANNE KIMMICH	TARA	
13-10-21	M. Fritz	TARA	
13-10-21	Belinda	Tara	
13-10-21	S. Cunningham	Tara	

PLEASE RETURN TO THE TARA ACTION GROUP C/- GAYLE PORTER, TARA NEWSAGENCY

14-10-21 M. Janik Dalby
 11-10-21 Brenda Gill Tara

14/10/21 029411 Klein

PETITION TO SAVE

TARA MEMORIAL POOL

IN ITS ORIGINAL, HISTORIC FORM

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIGNATURES: _____
 TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: _____

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition the Western Downs Regional Council to save the cultural and memorial heritage of the Tara Memorial Pool and its amenities in its original form. This significant facility was built by the community for the community. We do not want to see the Tara Memorial Pool reduced in any way that will alter the Tara & surrounding communities' history. An application is to be lodged to have the Tara Memorial Pool 'Heritage Listed' like the Dalby Swimming Pool Complex.

LEAD PETITIONER

Name: Gayle Porter Signature: _____
 Address: _____ Tara Qld 4421 _____
 Email: _____ Mobile: _____
 Phone: _____ (w) _____ (w)

NAMES OF PETITIONERS (PLEASE COMPLETE IN FULL)

DATE	NAME	PRINT ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
11-10-21	MARINA WOOD	_____ TARA 4421	[Redacted Signature Column]
11-10-21	FLORENTINE LEIS	_____ Tara 4421	
11-10-21	LEIGH Hardwick	_____ TARA 4421	
11/10/21	David Perry	_____ Ta	
11.10.21	Ioana Thomas	_____ TARA	
11-10-21	JAMIE SIMON	_____ BONAVIA	
11.10.21	Senny Rolfe	_____ TARA QLD	
11-10-21	ROBERT MUIRHEAD	_____ TARA 4421	
11-10-21	Jean Schmitt	_____ Tara	
11/10/21	Adrian Murray	_____ TARA/4421	
11/10/21	Neville Hughes	_____ Tara 4421	
12/10/21	Jonny Chappell	_____ Tara 4421	
12/10/21	David Porter	_____ TARA	
12/10/21	George Sturm	_____ Tara 442	
12/10/21	Bryn Jones	_____ Tara QLD	
12/10/21	T Laird	_____ Glenmorgan 4423 Q	
12/10/21	J. Bregonje	_____ Tara	
12/11/21	Dr. Li Lin	Tara Memorial	
12/11/21	Gayle Porter	_____	

PLEASE RETURN TO THE TARA ACTION GROUP c/- GAYLE PORTER, TARA NEWSAGENCY

PETITION TO SAVE

TARA MEMORIAL POOL

IN ITS ORIGINAL, HISTORIC FORM

TOTAL NUMBER OF SIGNATURES: _____
 TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: _____

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition the Western Downs Regional Council to save the cultural and memorial heritage of the Tara Memorial Pool and its amenities in its original form. This significant facility was built by the community for the community. We do not want to see the Tara Memorial Pool reduced in any way that will alter the Tara & surrounding communities' history. An application is to be lodged to have the Tara Memorial Pool 'Heritage Listed' like the Dalby Swimming Pool Complex.

LEAD PETITIONER

Name: Gayle Porter Signature: _____
 Address: _____ Tara Qld 4421
 Email: _____ Mobile: _____
 Phone: _____ (w) _____ (w)

NAMES OF PETITIONERS (PLEASE COMPLETE IN FULL)			
DATE	NAME	PRINT ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
13/10/21	K. Frazer	_____ Tara 4421	
13/10/21	Brian Rienke	_____ Tara	
13/10/21	R Holz	_____ Tara	
14/10/21	Gary Leis	_____ Tara 4421	
14/10/21	P Cunningham	_____ Tara	
14/10/21	H. WALTER	_____ TARA	
14/10/21	D. BEAD	_____	
14-10-21	M. Thompson	_____ TARA	
14-10-21	R Perry	_____ TARA	
15/10/21	Jen ABDI	_____ TARA	
15/10/21	Paul Hood	_____	
15/10/21	Evelyn Hughes	_____ Tara 4421	
16-10-21	Rosemary Wray	_____ Qld	
"	Peter Wray	" " " "	
16-10-21	Jane Masonella	_____ Tara	
16/10/21	Denise Goodwin	_____ Tara	
16-10-21	JEN HALLIDAN	_____ TARA 4421	
16-10-21	J. BRIDGE	_____ TARA	
18-10-21	D Garcia	_____ Tara	

PLEASE RETURN TO THE TARA ACTION GROUP C/- GAYLE PORTER, TARA NEWSAGENCY

Application form

Heritage

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

Use this form to apply to have a place considered for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Before completing this application form:

- read the *Application Guide: Entering a State Heritage Place in the Queensland Heritage Register* available at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and discuss this application with the Applications Coordinator, Heritage Branch

1. Applicant details

APPLICANT NAME/S Gayle Porter	TITLE Mrs
ORGANISATION NAME (if applicable) Tara Action Group	
POSTAL ADDRESS PO Box 52, Tara Qld	POSTCODE 4421
EMAIL ADDRESS taraactiongroup@gmail.com	
TELEPHONE (business hours) <input type="text"/>	MOBILE <input type="text"/>
TELEPHONE (after hours)	EMAIL taraactiongroup@gmail.com

2. Applicant consent

Ticking YES in the box below means you give consent to the department to publicly disclose your name with this application. At no time (whether you tick YES or NO) will your personal contact details be made public during processing and assessment of this application. The department removes contact details (i.e. address, email and telephone numbers) from all copies of the application except those provided to the Queensland Heritage Council.

Applicant consents to personal information being released	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE	
PRINT APPLICANT'S NAME GAYLE PORTER	DATE SIGNED 18 TH OCTOBER, 2021

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

6. Description of the place

WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

The Tara Memorial Pool is an open-air pool complex consisting of 50 metre Olympic sized pool, wading pool, Podium, Kiosk, Male & Female toilets/change rooms. Wheelchair access toilet/change room has been added and diving boards have been removed. The pool is situated on Smallacombe Rd, which is the main road to Dalby (some 90kms away). The complex sits on a bed of rock blend and sand of which 30 Tonnes were used and the pool is steel reo and concrete which was then tiled over.

The complex is modernist-influenced in both design and detailing for pools of the day.

7. Statement of cultural heritage significance

Decide which criteria are relevant to your application and complete a response for each in the boxes below. Write 'not applicable' against the criteria that are not relevant to your application.

<p>CRITERION A the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history</p>	<p>After the 1959 Jubilee the committee decided that they had a successful fundraiser and would raise funds for an Olympic sized pool for Tara. Chairman of the Tara Shire Council, Bertie Barden was a bachelor and had large properties at Hannaford which are still owned by generational farmers to this present day. At the time of the Tara and District History book 1840 until 1960 Bertie was Chairman from 1949 until the book was published in 1960 but stayed Chairman until in his twilight years he resigned because of aging. He had a long experience in Local Authority work as interesting and rewarding. "Chairman Barden admitted with a somewhat wry smile, that the job doesn't allow much opportunity for relaxation beyond an occasional game of bowls or cricket." He devoted most of his long working life to Tara Shire Council never taking much in reward but his passion and love for the Tara Shire Council communities. Indeed, he is a man to be remembered. Once the swimming pool idea took hold Chairman Barden offered to double the amount raised at the 'Jubilee' to start the Fundraising Committee. Money poured in from the public as well as from stalls, dances, sporting proceeds and many other organisations. The Fundraising Committee also sold 1000 tickets to the Ball. The Apex Club sold donated bottles of oil from the Moonie and Cabawin fields. The RSL made a considerable donation and a request for the word 'Memorial' be included in the naming of the pool.</p> <p>Trevor Allen Snr offered his services with his earthmoving equipment free of charge. Council engaged an Engineer, Jack Mulholland, to oversee the work and hired a concrete mixer. Apart from these men the rest were volunteer workers, local men were invited to give a day of their time, and some gave more days.</p> <p>The Tara Memorial Pool is important in demonstrating Queensland's involvement in a major world event. In its form, fabric, materials and layout, the centre is an excellent example of a post-World War II 'living memorial' with the dual purpose of providing commemoration and a community facility.</p> <p>The Tara Memorial Pool is a credit to the people of Tara of that time where there was an inclusive and giving community as evidenced in the culture of everyone being involved in the building of the pool.</p>
--	---

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

<p>CRITERION B the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage</p>	<p>It is evidenced on the listing in Monument Australia in all the categories.</p> <p>Monument Type Structure - evidenced in pool construction during the 1960s</p> <p>Monument Theme Culture of the 1960s - which never should be erased from Tara and communities' history and culture.</p> <p>Sub Theme as evidenced - a period when the whole community was involved in the construction. A culture of community (the giving of time and funds) that is rare or extinct in present times and a valuable lesson for future generations how the community banded together, with many clubs and churches and other organisations, to make this pool a reality.</p>
<p>CRITERION C the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history</p>	<p>In the 1950s and 1960s post WW II tells the story of changing landscapes with the addition of outdoor pools throughout Australia particularly after the 1956 Olympics. During Queensland's history pool building such as the Centenary Pool Complex which is Queensland Heritage Listed which and was built in 1959. This is reflected in Queensland history by the intense public interest in competitive swimming which was generated by Australian successes at the 1956 Olympic Games. Throughout Australia, the popularity of competitive swimming surged which resulted in Shire Chairman Bertie Barden to come back from one of his government, city trips to also build an Olympic sized pool, diving board and wading pool at Tara. The Chairman donated the same amount that was raised from the Jubilee celebrations in 1959. Tara was indeed the smallest town in Australia to have an Olympic sized pool built by the community for the community as a 'living memorial'.</p> <p>It might seem that pools are essentially little more than a hole in the ground filled with water. In fact, many exhibit distinctive architectural elements associated with our experience of movement, water and light, and Modern stylistic experimentation. They satisfy complex functional and environmental demands like any other types of buildings. And they reveal much about Australia's culture, such as the gradual relaxation of dress codes and attitudes to women and other ethnicities.</p> <p>As evidenced in The University of Queensland 's espace.library.uq.edu.au</p> <p>"In Australia the public pool was popularised in the post war period, particularly in Queensland where it offered relief from the long, hot and humid summers." Pool construction started in the late 1950s as evidenced in Tara after the 1959 Jubilee Celebrations when the idea was formed to raise funds for the pool. The personal and social benefits of recreational time with friends and family became well established in Queensland. The government encouraged the construction of swimming pools, and many became Memorial Pools. Dedicated to those who fought to defend an 'Australian Way of Life'. Their design was to reflect the civic and social foundations of the initiative and the Qld designers took delight in the opportunities afforded. The result was a wide collection of predominately humble and economical structures that were rarely ordinary or dull as evidenced in the beautiful, structured pool and amenities at Tara Memorial Pool. This draws out some of the defining features of Queensland's modern Memorial Pools and highlights how this typology became a quintessential 'Australian democratic and social space'.</p> <p>This is evidenced in the community spirit of Tara which was the smallest town in Australia to have an Olympic sized pool.</p>

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

<p>CRITERION D the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places</p>	<p>Also evidenced in the espace library above – ‘Making a splash’</p> <p>In Australia, the desire to reconstruct the body after the war, which spurred on welfare programs to encourage healthy and leisurely pursuits coincided with an appeal for useful memorials such as Memorial Halls and Memorial Pools. Functional memorials, many argued, would not only commemorate those who had fought and fallen during the war, but also attest to what they had achieved: the safeguarding of a modern, egalitarian and enlightened society.</p>
<p>CRITERION E the place is important because of its aesthetic significance</p>	<p>The Tara Memorial Pool was built in Smallacombe Street, Tara in 1962-1963. During this period in the 1950s and 1960s “Memorial Pools” peaked throughout Queensland. In its present original form, it is an excellent example of a post World War II “living memorial” with the dual purpose of providing a commemoration and community facility. One of the main reasons to qualify the pool for inclusion is its ‘intactness’ (a key criteria for heritage listing) The pool entrance, foyer, plant building, swimming and small children’s pool, changing rooms, toilets and kiosk and the wide open space are all essentially original, including the original brickwork, pool structure and the entrance foyer. The brickwork and craftsmanship that has withstood a period of nearly 60 years is intact as the day it was opened in 1963. It is an excellent example of this form of commemoration and recognising the sacrifice of Tara and district communities’ contribution to World War II with its high quality design, materials and artisanship.</p>
<p>CRITERION F the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period</p>	<p>The Tara Memorial Pool is a place of importance in demonstrating a high degree of technical achievement by the Engineer, Jack Mulholland. Jack MULHOLLAND (1903-1985), consulting engineer, was educated at Gympie High School, winning a Queensland Government scholarship. He graduated from the University of Queensland in 1926 as a Bachelor of Engineering with First Class Honours and subsequently gained a Master of Engineering degree in 1933. He would spend much of the next 55 years on water supply and sewerage projects.</p> <p>Mulholland was first employed by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission. Early activities took him to Innisfail where he supervised the construction of an elevated concrete water tower for the local urban water supply.</p> <p>From 1928 he attended Harvard University’s Graduate School of Arts and Sciences thanks to a Walter and Eliza Hall Travelling Scholarship. Mulholland was awarded a Master of Science in 1929, and the Clemens Herschel Prize of the Civil Engineering School in practical hydraulics. He also formed a close association with Karl Terzaghi, the acknowledged father of soil mechanics, and with Gordon Fair, who was held in the same regard in the field of what was then known as sanitary engineering. After completing studies at Harvard, he spent some time working on large construction projects in Canada and the United States. His post-scholarship report to the University of Queensland covered the fields of hydraulic engineering, soil mechanics, water supply and sewerage. Mulholland returned to the Irrigation Commission in 1930. Impatient with the usual public service system of promotion by seniority rather than merit, he resigned, and established his consulting office in Brisbane in 1936.</p> <p>Early commissions included planning and supervising construction for the provision of sewerage in the western town of Cunnamulla. Completed in 1938, it was the first rural community in Queensland to be seweraged. Sewering required adequate water supplies, so frequently Mulholland was also contracted to carry out the engineering for water supply in conjunction with sewerage schemes. A water supply scheme for Charleville then ensued, which also supplied the American base hospital constructed at Charleville during the Second World War.</p>

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

	<p>Mulholland served with the Royal Australian Engineers from 1940 to 1945, mainly in Northern Australia with short stints in Papua New Guinea. He attained the rank of major. Post-war expansion across Queensland produced a steady call for his expertise. Projects undertaken included water supply and sewerage schemes for Stanthorpe; Nambour, Maroochydore and Mooloolaba in Maroochy Shire; Ipswich; Injune; and St George, Dirranbandi and Bollon in the Balonne Shire. In most of these areas, further works were provided for roads, drainage, municipal swimming pools, municipal offices, grandstands and racetracks to mention a few. In a first for his firm, Mulholland's office also designed and supervised construction of the fourth iteration of the well-known North Gregory Hotel for the Winton Shire Council.</p> <p>Mulholland contributed to education within the profession as a special lecturer in soil mechanics and water supply, by chairing the Buildings & Grounds Committee of the University of Queensland Senate from 1957 to 1962, and membership of the senate from 1951 to 1966.</p>
<p>CRITERION G the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</p>	<p>The 1956 Melbourne Olympics led to an increased interest in competition swimming and most surviving early Olympic pools in Australia date from the preparation for, or interest stemming from, these games. Since 1963 The Tara Memorial Pool has had a strong association with the community of Tara, and its surrounding area, as an important sports venue for swimming events enabling Tara swimmers' access to wider Australian competition.</p>
<p>CRITERION H the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history</p>	<p>Jack MULHOLLAND (1903-1985), consulting engineer, was educated at Gympie High School, winning a Queensland Government scholarship. He graduated from the University of Queensland in 1928 as a Bachelor of Engineering with First Class Honours and subsequently gained a Master of Engineering degree in 1933. He would spend much of the next 55 years on water supply and sewerage projects.</p> <p>Mulholland was first employed by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission. Early activities took him to Innisfail where he supervised the construction of an elevated concrete water tower for the local urban water supply.</p> <p>From 1928 he attended Harvard University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences thanks to a Walter and Eliza Hall Travelling Scholarship. Mulholland was awarded a Master of Science in 1929, and the Clemens Herschel Prize of the Civil Engineering School in practical hydraulics. He also formed a close association with Karl Terzaghi, the acknowledged father of soil mechanics, and with Gordon Fair, who was held in the same regard in the field of what was then known as sanitary engineering. After completing studies at Harvard, he spent some time working on large construction projects in Canada and the United States. His post-scholarship report to the University of Queensland covered the fields of hydraulic engineering, soil mechanics, water supply and sewerage. Mulholland returned to the Irrigation Commission in 1930. Impatient with the usual public service system of promotion by seniority rather than merit, he resigned, and established his consulting office in Brisbane in 1936.</p> <p>Early commissions included planning and supervising construction for the provision of sewerage in the western town of Cunnamulla. Completed in 1938, it was the first rural community in Queensland to be seweraged. Sewering required adequate water supplies, so frequently Mulholland was also contracted to carry out the engineering for water supply in conjunction with sewerage schemes. A water supply scheme for Charleville</p>

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

	<p>then ensued, which also supplied the American base hospital constructed at Charleville during the Second World War.</p> <p>Mulholland served with the Royal Australian Engineers from 1940 to 1945, mainly in Northern Australia with short stints in Papua New Guinea. He attained the rank of major. Post-war expansion across Queensland produced a steady call for his expertise. Projects undertaken included water supply and sewerage schemes for Stanthorpe; Nambour, Maroochydore and Mooloolaba in Maroochy Shire; Ipswich; Injune; and St George, Dirranbandi and Bollon in the Balonne Shire. In most of these areas, further works were provided for roads, drainage, municipal swimming pools, municipal offices, grandstands and racetracks to mention a few. In a first for his firm, Mulholland's office also designed and supervised construction of the fourth iteration of the well-known North Gregory Hotel for the Winton Shire Council.</p> <p>Mulholland contributed to education within the profession as a special lecturer in soil mechanics and water supply, by chairing the Buildings & Grounds Committee of the University of Queensland Senate from 1957 to 1962, and membership of the senate from 1951 to 1966.</p>
--	---

8. Site plan showing proposed boundary

Attach a site plan to this form. Tick to confirm: **(This has been requested from Western Downs Regional Council as per attached email)**

- the site plan is drawn or sketched to scale
- all significant heritage elements of the place are shown and clearly labelled in their approximate locations
- the proposed heritage boundary is shown
- the cadastral (lot on plan) boundaries of the place are shown

9. Photographs

Attach photographs to this application that show the place in its current state. Number all photographs and complete the index table below adding more rows if needed.

If submitting an electronic application, submit the photographs in a digital file attached with the application form. Maximum file size for digital images attached to this form is 250kb each.

If submitting an application in hard copy, submit the photographs as an electronic file saved onto a CD or USB and attach one hardcopy print out of images to this application form.

DATE AND TIME TAKEN	PHOTOGRAPHER Unknown
<p>COPYRIGHT PERMISSIONS <i>By law copyright of material submitted is subject to conditions set out in the copyright licence for that material.</i></p> <p><i>Please enter licensing details in the metadata for each image/file requiring copyright.</i></p> <p><i>A copyright licence may be obtained free of charge from Creative Commons at www.creativecommons.org. Creative Commons licence 'Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivative Works' is recommended. This licence</i></p>	

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

maintains author copyright but allows others to copy and distribute work provided the author is given credit (in a way specified by the author) and the work is not changed in any way and is not used commercially.

IMAGE NUMBER	FILE NAME	DESCRIPTION
001	Untitled (53)	1950's Swimming Carnival in the Tara Lagoon
002	Untitled (88)	1960's Tara Memorial Pool photographed from the blocks.
003	Untitled (100)	1960's Tara Memorial Pool photographed from the wading Pool
004	Tara Memorial Swimming Pool 73710-92617	Front façade photograph supplied by John Huth
005	Tara Memorial Swimming Pool 73711-92617	Olympic sized pool photograph supplied by John Huth
006	Tara Memorial Swimming Pool 73712-92617	Memorial Plaque photograph supplied by John Huth
007	Tara Memorial Swimming Pool 83653-92617	Refurbishment Plaque photograph supplied by John Huth

10. Lodgement

All sections of this form must be completed, and attachments prepared (in particular the site plan showing the proposed heritage boundary and photographs of the place) before an application is lodged. Incomplete applications cannot be accepted.

Send one copy of the completed form and attachments to:

Email:
heritage@des.qld.gov.au

OR

Post:
Applications Coordinator
Heritage Branch
Arts and Heritage
Department of Environment and Science
GPO Box 2454
Brisbane Qld 4001

Further Information

- email heritage@des.qld.gov.au
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and ask to speak to the Applications Coordinator, Heritage Branch

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

- visit www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/

Application form

Heritage

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

Use this form to apply to have a place considered for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Before completing this application form:

- read the *Application Guide: Entering a State Heritage Place in the Queensland Heritage Register* available at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and discuss this application with the Applications Coordinator, Heritage Branch

1. Applicant details

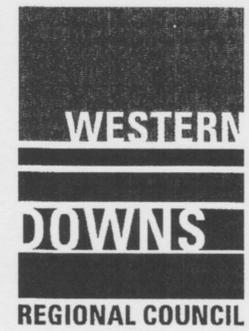
APPLICANT NAME/S Gayle Porter	TITLE Mrs
ORGANISATION NAME (if applicable) Tara Action Group	
POSTAL ADDRESS PO Box 52, Tara Qld	POSTCODE 4421
EMAIL ADDRESS taraactiongroup@gmail.com	
TELEPHONE (business hours) <input type="text"/>	MOBILE <input type="text"/>
TELEPHONE (after hours)	EMAIL taraactiongroup@gmail.com

2. Applicant consent

Ticking YES in the box below means you give consent to the department to publicly disclose your name with this application. At no time (whether you tick YES or NO) will your personal contact details be made public during processing and assessment of this application. The department removes contact details (i.e. address, email and telephone numbers) from all copies of the application except those provided to the Queensland Heritage Council.

Applicant consents to personal information being released Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE <input type="text"/>	
PRINT APPLICANT'S NAME GAYLE PORTER <i>Gayle Porter</i>	DATE SIGNED 18 TH OCTOBER, 2021





Customer Contact
1300 COUNCIL (1300 268 624)
07 4679 4000

www.wdrc.qld.gov.au

OUR COMMUNITIES | OUR FUTURE

ENQUIRIES TO:
K Gillespie
P 1300 268 624
P 07 4679 4000 (interstate)

FILE REF:
AD8.1.4
RTI 21/22-006

Address all correspondence
to the Chief Executive Officer
PO Box 551, DALBY, QLD 4405

info@wdrc.qld.gov.au

ECM DOC SET
4435119

KMG

30 September 2021

Mrs Gayle Porter
PO Box 52
TARA QLD 4421

Via email: taranews52@gmail.com

Dear Mrs Porter

**RE: APPLICATION UNDER THE *RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2009*
NOTICE UNDER SECTION 33(2) *RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2009***

I refer to your application which was received by Western Downs Regional Council on 27 September 2021, in which you seek access to the following documentation pursuant to section 23 of the *Right to Information Act 2009*:-

"Tara Memorial Pool (Existing pool and amenities)

1. *The site plan drawn or sketched to scale*
2. *Clearly labelled elements of the place are shown and locations*
3. *Boundary is shown on plan*
4. *The (lot on plan) boundaries of the place shown*
5. *Photographs of amenities, pool and all other structures.*

Date and name of photographer is possible.

Digital file preferred

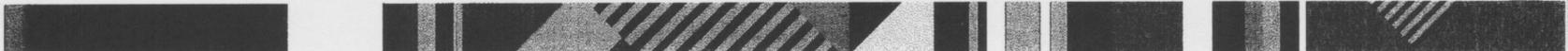
Tara History of Pool Project

Timeframe: 1960 to 2021 September"

1. **FEES AND CHARGES**

Application Fee

I acknowledge receipt of the \$52.60 application fee.



Other Fees and Charges

For your information, section 60(1) of the *Right to Information Act 2009* provides that before access may be given to a document, the applicant must pay the applicable processing and access charge for the application. Please note that should the processing of the application exceed five hours, processing and access charges are payable as follows:-

- \$8.15 per fifteen minutes (\$32.60 per hour) or part thereof; and
- 25 c per photocopied page.

On receipt of requested documents (if any) from operational areas, a determination will be made as to your liability to pay processing and access charges and I will send you a Charges Estimate Notice advising of likely charges.

2. CONSULTATION

The Act gives the community a right of access to information held by government agencies, subject only to limited exceptions. Where an application for documents is received and if the release of those documents could reasonably be expected to be of substantial concern to another person or agency, this agency is required under section 37 of the Act to take such steps as are reasonably practicable to obtain the views of the person or agency concerned as to whether or not the matter in the documents may be considered exempt. Should Council be required to consult with a third party, 10 extra business days may be added to the processing period.

3. PRIVACY STATEMENT

Western Downs Regional Council may collect personal information for the purposes of processing Right to Information applications under the RTI Act. Personal information will be disseminated to relevant sections of Council, and may be used to search databases, records and filing systems, so as to identify documents responsive to your application. Council may also use that personal information for the purposes of assessing client satisfaction, statutory compliance and internal statistical analysis. Council may also disclose your personal information to Council's right to information consultant.

Council may disclose personal information to other government agencies for the purposes of transferring all or part of your application under the RTI Act, where it appears relevant documents may be held by those other agencies. Council may also disclose personal information to concerned third parties with an interest in documents requested by you, for the purposes of consulting those third parties as to possible disclosure of relevant documents to you. This third party consultation process is required under the Act. You should contact me immediately if you do not want your personal information disclosed to relevant third parties. Please note, however, that it may be legally necessary to disclose personal information to a relevant third party.

4. DISCLOSURE LOG

Pursuant to section 78 of the RTI Act, once finalised, details of this application and any released documents (that do not contain personal information) may be published on Council's website as part of the Disclosure Log, or available to other people on request.

5. **TIMING**

The application is presently being processed and you will be notified as soon as a determination has been made. Under section 18 of the *Right to Information Act 2009*, an application for access must be finalised within 25 business days from receipt, subject to additional time for certain actions required by the RTI Act to occur e.g. third-party consultation.

If you have any further queries in relation to this matter, please contact me via email info@wdrc.qld.gov.au or telephone 1300 268 624.

Yours faithfully



K Gillespie
RTI OFFICER

Fact sheet

Heritage

Your property has been proposed for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register

This fact sheet sets out an owner's rights and responsibilities when their property becomes the subject of an application for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Anyone can apply to have a place considered for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register (the Register), with or without the consent of a place's owner. Applicants can be individuals, corporations or unincorporated groups and associations. When making an application an applicant must provide a reasoned argument about why a place is of cultural heritage significance to Queensland by referring to the relevant cultural heritage criteria in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (Heritage Act). Once an application is made, the department undertakes a process of assessment and recommendation according to statutory requirements and timeframes set out in the Heritage Act. As an independent, statutory body, the Queensland Heritage Council (QHC) then makes the final decision whether to enter or not enter a place in the Register. For information about the QHC's functions and current members go to www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/.

Definition of an 'owner'

Under the Heritage Act, the definition of 'owner' covers a range of interests in land or property, such as:

- registered owners of freehold title
- those who hold a mining interest over land
- pastoral lessees
- those holding State land under another Act, and under an interest less than fee simple, and conferring a right to possession
- mortgagees in possession of land
- those holding a deed of grant in trust
- local governments controlling roads and public reserves
- the Queensland Government.

Owner involvement in the application assessment process

The department notifies an owner at key stages in the registration process:

- when an application is made
- when the department makes a recommendation about the application to the QHC
- when the final decision is made by the QHC.

Owners are encouraged to discuss the application and its assessment with the department at any time. Owners also have a number of opportunities to formally respond to the potential entry of the place in the Register during the application assessment process. These are described further in this fact sheet. Visit the Queensland Government website for a step-by-step guide on the process for entering a place in the Register.

Notice of application

When the department accepts an application, it sends all owners and the local government (where the place is located) a notice of application. At the same time the department informs the QHC that an application has been received, giving the names of the applicant and the place's owners. The department also publishes a public notice in a local newspaper and on the Queensland Government website. The public notice states how people can view a copy of the application and provides details on how to make a submission about the application.

Your property has been proposed for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register

The notice of application sent to an owner:

- **Includes a copy of the application.**
An applicant's name is not supplied to the owner unless the applicant has consented to the release of this information.
- **Includes an invitation to make a submission in response to the application.**
A submission is an owner's first formal opportunity to respond to the potential entry of their place in the Register. In making a submission an owner must address whether their property satisfies any of the cultural heritage criteria outlined in the Heritage Act. The *Guideline: Assessing cultural heritage significance—Using the cultural heritage criteria* gives a detailed description of the Heritage Act's cultural heritage criteria and how they may be used to evaluate if a place is of state-level cultural heritage significance. The guideline is found at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/.
- **Stipulates the due date for making a submission.**
On discussion with the department it may be possible to extend this date up to an additional 20 business days if required. If you are considering employing a consultant to undertake a professional heritage assessment for inclusion in a submission, contact the department first as the submission date may need to be extended. Once lodged, the submission is considered by the department before it makes its recommendation to the QHC, and then by the QHC when it makes its decision.
- **Informs of the requirement to advise of development plans and approvals.**
An owner must advise the department if they have applied for, or received, a development approval for the place or are planning to submit a development application for the place. This is regardless of whether or not a submission on the application is made. It is an offence under the Heritage Act to withhold this information from the department and penalties apply.
- **Provides direct contact details of officers of the department responsible for the application.**
Owners are encouraged to make contact with the departmental officer responsible for the application if they would like to discuss the application.

Site assessment visit

When assessing an application, the department's Heritage Officers undertake comprehensive research into the history and significance of the place and, in almost all cases, will arrange with an owner to undertake a site assessment visit to the place. A Heritage Officer will contact the owner to arrange a mutually convenient time for this visit and will seek the owner's consent to photograph the place. Owners do not have to consent to a site assessment visit or to photographs being taken. Information about an owner's rights and what is involved in a site assessment visit can be found in *Fact sheet: Queensland Heritage Register – Site assessment visit* available at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/.

Notification of recommendation and written response to the recommendation

On completing an assessment, the department makes a recommendation to the QHC about whether or not a place is eligible for entry in the Register. This recommendation must be made no more than 80 business days after the application is received, or no more than 120 business days after it is received if a more complex investigation must be undertaken. An owner is notified if additional time is required to complete the assessment.

The department notifies the owner of the recommendation and sends a copy of the heritage assessment on which the recommendation is based and copies of any submissions received. The recommendation is also published on the Queensland Government website. The statement of significance prepared as part of the department's recommendation almost always varies from that in the application.

On receiving department's notice of recommendation, an owner can choose to make a written response to it. The notice of recommendation provides details about how and when a response can be made. An owner's response to the recommendation is considered by the QHC when it decides whether to enter the place in the Register.

Your property has been proposed for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register

The notice of recommendation also gives a date for the meeting at which the QHC will first consider the application and recommendation. The date of this meeting may be changed if an owner requires more time to prepare a written heritage response.

Oral representation with the QHC

An owner has the right to request to make an oral representation to the QHC before it makes a decision on the department's recommendation and the application. The QHC will take all reasonable steps to enable an owner to make an oral representation, either in person or via teleconference. An application form to make a request for an oral representation to the QHC is included with the notice of recommendation as well as the due date by which this form must be submitted (within 10 business days).

Notification of decision

The QHC meets regularly to consider applications and recommendations. Once the QHC makes a decision about whether to enter a place on the Register or not, the department sends a written decision notice to the owner within 10 business days. The decision is also published in the Government Gazette and on the Queensland Government website. On the day the decision is made, the department will telephone the owner and the applicant to inform them of the QHC's decision.

Appealing the decision

An appeal against a decision may be lodged in the Planning and Environment Court. A fact sheet explaining this right of appeal is included with the decision notice the department sends to an owner.

Stop orders

The Minister responsible for the Heritage Act has the power to issue a stop order to require a person to stop activities that have begun at a place currently subject to a heritage application, or to prohibit a person from starting stated work or an activities there.

To issue a stop order, the Minister must be satisfied on reasonable grounds that the place is likely to satisfy one or more of the cultural heritage criteria and that the work or activities will destroy or substantially reduce its cultural heritage significance.

There is a large maximum penalty associated with contravening a stop order and a person can be fined for minor breaches.

A stop order ceases when the Minister rescinds it, once the QHC has made its decision, or on the date stated in the order (the maximum duration of a stop order is 60 business days).

Privacy

An owner's name is not disclosed to the public by the department or the QHC. The names of owners and their contact details may appear on documents held on file by the department, which may be requested under Right to Information legislation. When these requests are made, the owner is contacted to ask their permission for release of these details.

If a place is entered in the Register, it is a requirement of the Heritage Act that an entry (including information about the history and cultural heritage significance) for the place is published online on the Queensland Government's website. Where the QHC enters a place in the Register, accepting the recommendation of the department, the entry for the place in the Register is almost identical to the assessment on which the recommendation is based.. The entry includes details about the location of a place but does not include owner details.

Your property has been proposed for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register

If a place is entered in the Register

Entry in the Register means a place is of importance to the people of Queensland and enriches understanding of the state's history and heritage. Information about owning a place on the Register is available at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/.

If a place is not entered in the Register

If the QHC decides not to enter a place in the Register, a new application to have it considered for entry cannot be made for five years after the date of the decision, unless substantial new evidence about the cultural heritage significance of the place is revealed.

If the department considers a place has local heritage value, it may recommend to the relevant local government that the place be recognised in its planning scheme or on its local heritage register. This triggers a separate assessment and decision-making process administered by the local government.

Further information

- email heritage@des.qld.gov.au
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and ask to speak to the Applications Co-ordinator, Heritage Branch
- visit www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/

Assessing cultural heritage significance

Using the cultural heritage criteria



Copyright

Copyright requirements for images in this guideline vary. Holders of copyright for images published in this guideline are noted in the caption below each image. Please consult individual copyright holders for specific copyright licence requirements. Where no acknowledgement is noted image copyright is held by State of Queensland, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

Prepared by: Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
© State of Queensland, 2013.

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared with all due diligence and care, based on the best available information at the time of publication. The department holds no responsibility for any errors or omissions within this document. Any decisions made by other parties based on this document are solely the responsibility of those parties.

If you need to access this document in a language other than English, please call the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) on 131 450 and ask them to telephone Library Services on +61 7 3170 5470.

This publication can be made available in an alternative format (e.g. large print or audiotape) on request for people with vision impairment; phone +61 7 3170 5470 or email library@ehp.qld.gov.au.

October 2017

#30499

This guideline has been prepared under section 173 (1) (a) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* to provide a framework for entering places in the Queensland Heritage Register. It is part of a series of guidelines produced by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection to help Queenslanders protect heritage places.

Assessing cultural heritage significance follows its companion document—*Developing heritage places*—which guides development on Queensland Heritage Places.

Cover images (clockwise from top left):

- Barcaldine Masonic Centre
- Centenary Pool, Spring Hill
- All Saints' Memorial Church, Tamrookum
- Langenbaker House, Ilfracombe
- Booby Island Lightstation, Booby Island

Contents

Part A: Overview	2
Background and acknowledgments	3
About this guide	3
Use of dictionary definitions	4
Using this guide.....	4
Why do we need this guide?	4
Application of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	5
The Queensland Heritage Register	5
Levels of significance.....	5
Entering places in the Queensland heritage register	8
Method for determining state cultural heritage significance.....	9
Entering places in local heritage registers.....	9
Part B: Cultural heritage significance	12
Defining cultural heritage significance	13
Characteristics of cultural heritage significance	14
Aesthetic significance.....	14
Architectural significance	15
Historical significance	16
Scientific significance.....	17
Social significance.....	18
Other significance.....	18
Significance to past, present or future generations	19
Period of significance	20

Part C: Understanding and using the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> criteria.....	22
Organisation.....	22
Defining criterion (a)	23
Patterns of settlement	23
Queensland regions	24
Principal historical themes	24
Important in demonstrating	25
Satisfying criterion (a).....	25
Significance indicators	26
Threshold indicators.....	27
Associated vocabulary.....	29
Defining criterion (b).....	30
Satisfying criterion (b)	31
Significance indicators	32
Threshold indicators.....	34
Associated vocabulary.....	35
Defining criterion (c)	36
Archaeological deposits	36
Buildings and structures.....	36
Gardens and plantings	37
Elements of places	37
Scientific investigation	37
Satisfying criterion (c).....	37
Significance indicators	38
Threshold indicators.....	39
Associated vocabulary.....	40
Defining criterion (d).....	41
Class of cultural places.....	41
Principal characteristics.....	41
Representativeness vs Rarity	41
Satisfying criterion (d)	42
Significance indicators	42
Threshold indicators.....	47
Associated vocabulary.....	48

Defining criterion (e).....	49
Satisfying criterion (e).....	49
Significance indicators	49
Threshold indicators.....	53
Associated vocabulary.....	54
Defining criterion (f).....	55
Satisfying criterion (f)	55
Significance indicators	55
Threshold indicators.....	57
Associated vocabulary.....	57
Defining criterion (g).....	58
Satisfying criterion (g).....	58
Significance indicators	58
Threshold indicators.....	61
Associated vocabulary.....	61
Defining criterion (h).....	62
Satisfying criterion (h)	63
Significance indicators	63
Threshold indicators.....	65
Associated vocabulary.....	66
Part D: Qualifying the Criteria.....	67
Places with similar characteristics	68
Part E: The statement of significance	69
Writing a statement of cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	70
The statement of cultural heritage significance should:.....	70
Example of an entry in the Queensland Heritage Register written under the provisions of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>	70
Appendices	76
Index.....	81
Further information.....	88

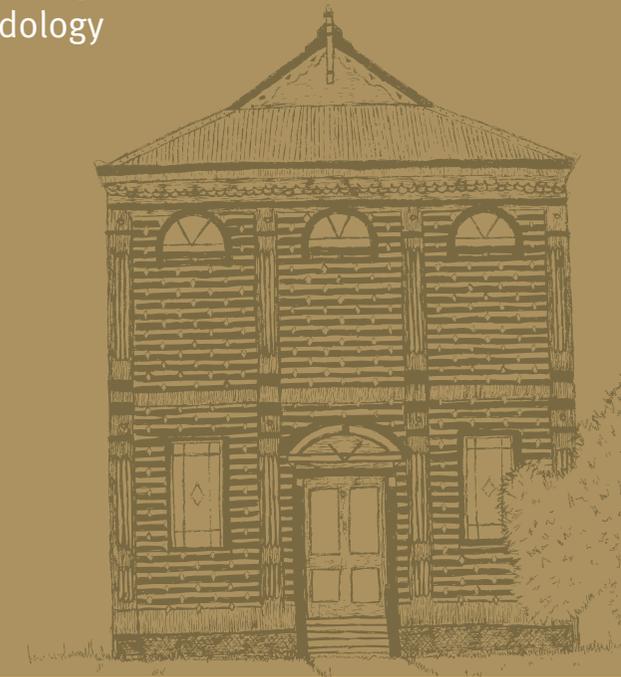


Barcaldine Masonic Centre (1901)

Part A

Overview

- Background
- About this guide
- Use of dictionary definitions
- Using this guide
- Why do we need this guide?
- *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- Queensland Heritage Register
- Levels of significance
- Methodology



An interpretation and methodological framework for entering places in the Queensland Heritage Register using the criteria established by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*

Background and acknowledgments

In October–November 2004 the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency (now the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection) prepared a discussion paper on the criteria established under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. This document brought together and further developed work on the criteria begun in 1998 by staff in the Cultural Heritage Branch. The process had been a long and collaborative exercise with the Queensland Heritage Council’s Heritage Register Advisory Committee. Staff involved included: Helen Bennett, Joanne Edwards, Fiona Gardiner, Cameron Harvey, Susan Hill, Ken Horigan, Maureen Lillie, Jinx Miles, Bronwyn Price and Nicola Stairmand.

A workshop, attended by members of the Heritage Council, the Heritage Register Advisory Committee and Cultural Heritage Branch staff, was held on 19 November 2004 to discuss the interpretive approach and methodology proposed in the criteria discussion paper.

Working from the suggestions offered at the November 2004 workshop, Cultural Heritage Branch prepared an illustrated guide to interpreting cultural heritage significance and the criteria for entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register, as defined under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (the Act).

At the request of the Queensland Heritage Council, senior legal advice on the guide was sought. Mr Mark Hinson SC reviewed the guide in March 2006 and his recommendations were incorporated into the document published in 2006.

Between 2010 and 2013 the criteria guideline was updated and revised to reflect substantial amendments to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, which came into force on 31 March 2008 and on 4 April 2011. This guideline reflects Queensland Heritage Council and Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) policy and practice, and is issued by the Chief Executive, EHP, under s173 of the Act.

Functions of the Queensland Heritage Council

The Queensland Heritage Council is an independent statutory authority appointed under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. Its key functions are to:

- provide strategic advice to the Minister responsible for the Heritage Act about matters relating to Queensland’s cultural heritage
- provide information to the community to encourage interest in, and understanding of, Queensland’s cultural heritage
- advise entities (such as local governments and community organisations) about conserving Queensland’s cultural heritage
- encourage the appropriate management of places of cultural heritage significance
- decide which places are entered in, or removed from, the Queensland Heritage Register
- make recommendation on proposed development of State-owned places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register.

About this guide

This illustrated guide offers a model for professional assessment of historical cultural heritage significance in Queensland.

It provides discussion and information on:

- cultural heritage significance (as defined in the section 4 schedule of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*) and the application of significance indicators
- the criteria for entry in the register specified in the Act and the application of threshold indicators for determining State-level significance.

In particular the guide is intended to assist when:

- making an application for entry of a place in, or removal of a place from, the Queensland Heritage Register
- making an application for a place excluded from entry in the Queensland Heritage Register
- making recommendation in regard to an application for entry or removal, or an excluded place certificate of immunity.

The guide reflects best practice cultural heritage assessment generally. It owes much to the Australian ICOMOS *Burra Charter 1999* and work on criteria prepared for the Australian Heritage Commission in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

The guide is divided into five parts and has a glossary, reference list and index.

Part A places the guide within the context of the application of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and defines a methodology for determining state-level cultural heritage significance through the application of significance and threshold indicators.

In Part B of the guide the definition of cultural heritage significance under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is deconstructed, with each aspect of cultural heritage significance (aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific and social) discussed separately. Illustrated examples demonstrate the principles discussed.

Concluding Part B is a brief exploration of the notion of significance to past, present or future generations and discussion of the concept and application of ‘period of significance’.

In Part C of this guide each of the eight criteria for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register are discussed separately. These criteria are the means by which the state-level cultural heritage significance of a place may be determined.

Part C is illustrated with examples demonstrating how significance and threshold indicators are applied.

Part D is a brief discussion of the qualification of the criteria of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*.

Part E provides advice on writing a statement of cultural heritage significance and gives an example of a typical 'entry' in the Queensland Heritage Register.

The appendices comprise definitions and a list of references consulted.

The guide concludes with a comprehensive index and list of Illustrations.

Use of dictionary definitions

Under sections 14A and 14B of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, reference may be made to extrinsic material in order to best interpret the intention of any piece of legislation. While the use of dictionary definitions is not mentioned specifically, it is not excluded, and precedent for using dictionary definitions to interpret the intention of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* was made in the case of *Advance Bank v. Queensland Heritage Council* in 1993.

The principal reference used in this guide is the *Macquarie Dictionary 2003* (online edition), which is considered an Australian standard. Where appropriate, definitions have been drawn also from the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary 2004* (4th edition).

Refer to the glossary in the appendix for a list of dictionary definitions relied upon.

Using this guide

To determine state significance

For any place entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place, the entry must include a statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place related to the cultural heritage criteria.

This guide provides a methodology for identifying and assessing places eligible for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register as State heritage places. These are places of state-level cultural heritage significance.

For quick reference Figure 1 on page 9 presents in diagrammatic form a recommended method for applying significance and threshold indicators to determine state-level cultural heritage significance. Table 1 on pages 10-11 provides a summary of these indicators.

For an analysis of the definition of cultural heritage significance under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, refer to Part B of this document.

For more detailed information on the nature and application of significance and state threshold indicators refer to Part C of this document, which explores the eight criteria specified in of the Act.

To determine local significance

The guide may be used to identify places of local heritage significance through the application of the significance indicators identified in Part C.

The application of significance indicators allows us to identify places of cultural heritage significance in Queensland, regardless of the level of that significance.

If a place satisfies one or more significance indicators identified in this guide but does not satisfy the state threshold indicators, then it remains a place solely of local heritage significance.

Why do we need this guide?

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is the principal legislative instrument through which State heritage places, archaeological places and protected areas are identified and managed in Queensland.

Understanding the provisions of the Act relating to the assessment of State heritage places is fundamental to the successful conservation of Queensland's historical cultural heritage.

Both the Queensland government and the Queensland community have an obligation to present and future generations to identify, manage and conserve places of cultural heritage significance in this state. Acknowledging and conserving aspects of our past is a measure of a strong society, one in which the past is valued for its contribution to the present and its potential to contribute to future societies.

This guide is intended to aid heritage professionals and others interested in the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage.

It is anticipated that the application of the interpretations and methodology explored in this guide will:

- avoid misinterpretation of the criteria during the process of assessing cultural heritage significance
- provide clarity when places are under appeal regarding entry in or removal from the Register, on how assessments of cultural heritage significance are made
- provide clarity on the policy that underlies register decisions made by the Queensland Heritage Council.



Barcaldine Masonic Centre (1901), entered in the Queensland Heritage Register in August 1992

Application of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992

The Queensland Heritage Act was introduced in 1992 to deal specifically with historical cultural heritage. The provisions of the Act do not apply to places or artefacts solely of traditional Indigenous cultural heritage significance or to natural heritage.¹

Cultural heritage significance is defined in the Act as follows:

cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, includes its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance, to the present generation or past or future generations.

For the purposes of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* place, feature and building are defined as:²

1. **Place** means a defined or readily identifiable area of land, whether or not held under 2 or more titles or owners.
2. **Place** includes –
 - (a) any feature on land mentioned in item 1; and
 - (b) any part of the immediate surrounds of a feature mentioned in paragraph (a) that may be required for its conservation.

Feature, in relation to a place, includes the following –

- (a) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure;
- (b) an artefact, including an archaeological artefact;
- (c) a precinct;
- (d) a natural or landscape feature.

Building includes furniture, fittings and other artefacts –

- (a) associated with the building; and
- (b) that contribute to the building's cultural heritage significance.

An artefact unattached to land or to place cannot be registered in its own right; however, a moveable or fixed artefact which contributes to the cultural heritage significance of a place or feature of a place, can be recorded in the heritage register as part of a place.

The Queensland Heritage Register

The object of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is to provide for the conservation of Queensland's cultural heritage for the benefit of the community and future generations. In part this is to be achieved through the keeping of the Queensland Heritage Register and local heritage registers.

The Queensland Heritage Register must include a record of:

- State heritage places
- protected areas.

All places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register are Queensland heritage places.

State heritage places must be of State cultural heritage significance, determined by eight criteria prescribed in the Act.

Places solely of local cultural heritage significance do not satisfy the criteria for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register. These places are more appropriately protected under local government registers or in heritage overlays in local planning schemes.

Levels of significance

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* deals with places of state-level significance, but a place may be of cultural heritage significance on one or more levels, including:

- local
- state
- national
- world.

Identifying the level of significance of a place helps determine how best to manage its historical cultural heritage values under existing Queensland heritage and planning legislation.

Local significance

A place is solely of local cultural heritage significance if its heritage values do not contribute significantly to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage. For example, houses that contribute to an historical streetscape often are of local cultural heritage significance but not necessarily of state significance.

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* requires each local government in Queensland to maintain a local heritage register. Some local governments are exempted from this provision because their planning scheme or local heritage register identifies and makes provision for the conservation of places of cultural heritage significance.

A local heritage register must include, for each place entered in it, enough information to identify the location and boundaries of the place, and a statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place.

¹ Since April 2004, Queensland's Indigenous cultural heritage has been managed under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

² In Queensland legislation the terms 'place', 'feature' and 'building' also refer to the plural, as in 'places', 'features' and 'buildings'.

Each local government is responsible for the entry of places in, or the removal of places from, its local heritage register.

If a local government proposes to enter or remove a place in/from the local register, it must advise the owner of the place and call for public submissions in response to the proposal.

State significance

A place is of state cultural heritage significance if its heritage values contribute to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage. This includes places that contribute significantly to our understanding of the regional pattern and development of Queensland. Many regionally significant places highlight the diversity of Queensland's history and contribute to the representativeness of types of places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register.

Refer to criterion (a) in Part C of this guide for further discussion of the pattern of Queensland's history.



Railways are good examples of regionally important places that contribute to our understanding of Queensland's development. In the 19th and early 20th centuries a network of regional railways opened the Queensland interior to pastoral activities, agriculture (including dairying and sugar growing and milling), extractive activities such as mining and timber-getting and other primary industries. Places significant in illustrating the development of these regional railways are of state heritage significance. For example, the **Normanton Railway Station**, constructed c1889 and opened in 1891, was the railway terminus of an important inland railway linking the Croydon goldfield with the river port of Normanton.

Places considered to be of state cultural heritage significance may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as State heritage places and protected under the development provisions of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

In Part C of this guide a number of threshold indicators for identifying places of state cultural heritage significance are discussed.



Another example of a place of state cultural heritage significance is the former **Stock Exchange Arcade at Charters Towers**, erected in 1888 as the Royal Arcade and occupied from 1890 by the Stock Exchange. The arcade became the focus of gold-mining investment when Charters Towers was Queensland's most important goldfield. The place is emblematic of the importance of the discovery of gold to the development of North Queensland, being one of only two purpose-built stock exchanges outside the capital, both of which were on goldfields. Its classically derived design illustrates the wealth and confidence of Charters Towers in the 19th century and it is a rare surviving example of an early arcade in Queensland.



Consider also the original building at **Gaydah State School**, erected 1861-1862 and one of the earliest National Schools established in the new colony of Queensland. It is illustrative of the instigation and development of secular education throughout the colony. It is one of the earliest government designed school buildings surviving in Queensland, reflecting Board of General Education recommendations for regulating the standard of Queensland school buildings, and is a rare example of an early 1860s masonry school building in this state.

National significance

The Commonwealth Government's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* provides for the establishment of a National Heritage List – a register of heritage places of national cultural and natural significance. Under the provisions of this Act a place is of national cultural heritage significance if its heritage values make an *outstanding contribution* to our understanding of the pattern and evolution of Australia's history and heritage.

Any person may nominate a place to the National Heritage List via the responsible federal minister.

Queensland places entered in the National Heritage List as at 31 December 2013:

- Australian Fossil Mammal Sites – Riversleigh
- Dinosaur Stampede National Monument, Lark Quarry
- Elizabeth Springs
- Fraser Island
- Glass House Mountains National Landscape
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia – Focal Peak Group
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia – Main Range Group
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia – Shield Volcano Group
- Great Barrier Reef
- Ngarrabullgan (Mount Mulligan)
- QANTAS Hangar, Longreach
- Tree of Knowledge, Barcaldine
- Wet Tropics of Queensland



The former **QANTAS Hangar at Longreach**, erected in 1922 – illustrating the western Queensland origins of an important Australian and international airline.

World significance

A place is of world cultural heritage significance if its heritage values contribute to our understanding of the pattern and evolution of world history and heritage and the place is considered to be of *outstanding value to humanity*.³

Places considered to be of international cultural heritage significance may be entered in the World Heritage List established under the *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (World Heritage Convention), adopted by UNESCO in 1972. Australian participation in this Convention was ratified on 22 August 1974.

Only the Australian government may nominate Australian places to the World Heritage List.

The World Heritage Convention defines cultural and natural heritage as follows:

Cultural heritage refers to monuments, groups of buildings and properties with historical, aesthetic, archaeological, scientific, ethnological or anthropological value.

Natural heritage refers to outstanding physical, biological and geological formations, habitats of threatened species of animals and plants and areas with scientific, conservation or aesthetic value.

Each of the seven Queensland places currently on the World Heritage List has been entered because of its natural heritage significance:

- Australian Fossil Mammal Sites—Riversleigh
- Fraser Island
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia—Focal Peak Group
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia—Main Range Group
- Gondwana Rainforests of Australia—Shield Volcano Group
- Great Barrier Reef
- Wet Tropics of Queensland

These places are not entered in the Queensland Heritage Register because the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* makes only oblique provision for the conservation of natural heritage. It is not possible to enter a place in the Queensland Heritage Register solely for its natural heritage values.

A place could, however, be entered in the register if the natural (especially aesthetic) values of the place can be demonstrated to have been valued by the community over a reasonable period of time, in the process acquiring historical or social significance.

If any Queensland place is entered on the World Heritage List for its cultural (historical) values rather than its natural values, it also should be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register and in the National Heritage List.

³ *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage UNESCO 1972*

Entering places in the Queensland heritage register

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* establishes the criteria for entry of State heritage places in the Queensland Heritage Register, and links cultural heritage significance with those criteria:

- An entry in the Queensland Heritage Register for a State heritage place must include *a statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place related to the cultural heritage criteria*;
- A place may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State heritage place if it satisfies 1 or more of the following criteria -
 - (a) the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;
 - (b) the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage;
 - (c) the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history;
 - (d) the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;
 - (e) the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;
 - (f) the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
 - (g) the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
 - (h) the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

In effect the eight criteria listed above are the tests of whether a place is of cultural heritage significance and whether this cultural heritage significance is of state-level significance.

Criteria (a) and (h) are used mainly when assessing the historical significance of a place.

Criterion (b), which identifies the rarity value of a place, can be used to qualify most aspects of cultural heritage significance.

Criterion (c) is used mainly to assess the scientific significance (i.e. research potential) of a place but may be applied as a qualifier to other aspects of cultural heritage significance, especially historical significance.

Criterion (d) is used mainly when assessing the architectural or historical significance of a place.

Criterion (e) is used principally when assessing the aesthetic or architectural significance of a place.

Criterion (f) is used when assessing the aesthetic, architectural or other (technological) significance of a place.

Criterion (g) deals with the social significance of a place.



The **Commissariat Stores in the Brisbane** central business district and the Windmill Tower at nearby Spring Hill were constructed in the second half of the 1820s and are the most intact of the few surviving sites associated with the early convict settlement at Moreton Bay (1824 to 1842). They satisfy criteria (a), (b) and (d), being important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history by providing rare surviving evidence of the fabric and function of the earliest phase of non-Indigenous settlement in this state. Therefore they are of historical significance to Queensland and have been entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as State heritage places.



Windmill Tower, Spring Hill

Method for determining state cultural heritage significance

The application of significance and threshold indicators is an internationally accepted and utilised method for determining whether places are of cultural heritage significance.

The application of significance and threshold indicators can help determine whether places satisfy the criteria for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register. This requires a two-stage process:

1. employing significance indicators to identify the cultural heritage significance of a place
2. applying threshold indicators to determine the level of this significance.

In this guide, the threshold indicators identified are for state cultural heritage significance.

There are several ‘thresholds’ embedded within the criteria for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State heritage place - in phrases such as ‘important in demonstrating’ and ‘strong or special association’. By applying the two stage process of identifying significance and threshold indicators the extent to which a place is ‘important in demonstrating’ or has a ‘strong or special association’ will be revealed.

The method for employing significance and threshold indicators is summarised in the diagram at right.

Table 1, on pages 10-11, provides a summary of significance indicators and state threshold indicators relative to each criterion and to each type of cultural heritage significance defined under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. Each of these indicators is discussed and exemplified in Part C of this guide.

These indicators are comprehensive but not exclusive. Where appropriate, the application of additional indicators is encouraged.

Entering places in local heritage registers

When assessing places of local cultural heritage significance, local governments should use the definition of cultural heritage significance published in the schedule to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, means its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance to the present generation or past or future generations.

Refer to Part B of this guide for further discussion of cultural heritage significance.

It is helpful to establish **criteria** by which local cultural heritage significance can be measured and **significance indicators** by which those criteria may be met.

Drawing from the criteria established under the *Queensland Heritage Act* for assessing State cultural heritage significance, and the significance indicators used for determining those criteria, the following **criteria** may be used:

- (a) The place or area is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the local government area’s history.*
- (b) The place or area demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the local government area’s cultural heritage.*
- (c) The place or area has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local government area’s history.*
- (d) The place or area is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.*
- (e) The place or area is important because of its aesthetic significance to the local community.*

- (f) The place or area is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.*
- (g) The place or area has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*
- (h) The place or area has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the area’s history.*

and the **significance indicators** identified in Table 1 may be used to determine local significance.

Figure 1:
Method of determining satisfaction of criteria specified in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*

(applicable to each criterion)

1. Apply significance indicators

i.e. identify the nature of the significance of a place and therefore its potential for satisfying a criterion



2. Apply threshold indicators

i.e. test whether a place is of state-level significance



3. Satisfaction of criterion determined

i.e. the application of significance indicators qualified by threshold indicators determines whether a place:

‘is important in demonstrating’
or
‘demonstrates’
or
‘has potential to yield’
or
‘is important because of’
or
‘has a strong or special association with’
or
‘has a special association with’

Table 1:

Summary of significance indicators and state threshold indicators for the criteria specified under the provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992

Type of cultural heritage significance	Criterion	Significance indicators	State threshold indicators
<p>Historical significance</p> <p>Scientific significance</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p><i>the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product, result or outcome of an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment. Example of a process or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment. Influenced by an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment. Has influenced an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment. Site of or associated with an event or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our environment. Symbolic association with an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional importance Earliness Representativeness Distinctiveness/Exceptionality Rarity
<p>All aspects of cultural heritage significance</p>	<p>(b)</p> <p><i>the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Way of life (including fashion, taste and aspiration) that once was common but is now rare or that has always been uncommon or is endangered. Custom that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or no longer practised or has always been uncommon or is endangered. Process that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered. Function that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered. Land use that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered. Design or form that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intactness/Integrity Distinctiveness Exceptionality
<p>Scientific significance</p> <p>Historical significance</p>	<p>(c)</p> <p><i>the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to contribute new knowledge about Queensland's history. Potential to contribute knowledge that will lead to a greater understanding of particular aspects of Queensland's history. Potential to contribute knowledge that will aid in comparative analysis of similar places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earliness Rarity Extensiveness Intactness
<p>Architectural significance</p> <p>Historical significance</p>	<p>(d)</p> <p><i>the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exemplifies or illustrates in the surviving fabric: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a way of life or custom that has made a noticeable contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history; the impact of an ideology, value or philosophy on Queensland's history; a process or land use that has made a strong contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history; a function that has been an important part of the pattern of Queensland's history; the work of a designer who made an important contribution to Queensland's built environment; an architectural style or form that has made an influential or noticeable contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment; a construction technique or particular use of materials that has made a conspicuous or early contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment; or variations within, or the evolution of, or the transition of, the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intactness/Integrity Earliness Rarity/Uncommonness Exceptionality

Type of cultural heritage significance	Criterion	Significance indicators	State threshold indicators
Aesthetic significance Architectural significance	(e) <i>the place is important because of its aesthetic significance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates or possesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – beautiful attributes; – natural beauty or other natural aesthetic quality; – picturesque attributes; – evocative qualities; – expressive attributes; – landmark quality; – streetscape contribution; or – symbolic meaning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intactness • Integrity • Degree of deterioration • Setting and location context • Demonstrated representation
Aesthetic significance Architectural significance Other significance	(f) <i>the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displays artistic value. • Displays architectural excellence. • Is innovative or develops new technology. • Represents a breakthrough in design or construction technique. • Is a particularly appropriate solution to a technical problem that extends the limits of existing technology. • Adapts technology in a creative manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intactness/Integrity • Peer recognition/award
Social significance	(g) <i>the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important to the community as a landmark, marker or signature. • A place which offers a valued customary experience. • A popular meeting or gathering place. • Associated with events having a profound effect on a particular community or cultural group. • A place of ritual or ceremony. • Symbolically representing the past in the present. • A place of essential community function leading to special attachment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of association • Demonstrated extent and degree of community association • Significant former association
Historical significance	(h) <i>the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a special association with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a person who has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or our physical environment; – a group of people who have made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment; or – an organisation that has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of the person, group or organisation in Queensland's history • Degree or extent of the association • Length of association • Influence of the association



All Saints' Memorial Church, Tamrookum

Part B

Cultural heritage significance

- Defining cultural heritage significance
- Characteristics
- Aesthetic significance
- Architectural significance
- Historical significance
- Scientific significance
- Social significance
- Other significance
- Significance to past, present and future generations
- Period of significance



Defining cultural heritage significance



All Saints' Church (1919), Darnley Island, Torres Strait: a place of aesthetic, historical and social significance.

Under the definitions published in the Schedule to the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, means its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance to the present generation or past or future generations.

In the following pages, the types of significance identified in the above definition are discussed and defined to help interpret the intentions of the Act.

Australian heritage professionals employ a variety of terms that in effect describe the same quality of a place. 'Cultural significance', 'heritage significance' and 'cultural heritage value' generally are taken to be synonymous with 'cultural heritage significance'.⁴

It is useful to consider the definitions of 'cultural' and 'heritage' drawn from the *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition):

cultural *adjective* 1. of or relating to culture or cultivation...

culture *noun* 1. *Sociology* the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another. 2. a particular state or stage of civilisation, as in the case of a certain nation or period: *Greek culture*...

heritage *noun* 1. that which comes or belongs to one by reason of birth; an inherited lot or portion. 2. the culture, traditions and national assets preserved from one generation to another... 6. (*also capital*) of or relating to classification under a heritage act: *a heritage assessment; a heritage building*.

The above indicates that the word 'heritage' is now used widely as an adjective applied to cultural assets and to work associated with the conservation of these assets, attesting to the strength of the cultural heritage movement in Australia since the 1970s.

Qualifying the phrase 'cultural heritage' with 'significance' implies that there is a process of scrutiny and assessment to determine which places, of all that has been inherited from the past, are worthy of conservation for present and future generations.

significance *noun* 1. importance; consequence. 2. meaning; import. 3. the quality of being significant or having a meaning.

significant *adjective* 1. important; of consequence. 2. expressing a meaning; indicative. 3. having a special or covert meaning; suggestive.⁵

In the above definitions of significance, emphasis is placed on consequence, meaning and importance.

important *adjective* 1. of much significance or consequence: *an important event*. 2. of more than ordinary title to consideration or notice: *an important example*. 3. prominent: *an important part*. 4. of considerable influence or authority, as a person, position, etc. 5. of social consequence or distinction, as a person, family, etc. 6. pompous. 7. *Obsolete* importunate.

importance *noun* 1. the quality or fact of being important. 2. important position or standing; personal or social consequence. 3. consequential air or manner.⁶

The definitions quoted above permit considerable leeway when determining the importance of a place and therefore its significance. Importance and significance are relative concepts, determined by a variety of factors including history, locality and community perception.

A place does not need to be important to everyone in Queensland to be of cultural heritage significance and worthy of entry in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State heritage place.

⁴ cf Marquis-Kyle, Peter & Walker, Meredith The Illustrated Burra Charter. Good Practice for Heritage Places Burwood, Vic: Australia ICOMOS Inc 2004:11

⁵ *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition)

⁶ *ibid*

Characteristics of cultural heritage significance

To paraphrase from the *Burra Charter*,⁷ Australia's premier policy document on cultural heritage, there are four key characteristics of cultural heritage significance:

- Cultural heritage significance relates to and is embodied in place—in the fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related artefacts.
- The cultural heritage significance of a place may vary for different stakeholders.
- The cultural heritage significance of a place may change as the history of the place evolves.
- Our understanding of the cultural heritage significance of a place may change as a result of new information.

Aesthetic significance

The following definition of aesthetic significance is provided in the Schedule accompanying the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

aesthetic significance, of a place or artefact, includes its visual merit or interest.

This definition is inclusive and is not confined to a concern with high standards of beauty. The concept of 'visual merit or interest' implies a broad interpretation of aesthetic significance. A place may have aesthetic significance if it has qualities that affect the senses of the viewer or observer. While this is most often expressed in terms of visual qualities, aesthetic significance may be judged also in terms of the auditory, olfactory or tangible aspects of a place.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition) defines aesthetic and aesthetics:

aesthetic adjective 1. relating to the sense of the beautiful or the science of aesthetics.
2. having a sense of the beautiful; characterised by a love of beauty. [Greek *aisthetikós* perceptive]

aesthetics noun 1. *Philosophy* the science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles or effects; the doctrines of taste.
2. *Psychology* the study of the mind and emotions in relation to the sense of beauty.

These definitions do not suggest that 'aesthetic' is synonymous with 'beauty'. Instead, they imply a judgment or criticism of various different qualities, which may include beauty. To assume that aesthetic and beauty are interchangeable only serves to limit the understanding of aesthetic significance.

Aesthetic qualities are those sensual qualities of a place or object that invite judgment against various ideals including beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, grotesqueness or sublimeness and any number of other descriptors of aesthetic judgment.

Aesthetic significance may be derived from responses to both visual and non-visual aesthetic qualities. Visual qualities include the form, scale, relationship between components, unity, contrast, colour, texture and material of the fabric of a place. Non-visual aesthetic qualities include sound, smell, taste, touch, feel, sense of place, symbolism, or some other quality of a place that impacts on our senses and draws an aesthetic or emotional response.⁸



Gold was mined at **Mount Morgan** from the early 1880s until 1984. From the 1930s open-cut mining was practised here, and by 1982 the cut had extended approximately 320 metres below the original summit of Mount Morgan – the largest human manufactured hole in Australia. While the Mount Morgan Mine Site is not 'beautiful', meaning it does not demonstrate a high degree of careful, considered formal design attributes or other qualities traditionally associated with 'beauty', the place has overwhelming aesthetic value associated with the awe inspiring industrial landscape, which has transformed the natural land form into an unnatural and barren place, evoking a strong sense of remoteness. This is heightened by the obvious remains of extraordinary human endeavour. Although Mount Morgan Mine Site does not display characteristics of beauty *per se*, it evokes a strong sensually derived response that does not necessarily rely on prior knowledge of the history of the place but which can be heightened by that knowledge.



On the other hand, places may exhibit aesthetic qualities readily associated with 'beauty', created by the formal balance and unity of design, components, materials and textures.

⁷ At its meeting of 28 January 2005 the Queensland Heritage Council formally adopted the principles of the *Burra Charter*:

RESOLUTION NO. 171.10

The Heritage Council resolved to adopt *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999 including Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy, Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports and the Code on the Ethics of Co-existence in Conserving Significant Places as guidelines for making decisions under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.*

⁸ *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance Australia ICOMOS 1988; Paraskevopoulos 1993:79 in Ramsay, J and Paraskevopoulos, J (eds) 1994 More than Meets the Eye: Identifying and Assessing Aesthetic Value, Report of the Aesthetic Value Workshop held at the University of Melbourne on 27 October 1993 Australian Heritage Commission Technical Workshop Series No.7; Australian Heritage Commission Protecting Local Heritage Places: a guide for communities Canberra: AHC 2000*



Toowoomba City Hall (1900) exemplifies this aspect of aesthetic significance. The ornately decorated street façade with its classical detailing and imposing clock tower is well composed and visually pleasing.

Working within the context of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and the definitions of ‘aesthetic’ and ‘aesthetics’ above, the following interpretation of aesthetic significance has been developed:

A place may have aesthetic significance if that place exhibits sensual qualities that can be judged against various ideals including beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, landmark presence, symbolism or some other quality of nature or human endeavour.

Under the provisions of the Act, aesthetic significance is associated most closely with criterion (e): *the place is important because of its aesthetic significance.*

Determining aesthetic significance is the process of identifying the significant aesthetic attributes of a place. These attributes may be qualities of beauty (including natural beauty), the picturesque, the evocative, the expressive, landmark presence, symbolic value, or other aesthetic quality.

These attributes and their significance can be determined through the application of significance and threshold indicators.

Refer to the discussion of criterion (e) in Part C of this guide for how to apply significance and state threshold indicators relating to aesthetic significance.

Architectural significance

No definition of architectural significance is made in the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, nor in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition) defines architecture and architectural as:

architectural *adjective* 1. of or relating to architecture. 2. conforming to the basic principles of architecture. 3. having the qualities of architecture.

architecture *noun* 1. the art or science of building, including plan, design, construction, and decorative treatment. 2. the style of building. 3. the action or process of building; construction. 4. a building. 5. buildings collectively. 6. structure or design.

Working within the context of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and the definitions of ‘architecture’ and ‘architectural’ above, the following interpretation of architectural significance has been developed:

A place may have architectural significance if it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of architectural planning, design, style, decorative detailing or construction technique of a particular class of cultural places, or in demonstrating innovation or extrapolation in terms of architectural planning, design, style, decorative detailing or construction technique.

Determining architectural significance is the process of identifying the principal architectural characteristics of a place and deciding if these characteristics are important in understanding a class of cultural places in terms of its architecture or architectural innovation or extrapolation, and the significance of this in the pattern and evolution of Queensland’s history.

Architectural significance is associated most closely with:

criterion (d): *the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;*

criterion (e): *the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;*

and

criterion (f): *the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.*

This significance can be determined through the application of significance and threshold indicators.

Refer to the discussions of criteria (d), (e) and (f) in Part C of this guide for how to apply significance and state threshold indicators relating to architectural significance.



All Saints’ Memorial Church, Tamrookum, constructed for the RM Collins family in 1915, is an important work by significant Queensland architect RS Dods, demonstrating his skill at designing in timber and his personal style. The accomplished design, the high quality of the materials and workmanship and inventive detailing combine to produce a unique aesthetic achievement.

Historical significance

No definition of historical significance is made in the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, nor in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition) defines historical as:

historical adjective 1. relating to or concerned with the study of history or past events: *historical methodology*. 2. dealing with history or past events: *historical documents*. 3. based on fact as opposed to legend or fiction... 4. narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past: *a historical event*. 5. historic.

Some interchange of use in the terms ‘historical’ and ‘historic’ is identified, but the term ‘historic’ is narrower in focus:

historic adjective 1. well-known or important in history: *historic scenes*. 2. likely to be recorded in history: *a historic event*. Also, historical.

Similarly, the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary* 2004 (4th edition) also identifies the narrow focus of the word ‘historic’:

historic adjective 1. famous or important in history or potentially so (*a historic moment*)...

Usage. Note the relatively limited scope of usage of *historic* as compared with *historical*. Apart from the specialist use in grammatical terminology, *historic* is confined to meaning ‘famous or important with regard to history’, as in a *historic event*.

historical adjective 1. of or concerning history (*historical evidence*). 2. belonging to history, not to prehistory or legend. 3. (of study of a subject) based on an analysis of its development over a period. 4. belonging to the past, not of the present. 5. (of a novel, a film, etc) dealing or professing to deal with historical events. 6. in connection with history, from the historian’s point of view (*of purely historical interest*). **historically adverb**.

Working within the context of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, the definitions of ‘historical’ above and the Australia ICOMOS definition of ‘historic value’,⁹ the following interpretation of historical significance has been developed:

A place may have historical significance if it is the product of, or is an example of, or was influenced by, or has influenced, or is associated with, or has a symbolic association with, or is the site of, an event, phase, movement, process, activity, way of life (including values, aspirations, tastes and fashions), person, group of persons, or organisation, who or which has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or development of our society or our environment.

Historical significance provides the context for most other types of heritage significance. It is difficult to imagine a place being of aesthetic, architectural, scientific, social or other significance without also being of historical significance.

Historical significance is not limited to places that are historically ‘exceptional’ or ‘elite’.

⁹ *A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.*

Australia ICOMOS 1988 Guidelines to the Burra Charter



Consider **Newstead House in Brisbane**, erected in 1846 and one of the earliest surviving houses in Queensland. It is of exceptional significance for its earliness and for its status as Moreton Bay’s unofficial government house before the proclamation of the colony of Queensland in 1859.



The **Cactoblastis Memorial Hall (1935-1936)** at **Boonarga** is a simple rural hall of timber construction that is neither ‘exceptional’ nor ‘elite’ yet is significant historically. The place memorialises a particular scientific and economic event in Queensland’s history: the successful control of the prickly pear cactus through the introduction of the Cactoblastis moth in the late 1920s and early 1930s. Boonarga, in the Chinchilla district, was one of many areas that experienced renewed prosperity as land cleared of prickly pear was utilised for agriculture and dairying.

The sense of history embodied in the fabric of a place or object can be an important component of historical significance. If the fabric offers a tangible understanding of historical activity, events or processes, then the place or object may be important in demonstrating an aspect of the past and consequently be of historical significance.



Consider the historical significance of **Bullamon Homestead, near Thallon**. This modest timber residence was built c1860s using bush construction techniques – dropped-logs, treenails, adzed timber uprights, bedlogs and shingle roofing – and is of historical significance for its close association with the establishment of pastoral activity in the Moonie River district in the mid-19th century. It demonstrates in its fabric tangible evidence of the nature of frontier living in Queensland at this period.

A place may possess historical significance that is not demonstrable in the fabric, if that place is the site of an important historical event, or because it is associated with events, processes, groups and individuals of importance in the evolution of our society or our environment.



For example, part of the historical significance of the **Rockhampton Supreme Court House** (1886-1887) is its association with the trial of the leaders of the 1891 shearers' strikes in western Queensland. Twelve men were identified as strike leaders and found guilty of conspiracy, and each was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. As a result of this defeat of direct strike action, the labour movement turned to the political arena to seek social and economic reform, establishing the Labor Party, which contested its first seats in 1893.

Assessing historical significance is the process of identifying those aspects of the history of a place and its contextual history (geographic, social, economic, political, scientific, architectural, technological, aesthetic or other context) that are important in helping us to understand how the past has shaped the present. The historical significance of a place can be determined only when the historical context is understood.

Care should be taken to distinguish historical myth from historical reality. Historical myth can be more powerful and important for cultural identity than the historical reality, but if a place is significant for its mythology, then its cultural heritage significance is more appropriately addressed under 'social significance' than 'historical significance'.

Historical significance is associated most closely with:

criterion (a): *the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;*

and

criterion (h): *the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.*

The historical significance of a place can be determined via the application of significance and threshold indicators.

Refer to the discussions of criteria (a) and (h) in Part C of this guide for how to apply significance and state threshold indicators relating to historical significance.

Scientific significance

No definition of scientific significance is made in the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, nor in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition) defines science and scientific as:

science *noun* 1. a. the systematic study of humans and their environment based on the deductions and inferences which can be made, and the general laws which can be formulated, from reproducible observations and measurements of events and parameters within the universe. 1. b. the knowledge so obtained. 2. systematised knowledge in general. 3. a particular branch of knowledge. 4. skill; proficiency.

scientific *adjective* 1. of or relating to science or the sciences: *scientific studies*. 2. occupied or concerned with science: *scientific researchers*. 3. regulated by or conforming to the principles of exact science: *a scientific method*. 4. systematic or accurate.

The 1988 *Guidelines to the Burra Charter* prepared by Australia ICOMOS define 'scientific value' as follows:

The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

In the above definition, 'scientific value' is equated with 'research value'. 'Scientific' is employed in the sense of research technique or methodology, rather than association with 'the sciences'.

Scientific significance of a place may be revealed through archaeological study but is not limited to this. A place may be of scientific significance if it is likely that, with further research or study of the fabric and/or associated documentary evidence, our understanding of Queensland's past is likely to be enhanced significantly.



The former **Meatworks and Wharf Site, St Lawrence**, was established as a tallow works c1860s and was extended from c1893 to c1911 to include a meatworks and boiling-down works. The place is now an archaeological site and with further archaeological and historical research and analysis, has the potential to reveal important information about Queensland's history and early industrial technology.



Working within the context of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and drawing from the above definitions, the following interpretation of scientific significance has been developed:

The scientific significance of a place is its potential to reveal, upon further examination of the place or the combination of the place and associated documentary materials and artefacts, information that will contribute significantly to our understanding of Queensland's past.

Scientific significance is associated most closely with:

criterion (a): *the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;*

and

criterion (c): *the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.*

Determining scientific significance is the process of identifying the potential of a place to contribute to our understanding of Queensland's cultural heritage. This potential can be assessed through the application of significance and threshold indicators.

Refer to the discussions of criteria (a) and (c) in Part C of this guide for how to apply significance and state threshold indicators relating to scientific significance.

Social significance

No definition of social significance is made in the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, nor in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

'Social' is a nebulous term. Definitions relevant to cultural heritage significance are found in the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary 2004* (4th edition):

social *adjective* 1. of or relating to society or its organisation. 2. concerned with the mutual relations of human beings or of classes of human beings.

The 1988 *Guidelines to the Burra Charter* prepared by Australia ICOMOS defines 'social value':

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

The most comprehensive Australian analysis of social significance to date is found in Chris Johnston's 1992 work for the Australian Heritage Commission, in which she defines 'social value' as being:

...about collective attachment to places that embody meanings important to a community.¹⁰

In the context of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* and drawing from the above definitions of 'social' and 'social value', the following definition of social significance has been developed:

The social significance of a place is derived from a perceived meaning or symbolic, spiritual or moral value in the place that is important to a particular community or cultural group and which generates a strong sense of attachment.

While longevity of community attachment to a place may be a strong indicator of its social significance (refer to the discussion of criterion (g) in Part C of this guide), some community attachment to a place may be quite recent, with the social value being derived more from the strength than the longevity of the attachment. Social significance can be created quite rapidly as community pride in and association with new cultural icons is created.



For example the **Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame and Outback Heritage Centre at Longreach**, an Australian bicentennial project opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 1988, assumed instant state and national social significance for its iconic status as a symbol of Australian outback history, spirit and heritage.

Places that may have social value include:

- public places
- places of meeting
- places of resort and public entertainment
- places associated with recent significant events
- commemorative places
- places with special meaning for particular communities.¹¹

Social significance is associated most closely with criterion (g): *the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.*

Determining social significance is the process of identifying those meanings or symbolic, spiritual or moral values associated with a place that are valued by a particular community or cultural group and determining the importance of the attachment generated.

This significance can be determined through the application of significance and threshold indicators.

Refer to the discussion of criterion (g) in Part C of this guide for how to apply significance and state threshold indicators relating to social significance.

Other significance

No definition of other significance is made in the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, nor in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

Other significance could include technological significance. The Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition) defines technology and technological as:

Technology *noun* 1. the branch of knowledge that deals with science and engineering, or its practice, as applied to industry; applied science. 2. the terminology of an art, science, etc; technical nomenclature.

Technological *adjective* of or relating to technology; relating to science and industry.



Lamington Bridge, Maryborough, was constructed in 1895-1896 as a low-level bridge to withstand regular flooding in the Mary River. Designed by Queensland Government Architect and Engineer for Bridges AB Brady in 1893, it is technologically innovative as one of the earliest concrete bridges in Australia.

¹⁰ Johnston, Chris *What is Social Value? A Discussion Paper* Canberra, ACT: Australian Heritage Commission 1992:18

¹¹ Johnston 1992: 17

Significance to past, present or future generations

The definition of cultural heritage in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* also requires determination of the significance of a place to past, present or future generations.

generation *noun* 1. the whole body of individuals born about the same time: *the rising generation*. 2. the age or average lifetime of a generation; term of years (commonly thirty) accepted as the average difference of age between one generation of a family and the next. 3. a single step in natural descent, as of human beings, animals, or plants...¹²

Significance to past generation/s

The valuing of a place by a previous generation may create, or contribute to, the present cultural heritage significance of a place.



Sketch of the proposed **Brisbane City Hall** in the *Sydney Journal Building* 12 November 1921.

A good example of a place valued by a previous generation is the Brisbane City Hall, erected in the 1920s. The City Hall was planned from 1917, well before the consolidation of Greater Brisbane in 1925. By the time of its official opening in 1930 it had come to represent all that was dynamic and progressive in municipal government in Queensland. The place rapidly became a social and physical focal point for Brisbane, its tower dominating the city skyline until the 1960s. The symbolic nature of the place contributed to Brisbane's sense of identity. This was recognized and valued by the community at the time, as demonstrated by the extent of contemporary press and journal interest in the design and construction of the place; the opening ceremony brochure; the plaque commemorating the April 1930 opening by the Queensland Governor; and oral history recollections.

Significance to present generation/s

Community-level expressions of present generation interest in our cultural heritage include work by the National Trust of Queensland, local heritage and historical organisations, interested individuals and local governments, to protect, conserve and manage places considered to be of cultural heritage significance. Tourism also may be an indicator of how widely a present community values a place for its cultural heritage values.

A ground swell of professional and legislative experience in determining historical cultural heritage significance in Queensland since the introduction of the *Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990* and the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, evidences the present generation's professional thinking about places or objects of cultural heritage significance.

Community and professional approaches and attitudes about what constitutes cultural heritage significance may vary, but often overlap. The professional view, informed by academic disciplines such as conservation, history, historical archaeology, architecture, urban planning, cultural theory and social science, prevails in the formal arena of heritage registers and local area surveys. Community interest in cultural heritage is more likely to be expressed in the establishment of local heritage centres and historical museums, the preparation of heritage walks, trails and tours and the adoption of the placing of plaques at historic sites. However, it is often also the community that instigates nominations to the Queensland Heritage Register.

Significance to future generation/s

Determining the cultural heritage significance of a place to future generations is not possible, but it is important to conserve places demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history, including a sampling of contemporary places, so that future generations may choose what they wish to value and conserve from their history and cultural heritage.

¹² *Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition)*

Period of significance

Determining the principal period or periods of significance of a place can aid understanding of its heritage values.

The period of significance of a place is the span of time during which the place was or still is associated with events, activities, processes, phases, persons, groups or organisations of importance in Queensland's history, or during which it served a particular function or attained physical qualities or characteristics important in demonstrating the pattern of Queensland's history.¹³

Once a period of significance has been determined assessment can be made as to whether the place still demonstrates in its fabric or in its historical or social associations, characteristics associated with that period of significance.

Determining whether a place still demonstrates its principal period/s of significance may be an important threshold indicator, depending on the nature of the cultural heritage significance of the place.

Threshold indicators are discussed further in Part C of this publication.

Period of significance should be used as an analytical tool when assessing the cultural heritage significance of a place. It may be useful also for other processes, such as interpretation and management of cultural heritage values.

The establishment phase of a place is often its principal period of significance.



The **Imperial Hotel at Ravenswood** was constructed in 1901 and is important in demonstrating Ravenswood's heyday as a goldmining centre in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The two-storey brick building remains highly intact and is important in demonstrating in form, layout, style and decoration, the qualities of a substantial Federation era hotel in Queensland. It is of cultural heritage significance because it is an excellent example of its type and demonstrates clearly its principal period of significance: the early 1900s.

Some places may have multiple periods of significance, which may relate to different aspects or layers of cultural heritage significance. For example, the period of significance associated with the architectural significance of a place may vary from the period of significance associated with its historical significance.



This is exemplified by **Somerville House at South Brisbane**. The earliest building on the site is a very fine brick residence designed by important Queensland architect GHM Addison and erected in 1890. Its original period of significance is the late 1880s/early 1890s and it has architectural significance associated with that period. Since 1919 the place has been occupied as a private school. A second period of significance for this place is the 1920s and 1930s, when the school was being established and a number of important buildings were added to the site. Historical, architectural and social significance is associated with the second period of significance. A third period of significance is associated with the occupation of the school from 1942 to 1944 as General Headquarters, United Army Forces Far East, United States Army Services of Supply and Base Section 3. This period has strong historical significance.

Still other places have evolved over time and the period of significance is of considerable duration.



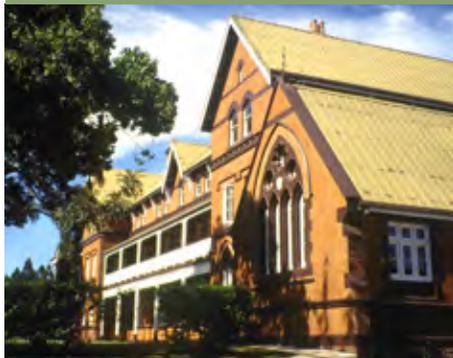
Eidsvold Station, one of the earliest runs in the Burnett district, was taken up by the Archer family in 1848. **Eidsvold Homestead** contains a complex of buildings and structures dating from 1850 to the late 1960s associated with the functioning of the place as an important Queensland pastoral property. Its period of significance ranges from 1850 to the late 1960s, for its historical, architectural and aesthetic significance.

For some places, the period of significance is open ended. For example, where significant gardens continue to evolve, the on-going development may contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the place. Complex sites such as homesteads, schools, hospitals and factories, which often have multiple types of significance, may also have ongoing periods of significance. For places of strong social significance, for example, it may be argued that the period of significance is on-going. In terms of the fabric of a place, however, the period of significance may have more specific parameters.

¹³ This definition is drawn principally from the work of the National Park Service in the United States, which maintains that country's National Register of Historic Places, but has been modified for the Queensland context.



Consider the **Toowoomba Grammar School**, established in 1875-1877 and opened on 1 February 1877. It was the third grammar school erected in Queensland under the *Grammar Schools Act 1860-1864*. As the school expanded, significant alterations and additions to the grounds and buildings were made. Noted architect and planner, Karl Langer, prepared a master plan for the school in 1947. The period of significance in terms of social value, however, is of even greater duration. A project enthusiastically supported by the local community when first conceived, the new school was a status symbol for the town and surrounding district when it opened and it remains a social focus in a city noted for the quality and quantity of its educational establishments.



If the principal period of significance of a place relates largely to its architectural, design or construction values but the fabric has been so severely compromised that the characteristics defining these are no longer recognisable, then the place is unlikely to be important in demonstrating the qualities associated with its original period of significance. Minor changes to the fabric of a place may not impede the reading of the principal period of significance, but substantial refurbishments, extensions and additions frequently do so.



Consider **Haddington in Toowoomba**.

This residence was constructed in the early 1900s as a single-storeyed timber house with attic rooms, for a prominent Toowoomba saw-miller and businessman. During the 20th century the house was moved, converted into flats, then extended and refurbished as a modern home and is no longer important in demonstrating in the fabric of the place the principal period of significance, which was its establishment phase.



Booby Island Lightstation, Booby Island

Part C

Understanding and using the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* criteria

- Criterion (a)
- Criterion (b)
- Criterion (c)
- Criterion (d)
- Criterion (e)
- Criterion (f)
- Criterion (g)
- Criterion (h)

Organisation

In Part C of this guide, each of the eight criteria specified in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* is discussed separately, under the topics:

- defining the criterion
- significance indicators
- state threshold indicators
- associated vocabulary.



Defining criterion (a)

A place satisfies criterion (a) if it is **important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history**.

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

To aid assessment of cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (a) is interpreted as follows:

A place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history if that place is the product of, or is an example of, or was influenced by, or has influenced, or is associated with, or has a symbolic association with, or is the site of an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life (including values, aspirations, tastes and fashions) which has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment.

Criterion (a) assists principally in determining the historical significance of a place. *Refer to the discussion of historical significance in Part B of this guide.*

When determining the historical significance of a place under criterion (a), it may be necessary to consider:

- the patterns of settlement in Queensland
- regional development
- key themes in Queensland's history
- the importance of a place in demonstrating historical significance.

Patterns of settlement

Criterion (a) makes specific reference to 'the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history'. Queensland is a large state, which developed regionally at different eras and for differing economic reasons. The regional pattern of Queensland's development is illustrated, for example, in the gradual opening of pastoral districts, from South East Queensland in the 1840s spreading north, west and north-west along the river systems from the 1850s to the 1880s; in the patterns of mining settlement throughout the north and northwest from the 1870s; in the expansion of closer settlement for agriculture from the river districts in the 1860s to the tablelands (such as Springbrook and Atherton) in the early 1900s; and in the clustering of population in coastal ports. There is a multitude of Queensland historical experiences, determined by geography, topography, era and economic activity.

Table 2:

Key patterns of settlement in Queensland*

- Following the river systems to establish pastoral empires
- Establishing government administrative centres
- Establishing ports to service the inland – gradual opening of ports northward along the Queensland coast
- Settlement following the principal inland trade routes
- Opening of land to closer settlement (agriculture)
- Settlement following the railways – opening the interior to closer settlement and mining
- Settlement following the opening of mining fields – many fields opened and abandoned within a few decades
- Government-planned settlement schemes
- Settlement associated with spread of tourism/leisure/ recreation
- Suburban expansion.

** This list is not exhaustive*

Queensland regions

Regional patterns of historical development need to be taken into account when determining whether a place satisfies criterion (a). What may be of significance in one region may not be significant in another, but contributes to our understanding of the wider pattern of historical development in Queensland.

'Region' may vary according to context and type of place or may be defined by historical land use or function or by topography, climate, biodiversity, an administrative boundary or some other characteristic or quality. One of the most useful regional classifications for the purposes of assessing cultural heritage significance is a schema based on the historical development of ports and hinterlands. This creates six key regions:

- Far Northern, or Cairns and its hinterland and Port Kennedy and the Torres Strait
- North, or Townsville and its hinterland
- North Central, or Mackay and its hinterland
- Central, or Rockhampton and its hinterland
- West (based on the Georgina, Diamantina, Cooper and Bulloo river systems)
- Southeast, or Brisbane and its hinterland.¹⁴

It may be practical also to identify subregions within the six key regions.

¹⁴ Dr Jan Wegner, emails 30 November 2004 & May 2005

Principal historical themes

Whether an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment, can be determined through the identification and application of principal historical themes.

Queensland historian Dr Thom Blake, drawing from the model developed for the Australian Heritage Commission in the mid-1990s, identifies 10 principal themes in Queensland's history:¹⁵

¹⁵ Dr Thom Blake *Queensland Cultural Heritage Places Context Study* November 2005:6-9

Table 3:

Queensland thematic framework

<p>1. Peopling places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1 the first inhabitants1.2 migration from outside and within1.3 encounters between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples1.4 family and marking the phases of life	<p>5. Moving goods, people and information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">5.1 utilising human movement5.2 using draught animals5.3 using rail5.4 using shipping5.5 using motor vehicles5.6 using air transport5.7 telecommunications5.8 postal services
<p>2. Exploiting, utilising and transforming the land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1 exploring, surveying and mapping the land2.2 exploiting natural resources2.3 pastoral activities2.4 agricultural activities2.5 managing water2.6 managing flora and fauna2.7 experimenting, developing technologies and innovation2.8 protecting and conserving the environment2.9 valuing and appreciating the environment and landscapes	<p>6. Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">6.1 establishing settlements6.2 planning and forming settlements6.3 developing urban services and amenities6.4 dwellings
<p>3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1 feeding Queenslanders3.2 developing manufacturing capacities3.3 developing engineering and construction industries3.4 developing economic links outside Queensland3.5 struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure3.6 inventing devices3.7 financing3.8 marketing, retailing and service industries3.9 informing Queenslanders3.10 entertaining for profit3.11 lodging people3.12 catering for tourists3.13 adorning Queenslanders	<p>7. Maintaining order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">7.1 policing and maintaining law and order7.2 government and public administration7.3 customs and quarantine services7.4 local government7.5 withstanding physical threats to order7.6 defending the country
<p>4. Working</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">4.1 organising workers and workplaces4.2 caring for workers' dependent children4.3 working in offices4.4 unpaid labour4.5 trying to make crime pay4.6 surviving as Indigenous people in a white-dominated economy4.7 working as exploited/indentured labour	<p>8. Creating social and cultural institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">8.1 worshipping and religious institutions8.2 cultural activities8.3 organisations and societies8.4 festivals8.5 sport and recreation8.6 commemorating significant events
	<p>9. Educating Queenslanders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">9.1 primary schooling9.2 secondary schooling9.3 educating adults9.4 tertiary education
	<p>10. Providing health and welfare services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">10.1 health services10.2 caring for the homeless and destitute10.3 caring for women and children

Important in demonstrating

Places that satisfy criterion (a) must be 'important in demonstrating' historical significance. Important should be interpreted in the broadest sense of the word (refer to the discussion of cultural heritage significance on page 13 of this guide).

Because cultural heritage generally is referred to in terms of fabric and place, and specifically under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* in terms of place, feature and building, it is necessary also to consider to what extent a place demonstrates historical significance.



Consider the **Hou Wang Miao** at Atherton, a temple complex erected by the local Chinese community in 1903 to service a major Chinese settlement and farming community on the Atherton Tablelands. It provides important physical evidence of the Chinese contribution to the development of North Queensland and to the overall pattern and evolution of Queensland's history.

Sometimes the importance of a place in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history is not demonstrated fully in the fabric. A place may be significant because it combines with other sources of historical information—such as journals, diaries, newspapers, maps, plans, charts, archival records, published material, artefacts, implements, furniture, fittings, clothing, photographs, paintings, sketches or oral history—to demonstrate an aspect of the past that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to Queensland's history.



Construction of the **Richmond Sugar Mill** near Mackay in 1881 introduced central sugar milling to the Mackay district and rationalised the local sugar industry. Surviving fabric includes the brick chimney, area of brick paving believed to be the floor of the mill building, brick-lined well, boiler, remnants of various foundations and artefacts. These ruins alone do not tell the whole story of sugar milling on this site, but their location, the relationship between remnant structures and the types of materials used, combined with photographic and documentary evidence, contribute to our understanding of an important phase in the evolution of North Queensland's sugar industry.

Furthermore, a place may satisfy criterion (a) because it is important as the site of a significant event in Queensland's history or because of its association with activities influential in shaping our history, even if that place no longer demonstrates this association in its fabric, or never has done so.



Crowds outside the Treasury Building, Brisbane, celebrating Commonwealth Day 1 January 1901

For example, one aspect of the historical significance of the **Treasury Building** (1886-1889, 1890-1893 and 1922-1929) in Brisbane, lies in the fact that from a balcony in the William Street elevation the Governor of Queensland proclaimed the Federation of the Australian colonies on 1 January 1901. There is nothing intrinsic in the fabric of the Treasury Building that demonstrates this historical significance. The central location, the imposing structure and the fact that at the time it housed the Queensland Cabinet, determined the selection of this place for the reading of the proclamation.

Satisfying criterion (a)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (a) is the process of identifying what aspects in the history of a place and in its contextual history are important in helping us to understand how the past has shaped the present and how well the place demonstrates the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (a) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history the application of one or more of the following significance indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it:

- **is the product, result or outcome** of an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment



For example **Cressbrook Homestead**, established in the Brisbane River Valley in 1841, is a product of the first wave of non-government, non-Indigenous settlement in the Moreton Bay district. It is one of the earliest surviving homesteads in Queensland, demonstrated in its early fabric, design and configuration and in associated documentary material.

- **is an example** of a process or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment



The **Toowoomba Maltings** at Black Gully, Toowoomba, comprises a complex of buildings erected in several stages in 1899, 1907 and the 1960s to turn barley into malt. It is significant historically as an important demonstration of the development of the malting industry in Queensland. As a collection of buildings and equipment associated with now superseded technology, it demonstrates a rare aspect of Queensland's cultural heritage and is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of floor maltings. As an industry, maltings made a noticeable contribution to Queensland's early industrial development.

- **was influenced by** an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment



Consider **St Joseph's Church** (1950-1953) on Hammond Island in the Torres Strait. It is constructed of local stone with iron supports recycled from ex-WWII surplus military buildings, concrete pipes for window frames and the bases of glass bottles for decorative windows. This building demonstrates in its fabric the post-war shortage of building materials in Queensland in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the prohibitive costs of skilled labour and transportation of building materials to remote places such as the Torres Strait and the consequential reliance on local materials and labour.



- **has influenced** an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment



For example the **Brisbane Botanic Gardens**, established in the 1850s, is arguably one of the most significant, non-Aboriginal cultural landscapes in Queensland, because many important plant introductions to Queensland, of both an agricultural and ornamental nature, can be traced directly to this place and the work of its early curators.

- **is the site of, or is associated with,** an event or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our environment



The **Stone Ruins** on Lizard Island north of Cooktown, associated with the early *bêche-de-mer* industry on the Barrier Reef, was also the site of frontier conflict in 1881 that had a significant impact on race relations in northern Queensland. The tragic death of the *bêche-de-mer* station owner's young wife (Mary Watson), her infant son and a Chinese employee, after being forced to flee Lizard Island following an attack by mainland Aborigines, reverberated through far North Queensland. To her contemporaries Mary Watson epitomised the self-sacrifice of countless women who were helping to 'civilise' the bush and her youth, her brave struggle to save her infant and the moving journal she kept until the end, created an additional pathos and sense of the heroic to her story that captured public imagination and contributed to settler distrust and suspicion of Aborigines.

- **has a symbolic association with** an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment.



Erected by the Italian community of Innisfail in 1959 as a Centenary of Queensland project, the **Canecutters' Memorial** at Innisfail has an important symbolic association with the contribution of Italian migrants to the sugar industry in North Queensland, as both labourers and farm owners. The choice of a life-sized statue of a canecutter for the Centennial memorial reflects the importance of the sugarcane industry in the development of the district's economy.

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Thresholds are applied when determining whether a place is of historical significance and whether it is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history, and when assessing whether this importance is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of the importance of a place in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including earliness, representativeness, regional importance, distinctiveness or exceptionality, rarity, or some other quality of the place.

Earliness

This can be an important threshold indicator for satisfying criterion (a). Places associated with the early settlement of Queensland are important in demonstrating the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history. They illustrate both the translocation of predominantly European culture to an ancient land and culture and the way in which non-Indigenous culture was modified (or not) by contact with Indigenous culture and with the Australian climate and topography.

'Earliness' varies from region to region, depending on the pattern of settlement. For example, non-Indigenous settlement of the Darling Downs began in 1840, with the arrival of European pastoralists, but much of far-western Queensland was not taken up until the 1870s.



Built in the mid-1880s, the **Stone House** at Boulia demonstrates the early establishment of the town and growth of the district after the consolidation of pastoral runs under the *Crown Land Act 1884*. It is recognised as one of Boulia's oldest surviving buildings and the only stone building surviving in the township.

Earliness may be related to activity and building type rather than settlement pattern or era. For example, the earliest purpose-built picture theatres in Queensland date from 1909 and were constructed throughout the state in the 1910s.

Representativeness

Places may satisfy criterion (a) because they represent, or are a good example of, an aspect of our past that has been important in shaping our present. That is, they may be important in illustrating a key historical theme in Queensland's history. To 'exemplify' or 'represent' implies a place will demonstrate a reasonable degree of intactness and integrity.



The former **QATB Centre** at Longreach, purpose-built for the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade in 1921, remains substantially intact and demonstrates early concern for the provision of health and medical services in remote Queensland communities. The provision of these services is an important sub-theme in Queensland history.



Another example of where representativeness is a threshold indicator is **Brennan & Geraghty's Store**, Maryborough, which operated from 1871 to 1971. It contains much pre-1940 stock and has been preserved as a store museum. It is representative of a style of retailing once common in Queensland towns, cities and suburbs.



Regional importance

Places with regional historical significance can be important to our understanding of the development of a state as vast and as diverse in topography, climate, vegetation, land use, population and social custom as is Queensland.



Source: Department of Natural Resources and Mines Queensland

For example, the **Old Bowen Downs Road** was established in the early 1860s as a teamster route between the town of Bowen and Bowen Downs Station and continued in use until at least the late 1890s. It provides evidence of the earliest development of road networks in the Kennedy pastoral district. The road functioned as a vital communication and supply line between Bowen and remote western runs. Its development and maintenance was crucial to the growth of the region's rural economy during the 19th century.

Distinctiveness/exceptionality

Other places may satisfy criterion (a) because they hold a highly distinctive or exceptional place in Queensland's history.



The quintessential example of meeting this threshold indicator is **Parliament House** in Brisbane, constructed between 1865 and 1867 as the seat of Queensland government after separation from New South Wales in 1859. The place has exceptional historical significance as the continuing seat of the Queensland Parliament since 1868. It is unique as the first and only purpose-built parliament house in Queensland.

Rarity

Phrases such as ‘the last surviving’, ‘the only remaining’, ‘important surviving evidence’, and ‘rare early evidence of’ are often employed in statements of historical significance, when a place is significant because little else survives to illustrate a particular aspect of Queensland’s history.



Queensland Government photograph of Laurel Hill Homestead, labelled “Selector’s Homestead, Pimpama”

Collection: John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland 67057

Laurel Hill Farmhouse (1883-1884) at Willowvale in south-east Queensland was identified by the Queensland government in 1897 as the ideal selector’s house – a product of both the colonial government’s land policies and the successful arrowroot industry established in the Pimpama district in the late 19th century. It is now rare surviving evidence of the expansion of agriculture on the Gold Coast hinterland in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and of the success of the arrowroot industry in this district at this period.

Associated vocabulary

- closely associated with
- contributes significantly to our understanding of
- contributes to contextual information
- important as the site of
- important early evidence of
- important in illustrating
- important surviving evidence of
- level of knowledge
- part of the evolution/ development of Queensland’s history
- period of significance
- tangible evidence of

Defining criterion (b)

A place satisfies criterion (b) if it **demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage**.

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (b) is interpreted as follows:

A place demonstrates rare, uncommon, or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage if that place illustrates in its fabric past human activities or achievements, including a way of life, custom, process, function, land use, design or some other activity or achievement which is no longer practised, is at risk of being lost, or is of exceptional interest.



Emuford Battery (1907), Mareeba Shire, the most intact and comprehensively equipped tin battery surviving in Queensland and of rarity value for its completeness.

The *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition) defines rare, uncommon and endangered:

rare adjective (rarer; rarest) 1. coming or occurring far apart in space or time; unusual; uncommon: *rare occasions; a rare smile; a rare disease*. 2. few in number. 3. thinly distributed over an area, or few and widely separated: *rare lighthouses...* 5. remarkable or unusual, especially in excellence or greatness: *rare tact; a rare find; sympathetic to a rare degree*.

uncommon adjective 1. not common; unusual or rare. 2. unusual in amount or degree; above the ordinary. 3. exceptional. --*adverb* 4. very; remarkably.

Note: the above definitions use the terms rare and uncommon interchangeably.

endanger verb (*t*) to expose to danger; imperil.

Places that either always have been or are now few in number and are at risk of being lost for reasons such as changing land use, economic pressure, changing industrial process or changing lifestyles, may be considered 'endangered'.

Places believed likely to become rare or uncommon but that are not yet rare or uncommon, do not satisfy criterion (b).

To satisfy criterion (b) the cultural heritage significance of a place, or some aspect of this significance, should be demonstrated in the fabric of the place. This is a criterion that is concerned with the evidence that is to be found at the place and if the evidence does not survive then this criterion cannot be applied.

Criterion (b) is exclusive and is concerned with places that are few in number. Determining what constitutes 'few in number' relies on contextual study. Identifying the rarity or uncommonness of a place is dependent on having an understanding of context—it is difficult to make claims without knowing how many other places survive or how many places existed at some time in the past. This criterion requires overview studies and comparative studies of place types to make judgements, although even with comparative study the historical data may be indicative rather than quantifiable.

It is important to particularise why a place meets criterion (b), to state what is the rare, uncommon or endangered aspect of a place that satisfies the criterion. However, claims as to rarity or uncommonness should not be used without proof from a contextual study or expert knowledge of the subject/area.



Maryborough Hospital Block C (1887) is a rare example of a 19th century pavilion plan ward, a type first used in the early 1870s that soon became the norm in Queensland hospital design. A state-wide survey of hospitals has revealed that before 1900 more than 80 pavilion-plan wards and hospitals were constructed and only six remain.

Sometimes informed qualified judgements about rarity can be made without having a comprehensive survey. For instance, with an understanding of Queensland’s historical pattern of development it is possible to state that buildings from the 1840s, 1850s and 1860s are rare in South East Queensland. Likewise buildings and structures in Townsville from the 1860s and 1870s are rare, as are places from the 1870s and 1880s in central-western Queensland.



Elderslie Homestead in the Winton district in central-western Queensland contains a complex of three substantial buildings constructed from local Booka Booka sandstone in the early 1880s. It is rare in Queensland to find substantial stone buildings from this era in such a remote setting, retaining a high degree of intactness and integrity.

There are occasions when places may satisfy criterion (b) if they are rare locally, but common elsewhere in Queensland. A place can be considered under this criterion if its rarity in a particular location is important in demonstrating part of the evolution or pattern of Queensland’s history. Criterion (b) may apply to places in localities that have undergone considerable change and where very little evidence of earlier significant phases of history remains.



The **Barrier Reef Hotel** in Cairns is a two-storeyed reinforced concrete building erected in 1926 to replace an earlier Empire Hotel (1898). It is a type of hotel building that is quite common throughout Queensland. However, due to the impact of the redevelopment of Cairns in the 1980s and 1990s it is now one of only two surviving buildings that illustrate the early-established and important connection between the businesses in the Wharf-Abbott-Lake streets area and the adjacent Cairns wharves and port.

Note: If exhaustive historical research and examination of a place has not been undertaken and proof of authenticity of fabric is not available or evident, it is more appropriate to use the term ‘early’ rather than ‘original’ to describe the fabric. Similarly, the word ‘unique’ should be used with great care:

Rarity is a much abused concept: the word unique should be avoided unless well-documented primary research can substantiate that there is truly nothing else like it.¹⁶

Satisfying criterion (b)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (b) is the process of identifying whether a place is rare, uncommon, unusual, few in number, remarkable, above the ordinary or exceptional as part of Queensland’s cultural heritage. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (b) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

¹⁶ James Semple Kerr *The Conservation Plan* 1996:16

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place is significant because of its rarity value the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it demonstrates or illustrates:

- **a way of life** (including fashion, taste and aspiration) that once was common but is now rare or that has always been uncommon or is endangered



Laura Station, established on Cape York Peninsula in the 1870s, contains a rare surviving example of an early 20th century Cape York homestead that remains structurally sound and in essentially original condition. The 'timber and tin' house, lean-to verandah, workshop and saddle shed, meat house, stockmen's quarters and station stockyards all demonstrate the principal characteristics of their type and together illustrate a way of life no longer common.

The significance under this criterion is established through comparative study and expert knowledge.



The **Pfeiffer House**, Charters Towers, was built c1881 for local mining magnate Frederick Pfeiffer. The place has rarity value as an early example of exposed timber stud construction in North Queensland and has an unusual form. It also demonstrates a way of life no longer common, being built near the entrance to Pfeiffer's former mine. The practice of positioning a manager's or owner's house in close proximity to a factory, mine or mill is no longer common.

The significance under this criterion is established through published studies and expert knowledge of Queensland's mining history.

- **a custom** that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or no longer practised or has always been uncommon or is endangered



For example, the custom of attaching burial grounds to churches once was common, especially in South East Queensland, but is no longer practised. Illustrating this early custom are the burial grounds at **St Stephen's Church** (1896) at Ma Ma Creek (above) and at **Christ Church** (1868) at Tingalpa (below).



- **a process** that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered



For example the **Blackall Woolscour** (c1908) is now the only known surviving example of an early 20th century mechanised woolscour in Australia, where woolscours were once common in rural Queensland.

The significance under this criterion is established by undertaking a survey of the registers of heritage agencies and National Trust branches around Australia, from which the conclusion can be drawn that Blackall is the only known mechanised woolscour to survive from the early 20th century.



The **Thermo Electric Ore Reduction Corporation Mill** at Wolfram, established in the 1910s, is important in demonstrating the evolution of rare mineral mining and processing practices in Queensland in the early 20th century. The mill provides physical evidence of an important shift in mining practices and employment in the Hodgkinson River area, from gold to rare mineral mining (molybdenite and bismuth) and processing.

The significance under this criterion is established through published histories and contextual information on the history of mining in Queensland

- **a function** that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered



Paronella Park, Mena Creek (near Innisfail), established in the 1930s as a commercial pleasure gardens, is an example of a place that always has had an uncommon function.

The significance under this criterion is established through published histories and general historical knowledge of Queensland recreation resorts.

- **a land use** that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered



Above: *Brick garden drains at Bullamon Homestead*

Places exemplifying land uses once common but now rare might include remnants of Chinese market garden irrigation systems found around early towns and at pastoral homesteads (such as outside Cooktown or at **Bullamon Homestead** in western Queensland).

The significance under this criterion is established through published histories and general historical knowledge of Queensland settlement.

- **a design or form** that once was common but is now rare or uncommon or has always been uncommon or is endangered.

This is one of the most-used significance indicators for criterion (b). As Queensland has evolved, many formerly popular forms and designs of buildings reflecting past aspirations, tastes, materials and the pattern of history have become rare, uncommon or endangered.



This significance indicator is exemplified in the **Tent House** at Mount Isa. Once a common form of dwelling used throughout Queensland during the 19th and early 20th centuries wherever temporary residential accommodation was required, and constructed in Mount Isa in substantial numbers during the 1930s and 1950s, surviving tent houses are now rare.

The significance under this criterion is established through general historical knowledge of Queensland housing.



Another example is the **Royal Bull's Head Inn** (1859) at Drayton on the Darling Downs. An aspect of the cultural heritage significance of this place is that it provides rare surviving physical evidence of mid-19th century timber hotel design and construction. Timber hotels of this era were not uncommon in Queensland, but very few have survived and even fewer remain as intact in form, layout and materials as the Royal Bull's Head Inn.

The significance under this criterion is established through published histories, photographs and general historical and architectural knowledge of mid-19th century Queensland hotels.



The **Paragon Theatre** (1927) at Childers is a rare surviving example of an interwar 'tropical' picture theatre, a once popular form of interwar picture theatre construction and design in Queensland that is no longer common.

The significance under this criterion is established through survey of picture theatre architecture in the 1920s and 1930s, which reveals that a large number of tropical picture theatres were erected in Queensland but comparatively few survive, especially as intact as the Paragon.



Fort Lytton (1880-1882), a pentagonal earthwork fortification located at the mouth of the Brisbane River, is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a late 19th century British-style coastal fortification, with moat, *glacis* and gun emplacements *in situ*. One of only three 19th century Queensland coastal fortifications (the others being at Kissing Point at Townsville and on Thursday Island in the Torres Strait), the place was constructed by the Queensland government on advice from British military engineers. It has always been a rare form of construction in Queensland.



The significance under this criterion is established through published histories and expert knowledge of the pattern of Queensland's history.

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when assessing whether the rarity value of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of the rarity or uncommonness of a place may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including intactness/integrity, distinctiveness, exceptionality or some other quality of the place.

Intactness/integrity

Criterion (b) is concerned with demonstrating rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage in the fabric of the place. Consequently the degree of intactness and integrity will determine if the place meets the threshold for state significance.

Intactness should not be confused with condition. A place may be substantially intact in the sense that most of the early fabric survives, but at the same time this fabric may be in a very fragile condition.

Further distinction is made between intactness and integrity, with the degree to which fabric remains intact determining the integrity of the place. The greater the intactness of the fabric, the more easily a place can be 'read' as to how it functioned originally or has evolved over time and therefore the greater the integrity of the place.



For example, **Lucerne** at Milton in Brisbane is an early 1860s single-storeyed brick house with attic, which remains substantially intact and has a high degree of integrity, being important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type, including much of its original setting and grounds. Very few brick dwellings of this type and this era survive in Brisbane or in Queensland and the place has rarity value because it is now uncommon.



On the other hand, nearby **Rathdonnell House** at Auchenflower, which was erected in the mid-1860s as a single-storeyed brick residence with attic (similar in form and style but larger than Lucerne), has been so changed by additions and alterations to the fabric that it no longer illustrates the principal characteristics of its original type, nor provides evidence of a way of life that is no longer practised. It has lost both intactness and integrity.



The **Police Station and Courthouse** (former) at St Lawrence was constructed in 1878. As a single-storey, single-skin timber, government-designed building, it is significant as a rare surviving and highly intact example of a type of courthouse/police station design and construction once common in Queensland. Few early timber police station and courthouse buildings survive and the St Lawrence building has rarity value as one of the earliest, intact, extant examples of its type.

The significance under this criterion is established through desk-top survey of Queensland courthouse designs and expert knowledge of Queensland's heritage.

Distinctiveness

The distinctiveness of a place is often the factor that determines state significance in terms of rarity value.



For example, Queensland has many memorials honouring those who served and died in the Great War of 1914-1918, but the **Boer War Memorial** (1904) at Allora is uncommon as one of very few memorials erected in Queensland to commemorate those who served in the Boer War (1899-1902). The 'digger' statue was a common type of early 20th century war memorial, but the Allora memorial has a distinction among Queensland war memorials, which contributes to its rarity value.



Jimbour House on the Darling Downs, an opulent stone mansion erected in 1874-1876, was an ambitious house in terms of size, style and finish, intended to support the social and political aspirations of Joshua Peter Bell, an important politician, businessman and grazier. It is uncommon in Queensland as the only really grand country house (in the manner of English and French country houses) to be built in the state.

The significance under this criterion is established through comparison with other homesteads entered in the Queensland Heritage Register and expert knowledge of the pattern of Queensland's history.

Exceptionality

Sometimes the exceptional nature of a place—often in terms of its intactness and integrity—can raise the status of a place from the common to the uncommon or rare and satisfy criterion (b).



An example of this is the **Langenbaker House** at Ilfracombe. This is a humble timber-framed cottage with walls and roof clad with corrugated iron, transported from Barcardine and re-erected at Ilfracombe in 1899. It is a common type of far western Queensland cottage, but what makes it rare is the retention of its early fittings, furniture and the personal effects of the Langenbaker family, who occupied this house from 1899 to 1991. It has been conserved as a house museum, and presents as if the former occupants were still in residence. The high level of integrity makes this an exceptional example of its type and this exceptionality is what makes it rare and of state heritage significance.

Associated vocabulary

- one of the few surviving examples
- one of the only known examples
- period of significance
- rare surviving evidence/example
- the last surviving example
- the only known example

Defining criterion (c)

A place satisfies criterion (c) if it **has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.**

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.



Burdekin River Pumping Station (former) (1887-1891), an archaeological site significant for its potential to reveal further information about late 19th century waterworks technology, layout, construction and materials.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (c) is interpreted as follows:

A place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history if it can be demonstrated that something in the place, or in the combination of the place and associated documentary materials or artefacts and objects, may, with further examination or research, reveal information that will contribute to our understanding of Queensland's past.

Criterion (c) helps principally in determining the scientific significance or research potential of a place. *Refer to the discussion of scientific significance in Part B of this guide.*

Criterion (c) is most often associated with the assessment of the cultural heritage significance of historical archaeological deposits. However, places do not have to contain archaeological deposits to possess the potential to contribute significantly to an understanding of Queensland's history. Places that are not archaeological deposits may possess scientific (research) significance when there is no alternative source of information, or where alternative and supplementary documentary sources of information do not reveal a sufficiently detailed historical picture.

Potential to contribute to our understanding of the past may be found in:

- archaeological deposits
- buildings and structures
- gardens and plantings
- particular elements of places.

Archaeological deposits



For example, the stone ruins of **Carcory Homestead** (c1877) in the Diamantina, have the potential to reveal important information about stone construction in the Australian interior in the second half of the 19th century.

Buildings and structures

The potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of Queensland's past may lie in further study of the design, form, materials, engineering features, decorative finishes, fittings and furnishings of buildings or structures.



Consider the **Hibernian Hall** in Roma, erected in 1932 for the local branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society as a large, timber-framed hall-cum-picture theatre. The place demonstrates the characteristics of 'tropical' picture theatres, including high openings along the side walls, rows of double doors along the sides and use of lattice in the ceiling for ventilation. The place has the potential, with further study of both this and other surviving theatres, to reveal more about the nature of 'tropical' theatre design and construction during the interwar period.

Gardens and plantings



Consider **Bowen Park** in Brisbane, established in the early 1860s as the home of the Queensland Acclimatisation Society (QAS). This place has the potential to reveal important information about the work of the QAS, which played a significant role in disseminating information about exotic vegetation species, both ornamental and commercial, introduced to Queensland in the second half of the 19th century.

Elements of places

These can be wide-ranging, and might include anything from remnants of wallpaper to large industrial components.



Elements of places: *Kitchen wing, Tarong Homestead*

For example, early homesteads (1840s/1850s) such as **Tarong**, Boobyjan and Glengallan can have the potential to yield information on a number of levels, from large elements such as land use and the buildings themselves, to smaller elements such as decorative features, furnishings and fittings.

Scientific investigation

The scientific investigation of fabric, particularly archaeological research, may require a degree of destruction of the significant fabric.

Places that have yielded information in the past but no longer contain a research potential (such as fully excavated archaeological sites or fully studied and recorded buildings) do not satisfy criterion (c) and should be assessed within other criteria to ascertain whether they are of cultural heritage significance. Places may lose their ability to satisfy this criterion once the research potential has been exhausted or lost, or information is gathered from another source.



An example of this is **Queen's Gardens**, Brisbane, which had the potential to reveal substrate evidence of building materials and artefacts from the 1820s, which may have contributed to an understanding of the early European settlement of Queensland. However, since the initial assessment of cultural heritage significance was made in the early 1990s, the site has undergone substantial alterations to incorporate a carpark below street level and it is likely that the research potential of the site has been destroyed.

The ability of a place already partially studied (for example by excavation or in architectural, engineering or historical study) to satisfy criterion (c) must be determined by examining the potential of the place to yield additional information that will contribute to our understanding of Queensland's past.

Criterion (c) commonly is used in conjunction with other criteria to define which aspects of the cultural heritage significance of a place have the potential to yield important information.

Satisfying criterion (c)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (c) is the process of identifying the potential importance of a place to contribute to our understanding of Queensland's cultural heritage. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (c) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place is significant because of its potential to yield knowledge the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it has:

- potential to contribute **new knowledge** about Queensland's history



A place with potential to contribute new knowledge about Queensland's history is the site of the former **Atherton Chinatown**. A Chinese settlement was established here in the mid-1880s to service Chinese tenant farmers in the Atherton area. By the early 1900s there were more than 100 buildings on the site, but the community declined after WWI when Chinese-held agricultural leases were revoked in favour of returned servicemen. Most Chinese left the area in the interwar years and by the late 1940s almost all buildings had been removed. However, it was a major Chinese settlement site in tropical Queensland and has never been built over, making the place an important archaeological site with potential to yield information that will contribute to our understanding of life within a large Chinese settlement in northern Australia.

- potential to contribute knowledge that **will lead to a greater understanding of particular aspects** of Queensland's history



Source of above illustration: *National Trust of Queensland*

The former **Pindi Pindi Brickworks**, established in 1933, is an important industrial archaeological site in North Queensland. The establishment of the brickworks resulted from a demand for the supply of building materials in North Queensland, particularly for firebricks for the local sugar milling industry. Pindi Pindi Brickworks was the first brickworks established outside Brisbane capable of producing refractory firebricks. The site has the potential to reveal information that could contribute to further understanding of brick manufacture in Queensland.



Consider also the **Maytown Township Site** on the Palmer River goldfield. Gold was discovered on the Palmer in 1873 and from May 1875 Maytown functioned as the administrative and business centre of the field. After the turn of the century gold production declined and by the 1920s Maytown was almost deserted. Today it remains an archaeological site. Above-ground remnants include a baker's oven, stone kerbing and channelling along former Leslie Street, telegraph poles, floor paving and a cemetery with 16 headstones dating from 1875 to 1986. The place remains of cultural heritage significance for its historical significance as the major settlement site on the important Palmer Goldfield in the last quarter of the 19th century and has the potential through archaeological investigation to reveal further information about the nature of this frontier settlement.

- potential to contribute knowledge that will **assist in comparative analysis** of similar places

Many places important in illustrating the characteristics of their type, that is, which satisfy criterion (d), may also have the potential to yield information that will contribute to our understanding of Queensland's history.



Bellevue Homestead, established in the 1870s with substantial additions and renovations in 1903-1904, survives remarkably intact, despite having been relocated to Coominya. Decorative features include painted woodgrain, hand painted wall paper, pressed metal ceilings, carved timber fireplace surrounds, casement windows, some of which have coloured glass inserts, step-out bays and pressed metal window hoods. Further study has the potential to reveal important information about late 19th/early 20th century house finishes, fashions and tastes.

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when determining whether the potential of a place to reveal information that contributes to our understanding of Queensland's history is of local, state, national or world significance.

Almost all places of cultural heritage significance have the potential to yield information in some way. However, this 'potential to yield', or the degree to which a place may contribute to our understanding of Queensland's past, must be qualified by a strong presumption that a place has research potential. A place does not satisfy criterion (c) if there is little evidence that it will contribute to our existing knowledge or provide new knowledge of Queensland's history and heritage.

The state significance of the potential of a place to reveal information that contributes significantly to our understanding of Queensland's history may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including earliness, rarity, extensiveness, intactness or some other quality of the place.

Earliness

Early places are likely to possess greater potential for contributing to our understanding of Queensland's history than more recent, better documented places. Sometimes they may be the principal surviving record of an important early phase of Queensland's history.



An example in which earliness is an important threshold indicator for criterion (c) is the site of mid-19th century **Industrial Ruins** on Macleay Island in Moreton Bay. Dating from the late 1860s, these ruins appear to be remnant evidence of early sugar crushing on the island. Combined with documentary evidence and further physical investigation, they have the potential to reveal important information about early industrial activity in the Moreton Bay region.



The ruins of **Yengarie Sugar Refinery** (1860s-1870s) are evidence of two major early industrial enterprises that made an important contribution to the development of central Queensland. The complex was established in the early 1860s as an abattoir and boiling down works and from c1865 was modified to produce meat extract. By 1867 the Yengarie works had become a major business enterprise with bone crushing, wool washing and hide tanning divisions added. With sugar growing emerging as an important economic activity in the area, the Yengarie works commenced crushing sugar in 1868. From 1873 the works functioned solely as a sugar refinery, servicing many plantations and juice mills in the area before closing in 1899. During its heyday the refinery comprised factory, store, laboratory, distillery, brickworks, limekilns, wharves and a small workers' township. The ruins of Yengarie Sugar Refinery and surrounds have the potential to reveal further information about the operation of early meatworks and sugar refining in Queensland.

Rarity

The greater the rarity value of a place, the greater its research potential. This applies both to places that have always been rare and to places that once were common but are now rare.

The rarity of a place may outweigh considerations of extensiveness or intactness, especially if it is the only identified site or one of few identified sites associated with a particular activity, process, lifestyle or event of significance in Queensland's history.



1842 survey of Eagle Farm showing footprint of former Female Factory buildings and structures. Source: DNRM

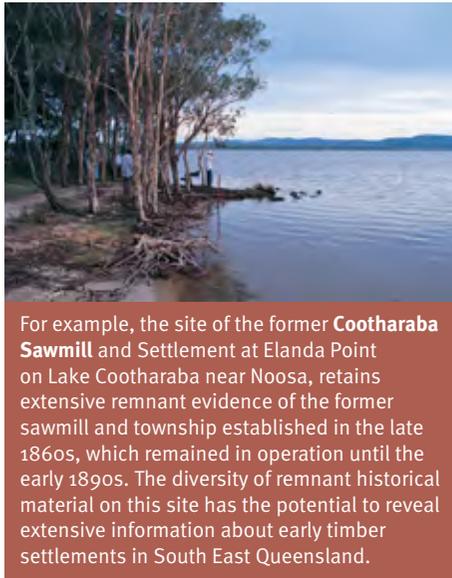
The site of the **Female Factory** (1830-1839) at Eagle Farm is significant for its potential to reveal important information about the conditions under which convict women worked and lived at the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement. Few sites associated with the convict settlement at Moreton Bay have survived. Although the Eagle Farm Female Factory Site now lies beneath a former airport tarmac, it remains rare both in terms of what survives from the convict period and as one of only two sites at the Moreton Bay settlement associated predominately with female convicts.



Another example in which rarity is a threshold indicator for criterion (c) is the **Antbed House** at Georgetown on the Etheridge Mineral Field, constructed c1890 as a mine manager's residence. This is a rare surviving example of the use of antbed in load-bearing walls in remote parts of Queensland. It is the only substantially intact 19th century adobe (mud brick) house identified in North Queensland towns, and is even more rare for its use of antbed (from termite mounds). Adobe houses were rare for both the place and the period. Due to its rarity, the Antbed House is significant for its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history, particularly to our knowledge of early adobe construction techniques.

Extensiveness

This threshold indicator applies principally to archaeological sites. Unless a site has significant rarity value, it would be unlikely to satisfy criterion (c) if there is little remnant fabric. Places that retain extensive remnant material are more likely to have the ability to yield information that will contribute to our understanding of Queensland's history.



For example, the site of the former **Cootharaba Sawmill** and Settlement at Elanda Point on Lake Cootharaba near Noosa, retains extensive remnant evidence of the former sawmill and township established in the late 1860s, which remained in operation until the early 1890s. The diversity of remnant historical material on this site has the potential to reveal extensive information about early timber settlements in South East Queensland.

Intactness

This threshold indicator applies principally to non-archaeological sites. The greater the intactness of a place, the greater its potential to reveal.



An example of a place with potential to reveal is **Braeside Homestead** (1870s-1910s) at Dalveen, which comprises a complex of largely intact timber structures set within gardens and yards and which has evolved over time. The timber buildings are worthy of further investigation and analysis, and have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of the construction and design of timber buildings in rural Queensland from the 1870s to the early 1900s.

Associated vocabulary

- period of significance
- potential to contribute to our understanding of
- potential to reveal knowledge or information
- potential to yield further or new information

Defining criterion (d)

A place satisfies criterion (d) if it is **important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.**

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (d) is interpreted as follows:

A place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places if that place displays the defining features, qualities or attributes of its type, or variation within the type, or evolution of the type, or the transition of the type, where type or 'class of cultural places' illustrates a range of human activities including a way of life, a custom, an ideology or philosophy, a process, a land use, a function, a form, a design, a style, a technique or some other activity or achievement.

Criterion (d) draws from various aspects of cultural heritage significance, including aesthetic, architectural and other significance such as technological. Refer to Part B of this guide.

To fulfil criterion (d) a place must demonstrate its significance in the fabric. This is a criterion that is concerned with the evidence that is to be found at the place and if the evidence does not survive then this criterion cannot be applied.

To assist in determining whether a place satisfies criterion (d), it is important to adopt a common understanding of:

- class of cultural places
- principal characteristics.

Class of cultural places

For the purposes of the interpretation of criterion (d), 'class' may be equated with 'group' or 'type', and 'cultural place' as any place associated with cultural (i.e. human) activity as distinct from a 'natural place' (meaning the natural environment).

The above concept of cultural place relies on the sociological interpretations of 'culture' and 'cultural' defined in the *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition):

culture *noun* 1. Sociology the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another.

cultural *adjective* 1. of or relating to culture

Similarly, the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary* 2004 (4th edition) defines culture as:

culture 2. the customs, civilisations, and achievements of a particular time or people

In cultural heritage assessment, 'culture' should not be construed as being synonymous with 'literature and fine arts' alone and 'cultural place' should not be interpreted as a place associated only with the arts – such as an art gallery, theatre, museum or cultural centre.

'Class of cultural place' may refer to a broad range of types of places (such as 'war memorials' or 'schools'), the group being defined by general form or function or use. More usefully, 'class of cultural place' may be applied to sub-categories of the broader type, such as 'WWI memorials' or 'grammar schools', where the type is defined more specifically by materials, design, construction technique, era, specific purpose or some other quality or qualities. There is no numerical qualification for what constitutes a 'class of cultural places', but the particular class should be readily discernible as such.

Criterion (d) is concerned with representativeness and is inclusive. It is implied in the use of the plural in 'particular class of cultural places' that 'place' is part of a larger group. If a place cannot be defined as a class of cultural place, then it cannot be considered under criterion (d). However, it is difficult to envisage a place that could not be considered part of a wider group.

Principal characteristics

Places satisfying criterion (d) must be able to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places. These characteristics are the major features, qualities or attributes that define the class of places.



Santa Barbara (1929-1930), a well-known New Farm residence, exemplifies many of the attributes of the Spanish Mission style popular in Brisbane residential design in the 1920s and 1930s. The stuccoed walls, 'Cordova' tiled roof, arcaded entry porch, decorative metalwork and twisted 'barley sugar' columns are all defining markers of this style.

Representativeness vs Rarity

In this criterion representativeness does not exclude places that are rare. A place might satisfy criterion (d) by demonstrating the attributes of its type and yet be the only one of its class in Queensland, and therefore rare.



For example, **Old Government House** (1860-1862) in Brisbane is the only purpose-built government house in Queensland, and therefore is rare. However, in its plan form and its arrangement of public and private zones for the Governor and his family, guests, administrative staff and domestic staff, the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a government house. It belongs to a class of cultural places called 'government houses', found all over the world, even though there is only one purpose-designed example of this class in Queensland.

Again, a place may be important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its class of cultural places where once that particular class of cultural places was common, but is now rare or uncommon.



Consider, **Johnny Cassim's former Cleveland Hotel** (c1860), Cleveland, which is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of an early 1860s two-storeyed brick hotel. This type of building was once common in early Queensland urban centres, but very few of its type have survived. The place is now rare, but because of its comparative intactness, is also an excellent representative example of its type, satisfying criterion (d). Characteristics of its type include the planning – principally the lack of a central hallway along the length of the building, with all the main rooms opening onto front and back verandahs – and materials and finishes, such as the use of early face-brick on the exterior walls and early plaster finishes to the interior walls.

Criterion (d) mostly combines with criterion (a) dealing with historical significance, and if the place has rarity value, also with criterion (b).

Satisfying criterion (d)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (d) is the process of identifying to which class of cultural places a place belongs, how well the place demonstrates the characteristics of this class and if the place is significant to our understanding of this class as part of Queensland's heritage. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (d) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place is significant because it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it exemplifies or illustrates:

- a way of life that has made a noticeable contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history

Often places demonstrating this quality include complexes where more than one building or structure survives, often with associated furniture, fittings and other objects.



Glen Lyon House (1876-1877) at Ashgrove in Brisbane is a two-storeyed rendered brick mansion with service wing, creamery, separate billiards building, former tennis court and extensive grounds. It exemplifies the semi-rural villa lifestyle experienced by affluent Queenslanders in the late 19th century.



One of Queensland's most intact homestead complexes, **Taabinga Homestead** in the Burnett district is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type and in so doing illustrates the micro-level functioning of homesteads as small townships or villages. The principal built elements at Taabinga Homestead include the main residence and stables (1840s-1850s) and a variety of smaller structures mostly constructed during the 1890s and early 1900s, including: kitchen, dairy, single men's quarters, meat house, carpenter/blacksmith's workshop, garage and chauffeur's residence, storehouse, and grain shed. The buildings are set within mature landscaped gardens, and there is a small private cemetery nearby. The survival of these structures in a well-preserved state and the relationship between these elements and between the built structures and the grounds, contributes to our understanding of how early stations functioned and demonstrates the way of life of a 19th century Queensland homestead.

- a custom that has made a noticeable contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history, 'custom' being defined as:

custom noun 1. a habitual practice; the usual way of acting in given circumstances.
2. habits or usages collectively; convention...
5. Sociology a group pattern of habitual activity usually transmitted from one generation to another...¹⁷

Custom generally relates to social practice, such as ways of burying or honouring the dead, or memorialising significant events in the history of a community. To satisfy criterion (d), these customs should be evident in the fabric, which may include the place layout. Cemeteries illustrating particular burial practices, or memorials to the war dead or to heroes or events, can be important evidence of social customs.



For example, the Chinese Shrine in the **Cooktown Cemetery**, erected in 1887 by the Chinese community of Cooktown, is an intact and rare example of its type, important in illustrating a particular social custom of an immigrant group significant in Queensland's history.

¹⁷ Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition).



The **Greenmount War Memorial** (c1921) is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a commemorative structure erected as an enduring record of a major historical event, which was a common social custom or practice in the aftermath of the Great War (1914-1918). As a 'digger' statue it is representative of the most popular form of war memorial in post-WWI Queensland.

- the impact of an ideology, value or philosophy on Queensland's history

Many places, particularly institutional places such as schools, churches, hospitals and gaols, demonstrate in their fabric the impact of an ideology, value or philosophy.



For example, the **Urangan Point State School** (Block D) was constructed in 1916 as a small rural open-air school, reflecting an early 20th century Department of Public Instruction emphasis on the benefits of fresh air to the health and well being of students. Between 1914 and 1922 the Queensland Department of Public Instruction constructed 138 open-air schools, in which canvas blinds were substituted for walls. Approximately 25 percent of these buildings remain in use in schools, although in most the canvas blinds have been replaced by timber boarding and windows. The Urangan Point school is one of the more intact examples of this type.



Another example is the former **Women's Prison** at Boggo Road Gaol, Dutton Park. Opened in 1903, it is a highly intact structure that demonstrates in its fabric the fashionable penological principles of its era, expressed in elements such as the radial plan, provision for surveillance and separate cells.

The place was erected as the first 'separate system' women's prison in Queensland, constructed in response to the findings of an 1887 parliamentary inquiry into prisons recommending a separate cell for each prisoner. The complex contained 84 cells in two three-storeyed cell blocks and a workshop block, arranged in a semicircle around a parade ground, with an encircling perimeter wall. Inside the main gates two auxiliary buildings, separated from the cell blocks by an iron fence, contained receiving rooms, kitchen, laundry, hospital and offices. In a diluted form, the design of the women's prison was based on ideas of prison planning and reform that were current in 19th century England and provides important evidence of evolving attitudes in Queensland prison policy.

- a process that has made a strong contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history

A process may be industrial, agricultural, extractive or some other type of activity and the principal characteristics of the process may include elements of the landscape, buildings, structures and associated furniture, fittings, machinery and other artefacts that survive at the place.



The **Elgin Vale Sawmill** is important in demonstrating the development and subsequent decline of steam driven sawmilling operations in the Wide-Bay Burnett region, an important region associated with Queensland's timber industry. Built in 1944 to replace an earlier mill established in 1927, it was thought to have been one of the state's largest sawmills by the late 1940s. The Elgin Vale sawmill is important in demonstrating the pattern of establishing softwood sawmills in close proximity to naturally occurring stands of hoop pine. In its retention of original fabric and layout, the Elgin Vale sawmill is exceptional for its ability to demonstrate the process of using steam technology to mill the natural resource of hoop pine, historically one of Queensland's principal building materials.

- a **land use that has made a strong contribution** to the pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage

Farms, plantations and pastoral properties are obvious examples of land uses that have contributed significantly to the pattern and evolution of Queensland's history. Many other types of land use have been significant in the development of Queensland such as the establishment of public parks and gardens, cemeteries, racecourses, showgrounds and sports fields. Land subdivisions and the development of residential and industrial estates also are significant in Queensland's pattern of development.



The **Brisbane Exhibition Grounds** at Bowen Hills has been in use as Queensland's premier showgrounds since 1876. The place is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type (a large operating exhibition grounds in a capital city). These characteristics include the spatial arrangement of buildings, structures, streets and green spaces; the two show rings; the grandstands; interwar infrastructure such as toilet blocks, entrance gates, turnstiles, railway subway and perimeter walling; Sideshow Alley; the main show pavilions and buildings; the numerous cattle, horse, dairy and pig pavilions and stabling and marshalling areas; and the shade trees scattered throughout the grounds.

- a **function that has been an important part of** the pattern of Queensland's history

Places illustrating this significance indicator range from institutional, commercial, public and community places to homesteads, farmsteads and suburban residences.



An example of a community building demonstrating function is the **Yangan School of Arts Building** (1912), which for nearly a century has fulfilled an important cultural, educational and social role for the town and its district. It is a simple timber building, but its decorative gabled entry porch and verandah clad in filigree screen is a deliberate gesture to demonstrate the civic prominence of the building, and to formally address the town's main street. The rectangular plan demonstrates the principal characteristics of a school of arts building, being divided into reading room, library and committee room (now a kitchen).



Former **Radio Station 4BU** at Bundaberg, constructed in 1957, is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of a purpose-built, mid-20th century radio building, including recording booths with sound-deadening ceiling and wall treatments, the 'White Lotus Studio', and public spaces such as the entrance foyer and main staircase. The impressively modern design and detailing reinforced the association of radio broadcasting with modernity.



Nazareth House at Wynnum is a place which, in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type, is important in demonstrating a function that has been important in the pattern of Queensland's history. Completed in 1925 for the Poor Sisters of Nazareth in Queensland, the building remains highly intact and illustrative of its original function as convent, orphanage and aged people's home, with cells, dormitories, and a chapel incorporated within the building and set on a hilltop in extensive grounds.

- **variations within, or the evolution of, or the transition of,** the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places

Places demonstrating the stages of development of a class of cultural places, including experimentation that may or may not have influenced the evolution of the class of cultural places, can be important in illustrating the pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and cultural heritage.



For example, the former **Australian Joint Stock Bank** (1887-1888) at Townsville has a decorative front façade loggia (on both levels of the two-storeyed rendered brick building) to accommodate the tropical climate. Designed by former Colonial Architect FDG Stanley, the colonnaded front elevation was a new concept in Townsville architecture.

- **the work of a designer** who made an important contribution to Queensland's built environment. The body of work of an architect/builder/ engineer/artist or other designer may constitute a class of cultural places. If particular buildings and structures are important in illustrating the principal characteristics of a designer's work, then they may satisfy criterion (d)



Wairuna at Highgate Hill, a residence designed by influential Brisbane architect Robin S Dods and erected between 1896 and 1900, is a fine example of Dods' work, illustrating his adaptation of European Arts and Crafts design philosophy to the sub-tropical Brisbane climate.



Roy Rusden Ogg, principal architect and construction engineer for the Brisbane City Council Tramways Department from 1926 until the late 1930s, in conjunction with chief engineers Nelson and Arundell, designed at least 10 Brisbane tramway substations between 1926 and 1936, and the first two stages of the New Farm powerhouse (1927-1929 and 1934-1936). The **Paddington Tramway Substation**, constructed in 1929-1930, was the first of Ogg's substation designs to incorporate a parapet wall, flat roof and exterior render and is important in illustrating the quality and principal characteristics of Ogg's Tramways Department work.

- **the principal characteristics of a form** that has made an influential or noticeable contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment

form *noun* 1. definite shape; external shape or appearance considered apart from colour or material; configuration. 2. the shape of a thing or person.¹⁸

High-set houses, swimming pools and banks with attached residences, for example, each demonstrate a particular shape and arrangement of elements, or form, that constitutes a class of cultural places. High-set timber houses in particular have contributed significantly to the character of Queensland.



For example, **JP Bottomley's House** at Ipswich, designed in 1898 and constructed in 1916, is an excellent example of a substantial, decorative, high-set timber residence with wide verandahs, set within a well-maintained garden. The house now functions as the **Ipswich Club**.



Another example of a place important in demonstrating its class of cultural place in terms of form is the **Empire Hotel** (1888) in Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, which is an excellent example of a large ornate boom-era brick hotel, three storeys and L-shaped, with decorative verandahs to all three levels. This could be contrasted with the **Noccundra Hotel** (c1886), which is important in illustrating a different type of hotel form, being a single-storeyed sandstone building comprising three hipped-roof forms and encircling verandahs, with most rooms accessed directly from the street.



¹⁸ Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition)

- **an architectural style** that has made an influential or noticeable contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment

Examples of classes of cultural places illustrating particular architectural styles include: late Victorian Italianate villas; public buildings of the 1920s and 1930s in functionalist, art moderne and stripped classical styles; Spanish mission houses of the interwar period; functionalist houses of the 1930s-1950s; and international modern buildings of the 1950s and 1960s.



Kenmore, situated on the Athelstane Range overlooking Rockhampton, was erected c1894 as a grand, two-storeyed brick residence for Rockhampton builder, businessman and politician John Ferguson. It is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a late 19th century opulent villa in the Italianate style, including the asymmetrical massing of the building's classical elements and the quality of the building's interior, including the timber joinery, plasterwork and marble flooring.



The **Goondiwindi Civic Centre**, constructed in 1937, exemplifies the transplantation to rural Queensland of streamlined architectural style popular in the United States and Europe in the 1930s. The building is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this style, including the sleek exterior façades, the landmark clock tower designed to impress and the finely detailed auditorium with stunning lead lights and decorative mouldings.

- **a construction technique or particular use of materials** that has made a conspicuous or early contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment.

Examples of classes of cultural places demonstrating particular construction techniques include pisé¹⁹ and antbed²⁰ buildings, stone homesteads, dry-stone construction, timber slab buildings, single-skin timber construction, prefabricated buildings, reinforced concrete buildings and structures, brick-on-edge construction, and early cement/cinder block construction.



Bustard Head Lighthouse (1868) was the first lighthouse built by the Queensland colonial government. It remains highly intact and is important in illustrating a construction technique using bolted prefabricated segments of cast iron imported from England. It is one of only two prefabricated cast iron lighthouses erected in Queensland, the other being the Sandy Cape Lighthouse, constructed in 1870.



The **Kuranda Railway Station** in far North Queensland, erected 1913-1914, is an early example in Queensland of pre-cast concrete construction utilising a system of reinforced concrete planks slotted horizontally into a concrete frame supported on in-situ concrete dwarf walls. It is one of the earliest railway stations to be built in Australia using standard pre-cast concrete units and the oldest remaining example of its type in Queensland.



Torbreck Home Units in Highgate Hill, Brisbane, was erected in 1958-1960 in two sections: an eight-storey garden block to Chermiside Street and a fourteen-storey tower fronting Dornoch Terrace. The eight-storeyed garden block was constructed using the lift-slab technique: the roof and floors were prefabricated in concrete on the ground, then hoisted into position by jacks mounted on the vertical wall supports. This was the first use of this construction technique in Queensland.

¹⁹ Rammed earth

²⁰ Earth from termite mounds

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when assessing whether the architectural, typological or technological significance of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of a place that is important in illustrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including the degree of intactness/integrity, earliness, rarity or uncommonness, sustained use, exceptionality or some other quality of the place.

Intactness/integrity

A place that satisfies criterion (d) should be able to demonstrate cultural heritage significance in its fabric and be representative of its type or class of cultural places. The degree of intactness of a place therefore is an important threshold indicator of this criterion. Usually, to be of state heritage significance, a high level of intactness must be demonstrated for a place to be important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type.



For example, **Eton Vale Homestead Ruins** (c1850s) on the Darling Downs has historical significance and satisfies criterion (a). However, the place comprises ruins only and is no longer significant in illustrating the principal characteristics of a single-storeyed brick homestead. It does not satisfy criterion (d).



On the other hand, **Kilcoy Homestead** (c1857) in the upper Brisbane River Valley remains highly intact and in its form, materials, planning, construction techniques, decorative detailing, finishes and fittings, illustrates the principal characteristics of the same class of cultural heritage places and satisfies criterion (d).

However, setting such a high threshold may not be applicable in all situations, especially if the class of place is now rare or uncommon.



Consider the **Peel Island Lazaret** (1907) in Moreton Bay. While many of the structures evidence a significant degree of decay, the places retains a high degree of integrity in the use of materials and layout of elements, including the segregation of patients' huts into coloured and non-coloured and male and female, illustrating a hierarchy of social status, moral concerns of the period and the nature of the administrative control of the place.

Earliness

The earliness of a place may be an important threshold indicator when considering whether a place satisfies criterion (d). This may be particularly relevant if the class of cultural places is extensive—such as detached houses.



This threshold indicator was applied in the significance assessment of **Worker's Dwelling No. 1** (1910) at Nundah in Brisbane. This was the first house constructed under the provisions of the *Workers' Dwellings Act of 1909*, which made low-interest finance available to lower income earners to help them construct their own homes. It remains a substantially intact example of its type: a small, economically constructed, vernacular working-class cottage of the period (the front verandah has been enclosed at a later date). Hundreds of similar homes were constructed throughout Queensland as a result of the Workers' Dwellings Scheme and identifying which of these are significant requires the use of threshold indicators.

Rarity/uncommonness

Sometimes the rarity or uncommonness of a place can make it important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its class of cultural place, especially where the class was once common in Queensland.



Erected c1868 as a local initiative and managed by a voluntary committee, the **Springsure Hospital** (former) is one of only ten buildings known to survive of more than 90 public hospitals erected in Queensland in the 19th century. Within this group, the former Springsure Hospital complex is the only example of a small cottage type hospital that combined a small pavilion ward with other facilities in the one main building. It is also Queensland's oldest surviving hospital designed on the pavilion plan. While an extensive number of pavilion plan hospitals were constructed, few have survived development in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Alternatively, the rarity or uncommonness may derive from the fact that the class of cultural heritage places was always uncommon.



Consider the **King's Beach Bathing Pavilion** (1937) at Caloundra, one of a small group of 1930s seaside structures combining public changing/dressing rooms and toilet facilities, which demonstrate a particular form, stylistic idiom and function that has always been uncommon. Designed in the Spanish mission style of architecture popular in the interwar period and often associated with places of recreation, it was one of a small number of bathing pavilions erected at Queensland's interwar coastal resorts. Other surviving pavilions are found at Redcliffe and the Gold Coast.

Exceptionality

A place that is exceptional in illustrating the particular characteristics of its class of cultural places meets the threshold for state heritage significance in terms of criterion (d). This exceptionality may take the form of:

- the outstanding quality of the original design or workmanship or materials or construction technique
- an outstanding degree of present intactness and/or integrity
- sustained use of the place for its original purpose
- some other characteristic of the place.

The continued use of a place for the function or activity for which it was established can be a useful indicator of exceptionality, particularly where the class of cultural places is extensive. Sustaining the original use of a place is a measure of its integrity that goes beyond fabric. For example, a place such as a school, church or courthouse that sustains its original use, demonstrates better its intended function than a similar place that has been converted into another use, such as offices or a residence. However, demonstrating exceptionality, including sustained use, should not be considered a prerequisite for satisfying criterion (d).



Mellor's Drapery and Haberdashery (1921) at Gayndah survives remarkably intact and is an exceptional example of a medium-sized provincial store, outstanding in terms of the intactness of the fabric and its sustained use. The preservation of the physical fabric – the mass concrete construction, characteristic shop front, elegant interior with original fittings such as shelves, display cabinets and counters housing a traditional range of merchandise organised into departments, flying fox cash dispenser and skylight – is exceptional. Its sustained original function is enhanced by a comparatively unchanged style of management and service.

Associated vocabulary

- fine illustration of
- good/excellent/fine example of
- important in illustrating the principal characteristics of its type/class of cultural place
- period of significance

Defining criterion (e)

A place satisfies criterion (e) if it is **important because of its aesthetic significance**.

The following definition of aesthetic significance is provided in the Schedule accompanying the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

aesthetic significance, of a place or artefact, includes its visual merit or interest.



Thursday Island Cemetery (established c1887), a place of strong aesthetic appeal.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (e) is interpreted as follows:

A place is important because of its aesthetic significance if that place exhibits sensual qualities that can be judged against various ideals including beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, landmark presence, streetscape contribution, symbolism or some other quality of nature or human endeavour, to be of significance.

Criterion (e) is most closely associated with aesthetic or architectural significance. Refer also to the discussions of aesthetic and architectural significance in Part B of this guide.

Satisfying criterion (e)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (e) is the process of identifying the significant aesthetic attributes of a place and determining the importance of these. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (e) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place has aesthetic significance the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it has:

- **beautiful attributes**

These might emanate from the formal qualities of closure, cohesion, legibility, completion, symmetry, or a degree of unity of scale, form, materials, texture and relationships between components, or from the juxtaposition of components.



For example the former **Rockhampton Customs House** (1899) displays formal qualities of beauty, being a well composed, substantial sandstone building with a semi-circular projecting porch and classical detailing.

- **natural beauty or other natural aesthetic quality**

A place that can be demonstrated to have been valued for its natural beauty or other natural aesthetic quality by a community over a period of time, may be of aesthetic significance.



For example, **Binna Burra Cultural Landscape** is part of the world heritage listed Central Eastern Rainforest Reserves of Australia and contains the internationally famous Binna Burra Mountain Lodge (established 1933), which takes advantage of spectacular panoramic views of the surrounding countryside. Aesthetic responses to this place capture its distinctive physical features and natural aesthetic values. Artistic works created in response to this aesthetic beauty over at least six decades have included paintings, watercolours, orchestral work, poetry, photography and descriptive writing, evoking feelings of being deep within the rainforest amidst waterfalls, or looking out from mountain to mountain.

- **picturesque attributes**

Picturesque attributes emanate from experiential contact with a place, unfold from a number of viewpoints and rely on the composition, silhouette or texture to provoke a strong emotional response. Having picturesque qualities implies that a place holds a sense of mystery, intrigue or complexity.



The garden at **El Arish**, Stanthorpe (c1920) has picturesque qualities, being designed to be appreciated from a multiplicity of positions as the viewer moves through the various and ever-changing compartments of the garden, including formal plantings, themed flowering displays and rustic stroll pathways.



Gothic revival style, used increasingly from the 1850s in ecclesiastical architecture, often displays picturesque qualities. The ecclesiastical precinct of **St John's Cathedral** (established early 1900s), Brisbane, is a good example of a picturesque place.



Buildings designed within the popular arts and crafts idiom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, such as the **Maryborough Customs House and Residence** (1899), manifest the complexity of composition and texture associated with the picturesque.

Homesteads that have developed over a long period, are often described as illustrating a picturesque system of values, largely because of the patina of age and *ad hoc* composition of elements, including materials and forms.



The Archer family established **Gracemere Homestead** on the outskirts of Rockhampton in the 1850s. The station buildings, in particular the house and its garden, occupy a picturesque setting on a promontory on the eastern shore of a large perennial lagoon. The beauty and interest of the site has been enhanced over 150 years of working life and is of immense aesthetic significance. The house and garden display this quality in particular because of the high degree of design and workmanship with which they were conceived and constructed.

- **evocative qualities**

Evocative qualities are those that inspire an emotional response such as awe, wonder, astonishment, reverence, pleasure, tranquillity, peacefulness, seclusion or remoteness, or a particular type of recognised emotive aesthetic response such as the 'romance of ruins'. It is well accepted that some places simply by virtue of their age have aesthetic value, generated in manifestations of age.



Churches are often deliberately designed to evoke feelings of awe and reverence. For example **St Brigid's Church** (1912-1924), Red Hill, is an imposing building sited prominently on a hill top position dominating vistas to the west of Brisbane city.

Often access to a place will heighten evocativeness, especially if seclusion and remoteness are evoked through a long or arduous journey.



An example of this is **Booby Island Lightstation** (1890), off the tip of Cape York in the Torres Strait. Visible from sea and air approaches, the lightstation is significant as a well-known landmark and has aesthetic value engendered by the dramatic visual statement in the natural landscape made by the white tower, capped by a bright red dome and its evocative attributes of isolation and remoteness.



Mining sites often possess evocative qualities contributing to aesthetic significance. Consider the **Aspasia Mine and Battery** (established 1916) west of Georgetown on the former Etheridge Gold and Mineral Field. The place possesses evocative qualities generated by the strong visual impact inherent in the juxtaposition of remnant mine objects, machinery and workings within an arid, isolated natural environment.

The sound, smell and feel of a place may also contribute to its evocativeness.

- **expressive attributes**

These include symbolism, metaphor or associations that reinforce the character of the place and are often associated with particular styles and classes of cultural places.

In Queensland's history there has been fairly wide acceptance that particular styles of architecture suggest or elevate the character of buildings. Examples of this are the use of gothic style for churches and schools, classical or renaissance styles for banks and insurance offices and government buildings; and Romanesque style for gaols. These styles evoke particular aesthetic responses. Places that demonstrate a high degree of expertise in generating this aesthetic response are likely to possess aesthetic significance.



For example the former **Queensland National Bank** (1923) at Mackay is designed in a classical style often associated with banks and insurance offices. The sense of balance in the stylistic qualities of this building excites a strong aesthetic response and reinforces the concept of financial stability that financial institutions and other commercial enterprises of this era sought to convey in their buildings. The Queensland National Bank at Mackay is important in illustrating this aesthetic use and response.



Similarly, many of Queensland's most substantial religious buildings, such as **St Joseph's Cathedral** (1893-1899) in Rockhampton, employed gothic architecture to emphasise the elevation of mind and spirit and the creation of a feeling (aesthetic response) of awe.



- **landmark quality**

This refers to the presence of a place in a vista or townscape inspiring an emotional response, usually created by the combination of particular evocative qualities with recognition. The juxtaposition of various aesthetic codes may also contribute to the distinctiveness or landmark quality of the place.



For example, **Castle Hill** at Townsville, is a landmark in the townscape, visible from most surrounding areas including from at sea. This natural landform looms above the sprawling city, a juxtaposition of aesthetic codes inspiring a sense of awe combined with recognition, experienced by residents and visitors alike.



The **Gympie Court House** (1900-1902), designed by architect John S Murdoch, is a significant landmark in the town of Gympie. Situated on one of the hills of Gympie, the clock tower in particular forms a dominant and well known landmark, designed to impress and to reinforce the notion that the establishment of law and order was the hallmark of a civilised society. The place is of considerable aesthetic significance due to its landmark qualities and for its high quality of design and workmanship.

- **streetscape contribution**

Places that contribute to a streetscape can have strong aesthetic significance. They do this by contributing an important component to the streetscape through consistency of form, scale and materials. They may contribute to a hierarchy of structures or as a response to topography. They may contribute to the range of uses; range of eras, forms and styles; or range of socio-economic factors shown in the streetscape.

The Macquarie Dictionary 2003 defined 'streetscape' as:

streetscape *Noun* 1. an image of a street, as in a painting, photograph, camera shot, etc. 2. an environment of streets: the urban streetscape. [STREET + SCAPE]



The former **Australian Joint Stock Bank/Gympie Stock Exchange Offices and Club** (former) in Gympie has aesthetic significance for its streetscape value through its form, scale and design. These qualities complement other surviving 19th century buildings in the street. The important and substantially intact gold-era precinct, of which this building is a valuable part, comprises a harmonious streetscape of late Victorian commercial buildings dating from the 1880s and 1890s.

- **symbolic meaning.**

Places having a strong symbolic meaning usually inspire a particular emotive response. War memorials are obvious examples of places that have a symbolic quality, representing great human sacrifice, and inspire emotive responses such as awe or reverence.



The **Weeping Mother's Memorial** at Gatton, unveiled on 25 April 1922, was erected by public subscription to honour local men who had made the supreme sacrifice during the Great War (1914-1918). The memorial survives as evidence of an era of widespread Australian patriotism and nationalism and the impact of a major historical event. It has aesthetic value and remains the focal point for annual remembrance ceremonies.

Having symbolic quality may not mean the same as being 'a symbol of'. The Story Bridge in Brisbane, for example, is a well-known symbol of that city, which is an expression of its historical and social significance rather than its aesthetic significance.

This distinction may be generated by the intention behind the place. For example, war memorials are intended to be symbolic and churches make use of stained glassed windows, spires and altars as symbolic of religious ideology or faith.



Altar and sanctuary window in **St Patrick's Church**, Fortitude Valley (Brisbane).

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when determining whether the aesthetic significance of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of a place of aesthetic significance may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including the degree of intactness, integrity, or deterioration of the place, or by its setting and location context, or by demonstrated representation, or by some other quality of the place.

Intactness

One of the issues particularly affecting the assessment of aesthetic significance will be the degree to which the place is intact, bearing in mind that intrusions to the place (i.e. additions and alterations) may be of aesthetic interest themselves. Also the degree to which intrusions are temporary may have a bearing on their impact on aesthetic significance.

Generally, places that have aesthetic significance because they are beautiful would need to exhibit a high degree of intactness. The qualities that contribute to that beauty, such as cohesion, legibility, completion and the degree of unity of scale, form, materials, texture and relationships between components, should be clearly evident in the fabric of the place.



For example, the former **Queensland National Bank (QNB) Building** (1891) at Cooktown, a substantial, two-storeyed, rendered brick building, is one of the most intact of the remaining grand QNB offices. It has aesthetic significance engendered by the beauty of its highly intact exterior classical detailing and fine interior decorative elements, including the original carved timber counters and screens.

Integrity

Cultural landscapes and places of natural aesthetic beauty generally require a high degree of integrity to satisfy criterion (e).



The **Glasshouse Mountains** on the Sunshine Coast exhibit a natural aesthetic beauty and landmark quality historically valued by the community. Their integrity remains high in terms of form, indigenous vegetation and lack of built intrusions. Had the aesthetic values of the place been severely compromised, the loss of integrity would have prohibited the place from satisfying criterion (e).

Degree of deterioration

In places that exhibit strong picturesque or evocative qualities, the level of deterioration or ruin may determine the level of aesthetic significance. Places that are little more than archaeological deposits no longer possess sufficient 'romance of the ruinous' to satisfy criterion (e), but places in a ruinous condition have the ability to reveal some characteristics of their former structure and may engender an emotive response that does satisfy criterion (e).



The **Old Dagworth Homestead Site** (c1870s), near Kynuna, comprises little more than a bottle dump, grave site, and rubble scatter in the middle of a stock route. The site is not 'picturesque' and no longer evokes a strong emotive response. The deterioration and removal of fabric is too great for the place to retain any aesthetic value or to provoke a strongly emotive aesthetic response.



Conversely, the remains of the **World War II Fortifications** on Bribie Island retain sufficient fabric to evoke a strong emotional aesthetic response. The remains are scattered over a wide and isolated area, exhibiting a range of aesthetic qualities including a 'sense of place' and 'sense of discovery' enhanced by the isolation, landscape, the form, scale and materials of the fabric and the siting and landmark quality of a number of the elements.

Setting and location context

Often we include views both in and out of a place as part of its cultural heritage significance, particularly its aesthetic significance. Although not part of the fabric of the immediate place, the context of the location or the juxtaposition of natural and built elements may determine the degree of aesthetic significance.



For example, at **Kenilworth Homestead** (c1865) on the Sunshine Coast hinterland, much of the aesthetic value of the homestead is derived from the picturesqueness of its setting. Without the setting provided by the garden, adjacent undulating green hills and partially concealed river views, the homestead's picturesqueness would be diminished.



Grassy Hill Lighthouse (1886), Cooktown, is an example of the views to and from a place contributing significantly to its aesthetic significance. The lighthouse sits high on a hill overlooking the Great Barrier Reef. Although modest in scale, the structure is a landmark, visible from air and sea. The setting evokes a strong sense of isolation, contributing to the overall aesthetic appeal of the place. In addition, the stunningly beautiful views from the lighthouse have been appreciated by visitors since its construction.



Demonstrated representation

Places, which can be demonstrated through representations in art, literature, or photography or by inclusion in tour guides and brochures or by some other means, to be highly valued for their aesthetic quality, are likely to satisfy criterion (e).



Consider the parkland known as **Picnic Point**, on the escarpment at Toowoomba. The exceptional and expansive views available from Picnic Point encompass a 180-degree view from north to south along the escarpment and foothills of the Great Dividing Range, including views to the world heritage area of The Scenic Rim to the south and east. The aesthetic significance of this outlook has been attested to over time as a tourist destination, and exemplified in recognised literary and artistic accolades and in vigorous expressions of public sentiment.

Associated vocabulary

- abstract qualities
- architectural qualities
- artistic qualities
- chaos
- cognitive qualities (sense of place or time)
- complexity
- compositional qualities
- context
- contrast
- distinctive aesthetic qualities (size, setting, form, composition or condition)
- dramatic effect
- hierarchy
- landmark qualities
- order
- particularly vivid, distinguished, uncommon or rare features or combinations of features
- period of significance
- position/distance
- relationship between the parts, including the setting, reinforce the beauty of the entire thing
- scenic qualities
- seclusion, remoteness
- simplicity
- streetscape contribution
- surprise
- visual merit or interest

Defining criterion (f)

A place satisfies criterion (f) if it is **important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.**

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (f) is interpreted as follows:

A place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period if that place illustrates artistic or technical excellence, innovation, accomplishment, extension or creative adaptation in a variety of fields of human endeavour including but not exclusive to art, engineering, architecture, industrial or scientific design, landscape design, construction, manufacture, and craftsmanship or some other technical field.

Criterion (f) is concerned with places that illustrate aspects of human endeavour that are seminal, 'firsts', innovations, breakthroughs, advances, original or inventive. These achievements must be demonstrated in the fabric of the place. However such achievements can only be judged by comparison with contemporary and subsequent developments in the same fields. The comparisons can be made using either physical or documentary evidence.



Goldicott (1885) at Toowong, for example, was the first poured concrete house in Brisbane and likely in Queensland. Its construction was innovative and remarkable for its time. This was well documented in the contemporary local press.

Criterion (f) is concerned with places that illuminate a specific point of human endeavour and consequently will be few in number and exclusive.

To satisfy criterion (f) a place must meet two tests: it must be important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement. This 'importance' should be interpreted in the broad sense of making a notable contribution to our understanding of the particular achievement at a specific period. The *Macquarie Dictionary 2003* (online edition) defines important as:

important adjective 1. of much significance or consequence: an important event. 2. Of more than ordinary title to consideration or notice: an important example. 3. prominent: an important part. 4. of considerable influence or authority, as a person, position, etc. 5. of social consequence or distinction, as a person, family, etc.

To be able to demonstrate a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period, the place must exhibit creative and technical qualities that are excellent, outstanding, superior, important or of a high standard or measure.

Criterion (f) requires proof (strong evidence) of a high degree of creative or technical achievement and should be used sparingly. Claims that a place satisfies this criterion should be supported by documentary evidence and/or comparative study. It should not be used without documentary evidence from the period when the place was created, from a contextual study or from expert knowledge. If a place receives high praise from its contemporaries, such as coverage in a professional journal, this would be proof of its merit.

Criterion (f) is most closely associated with aesthetic, architectural and other significance such as technological.

Refer also to the discussions of aesthetic, architectural and other significance in Part B of this guide.

Satisfying criterion (f)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (f) is the process of identifying the artistic merit or excellence, technical value or excellence, conceptual breakthrough or innovation of a place and how this place makes a notable contribution to fields of human endeavour such as art, engineering, architecture, industrial design, scientific design, landscape design, construction, manufacture and craftsmanship. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (f) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place *has aesthetic, architectural or technological significance* the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it:

- displays artistic value



For example, many of the stained glass windows in **St Mark's Church** (1868, 1874, 1938-1939) at Warwick are of considerable artistic value. They are very finely worked depictions of biblical stories, which make a strong contribution to the significance of the place. They are valued in their own right for their creative artistic achievement.

- displays architectural excellence



St Andrew's Church (1961) at Innisfail is an outstandingly innovative building and a highly intact example of the work of creative far North Queensland architect Eddie H Oribin. It is an outstanding and distinctive example of the use of local timbers and craftsmanship in a design reflecting the world-wide influence of the work of American architect Frank Lloyd Wright's ideas on organic architecture.

- is innovative or develops new technology



The **William Jolly Bridge** (1928-1932), Brisbane, demonstrates a high degree of technical achievement in its design, its use of Gunite (sprayed dry-mix concrete) and in the development of the sand-island method of construction for the river piers, invented by Manuel Hornibrook (1893-1970). An artificial island was constructed by placing sand within a closed ring of sheet piles driven into the bed of the river. Two islands were constructed for each pier (one for each of the cylindrical caissons) with the caissons being 28ft (8.5m) in diameter at the base. The pier on the sloping mud bank also used this method with rectangular caissons. Hornibrook is quoted as stating...*as far as I am concerned the idea is an original one...*

- represents a breakthrough in design or construction technique



In the 1860s architect Richard George Suter developed and popularised in Queensland a system of single-skin, external-framed timber construction – an ingenious modification of traditional English half-timbered construction. This system of construction enabled rapid, less costly but still decorative construction in a frontier economy. **St Augustine's Church** (1871) at Leyburn is one of the few surviving examples of Suter's work, but the legacy of this innovative construction technique is found throughout Queensland.

- is a particularly appropriate solution to a technical problem that extends the limits of existing technology



The **WWII Igloo Complex** (1943-1944) at Archerfield comprises a highly intact group of timber truss igloos, important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of this type of structure. They illustrate a significant advancement in timber technology and construction achieved during WWII that enabled long-span lightweight structures using hand-nailed timber in small sectional chord sizes to be erected quickly and at low cost. The Archerfield igloos still rank among the longest clear span buildings in Australia.



- adapts technology in a creative manner.



Brisbane City Council's **Wickham Terrace Carpark** (1959-1960), for example, displays a high level of architectural excellence combined with a creative use of technology. Designed by the City Architect, James Birrell, the structure is an important example of late 1950s interpretation of functionalist style in Queensland and through its dramatic sculptural forms and textured surfaces, the aesthetic and creative possibilities of off-form concrete construction were introduced to Brisbane. The main structure, which has gently sloping floors, is a ramp that facilitates movement by cars upwards through the building. Dominating the eastern end of the building is a dramatic semicircular ramp used by cars exiting the building. The combination of sloping and circular ramps in a parking station was innovative for its time.

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when determining whether the creative or technological significance of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of a place that demonstrates a high degree of creative or technical achievement may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including its intactness, integrity, whether it has received peer recognition or award or some other quality of the place.

Intactness/integrity

Criterion (f) is concerned with demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period, in the fabric of the place. Usually, the greater the level of intactness the greater the integrity and the higher the degree to which the place illustrates creative or technical achievement.



Centenary Pool (1959) at Spring Hill in Brisbane was constructed as Brisbane City Council's principal contribution to the 1959 celebrations marking the centenaries of both Brisbane and Queensland. Designed by Brisbane City Architect James Birrell, the pool complex is sophisticated in its design conception, and inventive in its sculptural and decorative detailing. Despite recent additions to the site, the place maintains a high degree of both intactness and integrity and remains important in demonstrating the details, materials, and construction methods of a sculptural variant of post-WWII international modern style.

Peer recognition/award

A strong indication that a place meets the state threshold for satisfying criterion (f) is if it received peer recognition for its innovative or creative qualities – perhaps awarded in building or design or acknowledged in journals and magazines as a prototype or influential model.



The **Masel Residence** (1937-1938), Stanthorpe, is a substantial two-storeyed brick residence and consulting rooms, erected to a design by influential Queensland architect Charles Fulton. The building was strongly influenced by European modernist architecture. One of the first examples of this style of architecture in Queensland, it was the joint winner of Queensland's inaugural awards for meritorious architecture in 1938.

Associated vocabulary

- awarded
- acknowledged by
- breakthrough
- demonstrates a high degree of creative or technical achievement
- first
- innovation/innovative
- inventive
- original
- period of significance
- represents an advancement
- seminal

Defining criterion (g)

A place satisfies criterion (g) if it **has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.**

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (g) is interpreted as follows:

A place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons if that place has a perceived meaning or symbolic, spiritual or moral value that is important to a particular community or cultural group and which generates a strong sense of attachment.

Criterion (g) deals with places that are in the public domain and for which the community exhibits strong or special feelings or attachment. They can be places that are in public ownership (such as halls and schools), or places in private ownership that the community has been encouraged to identify with and to use, such as department stores and picture theatres. They can be places where people gather for spiritual reasons (such as churches) or places of recreation and resort (such as sports fields and swimming pools). They can be places associated with community commemoration, such as war memorials, or a physical landmark.

To fulfil criterion (g) under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* a place must have a strong or special attachment for a particular community or cultural group. This attachment is usually enduring and contains a deeply felt sense of ownership.

The Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition) defines particular and community as:

particular *adjective* 1. relating to some one person, thing, group, class, occasion, etc., rather than to others or all; special, not general: one's particular interests. 2. Being a definite one, individual, or single, or considered separately: each particular item. 3. distinguished or different from others or from the ordinary; noteworthy; marked; unusual.

community *noun* (plural communities)
1. A social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and have a cultural and historical heritage.²¹

'Community' should be defined in the broadest possible sense, as a group of persons who share a common interest. The interest may be self-defined, but the community and its interest should be able to be recognised by the broader community of Queenslanders.²²

The 'Queensland community' includes many communities, often overlapping in terms of interests and loyalties, but sometimes at odds. The consequences of this may be that not all the 'community' may feel the same attachment to a place. This does not diminish the social value of a place if the place has a strong or special association for a readily defined group within that community.

Criterion (g) is most closely associated with social significance. Refer to the discussion of social significance in Part of Brisbane of this guide.

Satisfying criterion (g)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (g) is the process of identifying the strong or special association that a particular community or cultural group has with a place for cultural or spiritual reasons and assessing the significance of that attachment. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (g) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

²¹ Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition)

²² Johnston 1992: 19-20

Significance indicators

A strong or special association should be measurable by various means including long-term use, celebratory use, commemorative use, spiritual use, symbolic use and community action. This attachment can be dynamic with communities rediscovering attachments held by community groups in the past.

To evaluate whether a place is of social significance the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended.²³ A place may be significant if it is:

- **important to the community as a landmark, marker or signature**

Places that are a landmark, marker or signature in a locality can have strong social significance. Landmarks may be natural features such as rocky outcrops or distinctive trees, or elements of the built environment such as buildings, structures and landscaping.



The **Story Bridge** (1935-1940) in Brisbane is important for its landmark quality and aesthetic contribution to the Brisbane townscape and has social value to the Queensland community as a symbol of Brisbane.

²³ Drawn largely from Australian Heritage Commission Criteria for the Register of the National Estate Application Guidelines January 1990 and Johnston 1992



Customs Houses often have landmark presence in a townscape, especially from the waterfront. For example, the former **Townsville Customs House** (1901-1902) has strong landmark qualities. Prominently situated at the corner of The Strand and Wickham Street, the building with its distinctive entrance portico and domed roof makes an outstanding contribution to an historic and aesthetic streetscape that includes Anzac Park, the former Queen's Hotel, the State Government Offices, Tattersall's Hotel and the former Bank of New South Wales.

- **a place that offers a valued customary experience**

A community or cultural group may form a strong attachment to a place that is readily accessible and regularly used and that provides a particular and valued experience of place that contributes to the community or group's sense of identity. This attachment is stronger if access to and use of the place is sustained and popular. Public places such as main streets, work places, schools, halls, showgrounds and recreational venues may generate fond feelings for the experiences they provide or have provided in the past.



The **North Ipswich Railway Workshops**, established in 1864, have a strong association for the people of Ipswich with the development of their community. For most of its 130 years, the North Ipswich Railway Workshops employed more than 1500 people at any one time, with a maximum of more than 3000 just after WWII. As one of the largest places of employment in Ipswich the workshops had a continuing and major impact on the lifestyles of thousands of families who resided in the city. As a result of its inner city location the daily routine of workshops life was noticeable to people in other walks of life. Ipswich people took pride in the achievements of the workshops, as evidenced by numerous newspaper articles and features in commemorative magazines over a very long period of time. In particular the workshops have a strong association for former employees. The workshops also created a community within itself, together with its own workplace culture. Workmen took pride in their workplace and created their own gardens and outdoor lunch areas, personalising their industrial environment.

Alternatively, places in private ownership, such as department stores and picture theatres with which the public is encouraged to identify and to use as part of community identity, can be places of strong social attachment for the customary experience of place they generate.



The **Queen's Theatre** (1939) at Wallumbilla was established during a period when picture theatres enjoyed widespread popularity in Australia, especially in rural areas. The place has important associations for the town and the surrounding area, as a venue for social interaction and popular entertainment and as a focus for memories of the experience of 'going to the pictures'.

- **a popular meeting or gathering place**

The wide range of types of places that might be valued by a community as popular meeting and gathering places range from hotels to community halls to shady trees.



Hotel Corones (1924-1929) at Charleville, for example, has become a byword for hospitality in western Queensland and as such possesses strong social significance.



Through much of the first half of the 20th century the **Big Fig at Miriam Vale** near the railway station was a popular meeting place for farmers. While waiting for the cream cans to be loaded on the train to the Port Curtis Co-operative Dairy Association Ltd factory in Gladstone, farmers gathered beneath the Big Fig and discussed the latest news and farm concerns of the day. A Gladstone vet turned up one day a week to conduct consultations beneath the Big Fig. The district community has a strong attachment to the place as a gathering place for several generations.

- **associated with events having a profound effect on a particular community or cultural group**

War memorials are clear examples of this significance indicator. Places associated with natural disasters or tragedies may also be places of social significance. Frontier conflict sites may be places of social significance.



The **Quetta Memorial Church** on Thursday Island also exemplifies this significance indicator. The church was constructed in 1893 (with additions in the early 1900s and 1960s), as a memorial to the lives lost and saved in the wreck of the Quetta in the Torres Strait on the night of 28 February 1890. One hundred and thirty-three lives were lost, and it remains one of Queensland's and Australia's worst maritime disasters. The ship was en route to Britain, and carried nearly 300 passengers, many of them from prominent Queensland families. Most of the Europeans on board were drowned, and the loss was felt deeply throughout colonial Queensland.

- **a place of ritual or ceremony**

Many communities, groups, organizations and institutions value places they identify with ritual or ceremony. These include religious places, masonic temples and lodge halls, that are associated with formal religious and spiritual ceremony or ritual. Places such as community and town halls where rites of passage – such as marriages, births, anniversaries and deaths – are celebrated or commemorated might also be included. The place does not have to be associated with formal social ceremony or ritual.



The **St Georges' Masonic Centre** (1887) at Warwick has been in continuous use as a masonic centre since its construction and the configuration of furniture and fittings in the upper hall has a strong association with masonic ceremonies and the masonic community.

Sometimes the attachment to a place of ritual or ceremony is not limited to the group that most uses the place. Some places associated with ritual or ceremony, such as memorials, have acquired a wider community attachment because they are a visible and sometimes landmark presence in the local landscape.



For example, the **Temple of Peace** (1924) in Toowong Cemetery in Brisbane is a private memorial erected by Richard Ramo. The temple was more than just a personal memorial; it was an expression of revulsion of war, containing many pacifist and anti-war inscriptions. Several thousand people, including many socialists and pacifists, attended the dedication ceremony, held on 6 December 1924. The memorial has become a public expression of private grief and exhortation to peace, and a powerful evocation of the impact of war on the Queensland community.

- **symbolically representing the past in the present**

Places that take on a symbolic representation of the past for a present community or cultural group may be in either private or public ownership. They should symbolise some aspect of the past that a community or cultural group feels contributes to its present identity.



Deebing Creek Mission Site south of Ipswich has a strong association with the Indigenous community as evidence of the impact of a major historical event. Now an archaeological site, the place is of great social significance to the traditional Aboriginal people of that area and to historical people descended from the families who were sent to live at the mission from 1892-1915.

- **a place of essential community function leading to special attachment.**

Government buildings, hospitals and cemeteries are examples of places that provide essential community functions. Through sustained use and accessibility a particular community or cultural group may form a strong or special attachment to such a place.



School buildings in particular generate strong social significance. Consider the **Maryborough Central State School**, which comprises a group of brick and timber buildings erected between 1875-1876 and 1923-1924. The 1881-1882 infants' school is a particularly fine example of timber school design of this period in Queensland. From its lengthy association with Maryborough and its prominent position on one of the major arterial roads in that city, the Central State School has acquired social and landmark status in the community.

'Hidden' public places such as gaols and psychiatric institutions also generate their own culture and community attachments.



For example, the **Wolston Park Hospital Complex**, (established 1865), at Wacol was the longest-operating mental health facility in Queensland. A distinct culture developed around the institution. The place has a strong and special association for the Queensland mental health community including past staff, patients, families, friends and advocates. The complex also has social significance for the Queensland community in general, being synonymous with the treatment of mental illness in the state.

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when determining whether the social significance of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of a place that has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including the length of association for a community, the degree or extent of the association or attachment, a significant former association for a community or some other quality of the place.

Length of association

Some places acquire instant and widespread social significance (such as the Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame in Longreach, opened in 1988), but often the enduring nature of a community association with or attachment to a place is an important threshold indicator.



For example, the former **Rockhampton School of Arts** (1894) is important for its contribution to the cultural and social development of Rockhampton. The building replaced an earlier school of arts erected on the site in 1865. For the community of Rockhampton and district the place has a strong and special association with educational, cultural and social activities since the mid-19th century. The 1894 building is an important component of the Rockhampton civic centre and symbolises the community's former grand vision of Rockhampton as a future northern capital.

Demonstrated extent and degree of community association

Places that can demonstrate a strong sense of community association and attachment are likely to satisfy criterion (g), particularly if the extent of the association is more than local. For example, neighbours petitioning against the removal of a character house from their street would not constitute sufficient demonstration of community attachment for state-level heritage significance. Wider community demonstration, however, may be a strong indication. This might take the form of petitions, identification in tourist information, representation in the arts or support from or ownership by historical and heritage groups (such as the National Trust of Queensland). The extent and level of commitment of the community attachment together demonstrate a strong or special association.



Bellevue Hotel c1900 Collection: John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland 79173

Widespread community support for retention of the **Bellevue Hotel** in Brisbane in the late 1970s illustrates the 'extent and degree' threshold indicator. Public petitions and a protest rally against planned demolition, vigil watches, support from the National Trust of Queensland and extensive media coverage, were all clear indicators of widespread community attachment with the place. The 'midnight demolition' of the Bellevue Hotel lives long in the memory of the Queensland community and contributed significantly to the introduction of historical heritage legislation in Queensland in the early 1990s.

Significant former association

Some places may meet the threshold for state-level significance under criterion (g) if there is a former strong community association with the place, even if this is no longer sustained. Community buildings that have acquired a private function are often good examples of this.



For example the former **Foresters' Hall** at Paddington in Brisbane, erected in 1888 as the headquarters for the Court Foresters' Hope of the Ancient Order of Foresters' Friendly Society, had continuous use as a friendly society meeting place until 1996. It provided a range of social services for over 100 years and has social value for what the place meant to past generations.

Associated vocabulary

- demonstrated attachment
- period of significance
- strong and special association for/with
- widespread community support/association with

Defining criterion (h)

A place satisfies criterion (h) if it **has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.**

No further definition or interpretation of this criterion is made in the provisions of the Act, or in the Schedule or Regulation accompanying the Act.



Fairymead House (1890), Bundaberg, significant for its association with the Young family of Fairymead Sugar Plantation, who numbered amongst Queensland's most successful sugar growers, millers and refiners.

To assist in assessing cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, criterion (h) is interpreted as follows:

A place has special associational value if it is associated with a person, organisation or group of people who or which has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution and development of our society and of our physical environment. In this context, special association may relate not only to the 'great' and well known, but also to the influential, the exemplary, the innovative and the expeditious.

Criterion (h) is most closely associated with historical significance. Refer to the discussion of historical significance in Part B of this guide.

As in criterion (a), places that satisfy criterion (h) are places of historical significance. However in criterion (h) the historical significance is particularized to a person, group or organisation and is associational.

Criterion (h) does not necessarily require the 'special association' to be demonstrated in the fabric of the place.

Places satisfying this criterion may include shrines or memorials to people.



For example, the **FDA Carstens Memorial** (c1907) at Port Douglas was erected in memory of Friederich Detleip Andreas Carstens, a Port Douglas publican and former Chairman of the Port Douglas Divisional Board. It has a special association with the life and work of a man who contributed substantially to the advancement of the Port Douglas and Mossman region between 1886 and 1906, including his role in promoting the construction of both the Mossman Central Mill and the Port Douglas and Mossman tramway. The memorial was commissioned and paid for by his widow and presented to Douglas Shire Council as a public memorial.

The nature of the special association needs to be explicitly identified and thoroughly evaluated. Accidental or transitory association with a person, organisation or group of people who or which has been important in shaping the evolution and development of our society or our physical environment rarely confers historical significance or satisfies criterion (h). For example, the place where an important or influential person resided for a short period may not be significant.

Further, under the Act, places that satisfy criterion (h) must have a special association with people, groups or organisations *of importance in Queensland's history*. The phrase 'of importance' is equated with contributions, influences, impacts or events that have shaped significantly the evolution and development of our society and our physical environment. It should not be narrowly confined to the great, momentous and well known.

To be significant under criterion (h) it is necessary for a place to fulfil two tests. There must be a demonstrable nexus between the special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation and the reason for that person's, group's or organisation's importance in Queensland's history.



Consider the **Jack and Newell General Store** (former) at Herberton, erected in two stages c1882 and by 1895. The place has a strong association with William Jack and John Newell and their substantial contribution to the foundation of Herberton and the Herberton tin mining industry, and to the development of commerce on the Atherton Tableland in the late 19th century. The Herberton Store was the first in a chain of 26 Jack and Newell stores established in North Queensland as new mineral fields were discovered. These stores were often the financial mainstay of early mining settlements. The company issued its own paper currency, recognised by banks and firms throughout North Queensland, and by the late 1890s was the largest merchant house north of Townsville.



Platypus House, erected 1958

Established in 1952 by world-renowned naturalist Dr David Fleay, the **David Fleay Wildlife Park** at Burleigh Heads has a long tradition as a sanctuary for the breeding and display of native Australian animals, drawing community attention to the need to conserve Australian wildlife. The place is significant for its association with Dr Fleay and his family, who lived and worked at the sanctuary for over three decades. The esteem in which Dr Fleay was held by his professional colleagues and by the community is illustrated in awards and honours bestowed upon him during his lifetime.



Fleay's House, erected c1910

Satisfying criterion (h)

Determining whether a place satisfies criterion (h) is the process of identifying its special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history and assessing the significance of association. This is achieved by applying significance and threshold indicators.

The following lists of significance and state threshold indicators for criterion (h) are neither exhaustive nor exclusive.

Significance indicators

To evaluate whether a place has historical associational significance the application of one or more of the following indicators is recommended. A place may be significant if it:

- **has a special association with a person** who has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment

Such places are often considered important because they are/were intimately connected with the life and/or work of a person of importance in Queensland's history, or have a symbolic connection with that person.



An example of a place that has a symbolic connection with a person who has contributed significantly to the development of our society is the **Memorial to Dr EA Koch** (1903) in Cairns, honouring the doctor's early recognition of the role played by mosquitoes in transmitting malaria and his pioneering work in the treatment of the disease. Dr Koch's work played a significant role in controlling endemic malaria in far North Queensland in the late 19th century and first half of the 20th century.

Other places are important because they exemplify the ideas of a person's work. The design of a building or artwork that illustrates the work of an architect, artist or builder who has helped to shape our physical environment, may be an example of this. However the place must be intimately associated with the designer and the ideas influential in shaping our physical environment.

Buildings that are good examples of an architect's work are more appropriately addressed under criterion (d). However some buildings, in particular architects' own homes, may be seminal in the development of the built environment and have a close association with the life and work of the architect.



Consider architect **Charles Fulton's residence** at Taringa, which he designed as his own home in 1940. Fulton is an important figure in the development of architecture in Queensland, both as an educator and as a practitioner. He taught at the Brisbane Central Technical College for more than 30 years and was one of the key architects responsible for introducing international modern style to Queensland. His own home, in which his family lived for nearly 60 years, illustrates how Fulton translated European architectural ideas and modified them to local conditions.

- **has a special association with a group of people** that has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment

Such places are often considered important because they were intimately connected with groups of people and events of importance in Queensland's history, or have a symbolic connection with the group.



The **Shearers' Strike Camp Site** at Barcaldine, for example, is significant as the principal strike camp of the 1891 Shearers' Strikes, which proved a watershed in Queensland political history, leading to the election of the first Labor politician to parliament and instigating the modern union movement. The site has a special symbolic association with thousands of shearers who, in striking in 1891, contributed to the birth of the union movement and of the Labor party in Queensland and in Australia.

- **has a special association with an organisation** that has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment.

Such places are significant because they are/ were intimately connected with an organisation of importance in Queensland's history, or have a symbolic connection with that organisation.



Consider **All Hallows' School** (established 1863) in Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, which has a special association with the work of the Sisters of Mercy in expanding access to primary and secondary education in Queensland. In addition to their work in providing female secondary education (the school remains Queensland's premier Catholic secondary school for girls), from All Hallows' the Sisters of Mercy established convents and schools throughout Queensland, enabling the order to implement a variety of educational and social programs.



Further exemplifying this significance indicator is the former **Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd Building** erected at Townsville in 1895, with early 20th century additions. The firm was founded in Townsville in 1872 as a small general retail business. By the late 1880s it had expanded into general merchandise importation and wholesaling and general shipping and insurance, with branches in London, Sydney (head office), Brisbane, Cairns, Thursday Island, Normanton, Charters Towers, Cooktown and New Guinea. The firm pioneered trade, communications and exploration throughout North Queensland, New Guinea and the South Pacific and had interests in North Queensland sugar, gold and pastoralism. By 1895 Burns Philp dominated trade in Townsville and was one of the most influential trading, shipping and investment companies in North Queensland. The 1895 Townsville building has a special association with this important firm, its origins in Townsville and its substantial contribution to the development of North Queensland.



Consider also the former **Port Curtis Co-operative Dairy Association Ltd (PCD) Factory** at Gladstone, established in 1906 as the first in a chain of PCD factories and functioning as the co-operative's headquarters until c1980. The place is significant for its association with the work of the PCD in encouraging the expansion of dairying as a commercial activity in central Queensland during the first half of the 20th century. The PCD was one of the largest dairying co-operatives in Queensland, was highly successful in stimulating the expansion of dairying in central Queensland, and was a major exporter of Australian butter—most of this via the Gladstone factory.



Ozanam House at Ipswich is a highly decorative 1880s timber residence, which since 1960 has been associated with the community and charity work of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul at Ipswich. A lay organisation within the Catholic Church, the Society was founded in Italy by Frederic Ozanam in 1833 and established in Queensland in 1894. It is recognised as one of the most important charitable organisations in Australia. Many places are associated with the work of this group. What makes the association with Ozanam House significant is both the nature of the association as a centre for Society meetings and conferences and the length of the association (more than four decades).

Threshold indicators

Implied in the discussion of significance indicators is the notion of thresholds, or levels and degrees of significance. Threshold indicators are applied when determining whether the historical associational significance of a place is of local, state, national or world significance.

The state significance of a place that has a special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including the importance of the person, group or organization in Queensland's history; the degree or extent of the association; the length of association; the influence of the association; or some other quality of the place.

Importance of the person, group or organisation in Queensland's history

The importance of the contribution of the person, group or organisation to the evolution or development of our society and physical environment needs to be established. Importance is a relative term, determined by factors such as history, locality and community perception.



An example of a place associated with an organisation of considerable importance in Queensland's history is the **Royal Hotel** (c1883) at Birdsville, which functioned from 1923 to 1937 as the Birdsville Nursing Home. The first in a string of hostels in central Australia established by the Presbyterian Australian Inland Mission (AIM), the Birdsville Nursing Home was associated closely with the work of the AIM in pioneering professional medical assistance in the Australian interior.

Degree or extent of the association

The association of a place with a person, group or organisation can be manifested in a number of ways. Some places contain fabric that is a direct result of that person's life or a group's or an organisation's work. Others may possess a special association with a person, group or organisation because of the retention of furniture, fittings, paintings, implements, household goods, personal items and other ephemera. The extent of demonstration of the association in the fabric or artefacts must be substantial.



Consider **Greenmount Homestead** (1915-1918) at Walkerston near Mackay, which has a special association with the Cook family and their contribution to the development of the Mackay region and to the growth of the sugar and cattle breeding industries in Queensland. This association is demonstrated by the remarkable degree of intactness of the main house, associated outbuildings, structures and formal garden, and the furniture and personal effects that remain in the house.

Use of this threshold indicator depends on the historical context. A place may be significant for its association with people, groups or organisations that have been influential in shaping our history even if that place no longer illustrates this in its fabric or never has done so.

Sometimes the style, form or materials of a building may reveal as much about a person, group or organisation as the associated objects.



For example, **Toorak House** (c1865 and c1880s), a grand, two-storeyed stone residence on Hamilton Hill in Brisbane, reveals as much about its early conservative politician owner, former Queensland Premier JR Dickson, as **Xavier Herbert's cottage**—a humble worker's home at Redlynch near Cairns—reveals about this internationally respected author.



Length of association

In general the association between a person, group or organisation and a place needs to be either of considerable duration or particularly significant in the person, group or organisation's productive life. The association between individuals and their residences, for example, are generally more pronounced the longer the duration of that association.



Consider the **Charters Towers Masonic Centre** (1887), which has been in continuous use as a masonic centre since its construction. Erected in two stages in 1887 and 1896-97, the two-storeyed building contains a large meeting hall on each level. It is typical of masonic centre plan forms and the configuration of furniture and fittings has a strong association with Masonic ceremonies. The building is a prominent structure within the townscape, and is significant for its long-term and continued association with freemasonry within the regional community.

Length of association is only one indicator and there are places that may qualify under criterion (h) where the length of the association is brief.



The **Burke and Wills Dig Tree** at Cooper's Creek, for example, is associated closely and significantly with the ill-fated attempt by Robert O'Hara Burke and William Wills to cross the Australian continent from north to south in 1860-1861. A depot (Camp 65) was established at the Dig Tree, where most of the exploring party remained while a small group led by Burke and Wills continued north hoping to reach the Gulf. After more than four months, believing that Burke and Wills had perished, the group at Camp 65 left on the morning of 21 April 1861 to return south. As fate would have it, Burke and Wills returned to the depot in the evening of the same day, only to find it abandoned. Both men perished before a relief party found them. The association of the exploring party with the site was a matter of months, and with Burke and Wills themselves only days, but the association with Australian legend is enduring.

Influence of the association

The association between a person, group or organisation and a place, may have influenced significantly the evolution and development of our society or our physical environment.



For example, architect RP Cummings' House at Alderley, designed by and built for Cummings in 1935, strongly influenced the style of domestic architecture in 20th century Queensland, and has a special association with Cummings' life and work. It is a two-storeyed timber dwelling with tiled hipped roof, the continuous overhangs of which provide shade for the timber walls. This style of building became very popular and the type developed into a post-war timber vernacular, with many similar houses built throughout the state.

Associated vocabulary

- alliance
- associated with the work of
- association
- connection
- involvement
- period of significance
- relationship
- strong association

Part D

Qualifying the Criteria

- Places with similar characteristics



Langenbaker House, Ilfracombe

Places with similar characteristics

Criteria (a) – (h) are qualified by the following section of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*:

A place is not to be excluded from the Queensland Heritage Register on the ground that places with similar characteristics have already been entered in the register.

This clause recognises that the Queensland Heritage Register is a broad and inclusive list of places illustrating Queensland's history and heritage.

Thus, the Act acknowledges the importance of including places of regional significance in the Queensland Heritage Register.



Woolshed at **Nindooninbah Homestead**.



Woolshed at **Jondaryan Homestead**.

For example, entering one mid-19th century, South East Queensland woolshed in the Queensland Heritage Register would not adequately illustrate the expansive nature of the sheep industry in Queensland through much of the 19th century. A group of woolsheds drawn from all areas of Queensland in which sheep-raising was a significant activity, from various eras and important in demonstrating variety and/or evolution in form and materials, would more clearly illustrate the history of this pastoral activity in Queensland.

It is important that the vastness of the state and its varied patterns of regional settlement and development are acknowledged in the register. This is made explicit in Act, which states that a place satisfied this criterion if it is *important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history*.

Ensuring that the heritage register adequately reflects this pattern of settlement and development may mean duplicating the types of places entered in the register because they may be in different areas of the state and have different histories and significances.

The register is not just about creating a list of 'one-of-a-type' places. Places may be significant for a range of heritage values, only one of which may be its typological value.

There may be more than one example of a place type in the same region, which are significant for the different aspects of Queensland history. For instance, the South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Association Factory (former) in Murgon, operating between 1913 and 1995 is a complex of buildings and their extensions important in demonstrating the growth and evolution of Queensland's dairy industry during the twentieth century.



South Burnett Co-operative Dairy Association Factory (former) (1913-1995), 2008.

In contrast is the Kingaroy Butter Factory, built in 1926, which illustrates the evolution of Queensland's dairy industry during the interwar period, when most butter factories were remodelled or rebuilt in response to a rapid expansion of cream production and the need to adopt modern manufacturing processes.



Kingaroy Butter Factory (1926), 2008.

Although it may be a useful research tool to compare places proposed for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register with similar places already entered in the register, this comparison should never be used to raise the threshold for entry.

The cultural heritage significance of a place should be assessed using the methodology outlined in Part A of this guide, and the significance and threshold indicators established in Part C.

Part E

The statement of significance

- Writing a statement of cultural heritage significance
- Example of an entry in the Queensland Heritage Register



Dawson Valley Colliery

Writing a statement of cultural heritage significance under the provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992

For the purposes of the Act, a brief 'entry' is prepared for each place entered in the Queensland Heritage Register. Each 'entry' includes a statement of cultural heritage significance.



Dawson Valley Colliery

An entry in the Queensland Heritage Register for a place or area must include:

- enough information to identify the location and heritage boundaries; and
- information about the history; and
- a description; and
- for a State Heritage Place, a statement about the cultural heritage significance of the place related to the cultural heritage criteria.

The statement of cultural heritage significance should:

- address the criteria specified in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*

For each of the eight criteria, ask the question: *Does this place meet the significance and threshold indicators for satisfying this criterion?* (Refer to Part C of this guide for a discussion of significance and threshold indicators relative to each criterion.)

The assessment of a place nominated to the Queensland Heritage Register should never be approached with the question: *How many criteria can this place demonstrate?* A place need only satisfy *one* criterion, to be eligible for entry in the register as a State heritage place.

Where possible, use wording similar to that of the criteria in the Act. For example, to indicate that the former Dawson Valley Colliery near Baralaba in Central Queensland satisfies criterion (d), the following wording is employed:

The former colliery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the above ground layout and structures of a typical underground coal mine of the mid twentieth century. ...

- be succinct

The statement of significance should not repeat or summarise the history and description, other than to provide a date of construction or establishment, type of place and main materials used.

Language should be precise, clear and relevant. The entry in the heritage register is a legal document and the heritage significance of the place must be stated simply and adequately. Ambiguity and emotive language should be avoided.

- be supported by the history and description

Do not include as a point of significance anything not supported by the history and description that form part of the entry.

Example of an entry in the Queensland Heritage Register written under the provisions of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

Place	Dawson Valley Colliery (former)
Former/other name	Baralaba Coal Mine
Location	Morgan Street and The Esplanade, Baralaba
RPD	L1/AP16150, L507-509/MPH14357, road reserve
Local government	Banana Shire Council
Heritage boundary	See attached map
Register number	602723

Heritage significance

Dawson Valley Colliery (former) is a place that satisfies one or more of the criteria specified in section 35(1) of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* as evidenced by, but not exclusive to, the following statement of cultural heritage significance, based on criteria (a), (b), (c), (d) and (h).

Criterion (a)

The Dawson Valley Colliery (former) (1921-1969) is important in demonstrating the evolution of Queensland's coal mining history. As the first successful underground coal mine in the Dawson River Valley and one of the first in the Bowen Basin, it provides important evidence of early commercial coal mining in these areas. The Bowen Basin is Queensland's largest and most productive coal field.

The mine is also important in demonstrating the development of coal mining techniques in Queensland. It is typical, in scale and type, of mines prior to the late 1950s. Underground mines like the Dawson Valley Colliery became less common during the 1960s following the introduction of large-scale open cut methods

Criterion (b)

The former colliery is one of only two relatively intact former mines known to be extant from the underground phase of coal mining in the Bowen Basin. It is also uncommon in Queensland for its relatively high level of intactness.

Criterion (c)

The former colliery is significant for the potential the site has in providing information on underground coal mining and its working conditions and about the use of evolving technology in the coal mining industry in Queensland. As an extensive industrial landscape produced by the shafts, abandoned machinery and structures, the colliery is important as an archaeological site with the potential to yield further information about the layout and use of the mine site.

Criterion (d)

The former colliery is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the above ground layout and structures of a typical underground coal mine of the mid twentieth century. Most above ground structures associated with the mine are extant, many of them relatively intact and containing equipment. Structures include: surface crib room; fan house; winder and compressor house; transformer yard; block making plant; electrical and drill store; workshop; fuel, pipe and electrical detonator sheds; change-house; toilet block; explosives magazine; and detonator magazine. The head frame is extant, but partially collapsed. Also extant on the site are a range of artefacts associated with the mine consisting mainly of underground locomotives, coal skips and coal cars. The mine is an excellent example of the mining process and living conditions associated with underground mines of the period.

Criterion (h)

The former colliery is important for its association with Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Limited and Mount Morgan Limited. The Baralaba mine was initially developed to provide fuel for the boilers and smelters at Mount Morgan Mine (Queensland Heritage Register 600751), and later produced coal for export. It provides evidence of the scale of operations at Mount Morgan, once Australia's most productive gold and copper mine and it contributes to our knowledge of the company's interests beyond the Mount Morgan mine.

History

The Dawson Valley Colliery (former) (established 1921) is located in the Dawson River basin close to the township of Baralaba in Central Queensland. The Dawson River basin forms part of the Bowen Basin coal fields.

The Bowen Basin covers an area about 600km long and 250km wide extending from Collinsville in the north to south of Moura in Central Queensland. It contains about 70% of Queensland's coal. These are deposits of the Permian age and are the most important commercial deposits in the State, producing almost 100% of the State's coking coal and 60% of its thermal coal. In 2006-7, the State's top ten collieries for production were located in the Bowen Basin.

Coal was first discovered in the Bowen Basin by Ludwig Leichhardt who in 1845 observed coal in the bed of the Mackenzie River. After non-Indigenous settlement of the area in the 1860s coal was found at Blair Athol, in the north of the Basin, and near the present town of Blackwater. A colliery opened at Bluff in 1905, but struggled to remain viable. Successful commercial exploitation in the Bowen Basin did not begin until the 1920s.

The search for coal in the Dawson River basin began when Benjamin Dunstan, Assistant Government Geologist, was commissioned to search west of the Rannes Range. In 1899 he reported on a coal seam found in the bed of the Dawson on Nulalbin Station and hoped to prove anthracite coal which was favoured for the ships of the Royal Navy. As news of his discovery spread, there was a scramble for licences and by 1901, 63 leases were registered. However, coal samples tested by the Royal Navy were disappointing.

The Queensland Government developed the first coal mine at Baralaba. Development of the mine was dependent on construction of a railway line, which began into the valley in 1910 and was approaching the river in 1917. The State Coal Mine opened in 1916, supplying coal to the Railway Department of a quality that was increasingly criticised. The flood of 1928 inundated the mine which then closed down.

Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company Limited successfully applied for mining leases at the present mine site. By 1921, under the management of Alexander Campbell, the company was mining the Dunstan Seam and sending coal to the boilers at Mount Morgan mine from three tunnels at the rate of 150 tons a day, with over 90 men employed. The mine temporarily closed in 1929 due to the liquidation of the old Mount Morgan Company, but was re-opened in 1932 by local independent miners working as the Dawson Valley Coal Company on tribute to the new company, Mount Morgan Limited.

Mount Morgan resumed control of operations in 1936, improving ventilation and modernising machinery. The Mine had opened four tunnels into the Dunstan Seam and another, unsuccessfully, into the Dawson Seam. Production from these amounted to 357,838 tons. This phase of the operation continued until 1944 when working became difficult. Mount Morgan Limited (later its subsidiary Morgan Mining and Industrial Company Pty Ltd) then closed operations in tunnels two, three and four and moved to the new number seven tunnel, continuing operations until 1969.

The extant shaft and many of the surface structures on the site date from the second phase of operations that commenced in 1944 at tunnel seven. The headframe and coal bin were constructed in c1944 of local timber, with the exception of the four main timber legs. The main legs were 78ft (about 24m) long turpentine poles from Fraser Island. A large part of the headframe collapsed in 1993. The workshop, electrical and drill store, and winder house were probably built about the same time as the headframe. The compressor house was added to the winding house probably in c1956. The extant screening and crushing plant remains date to the early 1960s.

In addition to mining plant, buildings on the site originally included a manager's residence, electrician's residence, three 3-bedroom cottages, single men's quarters and another dwelling. None of these buildings remain extant.

After c1946, when the mine was mechanised, mining changed from the bord and pillar system to the breast method. A diesel locomotive and skips transported the coal from the chutes to an underground pocket from where it was hoisted to the surface. In 1968 54 men were employed.

Trial export shipments to Japan and Holland occurred in 1961 and 1962, and production peaked in 1965 at 42,465 tons (38,523 tonnes), 40% of which was exported. Small amounts were also sent to Malaysia and Thailand. Exports of 20 000 tons (18,143 tonnes) per annum through the port of Gladstone continued till 1968.

Work ceased at the mine in 1969, with the conversion of the Mount Morgan reverberatory furnace to oil firing, and the development of better situated export coal mines. By June 1968 the three areas worked in the Baralaba district had produced 1,240,440 tons of coal. Mount Morgan Limited was acquired by Peko Wallsend Ltd in 1968, which closed the colliery on 9 March 1969.

Description

The Dawson Valley Colliery (former) is located in the southern Bowen Basin, 160km south-west of Rockhampton and 180km west of Gladstone. It is situated on the right bank of the Dawson River within the Baralaba town limits. Harcourt and Morgan Streets run into the site.

There are about 14 structures on the site, many relatively intact and others in a ruined state. There are also a number of moveable items associated with the former mine such as underground locomotives. Timber and corrugated iron are the main building materials. Floors are of concrete, timber and earth. The main extant structures are: the headframe; crushing and screening plant; surface crib room; fan house; winder and compressor house; transformer yard; block making plant; electrical and drill store; workshop; fuel, pipe and electrical detonator sheds; change-house; toilet block; explosives magazine; and detonator magazine.

Headframe and shaft

This structure comprises a quite intact coal bin with inclined tramway to a shaft covered with mesh. The headframe and the conveyor to the crushing plant and loaders are in ruins to the east of the coal bin.

The coal bin is a large box-like structure with an open top raised on stumps about three metres above the ground. It has exposed studs and bracing with wooden board infill and flooring. Extending from the west of the bin on an incline from the top of the bin to the ground is a tramway supported on a wooden frame. The tramway consists of three steel rails: two are laid quite close together with respect to the third. Towards the top of the tramway, running alongside the rails are the remains of a ladder.

The wreckage of the headframe contains the remains of the tippler mechanism and the rails on which the coal skips ran. These remain relatively intact. At the bottom of the headframe is a long steel 'I' beam with sliding winch block used to move coal skips onto and off the underground tramway.

Crushing and screening plant

This plant consists of three main parts: a separating and crushing plant; and two screening plants with free standing coal bins.

The separating and crushing plant is located immediately to the north of the headframe. A collapsed conveyor is located between the headframe and this plant. A crusher, made of steel, is mounted in a two level wooden frame with a flat corrugated iron roof. It sits above a hopper constructed of wooden planks. A steel chute at the top of the crusher funnels the coal into two layers of angled vibrating wire screens powered via a belt and an electric motor. From here, oversized coal slides across the top screen into a crushing mechanism and onto a conveyor. The screening and crushing mechanism is intact. An operator's platform and electrical switchgear is intact at the south of the plant.

A damaged conveyor supported on a steel frame made of angle iron starts at the bottom of the crushing plant and slopes upward to end in mid-air above the remains of a screening plant. The belt of the conveyor is missing except for a portion at the upper end. This is draped over a wide pulley wheel at the very end of the conveyor. The pulley wheel is powered via a chain (still extant) and an electric motor mounted on a frame above it.

The first screening plant, which is mostly ruined, comprises a screening mechanism resting on the ground surrounded by, and partly covered with collapsed wooden beams. The screening mechanism consists of a steel bin with a mesh floor, sitting on a base of steel girders. The bin is attached to the base by pivots and coiled steel springs. This enables the bin to be rocked backwards and forwards on its base. A partly collapsed steel framed conveyor leads from this plant to the top of a second screening plant and bin.

The second screening plant consists of a large bin constructed of heavy wooden planks, with a wide, open top tapering to a long, narrow chute at the bottom with two discharge trapdoors. This is supported on a wooden frame. There is a platform on the east side covered by a corrugated iron skillion roof. Steel drive shafts extend from the platform to the trapdoors at the bottom of the chute. A ladder with wooden runners and steel rungs is fixed to the side of the structure reaching to the top. Panels of steel mesh lie on the ground underneath the bin.

Surface Crib Room

The surface crib room and stores are located next to the headframe and shaft. It consists of a small, three roomed building, rectangular in plan view, with a wooden frame clad with corrugated iron and rough concrete floors. It has a skillion roof. A space of approximately 0.5m between the north wall and the roof is in-filled with mesh.

Two doors at the south elevation provide access to the two rooms comprising the core of the building; the doors are ledge and brace. Window openings at the south, east and west elevations are covered with hinged corrugated iron flaps. There is a veranda at the north elevation; a portion of this has been enclosed to form a third, small room. A door, clad with corrugated iron, opens through the north wall of this room.

Wooden benches at about waist height line most of the walls of the larger room. Long, low wooden seats are fixed to these. The smaller of the other two rooms has a wooden floor. There are no fixed furnishings in these rooms. An electric copper converted from a 44 gallon drum is located in an open veranda at the north western corner of the building.

Fan house

The fan house is located south of the headframe. It mostly consists of a large cylindrical, steel fan housing mounted on concrete plinths. The eastern end of the housing is flared and open; a large multi-bladed fan is visible inside. A smaller, hollow plinth supports this end of the housing; a smaller fan is visible inside. The west end of the housing becomes square in cross-section and tapers to a wedge shape. A larger concrete plinth supports this end of the housing. A small, open ended corrugated iron structure mounted on top of the housing contains an electric motor.

Attached to the south side of the plinth is a small, wood framed shed with a gabled roof; it is clad with corrugated iron. This contains a concrete footing, switchboard, control panel switchboard, and a vacuum gauge.

Winder and compressor house

The winder and compression house is located approximately 56m to the east of the headframe. Overall dimensions are about 16.5m by 8m. It consists of two joined, gable roofed sheds of equal size. They have wooden frames and are clad with corrugated iron and asbestos sheeting. The roof lines of both sheds run north to south.

The main entrances into the building are via the north elevation. Two large ledge and brace wooden doors open into the east shed which houses the compressor equipment. A tall rectangular window opens above each of these. To the right of the doors a smaller opening provides access to the west shed which houses the winding equipment. There is a small skillion roofed room, clad with corrugated iron and asbestos sheeting, projecting from the front of the building to the right of this door. Access into this room is via a door at the west end.

A long narrow opening runs the full length of the east elevation. This is covered with steel mesh and shaded by a sloping corrugated iron awning. An air receiver (a long cylinder for holding pressurised gas) is located beside the building next to this elevation. It is about 6m long.

There are two windows opening into the south elevation. Both are covered with corrugated iron. A rusted corrugated iron water tank elevated on a wooden stand is located close to the wall of the west half of the elevation.

The west elevation has a large rectangular opening through which the drums of the winders are visible. Some corrugated iron sheeting to the left of this opening is missing. To the right, there is a narrow skillion roofed, corrugated iron extension.

The interior of the shed housing the winding gear contains the double drum winding engine with cable extant on the drums, a platform and controls for the driver, a large electric motor and electrical switch gear including the main circuit breaker for underground. These are all intact. The floor is concrete except where the cable spools are located; here the floor is dirt.

A small annex to this shed contains the air supply for the braking mechanism on the winding engine. It contains an air receiver tank and electric motor.

The compressor shed contains a single cylinder, dual acting compressor powered by an electric motor, a three cylinder compressor, a large main switchboard and separate switchboards for the main fan and one of the compressors. All are intact. The floor is concrete.

Transformer yard

Immediately to the south of the winding and compressor house is an enclosed electrical supply yard. The yard is fenced with wooden posts and chain wire mesh with strands of barbed wire near the top. Entry into the yard is via double, steel framed gates with chain wire mesh infill. A small white coloured metal sign on the gate bears the words 'Danger 22,000 Volts' in red lettering.

Just inside the gates is a pair of tall wooden posts joined at the top by a steel beam. Beyond this and running down the centre of the yard is a row of four tall wooden posts joined at the top and at mid height by wooden beams. The two end posts are taller than the rest and have short wooden cross-arms near the top. A single transformer is located at the north east corner of the yard. There are wooden posts around it; these are joined at the top and at mid height by wooden beams. Electrical insulators are mounted on the uppermost beams.

Block making plant

This is located just to the east of the winder and compressor house. It is a small skillion roofed, timber framed structure, about 5m by 7m, partially clad with corrugated iron.

The west two thirds of the structure are open sided. The roof is supported by wooden posts; wooden rails attached with fencing wire to the posts at about quarter height and at half height surround the open area with the exception of a section in the middle of the west side. A small cantilevered skillion extends from half of the west end of the roof. Beneath the skillion is a concrete footing supporting a steel frame made of angle iron; a small electric motor is located next to the east side of the footing under the main roof.

The east third of the structure is enclosed with corrugated iron to form two rooms. The larger west room has wooden shelving on two sides and a concrete floor. It is accessed via a door in the east elevation. The south room, accessed through a door in the south elevation has a concrete floor and is empty. The top third of the west wall of the enclosure, under the skillion roof, is open and in-filled with chain wire mesh.

Electrical and drill store

This building is located about 40m north west of the winder and compressor house. Its overall dimensions are approximately 13m by 6.5m. It is a large shed with a wooden frame, gable roof and corrugated iron cladding; the roof line runs east-west. There are door openings at the east and west elevations and window openings along the long, north and south elevations. All window and door openings are shaded by narrow strips of sheet metal, the windows have wooden sills. Many are covered with sheets of corrugated iron. Some are metal framed sash windows; others have no window frames or glazing. Remnants of wooden boards run along the tops of the north and south elevations. The west elevation has an unpainted wooden barge board. There is no guttering on the roof.

Internally the building is divided into three: the electrical store, a central room and the drill and hardware store. The floor is concrete.

The electrical store is located at the western end of the building. It contains only one set of wooden shelves, located at the eastern wall. There is an assortment of electrical parts and equipment scattered on the floor and against the walls.

The larger room at the western end is the drill and hardware store. There are 6 sets of 'pigeon box' shelves fixed to the west, north and east walls. A short wooden wall at right angles to the south wall creates a bay where drill bits and legs for air drills are stored. Some of the shelves are labelled with chalk to indicate the names and sizes of items. Many parts and items of equipment remain extant in this area.

Workshop

The workshop is located immediately to the north of the electrical and drill store. It is a long wood framed building measuring about 13.5m by 9m with corrugated iron cladding. The roof has a very low pitch consisting of two skillion roofs that overlap at the apex. There are three door openings along the north elevation and a single door opening at the east elevation. Some sections of sheeting are missing along this side; in some places the gap has been in-filled with steel mesh. Window openings along the south elevation have been covered with sheets of corrugated iron.

The interior encloses a large open space and four small rooms. It contains three workbenches, a drill stand, a shelf with nuts, bolts and spare parts, a lathe bed and an air receiver (about 2.2m by 0.5m). A largely intact, Jenbach JW15 underground locomotive and spare locomotive engine are also located in the workshop.

There are four small rooms in the workshop. The plumber's store contains shelves holding assorted plumbing fittings. The hose store contains a few coils of air hose sitting on pallets. The miscellaneous store contains an electric motor, pump impellers and machinery bearing blocks. The fourth room contains rock dust or cement in some 24 bags, a large galvanised iron funnel, bag hooks and unused railway car couplings. This room has an elevated loading platform with a wood board floor.

Fuel, pipe and electrical detonator sheds.

These three sheds are joined to form a single composite structure. All have skillion roofs. They consist of the fuel shed, a wooden framed, corrugated iron shed; the pipe rack storage cage, an open sided structure with a corrugated iron roof; and the detonator store, a small weatherboard shed elevated on short stumps.

The fuel shed is raised on short stumps and has a wooden floor. Access into the shed is via ledge and brace doors in the west elevation. Windows open into the north and south elevations. These are covered with corrugated iron sheeting.

Benches are located against two walls in the interior. There is shelving beneath three benches containing various machine parts. Parts are also lying on the floor. Chalk marks on the walls indicate oil types.

The west wall of the pipe rack storage cage is common with the fuel shed. Approximately 30cm of the upper section of this wall is not clad and is in-filled with steel mesh. The other three sides have no cladding and are enclosed with steel mesh. Horizontal boards at approximately one third and two third height are attached to all sides outside the mesh. A steel framed mesh gate provides access through the south elevation. Internally, much of the space is occupied by a steel rack comprising three vertical posts, each with several projecting, flat horizontal prongs.

The detonator store is about 1.8m square and 2.4m high. The door into the shed is located in the south elevation. The interior is lined with sheeting.

Change house

This building is a long wooden framed gabled roof structure clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting. The walls on all sides are painted in the traditional Mount Morgan tri-colour, light green/pale yellow, a black band and ochre.

Entry into the building is gained through two ledge and brace doors towards the eastern end of the north elevation and a single ledge and brace door at the western end of the south elevation. There are two windows in each elevation. They are wooden framed sash windows with four glazed panels. The windows on the north and south elevation have curved, galvanised iron hoods.

The interior of the building is divided into four rooms, roughly equal in size: lamp room, drying room, shower room and change room. All have concrete floors.

The interior of the lamp room is unlined. It has benches around most of the walls; there are shelves beneath two of these. There is hinged counter that pivots up to close an opening in the wall beneath sash windows.

The interior of the drying room is unlined. A low bench is fitted to the walls and a three sided standing frame with seats and clothes hanging pegs is arranged around a centrally located Metters Jumbo fire heater. All seats have boot racks beneath them. Clothes hanging pegs are fitted to the walls.

The shower room is divided into three parts consisting of a central corridor with communal shower areas on each side. The corridor is separated from the shower areas by elevated partition walls. Five shower heads are extant in each of the shower areas and two hand basins in the corridor.

The change room has a concrete floor and is fully lined with Masonite. There is a low hardwood bench around the interior walls and three evenly spaced standing frames with back to back seats and eight clothes hanging pegs on each side. All seats have boot racks below them. The walls also have clothes hanging pegs.

There are two water tanks on high stands at the eastern elevation. One is raised higher than the other. Another water tank at the west elevation is set on a low stand. A boiler stands some distance from the north of the building. It is connected to the change house by a long length of water pipe, raised more than two metres above the ground.

Toilet block

The toilet block is located immediately to the east of the change house. It is a small wooden building with a corrugated iron, gabled roof. It consists of two sections: about one third of the eastern part of the building comprises a single room; the rest of the building consists of the lavatory. The building is clad with weatherboard.

There are three entrances into the building. Ledge and brace doors open into the west and east elevations. At the south elevation, there is an opening into a small porch. Two four paned sash windows open into the south and north elevations at the east end. Rows of small, high, frosted glass windows open into the south and north elevations at the lavatory end.

The small porch provides access to a corridor from which access is gained to a room containing a urinal and wash basin and two lavatory cubicles. The doors into the cubicles are ledge and brace. Urinal, pedestals and wash basin are extant. This end of the building is lined with vertical wooden boards.

The small room at the other end of the building is unlined. The room contains a wooden bench, some shelving and a wooden locker. A charging station for the cap light battery packs is lying on its side in a corner at the western end of the room together with broken cap lights and battery packs.

The explosives magazine

This is located at the northern extremity of the site, about 100m north of the main group of colliery buildings. It consists of a small inner weatherboard building with a corrugated iron, gabled roof within a wooden framed outer shed clad with corrugated iron. The outer structure also has a gabled roof. Both structures are elevated on short stumps.

The door into the outer structure is located at one of the end elevations. The word 'Explosives' is marked with red letters above the door. The walls at the side elevations and the other end elevation do not reach the roof, leaving a gap of approximately 30cm. The inner building is lined with vertical wooden boards. It has a ledge and brace door and small square windows into each gable.

The detonator magazine

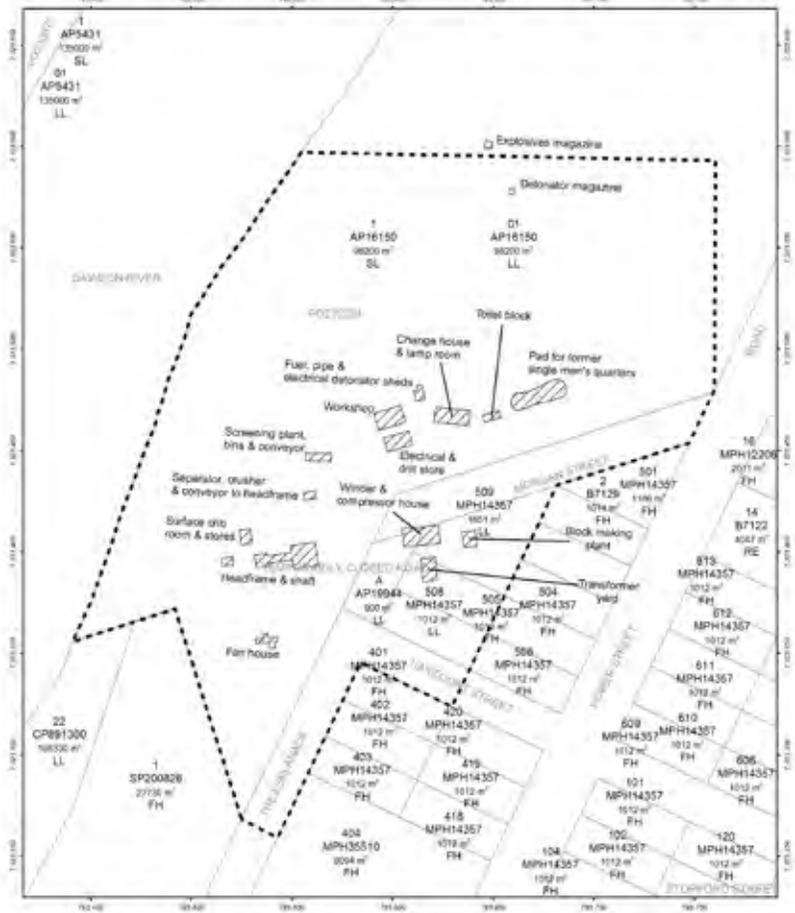
This is located a short distance south of the magazine. It is a small wooden framed structure in a ruined state. It is approximately one metre high and one metre on each side. Partly clad with corrugated iron, it had a skillion roof which is no longer extant. A low concrete curb surrounds the structure. A small, partly ruined ledge and brace door is located at the west elevation.

Mine related artefacts extant on the site include two coal skips, a timber skip, two underground locomotives (including the one in the workshop), ore cars, transformer, jinker, air winch, and air receiver. An assortment of tools and parts are located in the electrical and drill store including: drill bits, a jack hammer, block and tackle and various electrical parts and equipment.

The structures and artefacts are in a large site, set in open woodland. Shrubs and small trees are interspersed among the structures. Residences of the Baralaba Township are located close to the east boundary of the site.

Heritage Boundary

Dawson Valley Colliery (former) 602723



Map 1
 Heritage boundary overview

Legend

- Heritage register boundary
- ▨ Features
- ▭ Parcels
- ▭ Easement

Map Preparation:
 Prepared by: Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
 27 June 2012

Disclaimer:
 This map has been prepared for the purposes of information and reference. While the map has been prepared with care, neither the Queensland Government nor the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection or its officers or its staff accept any liability for any inaccuracies or omissions shown on this map or in any information on the map.

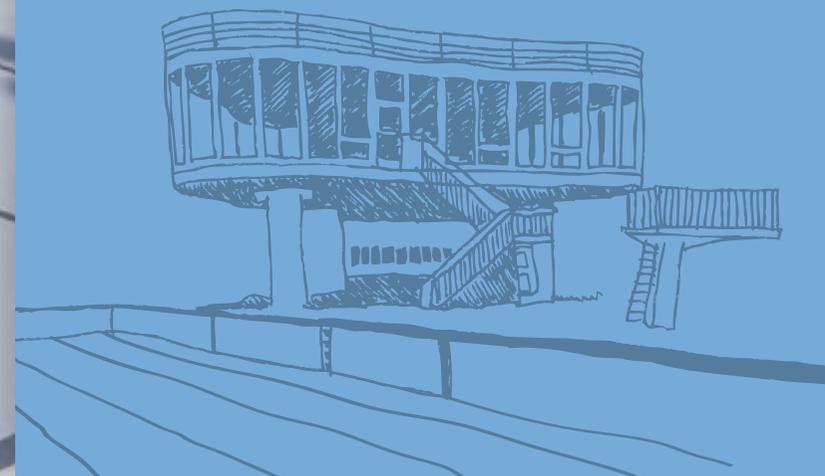
© The State of Queensland 2012



Centenary Pool, Spring Hill

Appendices

- Definitions
- References



Relevant definitions in the schedule to the Queensland Heritage Act 1992

aesthetic significance, of a place or artefact, includes its visual merit or interest.

building includes furniture, fittings and other artefacts:

- (a) associated with the building; and
- (b) that contribute to the building's cultural heritage significance

cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, means its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance, to the present generation or past or future generations.

feature, in relation to a place, includes the following -

- (a) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure;
- (b) an artefact, including an archaeological artefact;
- (c) a precinct;
- (d) a natural or landscape feature

place -

1. Place means a defined or readily identifiable area of land, whether or not held under 2 or more titles or owners.
2. Place includes -
 - (a) any feature on land mentioned in item 1; and
 - (b) any part of the immediate surrounds of a feature mentioned in paragraph (a) that may be required for its conservation.

State heritage place means a place entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as a state heritage place under part 4.

Burra Charter definitions

fabric - all the physical material of the place.

place - site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surrounds.

Dictionary definitions

The principal reference used in this guide is the *Macquarie Dictionary* 2003 (online edition). For comparison, definitions from the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary* 2004 (4th edition) are cited also.

Where more than one interpretation of a word is offered in a dictionary definition, only the interpretation/s most relevant to cultural heritage significance have been quoted here.

Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition)

achieve *verb* (achieved; achieving) -*verb* (t)
1. to bring to a successful end; carry through; accomplish: *But *INEXPERIENCE* cannot possibly achieve any intended artistic effect. --MILES FRANKLIN, 1946. 2. to bring about, as by effort; gain or obtain: *Those who continually criticize the achievement of others must achieve something of their own or become ridiculous. --SHIRLEY HAZZARD, 1980. -*verb* (i) 3. to accomplish some enterprise; bring about a result intended: a good teacher inspires students to achieve.

achievement *noun* 1. something accomplished, especially by valour, boldness, or superior ability;... 2. the act of achieving; accomplishment: *men of substance and opinion, of ambition and achievement, immigrants too who had come with merely a suitcase -SERGE LIBERMAN, 1985.

aesthetic *adjective* 1. relating to the sense of the beautiful or the science of aesthetics. 2. having a sense of the beautiful; characterised by a love of beauty.

aesthetics *noun* 1. *Philosophy* the science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles or effects; the doctrines of taste.

architectural *adjective* 1. of or relating to architecture. 2. conforming to the basic principles of architecture. 3. having the qualities of architecture.

architecture *noun* 1. the art or science of building, including plan, design, construction, and decorative treatment. 2. the style of building. 3. the action or process of building; construction. 4. a building. 5. buildings collectively. 6. structure or design...

community *noun* (*plural* communities) 1. a social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and have a cultural and historical heritage...

conservation *noun* 1. the preservation of areas which are significant, culturally or scientifically, in their natural state. 2. the management of the natural environment to ensure that it is not destroyed in the process of development. 3. the preservation or conserving of natural resources, as water, coal, etc...

class *noun* 1. a number of persons, things, animals, etc., regarded as forming one group through the possession of similar qualities; a kind; sort...

create *verb* (t) 1. to bring into being; cause to exist; produce. 2. to evolve from one's own thought or imagination. 3. to be the first to represent (a part or role)... 5. to be the cause or occasion of; give rise to... -*verb* (i) 7. to be engaged, often ostentatiously, in creating something, as a work of art: the painter was creating while we stood by...

creation *noun* 1. the act of creating. 2. the fact of being created. 3. that which is created... 6. a product of inventive ingenuity; an original work, especially of the imaginative faculty...

creative *adjective* 1. having the quality or power of creating. 2. resulting from originality of thought or expression.

cultural *adjective* 1. of or relating to culture or cultivation...

culture *noun* 1. *Sociology* the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another. 2. a particular state or stage of civilisation, as in the case of a certain nation or period: *Greek culture*...

custom *noun* 1. a habitual practice; the usual way of acting in given circumstances. 2. habits or usages collectively; convention... 5. *Sociology* a group pattern of habitual activity usually transmitted from one generation to another...

demonstrate *verb* (demonstrated; demonstrating) *verb* (t) 1. to make evident by arguments or reasoning; prove. 2. to describe and explain with the help of specimens or by experiment. 3. to manifest or exhibit...

emotive *adjective* 1. characterised by or relating to emotion. 2. exciting emotion.

endanger *verb* (t) to expose to danger; imperil.

evolution *noun* 1. any process of formation or growth; development: *the evolution of drama; the evolution of the aeroplane*... 3. something evolved; a product.

function *noun* 1. the kind of action or activity proper to a person, thing, or institution... -*verb* (i) 6. to perform a function; act; serve; operate. 7. to carry out normal work, activity, or processes...

generation *noun* 1. the whole body of individuals born about the same time: *the rising generation*. 2. the age or average lifetime of a generation; term of years (commonly thirty) accepted as the average difference of age between one generation of a family and the next...

heritage *noun* 1. that which comes or belongs to one by reason of birth; an inherited lot or portion. 2. the culture, traditions and national assets preserved from one generation to another: *if you have not done these things, you have not entered into your heritage as a true Australian. --PADDY PALLIN, 1959; *To destroy a precious heritage to turn it into Japanese paper packages is verging on the wanton. --CHARLES BIRCH, 1976. 3. something reserved for one: the heritage of the righteous... --*adjective* 6. (also *capital*) of or relating to classification under a heritage act: a heritage assessment; a heritage building.

historic *adjective* 1. well-known or important in history: *historic scenes*. 2. likely to be recorded in history: a *historic event*. Also, historical.

historical *adjective* 1. relating to or concerned with the study of history or past events: *historical methodology*. 2. dealing with history or past events: *historical documents*. 3. based on fact as opposed to legend or fiction: *the historical King Arthur*. 4. narrated or mentioned in history; belonging to the past: a *historical event*. 5. historic.

history *noun* (*plural* histories) 1. the branch of knowledge dealing with past events. 2. the record of past events, especially in connection with the human race. 3. a continuous, systematic written narrative, in order of time, of past events as relating to a particular people, country, period, person, etc. 4. the aggregate of past events...

importance *noun* 1. the quality or fact of being important. 2. important position or standing; personal or social consequence. 3. consequential air or manner.

important *adjective* 1. of much significance or consequence: an *important event*. 2. of more than ordinary title to consideration or notice: an *important example*. 3. prominent: an *important part*. 4. of considerable influence or authority, as a person, position, etc. 5. of social consequence or distinction, as a person, family, etc. 6. pompous.

interest *noun* 1. the feeling of one whose attention or curiosity is particularly engaged by something: to have *great interest in a subject*. 2. a particular feeling of this kind: a *woman of varied intellectual interests*. 3. the power of exciting such feeling; interesting quality: *questions of great interest*. 4. concernment, importance, or moment: a *matter of primary interest*.

merit *noun* 1. claim to commendation; excellence; worth. 2. something that entitles to reward or commendation; a commendable quality, act, etc.: *the merits of a book; the merits of a play*. 3. (*plural*) the substantial right and wrong of a matter unobscured by technicalities: *the merits of a case*. 4. the state or fact of deserving well; *good desert*. 5. that which is deserved, whether good or bad. 6. (*sometimes plural*) the state or fact of deserving, or desert: to treat a person according to their merits. --*verb* (t) 7. to be worthy of; deserve.

methodology *noun* (*plural* methodologies) the science of method, especially: 1. a branch of logic dealing with the logical principles underlying the organisation of the various special sciences, and the conduct of scientific inquiry. 2. *Education* a branch of pedagogics concerned with analysis and evaluation of subject matter and methods of teaching. *Methodological adjective*.

particular *adjective* 1. relating to some one person, thing, group, class, occasion, etc., rather than to others or all; special, not general: *one's particular interests*. 2. being a definite one, individual, or single, or considered separately: *each particular item*. 3. distinguished or different from others or from the ordinary; noteworthy; marked; unusual. 4. exceptional or especial: *to take particular pains*. 5. being such in an exceptional degree: a *particular friend of mine*.

precinct *noun* 1. a place or space of definite or understood limits. 2. (*often plural*) an enclosing boundary or limit. 3. (*often plural*) a walled or otherwise bounded or limited space within which a building or place is situated: *Just before it was dusk and he had to leave the precincts of King's, some verses slowly formed in his mind. --MARTIN BOYD, 1946. 4. (*plural*) the parts or regions immediately about any place; the environs: *the precincts of a town*. 5. the ground immediately surrounding a church, temple, or the like...

process *noun* 1. a systematic series of actions directed to some end: *the process of making butter*. 2. a continuous action, operation, or series of changes taking place in a definite manner: *the process of decay*... --*verb* (t) 11. to treat or prepare by some particular process, as in manufacturing. 12. to convert (an agricultural commodity) into marketable form by some special process... --*adjective* 16. prepared or modified by an artificial process...

rare *adjective* (*rarer; rarest*) 1. coming or occurring far apart in space or time; unusual; uncommon: *rare occasions; a rare smile; a rare disease*. 2. few in number. 3. thinly distributed over an area, or few and widely separated: *rare lighthouses*. 4. having the component parts not closely compacted; of low density or pressure: *rare mountain air*. 5. remarkable or unusual, especially in excellence or greatness: *rare tact; a rare find; sympathetic to a rare degree*.

science *noun* 1. a. the systematic study of humans and their environment based on the deductions and inferences which can be made, and the general laws which can be formulated, from reproducible observations and measurements of events and parameters within the universe. b. the knowledge so obtained. 2. systematised knowledge in general. 3. a particular branch of knowledge. 4. skill; proficiency.

scientific *adjective* 1. of or relating to science or the sciences: *scientific studies*. 2. occupied or concerned with science: *scientific researchers*. 3. regulated by or conforming to the principles of exact science: a *scientific method*. 4. systematic or accurate.

significance *noun* 1. importance; consequence. 2. meaning; import. 3. the quality of being significant or having a meaning.

significant *adjective* 1. important; of consequence. 2. expressing a meaning; indicative. 3. having a special or covert meaning; suggestive.

social *adjective* 1. relating to, devoted to, or characterised by friendly companionship or relations: a *social club*. 2. friendly or sociable, as persons or the disposition, spirit, etc. 3. relating to, connected with, or suited to polite or fashionable society: a *social function*. 4. living, or disposed to live, in companionship with others or in a community, rather than in isolation. 5. of or relating to human society, especially as a body divided into classes according to worldly status: *social rank*.

technical *adjective* 1. belonging or relating to an art, science, or the like: *technical skill*. 2. peculiar to or characteristic of a particular art, science, profession, trade, etc.: *technical details*. 3. using terms or treating a subject in a manner peculiar to a particular field, as a writer or a book. 4. skilled in, or familiar in a practical way with, a particular art, trade, etc., as a person. 5. relating to or connected with the mechanical or industrial arts and the applied sciences: a *technical school*. 6. so considered from a strictly legal point of view or a rigid interpretation of the rules: a *military engagement ending in a technical defeat*.

technique *noun* 1. method of performance; way of accomplishing. 2. technical skill, especially in artistic work.

technology *noun* 1. the branch of knowledge that deals with science and engineering, or its practice, as applied to industry; applied science. 2. the terminology of an art, science, etc.; technical nomenclature.

technological *adjective* of or relating to technology; relating to science and industry
transition *noun* 1. passage from one position, state, stage, etc., to another. 2. a passage or change of this kind... 5. *Architecture* the period of change from one architectural style to another.

type *noun* 1. a kind, class, or group as distinguished by a particular characteristic. 2. a person or thing embodying the characteristic qualities of a kind, class, or group; a representative specimen. 3. the general form, style, or character distinguishing a particular kind, class or group...

typology *noun* (*plural* typologies) 1. the doctrine or study of types or symbols, especially those of Scripture. 2. the study of types and classes, especially as in systematic classification. 3. *Archaeology* the study of the shape of artefacts for purposes of classification and comparison. 4. an analysis of a diverse range of objects or phenomena into distinct classes or types: **a familiar Jewish American typology: warm-hearted old duffer and a young dill* -- *locked in an embrace which is hopeless and holy, neurotic and wise.* --HERALD, 1988. *typological adjective*

uncommon *adjective* 1. not common; unusual or rare. 2. unusual in amount or degree; above the ordinary. 3. exceptional. --*adverb* 4. very; remarkably

Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary 2004 (4th edition)

achieve *v.tr.* 1a reach or attain by effort (*achieved victory*) b acquire, gain, earn (*achieved notoriety*) 2 accomplish or carry out (a feat or task) 3 *absol* be successful; attain a desired level of performance

achievement *n.* 1 something achieved 2a the act of achieving b an instance of this...

aesthetic *adj.* 1 concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty. 2 having such appreciation; sensitive to beauty. 3 in accordance with the principles of good taste. *n.* 1 (*in pl.*) the philosophy of the beautiful, esp. in art. 2 a set of principles of good taste and the appreciation of beauty.

architecture *n.* 1 the art or science of designing and constructing buildings. 2 the style of a building as regards design and construction. 3 buildings or other structures collectively... *architectural adj.*

class *n.* 1 any set of persons or things grouped together, or graded or differentiated from others esp. by quality (*first class; economy class*)...

community *n.* (*pl.* -ies) 1 a all the people living in a specific locality. b a specific locality, including its inhabitants. c (*attrib.*) of, for, or relating to a community (*community service*). 2 a body of people having a religion, a profession, etc in common (*Melbourne's large Greek community*). 3 fellowship of interests etc; similarity (*community of intellect*)... 6 (*prec. by the*) the public...

conservation *n.* 1 preservation of the natural environment. 2 preservation of works of art, documents, etc. conservation area an area containing a noteworthy environment and specially protected by law against undesirable changes...

create *v.* 1 *tr.* a (of natural or historical forces) bring into existence; cause (*poverty creates resentment*)...

creation *n.* 1 a the act of creating. b an instance of this... 3 a product of human intelligence, esp. of imaginative thought or artistic ability...

creative *adj.* 1 inventive and imaginative 2 creating or able to create.

cultural *adj.* of or relating to the cultivation of the mind or manners, esp. through artistic or intellectual activity...

culture *n.* ...2 the customs, civilisation, and achievements of a particular time or people (*studied Chinese culture*)...

custom *n.* 1 a the usual way of behaving or acting (*a slave to custom*). b a particular established way of behaving

demonstrate *v.* 1 *tr.* show evidence of (feelings etc.) 2 *tr.* describe and explain (a scientific proposition, machine, etc) by experiment, practical use, etc. 3 *tr.* a logically prove the truth of. b be proof of the existence of...

emotive *adj.* 1 of or characterised by emotion. 2 tending to excite emotion. 3 arousing feeling; not purely descriptive.

Usage: Although the senses of *emotive* and *emotional* overlap, eg both *an emotive issue* and *an emotional issue* are common, *emotive* should not be used of people to mean 'emotional'. It is wrong to say *He is an emotive person* unless what is meant is that he arouses emotions in others, and it is similarly incorrect to say *They reacted emotively*.

endanger *v.tr.* place in danger, endangered species, a species in danger of extinction...

evolution *n.* 1 gradual development, esp. from a simple to a more complex form...

function *n.* 1 a an activity proper to a person or institution. b a mode of action or activity by which a thing fulfils its purpose. c an official or professional duty; an employment, profession, or calling...

generation *n.* 1 all the people born at a particular time, regarded collectively (*my generation; the rising generation*);...

heritage *n.* 1 anything that is or may be inherited. 2 inherited circumstances, benefits, etc. (*a heritage of confusion*) 3 a nation's historic buildings, monuments, countryside, etc., esp. when regarded as worthy of preservation (also *attrib.:* *heritage site, heritage trail*)...

historic *adj.* 1 famous or important in history or potentially so (*a historic moment*)...

Usage: Note the relatively limited scope of usage of *historic* as compared with *historical*. Apart from the specialist use in grammatical terminology, *historic* is confined to meaning 'famous or important with regard to history', as in a *historic* event.

historical *adj.* 1 of or concerning history (*historical evidence*). 2 belonging to history, not to prehistory or legend. 3 (of study of a subject) based on an analysis of its development over a period. 4 belonging to the past, not of the present. 5 (of a novel, a film, etc) dealing or professing to deal with historical events. 6 in connection with history, from the historian's point of view (*of purely historical interest*). *historically adv.*

history *n.* 1 a continuous, usu. chronological, record of important or public events. 2 a the study of past events, esp. human affairs. b the total accumulation of past events, esp. relating to human affairs or to the accumulation of developments connected with a particular nation, person, thing, etc. (*our island history; the history of astronomy*) eventful past career (this knife has a history). 3 an eventful past (*this house has a history*). 4 a a systematic or critical account of or research into a past event or events etc. b a similar record or account of natural phenomena...

interest *n.* 1... b a quality which excites curiosity or holds the attention (*this book lacks interest*)... *v. tr.* 1 excite the curiosity or attention of (*your story interests me greatly*)...

importance *n.* 1 the state of being important. 2 weight, significance. 3 personal consequence; dignity.

important *adj.* 1 (often foll. by *to*) of great effect or consequence; momentous. 2 (of a person) having high rank or status, or great authority.

merit *n.* 1 the quality of deserving well. 2 excellence, worth. 3 (*usu. in pl.*) a thing that entitles one to reward or gratitude...

methodology *n.* 1 the science of method. 2 a body of methods used in a particular branch of activity. *methodological adj.*

particular *adj.* 1 relating to or considered as one thing or person as distinct from others; individual (*in this particular instance*)...

precinct *n.* 1 an enclosed or clearly defined area, eg around a cathedral site... 3 (*in pl.*) a the surrounding area or environs. b the boundaries...

process *n.* 1 a course of action or proceeding, esp. a series of stages in manufacture, computing, etc...

rare *adj.* 1 seldom done or found or occurring, uncommon, unusual, few and far between...

science *n.* 1 the intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical and the natural world through observation and experiment. 2 a systematic and formulated knowledge, esp. of a specified type or on a specified subject (*political science*). b the pursuit or principles of this. 3 an organised body of knowledge on a subject (*the science of philology*)...

scientific *adj.* 1 a (of an investigation etc.) according to rules and laid down in exact science for performing observations and testing the soundness of conclusions. b systematic, accurate. 2 used in, engaged in, or relating to (esp. natural science) (*scientific discoveries; scientific terminology*). 3 assisted by expert knowledge.

significance *n.* 1 importance; noteworthiness (*his opinion is of no significance*). 2 a concealed or real meaning (*what is the significance of his statement?*). 3 the state of being significant...

significant *adj.* 1 having a meaning; indicative. 2 having an unstated or secret meaning; suggestive (*refused it with a significant gesture*). 3 noteworthy; important; consequential (*a significant figure in history*)...

social *adj.* 1 of or relating to society or its organisation. 2 concerned with the mutual relations of human beings or of classes of human beings. 3 living in organised communities; unfitted for a solitary life (*man is a social animal*)...

technical *adj.* 1 of or involving or concerned with the mechanical arts and applied sciences (*technical college; a technical education*). 2 of or relating to a particular subject or craft etc. or its techniques...

technique *n.* 1 mechanical skill in an art... 3 a manner of performance. b a manner of esp. artistic execution in relation to formal details.

technological *adj.* of or using technology

technology *n.* 1 the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, esp. in industry. 2 machinery and equipment developed from such scientific knowledge.

transition *n.* 1 a passing or change from one place, state, condition, etc. to another (*an age of transition; a transition from plain to hills*)... 3 Art a change from one style to another, esp. *Arch.* From Norman to Early English.

type *n.* 1 a a class of things or persons having common characteristics... 2 a person, thing, or event serving as an illustration, symbol, or characteristic specimen of another, or of a class...

typology *n.* the study and interpretation of (esp. biblical) types. *typological adj.*

uncommon *adj.* 1 not common; unusual; remarkable.

References consulted

Aplin, Graeme 2002 *Heritage Identification, Conservation, and Management* South Melbourne: Oxford University Press

Australian Heritage Commission April 1990 *What do we want to pass on to future generations? An Overview of Criteria and Assessment procedures for the Register of the National Estate*

Australia ICOMOS 1988 *Guidelines to the Burra Charter* (online edition)

Blair, Sandy (ed) 1993 *People's Places: identifying and assessing social value for communities* Barton, ACT: Australian Heritage Commission

Blake, Thom 1996 *Queensland Cultural Heritage Context Study* (Draft) Report prepared for Cultural Heritage Branch, Department of Environment, Queensland

Davison, Graeme & McConville, Chris (eds) 1991 *A Heritage Handbook* North Sydney: Allen & Unwin

Johnston, Chris 1992 *What is social value? A Discussion Paper* Australian Heritage Commission, Technical Publications Series No.3 Canberra, ACT: Australian Government Publishing Service

Johnston, Chris *Social Value: an overview & update* Social Value Seminar: Heads of Heritage Authorities Meeting 17 Feb 1994 Brisbane

Kerr, James Semple 1996 *The Conservation Plan* 4th edition Sydney: JS Kerr on behalf of The National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Lennon, Jane & Townsley, Madonna 1998 *Integration of Data for National Estate Aesthetic Values Studies* (Report prepared for Queensland CRA/RFA Steering Committee)

Marquis-Kyle, Peter & Walker, Meredith 1992 *The Illustrated Burra Charter* Brisbane: Australia ICOMOS Inc.

Moore, Bruce (ed) 2004 *The Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary* (4th edition) South Melbourne, Vic: Oxford University Press

NSW Heritage Office 2001 *Assessing Heritage Significance* (a NSW Heritage Manual update online edition)

Ramsay, Juliet and Paraskevopoulos, J (eds) 1994 *More than Meets the Eye: Identifying and Assessing Aesthetic Value, Report of the Aesthetic Value Workshop held at the University of Melbourne on 27 October 1993* Australian Heritage Commission Technical Workshop Series No.7

Pearson, Michael and Sullivan, Sharon 1995 *Looking After Heritage Places* Carlton, Vic: Melbourne University Press

Professional Historians' Association (NSW) Inc. August 2001 *Register of Historic Places and Objects (ROHPO) Criteria and Guidelines* (online edition)

Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage, 1990 *Green Paper Proposals for a Heritage Act for Queensland* Brisbane: Qld Government Printer

Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Reprinted as in force on 2 March 2012 Reprint No.5B) Brisbane: Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Council

Queensland Heritage Register

The Macquarie Dictionary 1987 (2nd edition) Macquarie University, NSW: Macquarie Library Pty Ltd

The Macquarie Dictionary 2003 (online edition) Macquarie University, NSW: Macquarie Library Pty Ltd

Index

- Index
- List of illustrations



Kingaroy Butter Factory, Kingaroy

Index

A

acknowledgements 3

Acts

Acts Interpretation Act 1954 4

Crown Land Act 1884 27

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 7

Grammar Schools Act 1860-1864 21

Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990 19

Queensland Heritage Act 1992 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 30, 36, 41, 49, 55, 58, 62, 70, 77

Sustainable Planning Act 2009 6

Addison, GMH 20

Advance Bank 4

aesthetic attributes 15, 49-52

aesthetic significance - definition 14-15

Alderley - RP Cummings' House 66

All Hallows' School - Fortitude Valley 64

All Saints' Church - Torres Strait 13

All Saint's Memorial Church - Tamrookum 12, 15

Allora - Boer War Memorial 35

Antbed House - Georgetown 40

Archerfield - WWII Igloo Complex 56

architects

Addison, GMH 20

Brady, AB 18

Birrell, James 57

Cummings, RP 66

Dods, Robin S 15, 45

Fulton, Charles 57, 63

Langer, Karl 21

Murdoch, John S 52

Ogg, Roy Rusden 45

Oribin, Eddie H 56

Stanley, FDG 44

Suter, William George 56

architectural excellence 56

architectural significance - definition 15

arrowroot industry 29

artistic value 55

Ashgrove - Glen Lyon House 42

Aspasia Mine and Battery - Georgetown 51

association 61

extent/degree 61, 65

influence of 66

length of 61, 66

significant former 61

special 64-65

Atherton

Chinatown 38

Hou Wang Miao 5

Auchenflower - Rathdonnell House 34

Australian Joint Stock Bank 44

B

Background 3

Barcaldine

Barcaldine Masonic Centre 2, 4

Shearers' Strike camp 64

Barrier Reef Hotel - Cairns 31

Bell, Joshua Peter 35

Bellevue Homestead - Coominya 38

Bellevue Hotel - Brisbane 61

Big Fig - Miriam Vale 59

Binna Burra Cultural Landscape 49

Birdsville

Royal Hotel 65

Birdsville Nursing Home 65

Birrell, James 57

Blackall Woolscour 32

Blake, Dr Thom 24

Board of General Education 6

Boer War Memorial - Allora 35

Boggo Road Gaol - Women's Prison 43

Booby Island Lightstation - Cape York 51

Boonarga - Cactoblastis Memorial Hall 16

Boobyjan 37

Boulia - Stone House 27

Bowen - Old Bowen Downs Road 28

Bowen Park - Brisbane 37

Brady, AB 18

Braeside Homestead - Dalveen 40

Brennan & Geraghty Store - Maryborough 28

Bribie Island WWII Fortifications 53

Brisbane

Bellevue Hotel 61

Bowen Park 37

Brisbane Botanic Gardens 26

Brisbane City Hall 19

Brisbane Exhibition Grounds 44

Commissariat Stores 8

Cressbrook Homestead 26

Fort Lytton 34

Newstead House 16

Old Government House 41

Parliament House 28

Queen's Gardens 37

St John's Cathedral 50

Story Bridge 52, 58

Treasury Building 25

Wickham Terrace Carpark 57

William Jolly Bridge 56

Worker's Dwelling No.1 47

building 5

Bullamon Homestead - Thallon 16

Bundaberg/Burnett district

Burdekin River Pumping Station 36

Eidsvold Homestead 20

Fairyhead House 62

Radio Station 4BU 44

Taabinga Homestead 42

Burke and Wills Dig Tree 66

Burns, Philp & Co Ltd Building - Townsville 64

Burra Charter 3, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18

Bustard Head Light House 46

C

Cactoblastis Memorial Hall - Boonarga 16

Cairns

Barrier Reef Hotel 31

Empire Hotel 31

Memorial to Dr EA Koch 63

Caloundra - King's Beach Bathing

Pavillion 48

Canecutters' Memorial - Innisfail 27

Cape York

Booby Island Lightstation 51

Laura Station 32

Carcory Homestead - Diamantina 36

Castle Hill - Townsville 51

Centenary Pool - Spring Hill 57

Charles Fulton's Residence - Taringa 63

Charleville - Hotel Corones 59

Charters Towers

Masonic Centre 66

Pfeiffer House 32

Royal Arcade 6

Stock Exchange Arcade 6

Childers

Paragon Theatre 34

Chinese community

Atherton Chinatown 38

Hou Wang Miao 25

market garden irrigation - Cooktown 33

Shrine - Cooktown Cemetery 42

churches

All Saints' Church - Torres Strait 13

All Saint's Memorial Church

- Tamrookum 15

Christ Church - Tingalpa 32

Quetta Memorial Church - Torres Strait 59

St Andrew's Church - Innisfail 56

St Augustine's Church - Leyburn 56

St Brigid's Church - Red Hill 50

St John's Cathedral - Brisbane 50

St Joseph's Cathedral - Rockhampton 51

St Joseph's Church - Torres Strait 26

St Mark's Church - Warwick 55

St Patrick's Church - Fortitude Valley 52
 St Stephen's Church - Ma Ma Creek 32

civic buildings

- Brisbane City Hall 19
- Goondiwindi Civic Centre 46
- Gympie Court House 52
- Maryborough Customs House and Residence 50
- Old Government House - Brisbane 41
- Paddington Tramway Substation 45
- Parliament House - Brisbane 28
- Police Station and Courthouse - St Lawrence 35
- QATB Centre - Longreach 28
- Rockhampton Customs House 49
- Rockhampton School of Arts 61
- Rockhampton Supreme Court House 17
- Toowoomba City Hall 15
- Townsville Customs House 58
- Treasury Building - Brisbane 25
- Women's Prison - Boggo Road Gaol 43
- Cleveland Hotel 42

coastal fortifications

- Bribie Island WWII Fortifications 53
- Fort Lytton - Brisbane 34
- Kissing Point - Townsville 34

commercial buildings

- Australian Joint Stock Bank 44
- Brennan & Geraghty Store 28
- Burns, Philp & Co Ltd Building 64
- Gympie Stock Exchange Offices and Club 52
- Jack and Newell General Store - Herberton 62
- Mellor's Drapery and Haberdashery - Gayndah 48
- Queensland National Bank - Cooktown 53
- Queensland National Bank - Mackay 51
- Radio Station 4BU - Bundaberg 44
- Wickham Terrace Carpark - Brisbane 57

Commissariat Stores - Brisbane 8

Cooktown

- Chinese Shrine - Cemetery 42
- Grassy Hill Lighthouse 54
- Lizard Island stone ruins 27

- market garden irrigation 33
- Queensland National Bank 53
- Coominya - Bellevue Homestead 38
- Cootharaba Sawmill - Noosa 40
- Cressbrook Homestead - Brisbane 26
- Crown Land Act 1884 27
- Croydon goldfield - Normanton 6
- cultural significance- definition 13-14
- Cummings, RP 66
- customary experience 59

D

- Dalveen - Braeside Homestead 40
- Darling Downs
 - Eton Vale Homestead ruins 47
 - Jimbou House 35
- David Fleay Wildlife Park 63
- Dawson Valley Colliery 69-75
- Deebling Creek Mission Site - Ipswich 60
- deterioration 53
- Diamantina - Carcory Homestead 36
- Dickson, JR 66
- distinctiveness 28, 35
- Dods, Robin S 15, 45
- Drayton - Royal Bull's Head Inn 34

E

- Eagle Farm - Female Factory 39
- earliness 27, 39, 47
- Eidsvold Homestead - Burnett district 20
- El Arish - Stanthorpe 50
- Elderslie Homestead - Winton 31
- Elgin Vale Sawmill 43
- Empire Hotel - Cairns 31
- Empire Hotel - Fortitude Valley 45
- Emuford Battery - Mareeba 30
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity*

Conservation Act 1999 7

Eton Vale Homestead Ruins

- Darling Downs 47
- exceptionality 28, 35,48
- extensiveness 40, 48

F

factories

- Blackall Woollscour 32
- Cootharaba Sawmill - Noosa 40
- Elgin Vale Sawmill 43
- Kingaroy Butter Factory 68
- Pindi Pindi Brickworks 38
- Port Curtis Dairy Cooperative - Gladstone 59, 64
- Richmond Sugar Mill 25
- South Burnett Co-op Dairy Association Factory 68
- Toowoomba Maltings 26

Fairymead House - Bundaberg 62

FDA Carstens Memorial - Port Douglas 62

Female Factory - Eagle Farm 39

Ferguson, John 46

Fleay, Dr David 63

Foresters' Hall - Paddington 61

Fort Lytton - Brisbane 34

Fortitude Valley

- All Hallows' School 64
- Empire Hotel 45
- St Patrick's Church 52

Fulton, Charles 57, 63

G

- Gatton - Weeping Mother's Memorial 52
- Gayndah
- Gayndah State School 6
 - Mellor's Drapery and Haberdashery 48
 - generational significance - definition 19
- Georgetown
 - Antbed House 40

- Aspasia Mine and Battery 51
- Gladstone - Port Curtis Dairy Cooperative 59, 64
- Glasshouse Mountains 53
- Grassy Hill Lighthouse - Cooktown 54
- Glen Lyon House - Ashgrove 42
- Glengallan 37
- Goldicott - Toowong 55
- Goondiwindi Civic Centre 46
- Gracemere Homestead - Rockhampton 50
- Grammar Schools Act 1860-1864* 21
- Greenmount Homestead - Mackay 65
- Greenmount War Memorial 43
- Gympie Court House 52
- Gympie Stock Exchange Offices and Club 52

H

- Haddington - Toowoomba 21
- Hamilton - Toorak House 66
- Herbert, Xavier 66
- Herberton - Jack and Newell General Store 62
- Heritage Buildings Protection Act 1990* 19
- Heritage Register 5
- Hibernian Hall - Roma 36
- Highgate Hill
 - Torbreck Home Units 46
 - Wairuna 45
- Hinson, Mark SC 3
- historical significance - defined 16-17
- Hornibrook, Manuel 56
- hospitals
 - Birdsville Nursing Home 65
 - Maryborough Hospital 31
 - Nazareth House - Wynnum 44
 - Peel Island Lazzaret 47
 - Springsure Hospital 48
 - Wolston Park Hospital 61
- hotels

Barrier Reef Hotel - Cairns 31
Bellevue Hotel - Brisbane 61
Cleveland Hotel 42
Empire Hotel - Cairns 31
Empire Hotel - Fortitude Valley 45
Hotel Coronas - Charleville 59
Imperial Hotel - Ravenswood 20
Noccundra Hotel 45
Royal Bull's Head Inn - Drayton 34
Royal Hotel - Birdsville 65
Hou Wang Miao - Atherton 25

I

Ilfracombe - Langenbaker House 35
Imperial Hotel - Ravenswood 20
importance 13, 65
indigenous cultural heritage 5
Innisfail
 Canecutters' Memorial 27
 Paronella Park 33
 St Andrew's Church 56
intactness/integrity 34, 40, 47, 53, 57
Ipswich
 Deebling Creek Mission Site 60
 JP Bottomley's House 45
 North Ipswich Railway Workshops 59
 Ozanam House 65

J

Jack and Newell General Store - Herberton 62
Jimbour House - Darling Downs 35
Johnston, Chris 18
Jondaryan Homestead 68
JP Bottomley's House - Ipswich 45

K

Kenilworth Homestead 54
Kenmore - Rockhampton 46
Kilcoy Homestead 47
King's Beach Bathing Pavillion - Caloundra 48

Kissing Point - Townsville 34
Kuranda Railway Station 46
Kynuna - Old Dagworth Homestead site 53

L

labour movement 17, 64
Lamington Bridge - Maryborough 18
landmark quality 51, 58
Langenbaker House - Ilfracombe 35
Langer, Karl 21
Laura Station - Cape York 32
Laurel Hill Farmhouse - Willow Vale 29
Leyburn - St Augustine's Church 56
Lizard Island stone ruins - Cooktown 27
local significance - defined 4, 5
Longreach
 Outback Heritage Centre 18
 Qantas Hangar 7
 QATB Centre 28
 Stockman's Hall of Fame 18, 61
Lucerne - Milton 34

M

Ma Ma Creek - St Stephen's Church 32
Mackay
 Greenmount Homestead 65
 Queensland National Bank 51
 Richmond Sugar Mill 25
Macleay Island industrial ruins 39
Mareeba - Emuford Battery 30
market garden irrigation - Cooktown 33
Maryborough
 Brennan & Geraghty Store 28
 Lamington Bridge 18
 Maryborough Central State School 60
 Maryborough Customs House and Residence 50
 Maryborough Hospital, block C 31
Masel Residence - Stanthorpe 57

Maytown Township site - Palmer River 38
Meatworks and wharf site - St Lawrence 17
Mellor's Drapery and Haberdashery- Gayndah 48
Memorial to Dr EA Koch - Cairns 63
Milton - Lucerne 34
Miriam Vale - Big Fig 59
Moreton Bay Penal Settlement 39
Mount Morgan Mine 14
Mt Isa - Tent House 33
Murdoch, John S 52

N

national significance - defined 7
natural heritage 5, 7
Nazareth House - Wynnum 44
Nelson and Arundell 45
New Farm - Santa Barbara 41
Newstead House - Brisbane 16
Nindoonbah Homestead 68
Noccundra Hotel 45
Noosa - Cootharaba Sawmill 40
Normanton
 Croydon goldfield 6
Normanton Railway Station 6
North Ipswich Railway Workshops 59

O

Ogg, Roy Rusden 45
Old Dagworth Homestead site - Kynuna 53
Old Government House - Brisbane 41
Outback Heritage Centre - Longreach 18
Ozanam House - Ipswich 65

P

Paddington
Foresters' Hall 61

Paddington Tramway Substation 45
Paragon Theatre - Childers 34
Parliament House - Brisbane 28
Paronella Park - Innisfail 33
Peel Island Lazaret 47
peer recognition 57
period of significance - definition 20-21
Pfeiffer House - Charters Towers 32
Picnic Point - Toowoomba 54
Pindi Pindi Brickworks 38
place 5
Police Station and Courthouse - St Lawrence 35
Port Curtis Dairy Cooperative- Gladstone 59, 64
Port Douglas - FDA Carstens Memorial 62

Q

Qantas Hangar - Longreach 7
QATB Centre - Longreach 28
Queen's Gardens - Brisbane 37
Queen's Theatre - Wallumbilla 59
Queensland National Bank
 Cooktown 53
 Mackay 51
Quetta Memorial Church - Torres Strait 59

R

Radio Station 4BU - Bundaberg 44
railways
 Kuranda Railway Station 46
 Normanton Railway Station 6
 North Ipswich Railway Workshops 59
rarity 29, 39, 41, 48
Rathdonnell House - Auchenflower 34
Ravenswood - Imperial Hotel 20
Red Hill - St Brigid's Church 50
regional importance 28
representation - demonstrated 54

representativeness 28, 41
 Richmond Sugar Mill - Mackay 25
 Rockhampton
 Gracemere Homestead 50
 Kenmore 46
 Rockhampton Customs House 49
 Rockhampton School of Arts 61
 Rockhampton Supreme Court House 17
 St Joseph's Cathedral 51
 Roma - Hibernian Hall 36
 Royal Arcade - Charters Towers 6
 Royal Bull's Head Inn - Drayton 34
 Royal Hotel - Birdsville 65
 RP Cummings' House - Alderley 66

S

Sandy Cape Lighthouse 46
 Santa Barbara - New Farm 41
 schools
 All Hallows' School - Fortitude Valley 64
 Gayndah State School 6
 Maryborough Central State School 60
 Somerville House 20
 Toowoomba Grammar School 21
 Urangan Point State School 43
 scientific significance - definition 17-18
 setting 54
 Shearers' Strike camp - Barcaldine 64
 significance indicator - definition 9-11
 social significance - definition 18
 Somerville House 20
 Spring Hill
 Centenary Pool 57
 Windmill Tower 8
 Springsure Hospital 48
 St Andrew's Church - Innisfail 56
 St Augustine's Church - Leyburn 56
 St Brigid's Church - Red Hill 50

St Georges' Masonic Centre - Warwick 60
 St John's Cathedral - Brisbane 50
 St Joseph's Cathedral - Rockhampton 51
 St Joseph's Church - Torres Strait 26
 St Lawrence
 Meatworks and wharf site 17
 Police Station and Courthouse 35
 St Mark's Church - Warwick 55
 St Patrick's Church - Fortitude Valley 52
 St Stephen's Church - Ma Ma Creek 32
 Stanley, FDG 44
 Stanthorpe
 El Arish 50
 Masel Residence 57
 state significance - defined 4
 Stock Exchange Arcade - Charters Towers 6
 Stockman's Hall of Fame - Longreach 18, 61
 Stone House - Boulia 27
 Story Bridge - Brisbane 52, 58
 Streetscape contribution 52
 structures
 Lamington Bridge - Maryborough 18
 Old Bowen Downs Road - Bowen 28
 Story Bridge - Brisbane 52, 58
 William Jolly Bridge - Brisbane 56
 WWII Igloo Complex - Archerfield 56
 Suter, William George 56
 symbolic association 27, 52

TU

Taabinga Homestead - Burnett district 42
 Tamrookum - All Saint's Memorial Church 15
 Taringa - Charles Fulton's Residence 63
 Tarong Homestead 37
 technological significance - definition 18
 Temple of Peace - Toowong 60
 Tent House - Mt Isa 33

Thallon - Bullamon Homestead 16
 Thermo Electric Ore Reduction Corporation Mill 33
 threshold indicators - definition 9-11
 Thursday Island Cemetery 49
 Tingalpa - Christ Church 32
 Toorak House - Hamilton 66
 Toowoomba
 Haddington 21
 Picnic Point 54
 Toowoomba City Hall 15
 Toowoomba Grammar School 21
 Toowoomba Maltings 26
 Torbreck Home Units - Highgate Hill 46
 Torres Strait
 All Saints' Church 13
 Quetta Memorial Church 59
 St Joseph's Church 26
 Townsville
 Australian Joint Stock Bank 44
 Burns, Philp & Co Ltd Building 64
 Castle Hill 51
 Kissing Point 34
 Townsville Customs House 58
 Treasury Building - Brisbane 25
 Urangan Point State School 43

VW

Wairuna - Highgate Hill 45
 Wallumbilla - Queen's Theatre 59
 Warwick
 St Georges' Masonic Centre 60
 St Mark's Church 55
 Watson, Mary 27
 Weeping Mother's Memorial - Gatton 52
 Wickham Terrace Carpark - Brisbane 57
 William Jolly Bridge - Brisbane 56
 Willow Vale - Laurel Hill Farmhouse 29
 Windmill Tower 8
 Winton - Elderslie Homestead 31

Wolston Park Hospital 61
 Women's Prison - Boggo Road Gaol 43
 Worker's Dwelling No.1 - Brisbane 47
 World Heritage Convention 7
 world significance - defined 7
 WWII Igloo Complex - Archerfield 56
 Wynnum - Nazareth House 44
 XYZ
 Yangan School of Arts 44
 Yengarie Sugar Refinery 39

Illustrations

Unless otherwise acknowledged the images used in this document are the property of Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

List of illustrations

- All Hallows' School, Fortitude Valley* 64
- All Saints' Church, Darnley Island* 13
- All Saints' Memorial Church, Tamrookum* 12, 15
- Antbed House, Georgetown* 40
- Aspasia Mine and Battery, Georgetown* 51
- Atherton Chinatown* 38
- Australian Joint Stock Bank/Gympie Stock Exchange Offices and Club, Gympie* 52
- Australian Joint Stock Bank, Townsville* 44
- Australian Stockman's Hall of Fame, Longreach* 18
- Barcaldine Masonic Centre* 2, 4
- Barrier Reef Hotel, Cairns* 31
- Bellevue Homestead, Coominya* 38
- Bellevue Hotel, Brisbane* 61
- Big Fig, Miriam Vale* 59
- Binna Burra Cultural Landscape* 49
- Blackall Woolscour* 32
- Boer War Memorial, Allora* 35
- Booby Island Lightstation cover*, 22, 51
- Bowen Park, Brisbane* 37
- Braeside Homestead, Dalveen* 40
- Brennan & Geraghty's Store, Maryborough* 28
- Brisbane Botanic Gardens* 26
- Brisbane City Hall* 19
- Brisbane Exhibition Grounds* 44
- Bullamon Homestead, via Thallon* 16, 33
- Burdekin River Pumping Station (former), Charters Towers* 36
- Burke and Wills Dig Tree, Cooper's Creek* 66
- Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd Building (former), Townsville* 64
- Bustard Head Lighthouse* 46
- Cactoblastis Memorial Hall, Boonarga* 16
- Canecutters' Memorial, Innisfail* 27
- Carcory Homestead, Diamantina Shire* 36
- Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland* 42
- Castle Hill, Townsville* 51
- Centenary Pool, Spring Hill cover*, 57, 76
- Charters Towers Masonic Centre* 66
- Chinese Shrine, Cooktown Cemetery* 42
- Christ Church, Tingalpa* 32
- Commissariat Stores (former), Brisbane* 8
- Cootharaba Sawmill and Settlement Site, Elanda Point, Lake Cootharaba* 40
- Cressbrook Homestead, Brisbane River Valley* 26
- Cummings House (former), Alderley* 66
- David Fleay Wildlife Park, Burleigh Heads* 63
- Dawson Valley Colliery* 69, 70
- Deebing Creek Mission Site, near Ipswich* 60
- Dr EA Koch Memorial, Cairns* 63
- Eidsvold Homestead, Burnett district* 20
- El Arish, Stanthorpe* 50
- Elderslie Homestead, via Winton* 31
- Elgin Vale Sawmill* 43
- Empire Hotel, Fortitude Valley* 45
- Emuford Battery, Mareeba Shire* 30
- Eton Vale Homestead Ruins, Darling Downs* 47
- Fairymead House, Bundaberg* 62
- FDA Carstens Memorial, Port Douglas* 62
- Female Factory Site, Eagle Farm* 39
- Foresters' Hall (former), Paddington* 61
- Fort Lytton, Brisbane River* 34
- Fulton Residence (former), Taringa* 63
- Gaydah State School* 6
- Glasshouse Mountains, Sunshine Coast* 53
- Glen Lyon House (former), Ashgrove* 42
- Goldicott (former), Toowong* 55
- Goondiwindi Civic Centre* 46
- Gracemere Homestead, Rockhampton* 50
- Grassy Hill Lighthouse, Cooktown* 54
- Greenmount Homestead, Walkerston* 65
- Greenmount War Memorial* 43
- Gympie Court House* 52
- Haddington, Toowoomba* 21
- Hibernian Hall, Roma* 36
- Hotel Coronas, Charleville* 59
- Hou Wang Miau, Atherton* 25
- Imperial Hotel, Ravenswood* 20
- Industrial Ruins, Macleay Island* 39
- Ipswich Club, Ipswich* 45
- Jack & Newell General Store (former), Herberton* 62
- Jimbour House, Darling Downs* 35
- Kenilworth Homestead, Kenilworth* 54
- Kenmore (former), Rockhampton* 46
- Kilcoy Homestead, Brisbane River Valley* 47
- King's Beach Bathing Pavilion* 48
- Kingaroy Butter Factory* 68, 81
- Kuranda Railway Station* 46
- Lamington Bridge, Maryborough* 18
- Langenbaker House, Ilfracombe* 35, 67
- Laura Station Homestead, Cape York* 32
- Laurel Hill Farmhouse, Willowvale* 29
- Lazaret (former), Peel Island* 47
- Lucerne, Milton* 34
- Maryborough Central State School* 60
- Maryborough Customs House and residence* 50
- Maryborough Hospital Block C* 31

Masel Residence (former), Stanthorpe 57
Maytown Township Site, Palmer River 38
Meatworks & Wharf Site, St Lawrence 17
Mellor's Drapery and Haberdashery, Gayndah 48
Mount Morgan Mine Site 14, 15
Nazareth House, Wynnum 45
Newstead House, Brisbane 16
Noccundra Hotel, Noccundra 45
Normanton Railway Station 6
North Ipswich Railway Workshops 59
Old Bowen Downs Road 28
Old Dagworth Homestead Site, near Kynuna 53
Old Government House, Brisbane 41
Ozanam House, Ipswich 65
Paddington Tramway Substation 45
Paragon Theatre, Childers 34
Parliament House, Brisbane 28
Paronella Park, Mena Creek 33
Pfeiffer House (former), Charters Towers 32
Picnic Point, Toowoomba 54
Pindi Pindi Brickworks 38
Police Station and Courthouse, St Lawrence 35
Port Curtis Dairy Factory (former), Gladstone 64
Qantas Hangar (former), Longreach 4
QATB Centre (former), Longreach 28
Queensland National Bank (former), Mackay 51
Queensland National Bank (former), Cooktown 53
Queen's Gardens, Brisbane 37
Queen's Theatre, Wallumbilla 59
Quetta Memorial Church, Thursday Island 59
Radio Station 4BU (former), Bundaberg 44
Rathdonnell House, Auchenflower 34
Richmond Sugar Mill Site, near Mackay 25
Rockhampton Customs House (former) 49
Rockhampton School of Arts (former) 61
Rockhampton Supreme Court House 17
Royal Bull's Head Inn, Drayton 34
Royal Hotel (former), Birdsville 65
St Andrew's Church, Innisfail 56
St Augustine's Church, Leyburn 56
St Brigid's Church, Red Hill 50
St Georges' Masonic Centre, Warwick 60
St John's Cathedral, Brisbane 50
St Joseph's Cathedral, Rockhampton 51
St Joseph's Church, Hammond Island 26
St Mark's Church, Warwick 55
St Patrick's Church, Fortitude Valley 52
St Stephen's Church, Ma Ma Creek 32
Santa Barbara, New Farm 41
Shearers' Strike Camp Site, Barcardine 64
Somerville House, South Brisbane 20
South Burnett Co-op Dairy Association Factory, 68
Springsure Hospital 48
Stock Exchange Arcade, Charters Towers 6
Stone House, Boulia 27
Stone Ruins, Lizard Island 27
Story Bridge, Brisbane 58
Taabinga Homestead, Burnett district 42
Tarong Homestead, Tarong 37
Temple of Peace, Toowong Cemetery 60
Tent House, Mount Isa 33
Thermo Electric Ore Reduction Corporation Mill Site, Wolfram 33
Thursday Island Cemetery 49
Toorak House, Brisbane 66
Toowoomba Grammar School 21
Toowoomba Maltings 26
Toowoomba City Hall 15
Torbreck Home Units, Highgate Hill, 46
Townsville Customs House (former) 58
Treasury Building (former), Brisbane 25
Urangan Point State School (Block D) 43
Wairuna, Highgate Hill 45
Weeping Mother's Memorial, Gatton 52
Wickham Terrace Carpark, Brisbane 57
William Jolly Bridge, Brisbane 56
Windmill Tower, Spring Hill 8
Wolston Park Hospital Complex, Wacol 61
Women's Prison, Boggo Road Gaol (former), Dutton Park 43
WWII Igloo Complex, Archerfield 56
WWII Fortifications, Bribie Island 53
Woolshed, Jondaryan Homestead, Darling Downs 68
Woolshed, Nindooabah Homestead, via Beaudesert 68
Worker's Dwelling No.1, Nundah 47, 88
Xavier and Sadie Herbert's Cottage (former), Redlynch 66
Yangan School of Arts 44
Yengarie Sugar Refinery Ruins, Yengarie 39



Workers' Dwelling No.1 at Nundah, Brisbane

Further information

The department encourages you to discuss your plans with one of its heritage officers before making an application. Call 13 74 68 (13QGOV) and ask to speak to a heritage officer.

The Queensland Heritage Register and EHP heritage publications are located at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage



Application Guide: Entering a State Heritage Place in the Queensland Heritage Register

Prepared by: Heritage Branch Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

© State of Queensland, 2013.

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of its information. The copyright in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia (CC BY) licence.



Under this licence you are free, without having to seek our permission, to use this publication in accordance with the licence terms.

You must keep intact the copyright notice and attribute the State of Queensland as the source of the publication.

For more information on this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en>

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared with all due diligence and care, based on the best available information at the time of publication. The department holds no responsibility for any errors or omissions within this document. Any decisions made by other parties based on this document are solely the responsibility of those parties. Information contained in this document is from a number of sources and, as such, does not necessarily represent government or departmental policy.

If you need to access this document in a language other than English, please call the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) on 131 450 and ask them to telephone Library Services on +61 7 3170 5470.

This publication can be made available in an alternative format (e.g. large print or audiotape) on request for people with vision impairment; phone +61 7 3170 5470 or email <library@ehp.qld.gov.au>.

September 2017

Contents

The Queensland Heritage Register	1
Who can apply?	1
What places can be entered in the Register?	1
Before you make an application	2
Is the place of local significance?	2
Is the place associated with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander tradition and custom?	2
Is the place of natural heritage significance?	2
Is the place owned by the Commonwealth Government?	2
Has an application been considered within the past one to five years?	3
The application form	3
What information is required in the application?	3
Applicant's details	3
Name of place	3
Address	3
Location map	3
Real property description	4
Local government area	4
A plan	4
Boundary description	5
Cultural heritage significance	6
Description of place	6
Current (or recent) photographs of the place	6
Historical research	6
Writing a summary history of a place	7
Statement of significance	7
How do I lodge a completed application?	8
Checklist	9
Further information	9

The Queensland Heritage Register

The Queensland Heritage Register is a listing of places of cultural heritage significance to the people of Queensland. Any person may make an application for a place to be entered in the Register.

This guide explains how to apply to have a place entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place. A checklist has been provided to assist applicants to complete the Entry application form correctly.

After an application has been received by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP), a process is undertaken to assess whether the place is suitable to be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place. EHP makes a recommendation about this and then the Queensland Heritage Council makes the final decision.

Who can apply?

Any person or entity including individuals, community groups, local authorities, and government departments can apply for a place to be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place.

Applicants do not need to be the owner of the place they are applying to enter in the Queensland Heritage Register. When making an application, applicants can nominate whether they give permission for the release of their personal details.

Please note that applications and other documents related to the process of EHP's assessment of a place are made available for public viewing. If an applicant consents to the release of their personal details, their name and any affiliation will appear on the public copy of the application, but not their contact details.

What places can be entered in the Register?

For the purposes of the Queensland Heritage Act, a place means a defined or readily identifiable area of land, whether or not held under two or more titles or owners. It includes any feature on the identified area of land and any part of the immediate surrounds of a feature that may be required for its conservation.

In relation to a place, a feature includes: a building or structure, or part of a building or structure; an artefact, including archaeological or underwater cultural heritage artefacts; a precinct; and a natural or landscape feature.

Places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register reflect many aspects of the state's history, and include:

- buildings
- parks and gardens
- recreational venues and sporting arenas
- landscapes
- precincts
- monuments and memorials
- cemeteries and other types of burial grounds or even a lone grave if it is associated with a person or event of historical importance
- homestead complexes
- industrial sites
- institutions
- bridges and roads
- landmark structures such as lighthouses, chimneys and forestry towers
- iconic natural features that have strong historical or social significance—e.g. Castle Hill in Townsville.
- trees of proven historical significance—e.g. the Burke and Wills Dig Tree in south-west Queensland.

Before you make an application

1. Check whether the place is already entered in the Queensland Heritage Register. You may need to conduct a number of searches using different words, because the place may be entered in the Register under an alternate name, street, suburb, or spelling. To search the Register online go to www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/.
2. There are several important questions to answer before you make an application. If you answer 'Yes' to any of them, you may need to investigate other means of protecting the place.

Is the place of local significance?

The Queensland Heritage Register is an inventory of places of significance to the state. Places that are significant only to a local community do not satisfy the criteria for entry in this register, and their heritage values are more appropriately managed through a local Heritage Register or planning scheme. For example, there are many small churches, schools and community halls in Queensland that have strong historical and social significance for their local community, but are not State Heritage Places. To be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register they would need to demonstrate some special quality—such as being:

- an important example of their type
- the site of a significant event or activity in Queensland's history
- closely associated with a person of importance in Queensland's history.

Refer to the Guideline: Assessing cultural heritage significance - Using the cultural heritage criteria available at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/

If a place is likely to be of local heritage significance and not of state heritage significance, contact the relevant local council to find out if you may apply to enter the place in the Local Heritage Register.

Is the place associated with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander tradition and custom?

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* does not apply to places or objects of cultural heritage significance solely because of their association with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander tradition and custom. Such places and objects are protected under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*.

For further information about how to protect and manage places of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage refer to the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships website at <https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/>

Is the place of natural heritage significance?

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* does not apply to places that are significant solely because of their natural heritage values. Places such as trees, forests, coastlines, mountains, and rivers whose significance principally relates to their natural attributes or as habitats for rare and endangered flora and fauna, are more appropriately managed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. For further information about how to protect and manage places with natural heritage values, contact EHP on 13 74 68 (13 QGOV).

Is the place owned by the Commonwealth Government?

The *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* does not apply to places on land owned by the Commonwealth Government for public purposes, including:

- quarantine stations
- customs houses
- post offices
- defence establishments currently owned by Commonwealth departments.

Places of cultural heritage significance on Commonwealth-owned land are managed under the provisions of the

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, which is federal legislation that establishes the Commonwealth Heritage List. For further information about how to protect and manage places of cultural heritage significance on Commonwealth-owned land, refer to the Heritage pages of the Australian Government website at www.environment.gov.au/heritage

Places formerly owned by the Commonwealth but now in private ownership or held by a local authority or the Queensland Government may be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register if they satisfy one or more of the cultural heritage criteria in the Queensland Heritage Act.

Has an application been considered within the past one to five years?

Under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, there are restrictions on applications to enter a place in the Queensland Heritage Register being considered by the Queensland Heritage Council (QHC) between 1 and 5 years after it makes a decision not to enter that place in the register. Only in very exceptional circumstances, where compelling new information comes to light, can these restrictions be lifted.

To check whether a place has been the subject of an application in the last one to five years, to which these restrictions might apply, please contact the Heritage Branch, EHP on 13 74 68 (13 QGOV) or email at heritage@ehp.qld.gov.au.

The application form

The Application form: *Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register* must be completed and include as much supporting information as possible. This form is available at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/ along with this guide.

An application that does not meet the requirements of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* cannot be accepted and will be returned to the applicant as non-complying. If you are concerned about meeting these requirements, EHP will review a draft application and provide feedback. Draft applications can be sent to heritage@ehp.qld.gov.au.

What information is required in the application?

Applicant's details

The applicant must include their name, postal address and a contact telephone number for business hours. Anonymous nominations will not be accepted. Applicants must indicate on the application form if they give permission for their details to be released.

Name of place

The earliest or historically most relevant name should be put on the application form as the name of the place. For example, the *Burns, Philip & Co. Ltd Building* (former) in Flinders Street, Townsville, was named when the company erected the building in 1895. Burns Philip & Co Ltd were a nationally significant trading company that dominated trade in Townsville, where James Burns had founded his business in 1872. The firm vacated the building in 1977, but the entry in the register retains the name by which the place is best known historically.

Address

To confirm the correct street address to put on the application form, contact your local council or visit Queensland Globe using the Google Earth application (visit www.business.qld.gov.au/business/support-tools-grants/services/mapping-data-imagery/queensland-globe for more information). This is especially important if the place has more than one street number—e.g. 34-36 Queen Street. If the place is situated on a corner, name the secondary street as well. If the place does not have a street number, provide the approximate distance and direction from the nearest town or mapped feature.

Location map

In urban areas, a page from a street directory with the place clearly marked is sufficient as a location map for the application. In rural areas, a Google map with satellite imagery is useful and for remote or isolated sites, GPS points are essential.

Real property description

It is essential that the correct real property description is established in your application. Under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, entries in the Queensland Heritage Register must relate to land, and wrong or incomplete details can lead to an invalid application or assessment process. It is essential that the latest information is included on the application—old property descriptions which define land parcels as subdivisions and re-subdivisions of allotments and portions are not appropriate.

A place may have more than one parcel of land associated with it, so it is important that the lot and plan number for each parcel of land affected is included in the application.

Also indicate and name any road reserve that will be affected. For example, if the place has large shady trees in the front yard that overhang the footpath, and you wish the trees to be included as part of the application, it is important to indicate that part of the road reserve is affected. In urban areas many commercial buildings have awnings that extend over the footpath, which is part of the road reserve. If a street awning is a significant element of the building, then the application affects the road reserve.

Some information regarding the address and RPD of a place can be obtained by searching the Information Queensland Atlas available at <http://qspatial.information.qld.gov.au/IQAtlas/>.

Local government area

On the application, ensure that all local government areas in which the place is situated are identified. A bridge or road, for example, may extend over more than one local government's jurisdiction. The Information Queensland Atlas or Queensland Globe can assist you with this task.

To confirm the local government area for the place, contact the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning at <http://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/resources-ilgp/maps/local-government-maps.html>.

A plan

A plan showing the relationship between the place's cadastral boundaries, significant features, and the proposed boundary must be included with the application form.

All features deemed as significant in the application, such as gardens, trees, roadways, creeks, foreshores, as well as building and other structures, must be clearly labelled.

The proposed heritage boundary must include all features considered to be of cultural heritage significance.

For each of the lots within the proposed boundary, the cadastral boundaries must be shown and the real property description provided.

Maps you can use include:

- Google maps satellite image
- a cadastral map from the local council
- the deposited survey plan from the Department of Natural Resources and Mines' Titles Office.

In the application form, ensure that you fully reference the plan on which you mark the boundary, e.g. 'Plan of the parish of Caloundra, EHP, 2009' or 'Survey plan RP88452, registered 14 October 2007', or 'Smartmap 9994-251, EHP, 10 January 2010'.

The boundary should be clearly marked by, for example, a thick dashed line and enclose all parts of the place that contribute to its state heritage significance, including the setting of the place. It is rare to enter a place in the Queensland Heritage Register with a boundary that is only the footprint of a building or structure and does not include some of the surrounding gardens or open space.

The boundary does not have to follow the boundaries of the lot on plan descriptions, but a simple and uncomplicated boundary is best. Figure 1 shows an example of a suitable boundary map for inclusion in an application.

Bowen Consolidated Colliery

601850

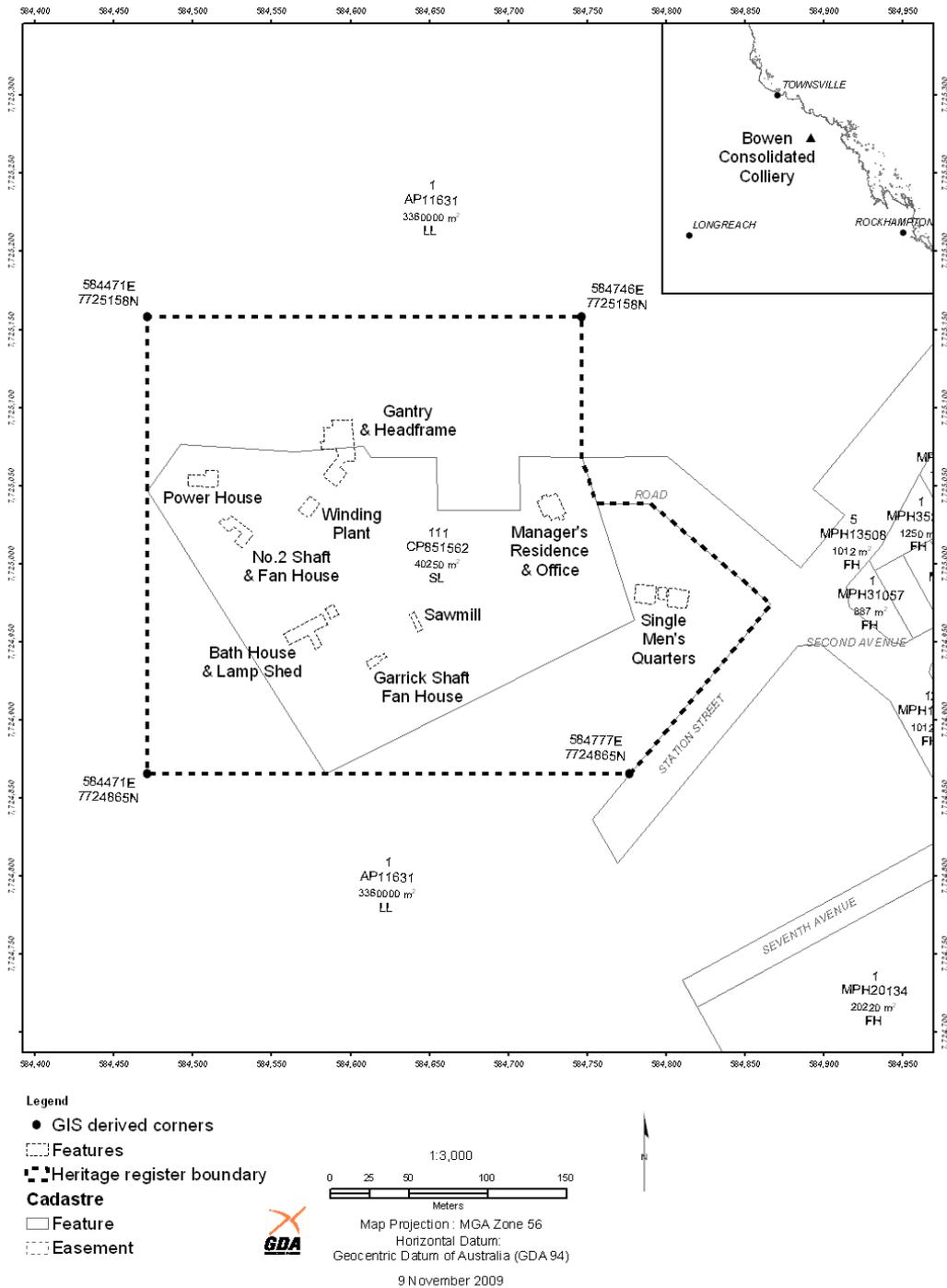


Figure 1—Example of a plan with proposed boundary, significant features and the real property description of the lots for inclusion within the boundary.

Boundary description

A written boundary description can help to clarify your boundary map, especially if you need to indicate that the boundary:

- extends to the far side of a lagoon or creek
- is taken as a circumference inscribed around the trunk of a tree
- includes part of a road reserve where a tree or street awning overhangs the footpath.

A written boundary description can also assist to identify the set-off distance from a structure or group of structures.

If your application relates to the whole of each lot on plan affected, simply write 'whole property' as the description.

Cultural heritage significance

It is essential that you identify the cultural heritage significance in the fabric of the place by briefly describing its important features. This includes buildings and structures, landscape elements or natural features, and objects or artefacts (such as machinery, furniture, fittings or refuse dumps).

For large complexes, start with an overall description of the site that includes its location and a list of the significant elements of the place.

Example—Strathmore Homestead, Springlands

Strathmore Homestead is located on a 41, 000 hectare land lease on Strathmore Road at Springlands, about 27 kilometres by road north-west of Collinsville. The complex, situated to the north of Strathmore Road, comprises a homestead, laundry, slab hut (used to accommodate the kitchen and dining room for station personnel), office, stables, meat houses, swimming pool complex, various cottages, homestead gardens, sheds, former school, former zoo, weir and private cemetery.

Description of place

For each major element, describe its main physical attributes. For buildings and structures, for example, it is necessary to describe such details as:

- the construction materials
- number of storeys
- type of roof and windows
- features such as verandahs and additions
- number and function of the rooms
- significant interior finishes, fittings, fixtures or artefacts.

You can identify elements by date, e.g. 'the main residence (1886)' or 'the school room (1910)', but do not provide any more historical information in the description. Remember that you are describing what is significant about the place now, not what was there in the past, or how the site has evolved. That information should be included in the history of the place.

Current (or recent) photographs of the place

Good photographs are important. You need to provide as comprehensive coverage of the site as possible. If you have full access to the site, then the buildings and other structures should be photographed from every side and interior photographs taken. Provide at least one photo of each room. If there are important details in the fabric, make sure you photograph these as close-ups (e.g. slab walls, decorative plasterwork, early wallpapering, stained glass windows, and early light-fittings). Label the photos clearly including the date they were taken, and mark on a site plan or sketch plan the direction from which each photo was taken.

The photos may be provided either in hard copy or electronically. Use the table in section 9 of the form to detail the photographs supplied with the application.

Historical research

A place cannot be considered for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register until its history is understood. Therefore you need to provide a brief written history of the place supported by thorough research and documentary evidence.

Sources of useful historical information include:

- land title documents
- historical photographs, maps and plans
- contemporary newspapers, magazines and journals
- manuscript material such as diary extracts or company records

- Queensland State Archives and the National Archives of Australia
- local government archives and rate books
- published histories of the place and area.

The John Oxley Library within the State Library of Queensland located in Brisbane is the principal repository of historical information about Queensland. Most local libraries also hold historical collections relevant to their local area and many of the universities in major regional centres hold historical collections relating to the region.

There are also many historical research tools and resources available via the internet. Some of the more popular sites are listed below:

- Picture Queensland: www.slq.qld.gov.au/resources/picture-queensland (Note that not all photographs held by the John Oxley Library have been digitised and made available through Picture Queensland.)
- Trove (National Library of Australia): www.trove.nla.gov.au (This web resource gives researchers access to Picture Australia and Australian newspapers online, as well as the holdings of the NLA.)
- State Library of Queensland: www.slq.qld.gov.au/home
- Queensland State Archives: www.archives.qld.gov.au
- National Archives of Australia: www.naa.gov.au

Writing a summary history of a place

While the history should be kept brief, it is important that the origins and development of the place are understood. When you write the historical summary, it is important to:

- provide the construction date (or estimate the era based on your research) for each of the principal elements contained within the place
- identify (where possible) the designer and builder or creator for each of the principal elements contained within the place
- explain the reason for the construction or establishment of the place
- describe how the place functioned initially
- identify key persons associated with the place
- identify key events, activities or phases of development associated with the place
- identify the dates of any significant additions, and the reasons for these additions if known
- identify where the place lies in relation to the development of the district, region and state
- identify whether the place reflects government policies or social or cultural movements and practices
- provide the contextual historical information to support any claim that the place demonstrates special qualities or earliness in the design, construction techniques, or fabric.

Do:

- arrange the information in chronological order
- concentrate on the period, uses, people, or events for which the place is most significant.

Avoid:

- unsubstantiated assertions—such as a place is ‘very old’ or ‘built by convicts’
- hearsay—what people tell you about the history of a place is no substitute for a history based on well-researched documentary evidence
- emotive language—the history needs to be told in simple facts and details
- history unconnected to the place—do not be side-tracked, especially by detailed genealogical information.

Statement of significance

In the statement of significance you need to explain how the place satisfies one or more of the eight cultural heritage criteria in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* by which the cultural heritage significance of a place may be

determined:

- a) The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history.
- b) The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage.
- c) The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.
- d) The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.
- e) The place is important because of its aesthetic significance.
- f) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- g) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- h) The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

A place does not have to be of significance in relation to all eight criteria to be considered for entry in the Queensland Heritage Register. Arrange short written statements under each of the criteria your research suggests apply to the place.

To help you to determine whether a place is of state significance, refer to Guideline: Assessing cultural heritage significance - Using the cultural heritage criteria available at www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/

The statement of significance should be supported by the history and description that you provide. For example, if you argue that the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of its type, then you must support that statement with relevant information in the history and description.

How do I lodge a completed application?

- Complete the application form and attach all your supporting documentation to it.
- On each piece of supporting information, mark where it has come from with full references to any books, articles, newspapers, manuscript, or other documentary sources.
- Confirm that you have completed all sections of the application form by referring to the checklist.
- Sign the application form.
- Send your completed application to:

Email:

heritage@ehp.qld.gov.au

OR

Post:

Applications Co-ordinator

Heritage Branch

Environmental Policy and Planning

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection

GPO Box 2454

Brisbane Q 4001

Checklist

Check that:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	all sections on the application form are filled in, ensuring your name and address and the name and address of the place being nominated are correct
<input type="checkbox"/>	photocopies of all supporting information have been attached
<input type="checkbox"/>	photocopies include the source of the information and the reference details of books, articles and other sources have been attached
<input type="checkbox"/>	photographs are clearly marked and dated
<input type="checkbox"/>	you have indicated whether or not your personal details are to be made public
<input type="checkbox"/>	you have identified the correct lot/s on plan (real property description) and any road reserve affected
<input type="checkbox"/>	You have provided a plan showing a proposed boundary, significant features and the real property description of land with the proposed boundary
<input type="checkbox"/>	you have signed the application form.

Further information

For more information or advice regarding the process for entering a place in or removing a place from the Queensland Heritage Register:

- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and ask to speak to a Heritage Branch officer
- email heritage@ehp.qld.gov.au
- visit www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/

Title **Executive Services Mayoral Report November 2021**

Date 1 December 2021

Responsible Manager J. Taylor, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Summary

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with significant meetings, forums and delegations attended by the Mayor during the month of November 2021.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Communities

- We are a region without boundaries, united in community pride.
- Our community members are the loudest advocates for what's great about our region.
- Our social, cultural and sporting events are supported locally and achieve regional participation.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are well utilised and connect people regionally.
- A recognised culture of volunteerism is active throughout our communities.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and noted

Background Information

Nil

Report

Meetings, delegations and forums attended by the Mayor during the month of November 2021:

1 st November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr Jeanette Young PSM Swearing-In 	Brisbane
2 nd November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wandoan 10 Year Community Plan 	Phone
3 rd November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAP Meeting 	Phone
5 th November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with QRC • Meeting with Department of Tourism and Destination Collective • Meeting with DITRDC 	Toowoomba Toowoomba Toowoomba
6 th November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gems of the West Book Launch • 24th Business Excellence Awards and Gala Dinner 	Dalby Dalby
7 th November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gems of the West Book Lunch 	Dalby
8 th November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with CleanCo QLD • LGAQ Wild Dog Bounty Meeting • Meeting with Everal Compton 	Brisbane Brisbane Brisbane
9 th November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premier teleconference with Mayors 	Teleconference
11 th November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remembrance Day • TSBE Enterprise Evening 	Tara Chinchilla

12 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Waste Planning Teleconference TSBE Board Room Briefing 	Teleconference Toowoomba
13 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bunya Mountains Dinner Under the Stars 	Bunya Mountains
15 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councillor Information Sessions 	Dalby
16 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Developer 	Dalby
17 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tara Depot Breakfast Ordinary Meeting of Council 	Tara Tara
18 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dalby Blokes Big Breakfast 	Dalby
19 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Planning and Engineering business Our Lady of the Southern Cross Graduation Mass TSBE Platinum Christmas Party 	Dalby Dalby Toowoomba
22 nd 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAF Regional Catchup Darling Downs South West Regional Community Forum LGAQ Natural Assets and Natural Resource Management Advisory Group meeting 	Phone Dalby Teams
23 rd 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DAP Meeting 	Dalby
24 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QRC Annual Forum and Lunch 	Brisbane
25 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SQCT Annual General Meeting Meeting with QAO Origin Catch up Southern Cross Care Chairman's Dinner 	Zoom Brisbane Brisbane Brisbane
26 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with the Department of Energy and Public Works Meeting with Senex 	Brisbane Brisbane
28 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Joseph's Catholic Church 100 Year Celebrations Christmas Carols 	Dalby Dalby
29 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councillor Information Sessions 	Dalby
30 th 2021	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Developer Meeting with the Country Caller National Federation Award Live Stream South Western Region Swiftwater / Floodwater response 	Dalby Dalby Dalby Teams

Consultation (Internal/External)

Nil

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

Nil

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

The forgoing represents activities undertaken by the Mayor during the month of November 2021.

Attachments

Nil

Authored by: Hailey Wex, Executive Assistant

Title (030.2021.315.001) Community and Liveability Report Development Application Material Change of Use High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and ERA 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing Warrego Highway Columboola Hygen Energy

Date 23 November 2021

Responsible Manager T. Summerville, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this Report is for Council to decide the proposed development for a Material Change of Use to establish a High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and Environmentally Relevant Activity 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing on land described as Lot 68 on BWR179 and Easement D on AP7606, situated at Warrego Highway, Columboola.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Strong Diverse Economy

- We aggressively attract business and investment opportunities.
- Our region is a recognised leader in agribusiness, energy, and manufacturing.
- We deliver water security to enable future economic growth.
- We proactively advance our region as a tourism destination.
- Our business and industry actively live and buy local.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this report be received and that:

1. The application for a Material Change of Use to establish a High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and Environmentally Relevant Activity 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing on land described as Lot 68 on BWR179 and Easement D on AP7606 and situated at Warrego Highway, Columboola be approved, subject to the following conditions:

APPROVED PLANS

1. The development shall be carried out generally in accordance with the Approved Plans listed below, subject to and modified by the conditions of this approval:

Description: Hygen Energy Green Hydrogen, Site Plan & Layout

Description: Expanded Version of Hygen Energy Facility and Placement within Project

Description: Visual Impact & Dwelling Distance from Hygen Energy Project Area

2. Where there is any conflict between the conditions of this development approval and the details shown on the Approved Plans, the conditions of this development approval must prevail.
3. The Approved Plans are to be amended in accordance with the conditions of this approval and as outlined below:

- 3.1 provide details on all proposed buildings and structures to be constructed and retained on-site for the life of the project; Building Floor Plans and Elevations must also be provided; and
- 3.2 update the Site Plan to illustrate the location of all proposed buildings, structures and acoustic wall on the site.

Note: Infrastructure charges may be levied for the gross floor area of all administration and control buildings including storage sheds and site offices. Once detailed plans are provided, an Infrastructure Charges Notice may be issued.

4. The following further Development Permits must be obtained prior to commencement of any work associated with the approval:
 - 4.1 Building Works; and
 - 4.2 Operational Work.

APPROVED DEVELOPMENT

5. The approved development is a Material Change of Use for a High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and Environmentally Relevant Activity 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing as shown on the Approved Plans.

COMPLIANCE, TIMING AND COSTS

6. All conditions of the approval shall be complied with before the change occurs (prior to commencement of the use) and while the use continues, unless otherwise noted within these conditions.
7. All costs associated with compliance with these conditions shall be the responsibility of the developer unless otherwise noted.
8. The High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and Environmentally Relevant Activity 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing use cannot commence until all necessary infrastructure conditions required by associated Material Change of Use Approval 030.2018.251.001 dated 25 October 2018 to establish a Renewable Energy Facility (100MW Solar Farm) have been complied with.

FEES AND CHARGES

9. All fees, rates, interest and other charges levied on the property, shall be paid in full, in accordance with the rate at the time of payment.

MAINTENANCE

10. The development (including landscaping, parking, driveways and other external spaces) shall be maintained in accordance with the Approved Plans, subject to and modified by any conditions of this approval.
11. The site shall be maintained in a clean and orderly state at all times, to Council's satisfaction.
12. All buildings, structures and Hydrogen Production Facility infrastructure must have a minimum setback of 30 metres from any side or rear boundary of the subject site, or a greater setback where the Emergency Response Plan specified in Condition 22 (specifically, 22.9 - Bushfire Risk Assessment, and tasks or separation distances between buildings and vegetation that are necessary to reduce the bushfire hazard risk on-site) makes a recommendation for a setback in excess of 30 metres.

ACOUSTIC AMENITY - NOISE LIMITS

13. Noise from activity associated with the use of the site must not exceed the Acoustic Quality Objectives listed in the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019* when measured at any sensitive place or commercial place.
14. In the event that Council receives a bona fide complaint in relation to noise emissions produced from the site, and the use is not being carried out in accordance with the conditions of this approval, Council reserves the right to require the applicant to re-assess site management procedures already in place. In this instance, the applicant may be required to undertake a further assessment of noise impacts through a third party and implement any recommendations by a date agreed to by Council.

ACOUSTIC AMENITY - MECHANICAL PLANT

15. All regulated devices as defined by the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* must be installed, operated and maintained to comply with the noise limits as specified within the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

AIR QUALITY AND AMENITY - AIR RELEASE LIMITS

16. Odours or airborne contaminants which are noxious or offensive to public amenity or safety, likely to cause environmental harm or environmental nuisance or exceed the Air Quality Objectives listed in the *Environmental Protection Policy (Air) 2019* as measured at any sensitive place or commercial place, must not be released into the atmosphere.

OUTDOOR LIGHTING IMPACT MITIGATION

17. Outdoor lighting associated with the use must be designed, sited, installed and tested to comply with Tables 2.1 and 2.2 of Australian Standard 4282-1997 Control of the Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting Using a Control Level of 1.
18. All lighting must be of a type that gives no upward component of light when mounted horizontally (ie full cut-off luminaire).

VISUAL AND GENERAL AMENITY

19. Any graffiti on the buildings or structures must be immediately removed.
20. The buildings and the site must be maintained in a clean and tidy manner at all times.
21. The external finishes of the buildings on-site shall comprise neutral, low reflective colours consistent with the surrounding environment.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

22. Submit to Council for endorsement, an Emergency Response Plan prepared by a suitably qualified person. The Plan must be specific to the site and include strategies for hazard management of a Hydrogen Production Facility. The Plan should include, but not be limited to the following matters:
 - 22.1 Handling, Use and Hazard Precautions;
 - 22.2 Fire Fighting;
 - 22.3 Emergency Evacuation and Shut Down Procedures;
 - 22.4 First Aid;
 - 22.5 Storage Precautions;

- 22.6 Damaged Products;
- 22.7 Disposal;
- 22.8 Maintenance; and
- 22.9 Bushfire Risk Assessment, and tasks or separation distances between buildings and vegetation that are necessary to reduce the bushfire hazard risk on-site.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 23. Submit to Council for endorsement, an Environmental Management Plan prepared by a suitably qualified person. The Plan must be specific to the site and include strategies for management of a Hydrogen Production Facility. The Plan shall address, but not be limited to the following matters:
 - 23.1 Noise;
 - 23.2 Location and details of proposed acoustic wall;
 - 23.3 Odours and airborne contaminants;
 - 23.4 Hydrogen safety, including details of a safety zone to be created based on the results of a technical study conducted to assess risks of fire and explosion;
 - 23.5 Generally hydrogen fires do not emit visible light, therefore appropriate fire detection and fire fighting measures shall be implemented; provide a Site Based Management Plan addressing fire detection, fire fighting and mitigation of the potential impacts in the event of an explosion; and
 - 23.6 Bushfire management, including management measures to address potential fire risks during construction, operation and decommissioning.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 24. All waste generated from construction of the development must be effectively controlled on-site before disposal. All waste must be disposed of in accordance with the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.
- 25. All waste generated on-site must be managed in accordance with the waste management hierarchy as detailed in the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

OPERATING HOURS - DURING CONSTRUCTION

- 26. Construction work shall occur only between the hours of 6:00am and 6:00pm Monday to Saturday.
- 27. Work on Sundays and Public Holidays shall be limited to safety inspections, testing, checks and environmental work involving a maximum of 10 workers on-site (unless approved otherwise by Council).

LANDSCAPING - MISCELLANEOUS

- 28. The land owner must ensure compliance with the requirements of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* and any subsequent legislation.
- 29. Apart from declared weeds and pests, trees, shrubs and landscaped areas currently existing on the subject land must be retained where possible, and action taken to minimise disturbance during construction work.

FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

30. Fire fighting equipment and materials for electrical and electronic equipment fires must be installed at appropriate locations.
31. On-site bushfire equipment must include a minimum of a 5,000 litre water supply. If fire fighting supply is to be provided in a tank, the supply outlet is to be fitted with a 50mm male camlock fitting for rural fire fighting connections.

ENGINEERING WORKS

32. Undertake Engineering designs and construction in accordance with Council's Planning Scheme, Development Manual and Standard Drawings, and relevant Australian Standards.
33. Be responsible for the full cost of any alterations necessary, to easements and/or other public utility installations in connection with the development.

LOCATION, PROTECTION AND REPAIR OF DAMAGE TO COUNCIL AND PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS

34. Be responsible for the location and protection of any Council and public utility services infrastructure and assets that may be impacted during construction of the development.
35. Repair all damage incurred to Council and public utility services infrastructure and assets, as a result of the proposed development immediately should hazards exist for public health and safety or vehicular safety. Otherwise, repair all damage immediately upon completion of work associated with the development.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

36. Provide stormwater management in accordance with the objectives specified in Council's Planning Scheme in Table 6.2.9.2 – Construction Phase – Stormwater Management Design Objectives.
37. Provide overland flow paths that do not alter the characteristics of existing overland flows or create an increase in flood damage on other properties.
38. Ensure that discharge of post-development stormwater will not cause any actionable nuisance to any adjoining properties.

WATER SUPPLY

39. Provide a potable water supply for the use of staff and visitors.
40. Provide an adequate water supply for the proposed Hydrogen Production Facility operations. Prior to commencement of construction, the applicant must submit to Council for approval, details of the water supply proposed for the development, including details of the source, adequacy and on-site treatment required.
41. Water supply for the Hydrogen Production Facility shall not be sourced from any potable water supply.
42. Vehicle movements for water trucks delivering water to the site shall be limited to four (4) per day.
43. The approved haul route for water trucks accessing the site from the Miles Water Treatment Facility is Old Cameby Road, Leichhardt Highway, Warrego Highway and Kerwick's Road.

ON-SITE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

44. Connect the staff amenities to an on-site wastewater disposal system, in accordance with AS1547 and the Queensland Plumbing and Waste Water Code.
45. Obtain a Development Permit for Plumbing Work for the on-site sewerage treatment system.

PARKING AND ACCESS - GENERAL

46. Access to the site shall be from Kerwick's Road via the existing access point for the approved Solar Farm (Council Reference 030.2018.251.001 dated 25 October 2018).
47. Provide adequate on-site parking for all vehicles including a minimum of one (1) space for persons with disability (PWD).
48. Provide signage that indicates the locations of parking and flow of traffic through the site.
49. Ensure loading and unloading operations are conducted wholly within the site.

APPROVED TRANSPORT ROUTE

50. The approved transport route to the site is from the Warrego Highway, north along Kerwick's Road to the existing access point.
51. Prior to commencement of construction, the applicant shall carry out a Pavement Condition Survey of Kerwick's Road, from the Warrego Highway to the site entrance. The Pavement Condition Survey shall be carried out by an RPEQ Engineer. If, during construction, the road is damaged as a result of development, the applicant shall carry out any necessary maintenance and repair at the applicant's expense.

ELECTRICITY

52. Connect the development to electricity services.

EARTHWORKS - GENERAL

53. Undertake any earthworks in accordance with the provisions of AS3798 Guidelines on Earthworks for Commercial and Residential Developments.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL - GENERAL

54. Ensure that all reasonable action is taken to prevent sediment or sediment laden water from being transported to adjoining properties, roads and/or stormwater drainage systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

55. Undertake operations and construction work associated with this development to the requirements of Council, including the following:
 - 55.1 do not cause nuisance to adjoining residents by the way of smoke, dust, stormwater discharge or siltation of drains, at any time, including non-working hours;
 - 55.2 remove immediately, any material spilled or carried onto existing roads to avoid dust nuisance and ensure traffic safety; and
 - 55.3 do not carry out work on Sundays or Public Holidays (unless approved otherwise by Council).

WORKS-ON-COMPLETION INSPECTION

56. Upon completion of the work and prior to commencement of the use, submit to Council, a written request stating that all approved work has been completed and ready for Council inspection.
57. Prior to commencement of the use, undertake all rectification work as directed by Council's Officer further to the works-on-completion inspection.

REFERRAL AGENCY RESPONSES

1. The Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning dated 22 October 2021.
2. Powerlink dated 5 August 2021.

ADVISORY NOTES

NOTE 1 - Relevant Period

*"A part of a development approval lapses at the end of the following period (the **currency period**)—*

*(a) for any part of the development approval relating to a material change of use—
if the first change of use does not happen within—*

(i) the period stated for that part of the approval; or

*(ii) if no period is stated—**6 years** after the approval starts to have effect."*

NOTE 2 - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

It is advised that under Section 23 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage (the "cultural heritage duty of care"). Maximum penalties for breaching the duty of care are listed in the Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation. The information on Aboriginal cultural heritage is available on the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Partnerships' website www.datsip.qld.gov.au.

NOTE 3 - General Environmental Duty

General environmental duty under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* prohibits unlawful environmental nuisance caused by noise, aerosols, particles, dust, ash, fumes, light, odour or smoke beyond the boundaries of the development site during all stages of the development including earthworks, construction and operation.

NOTE 4 - General Safety of Public During Construction

The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices* must be complied with in carrying out any construction works, and to ensure safe traffic control and safe public access in respect of works being constructed on a road.

NOTE 5 - Property Note (Audit of Conditions)

An inspection of the property to ascertain compliance with conditions will be undertaken three (3) months after the approval takes effect. If the works are completed prior to this time, please contact Council for an earlier inspection. A property note to this effect will be placed on Council's records.

NOTE 6 - Duty to Notify of Environmental Harm

If a person becomes aware that serious or material environmental harm is caused or threatened by an activity or an associated activity, that person has a duty to notify Western Downs Regional Council.

APPEAL RIGHTS

"Chapter 6 Dispute Resolution

Part 1 Appeal Rights

229 Appeals to Tribunal or P&E Court

- (1) *Schedule 1 states -*
- (a) *matters that may be appealed to -*
 - (i) *either a tribunal or the P&E Court; or*
 - (ii) *only a tribunal; or*
 - (iii) *only the P&E Court; and*
 - (b) *the person -*
 - (i) *who may appeal a matter (the **appellant**); and*
 - (ii) *who is a respondent in an appeal of the matter; and*
 - (iii) *who is a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter; and*
 - (iv) *who may elect to be a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter.*
- (2) *An appellant may start an appeal within the appeal period.*
- (3) *The **appeal period** is -*
- (a) *for an appeal by a building advisory agency - 10 business days after a Decision Notice for the decision is given to the Agency; or*
 - (b) *for an appeal against a deemed refusal - at any time after the deemed refusal happens; or*
 - (c) *for an appeal against a decision of the Minister, under Chapter 7, Part 4, to register premises or to renew the registration of premises - 20 business days after a Notice is published under Section 269(3)(a) or (4); or*
 - (d) *for an appeal against an Infrastructure Charges Notice - 20 business days after the Infrastructure Charges Notice is given to the person; or*
 - (e) *for an appeal about a deemed approval of a development application for which a Decision Notice has not been given - 30 business days after the applicant gives the Deemed Approval Notice to the Assessment Manager; or...*
 - ...(g) *for any other appeal - 20 business days after a Notice of the decision for the matter, including an Enforcement Notice, is given to the person.*

Note - See the P&E Court Act for the Court's power to extend the appeal period."

Background Information

The relevant background information to this application is as follows:

Application No: 030.2021.315.001	Assessment No: 20967	Keywords Index: AD6.6.2 & LG7.6.1
Assessing Officer:	Kym Bannerman A/PRINCIPAL PLANNER	
PART 1: APPLICATION		
Applicant:	Hygen Energy Australia Pty Ltd	
Owner:	AB & GE Young	
Site Address:	Warrego Highway, Columboola	
Site Area:	365.102ha	
Real Property Description:	Lot 68 on BWR179 and Easement D on AP7606	
Proposed Development:	High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and Environmentally Relevant Activity 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing	
Level of Assessment:	Impact	
Type of Application:	Material Change of Use	
Relevant Planning Scheme:	Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1	
Zone:	Rural	
Precinct:	N/A	
Overlays:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Bushfire Risk - Medium and High · Infrastructure - High Voltage Electricity Lines & Buffer · Extractive Industry - Exploration Permit (Coal) (EPC1165) · Regional Infrastructure - Petroleum Lease (PL492) · Stock Route & Buffer (50m) 	
Pre-lodgement Meeting:	No	
Application Lodgement Date:	04/05/2021	
Action Notice Issued:	Yes	Date: 18/05/2021
Required Action Taken:	Yes	Date: 14/07/2021
Properly Made Application:	Yes	Date: 14/07/2021
Confirmation Notice Issued:	Yes	Date: 20/07/2021
PART 2: REFERRALS		
State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 11/08/2021 - SARA issued an Information Request to the applicant · 22/10/2021 - Council received the Referral Agency response, with conditions from SARA. 	
Powerlink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 05/08/2021 - Council received the Referral Agency response, with conditions from Powerlink. 	
PART 3: INFORMATION REQUEST		
Information Request Issued:	Yes	Date: 02/08/2021
Applicant's Response:	Yes	Date: 08/08/2021
PART 4: PUBLIC NOTIFICATION		
Start Date:	Yes	Date: 13/10/2021
Notice of Compliance Received:	Yes	Date: 02/11/2021
Submissions:	One (1)	
PART 5: DECISION PERIOD		
Date Commenced:	17/11/2021	
Decision Due Date:	23/12/2021	

Report

1. Subject Site

The subject site, Lot 68 on BWR1479, is located at Warrego Highway, Columboola. The property is within the Rural Zone, gains access from Kerwick's Road on the eastern boundary and has frontage to the Warrego Highway along the southern boundary of the site. The Bushfire Hazard, Infrastructure, Extractive Industry and Regional Infrastructure Corridor Overlays impact the land. The site is currently used for rural purposes and contains ancillary buildings and structures.

A Development Application for a Material Change of Use to establish a Renewable Energy Facility (100MW Solar Farm) on the subject site was approved by Council on 22 October 2018 (030.2018.251.001).

A Development Application for Reconfiguring a Lot to reconfigure the subject site to establish a Lease area to accommodate the approved Solar Farm development was approved by Council on 18 June 2021 (035.2021.272.001). The reconfiguration will result in the creation of a 125ha Lease area for a period of 30 years and the balance of the lot, being 240.102ha, remaining unaffected.

The site is generally vegetated with small areas historically cleared for rural uses. All vegetated areas of the subject site are mapped as containing Category B Remnant Vegetation with small areas of Category C High Value Regrowth Vegetation. The proposed development will not have significant impacts on native vegetation due to the Hydrogen Production Facility being located within the area already approved to be cleared under an associated Development Permit for a Renewable Energy Facility (Solar Farm). The applicant obtained a determination from the Department of Natural Resources and Mines that the proposed vegetation clearing meets the requirements of Section 22A of the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* as part of the assessment of the Renewable Energy Facility (Solar Farm) approval. As the proposed development will not result in additional clearing, the current application did not trigger referral to SARA for clearing native vegetation.

In addition to the existing approvals for a Material Change of Use to establish a Renewable Energy Facility (100MW Solar Farm) and Reconfiguring a Lot (Dividing Land into Parts by Agreement - Lease for a Period Exceeding 10 Years), there are a number of other applications recently approved for the overall development of the site. For commercial reasons, the applicant has submitted as separate applications, the following:

- 030.2021.388.001 - Material Change of Use to establish a Major Electricity Infrastructure (Battery Storage Facility), by Whitestone Energy Pty Ltd. This application was approved by Council on 31 August 2021.
- 030.2021.490.001 - Material Change of Use to establish a Major Electricity Infrastructure (Battery Storage Facility), by Cornerstone Energy Pty Ltd. This application was approved by Council on 31 August 2021.
- 030.2021.509.001 - Material Change of Use to establish Major Electricity Infrastructure (33kV Substation and 275kV Underground Cable), by Omni Energy. This application was approved by Council on 31 August 2021.
- 030.2021.571.001 - Material Change of Use to establish an Undefined Use (Data Services Facility), by Genesis Data. This application was approved by Council on 20 October 2021.

2. Proposal

Material Change of Use

The applicant, Hygen Energy Australia Pty Ltd, is now proposing to develop a 50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility. The development involves the construction and operation of a Hydrogen Production Facility covering an area of 6ha and at full capacity, will be able to provide up to 24,000kg of hydrogen and 12,000kg of pure oxygen per day. The production of "Green" hydrogen is via the Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM) electrolysis process, which is energised by photovoltaic cells (Solar Panels) from the associated Daystar Energy Solar Farm. The proposed development will be producing a compressed hydrogen gas and storing it at the site for not more than 5 consecutive days in a closed container without further use on the premises.

The development includes 10 x 5MW modulated PEM technology electroliser units, associated inverter structures and transformers that will be connected to the existing Powerlink electricity transmission network via a 33kV Substation (separate application). The development will occupy 6ha of the site within the footprint approved for the Daystar Energy Solar Farm.

The applicant anticipates that the proposed project will have a commercial life and operate for a period of 30 years under the current contract structure, and estimates approximately 200 jobs during the 12-18 month construction period, and 6-12 permanent jobs during operation.

The proposed Hydrogen Production Facility will comprise the following components:

- **PEM Electrolysis Modules**

The development will require 10 x 5MW PEM electrolyser trains. The PEM modules will be housed in a purpose-built building in a climate-controlled environment.

- **Control System and Switchgear**

Each 5MW PEM electrolyser module will be serviced by one direct input DC connection, each comprising an inverter, transformer, switchgear and associated infrastructure. The DC inverters, transformers and switchgear will function to regulate the flow of AC/DC current to the electrolyser modules from both the Solar Farm and/or direct from the grid as needed for the production of hydrogen/oxygen.

- **Power Conversion**

Because the PEM electrolyzers operate only on a specific voltage of DC current, energy coming from the Solar Farm and direct to the grid (if a shortfall occurs), must be regulated to the correct voltage and current to assist the PEM electrolyser to function at optimal capacity.

- **Electrolyser Train Building**

The Electrolyser Train Building is a purpose-built area to house the critical infrastructure needed for the production of hydrogen/oxygen. Because of the type of componentry and electrical infrastructure housed in this area, a climate controllable facility is needed.

The building comprises an area of 264m² and a maximum height of 5m. This building will house the chiller/dryer units, control system, switchgear and staff amenity facilities and will be connected to an on-site wastewater management system.

- **Hydrogen Chiller/Dryer**

A series of hydrogen dryers and chillers will be installed within the Production Facility. The drying process renders the hydrogen more stable, while the chilling process enables the density of the hydrogen to be increased.

The applicant has advised that, subject to the final design, an internal acoustic wall may be constructed adjacent the Hydrogen Production Facility and inverter area. The acoustic wall will be fabricated from either hebel (aerated concrete), besser block (core filled) or Hempcrete, and could be up to 3m high.

The applicant has not provided detailed floor plans or elevations for the proposed buildings, as the design and location of the buildings are subject to final design of the development. A condition has been recommended requiring the applicant to provide amended plans, including a Site Plan illustrating the location of all buildings to be located on-site for the life of the development, as well as building floor plans and elevations for these buildings.

Access to the proposed Hydrogen Production Facility will be via Kerwick's Road. During construction, the applicant anticipates that approximately 200 jobs will be created, approximately, 25 field staff will be on-site during peak construction period. Temporary on-site parking will be provided within the property for approximately 30 vehicles. Car parking will be located adjacent the control room and office building to accommodate staff, visitors and temporary Contractor parking.

Environmentally Relevant Activity

The application also includes an Environmentally Relevant Activity (ERA) No. 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing. The ERA was a Concurrent ERA and as such, was assessed by the Department of Environment and Science as Technical Agency. The development will involve the storage of both hydrogen and oxygen. The hydrogen and oxygen will be stored in compressed gaseous form in tanks, which are fit for purpose. It is noted that, as the applicant has identified that the chemicals will be transported off-site within 5 days, the proposed development does not meet the definition of ERA 8 Chemical Storage.

The applicant has advised that the total possible production from the Facility would be 24,000kg (24t) of hydrogen and 12,000kg (12t) of oxygen per 24hr period.

The application for an Environmental Authority for the prescribed ERA was approved.

3. Assessment

The following are the Assessment Benchmarks applying to this development:

ASSESSMENT MATTERS	
<p>The proposed development was assessed against the following assessment benchmarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Strategic Plan · Rural Zone Code · Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code · Infrastructure Overlay Code · Regional Infrastructure Corridor - Stock Route Overlay Code · Transport Access and Parking Code 	
Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1	
<p>The development was assessed against all of the assessment benchmarks listed above and complies with all of these with the exception listed below:</p>	
Assessment Benchmark	Reasons for the Approval Despite Non-compliance with Benchmark
Rural Zone Code	
<p>AO3.2 Buildings and structures have a minimum side and rear boundary clearance of 15 metres.</p>	<p>The applicant has not specified a setback distance. To ensure the development complies with the Performance Outcome, conditions have been recommended to ensure the setbacks specified in the Acceptable Outcome are applied.</p>

3.1 Assessment against the Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1

Strategic Plan

The proposed development is considered to comply with the Outcomes sought in the Strategic Plan. Strategic Theme 3.5 of the Strategic Plan relates to Economic Growth. Specific criteria relevant to the development proposal is outlined below:

"(1) *The Western Downs supports a diversified and prosperous economy that builds on the existing economic strengths of the region including agriculture and forestry, energy and resource development, manufacturing, tourism and transport.*

- (7) *Business and commercial activities respect and reinforce the hierarchy of the Western Downs Activity Centre Network. Employment generating activities and business services support the needs of the urban centres and Townships of the region, with clusters of business and industry sectors co-locating and achieving synergies and economies of scale that support economic expansion."*

Complies

The development will provide employment opportunities for the community during construction and with ongoing operational staff. The proposed Hydrogen Production Facility will be co-located with other uses already approved to be developed at the site.

The site is not identified as Agricultural Land and is located in close proximity to other non-agricultural uses. The scale and appearance of the proposed buildings are not considered likely to adversely impact the character of the surrounding locality, having regard to the existing uses which are already established within the vicinity of the subject site, including a Substation, Solar Farm (under construction) and Power Station.

3.2 Zone Code

Rural Zone Code

A High Impact Industry use is identified as consistent development within the Rural Zone in the Rural Zone Code.

All proposed buildings are below the maximum building height of 10m prescribed in the Rural Zone Code.

The proposed Hydrogen Production Facility is not considered likely to prejudice the productive capacity of existing or future rural land. The subject site is not identified as Agricultural Land Class A or B on the Natural Resources Overlay Mapping.

The development's location and operation will not impact the function or viability of the surrounding land uses. Furthermore, upon decommissioning of the Hydrogen Production Facility, the land can be returned to a rural use. Due to the nature and scale of the use, the development is best situated in a rural area and not within other Zones in accordance with the Planning Scheme. The proposed development is not considered likely to compromise the long-term use of the land for rural purposes and as such, is considered a suitable use to establish in the Rural Zone.

The proposed development will be located in excess of 2km from the nearest Dwelling (to the east). The existing vegetation on the subject site and adjoining properties will provide screening of the development. The development's location, separation distances to the road and existing dwellings and the existing vegetation on the site are considered to reduce the potential for any negative visual impacts.

The applicant has advised that an Environmental Management Plan will be developed as part of the final design stage of the development. A condition has been recommended requiring the applicant to submit to Council for review and endorsement, the Environmental Management Plan which must be prepared by a suitably qualified person, be specific to the site and include strategies for management of a Hydrogen Production Facility. The Plan is required to address noise, odours and airborne contaminants, location and details of the proposed acoustic wall, hydrogen safety, including details of a safety zone to be created based on the results of a technical study to be conducted to assess risks of fire and explosion, and bushfire management. In addition, as generally hydrogen fires do not emit visible light, the condition also requires the provision of a Site Based Management Plan addressing fire detection, fire fighting and mitigation of the potential impacts in the event of an explosion.

On balance, and through appropriate conditions being imposed, the proposed development is considered to meet the purpose and intent of the Rural Zone Code.

3.3 Overlays

Bushfire Hazard Overlay Code

Large areas of the subject site are identified as being subject to Medium and High Bushfire Hazards. The associated Solar Farm development will largely clear all areas of significant vegetation within the development footprint. A standard condition is recommended requiring that the development be provided with a suitable on-site water supply. This is to be a permanent supply of water for fire fighting purposes, separate from any potable water supply.

A condition is also recommended requiring the applicant to submit to Council for endorsement, a bushfire risk assessment identifying tasks and separation distances between buildings and vegetation that is necessary to reduce the bushfire hazard risk on site.

The proposed development therefore complies with the relevant assessment benchmarks.

Infrastructure Overlay Code

The subject site is traversed by high voltage power lines in an east-west alignment. No buildings or structures will be located within the power easement, and further, the proposed development is not for a sensitive land use. The proposed development therefore complies with the relevant assessment benchmarks.

Regional Infrastructure Corridor - Stock Route Overlay Code

The Warrego Highway is identified as a Stock Route. Access to the proposed development will be via Kerwick's Road and no new access to the Warrego Highway will occur. The proposed development therefore complies with the relevant assessment benchmarks.

3.4 Development Codes

Infrastructure Services Code

The proposed development will be appropriately serviced by on-site water and wastewater services.

As part of Council's Information Requests issued, it was requested that the applicant provide details on the quantity of water needed to service the hydrogen production aspect of the development, details as to where the water supply will be sourced, and details of any on-site treatment that will be required.

In response, the applicant advised the following:

- *"Discussions have been held with Council regarding a supply of water for the development from the Miles/Chinchilla water treatment facility. However, based on the amount of water required, it was concluded that the Miles water treatment facility would be sufficient to meet the needs of the development. There are no formal arrangements in place for the supply of water for the development from the Miles water treatment facility at present, and as such, a supply agreement would have to be put in place between Council and Hygen Energy Australia for the supply of water for the development.*
- *The quality of water required for the production of hydrogen via electrolysis is medium to high purity (depending on the membrane technology used).*

- *Based on the water analysis supplied by Council for the Miles water treatment facility, this water would be sufficient for the production of hydrogen.*
- *With regard to pre-treatment at the Miles/Chinchilla water treatment facility, there would be none required. However, it was discussed that only the Chinchilla water treatment facility had the infrastructure to dispense water (to a water tanker) and the Miles facility did not (at the time of discussions). So, if the water were to be sourced from the Miles facility (which is preferred) infrastructure (pumping station) would have to be put in place to accommodate the supply of water from this venue. Based upon the water analysis provided by Council, there would be minimal pre-treatment required for the use of the water from the Miles water treatment facility in the production of hydrogen. This would include (at the most) minimal filtration, to which disposal of filter cartridges or other filtration materials used would be disposed of as per the supplier's/manufacture's recommendations and at a frequency as part of the scheduled maintenance regime for the production of hydrogen.*
- *At current projections, on a 14hr day, 14,000kg of H₂ and 7,000kg of O₂ will be produced per day - based on 8.5 litres/kg approximately 120,000 litres per day would be required to support this production regime. This would equate to 4 truck movements/day (20/week) travelling from the Miles water treatment facility (preferred) to the project site at Kerwick's Road.*
- *In addition, we are also considering Atmospheric Water Generation technology to supplement/compliment the water requirement for the development (please see attached information). Although these considerations are still at early stages, it is looking like a very viable proposition to contribute to the water requirements for the Hygen Energy project."*

It should be noted that the discussion between the applicant and Council's Utilities Manager regarding the use of water from Council's Water Treatment Plants to date, have been limited, generalised and no current or preliminary arrangements are in place. A condition has been recommended requiring the applicant to provide an adequate water supply for the proposed Hydrogen Production Facility operations separate from any potable water source.

On balance and through appropriate conditions being imposed, the proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Infrastructure Services Code.

Transport Access and Parking Code

Suitable access is proposed as part of the development and therefore the proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Transport, Access and Parking Code. Standard conditions relating to vehicle access are recommended.

4. Referrals

- 4.1** The application triggered referral to Concurrence Agency, Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning with the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) as Technical Agency.

The Referral Agency response from the Department includes general conditions relating to the quantity of chemicals and hazardous chemical notification.

- 4.2** The application also triggered referral to Powerlink as an Advice Agency.

The Advice Agency response from Powerlink includes general advice regarding the Approved Plans, and compliance with general requirements in respect of proposed works in the vicinity of Powerlink infrastructure.

5. Other Matters

5.1 Public Notification

The application for a High Impact Industry use in the Rural Zone is Impact Assessable in the Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1.

Public Notification was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016* and Development Assessment Rules.

The applicant:

- published a notice in the Toowoomba Chronicle on 12 October 2021;
- placed notices on the frontages of the land on 12 October 2021; and
- notified the adjoining land owners on 12 October 2021.

One (1) submission was received in relation to the proposed development. It is noted that the submission was from an adjoining land owner who was also a Referral Agency for the application, and does not object to the development. The submitter advised the following:

"We advise that we have no objection to the Development Application, provided that our conditions in our previous advice under DA4282 dated 5 August 2021 are adhered to (copy following)."

The previous advice referred to is the Powerlink Referral Agency response, which will be attached and form part of the approval.

5.2 Infrastructure Charges

In accordance with Council's Infrastructure Charges Resolution (No. 7.1) 2017, a High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) use falls within the High Impact Industry Use Class and the unit of measurement for infrastructure charges is per m² of gross floor area (GFA).

As the applicant is proposing to construct a control room and office building, infrastructure charges may be applicable to the development. The applicant did not provide building floor plans for the proposed structures as part of this application. A condition has been recommended requiring the provision of building floor plans and the condition includes a note advising that infrastructure charges will be levied for the GFA of all administration and control buildings including storage sheds and site offices. Once detailed plans are provided, an Infrastructure Charges Notice will be issued if applicable.

Consultation (Internal/External)

Internal

Council's Consultant Development Engineer has assessed the proposed development application and has provided conditions where applicable.

Council's Planning and Environment Manager has reviewed the Report and provided comments where necessary.

External

The application triggered referral to the State Assessment and Referral Agency as a Concurrence Agency and Powerlink as an Advice Agency. The Referral Agency responses are included as an attachment to this Report.

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

An applicant may elect to appeal against Council's decision in accordance with the relevant Section of the *Planning Act 2016*, which states:

"Chapter 6 Dispute Resolution

Part 1 Appeal Rights

229 Appeals to Tribunal or P&E Court

- (1) Schedule 1 states -
- (a) matters that may be appealed to -
- (i) either a tribunal or the P&E Court; or
 - (ii) only a tribunal; or
 - (iii) only the P&E Court; and
- (b) the person -
- (i) who may appeal a matter (the **appellant**); and
 - (ii) who is a respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
 - (iii) who is a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
 - (iv) who may elect to be a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter.
- (2) An appellant may start an appeal within the appeal period.
- (3) The **appeal period** is -
- (a) for an appeal by a building advisory agency - 10 business days after a Decision Notice for the decision is given to the Agency; or
 - (b) for an appeal against a deemed refusal - at any time after the deemed refusal happens; or
 - (c) for an appeal against a decision of the Minister, under Chapter 7, Part 4, to register premises or to renew the registration of premises - 20 business days after a Notice is published under Section 269(3)(a) or (4); or
 - (d) for an appeal against an Infrastructure Charges Notice - 20 business days after the Infrastructure Charges Notice is given to the person; or
 - (e) for an appeal about a deemed approval of a development application for which a Decision Notice has not been given - 30 business days after the applicant gives the Deemed Approval Notice to the Assessment Manager; or...
 - ...(g) for any other appeal - 20 business days after a Notice of the decision for the matter, including an Enforcement Notice, is given to the person.

Note - See the P&E Court Act for the Court's power to extend the appeal period."

Budget/Financial Implications

Nil

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the *Human Rights Act*) requires public entities "to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights".

There are no human rights implications associated with this Report.

Conclusion

The proposed development has been assessed against the requirements of the Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1. The proposed development for a High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and Environmentally Relevant Activity 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing is generally consistent with the provisions of the Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1 and will form part of a recently approved overall development on the site. As such, the development is recommended for approval, subject to the attached conditions.

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Locality Plans

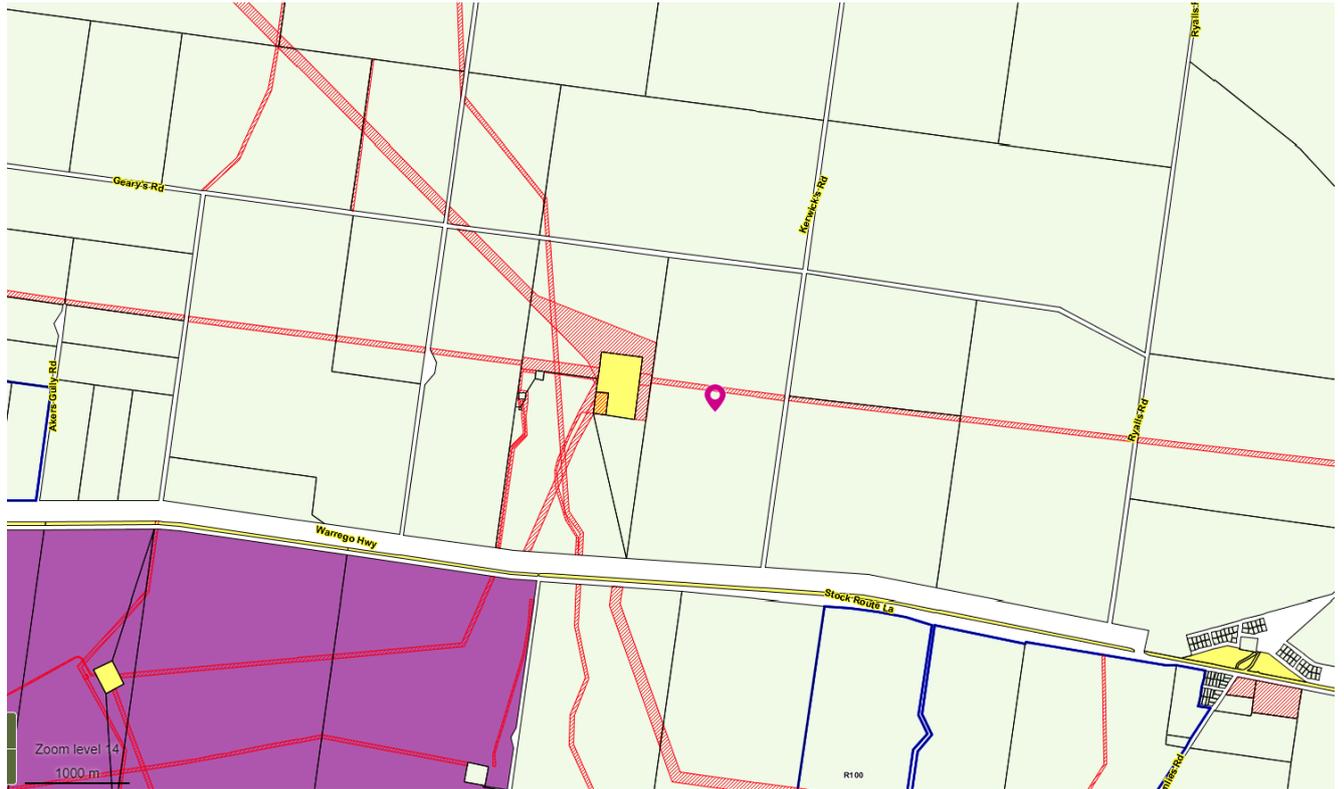
Attachment 2 - Proposal Plans

Attachment 3 - Referral Agency Responses

Authored by: Kym Bannerman, A/PRINCIPAL PLANNER

Attachment 1 - Locality Plans

1.1 Zoning Map of Site in Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1



LEGEND

Community Facilities Zone

Local Centre Zone

District Centre Zone

Major Centre Zone

Low Density Residential Zone

Medium Density Residential Zone

Low Impact Industry Zone

Medium Impact Industry Zone

High Impact Industry Zone

Recreation and Open Space Zone

Rural Residential Zone / Rural Residential 20000 Precinct

Rural Residential Zone / Rural Residential 4000 Precinct

Rural Residential Zone / Rural Residential 8000 Precinct

Rural Zone

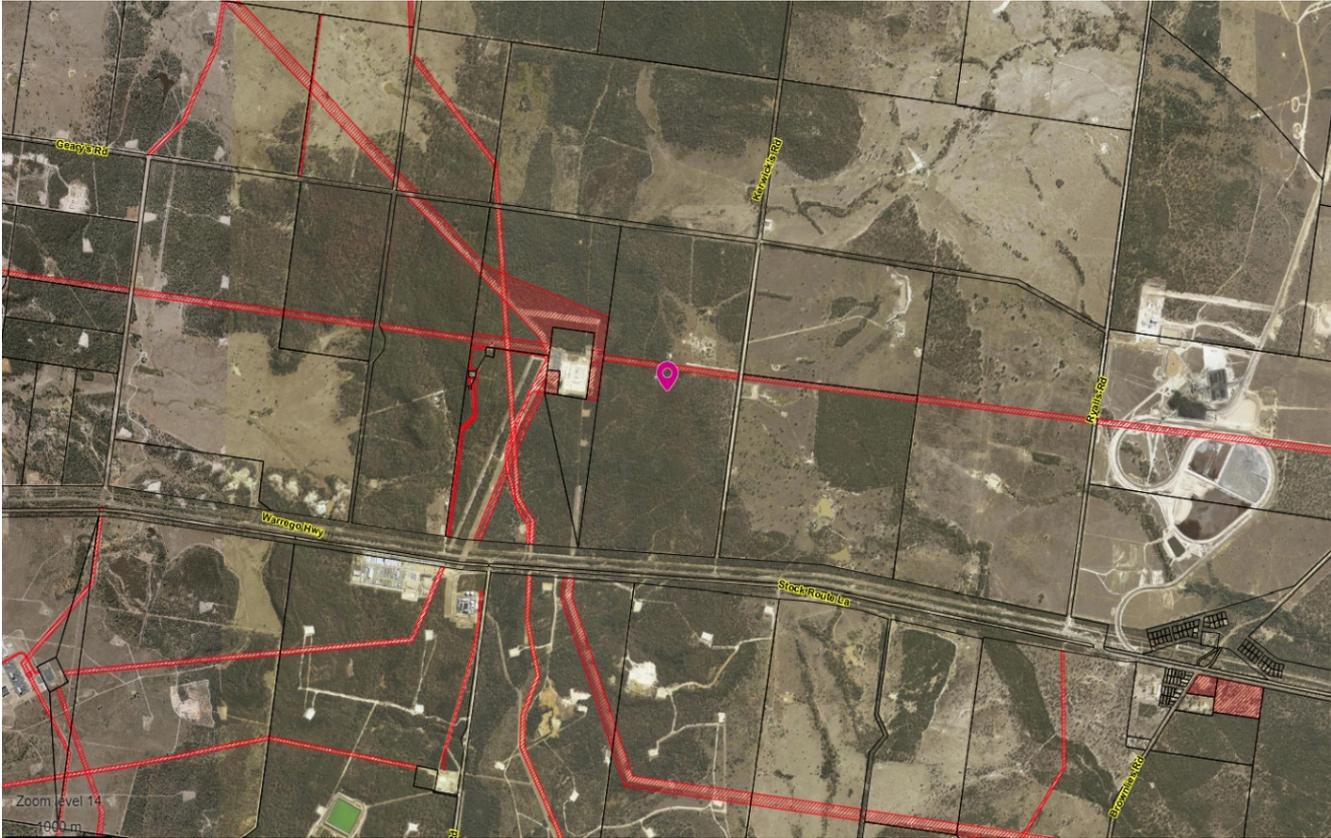
Rural Zone / Rural 10 Precinct

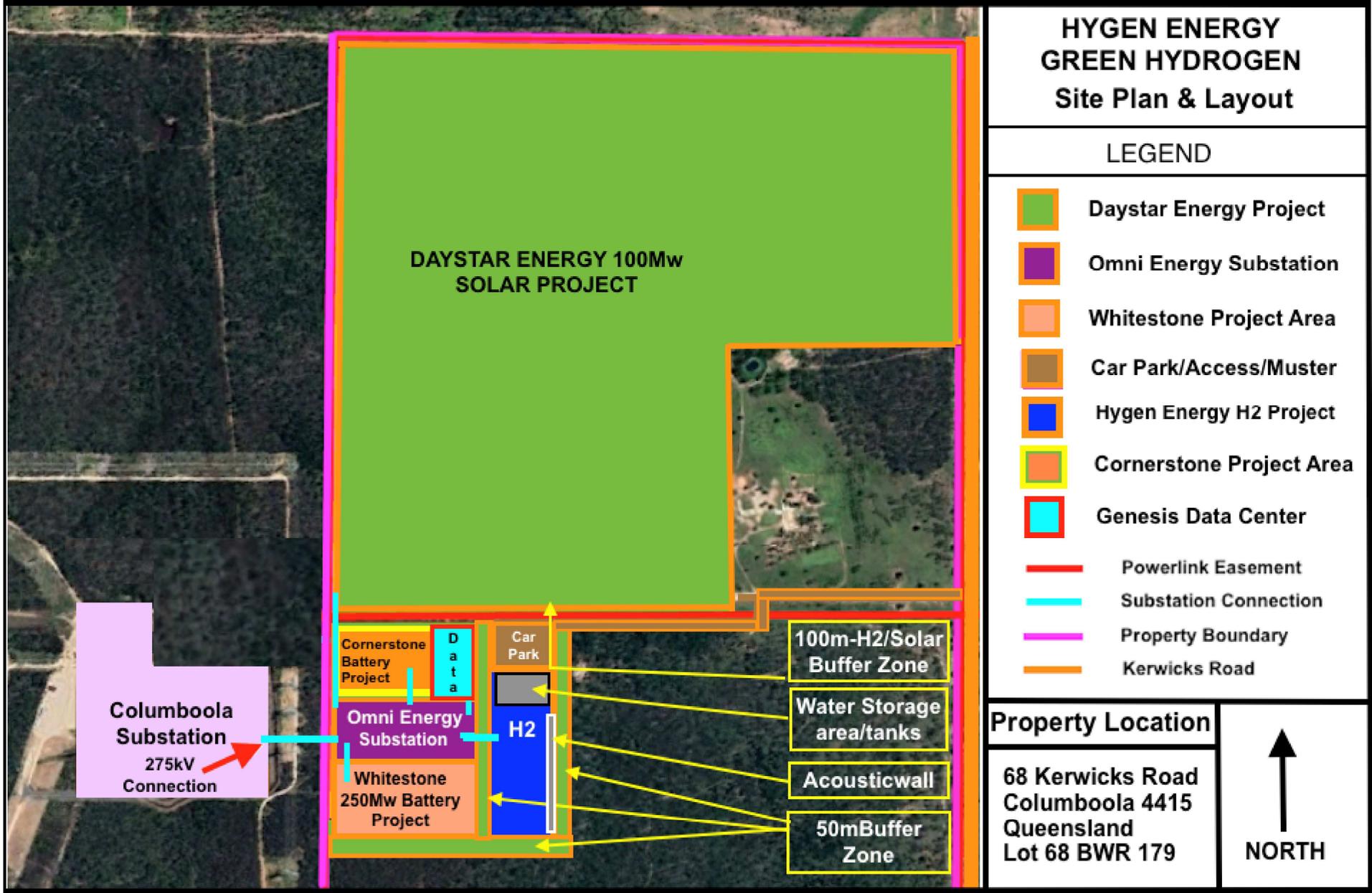
Rural Zone / Rural 100 Precinct

Township Zone

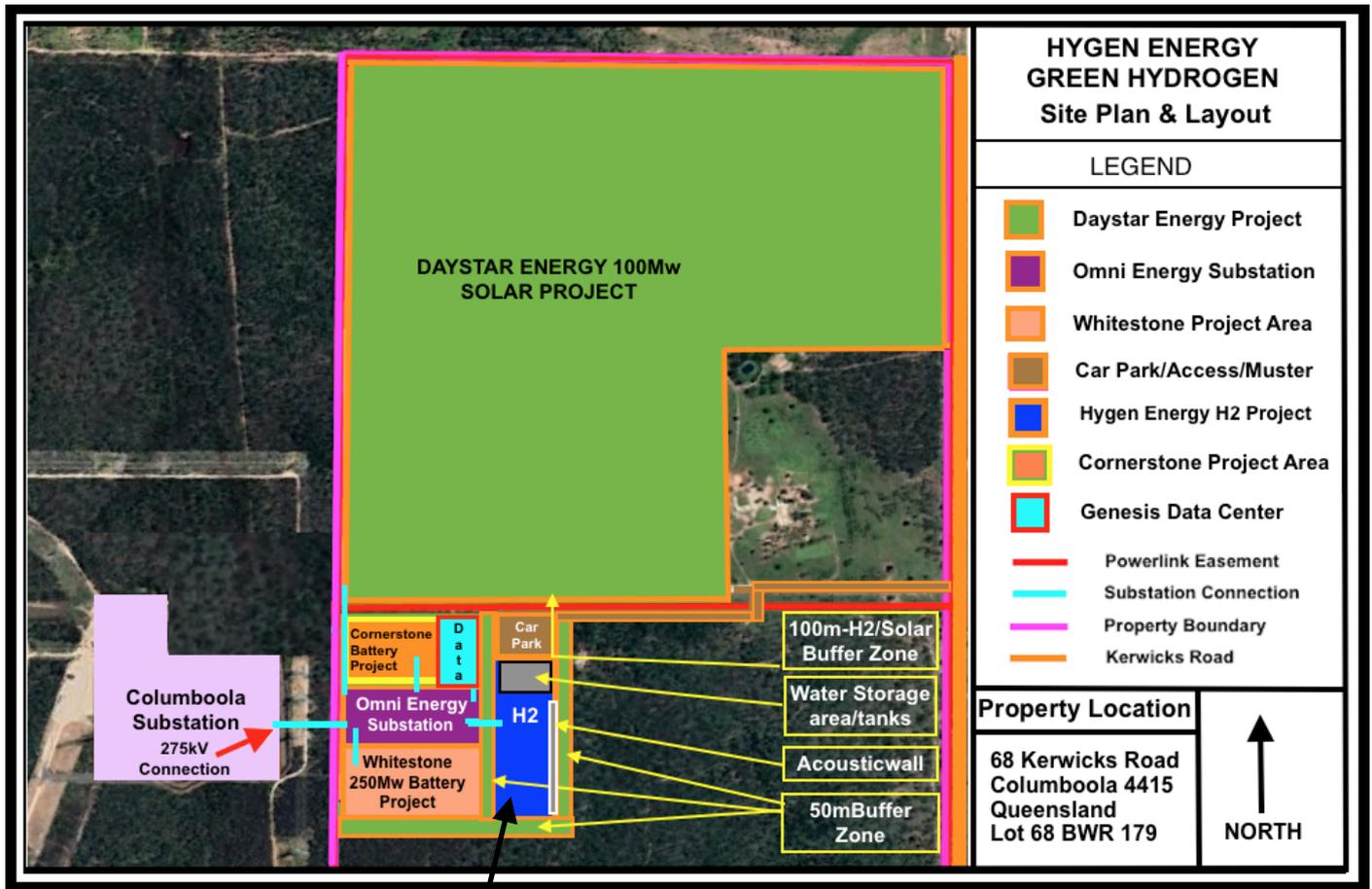
Township Zone / Mowbullán - Bunya Mountains Tourist Precinct

1.2 Aerial Map

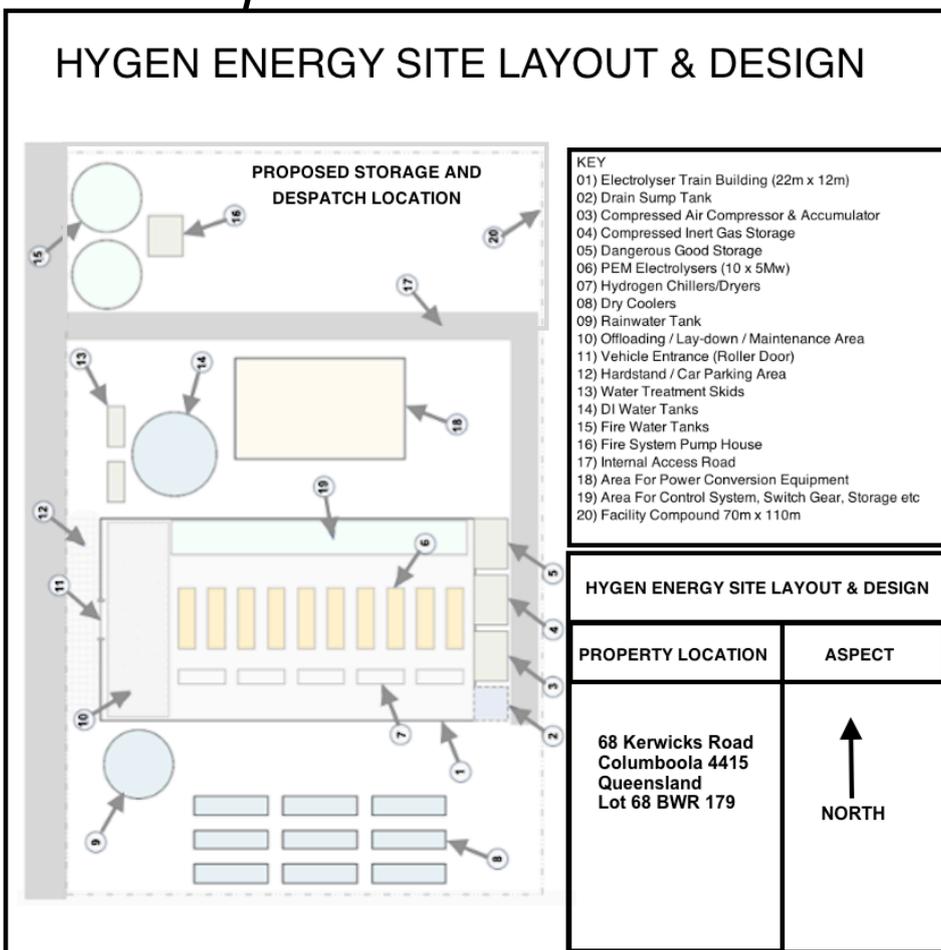




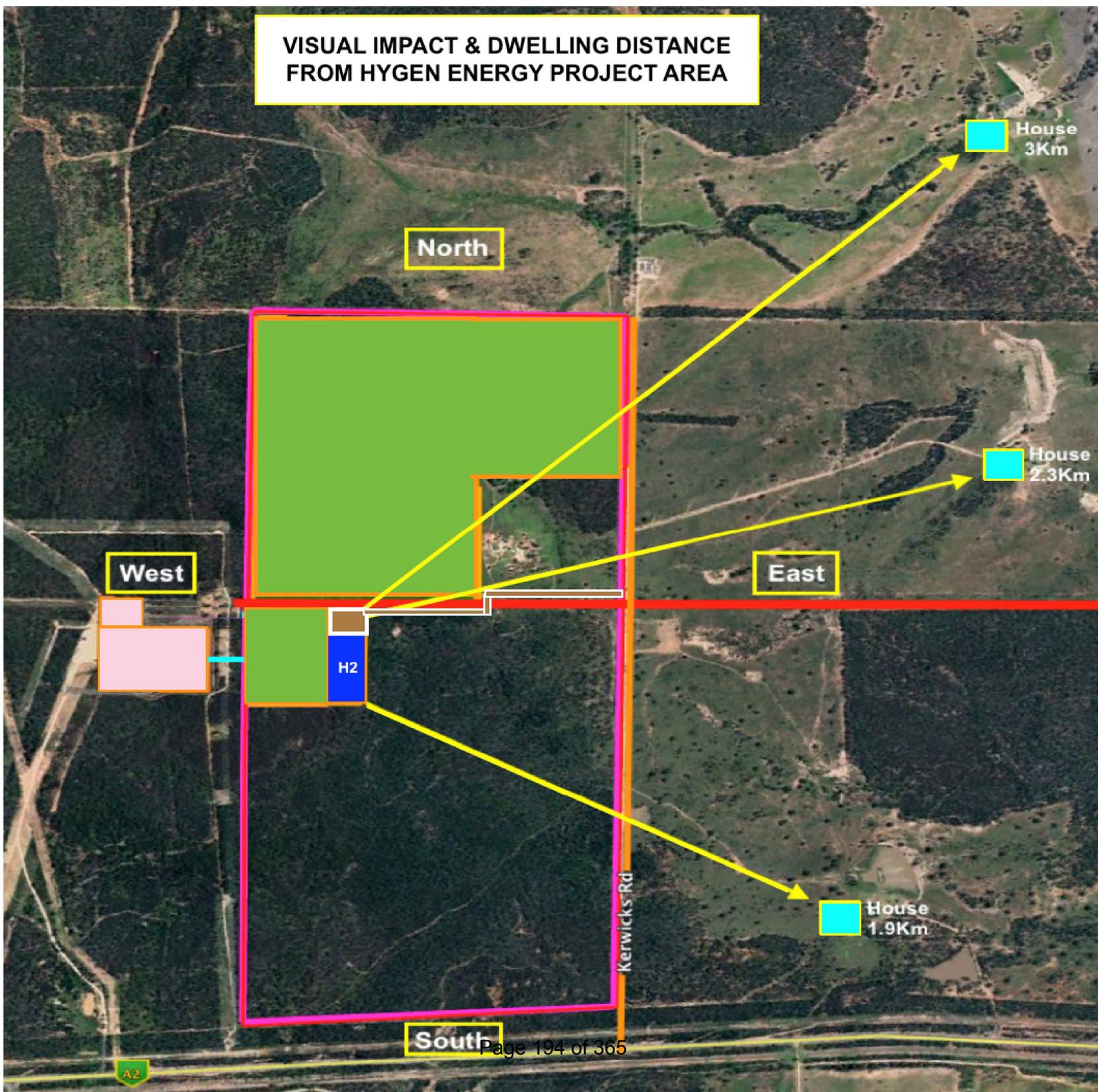
EXPANDED VERSION OF HYGEN ENERGY FACILITY AND PLACEMENT WITHIN PROJECT



HYGEN ENERGY SITE LAYOUT & DESIGN



**VISUAL IMPACT & DWELLING DISTANCE
FROM HYGEN ENERGY PROJECT AREA**





SARA reference: 2107-23757 SRA
Council reference: 030.2021.315.001

22 October 2021

Chief Executive Officer
Western Downs Regional Council
PO Box 551
DALBY QLD 4405
info@wdrc.qld.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam

SARA response—Warrego Highway, Columboola

(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 30 July 2021.

Response

Outcome:	Referral agency response – with conditions.
Date of response:	22 October 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 for High Impact Industry (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and Environmentally Relevant Activity 7(6) - Chemical Manufacturing
SARA role:	Referral Agency.	
SARA trigger:	Schedule 10, Part 5, Division 4, Table 2, Item 1 (10.5.4.2.1)—Environmentally relevant activities (only if ERA has not been devolved to a local government) (ERA 7 – Chemical Manufacturing)	
	Schedule 10, Part 7, Division 3, Table 1, Item 1 (10.7.3.1.1)—Hazardous chemical facilities	
	Schedule 10, Part 9, Division 4, Subdivision 1, Table 1, Item 1 (10.9.4.1.1.1)—State transport infrastructure – aspect of development	

stated in schedule 20
 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: 2107-23757 SRA

Assessment Manager: Western Downs Regional Council

Street address: Warrego Highway, Columboola

Real property description: Lot 68 on BWR179

Applicant name: Hygen Energy Australia Pty Ltd

Applicant contact details: 47 Acacia Drive
 Miles QLD 4415
 adrianyoung_@hotmail.com

Environmental Authority: This referral included an application for an environmental authority
 under section 115 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. Below are
 the details of the decision:

- Approved
- Reference: P-EA-100139521
- Effective date: 14 July 2023
- Prescribed environmentally relevant activity (ERA): ERA 7 –
 Chemical manufacturing and ERA 8 – Chemical storage

If you are seeking further information on the environmental authority,
 the Department of Environment and Science's website includes a
 register. This can be found at: www.des.qld.gov.au

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 Danica Clark, Senior Planner, on (07) 4616 7305 or via email ToowoombaSARA@dsgi.qld.gov.au who will be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely



Darren Cooper
 Manager - DDSW (Planning)

cc Hygen Energy Australia Pty Ltd, adrianyoung_@hotmail.com

enc Attachment 1 - Referral agency conditions
 Attachment 2 - Advice to the applicant
 Attachment 3 - Reasons for referral agency response
 Attachment 4 - Representations about a referral agency response

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
Material change of use		
Schedule 10, Part 7, Division 3, Table 1, Item 1—The chief executive administering the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> nominates the Director-General of the Department of Education 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:		
1.	The quantity of chemicals listed under schedule 15 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011, stored at the facility must remain below 10% of the schedule 15 threshold.	At all times

Attachment 2—Advice to the applicant

General advice	
1.	Terms and phrases used in this document are defined in the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> its regulation or the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) v2.6. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.
2.	<p>Hazardous chemical notification: The applicant is advised that the quantity schedule 15 chemicals (of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011) stored at the facility must always remain below 10% of schedule 15 threshold.</p> <p>Based on information provided with the application, the activity proposes to use, store or handle hazardous chemicals above manifest quantities, and notification must be given to the Office of Industrial Relations (Workplace Health and Safety). Further information about your obligations can be found online at worksafe.qld.gov.au.</p>

Attachment 3—Reasons for referral agency response

(Given under section 56(7) of the *Planning Act 2016*)

The reasons for SARA's decision are:

The 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 create a safety hazard for users of a state-controlled road
- does not compromise the structural integrity of state-controlled roads, road transport infrastructure or road works
- does not result in a worsening of the physical condition or operating performance of state-controlled roads and the surrounding road network
- 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.

The development complies with State Code 21: Hazardous chemical facilities. Specifically, the development:

- maintains the quantity of chemicals on site below the thresholds listed in schedule 15 of the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011, and any off-site physical or chemical hazards and risks associated with a hazardous chemical facility are identified and managed appropriately in order to protect human health and safety, proportionate to the sensitivity of the surrounding land uses and zones.

The development complies with State Code 22: Environmentally relevant activities. Specifically, the development:

- has been located and designed to avoid or mitigate environmental harm on environmental values of the natural environment, adjacent sensitive land uses and sensitive receptors
- avoids impacts on matters of state environmental significance, and where avoidance is not reasonably possible, minimise and mitigate impacts.

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)
- The Development Assessment Rules
- SARA DA Mapping system
- *Human Rights Act 2019*

Attachment 4—Representations about a referral agency response

5 August 2021



Our Ref: DA4282
(MSLink2769826)

Western Downs Regional Council
PO Box 551
DALBY QLD 4405

Hygen Energy Australia Pty Ltd
47 Acacia Drive
MILES QLD 4415

Attention: Kym Bannerman
Email: kym.bannerman@wdrc.qld.gov.au
Application: 030.2021.315.001

Attention: Adrian Young
Email: adrianyoung_@hotmail.com

Dear Sir / Madam

Referral Agency Response (Advice)

(Given under section 9.2 of the Development Assessment Rules)

Transmission Infrastructure Impacted	
Transmission Corridor	Chinchilla Columboola 132kV Transmission Line
Easement ID	Easement D on AP7606 - Dealing 601332765
Location Details	
Street address	Warrego Highway Columboola
Real property description	Lot 68 BWR179
Local government area	Western Downs Regional Council
Application Details	
Proposed development:	Material Change of Use – High Impact Industry – (50MW Green Hydrogen Production Facility) and Environmentally Relevant Activity 7(6) Chemical Manufacturing
Approval sought	Development Permit

We refer to the above referenced development application which has been referred to Powerlink Queensland in accordance with Section 54 of the *Planning Act 2016*.

In accordance with its jurisdiction under Schedule 10 Part 9 Division 2 of the *Planning Regulation 2016*, Powerlink Queensland is a **Referral Agency (Advice)** for the above development application.

Specifically, the application has been triggered for assessment by Powerlink Queensland because:

1. For **material change of use** – all of part of the premises are within 100m of a transmission substation site (Table 2 1a)
2. For **material change of use** – all or part of the premises are subject to a transmission entity easement which is part of the transmission supply network (Table 2 1b)

PLANS AND REPORTS ASSESSED

The following plans and reports have been reviewed by Powerlink Queensland and form the basis of our assessment. Any variation to these plans and reports may require amendment of our advice.

33 Harold Street, Virginia
PO Box 1193, Virginia, Queensland 4014, Australia
Telephone: (07) 3860 2111 Facsimile: (07) 3860 2100
www.powerlink.com.au

Table 1: Plans and Reports upon which the assessment is based

Drawing / Report Title	Prepared by	Dated	Reference No.	Version / Issue
Hydrogen Production - Site Plan & Layout	Hygen Energy	-	-	-

Powerlink Queensland, acting as a Referral Agency (Advice) under the Planning Regulation 2017 provides its response to the application as attached (**Attachment 1**).

Please treat this response as a properly made submission for the purposes of Powerlink being an eligible advice agency in accordance with the *Planning Act 2016*.

For further information please contact our Property Services Team via email property@powerlink.com.au who will be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely



for: Brandon Kingwill
MANAGER PROPERTY

ATTACHMENT 1 – REFERRAL AGENCY (ADVICE) RESPONSE

Powerlink Queensland **supports** this application subject to the inclusion of the following conditions in the Assessment Manager's Decision Notice.

No.	Condition	Timing	Reason
1	The development must be carried out generally in accordance with the reviewed plans detailed in Table 1.	At all times.	To ensure that the development is carried out generally in accordance with the plans of development submitted with the application.
2	The statutory clearances set out in the <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i> must be maintained during construction and operation. No encroachment within the statutory clearances is permitted.	At all times.	To ensure that the purpose of the <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i> is achieved and electrical safety requirements are met.
3	Compliance with the terms and conditions of the easement dealing no. shown in the heading of this letter.	At all times.	To ensure that the existing rights contained in the registered easement dealings are maintained.
4	Compliance with the generic requirements in respect to proposed works in the vicinity of Powerlink Queensland infrastructure as detailed in the enclosed Annexure "A".	At all times.	To ensure that the purpose of <i>the Electrical Safety Act 2002</i> is achieved and electrical safety requirements are met. To ensure the integrity of the easement is maintained.

Advice to Council and the Applicant

- Should any doubt exist in maintaining the prescribed clearance to electrical infrastructure the applicant is obliged under the *Electrical Safety Act 2002* to seek advice from Powerlink.
- Powerlink and Hygen Energy Australia Pty Ltd are currently negotiating network connection of the proposed facility to the transmission grid. This correspondence does not constitute approval for connection which remains the subject of ongoing technical assessment and commercial negotiations. The exact location of connecting infrastructure is also part of ongoing negotiations. As a result we wish to advise council that the location of any infrastructure is likely to change, and as such its location should not form part of the approval.
- While Powerlink has no objection in principle to the proposed works described in the application, Powerlink **cannot consent** to any works on its easement until;
 - Detailed submissions of all proposed on easement works (including but not limited to earthworks, drainage and detention basins; road construction or improvement; underground and overhead service installation) have been received, assessed and consented to by Powerlink. Any such proposed works may require changes, repositioning or re-alignment to accommodate access and necessary clearances.
 - In relation to any proposed on easement works, if Powerlink requirements cannot be met, **then consent will not be provided.**

Consequently **this response does not constitute consent** to commence any works within the easement. Future consent will be subject to Powerlink having had the opportunity to fully assess the proposed works, and provide consent in writing to the proposed on easement activities.
- In order for Powerlink to maintain and operate a safe and reliable supply of electricity, we require unrestricted 24-hour access to our corridors and infrastructure.

We will require practical access (typically by 4WD vehicle – but to standard no less than existing) to the Powerlink structures.

If it is envisaged that there will be any interference or alteration to our current access arrangements prior, during or after the completion of your works, we require that the applicant contacts our Senior Easement Officer (Mr Ehren Wittmer – ph 0418 233 916) to formalise unrestricted 24-hour access arrangements.

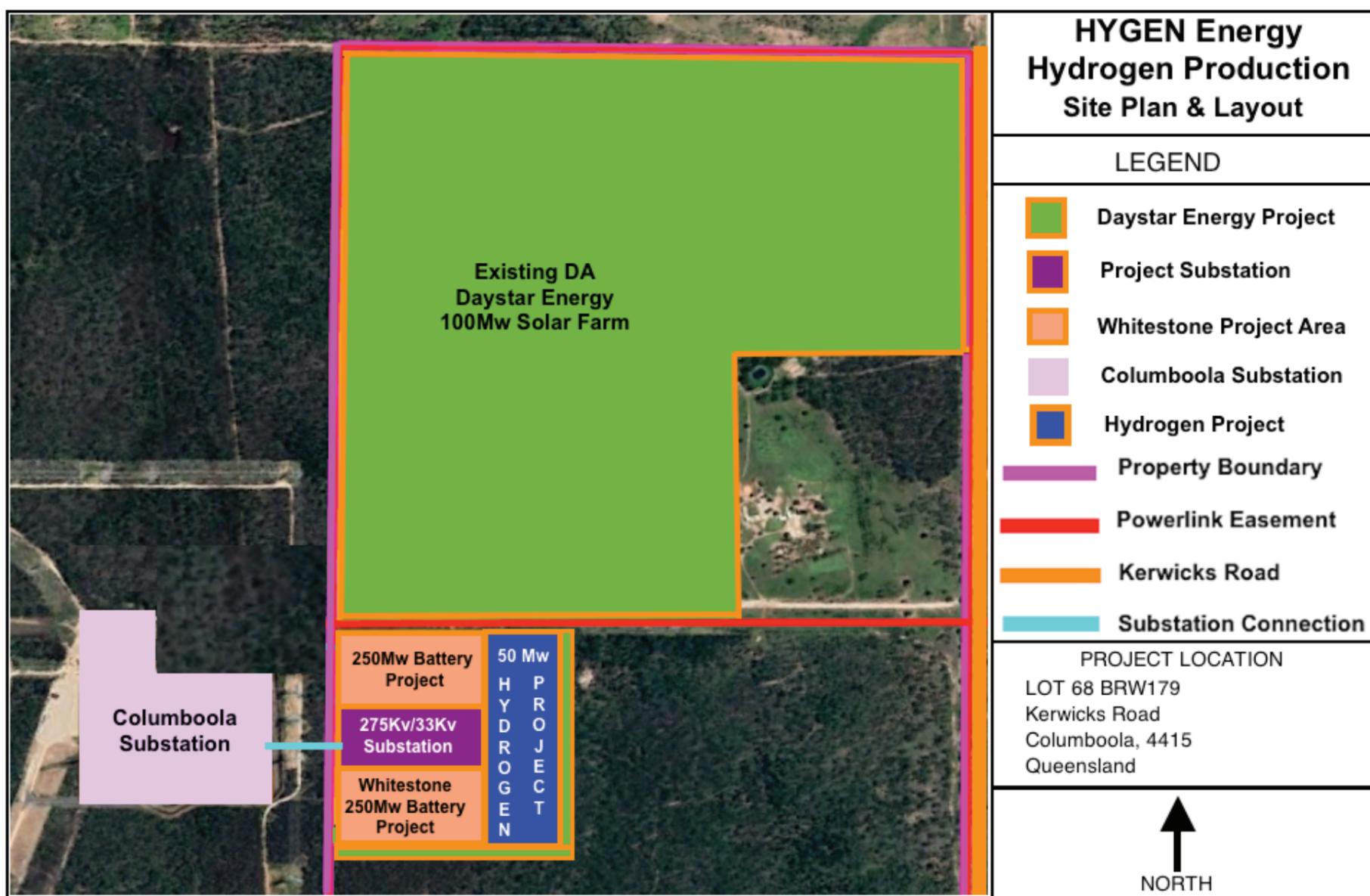
5. Compliance with the Electrical Safety Act 2002 including any Code of Practice under the Act and the Electrical Safety Regulation 2013 including any safety exclusion zones defined in the Regulation.

In respect of this application, the exclusion zone for untrained persons and for operating plant operated by untrained persons is **three (3) metres** from the **132,000-volt** wires and exposed electrical parts.

Should any doubt exist in maintaining the prescribed clearance to the conductors and electrical infrastructure, then the applicant is obliged under the Act to seek advice from Powerlink.

ATTACHMENT 2 – ASSESSED PLANS

5.0 Proposed Development



DATE ASSESSED:
 04/08/2021



HYGEN ENERGY AUSTRALIA
 47 Acacia Drive, Miles 4415, Queensland
 PH 0415084408

ANNEXURE A – GENERIC REQUIREMENTS

The conditions contained in this Annexure have been compiled to assist persons (the applicant) intending to undertake work within the vicinity of high-voltage electrical installations and infrastructure owned or operated by Powerlink. The conditions are supplementary to the provisions of the Electrical Safety Act 2002, Electrical Safety Regulation 2013 and the Terms and Conditions of Registered Easements and other forms of Occupational Agreements hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Easement”. Where any inconsistency exists between this Annexure and the Easement, the Easement shall take precedence.

1. POWERLINK INFRASTRUCTURE

You may not do any act or thing which jeopardises the foundations, ground anchorages, supports, towers or poles, including (without limitation) inundate or place, excavate or remove any soil, sand or gravel within a distance of twenty (20) metres surrounding the base of any tower, pole, foundation, ground anchorage or support.

2. STRUCTURES

No structures should be placed within twenty (20) metres of any part of a tower or structure foundation or within 5m of the conductor shadow area. Any structures on the easement require prior written consent from Powerlink.

3. EXCLUSION ZONES

Exclusion zones for operating plant are defined in Schedule 2 of the Electrical Safety Regulation 2013 for Untrained Persons. All Powerlink infrastructure should be regarded as “electrically live” and therefore potentially dangerous at all times.

In particular your attention is drawn to Schedule 2 of the Electrical Safety Regulation 2013 which defines exclusion zones for untrained persons in charge of operating plant or equipment in the vicinity of electrical facilities. If any doubt exists in meeting the prescribed clearance distances from the conductors, the applicant is obliged under this Act to seek advice from Powerlink.

4. ACCESS AND EGRESS

Powerlink shall at all times retain the right to unobstructed access to and egress from its infrastructure. Typically, access shall be by 4WD vehicle.

5. APPROVALS (ADDITIONAL)

Powerlink's consent to the proposal does not relieve the applicant from obtaining statutory, landowner or shire/local authority approvals.

6. MACHINERY

All mechanical equipment proposed for use within the easement must not infringe the exclusion zones prescribed in Schedule 2 of the Electrical Safety Regulation 2013. All operators of machinery, plant or equipment within the easement must be made aware of the presence of live high-voltage overhead wires. It is recommended that all persons entering the Easement be advised of the presence of the conductors as part of on site workplace safety inductions. The use of warning signs is also recommended.

ANNEXURE A – GENERIC REQUIREMENTS

7. EASEMENTS

All terms and conditions of the easement are to be observed. Note that the easement takes precedence over all subsequent registered easement documents. Copies of the easement together with the plan of the Easement can be purchased from the Department of Environment & Resource Management.

8. EXPENDITURE AND COST RECOVERY

Should Powerlink incur costs as a result of the applicant's proposal, all costs shall be recovered from the applicant.

Where Powerlink expects such costs to be in excess of \$10 000.00, advanced payments may be requested.

9. EXPLOSIVES

Blasting within the vicinity (500 metres) of Powerlink infrastructure must comply with AS 2187. Proposed blasting within 100 metres of Powerlink infrastructure must be referred to Powerlink for a detailed assessment.

10. BURNING OFF OR THE LIGHTING OF FIRES

We strongly recommend that fires not be lit or permitted to burn within the transmission line corridor and in the vicinity of any electrical infrastructure placed on the land. Due to safety risks Powerlink's written approval should be sought.

11. GROUND LEVEL VARIATIONS

Overhead Conductors

Changes in ground level must not reduce statutory ground to conductor clearance distances as prescribed by the Electrical Safety Act 2002 and the Electrical Safety Regulation 2013.

Underground Cables

Any change to the ground level above installed underground cable is not permitted without express written agreement of Powerlink.

12. VEGETATION

Vegetation planted within an easement must not exceed 3.5 metres in height when fully matured. Powerlink reserves the right to remove vegetation to ensure the safe operation of the transmission line and, where necessary, to maintain access to infrastructure.

13. INDEMNITY

Any use of the Easement by the applicant in a way which is not permitted under the easement and which is not strictly in accordance with Powerlink's prior written approval is an unauthorised use. Powerlink is not liable for personal injury or death or for property loss or damage resulting from unauthorized use. If other parties make damage claims against Powerlink as a result of unauthorized use then Powerlink reserves the right to recover those damages from the applicant.

ANNEXURE A – GENERIC REQUIREMENTS

14. INTERFERENCE

The applicant's attention is drawn to s.230 of the Electricity Act 1994 (the "Act"), which provides that a person must not wilfully, and unlawfully interfere with an electricity entity's works. "Works" are defined in s.12 (1) of the Act. The maximum penalty for breach of s.230 of the Act is a fine equal to 40 penalty units or up to 6 months imprisonment.

15. REMEDIAL ACTION

Should remedial action be necessary by Powerlink as a result of the proposal, the applicant will be liable for all costs incurred.

16. OWNERS USE OF LAND

The owner may use the easement land for any lawful purpose consistent with the terms of the registered easement; the conditions contained herein, the Electrical Safety Act 2002 and the Electrical Safety Regulation 2013.

17. ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS

Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) occur everywhere electricity is used (e.g. in homes and offices) as well as where electricity is transported (electricity networks).

Powerlink recognises that there is community interest about Electric and Magnetic Fields. We rely on expert advice on this matter from recognised health authorities in Australia and around the world. In Australia, the Federal Government agency charged with responsibility for regulation of EMFs is the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA). ARPANSA's *Fact Sheet – Magnetic and Electric Fields from Power Lines*, concludes:

"On balance, the scientific evidence does not indicate that exposure to 50Hz EMF's found around the home, the office or near powerlines is a hazard to human health."

Whilst there is no scientifically proven causal link between EMF and human health, Powerlink nevertheless follows an approach of "prudent avoidance" in the design and siting of new powerlines. This includes seeking to locate new powerline easements away from houses, schools and other buildings, where it is practical to do so and the added cost is modest.

The level of EMF decreases rapidly with distance from the source. EMF readings at the edge of a typical Powerlink easement are generally similar to those encountered by people in their daily activities at home or at work. And in the case of most Powerlink lines, at about 100 metres from the line, the EMF level is so small that it cannot be measured.

Powerlink is a member of the ENA's EMF Committee that monitors and compiles up-to-date information about EMF on behalf of all electricity network businesses in Australia. This includes subscribing to an international monitoring service that keeps the industry informed about any new developments regarding EMF such as new research studies, literature and research reviews, publications, and conferences.

We encourage community members with an interest in EMF to visit ARPANSA's website: www.arpansa.gov.au Information on EMF is also available on the ENA's website: www.ena.asn.au

Title (030.2021.469.001) Community and Liveability Report Development Application for Material Change of Use for a Tourist Park at Lot 167 on BWR476 1164 Moores-Bice Road Drillham Sinnamon

Date 22 November 2021

Responsible Manager T. Summerville, PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this Report is for Council to decide the proposed development for a Material Change of Use to establish a Tourist Park on land described as Lot 167 on BWR476, located at 1164 Moores-Bice Road, Drillham.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Strong Diverse Economy

- We aggressively attract business and investment opportunities.
- Our region is a recognised leader in agribusiness, energy, and manufacturing.
- We deliver water security to enable future economic growth.
- We proactively advance our region as a tourism destination.
- Our business and industry actively live and buy local.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and that:

1. The application for a Material Change of Use to establish a Tourist Park on land described as Lot 167 on BWR476 and situated at 1164 Moores-Bice Road, Drillham, be approved, subject to the following conditions:

APPROVED PLANS

1. The development shall be carried out generally in accordance with the Approved Plans listed below, subject to and modified by the conditions of this approval:

Plan No: LH01
Description: Site Plan, prepared by Lake Haven dated 08.08.2021

Plan No: LH01
Description: Site Plan - Aerial, prepared by Lake Haven dated 08.08.2021

Plan No: -
Description: Camp Kitchen, prepared by Southern Cross Sheds, dated 12/08/2021

Plan No: -
Description: Amenities Block, prepared by Panelfab

Plan No: -
Description: Office Building, prepared by Panelfab

2. Where there is any conflict between the conditions of this development approval and the details shown on the Approved Plans, the conditions of this development approval must prevail.
3. The following further Development Permits must be obtained prior to commencement of any work associated with the process:
 - 3.1 Building Work; and
 - 3.2 Plumbing Works.

APPROVED DEVELOPMENT

4. The approved development is a Material Change Use for a Tourist Park (50 Caravan/Camping Sites) as shown on the Approved Plans.
5. The development is to occur sequentially in the following stages as shown on the Approved Plans:
 - Stage 1:** 50 Caravan/Camp Sites and internal access road
 - Stage 2:** Camp Kitchen, Amenities Building, Office Building and Water Tanks
6. Conditions within this approval are applicable to each Stage of the development, unless otherwise specified.

COMPLIANCE, TIMING AND COSTS

7. All conditions of the approval shall be complied with before the change occurs (prior to commencement of the use) and while the use continues, unless otherwise noted within these conditions.
8. All costs associated with compliance with these conditions shall be the responsibility of the developer unless otherwise noted.

FEES AND CHARGES

9. All fees, rates, interest and other charges levied on the property, shall be paid in full, in accordance with the rate at the time of payment.

MAINTENANCE

10. The development (including landscaping, parking, driveways and other external spaces) shall be maintained in accordance with the Approved Plans, subject to and modified by any conditions of this approval.
11. The site shall be maintained in a clean and orderly state at all times, to Council's satisfaction.

INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES

12. All infrastructure charges including those associated with Council's Water, Sewer, Stormwater, Transport and Parks Networks are now levied under the *Planning Act 2016*. As required under Section 119 of the *Planning Act 2016*, a separate **Infrastructure Charges Notice** is attached relevant to each Stage of the development.

OUTDOOR LIGHTING - IMPACT MITIGATION

13. Outdoor lighting of the development shall mitigate adverse lighting and illumination impacts by:
 - 13.1 providing outdoor lighting that is designed, installed and regulated in accordance with the parameters outlined in Australian Standard 1158.1.1 – Control of Obtrusive Effects of Outdoor Lighting; and

- 13.2 installation of outdoor lighting that:
 - 13.2.1 provides graduated intensity lighting with lower level brightness at the perimeter of the subject land and higher intensities at the centre of the subject land;
 - 13.2.2 is directed onto the subject land and away from neighbouring properties; and
 - 13.2.3 uses shrouding devices to preclude light overspill onto surrounding properties where necessary.

LANDSCAPING

- 14. All declared weeds and pests shall be removed from the subject land and the subject land kept clear of such nuisance varieties at all times during the course of the development work and any ensuing defects liability period.
- 15. Apart from declared weeds and pests, trees, shrubs and landscaped areas currently existing on the subject land shall be retained where possible, and action taken to minimise disturbance during construction work.

FENCING

- 16. Any fencing that is installed is to be in keeping with the character of the surrounding area.
- 17. Boundary fences are not to be erected in a parallel arrangement with existing fences erected along the same boundary. That is, the existing fence shall be completely removed.

VISUAL AND GENERAL AMENITY – STAGE 2

- 18. Any graffiti on the buildings must be removed.
- 19. The buildings and the site must be maintained in a clean and tidy manner at all times.
- 20. All plant, air-conditioning equipment and the like shall be visually screened from the street.

REFUSE STORAGE AREA AND COLLECTION – STAGE 1

- 21. The development site shall be kept in a clean and tidy state at all times. All waste is to be removed from site by guests upon departure. In the event that waste is left by a guest, the operator must collect and appropriately dispose of this waste immediately.

REFUSE STORAGE AREA AND COLLECTION – STAGE 2

- 22. Refuse bin storage areas must be provided on the premises within an enclosed structure so that they are screened from public view with a minimum 1.5 metre high solid fence or wall.
- 23. The developer must provide a sufficient number of general waste bins with a sufficient capacity throughout the development footprint for the disposal of waste and rubbish associated with the use.
- 24. The size and capacity of the refuse storage areas must be sufficient to accommodate the level of waste likely to be generated from the development having regard to the frequency of refuse collection.
- 25. Waste collection must be undertaken in a manner that complies with the following requirements:
 - 25.1 the bins must be located in a manner that allows the refuse vehicle to pick them up automatically without the driver or any other person having to relocate them;
 - 25.2 the collection of putrescible waste arising from any activities undertaken on this development must be collected and removed at periods not exceeding seven days;

- 25.3 the collection of waste must be undertaken so as to minimise, so far as reasonable and practical, excessive noise to neighbouring occupants;
 - 25.4 the collection method must ensure that waste is adequately managed to prevent escape of contamination; and
 - 25.5 waste removal is to be conducted between the hours of 7am and 6pm from Monday to Friday and between 8am and 6pm Saturdays and Sundays.
26. Refuse bin collection areas must be maintained in a manner that complies with the following requirements:
- 26.1 waste containers must be kept in a clean state and in good repair;
 - 26.2 waste containers are to be provided with tight-fitting lid assemblies designed to prevent ingress of pests and water;
 - 26.3 all waste containers supplied must be kept within the boundaries of the premises; and
 - 26.4 unobstructed access must be provided to all waste containers for the removal of waste.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 27. All waste generated from construction of the premises must be effectively controlled on-site before disposal. All waste must be disposed of in accordance with the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.
- 28. All waste generated on-site must be managed in accordance with the waste management hierarchy as detailed in the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*.

NOISE EMISSIONS

- 29. Noise emissions from the development shall not cause environmental harm or nuisance to adjoining properties or "Sensitive Receptors" in accordance with the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008*.
- 30. In the event that Council receives a bonafide noise complaint regarding noise emissions produced from the site, Council reserves the right to review the approved operating and loading/unloading hours and to require the applicant to re-assess site management procedures already in place. In this instance, the applicant may be required to undertake an assessment of noise impacts through a third party and implement any recommendations in relation to noise attenuation by a date agreed to by Council.

AIR EMISSIONS

- 31. Air emissions (odour and dust) from the development shall not cause environmental harm or nuisance to adjoining properties or "Sensitive Land Uses" in accordance with the *Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019*.

ENGINEERING WORKS

- 32. Undertake Engineering designs and construction in accordance with Council's Planning Scheme, Development Manual and Standard Drawings, and relevant Australian Standards.
- 33. Be responsible for the full cost of any alterations necessary, to easements and/or other public utility installations in connection with the development.

LOCATION, PROTECTION AND REPAIR OF DAMAGE TO COUNCIL AND PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS

34. Be responsible for the location and protection of any Council and public utility services infrastructure and assets that may be impacted during construction of the development.
35. Repair all damage incurred to Council and public utility services infrastructure and assets, as a result of the proposed development immediately should hazards exist for public health and safety or vehicular safety. Otherwise, repair all damage immediately upon completion of work associated with the development.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

36. Design and construct stormwater drainage to ensure that there is no nuisance or interference to the current use or potential future use of all downstream properties including road reserves and the like, for design storms of ARI2, ARI5, ARI10, ARI20 and ARI50.
37. Provide overland flow paths that do not adversely alter the characteristics of existing overland flows or create an increase in flood damage on other properties.
38. Ensure that adjoining properties and roadways are protected from ponding as a result of any site works undertaken.

WATER SUPPLY

39. Provide a suitable water supply for the development. Drinking water shall be potable and water quality monitored to ensure compliance with Australian Drinking Water Guidelines - current edition 2011 and enHealth Guidance of Use of Standards for Potable Water.

ON-SITE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL – STAGE 2

40. Any future amenities block (including camp kitchen) shall be connected to an on-site wastewater disposal system, in accordance with AS1547 and the Queensland Plumbing and Waste Water Code. Obtain a Development Permit for Plumbing Work for the on-site sewerage treatment system.
41. If the development generates wastewater discharge volumes 21EP or greater, an Environmentally Relevant Activity approval shall be obtained from the Queensland Department of Environment and Science.

PARKING AND ACCESS - GENERAL

42. Design and construct all internal driveway and parking areas to provide a gravelled surface finish.
43. Provide a minimum of one (1) car parking space per site.
44. Provide appropriate signage to identify the designated parking area.
45. Ensure access to car parking spaces and manoeuvring areas and driveways remain unobstructed and available for their intended purpose during the hours of operation.

VEHICLE ACCESS - TURNOUT

46. Design and construct a vehicle turnout in accordance with Council's Standard Drawing No. R-004.

ELECTRICITY – STAGE 2

47. Provide the development with adequate electricity supply to satisfy the expected needs of the use. Electricity supply can be provided via reticulated electricity, a generator, solar system, wind power or any other alternative agreed upon by Council's authorised delegate.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL - GENERAL

48. Ensure that all reasonable action is taken to prevent sediment or sediment laden water from being transported to adjoining properties, roads and/or stormwater drainage systems.
49. Remove and clean-up sediment or other pollutants in the event that sediment or other pollutants are tracked/released onto adjoining streets or stormwater systems, at no cost to Council.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

50. Undertake operations and construction work associated with this development to the requirements of Council, including the following:
- 50.1 do not cause nuisance to adjoining residents by the way of smoke, dust, stormwater discharge or siltation of drains, at any time, including non-working hours;
 - 50.2 remove immediately, any material spilled or carried onto existing roads to avoid dust nuisance and ensure traffic safety; and
 - 50.3 do not carry out work on Sundays or Public Holidays (unless approved otherwise by Council).
51. Do not release contaminants or contaminated water directly or indirectly from the land subject to this approval, or to the ground or groundwater at the land subject to this approval, except for:
- 51.1 uncontaminated overland stormwater flow; and
 - 51.2 uncontaminated stormwater to the stormwater system.

ADVISORY NOTES

NOTE 1 - Relevant Periods

Material Change of Use

*"A part of a development approval lapses at the end of the following period (the **currency period**)—*

- (a) *for any part of the development approval relating to a material change of use—if the first change of use does not happen within—*
- (i) *the period stated for that part of the approval; or*
 - (ii) *if no period is stated—6 years after the approval starts to have effect."*

NOTE 2 - Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

It is advised that under Section 23 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*, a person who carries out an activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage (the "cultural heritage duty of care"). Maximum penalties for breaching the duty of care are listed in the Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation. The information on Aboriginal cultural heritage is available on the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Partnerships' website www.datsip.qld.gov.au.

NOTE 3 - General Environmental Duty

General environmental duty under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* prohibits unlawful environmental nuisance caused by noise, aerosols, particles, dust, ash, fumes, light, odour or smoke beyond the boundaries of the development site during all stages of the development including earthworks, construction and operation.

NOTE 4 - General Safety of Public During Construction

The *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* and *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices* must be complied with in carrying out any construction works, and to ensure safe traffic control and safe public access in respect of works being constructed on a road.

NOTE 5 - Property Note (Audit of Conditions)

An inspection of the property to ascertain compliance with conditions will be undertaken three (3) months after the approval takes effect. If the works are completed prior to this time, please contact Council for an earlier inspection. A property note to this effect will be placed on Council's records.

NOTE 6 - Duty to Notify of Environmental Harm

If a person becomes aware that serious or material environmental harm is caused or threatened by an activity or an associated activity, that person has a duty to notify Western Downs Regional Council.

NOTE 7 - Referral Agency Response

The Referral Agency response is attached to the approval.

NOTE 8 - Infrastructure Charges

An Infrastructure Charges Notice is attached to this approval in accordance with the conditions of approval.

Background Information

The relevant background information to this application is as follows:

Application No: 030.2021.469.001	Assessment No: A51380	Keywords Index: AD6.6.2 & LG7.6.1
Assessing Officer:	Kim Reeve CONSULTANT PLANNING OFFICER	
PART 1: APPLICATION		
Applicant:	BH & CM Sinnamon	
Owner:	BH & CM Sinnamon	
Site Address:	1164 Moores-Bice Road, Drillham	
Site Area:	1,290ha	
Real Property Description:	Lot 167 on BWR476	
Proposed Development:	Tourist Park	
Level of Assessment:	Impact	
Type of Application:	Material Change of Use	
Relevant Planning Scheme:	Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1	
Zone:	Rural	
Precinct:	N/A	

Overlays:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Bushfire Risk • Extractive Industry • Agricultural Land Classification • Waterway Corridors • Wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSES Regulated Vegetation - MSES Wildlife Habitat - Medium and High - Authority to Prospect 973 - Potential Commercial Areas 97 - Class A - Waterway Corridor - Wetlands (Lacustrine)
Pre-lodgement Meeting:	No	
Application Lodgement Date:	15/06/2021	
Properly Made Application:	Yes	Date: 15/06/2021
Confirmation Notice Issued:	Yes	Date: 28/06/2021
PART 2: REFERRAL		
State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) as Concurrence Agency (Department of Transport and Main Roads as Technical Agency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15/07/2021 - SARA issued a Confirmation Notice confirming that the application had been properly referred. • 27/07/2021 - SARA issued an Information Request for the application. • 18/08/2021, Council received a Concurrence Agency response from SARA approving the development, subject to conditions. 	
PART 3: INFORMATION REQUEST		
Information Request Issued:	Yes	Date: 12/07/2021
Applicant's Response:	Yes	Date: 17/08/2021
PART 4: PUBLIC NOTIFICATION		
Commencement Period Extended	Yes	Date: 12/10/2021
Comment Period Commenced:	Yes	Date: 11/10/2021
Notice of Compliance Received:	Yes	Date: 01/11/2021
Submissions:	1 properly made submission received	
Submission Consideration Period Concluded:	Date: 15/11/2021	
PART 5: DECISION PERIOD		
Date Commenced:	16/11/2021	
Date Decision Due:	20/12/2021	

Report

1. Site

The property is legally described as Lot 167 on BWR476, is located at 1164 Moores-Bice Road, Drillham, and has a total area of 1,290ha. The property consists of a single rural allotment with road frontage to Moores-Bice Road.

The property is located within the Rural Zone of the Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1 (the Planning Scheme). The Biodiversity, Bushfire Risk, Extractive Industry, Agricultural Land, Waterway Corridors and Wetlands Overlays impact the land.

The property is currently improved by an existing Dwelling House and associated rural outbuildings. The land is primarily utilised for rural purposes, including low intensity livestock grazing.

Moores-Bice Road is an all-weather, formed road. The property is serviced by telecommunication and electricity networks, and is provided with an on-site water supply and effluent treatment system.

The property contains a Referable Dam (Haven Property Dam) regulated by the Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water.

2. Proposal

The applicant has submitted a development application for a Material Change of Use for a Tourist Park on the subject site. The Tourist Park will provide fifty (50) short-term accommodation sites for caravans and campers. The development is intended to be developed over two (2) Stages.

The proposed Stages will comprise the following:

Stage 1: Development of fifty (50) sites and internal access roads. This stage will not provide any camp facilities/amenities and is intended to cater for fully self-sufficient travellers only. Guests will be required to provide their own drinking water and amenities, and all rubbish must be taken from the site on departure.

Stage 2: Development of camp facilities/amenities including a camp kitchen (9m x 9m) including water tanks for the provision of water, an amenity block (7.23m x 3.07m), and an office (7.23m x 3.07m).

Stage 1 of the development will not involve any additional gross floor area (GFA). Stage 2 of the development will involve a GFA of 125.4m². The proposed buildings provided at Stage 2 will be single storey and will reach a maximum height of approximately 3.5m above ground level.

Ancillary activities will be offered to guests including bush walking, bird watching, canoeing and fishing.

The proposed Tourist Park will occupy a total area of approximately 6ha (15 acres). The development site area is located towards the frontage of Moores-Bice Road, and adjacent to the Haven Property Dam. The development site area is not located below the spillway of Haven Property Dam. It is noted that a current Emergency Action Plan for Haven Property Dam is approved by the former Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (now regulated by Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water).

The proposed development site area (camp sites) will be set back a minimum of approximately 13m from the frontage to Moores-Bice Road, with the buildings proposed at Stage 2 to be set back in excess of 150m from the frontage.

The applicant proposes to take access to the Tourist Park from a separate crossover located on Moores-Bice Road. The existing Dwelling House located on the subject site will maintain a separate access. Car parking for guests will be provided adjacent to each camp site.

The applicant advises that the Tourist Park will be open during the months of March to October only, with the facility to be closed between November and February.

The camp facilities provided at Stage 2 are intended to be serviced by a solar electricity system, gas hot water systems, and non-potable water for toilets and showers will be provided with treated dam water.

3. Assessment

3.1 Assessment against Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 Incorporating Amendment 1 (the Planning Scheme)

The property is located within the Rural Zone in which a Material Change of Use for a Tourist Park is Impact Assessable development.

The application requires assessment against the Strategic Plan and the relevant Codes below:

- Strategic Plan
- Rural Zone Code
- Accommodation Activities Code
- Transport, Access and Parking Code

- Infrastructure Services Code
- Biodiversity Areas Overlay Code
- Bushfire Risk Overlay Code
- Natural Resources Overlay Code
- Waterway Corridors Overlay Code
- Wetlands Overlay Code

The application has been considered against the Strategic Plan and the Codes and is discussed below:

Strategic Plan

The development is consistent with the policy elements of the Strategic Plan. Specifically, the proposed development is considered to comply with the applicable Specific Outcomes sought in the Strategic Plan as outlined below.

"Strategic Outcome 3.3.7 Safe Communities

3.3.7.1 - Specific Outcomes

- (1) *Development is designed and located to minimise the risk to human safety from natural hazards such as bushfire, flooding or landslide."*

Complies

The proposed development has been suitably located within the subject land to avoid natural hazards including the High and Medium Bushfire Hazard Areas on the Bushfire Risk Overlay Mapping.

The site is not identified as being subject to flood or landslide risk.

"Strategic Element 3.3.10 – Rural Land Use

3.3.10.1 - Specific Outcomes

- (1) *ALC Classes A and B land is protected from alienation, isolation, diminished productivity, fragmentation and encroachment by incompatible land use.*
- (2) *The soils of the Western Downs are a productive and high quality resource. Rural activities and production take advantage of access to the high quality soils to expand the rural economy. Land managers utilise best management practices to sustainably manage the resource for future generations.*
- (3) *The productive soils of the Western Downs are a valuable asset that underpins rural production and provides the foundation for the rural identity, character and economy of the region. The good management of soils ensures rural and urban activities maintain soil condition and productivity. "*

Complies

The nature of the proposed development is such that it is not expected to prejudice or diminish the productive capacity of the land or conflict with intended rural activities in the surrounding area. The development represents an interim land use with minimal physical impacts and permanent infrastructure, and accordingly will not compromise the ability for the development site to be utilised for agricultural production in the future.

"Strategic Element 3.4.4 – Waterways, Wetlands and Aquifers

3.3.10.1 - Specific Outcomes

- (6) *The wetlands of the Western Downs identified on Strategic Plan Map 2 - Natural Environment support a diversity of flora and fauna including habitats and refuges for migratory species. Significant wetlands such as The Gums Lagoon and Lake Broadwater provide valuable breeding grounds for water birds, and contribute to the diversity of landscape forms that attract visitors to the region.*
- (9) *Activities in non-sewered localities manage on-site waste disposal in a responsible and sustainable manner so as to ensure that this infrastructure does not negatively impact upon waterways, wetlands or aquifers"*

Complies

The property is identified as containing a Waterway Corridor on the Waterway Corridors Overlay Mapping and Wetlands (Lacustrine) on the Wetlands Overlay Mapping. The development is appropriately set back from the identified Waterway Corridors and Wetlands and will not result in the clearing of native vegetation within proximity to these areas. The development will be conditioned to ensure that stormwater and wastewater are not discharged to the waterway or wetland.

Rural Zone Code

The property is located within the Rural Zone in which the development of a Tourist Park is listed as a consistent use.

The proposed development is generally consistent with the Outcomes sought for development in the Rural Zone. Specifically, the development involves the establishment of a tourism activity that is directly associated with the natural environment and relies on the endemic features of the subject land including the natural bush setting, landscape values and adjacent wetlands and waterways.

The nature of the proposed development is such that it will not prejudice or diminish the productive capacity of the land or conflict with intended rural activities in the surrounding area. The development represents an interim land use with minimal physical impacts and permanent infrastructure, and accordingly, will not compromise the ability for the development site to be utilised for agricultural production in the future.

The siting and design of the development are consistent with the building height, setbacks, GFA and site coverage requirements of the Code. Further, it is considered that the built form of the Stage 2 buildings and structures is appropriately designed with regard to the building façade and the use of materials that integrate with the character and amenity of the Zone.

The development site area is appropriately set back from adjoining land and nearby receptors to mitigate any potential impacts on the amenity of the Rural Zone, having regard to noise, traffic, lighting, visual amenity and privacy.

The development will be conditioned to comply with the requirements of the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008* and the *Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019* in regard to sensitive land uses.

The development will also be conditioned that light emitting from the development during hours of operation be limited, to ensure that it does not impact the amenity of surrounding sensitive land uses.

The development will be conditioned to ensure it achieves appropriate stormwater management objectives.

The development is consistent with the Rural Zone Code, subject to the recommended conditions of approval.

Accommodation Activities Code

The proposed development is consistent with the purpose of the Code and represents a development which will enhance the caravan and recreation vehicle tourist industry.

The siting and design of the development is consistent with the minimum area and site coverage requirements of the Code.

The site area for each accommodation type, setbacks, and minimum area for communal recreation is consistent with the requirements of the Code, as it applies to the Stage 2 buildings. Stage 1 of the development does not provide amenities or communal areas, which is considered acceptable for the location and nature of the use.

The Code requires that Tourist Parks be located in proximity to a centre zone or on a scenic route in an urban area. The location of the proposed Tourist Park is considered suitable in this instance, given the use is directly associated with the natural environment and relies on the endemic features of the subject land including the natural bush setting, landscape values and adjacent wetlands and waterways.

The development is consistent with the Accommodation Activities Code, subject to the recommended conditions of approval.

Transport, Access and Parking Code

The property has frontage to Moores-Bice Road which is an all-weather formed road.

The applicant proposes a crossover from Moores-Bice Road to service the development which will function as the entrance and exit for the development.

The development will be accessed by light vehicles (B99 and B85 vehicles) and the largest design vehicle would be a garbage truck (if utilised) servicing the development.

Council's Consultant Development Engineer considers that the design of the development will allow for vehicles to park and manoeuvre safely and be able to enter and exit the property in a forward motion.

The development will be conditioned to ensure access and internal manoeuvring areas are provided with a gravelled surface.

The development will be conditioned to provide 1 car parking space per site, which is consistent with the minimum number of parking spaces required under the Code.

The development is consistent with the Transport, Access and Parking Code, subject to the recommended conditions of approval.

Infrastructure Services Code

The property does not have access to reticulated water or sewer.

Stage 1 of the development will not provide any camp facilities/amenities and is intended to cater for fully self-sufficient travellers only. Guests will be required to provide their own drinking water and amenities, and all rubbish must be taken from the site on departure. This is considered acceptable for the nature and location of the development which will manage bookings to ensure guests attending the site are fully self-sufficient.

Stage 2 will involve the development of camp facilities/amenities including a camp kitchen, water tanks for the provision of water, an amenity block, and an office. Stage 2 will be conditioned to ensure the development is connected to a safe and efficient on-site waste water disposal system in accordance with AS1547 and the Queensland Plumbing and Waste Water Code.

The development will be conditioned to ensure a suitable water supply is provided for the development.

The development will be provided with a solar electricity system. The development will be conditioned to connect to an electricity service.

The development will be conditioned to ensure that stormwater on the property is managed in accordance with Council's standards.

The development is consistent with the Infrastructure Services Code of the Planning Scheme, subject to the recommended conditions of approval.

Biodiversity Overlay Code

The property is identified as containing MSES Wildlife Habitat and MSES Regulated Vegetation on the Biodiversity Overlay Mapping.

The development site is not located in proximity to the MSES Wildlife Habitat or MSES Regulated Vegetation areas and accordingly, the development is not expected to impact the identified environmental values.

It is considered that the development is consistent with the Biodiversity Overlay Code.

Bushfire Risk Overlay Code

The property is identified as containing High and Medium Bushfire Hazard Areas on the Bushfire Risk Overlay Mapping.

The development site is not located in proximity to the High Bushfire Hazard Area and is appropriately separated from the Medium Bushfire Hazard Areas on the site. Accordingly, the development is not expected to impact the identified environmental values.

Moores-Bice Road and the proposed internal roads are considered capable of providing access for fire fighting and other emergency vehicles.

The development is consistent with the Bushfire Risk Overlay Code.

Natural Resources Overlay Code

The property is identified as Class A Agricultural Land within the Agricultural Land Classification Overlay Mapping of the Planning Scheme.

The nature of the proposed development is such that it will not result in the loss or fragmentation of Class A Agricultural Land or conflict with intended rural activities on the balance of the subject land. The development represents an interim land use with minimal physical impacts and permanent infrastructure, and accordingly, will not compromise the ability for the development site to be utilised for agricultural production in the future.

The property is also identified in an Authority to Prospect (ATP 973) and Potential Commercial Areas on the Extractive Industry Overlay Mapping of the Planning Scheme. The development does not compromise any outcomes sought under the Code in relation to these areas.

The development is consistent with the Natural Resources Overlay Code.

Waterway Corridors Overlay Code

The property is identified as containing a Waterway Corridor on the Waterway Corridors Overlay Mapping.

The development site area is located adjacent to the identified Waterway Corridor, however, is appropriately set back from the corridor in accordance with the requirements of the Code.

The development will not result in the clearing of native vegetation within the waterway corridor or waterway corridor buffer.

The development will be conditioned to ensure that stormwater on the property is managed in accordance with Council's standards to ensure it does not adversely impact the waterway corridor or waterway buffer area.

The development is consistent with the Waterway Corridors Overlay Code, subject to the recommended conditions of approval

Wetlands Overlay Code

The property is identified as containing a Wetlands (Lacustrine) on the Wetlands Overlay Mapping.

The development site area is located adjacent to the identified Wetlands (Lacustrine), however, is appropriately set back from the wetlands in accordance with the requirements of the Code.

The development will not result in the clearing of native vegetation within the wetland buffer.

The development will be conditioned to ensure that stormwater on the property is managed in accordance with Council's standards to ensure it does not adversely impact the wetlands or wetland buffer area.

The development is consistent with the Waterway Corridors Overlay Code, subject to the recommended conditions of approval.

4. Other Matters

4.1 Public Notification

The applicant undertook formal public notification of the development for a period of 15 business days between 11 October 2021 and 29 October 2021. Public Notification was undertaken generally in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act 2016* and Development Assessment Rules.

During the Public Notification Period, one (1) properly made submission was received objecting to the development. It is advised that the submitter will have appeal rights subject to Council deciding the application.

Council's Assessing Officer has considered the matters raised in all submissions received and the applicant's response to the submissions in Attachment 5 of this Report.

4.2 Referral

The application required referral to the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) as a Concurrence Agency under the *Planning Regulation 2017*, as the development exceeded the thresholds listed under Schedule 20 for development impacting on State transport infrastructure.

On 18 August 2021, SARA provided a Concurrence Agency response which included conditions of approval. The Concurrence Agency response is attached to this Report for consideration.

Consultation (Internal/External)

Internal

Council's Consultant Development Engineer has assessed the development application and provided conditions of approval where relevant.

Council's A/Principal Planner and Planning and Environment Manager have reviewed this Report and provided comments where necessary.

External

The State Assessment and Referral Agency has provided a Concurrence Agency response for the application which is attached to this Report.

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

An applicant may elect to appeal against Council's decision in accordance with the relevant Section of the *Planning Act 2016*, which states:

"Chapter 6 Dispute Resolution

Part 1 Appeal Rights

229 Appeals to Tribunal or P&E Court

- (1) *Schedule 1 states -*
 - (a) *matters that may be appealed to -*
 - (i) *either a tribunal or the P&E Court; or*
 - (ii) *only a tribunal; or*
 - (iii) *only the P&E Court; and*
 - (b) *the person -*
 - (i) *who may appeal a matter (the **appellant**); and*
 - (ii) *who is a respondent in an appeal of the matter; and*
 - (iii) *who is a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter; and*
 - (iv) *who may elect to be a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter.*
- (2) *An appellant may start an appeal within the appeal period.*
- (3) *The **appeal period** is -*
 - (a) *for an appeal by a building advisory agency - 10 business days after a Decision Notice for the decision is given to the Agency; or*
 - (b) *for an appeal against a deemed refusal - at any time after the deemed refusal happens; or*

- (c) *for an appeal against a decision of the Minister, under Chapter 7, Part 4, to register premises or to renew the registration of premises - 20 business days after a Notice is published under Section 269(3)(a) or (4); or*
- (d) *for an appeal against an Infrastructure Charges Notice - 20 business days after the Infrastructure Charges Notice is given to the person; or*
- (e) *for an appeal about a deemed approval of a development application for which a Decision Notice has not been given - 30 business days after the applicant gives the Deemed Approval Notice to the Assessment Manager; or...*
- ...(g) *for any other appeal - 20 business days after a Notice of the decision for the matter, including an Enforcement Notice, is given to the person.*

Note - See the P&E Court Act for the Court's power to extend the appeal period."

Budget/Financial Implications

Nil

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the *Human Rights Act*) requires public entities "to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights".

There are no human rights implications associated with this Report.

Conclusion

The proposed development has been assessed against the requirements of the Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1. It is considered that the proposed development is consistent with the assessment benchmarks of the Planning Scheme, subject to the recommended conditions of approval.

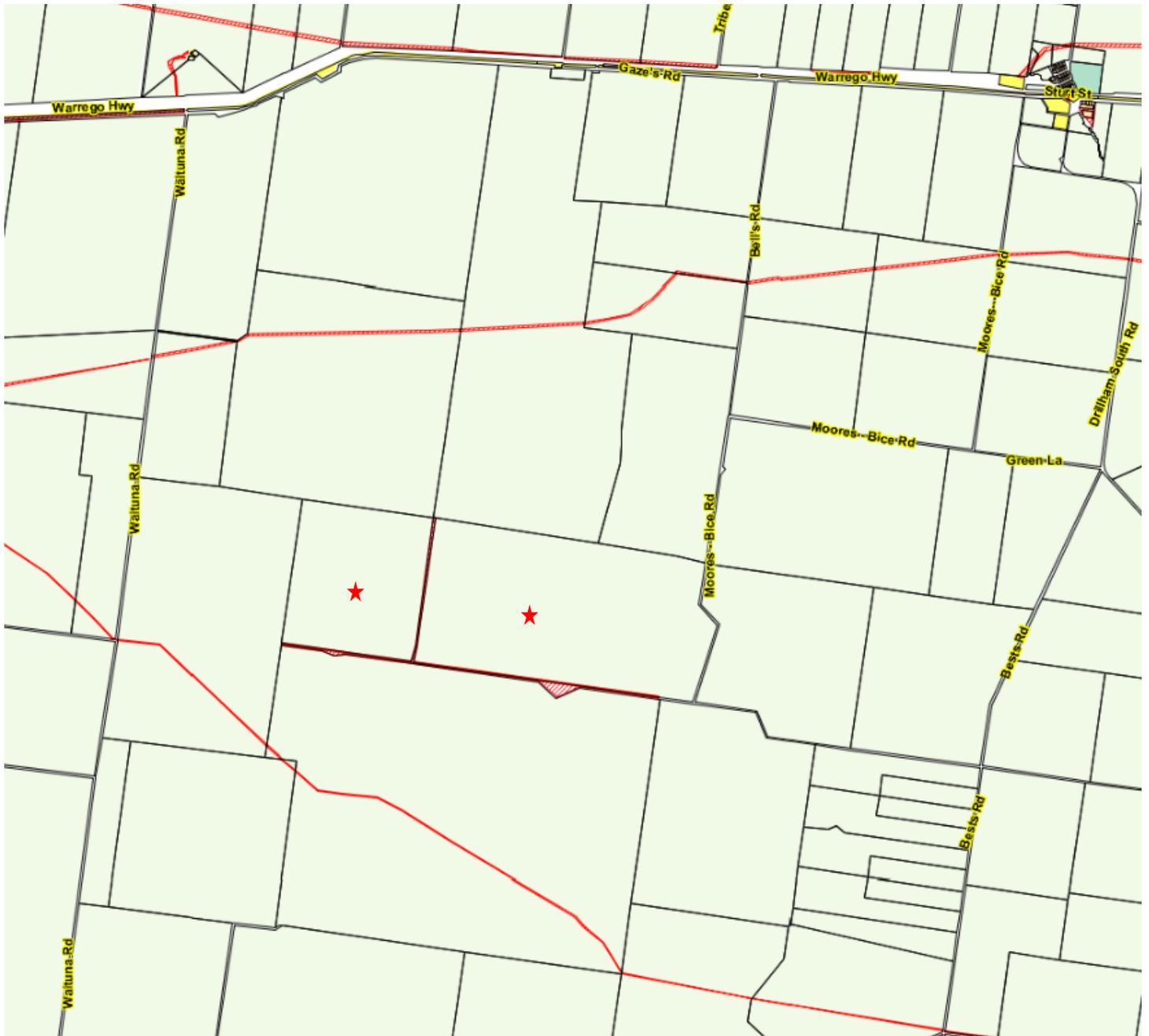
Attachments

1. Locality Plan
2. Proposal Plans
3. Referral Agency Response
4. Infrastructure Charges Notice
5. Table of Assessment of Submissions

Authored by: Kim Reeve, CONSULTANT PLANNING OFFICER

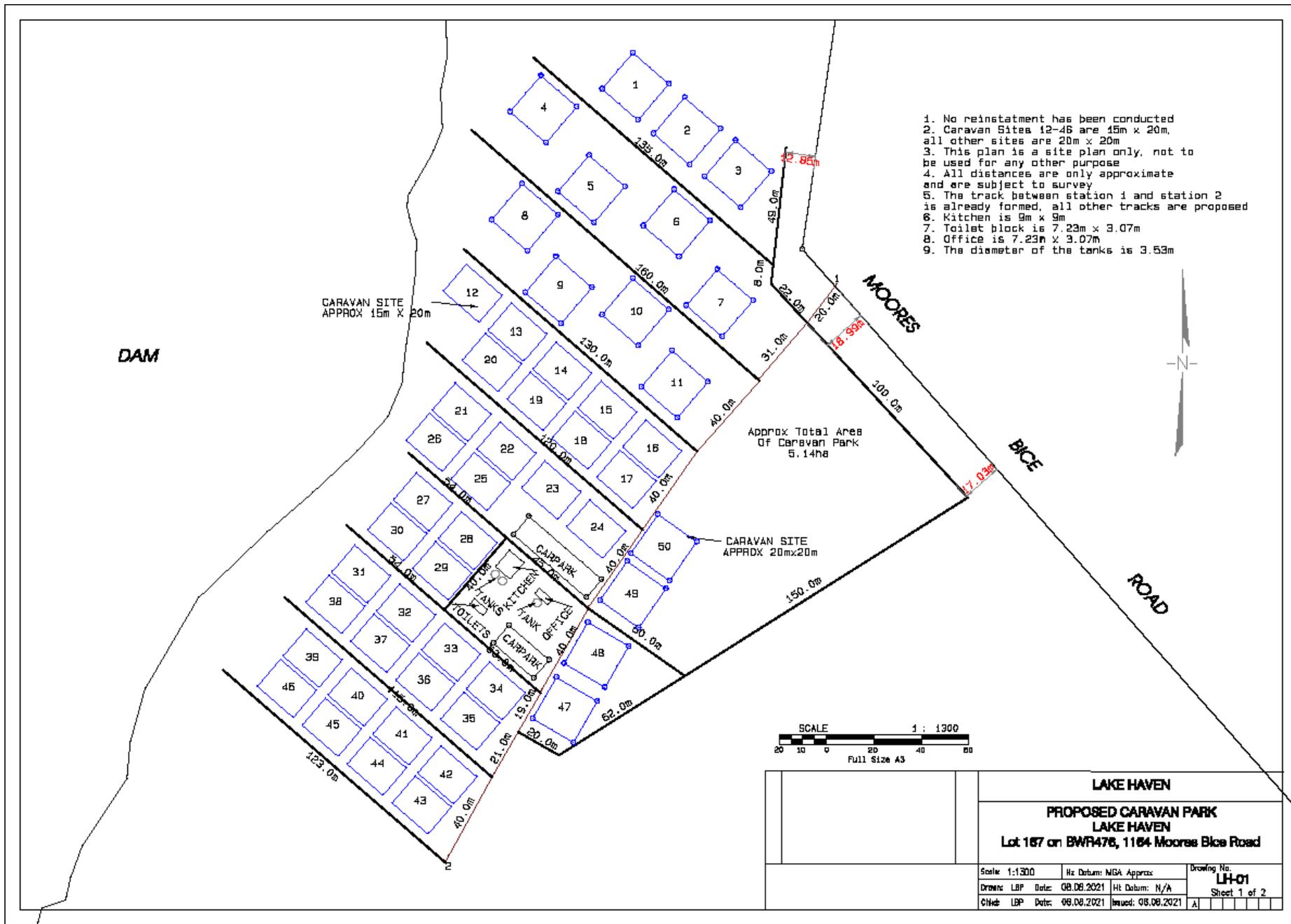
Attachment 1 - Locality Plan

Zoning Map of Site in Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1



LEGEND

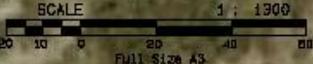
■ Rural Zone





1. No reinstatement has been conducted
2. Caravan Sites 12-46 are 15m x 20m, all other sites are 20m x 20m
3. This plan is a site plan only, not to be used for any other purpose
4. All distances are only approximate and are subject to survey
5. The track between station 1 and station 2 is already formed, all other tracks are proposed
6. Kitchen is 9m x 9m
7. Toilet block is 7.23m x 3.07m
8. Office is 7.23m x 3.07m
9. The diameter of the tanks is 3.53m

Approx Total Area
Of Caravan Park
5.14ha

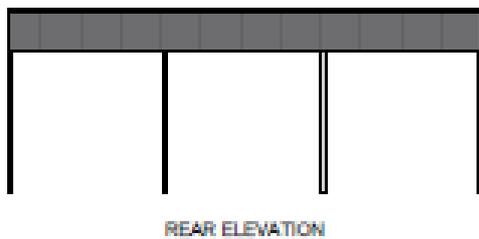
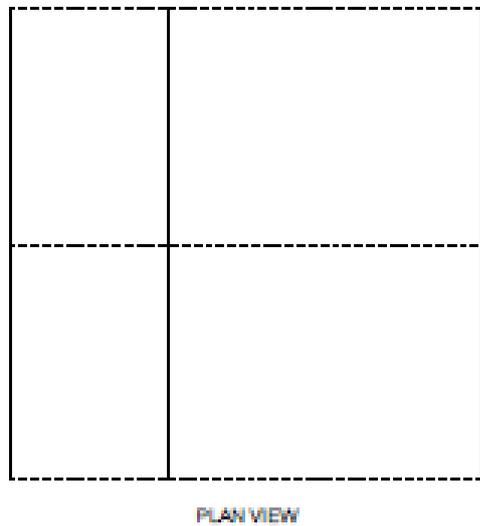
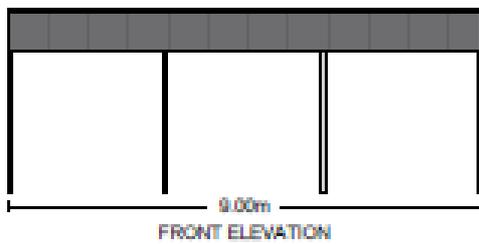
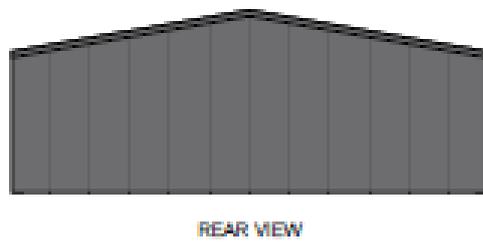
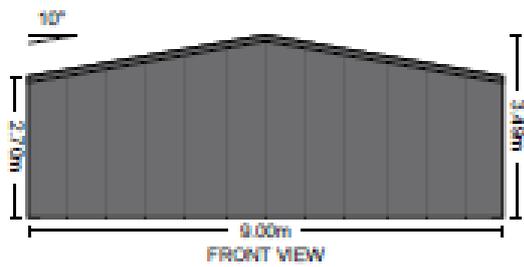


LAKE HAVEN			
PROPOSED CARAVAN PARK			
LAKE HAVEN			
Lot 167 on BWR476, 1164 Moores Bice Road			
Scale: 1:1300	Itc Datum: NGA Approx	Drawing No. LH-01	
Drawn: LBP	Date: 08.08.2021	Itc Datum: N/A	Sheet 1 of 2
CHK: LBP	Date: 08.08.2021	Issued: 08.08.2021	A

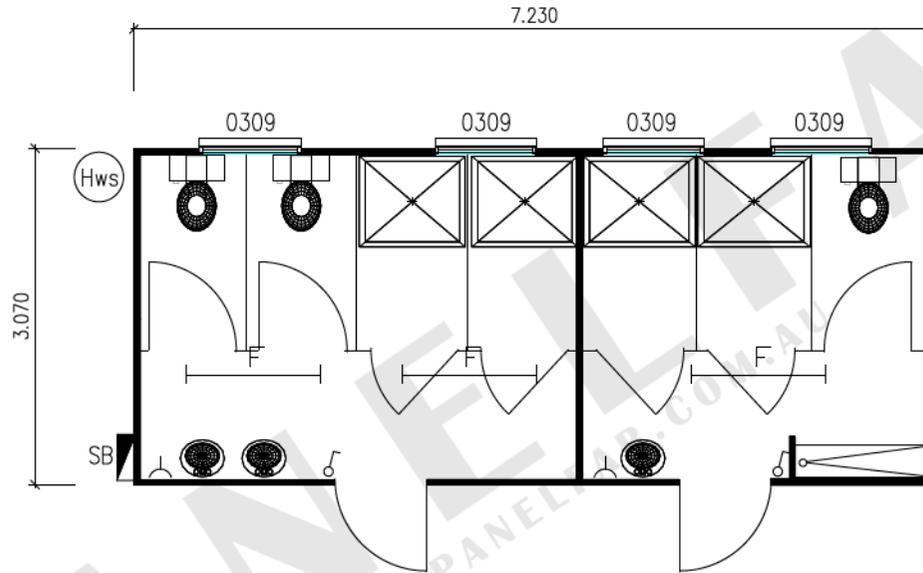
APPENDIX B - CAMP KITCHEN



Southern Cross Sheds - Darling Downs		Quotation
ABN: 22 659 604 422	Phone: (07) 4633 7999	No: 318430
Address: Unit 14/11-15 Gardner Court Wilsonton QLD 4350	Lic No: 1107409	Date: 12/08/2021
Email: beba@southerncrosssheds.com		Valid: 14 Days
Web: www.southerncrosssheds.com		



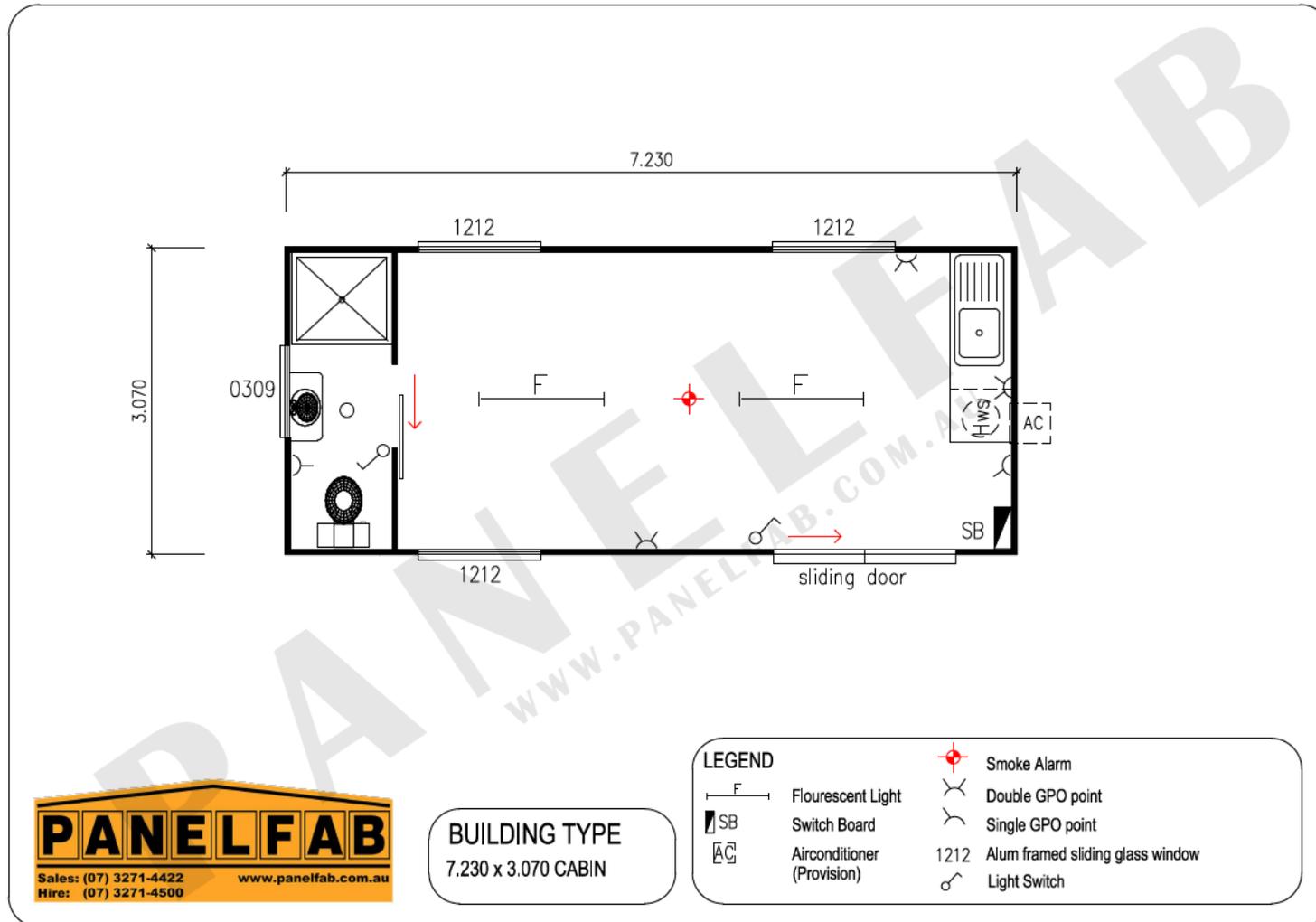
APPENDIX C - AMENITIES BLOCK



BUILDING TYPE
 7.230 x 3.070 TOILETS

LEGEND	
	WP Fluorescent Light
	Switch Board
	Airconditioner (Provision)
	Smoke Alarm
	Double GPO point
	Single GPO point
	0309 Alum framed PVO sliding glass window
	Light Switch

APPENDIX D - OFFICE BUILDING





SARA reference: 2107-23554 SRA
 Council reference: A21729 & LG7.6.1

18 August 2021

Chief Executive Officer
 Western Downs Regional Council
 PO Box 551
 DALBY QLD 4405
 info@wdrc.qld.gov.au

Dear Sir/Madam

SARA response—1164 Moores Bice Road, Drillham

(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 12 July 2021.

Response

Outcome:	Referral agency response – with conditions.
Date of response:	18 August 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 for Tourist Park
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	
SARA reference:	2107-23554 SRA	
Assessment Manager:	Western Downs Regional Council	
Street address:	1164 Moores Bice Road, Drillham	
Real property description:	Lot 167 on BWR476	

Applicant name: Mrs Christina Sinnamon
Applicant contact details: 33655 Leichhardt Highway
Guluguba QLD 4418
bc.sinnamon@bigpond.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 Richard Webber, Principal Planning Officer, on (07) 4616 7304 or via email ToowoombaSARA@dasilgp.qld.gov.au who will be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely



Darren Cooper
Manager - DDSW (Planning)

cc Mrs Christina Sinnamon, bc.sinnamon@bigpond.com

enc Attachment 1 - Referral agency conditions
Attachment 2 - Advice to the applicant
Attachment 3 - Reasons for referral agency response
Attachment 4 - Representations about a referral agency response
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		
Schedule 10, Part 9, Division 4, Subdivision 1, Table 1, Item 1—The chief executive administering the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> nominates the Director-General of the Department of Transport and Main Roads to be the enforcement authority for the development to which this development approval relates for the administration and enforcement of any matter relating to the following conditions.		
1.	<p>(a) Road works comprising Basic Right and Basic Left turn treatments (BAR/BAL) and advance intersection warning signs (W 2-1) with a supplementary road naming plate on both approaches to Bells Road, must be provided at the Bells Road/Warrego Highway intersection generally in accordance with the Traffic Report prepared by Brandon & Associates dated 9 July 2021, reference 211311 and revision A.</p> <p>(b) The road works must be designed and constructed in accordance with Department of Transport and Main Roads' Road Planning and Design Manual, Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and any technical documents referenced therein.</p>	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 <i>Planning Act 2016</i> , its regulation or the State Development Assessment Provisions (SDAP) [v2.6]. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.
2.	<p>Road works approval</p> <p>Under section 33 of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> (TIA), written approval is required from the Department of Transport and Main Roads to carry out road works on a state-controlled road. Please contact the Department of Transport and Main Roads to make an application for road works approval. This approval must be obtained prior to commencing any works on the state-controlled road reserve. The approval process may require the approval of engineering designs of the proposed works, certified by a Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ). The road works approval process takes time – please contact Department of Transport and Main Roads as soon as possible to ensure that gaining approval does not delay construction.</p> <p><i>The applicant should note that reference to the approved plans imply conceptual approval only. Further modifications and inclusions are likely to be required in order for submitted detailed designs to comply with Department of Transport and Main Roads standards at the roadworks application (s33 TIA) stage. In particular, detailed designs may require, but should not limited to, necessary lane widening for provision of cycle lanes, lengthening of turn lanes, installation of lighting, signage and line marking, pavements, utilities and services, and roadsides and roadside furniture.</i></p>

Attachment 3—Reasons for referral agency response

(Given under section 56(7) of the *Planning Act 2016*)

The reasons for SARA's decision are:

- Subject to the imposition of a condition, the proposed development complies with the relevant provisions of the State Development Assessment Provisions, State code 6: Protection of State transport networks.

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)
- The Development Assessment Rules
- SARA DA Mapping system
- *Human Rights Act 2019*

Attachment 4—Representations about a referral agency response

(page left intentionally blank)

Development Assessment Rules—Representations about a referral agency response

The following provisions are those set out in sections 28 and 30 of the Development Assessment Rules¹ regarding **representations about a referral agency response**

Part 6: Changes to the application and referral agency responses

28 Concurrence agency changes its response or gives a late response

- 28.1. Despite part 2, a concurrence agency may, after its referral agency assessment period and any further period agreed ends, change its referral agency response or give a late referral agency response before the application is decided, subject to section 28.2 and 28.3.
- 28.2. A concurrence agency may change its referral agency response at any time before the application is decided if—
- (a) the change is in response to a change which the assessment manager is satisfied is a change under section 26.1; or
 - (b) the Minister has given the concurrence agency a direction under section 99 of the Act; or
 - (c) the applicant has given written agreement to the change to the referral agency response.²
- 28.3. A concurrence agency may give a late referral agency response before the application is decided, if the applicant has given written agreement to the late referral agency response.
- 28.4. If a concurrence agency proposes to change its referral agency response under section 28.2(a), the concurrence agency must—
- (a) give notice of its intention to change its referral agency response to the assessment manager and a copy to the applicant within 5 days of receiving notice of the change under section 25.1; and
 - (b) the concurrence agency has 10 days from the day of giving notice under paragraph (a), or a further period agreed between the applicant and the concurrence agency, to give an amended referral agency response to the assessment manager and a copy to the applicant.

¹ Pursuant to Section 68 of the *Planning Act 2016*

² In the instance an applicant has made representations to the concurrence agency under section 30, and the concurrence agency agrees to make the change included in the representations, section 28.2(c) is taken to have been satisfied.

Part 7: Miscellaneous

30 Representations about a referral agency response

- 30.1. 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.³

³ An applicant may elect, under section 32, to stop the assessment manager's decision period in which to take this action. If a concurrence agency wishes to amend their response in relation to representations made under this section, they must do so in accordance with section 28.

Attachment 5—Approved plans and specifications

(page left intentionally blank)



brandon
& ASSOCIATES

ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

personal. professional. practical.

Lake Haven Tourist Park TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Brett & Christina Sinnamon
Intersection of Bells Road and Warrego Highway (Miles – Roma) at 25.2km

TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Brandon reference number 211311
Ordered by Brett & Christina Sinnamon
The Haven, 1164 Moores Bice Road, Drillham, QLD, 4422

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the REFERRAL
AGENCY RESPONSE



SARA ref: 2107-23554 SRA

Date: 18 August 2021

www.brandoneng.com

CHINCHILLA 4668 9351 | ROMA 4622 3799 | TOOWOOMBA 4636 4100

The information within this document and associated drawings or internal property is subject to the copyright act and shall remain the property of Brandon & Associates. This document shall not be reproduced in part or full without express written approval from Brandon & Associates.

DOCUMENT ISSUE STATUS	
Origin of Document	Roma
File Reference	211311

ISSUE	ISSUE DATE	DETAILS	PREPARED BY	AUTHORISATION	
				NAME/POSITION	SIGNATURE
A	9 July 2021	Final	Tony Allen	P. Lattimore	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	3
2	BACKGROUND.....	3
3	DEVELOPMENT SITE PLAN.....	4
4	TRAFFIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	4
4.1.1	TRAFFIC DATA.....	5
4.1.2	TRIP GENERATION.....	5
4.1.3	TRIPS.....	6
4.1.4	ADJOINING HIGHWAY TRAFFIC.....	6
4.1.5	TRIP DISTRIBUTION.....	7
4.1.6	EXISTING ACCESS.....	9
5	DESIGN VEHICLES.....	15
6	SAFETY ISSUES.....	16
7	CONCLUSIONS.....	18
8	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	18

APPENDIX A: TRAFFIC DATA

APPENDIX B: TRIP GENERATION FOR CAMPGROUND/RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK

APPENDIX C: TRIP GENERATION CALCULATIONS

REFERENCES

PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the REFERRAL
AGENCY RESPONSE



SARA ref: 2107-23554 SRA

Date: 18 August 2021

Executive Summary

Brett and Christina Sinnamon commissioned this traffic impact assessment as part of the process to gain development approval for their proposed Lake Haven Tourist Park (caravan park). The traffic impact assessment investigated the traffic generated by the development and the impacts that the interaction of this traffic could have on the existing intersection of Bells Road and the Warrego Highway (Miles Roma) at through distance 25.2km from Miles. The investigation examined the interaction of the traffic volume on the highway and the traffic generated by the tourist park. The investigation included future traffic growth in its analysis. The investigation found that the proposed development would have some impact on the existing intersection with the addition of car-caravan combinations and campervans. With some improvements to the intersection of Bells Road with the Warrego Highway, the intersection would safely cater for the expected additional traffic that the tourist park will generate.

The investigation found that the impact of the development would not overly affect the interaction between the additional traffic that the tourist park will generate and the through traffic on the highway provided that some improvement to the intersection are made. The existing line marking on the highway should be reviewed with the addition of additional raised pavement markers to provide improved guidance to turning traffic and through traffic. Traffic signing on the highway will have to be reviewed to ensure that improved guidance to traffic is provided with advance intersection signs and intersection signs directing traffic to the tourist park.

This traffic impact assessment will address the matters and actions required by the State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA). This assessment will provide the necessary information for the SARA to assess the application. It will address the existing and projected traffic generation and distribution from the site, and details of any proposed changes to the existing intersection.

1 Introduction

The business case for the proposed Lake Haven Tourist Park says that it will have 50 caravan sites. The park will cater for fully self-contained caravans on unpowered sites. The tourist park will be opened from March to October each year. Apart from all weather access to each site within the park there will be no other facilities. All waste materials will be removed from site by the park visitors.

The developers intend to construct toilet amenities and a camp kitchen within next couple of years. They also intend to market the tourist park to attract visitors by providing additional activities such as bushwalking, canoeing, fishing, birdwatching and farm tours.

The development will generate additional traffic at the intersection of Bells Road and the Warrego Highway (Miles – Roma).

The State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) has requested as part of the approval process that the developers undertake a traffic impact assessment which will address traffic generated by the site and the distribution of the traffic to and from the site. Details of any possible changes to the existing intersection with the Warrego Highway will also be required. It also requires a road safety assessment to be included.

The developer's business plan suggests that visitations to the tourist park will primarily come from through traffic on the Warrego Highway and that the through traffic will always be the primary catchment. As Bells Road is rural access road that services local farm properties, it is expected that no additional farm traffic will be generated.

Highway traffic calculations come from traffic counting site 40320 which is 19.6 km west of Bells Road. This traffic counting site covers the segment of road that Bells Road intersects with the Warrego Highway.

This traffic impact assessment will primarily focus on the impact of through traffic as the main factor in trips generated by the tourist park. As Bells Road is a minor rural collector road and would have very low traffic numbers, the existing traffic has a minimal effect on the intersection.

2 Background

The proposed tourist park is located 8.5km south of the intersection with the Warrego Highway on Bells Road. The property known as *The Haven* where the proposed tourist park will be located is presently a grazing property and generates very little traffic.

The *Lake Haven Tourist Park* has a large farm dam and some undeveloped forested area which will be developed for fishing, canoeing and bush walking activities. This will require the construction of walking tracks and camping sites with the necessary ancillary facilities.

This development will generate some additional trips. The developers propose to market the tourist park to attract visitors.

It is expected that from the months of June to August, the tourist park will be at 100% capacity. This patronage is what other tourist caravan parks have experienced in recent years in south

west Queensland. As Bells Road is not a through road, there is essentially only one vehicular access into the tourist park. The business plan identifies that additional facilities, such as ablutions and shelters, will be developed in the future.

3 Development Site Plan

The aerial photo below shows the location of *The Haven* where the proposed *Lake Haven Tourist Park* will be located and the access intersection with the Warrego Highway (Miles – Roma) at 25.2km.



Location Aerial View of Lake Haven Tourist Park

4 Traffic Impact Assessment

SARA requires a traffic impact assessment which assesses the potential traffic impacts on the state-controlled road network as a result of the proposal and identifies mitigation measures and works required to achieve compliance with the relevant State Codes of the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning’s State Development Assessment Provisions.

They requested that the traffic impact assessment be submitted that addresses existing and projected traffic generation and distribution from the site, and details of any proposed changes to the existing intersection. The impact assessment must include a road safety assessment relating to the additional traffic that the development will generate.

4.1.1 Traffic Data

According to the Department of Transport and Main Roads' 2019 AADT segment analysis report (Appendix A) for traffic count site 40320 there was an AADT of 1,563 vehicles passing the intersection with Bells Road. There is basically a 50/50 split of direction in these vehicles. Of these vehicles there were 1,008 (64.49%) light vehicles passing the access. There was no information about the number of these vehicles that were entering or leaving Bells Road.

There was no traffic count for traffic generated from Bells Road. It is taken that Bells Road is a very low traffic volume road which is typical for a rural collector road that services farm properties. From counts on similar roads, it is assumed that Bells Road has an AADT of no more than 25 veh/d, of which 95% will occur between the hours of 6am and 6pm with a peak hourly traffic of 10% of the AADT. During the site inspection of one hour between 11am and 12 noon, one vehicle was observed to enter the Warrego Highway from Bells Road. No other vehicles were observed using Bells Road.

The traffic growth between 2008 and 2014 was highly skewed by the development that was occurring in the expansion of the gas fields in south west Queensland. Accordingly, the base growth of traffic should not include the traffic generated by the expansion of the gas fields in the area during this period. Hence, the 10-year growth rate which excludes any traffic generated by the development of the gas fields is 1.35% per annum. The abnormal growth rate generated by the gas field developments can be seen in the AADT history chart which peaked in 2014 and then dropped off after that. The base growth rate can be interpolated by a linear extrapolation between the years 2008 and 2016 (see Appendix A, TARS Annual Volume Report).

It was noted that the peak daily traffic on the Warrego Highway past the intersection occurs between the hours of 9am to 3pm.

Wednesday had a traffic volume on the road segment of 115% of the AADT. Thursday and Friday had a traffic volume on the road segment of 110% of the AADT. This equates to a present peak daily traffic volume on the Warrego Highway of 1,797 vehicles on Wednesday and 1719 on Thursday and Friday. As mentioned earlier the directional split can be considered as 50/50 in either direction. The maximum hourly average traffic for Monday to Thursday is approximately 9% of AADT, and on Friday it reaches 11% of AADT. Hence Wednesday has a maximum hourly traffic of 162veh/h and Friday has a maximum hourly traffic of 189 veh/h. Friday's traffic will be used for calculation purposes.

No allowance has been made for seasonal adjustment.

4.1.2 Trip Generation

The development of the tourist park will result in additional traffic using Bells Road. Traffic generation will be based upon data from The Institute of Transport Engineers (2003, Vol 2, pp 670-674) which has data from trips generated from various land use areas (see appendix B). Calculations will be made as to the number of trips that will be generated by this development using data from the Institute of Transport Engineers' Trip Generation handbook (2003).

4.1.2.1 Through traffic capture trip generation

The tourist park development proposes 50 caravan sites. The Institute of Transport Engineers' Trip Generation handbook data (2003) indicates that a tourist park with 50 sites will generate a maximum of 11 trip ends/h in the a.m. and 20 trip ends/h in the p.m. See Appendix C for calculations and distribution of generated traffic.

Based upon the 2019 traffic count from counting site 40320 (Appendix A), the 10 year future peak AADT will be 1,787 veh/d (Appendix C). Wednesday's traffic will be 2,055 veh/d (115% of AADT), Thursday and Friday's traffic will be 1,966 veh/d (110% of AADT). Friday's peak hourly traffic is 11% of the AADT and produces the maximum hourly traffic generated by the development (see Appendix C).

As traffic generated by tourist parks are seasonally influenced, it is expected that this tourist park would have full occupancy from June to August each year as is experienced by other tourist parks in western Queensland.

The traffic figures used in this traffic impact assessment are considered conservative and will give traffic figures in the higher end of traffic generation and will be used for calculation purposes.

4.1.2.2 Local capture trip generation

There should be no capture of local traffic due to this development. If there is a local capture, it will be negligible to the calculations and have insignificant impact on the traffic generation numbers.

4.1.3 Trips

According to the Institute of Transportation Engineers (2003) a trip or a trip end is a single vehicle movement within the study site. This means that all trips entering plus all trips leaving the site are the total of all trips ends.

The total trip ends on a weekday is calculated as follows (Appendix C).

- Morning peak generation 11 veh/h, with 42% entering and 58% exiting, with a 50/50 east west split at the Warrego Highway. (ITE 2003, Vol 2, p 673)
- Afternoon peak generation is 20 veh/h, with 62% entering and 38% exiting, with a 50/50 east west split at the Warrego Highway. (ITE 2003, Vol 2, p 674)

4.1.4 Adjoining Highway Traffic

For calculation purposes it will be taken that all the above trips will occur during the peak hour volume on the Warrego Highway (9am to 5pm) which will be adopted as 9% of the AADT for Monday to Thursday and 11% of the AADT for Friday as shown in Appendix A Hourly Average Graph.

- Peak hourly traffic for Monday to Thursday equates to 9% of 1,773 veh/d = 185 veh/h (2029 year) total on the Warrego Highway (Appendix C).
- Peak hourly traffic for Friday equates to 11% of 2,055 veh/d = 216 veh/h (2029 year) total on the Warrego Highway (Appendix C)

As there is a 50/50 split in direction, the peak vehicles per hour in either direction will be adopted as 108 veh/h during the hours of peak traffic generation of the proposed development on a week day.

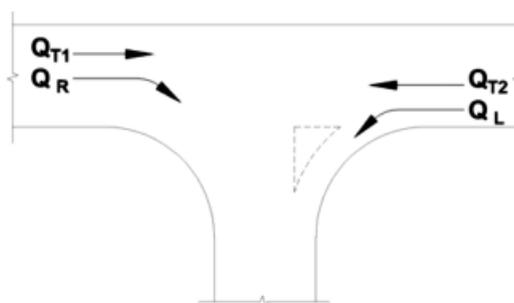
4.1.5 Trip Distribution

The bulk of the vehicles entering the study site will be car-caravan combinations. There will also be a small number of buses (converted to campervans). Some farm traffic and livestock vehicles will also use the intersection. These types of vehicles should be considered as part of the total traffic volumes calculated above as the above calculations can be accepted as conservative. However, these larger vehicles will be taken into consideration when the adequacy of the intersection is assessed.

It will be taken that all the traffic entering and exiting Bells Road onto the Warrego Highway will have a 50/50 east west split.

The following table summarises the trip ends that will enter and leave the Bells Road intersection during the day between the hours of 9am and 5pm (see Appendix C for details).

	From the East	From the West
Entering Trips per hour	7 Q_L	7 Q_R
Highway traffic per hour	108 Q_{T2}	108 Q_{T1}
(BAR) $Q_M (= Q_{T1}+Q_{T2}+Q_L)$		224 Q_M
(BAL) $Q_M (= Q_{T2})$	108 Q_M	
Exiting Trips per hour	4 to east	4 to west



As the highway through traffic has an annual cumulative growth rate of 1.35%, the one directional peak hourly traffic in ten years' time will be about 107 vehicles per hour on a Friday (Appendix C). The tourist park traffic generation does not constitute a significant increase in

traffic on the highway as the tourist park will not in itself generate trips but will capture trips as stopovers from travellers who are already using the highway as part of an existing trip.

4.1.6 Existing Access

The existing intersection is within a 110 km/h speed zone and is in a rural location. The intersection consists of a simple rural T-junction with no additional widening of shoulders. The Warrego Highway is level with excellent sight distances in both directions as can be seen in the photos below. There is no need to investigate the adequacy of the existing sight distances because there are no impediments to visibility at this location. The visibility is greater than the required approach sight distance, the safe intersection sight distance, and the required stopping sight distance for 110 km/h road section. The road has been widened since the photo was taken and now includes wide centre line treatment on an 11m formation.



Existing Intersection with Bells Road
Source of photo Queensland Globe 2021

Below following photos taken from the intersection of the Warrego Highway and Bells Road.



Looking west

Looking north from Bells Road
Warrego Highway (Miles – Roma), 25.2 km

Looking east



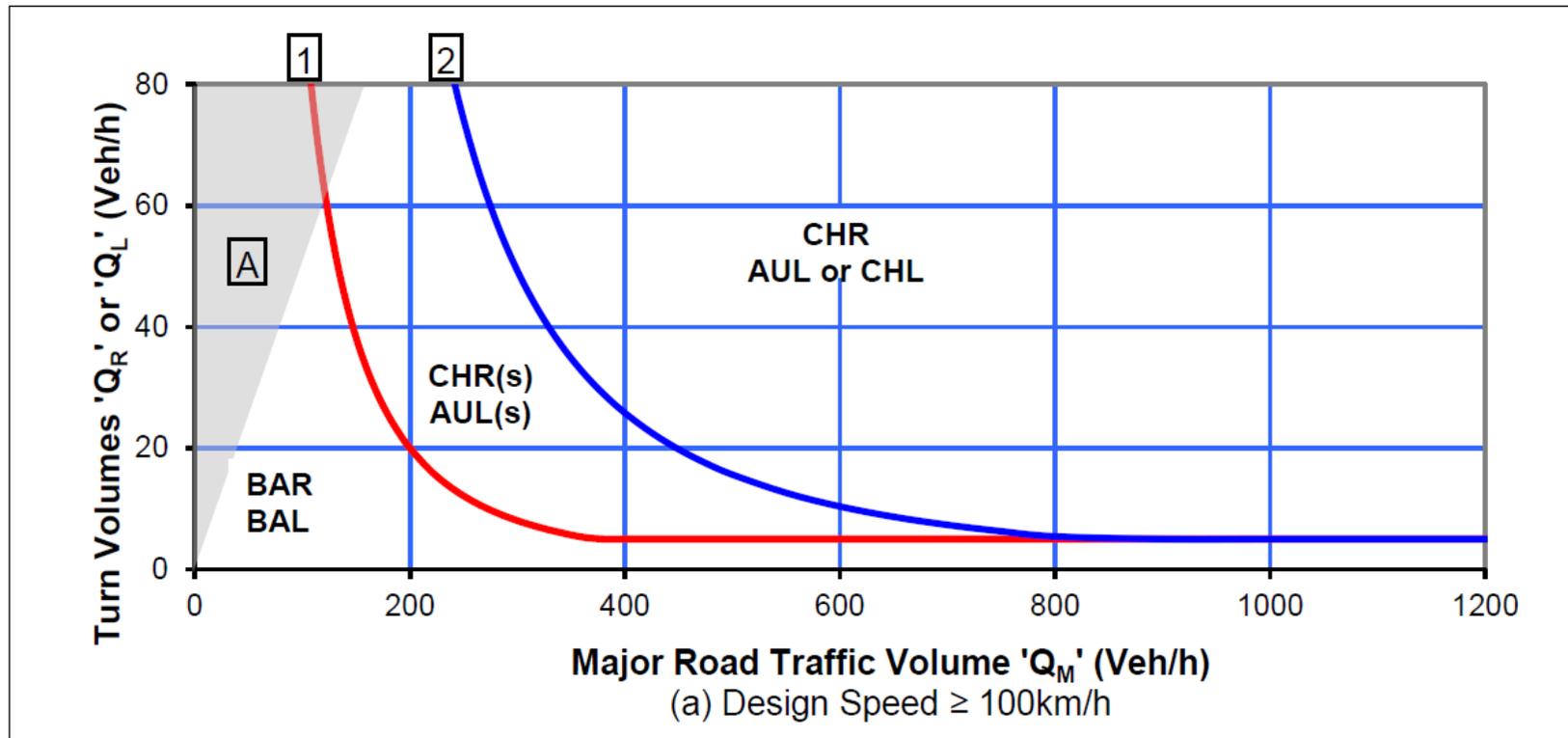
Looking west from 25.2 km
note the WCLT



Looking east from 25.2 km
note the WCLT

The warrants for a left turn treatment or for a right turn treatment for this intersection of road are given in Figure 2.25 of the Guide to Traffic Management Part 6 (Austroads 2019, p. 53) as shown below.

Figure 2.25: Warrants for turn treatments on major roads at unsignalled intersections



Warrants for right turn treatments.

- $Q_R = 7 \text{ Veh/h}$
- $Q_M \text{ (right)} = 224 \text{ Veh/h} (= Q_{T1} + Q_{T2} + Q_L)$

The figure above suggests that a basic right turn would suffice (BAR). The existing intersection has no treatment to accommodate right turn movements other than a 1.5m sealed shoulder.

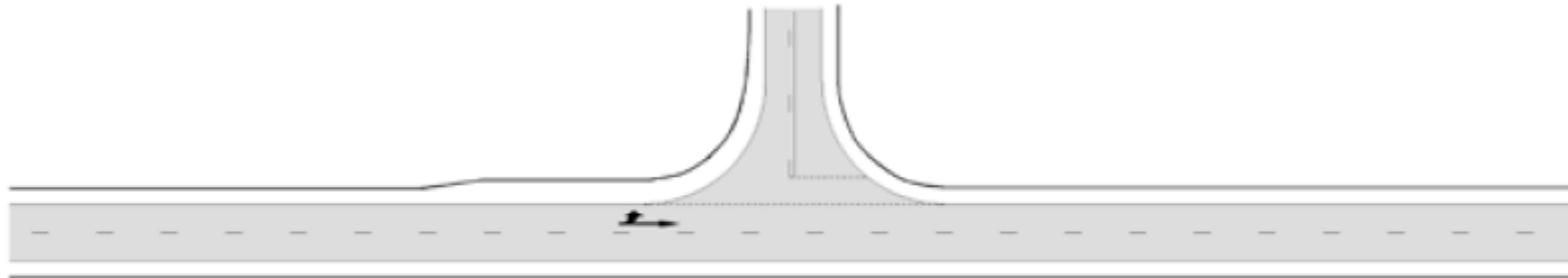
Warrants for left turn treatments.

- $Q_L = 7 \text{ Veh/h}$
- $Q_M = 108 \text{ Veh/h} (= Q_{T2})$

The figure above suggest that a basic left turn treatment would suffice (BAL). The existing intersection has no left turn treatment to accommodate left turn movements other than a 1.5m sealed shoulder.

Left Turn - BAL

Part 4 of the Austroads' Guide to Road Design (2017, p 88) provides information for a basic left turn with a widened shoulder as shown below in Austroads Figure A 2.



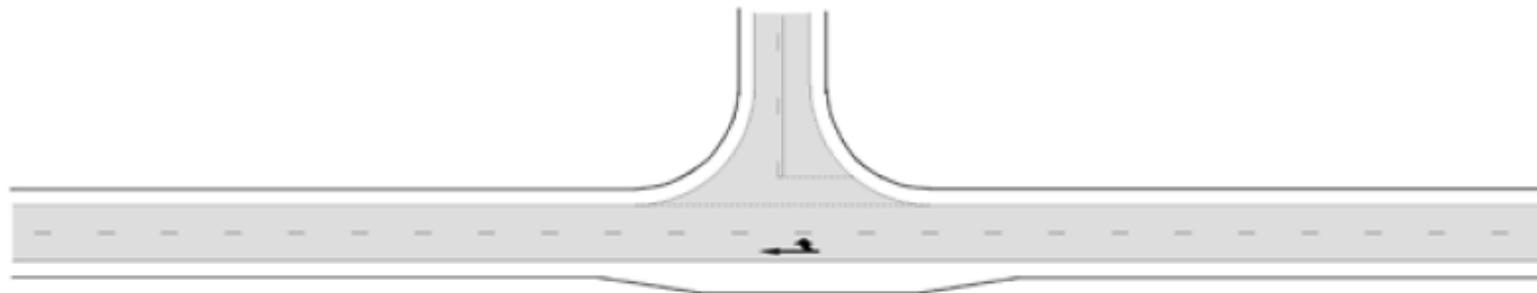
Basic left turn (BAL) on the major road

Figure 8.2 of the Guide to Road Design Part 4A (2017, p 80) has the dimensional requirements of a BAL. It also suggests that the widened shoulder section should be bitumen sealed. As Bells Road is unsealed, the sealed shoulder should continue across the throat of the intersection to act as a bitumen protection strip.

Table 8.1 of Part 4A of Austroads (2017, p 81) gives details as to the dimensions required for this left turn treatment for different design speeds. The posted speed limit for this section of highway is 110 km/h; however, the operating speed when a car-caravan combination is involved would be 90 km/h as a following vehicle would be travelling at this speed when in convoy with a car-caravan combination.

Short Channelised Right Turn – (BAR)

Part 4 of the Austroads' Guide to Road Design (2017, p. 88) shows the typical layout of basic right turn, BAR, as shown below in Austroads Figure A 2.



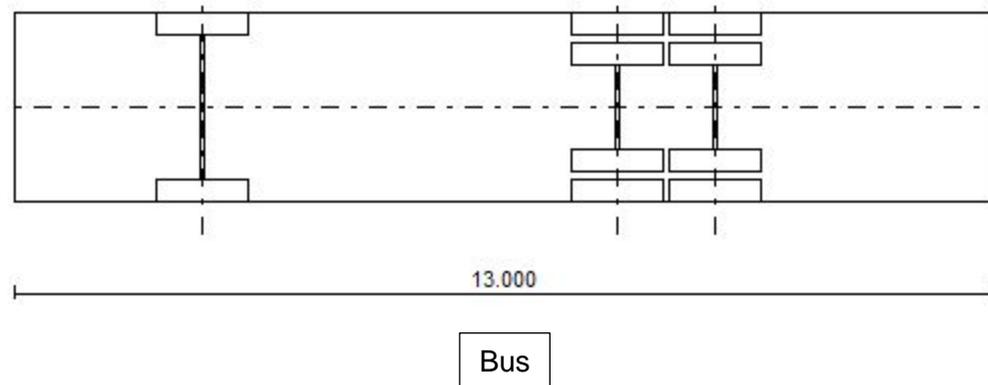
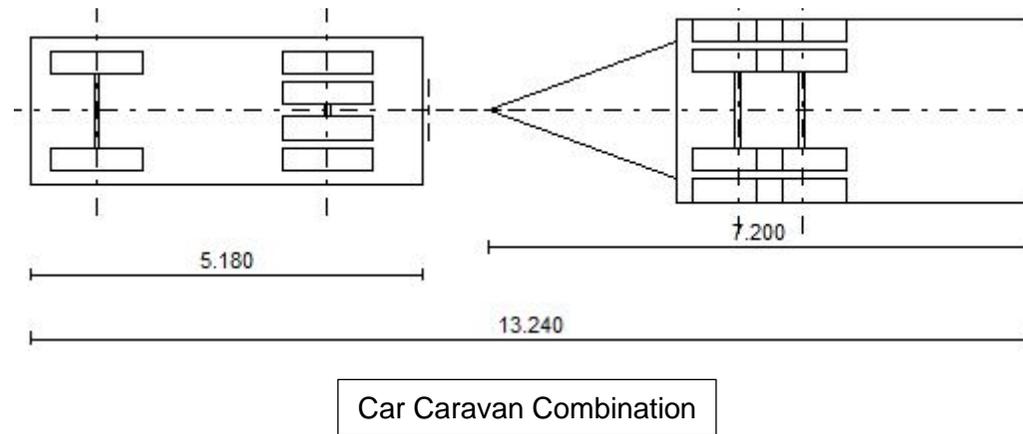
**Basic right turn (BAR)
on the major road (two-lane, two-way road)**

The widened shoulder should also be sealed to allow through vehicles, having slowed, to pass to the left of turning vehicles.

Figure A 28: of the Guide to Road Design Part 4 (2017, p 122) provides the design details required for a BAR on a rural road.

5 Design Vehicles

The design vehicles that would be attracted to the tourist park development would be car-caravan combinations and buses converted into campervans. As the existing intersection already caters for Type I livestock transport vehicles, there should be no issues with the design vehicle negotiating this intersection. The Warrego Highway has a flat grade in both directions and excellent sight distances. There is plenty of width at the intersection to accommodate these vehicle turning paths. The following two diagrams show the dimensions of the Department of Transport and Main Roads' largest standard vehicle types that are expected to use the intersection of the Warrego Highway and Bells Road that the tourist park will attract.



6 Safety Issues

As there is more than sufficient gap distance and sight distance for following vehicles at this location to slow and go around a turning vehicle, a BAL and a BAR is all that would be required for vehicles exiting the Warrego Highway.

With the forecast traffic volumes, it would take no more than 10 to 15 seconds for a queued right turning vehicle to complete the turning manoeuvre.

The intersection will be used occasionally by Type I Road Train livestock transporters which have a maximum length of 36.5m. There is also a gravel pit on Bells Road that would generate heavy vehicle traffic carting gravel from the pit occasionally.

The operating speed for car-caravan combinations using this intersection can be taken as 90km/h and for heavy vehicles 60km/h. These speeds would represent the speed of following vehicles when the turning vehicles are approaching the intersection. Hence, a Type I Road Train will be accommodated with simple BAR.

The basic left turn treatment consists of a widened unsealed shoulder. The unsealed shoulder could discourage drivers towing caravans to move further off the carriageway which could cause an unsafe situation. Consequently, it would be desirable to ensure that the shoulder is bitumen sealed to the shoulder widening width. Figure 8.2 of The Guide to Road Design Part 4A shows the details of a basic left turn (BAL).

As Bells Road is unsealed, the sealed shoulder should continue across the throat of the intersection to act as a bitumen protection strip. No line marking or concrete kerbs are required on Bells Road as it is unsealed.

Similarly, the widened shoulder on the basic right turn (BAR) should also be sealed to allow for safer passing of a right turning vehicle. Figure A 28 of The Guide to Road Design Part 4 shows the details of a basic left turn (BAR).

Figure 8.2: Rural basic left-turn treatment (BAL)

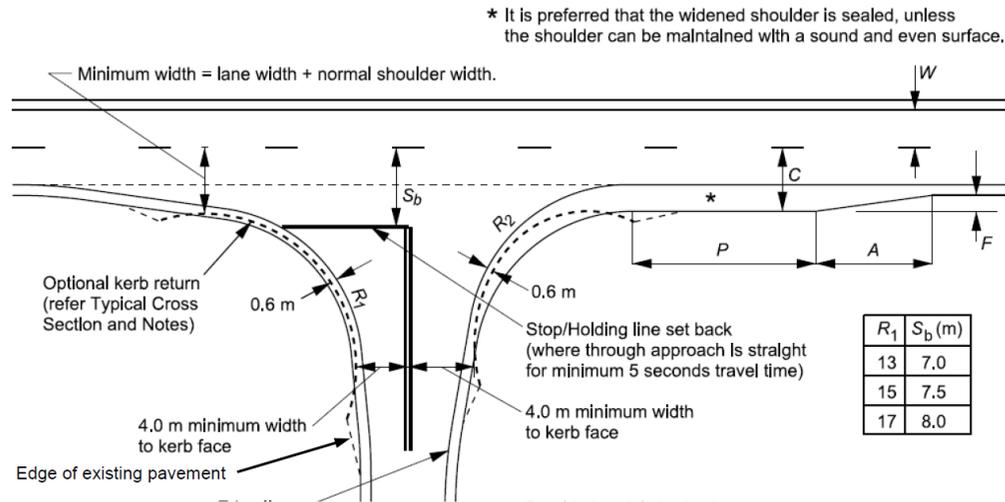
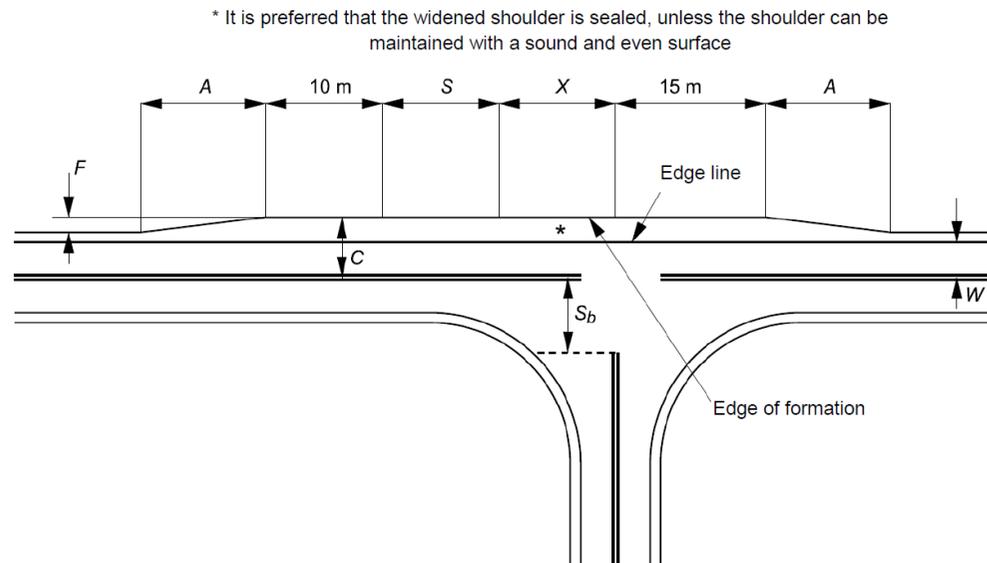


Figure A 28: Basic right (BAR) turn treatment on a two-lane rural road



7 Conclusions

The present configuration of the intersection does not meet design rules for a rural T-intersection as there are no BAR or BAL treatments at the existing intersection.

It can be concluded that the existing intersection of the Warrego Highway would need to be improved as a minimum with a BAR and a BAL to meet the warrants of Austroads' Guide to Road Design Part 4 and Part 4A (2017). The shoulder widenings for the BAL and BAR treatments would need to be sealed for safety reasons with the seal width extended across the throat of the intersection to act as a bitumen protection strip and a hold point for entering vehicles.

8 Recommendations

It is recommended that the intersection be upgraded to the standards as detailed in the Guide to Road Design Part 4 (2017, p122) for a BAR, and the Guide to Road Design Part 4A (2017, p 80) for a BAL. Also, the BAR and BAL should be sealed to encourage safer turning and manoeuvring.

It is also recommended that adequate advance intersection signing be incorporated in the intersection on the Warrego Highway to advise drivers looking for *Lake Haven Tourist Park* that they are on the approach to the intersection. Intersection signs would also need to be incorporated into the design.

The existing Warrego Highway line marking is adequate.

Phillip Lattimore
Civil Engineer
RPEQ 05448
2 July 2021

**PLANS AND DOCUMENTS
referred to in the REFERRAL
AGENCY RESPONSE**

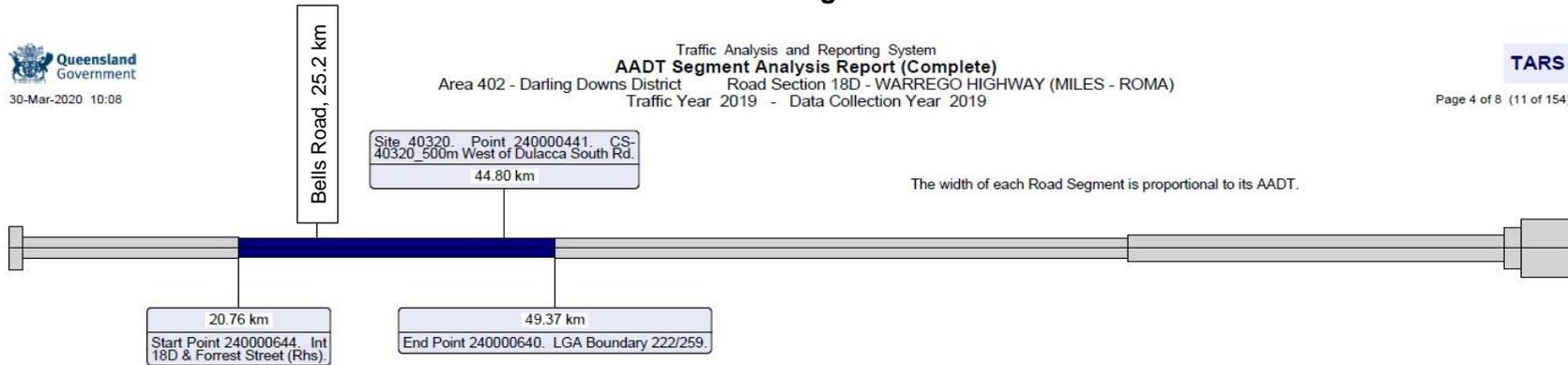


SARA ref: 2107-23554 SRA

Date: 18 August 2021

Appendix A: Traffic Data

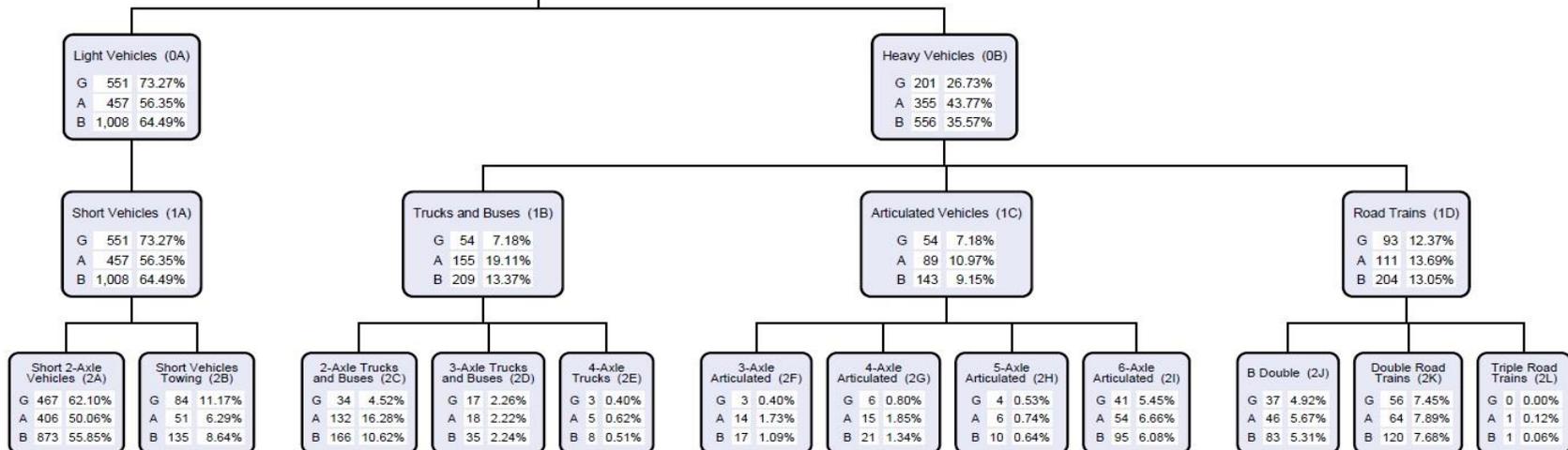
Traffic Counting Site 40320



This report shows Annual Average Daily Traffic values (AADTs). Because the AADT values are converted to whole numbers, there will be occasional inaccuracies due to rounding. These inaccuracies are statistically insignificant.

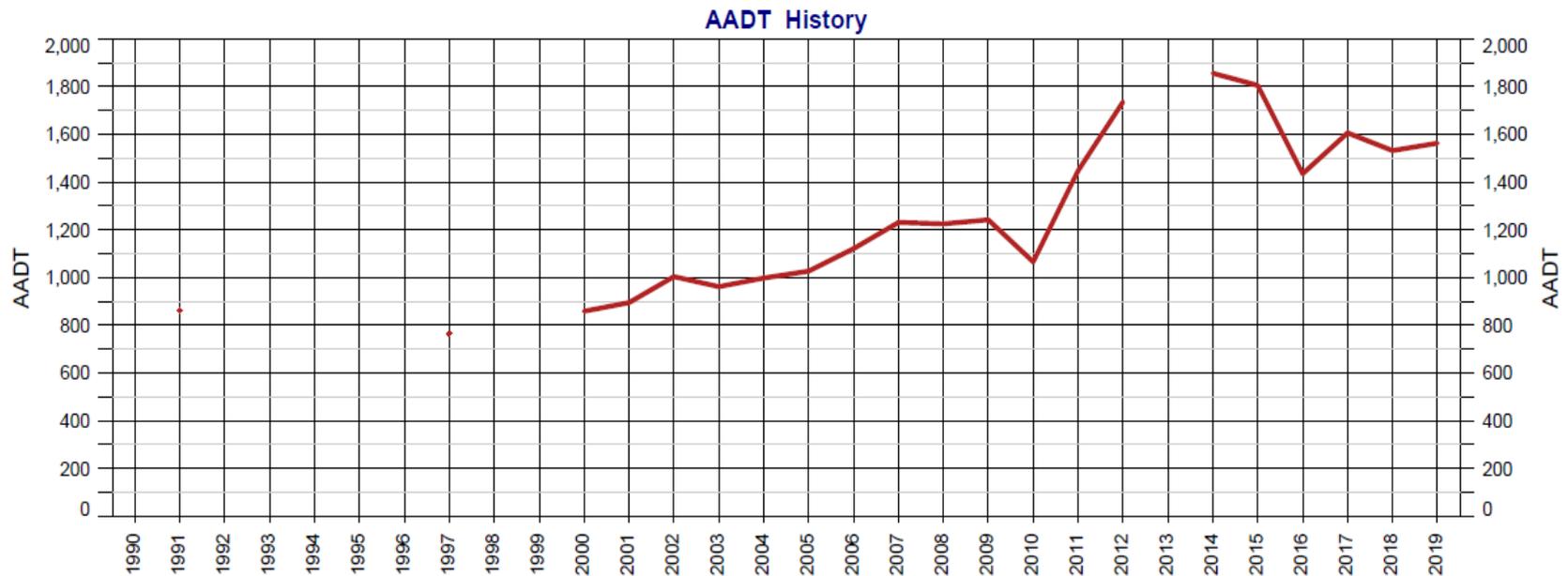
All Vehicles (00)	
G	752 100%
A	811 100%
B	1,563 100%

Annual Segment Growth			
	Based on 1 year's data	Based on 5 years' data	Based on 10 years' data
G	-0.40%	-3.57%	
A	4.38%	-0.80%	
B	2.02%	-2.18%	



Area	402 - Darling Downs District
Road Section	18D - WARREGO HIGHWAY (MILES - ROMA)
Site	40320 - 18D-1.26km west of Dulacca Nth Rd
Thru Dist	44.8
Type	C - Coverage
Stream	TB - Bi-directional traffic flow

Year	2019	Growth last Year	2.02%
AADT	1,563	Growth last 5 Yrs	-2.18%
Avg Week Day	1,688	Growth last 10 Yrs	1.27%
Avg Weekend Day	1,187		

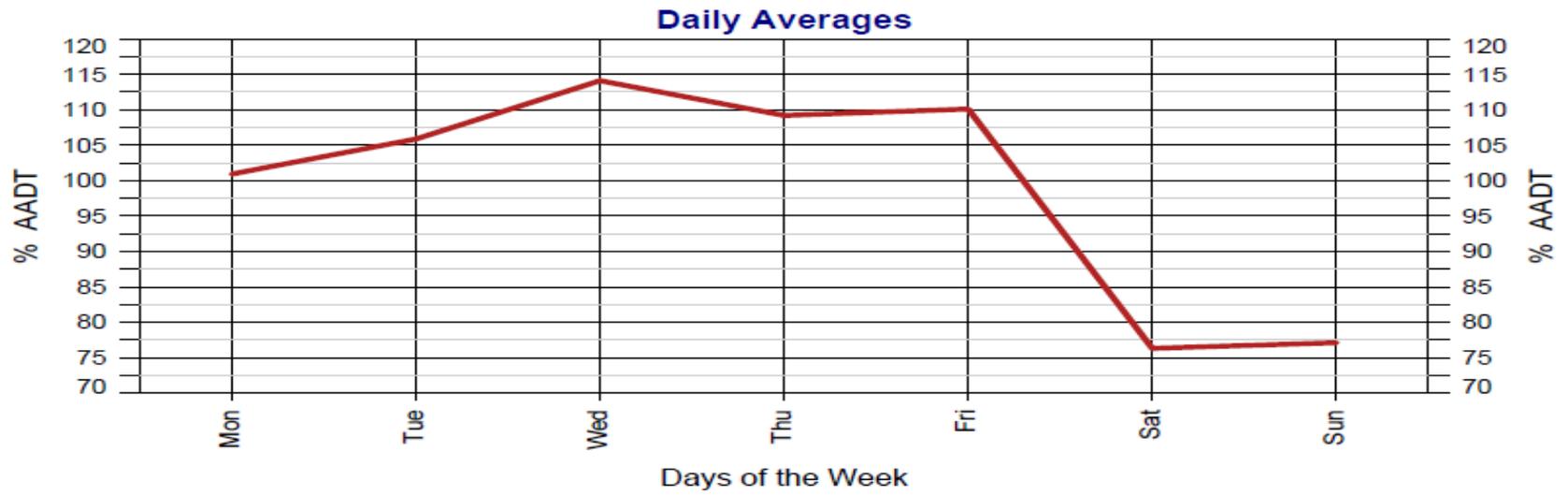
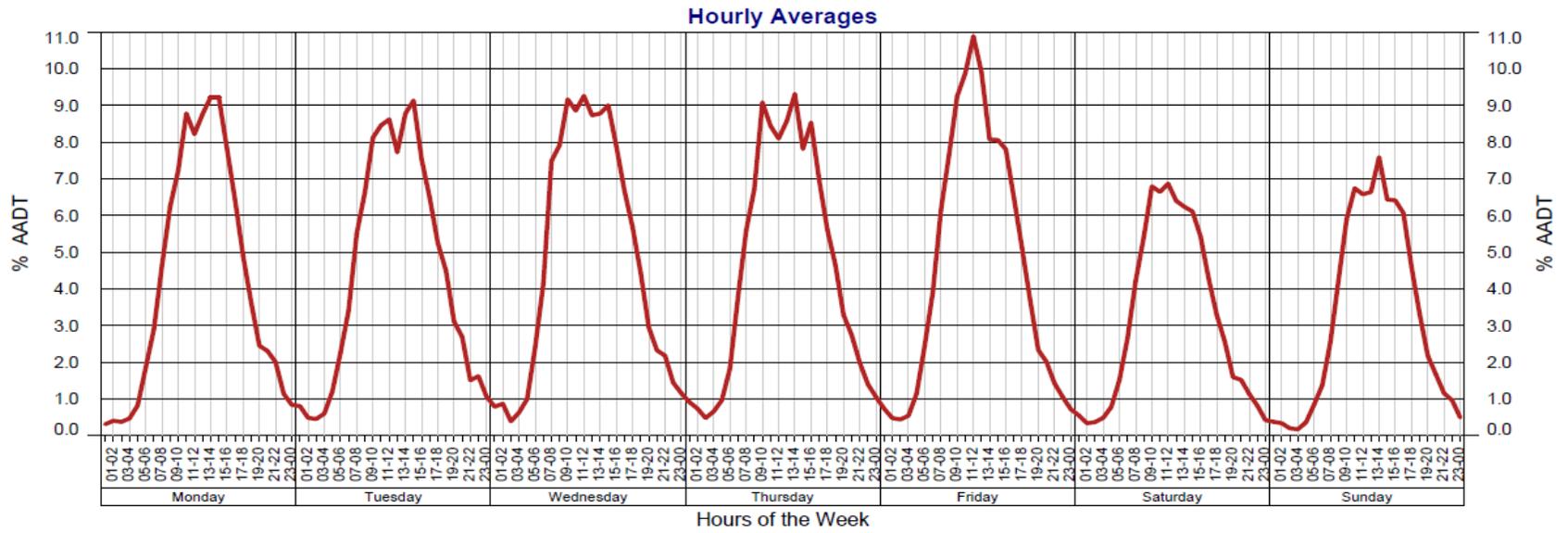


Annual Traffic Growth Calculations

Year	AADT	1-Year Growth	5-Year Growth	10-Year Growth
2019	1,563	2.02%	-2.18%	1.27%
2018	1,532	-4.61%		1.54%
2017	1,606	11.92%	-2.39%	2.66%
2016	1,435	-20.50%	-3.31%	1.71%
2015	1,805	-2.75%	7.32%	5.82%
2014	1,856		9.91%	7.02%
2013				
2012	1,736	19.89%	10.07%	7.21%
2011	1,448	35.83%	5.69%	5.08%
2010	1,066	-14.17%	-1.58%	1.16%
2009	1,242	1.39%	4.07%	
2008	1,225	-0.49%	5.09%	
2007	1,231	9.81%	5.78%	5.25%
2006	1,121	9.15%	4.36%	
2005	1,027	2.91%	3.08%	

Year	AADT	1-Year Growth	5-Year Growth	10-Year Growth
2004	998	3.74%		
2003	962	-4.18%		
2002	1,004	12.18%	6.13%	
2001	895	4.19%		0.90%
2000	859			
1999				
1998				
1997	765			
1996				
1995				
1994				
1993				
1992				
1991	862			
1990				

Adopt 1.27% as the annual growth for this section of road - Warrego Hwy (Miles – Roma); through distances 20.76km to 49.37km.



Appendix B: Trip Generation for Campground/Recreational Vehicle Park

The Institute of Transportation Engineers trip generation manual Vol 2 (2003, Land Use: 416, pp 670 – 674) was used for calculating the traffic generated by the proposed caravan park.

Land Use: 416 Campground/Recreational Vehicle Park

Description

Campgrounds and recreational vehicle parks are recreational sites that accommodate campers, trailers, tents and recreational vehicles on a transient basis. They are found in a variety of locations and provide a variety of facilities, often including rest rooms with showers, recreational facilities such as a swimming pool, convenience store and laundromat.

Additional Data

The sites were surveyed in the late 1980s, 1990s and 2000s in California, Rhode Island and Washington.

Source Numbers

264, 401, 559

Campground/Recreational Vehicle Park (416)

Average Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Occupied Camp Sites
On a: Weekday,
A.M. Peak Hour of Generator

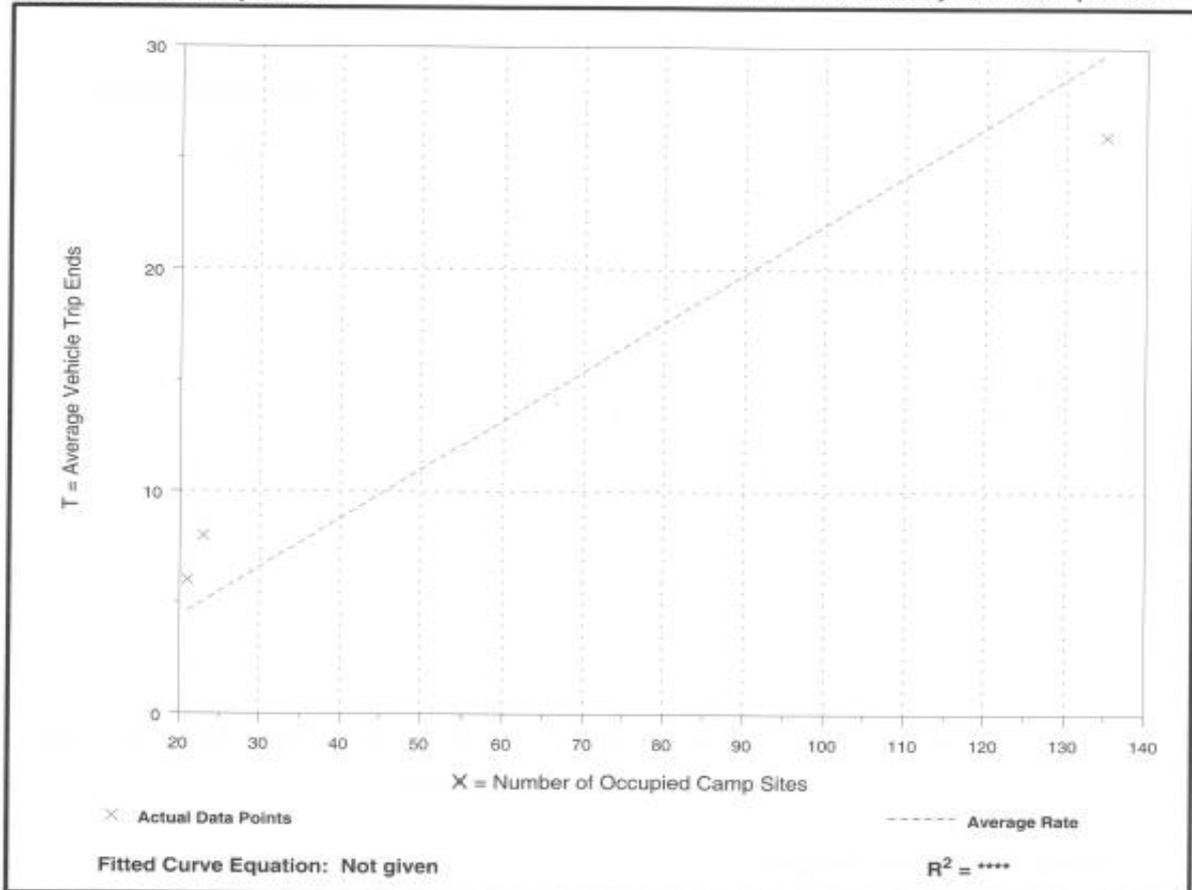
Number of Studies: 3
 Average Number of Occupied Camp Sites: 60
 Directional Distribution: 42% entering, 58% exiting

Trip Generation per Occupied Camp Site

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.22	0.19 - 0.35	0.47

Data Plot and Equation

Caution - Use Carefully - Small Sample Size



Campground/Recreational Vehicle Park (416)

Average Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Occupied Camp Sites
On a: Weekday,
P.M. Peak Hour of Generator

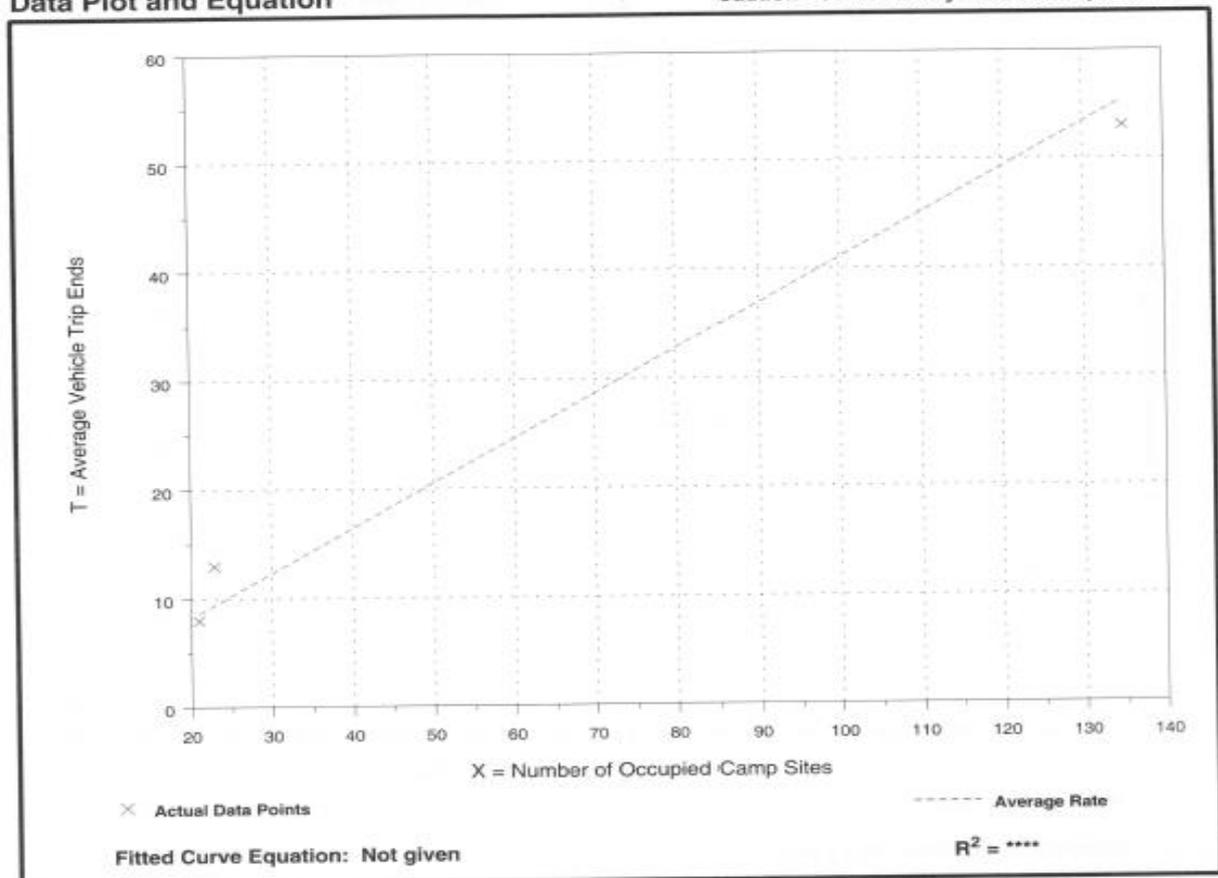
Number of Studies: 3
 Average Number of Occupied Camp Sites: 60
 Directional Distribution: 62% entering, 38% exiting

Trip Generation per Occupied Camp Site

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.41	0.38 - 0.57	0.64

Data Plot and Equation

Caution - Use Carefully - Small Sample Size



Appendix C: Trip Generation Calculations

Lake Haven Tourist Park

Traffic Impact Assessment

Warrego Hwy (Miles-Roma), Intersection with Bells Road at 25.2km

Brandon's Job Number: 211311

TRAFFIC AND TRIP GENERATION CALCULATIONS

TMR TRAFFIC COUNTS

TMR Site 40320 for 2019 at 44.8km from Miles (19.6km west of Bells Rd)

AADT (2019)	1563	veh/d
Light vehicles (64.49%)	1008	veh/d
Growth rate	1.35%	
10 year traffic All AADT (2029)	1787	veh/d
10 year traffic Light (2029)	1153	veh/d
Peak traffic day Wednesday @ 115% of AADT	2055	veh/d
Peak light vehicle Wednesday @ 115%	1326	veh/d
Peak traffic day Friday @ 110% of AADT	1966	veh/d
Peak light vehicle Friday @ 110%	1268	veh/d

THROUGH TRAFFIC DIVERSIONS/CAPTURE CALCULATIONS

The tourist park will have 50 caravan/camping sites available.

It will be assumed that from June to August, the park will have 100% occupancy.

Traffic generation developed by the Institute of Transport Engineers will be used for calculating trip generation. Land use 416.

The tourist park will have 50 caravan/camping sites available.

It will be assumed that from June to August, the park will have 100% occupancy.

The traffic generated from the development was calculated using data from *Trip Generation*, 7th edition, Institute of Traffic Engineers, West Washington, USA. www.ite.org

TRIP GENERATION

a.m. peak generation (trip ends) i.e. vph	11	veh/h
42% entering	5	
50/50 east west split at Warrego Hwy	2	
58% exiting	6	
50/50 east west split at Warrego Hwy	3	
p.m peak generation (trip ends) i.e. vph	20	veh/h
62% entering	12	
50/50 east west split at Warrego Hwy	6	
38% exiting	8	
50/50 east west split at Warrego Hwy	4	

Existing Traffic of Bells Road

Assuming a very low traffic volume for an unsealed rural collector road of 25 vpd as a maximum of which 95% will occur between the hours of 6am and 6pm with a peak hourly traffic of 10%.

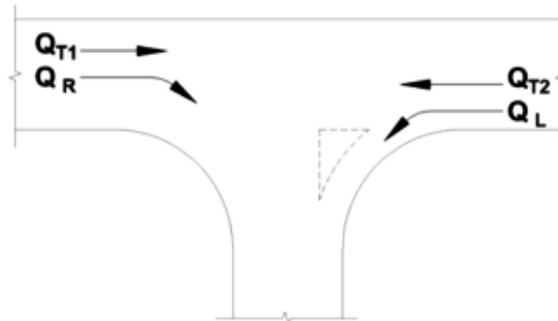
Peak hourly traffic @ 10% of 95% of 25 vpd.	2	veh/h
East west split of 50/50	1	veh/h

WARREGO HIGHWAY TRAFFIC

	Wednesday		Friday		
Future AADT (2029)	1787	veh/day	1787	veh/day	
Peak daily traffic at 115% of AADT (Wed)	2055	veh/day	@ 110%	1966	veh/day
Peak hourly traffic (9% of AADT)	185	veh/h	@ 11%	216	veh/h
50/50 easterly - westerly split	92	veh/h		108	veh/h

TRIP DISTRIBUTION

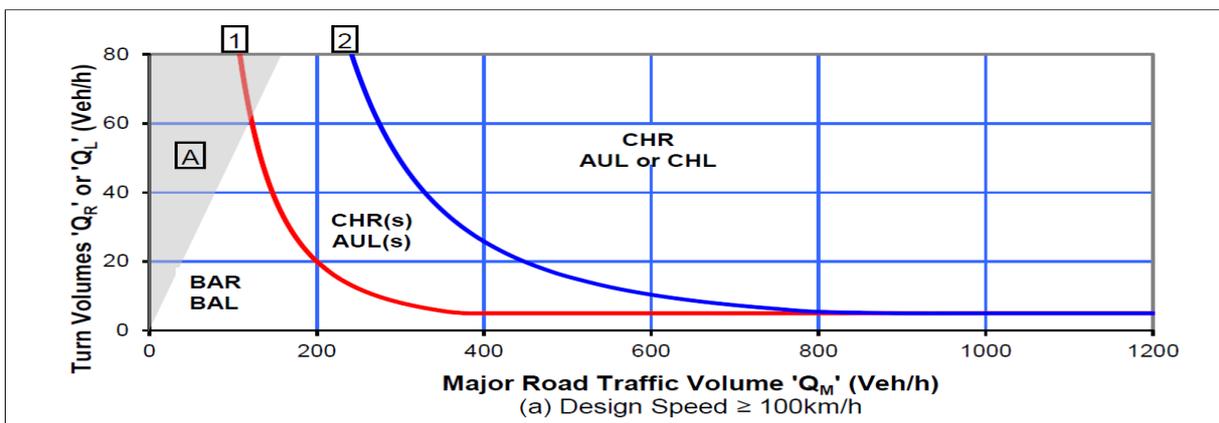
Diverted through traffic from west (peak)	6	veh/h Q _R
Diverted through traffic from east (peak)	6	veh/h Q _L
Locally generated traffic from west	1	veh/h Q _R
Locally generated traffic from east	1	veh/h Q _L
Total Q _R	7	veh/h
Total Q _L	7	veh/h



Road type	Turn type	Splitter island	Q_M (veh/h)
Two-lane two-way	Right	No	$= Q_{T1} + Q_{T2} + Q_L$
		Yes	$= Q_{T1} + Q_{T2}$
	Left	Yes or no	$= Q_{T2}$

Q_{T1} (50% of 2029 year peak hourly traffic = 215/2) 108 trips/h
 Q_R 7 trips/h
 Q_{T2} (50% of 2029 year peak hourly traffic = 215/2) 108 trips/h
 Q_L 7 trips/h
 $Q_M = Q_{T1} + Q_{T2} + Q_L$ (right turn) 224 trips/h
 $Q_M = Q_{T2}$ (left turn) 108 trips/h

Figure 2.25: Warrants for turn treatments on major roads at unsignalised intersections



For right turn BAR will suffice.
 For left turn BAL will suffice.

References

Institute of Transportation Engineers 2003, *Trip Generation*, 7th edn, Vol. 1 of 3, User's Guide, West Washington.

Institute of Transportation Engineers 2003, *Trip Generation*, 7th edn, Vol. 2 of 3, User's Guide, West Washington.

Austrroads 2019, Guide to Traffic Management Part 6, *Intersections, Interchanges and Crossing*, Sydney.

Austrroads 2017, *Guide to Road Design Part 4, Unsignalised and Signalised Intersections*, Sydney.

Austrroads 2017, *Guide to Road Design Part 4A, Unsignalised and Signalised Intersections*, Sydney.

INFRASTRUCTURE CHARGES NOTICE

APPLICANT:	BH & CM Sinnamon
APPROVED DEVELOPMENT:	Material Change of Use for a Tourist Park (50 Caravan/Camping Sites) on land situated at 1164 Moores-Bice Road, Drillham
FILE REFS:	030.2021.469.001, A51380 & LG7.6.1
AMOUNT OF THE CHARGE:	\$22,500.00
LAND TO WHICH CHARGE APPLIES:	Lot 167 on BWR476
PAYABLE TO:	Western Downs Regional Council
WHEN PAYABLE:	Prior to commencement of the use

This charge is made in accordance with Council's *Infrastructure Charges Resolution (No. 7.1) 2017*.

The charge has been calculated on the following basis:

USE	Charge	Reference	No. of Units	Amount
Material Change of Use for a Tourist Park Accommodation (Short-term) Caravan Park	\$450.00* per Caravan Site (transport and parks networks)	Table 3.3.3, Col 2, Charge Area A	50 Caravan Sites	\$22,500.00
DISCOUNT	Discount Charge	Reference	No. of Units	Discount Amount
Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 0
* Includes a 70% discount for development not within an area serviced by, or requiring connection to Council's reticulated water, sewer or stormwater networks. The rate applied is in accordance with Table 5.1 Allocation of Infrastructure Charge to Trunk Infrastructure Networks.			Water	\$ 0
			Sewer	\$ 0
			Stormwater	\$ 0
			Parks	\$11,250.00
			Transport	\$11,250.00
			TOTAL CHARGE	\$22,500.00

INFORMATION NOTICE

[Section 119 of the *Planning Act 2016*]

DECISION AND REASONS

This infrastructure charge has been levied in accordance with Sections 119 to 121 of the *Planning Act 2016* and Council's ***Infrastructure Charges Resolution (No. 7.1) 2017*** for additional demand placed on Council's trunk infrastructure that will be generated by the approved development.

APPEALING DECISION

Under the *Planning Act 2016* the recipient of this Infrastructure Charges Notice may appeal against Council's decision to issue the Infrastructure Charges Notice. Chapter 6, Part 1 of the *Planning Act 2016* details the recipient's right to appeal Council's decision and how the recipient may appeal.

Attachment 5 - Table of Assessment of Submissions

Submitter's Issues	Submitter's Concerns	Planning Officer's Comments
<p>Incompatible with Agricultural Purposes</p>	<p><i>"It is noted that the parcel of land (at this time being 5.14ha) is located in a prime agricultural region of the Western Darling Downs, in the close vicinity of a created dam structure and livestock grazing lands. During times of above rainfall, the dam fills and becomes a habitat for resident and visiting birdlife and land-dwelling fauna; noting that the construction of this dam resulted in the permanent change of the migration patterns of Inland Pelicans. However, during period of below average rainfall and drought, of which is a common experience in this region, the dam recedes to become an area of abundant grasses for grazing livestock and native fauna, as well as flora that can access the belowground waters.</i></p> <p><i>The property on which the material change of use development is located, as well as the lands in the vicinity of the proposed development are zoned for Agricultural purposes. We as the current custodians of these lands, have a responsibility to protect the single use lands to ensure that they can be naturally regeneration as the seasons pass and that the compatible use of adjacent lands is maintained. The approval of this proposed material change of use development is not compatible with the use of adjacent lands and conflicts with the commercial operational of the owners of these lands, as I and they pursue private and quite occupation of lands without the impact of adjacent owner / operator activities.</i></p> <p><i>RECOMMENDATION – I strongly recommend to the Mayor and Councillors that this material change of use development is not supported and that the land is retained for commercial primary production / agricultural purpose"</i></p>	<p>The property is located within the Rural Zone of the Western Downs Planning Scheme 2017 incorporating Amendment 1 (the Planning Scheme). A "Tourist Park" use is listed as a consistent use within the Rural Zone under the provisions of the Planning Scheme.</p> <p>The proposed development is generally consistent with the intent and purpose of the Rural Zone. Specifically, the development involves the establishment of a tourism activity that is directly associated with the natural environment and relies on the endemic features of the subject land including the natural bush setting, landscape values and adjacent wetlands and waterways.</p> <p>The nature of the proposed development is such that it is not expected to prejudice or diminish the productive capacity of the land or conflict with intended rural activities in the surrounding area. The development represents an interim land use with minimal physical impacts and permanent infrastructure, and accordingly, will not compromise the ability for the development site to be utilised for agricultural production in the future.</p> <p>It is considered that the development is suitably separated from adjoining properties and is able to mitigate any potential amenity impacts on surrounding land uses subject to compliance with the recommended conditions of approval.</p>
<p>Road and Transport Infrastructure not suitable for proposed development</p>	<p><i>"The property on which the material change of use development is located is serviced by a gravel road; which is periodically maintained by the Western Downs Regional Council and paid for by rate payers of the region, but with emphasis on the property owners located on Moores-Bice Road, Bells Road and Green Lane. The property owners and commercial primary production operators who are located in this area and serviced by these road take personal care to ensure that the roads are maintained, litter collected and with careful navigation during wet periods, when the gravel turns to mud, attempt to keep the roads serviceable, as they are the primary and only means of transport onto sealed roads and access to services.</i></p> <p><i>In prior years, where a property owner sought an application for material change of use of their land, the subsequent approval was given only on the basis that they contributed financially for the increase in road use, given that the increase in road use resulted in additional vehicular traffic and extra repairs & maintenance.</i></p>	<p>Council's Consultant Development Engineer has advised that the proposal is primarily for light vehicles only, and not a number to warrant road upgrading or sealing. It is expected that the existing Council road maintenance will be sufficient to manage any road impacts as a result of the development.</p>

Submitter's Issues	Submitter's Concerns	Planning Officer's Comments
	<p><i>The material change of use development proposed on the property is not compatible with the current and future state of the road and transport infrastructure. The proposal indicates at least 50 site locations for caravans, as well as multiple additional sites for caravans. Thus in addition to the current vehicular traffic that these the beforementioned roads and lanes, there would be and additional 150 sets of axel paired tyres using and derogating the current fit for purpose agricultural road and lanes. The material increase of road and lane use will increase the occurrence of erosion, increase the airborne dust particles that not only will be carried to the dam that they the proposed development is in the vicinity (dust and water run-off) but also dust carried over prime grasslands that are used for livestock grazing.</i></p> <p><i>RECOMMENDATION – I strongly recommend to the Mayor and Councillors that this material change of use development is not supported, as the current road and lanes feeding and leading to the development are not suitable for the purpose of the material change of use development. However, if the Mayor and Councillors decide to support the proposed development, stipulate on the approval that the owners of the property are to contribute financially for the roads and lanes to be upgraded to sealed / bitumen so that this material increase in road and lane use will not have a negative consequence to the property owners and commercial primary production operators as they purse their endeavors and quite use of their lands."</i></p>	
<p>Natural Fauna and Flora Corridors</p>	<p><i>"It is noted that the parcel of land (at this time being 5.14ha) is located in a prime agricultural region of the Western Darling Downs, in the close vicinity of a created dam structure and livestock grazing lands. Over the recent generations 100 years of immigrant settlement, despite the very visible clearing of trees and establishment of largescale contours, as well as the constructed dam, the changes of use have continued to work with the local indigenous fauna and flora, which have been resilient to these changes, as the land had had the ability to be naturally restored. Tree removal has provided grasslands and fencing not only provides temporary perches for birdlife, only a temporary inconvenience for the transiting kangaroos, wallabies, goannas, snakes, echidnas, turtles and ground based foraging birds.</i></p> <p><i>The property on which the material change of use development is located, and more the location of the proposed material change of use development is a well-used corridor for the indigenous fauna that we as custodians have a responsibility to protect. The site for the proposed development is frequented by our Australian indigenous fauna as they forage for food and water and seek security from the elements and from predators.</i></p>	<p>The property is identified as containing MSES Wildlife Habitat and MSES Regulated Vegetation on the Biodiversity Overlay Mapping. The development site is not located in proximity to the MSES Wildlife Habitat or MSES Regulated Vegetation areas and accordingly, the development is not expected to impact the identified environmental values. Furthermore, it is considered that the development is consistent with the Biodiversity Overlay Code.</p> <p>The property is identified as containing a Waterway Corridor on the Waterway Corridors Overlay Mapping. The development site area is located adjacent to the identified Waterway Corridor, however, is appropriately set back from the corridor in accordance with the requirements of the Waterway Corridors Overlay Code.</p> <p>The property is identified as containing a Wetlands (Lacustrine) on the Wetlands Overlay Mapping. The development site area is located adjacent to the identified Wetlands (Lacustrine), however, is appropriately set back from the wetlands in accordance with the requirements of the Wetlands Overlay Code.</p>

Submitter's Issues	Submitter's Concerns	Planning Officer's Comments
	<p><i>The material increase in vehicular traffic will be in conflict with our obligation to protect the lands as custodians, but will also place our Australian indigenous fauna to the risk of death and injury through undignified collision with drivers who are unfamiliar with the local conditions and the local fauna that have a 'right of way' to transit across the roads and lanes and cross the area of the proposed development.</i></p> <p><i>RECOMMENDATION – I strongly recommend to the Mayor and Councillors that this material change of use development is not supported, as rights of the indigenous fauna are not protected on the site and current road and lanes feeding will result in increased undignified death of the indigenous fauna that we have a responsibility to protect”</i></p>	<p>The development will be conditioned to ensure that stormwater on the property is managed in accordance with Council’s standards to ensure it does not impact the wetlands, wetland buffer area, or waterway corridor.</p> <p>The development will not involve clearing of native vegetation, noting the development site area is to be located within an existing cleared area on the development site.</p>
<p>Increased occurrence of discarded rubbish</p>	<p><i>“The movement from lesser used road and lanes to those that are more frequently used results in the unregulated and careless discard and distribution of wasted articles of paper, plastic, bottles, glass and metal that are incompatible with the natural environmental cycles of germination, growth, maturity and decay. The visible occurrences of these incompatible discards of our consumer society and common along our country roads of frequent use; however, the roads and lanes of the area of the proposed development do not have the problem. Yes, there will be the occasional discarded item, that will be more often than not be collected by a property owner or commercial primary production operator, as they know the impact that this can have on their land, their livestock, their machinery and the indigenous fauna. Discarded rubbish and waste is a material problem that our society is facing on a material scale and the approval of the proposed development will impact a region of the Western Darling Downs that continues to be largely pristine, rubbish free and compatible with the environmental initiatives that many councils, businesses and private individuals strive to achieve.</i></p> <p><i>RECOMMENDATION – I strongly recommend to the Mayor and Councillors that this material change of use development is not supported, the increased occurrence of intentional unintentional waste / rubbish will be permanent fixture on the roads, lanes lands in the vicinity and adjacent to the proposed development. However, if the Mayor and Councillors decide to support the proposed development, stipulate on the approval that the owners of the property are to contribute financially for the daily collection of rubbish on the roads and lanes that provide access to the site and that the continued license to operate the proposed development is contingent that the adjacent properties are never impacted by the regular occurrence of intentional unintentional waste / rubbish on their properties”</i></p>	<p>Stage 1 of the development has been appropriately conditioned to ensure departing guests remove all waste from site. In the event that waste is left on-site, the operator must collect and appropriately dispose of the waste immediately.</p> <p>Stage 2 of the development has been conditioned to ensure that bins are kept in a good state of repair and are sealed to keep out vermin. The development has also been conditioned to ensure that a sufficient number of bins with sufficient capacity are provided to service the development.</p> <p>Further, the development has been conditioned to require all waste generated on-site must be managed in accordance with the waste management hierarchy as detailed in the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>.</p> <p>It is considered that the development will suitably mitigate any potential waste impacts on surrounding land uses subject to compliance with the recommended conditions of approval.</p>

Submitter's Issues	Submitter's Concerns	Planning Officer's Comments
Increased occurrence of light and noise pollution	<p><i>“The property on which the material change of use development is located, and more the location of the proposed material change of use development is an area of very low permanent habitation and negligible unnatural generation of light. In the area of the proposed development, and property of the proposed development and the adjacent properties, the unnatural generation of light is a temporary and infrequent occurrence; primarily interior lights of home, safety lights on shed or the temporary lights of traffic.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed development will have a material and permanent impact on the occurrence of light pollution on the indigenous fauna in the region. Not only from the constructed fixed or temporary infrastructure of the proposed development, but also the unregulated use of lights by the visitors and temporary residents of the development. Night feeding animals and birds will have permanent disorientation of their feeding patterns and the lights will have attraction qualities for hordes of moths, mosquitos and other insects; which may be terminated by the unnatural use of insecticides, which are not commonly used in the region.</i></p> <p><i>The concentration of human activity will introduce unnatural levels of noise to the region that will materially and permanently disrupt the indigenous fauna of the region.</i></p> <p><i>RECOMMENDATION – I strongly recommend to the Mayor and Councillors that this material change of use development is not supported, the increased generation of unnatural light and unnatural noise pollution and the uncontrolled trespass of this light and noise on adjacent properties is not consistent with the productive and quite occupation rights of the owners of the land.”</i></p>	<p>The development will be conditioned to comply with the requirements of the <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008</i> and the <i>the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019</i> in regard to sensitive land uses.</p> <p>The development will also be conditioned in order that light emitting from the development is limited, to ensure that it does not impact on the amenity of surrounding sensitive land uses.</p> <p>It is considered that the development will suitably mitigate any potential light and noise impacts on surrounding land uses subject to compliance with the recommended conditions of approval.</p>
Increased occurrence of fire	<p><i>“The property on which the material change of use development is located, and more the location of the proposed material change of use development is an area of prime agricultural cropping and pastures. The single and majority use of the region as Agricultural use has provided assurance to property owners and commercial primary production operators that there is an increased certainty that as their grain crops in the paddocks mature and as their grasslands continue to grow that they will continue to be productive.</i></p> <p><i>The local of the proposed development and the adjacent properties are prime agricultural cropping and pastures, which carry high volume of combustible grasses. It is the careful management of these lands that the property owners and commercial primary production operators exclude the risk of fire by not co-locating such an incompatible occurrence. The existence of combustible dried native flora and the regular occurrence of windy conditions, materially heightens the risk of catastrophic fire impacts, livestock death, destroyed homes and farming infrastructure and wasted human life, all because someone wanted a temporary ‘outdoor’ experience.</i></p>	<p>The property is identified as containing High and Medium Bushfire Hazard Areas on the Bushfire Risk Overlay Mapping. The development site is not located in proximity to the High Bushfire Hazard Area and is appropriately separated from the Medium Bushfire Hazard Areas on the site.</p> <p>The operations of the development will be required to comply with standard Queensland Fire and Emergency Services Regulations, including those relating to fire bans and restrictions during fire hazard periods.</p> <p>Accordingly, the development is not expected to adversely impact on bushfire hazards within the area.</p>

Submitter's Issues	Submitter's Concerns	Planning Officer's Comments
	<p><i>RECOMMENDATION – I strongly recommend to the Mayor and Councillors that this material change of use development is not supported, the anticipated installation of regulated fire pits and the creation of unregulated fires by the temporary residents of the proposed development places too big a risk to the livelihoods, homes and lives of the property owners and commercial primary production operators who rely on the maintenance of the status quo of the region. However, if the Mayor and Councillors decide to support the proposed development, stipulate that there are to be no regulated or unregulated fires on the site and that a twenty-four hour x seven days per week compliance monitoring of the non-occurrence is to be imposed by the operator, so that they can effectively and immediately extinguish the unauthorised fire.”</i></p>	
<p>Increased occurrence of feral animals, animal borne diseases and plant seed dispersal</p>	<p><i>“The occupation of the lands by the indigenous fauna does not come without its challenges. Not only have we forced change through land clearing, but also through the introduction of non-indigenous and non-native-fauna and flora. LandCare and media feeds inform us about the impact of non-indigenous and non-native fauna, such as dogs and cats, as well as invasive species of weeds that are carelessly transmitted by people walking and vehicular traffic.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed development will have a material and permanent increase in feral animals that are attracted to location where an ‘easy’ meal is available from foraging rubbish or morsels provided by misguided temporary residents to the proposed development. The exploration of the lands by trekking visitors and arriving vehicular traffic increases the occurrence of unwelcome invasive species of weeds that initially germinate as a innocuous single plant, but quickly through the seasons can become a pest to all property owners and commercial primary production operators in the region.</i></p> <p><i>RECOMMENDATION – I strongly recommend to the Mayor and Councillors that this material change of use development is not supported, the anticipated increase in wild dogs, feral cats and the unintentional dispersal of invasive weed seeds places on unfair impact on the rights of our indigenous and native-fauna and flora.”</i></p>	<p>The nature of the development is such that is not expected to result in an increase in feral animals or animal borne diseases to the site. The development has been suitably conditioned to ensure waste is appropriately managed on-site, including that any bins are kept in a good state of repair and are sealed to keep out vermin.</p> <p>The development has also been conditioned to ensure all declared weeds and pests are removed from the subject land and the subject land kept clear of such nuisance varieties.</p> <p>It is considered that the development will suitably mitigate any potential impacts in relation to feral animals, animal borne diseases and plant seed dispersal subject to compliance with the recommended conditions of approval.</p>
<p>Impact on the quiet occupation of adjacent property</p>	<p><i>“The parcel of land (at this time being 5.14ha) is located in a prime agricultural region of the Western Darling Downs, in the close vicinity of a created dam structure and livestock grazing lands. The boundary of the property on which the proposed development is located is in close vicinity to the property, I am the current custodian and my ancestors have been for three generations. We have managed the land, we have improved the land and now we are in a position, where our efforts are being rewarded through sustainable organic practices, producing livestock that is grass fed without the stress of external influences of noise, light, rubbish, feral animals.</i></p>	<p>The matters raised in relation to this issue including traffic impacts, dust, light and noise pollution and fire risk have been suitably addressed in the above comments.</p> <p>The development will be wholly contained within the subject lot. It is not considered that the matter of theft/trespass is relevant to the assessment of the application.</p>

Submitter's Issues	Submitter's Concerns	Planning Officer's Comments
	<p><i>Over the past twenty plus years, our approach is to regenerate our land, restore our land, support the indigenous and native-fauna and flora, to an extent that each year, the variety continues to improve and become more 'at home' on our property.</i></p> <p><i>I and my family have the right quiet occupation and use of our property; however, the</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Increased traffic;</i> <i>• Increased dust;</i> <i>• Increased wear and erosion to the gravel access roads and lanes;</i> <i>• Increased light and noise pollution;</i> <i>• Increased risk of fire and</i> <i>• Increased risk of unauthorised trespass and theft;</i> <p><i>Places increased unwelcome and unnecessary stress which is not compatible with our right quiet occupation and use of our property.</i></p> <p><i>RECOMMENDATION – I strongly recommend to the Mayor and Councillors that this material change of use development is not supported, the material change of use of the land area and the potentials for future development is not compatible with our right quiet occupation and use of our property.”</i></p>	

Title **Executive Services Acting Chief Executive Officer Report November 2021 and Communications and Marketing Quarterly Report July to September 2021**

Date 1 December 2021

Responsible Manager J. Taylor, A/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Summary

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with:

1. Significant meetings, forums and delegations attended by the Chief Executive Officer during the month of November 2021; and
2. An update on the activities of the Communication and Marketing team during the months of July to September 2021.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Strong Economic Growth

- There is a confidence in our strong and diverse economy.
- We're open for business and offer investment opportunities that are right for our region.
- We optimise our tourism opportunities, unique experiences and major events.
- Business and industry in our region live local and buy local.
- Our region is a recognised leader in energy, including clean, green renewable energies.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and noted.

Background Information

Nil

Report

Below is an update on the meetings, delegations and forums attended by the Acting Chief Executive Officer during the month of November 2021:

Date	Who/Where	Details
1 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Women Leading in Local Government Program 	Dalby
2 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Re: Draft Wandoan Community Plan Meeting with Minister for Agricultural Industry Development & Fisheries and Minister for Rural Communities, Mark Furner 	Phone Dalby
3 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councillor Information Sessions Meeting Re: Proposed Development 	Dalby Dalby
4 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with X-Elio 	Teams Meeting
5 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Queensland Resource Council Meeting Re: Proposed Development 	Toowoomba Toowoomba Toowoomba

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications 	
6 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dalby Chamber of Commerce Business Excellence Awards 	Dalby
8 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Director General, Regional Development, Manufacturing & Water - Graham Fraine Monthly Meeting with Shell Meeting with CleanCo Meeting with Inland Rail 	Brisbane Brisbane Brisbane Brisbane
9 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Phillips Group Meeting with Articulous Meeting with Three Plus 	Brisbane Brisbane Brisbane
10 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Disaster Management Group Meeting 	Dalby
11 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Lapunyah Art Gallery Toowoomba Surat Basin Enterprise Event 	Chinchilla Chinchilla
12 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Business Navigator Western Downs Regional Waste Planning Teleconference Toowoomba Surat Basin Enterprise Boardroom Briefing with Mike Kaiser 	Chinchilla Phone Toowoomba
13 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bunya Mountains Dinner Under the Stars 	Bunya Mountains
15 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning & Pre Agenda Meeting Councillor Information Sessions 	Dalby Dalby
16 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Developer 	Dalby
17 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ordinary Meeting of Council 	Tara
18 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Re: Development Meeting with GasFields Commission Queensland 	Teams Teams
19 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Planning and Engineering Busines Toowoomba Surat Basin Enterprise Event 	Dalby Toowoomba
23 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Assessment Panel Meeting 	Dalby
24 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queensland Resource Council Annual Forum and Lunch 	Brisbane
25 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEO Forum Meeting with Queensland Audit Office Monthly Meeting with Origin 	Brisbane Brisbane Brisbane
26 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Senex Monthly Meeting with Arrow Meeting with Australia Pacific LNG 	Brisbane Brisbane Brisbane
29 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councillor Information Sessions 	Dalby
30 November 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with APA Meeting with Toowoomba Surat Basin Enterprise 	Dalby Phone

Consultation (Internal/External)

Acting Chief Executive Officer

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

Nil

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

The foregoing represents activities undertaken by the Chief Executive Officer during the month of November 2021 and the Communications and Marketing Team during the months of July to September 2021.

Attachments

1. Communications and Marketing Quarterly Report (July to September 2021)

Authored by: A. Lyell, Executive Services Administration Officer

MARKETING & COMMS.

Q3 2021 HIGHLIGHTS

ACHIEVING

15,092
Minutes Viewed

Facebook Video Content Widely Consumed

The Comms team created and curated more than 21 pieces of video content which engaged more than 2,280 users.

1 Video: **4,724**
Accounts Reached

+300% Average

A Really Good Reel

Using Instagram's new video reels feature, major projects were promoted to almost 5,000 users.

28
Community Event Billboards

Community Events Up In Lights

This quarter, Comms managed numerous requests for digital billboard promotion of events.

WHAT WE'VE BEEN WORKING ON:

Youth Month Events | Stand Out In Business | Enviro Grants | Australia Day Awards
Kickstart Your Career | Groovin' from the Garage | Flickerfest | Cunningham St Consultation | Grow @ Work | Regional Artists Exhibition | Dog Registrations
Major Projects Milestones | Protein Jobs Fair | Budget and Rates Communication
Adopt A Street Tree | Destination Events

MAJOR CAMPAIGNS

WE'RE GETTING SOCIAL

FACEBOOK
11,260 ²⁴⁸
FOLLOWERS ^{+2.3%}
Q2 1.8%

INSTAGRAM
2,146 ⁵⁶
FOLLOWERS ^{+2.68%}
Q2 2.6%

TWITTER
582 ¹²
Followers [▲]
1,500 ⁵⁸
Avg. Monthly Profile Visits [▲]

LINKEDIN
2,589
FOLLOWERS
1,287 ³²¹
PAGE VIEWS [▲]

SOCIAL MEDIA

WDRC eNEWS



1344 ⁺⁴⁹
SUBSCRIBERS ^{+4%}

OPEN RATE
33.39% ^{+4.1%}
Q2 32.09%

CLICK THROUGH
25.88% ^{-4.4%}
Q2 27.08%

Government Sector Benchmark
28.77% | 3.99%
OPEN RATE | CLICK THROUGH

LANDSCAPING PROJECTS PROMOTION

As works on Major Project locations progress, Comms continues to promote and communicate works through digital channels. The Major Projects website portal was the 7th most viewed page on the website this quarter with 1,624 page views. This quarter digital video promotion helped generate excitement for 5 Major Project Milestones.

CALIGUEL LAGOON

CHINCHILLA WEIR

472 VIEWS

390 VIEWS

MILES VIC

WATERLOO PLAINS

360 VIEWS

215 VIEWS

COMMS MEDIA KITS A HIT WITH CHAMBERS

Innovative kits of combined marketing resources provided to Chambers for easier cross-promotion were well received.

"Chambers of Commerce have commended Council recently on media kits that we have shared for both Stand Out in Business and the Protein Jobs Fair."

WDRC Ec Dev Senior Officer

POST EVENT SURVEY PROVIDES INSIGHT

Comms supported the 'Fun Run Fever' Youth Event innovating an attendee feedback mechanism.

75 RESPONSES

89% MARKETING ADEQUACY

85% ATTENDEE ADVOCACY

EMAIL MARKETING We've Got Mail!

MAKING NEWS THIS QUARTER

COUNCIL COMMS TEAM WRITES
29 MEDIA RELEASES

We love that you appreciate the finer details! Did you know, the Comms Team manages Council's website which comprises of 485 pages? Council also communicates across 9 Facebook pages, 4 Instagram pages and distributes information via more than 5 distinct email distribution lists. Comms creates vision for 22 digital signs across the region as well as a pair of 6 meter high digital billboards. In 2021, Comms and Marketing has already created over 200 designs for Council initiatives!



53 RADIO APPEARANCES

8 Television Mentions

WHAT YOU'LL SEE IN Q4 2021!

- MyALL 107 Construction Promotion
- Website Replacement Scoping
- Words Out West
- Christmas on the Western Downs
- Groovin' from the Garage
- Health Services Communications
- Regional Pool Parties
- Not Just For Laughs
- Aust Day Awards Nominations
- Communications and Engagement Strategy Progression
- Council Grants Promotion
- Thomas Jack Park Community Feedback Promotion
- Christmas Where the Gumbtrees Grow
- Disaster Preparedness
- Tara Lagoon Parklands Completion



The Communications and Marketing team has used this quarter to build communication outputs and explore new opportunities to better engage with the community. A continued focus on delivering exciting and engaging content for targeted audiences has seen consistently high uptake of Council's messaging. The team has worked closely with Council departments including Economic Development, Tourism, Human Resources, and Facilities to strategically review and improve their communications to the community. The team investigated new social media tools to drive engagement and build new online audiences, and took a proactive approach to promoting the various ways residents can keep up to date with Council news, events, and initiatives.

In addition, Communications and Marketing has continued to innovate and streamline the support provided to Council teams to achieve better service outcomes for the region, provide better campaign outputs such as packaged media kits for Chambers and businesses, and interactive post-event evaluation surveys to understand the community's needs and improve Council's services. Internal Communication has also benefited this quarter with a new CEO video engagement tool being created.

Communications and Marketing continues to explore how best to achieve meaningful communications and community engagement in the region and has progressed plans for a whole of organisation Communications and Engagement Strategy. The team is also working alongside Information Technology to deliver a new corporate website which will further-enhance Council's ability to get the right information to the right audiences.

Title **Executive Services Report Outstanding Actions November 2021**

Date 10 November 2021

Responsible Manager J. Taylor, A/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Summary

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an updated on the status of outstanding Council Meeting Action Items to 17 November 2021.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Strong Economic Growth

- There is a confidence in our strong and diverse economy.
- We're open for business and offer investment opportunities that are right for our region.
- We optimise our tourism opportunities, unique experiences and major events.
- Business and industry in our region live local and buy local.
- Our region is a recognised leader in energy, including clean, green renewable energies.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and noted.

Background Information

Nil

Report

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an update on the status of Outstanding Council Meeting Action Items to the Meeting held on 17 November 2021.

1. Outstanding Council Meeting Action List (As at 17 November 2021)

Meeting date	Item description	File No.	Council Resolution/Task	Responsible Division
23/09/2020	Executive Services Report Cr M. J. James Notice of Motion Development of a Communications and Community Engagement Strategy	AD6.6.2	Moved By: Cr. M. J. James Seconded By: Cr. K. A. Bourne That Council resolves to develop and adopt a communications and community Engagement Strategy to be prepared in consultation with Councillors. CARRIED	Executive Services
18/08/2021	Executive Services Report Communications and Engagement Strategy	AD6.6.2	Moved By: Cr. M.J. James Seconded by: Cr. K.A. Bourne That this report be received and that:	Executive Services

Meeting date	Item description	File No.	Council Resolution/Task	Responsible Division
			1. Council proceeds with region-wide engagement to inform a Communications and Community Engagement Strategy for Western Downs Regional Council. <p style="text-align: right;">CARRIED</p>	
02/09/2021	Community and Liveability Confidential Report Health Services Update	AD6.6.2	Moved by: Cr. K.A. Bourne Seconded by: Cr. P.M. McVeigh That this report be received and that Council resolves to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cease immediately all operational efforts to close the Tarcoola Aged Care Facility; 2. Apply the exemptions under s.235 (a) and (b) of the Local Government Regulation 2012 to appoint Southern Cross Care (Qld) Ltd to manage the Tarcoola Aged Care Facility without seeking tenders or quotations; 3. Appoint Southern Cross Care (Qld) Ltd to manage the Tarcoola Residential Aged Care Facility commencing 6 September 2021 in accordance with the terms of the Management Agreement as tabled within this Report; 4. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate and approve the proposed Memorandum of Understanding as tabled within this Report; 5. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate a contract for the transfer of Residential Aged Care, Community Care Services, Housing and associated assets to Southern Cross Care (Qld) Ltd, in line with the Memorandum of Understanding; 6. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate with the relevant Commonwealth and State Government Departments and Ministers to accommodate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A contract for the transfer of Residential Aged Care, Community Care Services, Housing and the assets associated with providing those services, and b. The transfer of allocated aged care places and c. the transfer of various contracts for the supply of Home Care and Home Support services to Southern Cross Care (Qld) Ltd; and 	Community and Liveability

Meeting date	Item description	File No.	Council Resolution/Task	Responsible Division
			<p>7. A report be presented to Council for final approval of the contract terms and conditions for the transfer of residential aged care, community care services, housing and associated assets to Southern Cross Care (Qld) Ltd.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CARRIED</p>	
20 October 2021	Corporate Services Confidential Report Proposed Sale by Auction 96 Murilla Street Miles	AD6.6.2	<p>Moved By: Cr. I.J. Rasmussen Seconded by: Cr. C.T. Tillman</p> <p>That this Report be received and that Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approve the sale of 96 Murilla Street, Miles by auction (being Lot 1 on Registered Plan 197995); 2. Approve the appointment of an external Real Estate agent to conduct the auction; 3. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer to set the auction reserve price at a price to be determined, based on an "as is, where is" market valuation from a registered valuer; and 4. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer to prepare all documents necessary to offer 96 Murilla Street, Miles (being Lot 1 on Registered Plan 197995) for sale by auction and to affect the sale. <p style="text-align: right;">CARRIED</p>	Corporate Services

Consultation (Internal/External)

Acting Chief Executive Officer;
General Manager (Community & Liveability);
General Manager (Corporate Services);
General Manager (Infrastructure Services); and
Relevant Managers, Coordinators and Officers.

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

Nil

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

This report is provided to inform Council of the progress of resolutions of Council.

Attachments

Nil

Authored by: J. Weier, SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Title **Corporate Services Report Chinchilla Weir Monument Proposal**

Date 25 November 2021

Responsible Manager A. Ritchie, FACILITIES MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this Report is to seek Council approval to proceed with the development of a small monument and interpretive signage at the Chinchilla Weir to recognise the historical significance of the Weir.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Strong Diverse Economy

- We proactively advance our region as a tourism destination.

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.

Strategic Priority: Quality Lifestyle

- We attract families to live, work, prosper, and play in our region.
- We take pride in our natural assets, environment, and heritage.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and that:

1. Council approve the development of a small monument and interpretive signage at the Chinchilla Weir as outlined in the following report.

Background Information

On 15 March 1992, the former Chinchilla Shire Council executed a licence to occupy land within the Chinchilla Reservoir area with Chinchilla Weir operator Sunwater. The purpose of this licence was to provide a recreation area for the community. This licence has now expired, and a new agreement (Concession Deed) is currently being finalised.

The Chinchilla Weir has an important place in the history of Chinchilla, having been constructed in 1973 to address a shortage of urban water supply for the town. Sunwater undertook a major exercise in October 2021, to replace two (2) release valves in the Weir wall which were installed as part of the original construction. The release valves had reached the end of their useful life and were replaced with modern components. The process to replace these valves was extensive and included a barge being craned into position on the reservoir.

Representatives of Sunwater wrote to Council once work had been completed providing details of the redundant valves, suggesting that they would lend themselves to being preserved and showcased for historical and information purposes. The removal of 48 year old valves from the original structure provides a unique opportunity to showcase the significance of the weir and its vital role in ensuring the ongoing supply of water to Chinchilla. It was further advised that Sunwater would make one (or both) of the valves available at no cost,

should Council be prepared to take this initiative further by making safe and displaying for future generations to appreciate and learn from.

Report

The revamped Chinchilla Weir recreation site was opened to the community on 3 July 2021 and formed part of Council's COVID-19 Recovery Package. The project focused on improving the overall amenity of the area, upgrading facilities, and enhancing the site's natural environment. Key features of the redevelopment included formalised caravan and RV sites, camp kitchen, fire pits, picnic shelters, BBQ's, playground, and landscaping. In addition to the health and community benefits, the project has raised the profile of the site resulting in an increase in visitors who are lingering longer and generating far reaching economic benefits across the region.

The construction of a monument with one of the weir valves presents as a value-add proposition in terms of complementing the previous project work completed. The valves are a unique piece of history for this site and if not used for a monument, Sunwater has indicated that they will be disposed of.

The monument would be well suited to being positioned near the weir wall where a "weir walk/ viewing platform" has been provided for visitors to climb the stairs to the top of the weir wall and appreciate the immense structure and mass of water.

The full scope of works has not yet been finalised due to the complexity and unique nature of the proposal. However, a sketch design of the proposed monument is attached for consideration. This includes:

- 2 x 1,000mm long sandstone blocks (horizontally positioned) to create a seat;
 - Note, there are no other seats within the weir wall vicinity and visitors often explore this area
- 1 x 1,000mm long sandstone block (vertically positioned) for mounting an interpretive sign detailing the history of the weir and valve;
- the valve will be erected vertically beside the interpretive sign;
- a reinforced coloured concrete path will be poured around the whole monument locking it all together.

The above preliminary scope of works is estimated to be \$10,450 (excl GST). This includes labour, equipment, materials, and transportation of the valve to site.

Consultation (Internal/External)

Sunwater

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

Residual funds from the broader Chinchilla Weir Project are available to complete this project. No additional budget allocation is requested.

Human Rights Considerations

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

Monuments inform, educate, and give meaning to the events or places that have shaped our community, adding to ongoing living history and a community's identity. The development of the proposed monument at the

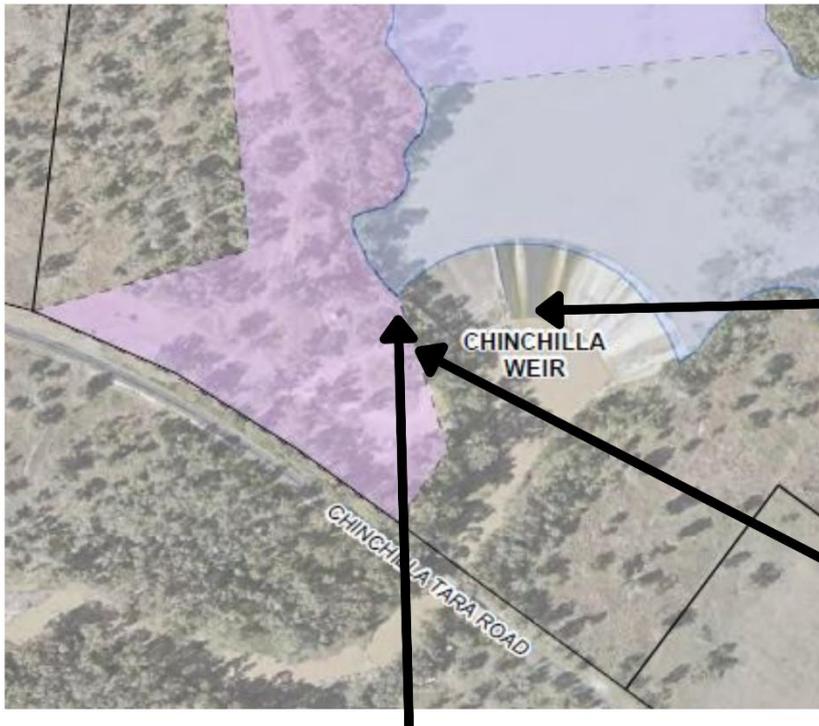
Chinchilla Weir will not only deliver important heritage conservation outcomes, it will create another point of interest and further leverage social media tagging opportunities at one of our iconic destinations.

Attachments

1. Chinchilla Weir Monument Proposal

Authored by: K. Goss, FACILITIES PROGRAM MANAGER

CHINCHILLA WEIR SITE OVERVIEW



Valves removed from weir wall

Proposed location for monument

Weir walk entry

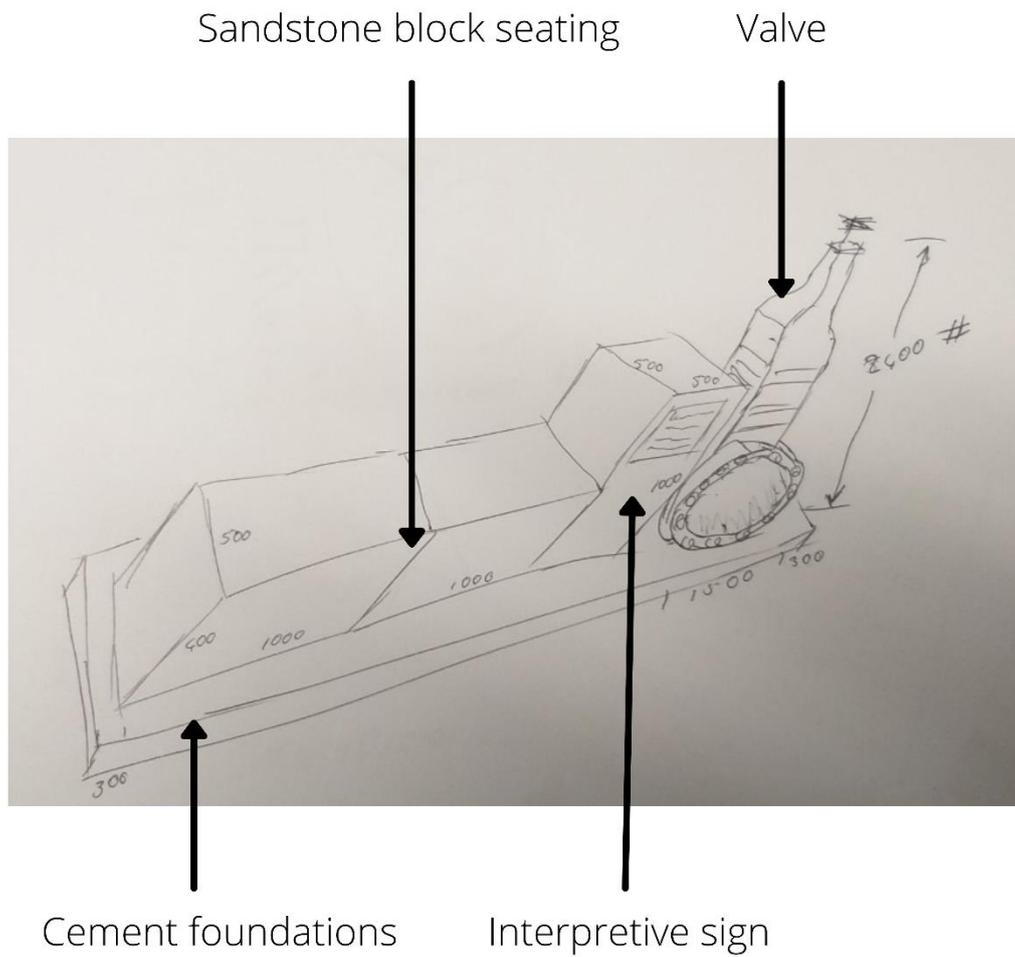
ONE (OF TWO) VALVES



EXAMPLE MONUMENT



PROPOSED MONUMENT DESIGN



Title Corporate Services Report Policy Framework Council Policy

Date 17 November 2021

Responsible Manager P. Greet, CUSTOMER SUPPORT AND GOVERNANCE MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this Report is to present the proposed amendments to the Policy Framework - Council Policy for Council's consideration and approval.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Sustainable Organisation

- We are recognised as a financially intelligent and responsible Council.
- We focus on proactive, sustainable planning for the future.
- Our people are skilled and values driven to make a real difference.
- Our agile and responsive business model enables us to align our capacity with service delivery.
- Our effective asset management ensures that we responsibly maintain our community assets.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and that:

1. Council adopt the Policy Framework - Council Policy as amended.

Background Information

The existing policy has been periodically reviewed in accordance with Council's adopted existing Policy Framework. The Policy Framework - Council Policy was overdue for review and as such has been reviewed to ensure organisational relativity and legislative compliance.

The Policy Framework was initially adopted by Council in November 2015 as a result of an internal audit recommendation and subsequent resolution by Council to establish a corporate policy development framework.

Report

This Policy establishes the framework for the management of policies, procedures and supporting documents at Western Downs Regional Council.

Policy articulates a decision or purpose Council wishes to pursue or is required to pursue. Council uses policies to:-

- provide clarity and consistency;
- improve decision making, inform judgements and guide actions;
- manage risks and entitlements;
- implement legislation, fill gaps not covered by legislation or impose conditions or constraints not defined elsewhere; and
- specify standards.

The Policy Framework - Council Policy (the Framework) establishes a hierarchy and categories for all policies and procedures and determines the principles for the applicability, development, classification, review and approval of policy within Western Downs Regional Council. The Framework provides an instrument that encourages consistency, control, clarity and quality in the categorisation, development, approval and review processes.

A review of the Policy provides:-

- the goals of the original policy are still valid;
- changes in legislation (if any) have been noted and amended in the policy;
- the policy has been reviewed, with proposed changes including:-
 - reference to the *Human Rights Act 2019* to ensure Council's obligations with regarding to respect for human rights being reflected in all public sector policy, procedure and decision-making frameworks;
 - the inclusion of organisational guidelines to organisations procedures in the policy categories to ensure clarity;
 - the removal of references to immaterial and material changes on review in the endorsement and approval matrix as in effect, all changes on review are endorsed and approved via the same method; and
 - minor administrative amendments.

Consultation (Internal/External)

The proposed amendment to the Policy Framework were endorsed by the Executive Management Team at its meeting held 10 November 2021.

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Policies are low level regulatory solutions that may or may not be enforceable in law (depending on the statutory requirement). However, Council and the community will be guided by policy in most cases, to an adequate resolution.

Budget/Financial Implications

Nil

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report and as previously indicated, the requirement to consider human rights has been included in the Policy Framework as a proposed amendment.

Conclusion

The Policy Framework - Council Policy has been periodically reviewed, with proposed minor amendments provided for Council's consideration.

Attachments

1. Mark Up Proposed Amendments Policy Framework - Council Policy
2. Final Policy Framework - Council Policy as proposed.

Authored by: K M Gillespie, GOVERNANCE COORDINATOR

Policy Framework - Council Policy

Effective Date	Ordinary Meeting of Council - 4 November 2015
Policy Owner	Governance & Information Support Customer Support and Governance
Link to Corporate Plan	Strategic Theme 1: Effective & Inclusive Governance Sustainable Organisation
Review Date	October 2019 August 2024
Related Legislation	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> Human Rights Act 2019
Related Documents	WDRC Policy Manual Human Rights - Council Policy Human Rights Guideline

Policy Version	Approval Date	Adopted/Approved
1	04/11/2015	Ordinary Meeting of Council

*This policy may not be current as Council regularly reviews and updates its policies. The latest controlled version can be found in the policies section of Council's intranet or Website. **A hard copy of this electronic document is uncontrolled.***



Policy Framework - Council Policy

1. PURPOSE

This policy establishes the framework for the management of policies, procedures and supporting documents at Western Downs Regional Council (Council). A policy should be adopted for any matter where direction or purpose needs to be set in order to conduct Council business.

This Framework establishes a hierarchy and categories of policies and procedures which set out the requirements and standards for each step of the development and improvement process. All policies and procedures must be developed, deployed, monitored and revised in accordance with this Policy.

2. SCOPE

This Framework applies to the development, implementation and review of all policy categories at Council:-

- Council Policies;
- Organisational Policies;
- Organisational Procedures/Guidelines; and
- Standard Work Procedures (SWP).

Note: The use of the term 'procedure/guideline' in the title shows that it is a policy with an operational focus.

3. PRINCIPLES

3.1 Applicability of Policy and Procedure

A policy or procedure will remain in force unless formally repealed by the relevant approval authority or superseded by another policy or procedure.

Where organisational structure change results in a different approval authority or other role referenced in a particular policy or procedure, the existing responsibilities and accountabilities will remain in force until the policy or procedure is amended to reflect the new or amended position title, authority or role that takes its place.

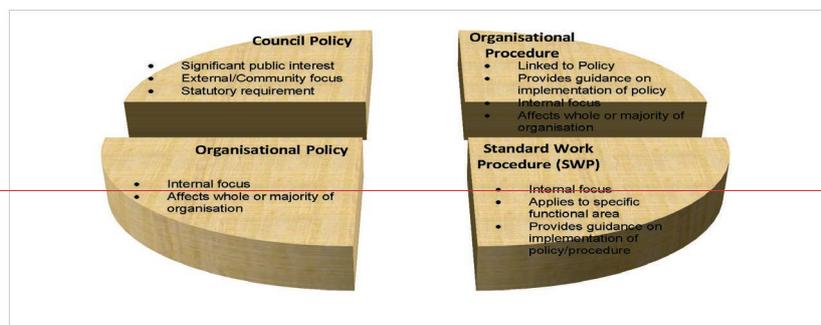
The ~~Corporate and Community Support~~ General Manager (Corporate Services) has the authority to approve immaterial changes to policies or procedures (outside the standard review period) without the need for undertaking the full review process.

Policy and procedure compliance is mandatory for all employees, affiliates and where applicable, Councillors. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) may commence disciplinary action or seek other penalties if a person or entity breaches policy or any of its related procedures.

Policies and procedures must be applied fairly and consistently and be compatible with the human rights protected by the Human Rights Act 2019.

3.2 Characteristics

This section specifies the essential characteristics of acceptable policy and procedure at Council. All policies and procedures within the Policy Framework must uphold the local government principles and Council's Corporate Plan priorities in a balanced and integrated manner in order to be approved.



Council Policy



- Significant public interest
- External / community focus and/or impact
- Statutory requirement

Organisational Policy

- Internal focus
- Affect whole or majority of organisation



Organisational Procedure / Guideline

- Linked to policy
- Provides practical guidance on implementation of policy
- Internal focus
- Affects whole or majority of organisation

Standard Work Procedure (SWP)

- Internal focus
- Applies to specific functional area
- May provide practical guidance on implementation of policy or procedure



3.2.1 Content

The content of policies and procedures will:-

- uphold the local government principles and Council's Corporate Plan priorities, the 'Code of Conduct for Employees' and core values;
- be consistent with Council's **current** practices;
- clearly articulate expectations, accountability and clearly assign responsibility;
- show due consideration of risk mitigation and consider the precautionary principle in order to minimise potential harm;
- provide a clear and discernible separation between governance and management responsibilities;
- ensure compliance with legislative and industrial requirements.

3.2.2 Process

The process of development, deployment and review of policies and procedures will:-

- be appropriately consultative;
- be directed by the principles of continuous improvement;
- not be unnecessarily burdensome;
- be informed by prevailing legislative requirements, sector best practice and Council's Corporate Plan;
- actively consider and take into account human rights;
- be appropriately communicated.

3.2.3 Procedures

Procedures will:-

- where relevant align with applicable policies;
- be open to continuous review and improvement;
- clearly articulate roles and responsibilities;
- where practical include a diagrammatic workflow reflecting the procedures

3.2.4 Presentation

All documentation will be:

- consistent with approved organisational templates and writing style guides;
- centrally registered and accessible;
- clear and comprehensible
- retained according to the prevailing standard;
- current and accurate;



4. CONTENT

Policies are developed in order to provide parameters and guidelines for the achievement of Council's strategic and operational objectives, giving consideration to statutory, best practice and quality management requirements.

The Policy Framework requires that each of the policy categories are written in clear concise English; conform to adopted guidelines; are approved at an appropriate level of the organisation and are regularly reviewed by the Policy Owner.

4.1 Compliance

Policies must comply with the relevant principles set out in all relevant legislation, Council resolutions and other strategic documents and priorities.

4.2 Policy Currency and Access

The public will have access to relevant policies through Council's external website. Printed copies of these Policies will be made available on request. The electronic version of each policy will be verifiable as the current version whilst printed versions will contain a disclaimer advising that the version may be superseded.

4.3 Policy Review

All policies will have specified time frames for review. Unless specified otherwise in legislation or budget related, policies will be reviewed on **4 yearly** intervals, depending on the updated risk assessment of the policy.



5. ENDORSEMENT AND APPROVAL AUTHORITIES

All Policies and Procedures are to be endorsed and approved in accordance with the following table:-

ENDORSE/ APPROVAL MATRIX	Endorse	Approve New	Review Recommendation			
			Approve Immaterial Change On Review*	Approve Material Change on Review	Approve No Change on Review	Approve Rescission on Review
Council Policy	CEO/EMT	Council	Council	Council	Council	Council
Organisational Policy	EMT	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO
Operational Procedure/ Guideline	General Manager	General Manager	General Manager	General Manager	General Manager	General Manager
Standard Work Procedure (SWP)	Manager	Manager	Manager	Manager	Manager	Manager

*NB The ~~Corporate and Community Support~~ General Manager (Corporate Services) has the authority to approve immaterial changes to policies or procedures (outside the standard review period) without the need for undertaking the full review process



Policy Framework - Council Policy

Effective Date	Ordinary Meeting of Council - 4 November 2015
Policy Owner	Customer Support and Governance
Link to Corporate Plan	Sustainable Organisation
Review Date	August 2024
Related Legislation	<i>Local Government Act 2009</i> <i>Human Rights Act 2019</i>
Related Documents	Human Rights - Council Policy Human Rights Guideline

Policy Version	Approval Date	Adopted/Approved
1	04/11/2015	Ordinary Meeting of Council

*This policy may not be current as Council regularly reviews and updates its policies. The latest controlled version can be found in the policies section of Council's intranet or Website. **A hard copy of this electronic document is uncontrolled.***



Policy Framework - Council Policy

1. PURPOSE

This policy establishes the framework for the management of policies, procedures and supporting documents at Western Downs Regional Council (Council). A policy should be adopted for any matter where direction or purpose needs to be set in order to conduct Council business.

This Framework establishes a hierarchy and categories of policies and procedures which set out the requirements and standards for each step of the development and improvement process. All policies and procedures must be developed, deployed, monitored and revised in accordance with this Policy.

2. SCOPE

This Framework applies to the development, implementation and review of all policy categories at Council:-

- Council Policies;
- Organisational Policies;
- Organisational Procedures/Guidelines; and
- Standard Work Procedures (SWP).

Note: The use of the term 'procedure/guideline' in the title shows that it is a policy with an operational focus.

3. PRINCIPLES

3.1 Applicability of Policy and Procedure

A policy or procedure will remain in force unless formally repealed by the relevant approval authority or superseded by another policy or procedure.

Where organisational structure change results in a different approval authority or other role referenced in a particular policy or procedure, the existing responsibilities and accountabilities will remain in force until the policy or procedure is amended to reflect the new or amended position title, authority or role that takes its place.

The General Manager (Corporate Services) has the authority to approve immaterial changes to policies or procedures (outside the standard review period) without the need for undertaking the full review process.

Policy and procedure compliance is mandatory for all employees, affiliates and where applicable, Councillors. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) may commence disciplinary action or seek other penalties if a person or entity breaches policy or any of its related procedures.

Policies and procedures must be applied fairly and consistently and be compatible with the human rights protected by the *Human Rights Act 2019*.

3.2 Characteristics

This section specifies the essential characteristics of acceptable policy and procedure at Council. All policies and procedures within the Policy Framework must uphold the local government principles and Council's Corporate Plan priorities in a balanced and integrated manner in order to be approved.

Council Policy

- Significant public interest
- External / community focus and/or impact
- Statutory requirement

Organisational Policy

- Internal focus
- Affect whole or majority of organisation



Organisational Procedure / Guideline

- Linked to policy
- Provides practical guidance on implementation of policy
- Internal focus
- Affects whole or majority of organisation

Standard Work Procedure (SWP)

- Internal focus
- Applies to specific functional area
- May provide practical guidance on implementation of policy or procedure

3.2.1 Content

The content of policies and procedures will:-

- uphold the local government principles and Council's Corporate Plan priorities, the 'Code of Conduct for Employees' and core values;
- be consistent with Council's practices;
- clearly articulate expectations, accountability and clearly assign responsibility;
- show due consideration of risk mitigation and consider the precautionary principle in order to minimise potential harm;
- provide a clear and discernible separation between governance and management responsibilities;
- ensure compliance with legislative and industrial requirements.

3.2.2 Process

The process of development, deployment and review of policies and procedures will:-

- be appropriately consultative;
- be directed by the principles of continuous improvement;
- not be unnecessarily burdensome;
- be informed by prevailing legislative requirements, sector best practice and Council's Corporate Plan;
- actively consider and take into account human rights;
- be appropriately communicated.

3.2.3 Procedures

Procedures will:-

- where relevant align with applicable policies;
- be open to continuous review and improvement;
- clearly articulate roles and responsibilities;
- where practical include a diagrammatic workflow reflecting the procedures

3.2.4 Presentation

All documentation will be:

- consistent with approved organisational templates and writing style guides;
- centrally registered and accessible;
- clear and comprehensible
- retained according to the prevailing standard;
- current and accurate;



4. CONTENT

Policies are developed in order to provide parameters and guidelines for the achievement of Council's strategic and operational objectives, giving consideration to statutory, best practice and quality management requirements.

The Policy Framework requires that each of the policy categories are written in clear concise English; conform to adopted guidelines; are approved at an appropriate level of the organisation and are regularly reviewed by the Policy Owner.

4.1 Compliance

Policies must comply with the relevant principles set out in all relevant legislation, Council resolutions and other strategic documents and priorities.

4.2 Policy Currency and Access

The public will have access to relevant policies through Council's external website. Printed copies of these Policies will be made available on request. The electronic version of each policy will be verifiable as the current version whilst printed versions will contain a disclaimer advising that the version may be superseded.

4.3 Policy Review

All policies will have specified time frames for review. Unless specified otherwise in legislation or budget related, policies will be reviewed on **4 yearly** intervals, depending on the updated risk assessment of the policy.

5. ENDORSEMENT AND APPROVAL AUTHORITIES

All Policies and Procedures are to be endorsed and approved in accordance with the following table:-

ENDORSE/ APPROVAL MATRIX	Endorse	Approve New	Review Recommendation		
			Approve Change on Review	Approve No Change on Review	Approve Rescission on Review
Council Policy	CEO/EMT	Council	Council	Council	Council
Organisational Policy	EMT	CEO	CEO	CEO	CEO
Operational Procedure/ Guideline	General Manager	General Manager	General Manager	General Manager	General Manager
Standard Work Procedure (SWP)	Manager	Manager	Manager	Manager	Manager

*NB The General Manager (Corporate Services) has the authority to approve immaterial changes to policies or procedures (outside the standard review period) without the need for undertaking the full review process



Title Corporate Services Financial Report November 2021

Date 24 November 2021

Responsible Manager T. Skillington, ACTING CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Summary

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with the Financial Report for the period ending 24 November 2021.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Sustainable Organisation

- We are recognised as a financially intelligent and responsible Council.
- We focus on proactive, sustainable planning for the future.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and that:

1. Council receives and notes the Financial Report as at 24 November 2021; and
2. Council resolves to allocate \$6.930 million received in Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Phase 3 funding program to fund the Chinchilla Cultural Precinct project over the next two years

Background Information

The Chief Executive Officer is required by Section 204 (2) of the Local Government Regulation 2012 to present the Financial Report at each meeting of the local government if each meeting is held less frequently than monthly, or monthly. The Financial Report must state the progress that has been made in relation to the local government's budget for the period of the financial year up to a day as near as practicable to the end of the month before the meeting is held (section 204 (3)).

Report

1. Operating Result

As at 24 November 2021, Council is making a \$13.718 million profit which is \$12.629 million greater than budget when compared to the expected budgeted profit of \$1.089 million. This favourable position is mainly due to Rates and Utility Charges being ahead of budget \$4.541 million, Materials and Services being behind budget \$5.753 million and Employee Benefits being \$2.884 million behind budget.

Analysis of the major variances for each revenue and expense item is provided in the following table:

Council Consolidated	Original Budget \$	YTD Budget \$	YTD Actuals \$	Variance \$	Comments
Revenue					
Rates and Utility Charges	(96,237,784)	(48,112,633)	(52,746,841)	(4,634,208)	Rates and Utility Charges is ahead of budget \$4.634 million. This better than budgeted position is due to: > \$2.983 million phasing issue with the budget being split evenly over the 2 rating cycles. It is expected that the 2nd half year rates will be behind budget due to the finalisation of the amalgamations and the continued sale of resource sector properties back to rural owners. > \$1.651 million to be paid for the Fire Levy payment (will reduce income).
Volumetric	(6,344,978)	-	24,825	24,825	Volumetric income has a debit value due to some minor adjustments.
Less: Discounts & Pensioner Remissions	5,236,660	2,701,961	2,770,088	68,127	Discounts & Pensioner remissions income is in line with budget.
Net Rates and Utility Charges	(97,346,102)	(45,410,672)	(49,951,928)	(4,541,256)	
Fees and Charges	(6,248,579)	(2,795,669)	(3,204,878)	(409,209)	Fees and Charges income is ahead of budget \$0.409 million mainly due to: > \$0.190 million ahead in fines and penalties. > \$0.186 million ahead in Town Planning and Building application fees.
Rental and Levies	(1,652,968)	(683,657)	(661,548)	22,109	Rental and Levies income is in line with budget.
Sales of Major Services	(24,659,198)	(8,730,276)	(7,021,758)	1,708,518	Sales of Major Services is under budget \$1.708 million mainly due to: > Quarry sales being behind budget \$1.047 million. Production is on schedule at the Quarry with booking out to jobs behind budget. This lag in booking to jobs is due to the wet weather and projects being pushed out to the 2nd half of the year. > Commercial Works being behind budget \$0.947 million. This is due to outstanding progress claims and is a phasing issue. All projects are on schedule and no budget concerns. > Saleyards are ahead of budget \$0.298 million due to favourable seasonal and market conditions.

Council Consolidated	Original Budget \$	YTD Budget \$	YTD Actuals \$	Variance \$	Comments
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	(21,648,998)	(6,425,431)	(7,250,253)	(824,822)	Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions is over budget \$0.825 million mainly due to: > \$0.323 million received for the Health Services Sector, with additional income being received from the Commonwealth in relation to COVID-19 pandemic and an additional 30 per cent increase in the viability supplement and the residential care homeless supplement. There is also \$0.120 million of income relating to 2020-21 in the 2021-22 year. It is expected that income for Health Services will come over budget for the year with the budget being based on not receiving the additional funding or COVID-19 payments. > \$0.299 million additional income received for the Financial Assistance Grant. It is expected that we will come over budget for the year by around \$0.300 million. Each year this grant decreases, however it did not decrease as much as anticipated. > \$0.179 million additional income received for Trainee and Apprentice grants.
Interest Revenue	(1,374,442)	(572,685)	(462,732)	109,953	Interest Revenue is under budget \$0.110 million due to interest rates being budgeted at 1% and on average receiving 0.73%. Interest rates increased in September to 0.90%.
Other Income	(1,001,376)	(229,760)	(371,333)	(141,573)	Other income is ahead of budget \$0.141 million mainly due to: > \$0.089 million reimbursements for employees on Workers Compensation. > \$0.035 million ahead in Cinema Revenue.
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	(153,931,663)	(64,848,150)	(68,924,431)	(4,076,281)	
Expenses					
Employee Benefits	56,773,001	24,284,478	21,803,450	(2,481,028)	Employee Benefits are under budget \$2.481 million due to one pay period for November being outstanding. It is expected once this pay is processed at the end of the month that Employee Benefits will remain in line with budget.
Less Capitalised Employee Benefits	(6,814,413)	(1,986,371)	(2,389,084)	(402,713)	Capitalised Employee Benefits are ahead of budget with a greater allocation of staff working on capital works opposed to operational works (phasing issue). This variance will increase once the last pay for November is processed at month end.
Net Employee Benefits	49,958,588	22,298,107	19,414,366	(2,883,741)	

Council Consolidated	Original Budget \$	YTD Budget \$	YTD Actuals \$	Variance \$	Comments
Materials and Services	54,489,395	22,780,021	17,027,143	(5,752,878)	Materials and Services expenditure is under budget due to outstanding invoices not being accrued at the end of the current month (November) as well as a week of November outstanding at the time of writing this report.
Depreciation and Amortisation	44,708,456	18,628,535	18,628,535	-	Depreciation and Amortisation costs are in line with budget.
Finance Costs	376,841	52,125	136,002	83,877	Finance Costs are over budget \$0.084 million due to the write-off of 2020-21 bad debts. There should be enough budget in the provision to cover this expenditure as well as the 2021-22 bad debts write off.
Corporate Overhead	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	149,533,280	63,758,788	55,206,046	(8,552,742)	
Operating (surplus)/deficit	(4,398,383)	(1,089,362)	(13,718,384)	(12,629,022)	

2. Capital Revenue and Expenditure

Capital Revenue

Capital Revenue is essentially in line with budget with it being \$0.150 million ahead of budget as at the 24th of November 2021.

Council has received \$6.930 million in the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Phase 3 funding program. It is proposed that this funding be allocated to the Chinchilla Cultural Precinct project over 2021-22 and 2022-23. The amount of revenue allocated to 2021-22 will be determined as the project schedule is finalised.

Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is \$19.618 million behind budget as at the 24th of November 2021 due to outstanding progress payments and works in progress not being invoiced. There will always be a lag in capital expenditure with works complete and payment for those works. This month the lag is greater due to one week of the month being outstanding at the time of writing this report.

Major projects behind budget are Miles CBD Streetscape, Russell Park Mountain Bike Trails, Regional Flood Projects, Regional Reseal, Halliford Road, Tara Pool Replacement, Thomas Jack Park, Chinchilla Cultural Precinct and Myall 107 Cultural Precinct. These projects are behind budget due to a delay in finalising design, awarding tenders or awaiting QRA (Queensland Reconstruction Authority) approval and wet weather.

Further expenditure will need to be deferred to 2022-23 for the Tara Pool Replacement, Thomas Jack Park, Chinchilla Cultural Precinct and the Myall 107 Cultural Precinct projects. At this stage the exact amount is unknown. Once the amount has been finalised, Council will be advised, and budgets will be adjusted accordingly.

3. Cash and Investments

Council's Cash and Investments as at 24 November 2021 totalled \$220.094 million which represents 17.66 months of operating expenses including depreciation. The balance as at 30 June 2021 was \$201.035 million. The balance is fundamentally at its highest point with the first half rates now being received and expenditure being significantly behind budget (\$28.171 million). This balance will decline until the second half year rates is received. Council tends to spend a majority of its expenditure in the second half of the year.

Consultation (Internal/External)

Nil

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

Council adopted the FY2022 Original Budget on 23 June 2021. The attached one-page report details the progress made against Year-To-Date (YTD) budget for the period ending 24 November 2021. Concerns for the budget impact of the amalgamations of QGC properties and their timing has subsided following discussions with QGC. The timing of sale of resource sector properties back to rural owners remains a concern. This was included in the budget and an estimated phasing was completed over a four-year period. However, this phasing estimate may be different to actuals. The other issue of concern is the transfer of Health Services as the impact to budget is still being calculated as negotiations continue.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

As at the 24th of November 2021, the budget is on track except for the budget concerns mentioned above. The budget will continue to be closely monitored. In addition, it is requested the Council approve to allocate the \$6.930 million received in the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Phase 3 funding program to the Chinchilla Cultural Precinct project over 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Attachments

1. One Page Report November 2021

Authored by: C. Prain, MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT



Western Downs Regional Council
One Page Result
Period Ending: 24 November 2021

	Council Consolidated				Council Net				Commercial Works			
	Original Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Original Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Original Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance
Operating Revenue												
Rates and Utility Charges	(96,237,784)	(48,112,633)	(52,746,841)	(4,634,208)	(74,892,215)	(37,439,847)	(41,984,339)	(4,544,492)	-	-	-	-
Volumetric	(6,344,978)	-	24,825	24,825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Discounts & Pensioner Remissions	5,236,660	2,701,961	2,770,088	68,127	3,950,046	2,200,023	2,303,864	103,841	-	-	-	-
Net Rates and Utility Charges	(97,346,102)	(45,410,672)	(49,951,928)	(4,541,256)	(70,942,169)	(35,239,824)	(39,680,475)	(4,440,651)	-	-	-	-
Fees and Charges	(6,248,579)	(2,795,669)	(3,204,878)	(409,209)	(2,873,943)	(1,389,919)	(1,863,791)	(473,872)	-	-	-	-
Rental and Levies	(1,652,968)	(683,657)	(661,548)	22,109	(1,587,968)	(661,657)	(631,025)	30,632	-	-	-	-
Sales of Major Services	(24,659,198)	(8,730,276)	(7,021,758)	1,708,518	-	-	-	-	(12,017,500)	(2,674,582)	(1,727,569)	947,013
Operating Grants & Subsidies	(21,648,998)	(6,425,431)	(7,250,253)	(824,822)	(21,648,998)	(6,425,431)	(7,250,253)	(824,822)	-	-	-	-
Interest	(1,374,442)	(572,685)	(462,732)	109,953	(1,337,442)	(557,265)	(421,204)	136,061	-	-	-	-
Other Income	(1,001,376)	(229,760)	(371,333)	(141,573)	(941,376)	(204,760)	(346,046)	(141,286)	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenue	(153,931,663)	(64,848,150)	(68,924,431)	(4,076,281)	(99,331,896)	(44,478,856)	(50,192,794)	(5,713,938)	(12,017,500)	(2,674,582)	(1,727,569)	947,013
Operating Expenses												
Employee Benefits	56,773,001	24,284,478	21,803,450	(2,481,028)	47,080,037	20,260,579	17,905,726	(2,354,853)	2,146,710	891,036	719,815	(171,221)
Less Capitalised Employee Benefits	(6,814,413)	(1,986,371)	(2,389,084)	(402,713)	(6,392,288)	(1,810,514)	(2,022,198)	(211,684)	-	-	-	-
Net Employee Benefits	49,958,588	22,298,107	19,414,366	(2,883,741)	40,687,749	18,450,065	15,883,528	(2,566,537)	2,146,710	891,036	719,815	(171,221)
Materials and Services	54,489,395	22,780,021	17,027,143	(5,752,878)	25,441,001	11,016,293	7,720,101	(3,296,192)	8,069,856	3,374,765	2,648,802	(725,963)
Depreciation and Amortisation	44,708,456	18,628,535	18,628,535	-	36,277,815	15,115,765	15,115,765	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Costs	376,841	52,125	136,002	83,877	292,095	52,125	136,002	83,877	-	-	-	-
Corporate Overhead	-	-	-	-	(3,914,600)	(1,631,080)	(1,631,080)	-	435,173	181,320	181,320	-
Total Operating Expenses	149,533,280	63,758,788	55,206,046	(8,552,742)	98,784,060	43,003,168	37,224,316	(5,778,852)	10,651,739	4,447,121	3,549,937	(897,184)
Operating (surplus)/deficit	(4,398,383)	(1,089,362)	(13,718,384)	(12,629,022)	(547,836)	(1,475,688)	(12,968,478)	(11,492,790)	(1,365,761)	1,772,539	1,822,368	49,829
Capital Revenue												
Capital Grants & Subsidies	(25,160,174)	(6,359,088)	(6,397,283)	(38,195)	(24,957,194)	(6,156,108)	(6,056,079)	100,029	-	-	-	-
Contributions	(1,390,473)	(453,491)	(545,841)	(92,350)	(1,360,473)	(453,491)	(545,841)	(92,350)	-	-	-	-
Contributions - Contributed Assets	(250,000)	-	-	-	(250,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions from Developers - Cash	(250,000)	(50,000)	(63,257)	(13,257)	(250,000)	(50,000)	(41,428)	8,572	-	-	-	-
Disposal of Non-Current Assets	(1,480,000)	(370,000)	(376,202)	(6,202)	(1,480,000)	(370,000)	(376,202)	(6,202)	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Revenue	(28,530,647)	(7,232,579)	(7,382,583)	(150,004)	(28,297,667)	(7,029,599)	(7,019,550)	10,049	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenses												
Loss of Revaluation of Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restoration of Land Provision	-	-	21,682	21,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expense Write-Off	8,200,000	781,818	908,116	126,298	7,500,000	681,818	653,719	(28,099)	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenses	8,200,000	781,818	929,798	147,980	7,500,000	681,818	653,719	(28,099)	-	-	-	-
Net Result (surplus)/deficit	(24,729,030)	(7,540,123)	(20,171,170)	(12,631,047)	(21,345,503)	(7,823,469)	(19,334,308)	(11,510,840)	(1,365,761)	1,772,539	1,822,368	49,829
Capital Funding Applications												
Capital Expenditure - New Assets	23,671,967	11,148,658	6,115,023	(5,033,635)	21,760,384	10,524,575	5,685,527	(4,839,048)	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure - Upgrade Assets	13,390,272	5,551,168	1,426,318	(4,124,850)	11,740,176	4,280,147	1,368,506	(2,911,641)	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure - Replacement Assets	57,637,332	20,234,209	9,774,517	(10,459,692)	51,067,019	19,313,512	9,133,307	(10,180,205)	-	-	-	-
Loan Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Rehab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Funding Applications	94,699,571	36,934,035	17,315,858	(19,618,177)	84,567,579	34,118,234	16,187,340	(17,930,894)	-	-	-	-

	Gas				Water				Sewerage			
	Original Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Original Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Original Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance
Operating Revenue												
Rates and Utility Charges	-	-	-	-	(6,180,459)	(3,090,230)	(3,083,774)	6,456	(9,393,219)	(4,696,610)	(4,768,384)	(71,774)
Volumetric	-	-	-	-	(6,344,978)	-	24,825	24,825	-	-	-	-
Less: Discounts & Pensioner Remissions	-	25,000	26,312	1,312	581,928	124,595	105,483	(19,112)	436,506	218,253	214,827	(3,426)
Net Rates and Utility Charges	-	25,000	26,312	1,312	(11,943,509)	(2,965,635)	(2,953,466)	12,169	(8,956,713)	(4,478,357)	(4,553,557)	(75,200)
Fees and Charges	(31,000)	(12,900)	(17,831)	(4,931)	(770,000)	(320,500)	(383,426)	(62,926)	-	-	(4,997)	(4,997)
Rental and Levies	-	-	-	-	(65,000)	(22,000)	(30,523)	(8,523)	-	-	-	-
Sales of Major Services	(2,924,488)	(1,260,556)	(1,222,571)	37,985	(12,070)	(5,070)	(33,915)	(28,845)	(12,500)	(4,500)	(1,456)	3,044
Operating Grants & Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	(20,000)	(8,335)	(19,038)	(10,703)	(12,000)	(5,000)	(15,473)	(10,473)
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenue	(2,955,488)	(1,248,456)	(1,214,090)	34,366	(12,810,579)	(3,321,540)	(3,420,368)	(98,828)	(8,981,213)	(4,487,857)	(4,575,483)	(87,626)
Operating Expenses												
Employee Benefits	291,903	121,160	112,940	(8,220)	3,850,200	1,598,088	1,577,200	(20,888)	1,383,177	574,124	567,849	(6,275)
Less Capitalised Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	(60,936)	(60,936)	-	-	(311)	(311)
Net Employee Benefits	291,903	121,160	112,940	(8,220)	3,850,200	1,598,088	1,516,264	(81,824)	1,383,177	574,124	567,539	(6,585)
Materials and Services	1,074,712	470,790	440,718	(30,072)	4,321,922	1,825,310	1,581,551	(243,759)	1,540,734	633,252	551,365	(81,887)
Depreciation and Amortisation	280,351	116,815	116,815	-	4,666,386	1,944,325	1,944,325	-	2,565,082	1,068,785	1,068,785	-
Finance Costs	49,467	-	-	-	6,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Overhead	244,237	101,765	101,765	-	1,380,218	575,090	575,090	-	840,977	350,405	350,405	-
Total Operating Expenses	1,940,670	810,530	772,238	(38,292)	14,224,801	5,942,813	5,617,230	(325,583)	6,329,970	2,626,566	2,538,094	(88,472)
Operating (surplus)/deficit	(1,014,818)	(437,926)	(441,852)	(3,926)	1,414,222	2,621,273	2,196,862	(424,411)	(2,651,243)	(1,861,291)	(2,037,389)	(176,098)
Capital Revenue												
Capital Grants & Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,000)	-	-	-
Contributions - Contributed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions from Developers - Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,234)	(15,234)	-	-	(6,596)	(6,596)
Disposal of Non-Current Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,234)	(15,234)	(30,000)	-	(6,596)	(6,596)
Capital Expenses												
Loss of Revaluation of Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restoration of Land Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expense Write-Off	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	46,979	46,979	100,000	100,000	190,003	90,003
Total Capital Expenses	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	46,979	46,979	100,000	100,000	190,003	90,003
Net Result (surplus)/deficit	(1,014,818)	(437,926)	(441,852)	(3,926)	1,914,222	2,621,273	2,228,608	(392,665)	(2,581,243)	(1,761,291)	(1,853,982)	(92,691)
Capital Funding Applications												
Capital Expenditure - New Assets	-	-	-	-	1,100,000	92,500	9,063	(83,438)	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure - Upgrade Assets	-	-	-	-	1,637,112	1,258,037	54,585	(1,203,452)	12,984	12,984	3,227	(9,757)
Capital Expenditure - Replacement Assets	-	-	-	-	3,192,371	112,009	539,761	427,752	2,896,597	656,597	100,266	(556,331)
Loan Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Rehab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Funding Applications	-	-	-	-	5,929,483	1,462,546	603,409	(859,137)	2,909,581	669,581	103,493	(566,088)

	Quarry				Waste				Saleyards				Washdown Bays			
	Original Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Original Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Original Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Original Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance
Operating Revenue																
Rates and Utility Charges	-	-	-	-	(5,771,891)	(2,885,946)	(2,910,344)	(24,398)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volumetric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Discounts & Pensioner Remissions	-	-	-	-	268,180	134,090	119,601	(14,489)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Rates and Utility Charges	-	-	-	-	(5,503,711)	(2,751,856)	(2,790,743)	(38,887)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and Charges	-	-	-	-	(2,008,989)	(837,080)	(624,239)	212,841	-	-	-	-	(564,647)	(235,270)	(310,594)	(75,324)
Rental and Levies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales of Major Services	(7,452,640)	(3,852,233)	(2,805,050)	1,047,183	-	-	-	-	(2,240,000)	(933,335)	(1,231,197)	(297,862)	-	-	-	-
Operating Grants & Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	(5,000)	(2,085)	(7,017)	(4,932)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-	-	(60,000)	(25,000)	(25,287)	(287)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenue	(7,452,640)	(3,852,233)	(2,805,050)	1,047,183	(7,577,700)	(3,616,021)	(3,447,286)	168,735	(2,240,000)	(933,335)	(1,231,197)	(297,862)	(564,647)	(235,270)	(310,594)	(75,324)
Operating Expenses																
Employee Benefits	1,142,950	475,050	463,822	(11,228)	397,258	164,892	275,966	111,074	382,163	158,621	123,129	(35,492)	98,603	40,928	57,002	16,074
Less Capitalised Employee Benefits	(422,125)	(175,857)	(205,183)	(29,326)	-	-	(99,385)	(99,385)	-	-	(1,071)	(1,071)	-	-	-	-
Net Employee Benefits	720,825	299,193	258,639	(40,554)	397,258	164,892	176,581	11,689	382,163	158,621	122,058	(36,563)	98,603	40,928	57,002	16,074
Materials and Services	4,522,304	1,718,228	1,592,707	(125,521)	7,872,602	3,091,738	1,924,813	(1,166,925)	1,305,264	532,982	428,000	(104,982)	341,000	116,663	139,086	22,423
Depreciation and Amortisation	21,842	9,100	9,100	-	441,702	184,045	184,045	-	424,174	176,740	176,740	-	31,104	12,960	12,960	-
Finance Costs	-	-	-	-	24,844	-	-	-	1,120	-	-	-	3,240	-	-	-
Corporate Overhead	316,671	131,945	131,945	-	461,927	192,470	192,470	-	180,702	75,295	75,295	-	54,695	22,790	22,790	-
Total Operating Expenses	5,581,642	2,158,466	1,992,391	(166,075)	9,198,333	3,633,145	2,477,909	(1,155,236)	2,293,423	943,638	802,093	(141,545)	528,642	193,341	231,838	38,497
Operating (surplus)/deficit	(1,870,998)	(1,693,767)	(812,659)	881,108	1,620,633	17,124	(969,377)	(986,501)	53,423	10,303	(429,103)	(439,406)	(36,005)	(41,929)	(78,756)	(36,827)
Capital Revenue																
Capital Grants & Subsidies	-	-	-	-	(202,980)	(202,980)	(341,204)	(138,224)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions - Contributed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions from Developers - Cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of Non-Current Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Revenue	-	-	-	-	(202,980)	(202,980)	(341,204)	(138,224)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenses																
Loss of Revaluation of Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restoration of Land Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,682	21,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expense Write-Off	-	-	17,414	17,414	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenses	-	-	17,414	17,414	-	-	21,682	21,682	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Result (surplus)/deficit	(1,870,998)	(1,693,767)	(795,245)	898,522	1,417,653	(185,856)	(1,288,899)	(1,103,043)	153,423	10,303	(429,103)	(439,406)	(36,005)	(41,929)	(78,756)	(36,827)
Capital Funding Applications																
Capital Expenditure - New Assets	-	-	-	-	803,083	523,083	420,434	(102,649)	-	-	-	-	8,500	8,500	-	(8,500)
Capital Expenditure - Upgrade Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure - Replacement Assets	-	-	-	-	64,500	22,000	-	(22,000)	416,845	130,091	1,183	(128,908)	-	-	-	-
Loan Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Rehab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Funding Applications	-	-	-	-	867,583	545,083	420,434	(124,649)	416,845	130,091	1,183	(128,908)	8,500	8,500	-	(8,500)

Title Corporate Services Create and Connect Project Update

Date 25 November 2021

Responsible Manager A. Ritchie, FACILITIES MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an update in relation to the 'Create and Connect Project', a community partnership between the Facilities Department at WDRC and a local manufacturing and fabrication business MFE Pty Ltd in Chinchilla.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Strategic Priority: Quality Lifestyle

- Our recreational spaces and community facilities are attractive, safe, and accessible.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and noted.

Background Information

The Facilities Team were approached by MFE Pty Ltd to take part in a pilot project called 'Create and Connect'. The purpose of this project is to help rehabilitate and reconnect disengaged youth in the Chinchilla community through the development of skills (both work and life) by offering a young person/s the opportunity to complete a Certificate II in Engineering. This initiative is also supported by the Queensland Youth Justice Services.

MFE proposed that wood fired BBQs be fabricated as part of this program at no cost to Council (other than installation), and a set of engineered drawings were presented to Council for consideration and approval. MFE in conjunction with MetalCorp provide the materials to manufacture the BBQs.

Report

In early November the first of three (3) wood fired BBQs were installed along the creek at Meandarra near local fishing and camping spots. The timing of this initiative happened to coincide with a couple of Meandarra community requests for such a service. Council has already received recognition and thanks from members of the community via social media. The young person engaged by MFE is now working on another seventeen (17) units for Council to place at other more remote locations across the region where such services are not provided.

Council have arranged for the young person to assist with the upcoming installation of the BBQ's in the Chinchilla area (Archer's Crossing and Old Man Lagoon) in conjunction with the Parks and Opens Space Team so he can see the value and contribution of his work to the wider community.

MFE have indicated that they would be keen to work with Council again in the future to come up with another similar initiative.

Consultation (Internal/External)

External

- MFE Pty Ltd
- MetalCorp
- South West Youth Justice Services
- Queensland Police Service

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

Nil

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

The value of the BBQs extends beyond community benefit in terms of having additional or new facilities for our locals or travellers to utilise across the region, it provides an opportunity for young disengaged youth to have an opportunity to upskill and potentially find their passion whilst undertaking 'feel good' projects that truly make a difference. It is wonderful that Council has had the opportunity to take part and support this wonderful community initiative.

Attachments

1. Social posting by member of community following installation of wood fired BBQs

Authored by: T. Parsons, FACILITIES SERVICE DELIVERY COORDINATOR

Attachment 1 - Social posting by member of community following installation of wood fire BBQs

Facebook Post - Tara Open Forum



Esmay Jeffery

17 November at 12:26 · 🌐

Well what a lovely day I have been trying to get some BBQ on briglow Creek for some time this is what I saw this morning so happy to see it being used thanks wdrc and there worker's



Installation of BBQ's in progress



Title **Infrastructure Services Report Capital Works November 2021/2022 Progress Update**

Date 25 November 2021

Responsible Manager D. Dibley, A/WORKS MANAGER CONSTRUCTION

Summary

The purpose of this Report is for the Works Department to provide an update to Council regarding the 2021/22 Capital Works Program for the month of November 2021.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Strong Diverse Economy

- Our business and industry actively live and buy local.

Strategic Priority: Quality Lifestyle

- Our residents are provided with modern infrastructure and quality essential services across our region.
- Our recreational spaces and community facilities are attractive, safe, and accessible.
- We invest in safe, well maintained road networks to connect our region and support economic activities.

Strategic Priority: Sustainable Organisation

- We are recognised as a financially intelligent and responsible Council.
- Our agile and responsive business model enables us to align our capacity with service delivery.
- Our effective asset management ensures that we responsibly maintain our community assets.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and noted.

Background Information

On 21 July 2021, Council adopted the 2021/22 Budget including Council's Capital Works Program.

Report

To ensure Council are well informed with key infrastructure projects, monthly reports will be presented outlining recently completed projects, projects in progress and upcoming projects.

Recently Completed Projects:

- Sherwood Road intersection with Kogan Condamine Road, Condamine, Intersection Upgrade Project;
- Schultz Road, Ducklo - Gravel Resheet Project;
- Hayward St, Warra Upgrade to Gravel Pavement (2020/21 Capital Works Project);
- Perretts Road, Bundi Gravel Resheet and Flood Damage Restoration Works
- Greens and Bells Roads, Dulacca Gravel Resheeting Projects; and
- Nandi Road, Nandi Reconstruction Project.

Projects in Progress:

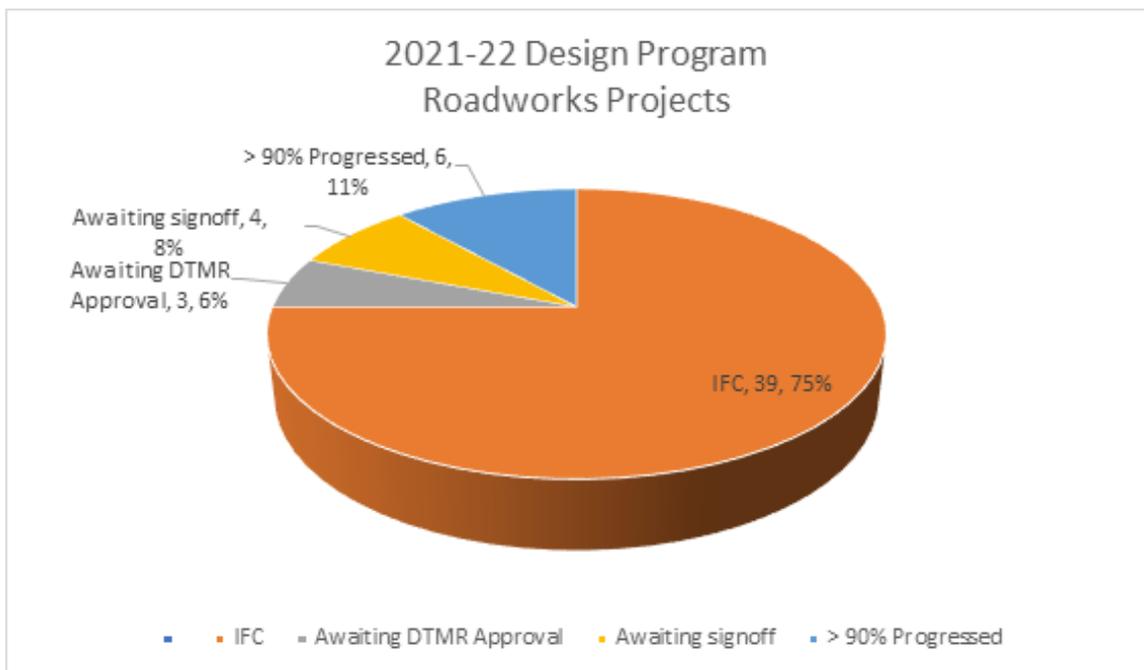
- Russell Park Mountain Bike Trail Project;
- Miles CBD Streetscape Revitalisation Project;
- Milne Street, Tara Road Upgrade Project (Gravel Pavement to Bitumen Seal);
- Roberts Street, Tara Upgrade Project (Gravel Pavement to Bitumen Seal);
- Dalwogan Road Gravel Resheet & Upgrade Project (Gravel Pavement);
- Booral Road, Bundi Reconstruction Project;
- Sargents Road, Jandowae Dust Suppression and Gravel Resheet;
- Sengs Road, Jandowae Dust Suppression and Gravel Resheet: and
- QRA REPA Flood Damage Restoration Packages 10 (Gililgul).

Upcoming Projects:

- QRA REPA Flood Damage Restoration Packages 8, 9 & 11 (Bell/Jimbour);
- Mary St Precinct Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrade Project.
- Bundi Rd Bridge Ch 1.3km, Wandoan Upgrade; and
- 21/22 Regional Reseal Program.

Technical Services' Design Department have completed the following number of civil designs for the 2021/22 Capital Works Program:

- 75% - Roadworks Design Program (39/52) projects Issued for Construction;
 - 3 awaiting DTMR approval
 - 4 completed awaiting signoff
 - 6 >90% progressed
- 86% - Footpath Design Program (12/14) projects Issued for Construction. (2 on hold)



Consultation (Internal/External)

Following Council's resolution to receive the report, updates will be posted on Council's social media platforms to inform Western Downs Regional Council's community.

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

Local Expenditure for Capital Works Projects for the month of November is unavailable due to date of reporting.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the Human Rights Act 2019 (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

All activities will be undertaken in accordance with Council's human rights obligations.

Conclusion

The Works department's Capital Works Program is currently on schedule and within budget.

Attachments

Nil

Authored by: Debra Dibley, AWORKS MANAGER CONSTRUCTION

Title **Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Regional Citizen of the Year Award**

Date 18 November 2021

Responsible Manager C. Barnard, COMMUNITIES MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nomination for the 2022 Australia Day awards category of Regional Citizen of the Year Award.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- We are a happy, inclusive community, proud of where we live.
- Our people of diverse backgrounds and ages are united by social, cultural, and sporting activities.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We are a strong sustainable community supported by volunteers.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this report be received, and that nominee (a) be awarded the 2022 Australia Day Award in the category of Regional Citizen of the Year.

Background Information

Nominations for the Australia Day Awards closed on 31 October 2021. There were three nominations received in the category of Regional Citizen of the Year. Details of the nominations contain personal and identifiable information and as such are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Council, at its Ordinary Meeting held 15 October 2014, adopted an Australia Day policy to provide clear guidance on the promotion, selection and implementation of the Western Downs Regional Council Australia Day Awards.

The Australia Day Policy was reviewed and amended during 2019: Council adopted the amended policy at its Ordinary Meeting held 21 August 2019.

The 2022 nominations have been assessed by a panel consisting of the Mayor and Councillors.

Report

Local and Regional Awards are an integral part of Australia Day. It recognises and acknowledges the outstanding achievements of residents living in the Western Downs.

The Regional Citizen of the Year award aims to recognise a local person who has demonstrated vision, leadership, innovation or creativity, has been a positive role model for their peers/community/region, shown

significant and outstanding contributions to their community and demonstrated a high level of personal, academic or professional achievements with demonstrated benefits for others.

Consultation (Internal/External)

The following staff provided support and were consulted:

- Communities Manager
- Community Projects and Grants Coordinator
- Community Grants Officer

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

The Australia Day Events and Awards budget allocation for 2021/2022 is \$38,500.00.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

The Western Downs Australia Day Awards are presented annually and recognise those outstanding persons or groups that make a real contribution and difference to the communities within the Western Downs Regional Council area.

Attachments

Attachments contain personal and identifiable information and are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Authored by: K. Wood, Community Grants Officer

Title **Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Regional Young Citizen of the Year Award**

Date 18 November 2021

Responsible Manager C. Barnard, COMMUNITIES MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nomination for the 2022 Australia Day Awards category of Regional Young Citizen of the Year Award.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- We are a happy, inclusive community, proud of where we live.
- Our people of diverse backgrounds and ages are united by social, cultural, and sporting activities.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We are a strong sustainable community supported by volunteers.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this report be received and that nominee (e) be awarded the 2022 Australia Day Award in the category of Regional Young Citizen of the Year.

Background Information

Nominations for the Australia Day Awards closed on 31 October 2021. There were seven nominations received in the category of Regional Young Citizen of the Year, although one was deemed as ineligible for assessment. Details of the nominations contain personal and identifiable information and as such are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Council, at its Ordinary Meeting held 15 October 2014, adopted an Australia Day policy to provide clear guidance on the promotion, selection and implementation of the Western Downs Regional Council Australia Day Awards.

The Australia Day Policy was reviewed and amended during 2019: Council adopted the amended policy at its Ordinary Meeting held 21 August 2019.

The 2022 nominations have been assessed by a panel consisting of the Mayor and Councillors.

Report

Local and Regional Awards are an integral part of Australia Day. It recognises and acknowledges the outstanding achievements of residents living in the Western Downs.

The Regional Young Citizen of the Year award aims to recognise a local person between the ages of 16 and 25 who has demonstrated leadership, innovation or creativity, has shown outstanding achievement in their

chosen field (e.g. academic, sporting, cultural, environment or civic responsibility), is a role model that other young people can aspire to and has shown a significant contribution to the community.

Consultation (Internal/External)

The following staff provided support and were consulted:

- Communities Manager
- Community Projects and Grants Coordinator
- Community Grants Officer

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

The Australia Day Events and Awards budget allocation for 2021/2022 is \$38,500.00.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

The Western Downs Australia Day Awards are presented annually and recognise those outstanding persons or groups that make a real contribution and difference to the communities within the Western Downs Regional Council area.

Attachments

Attachments contain personal and identifiable information and are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Authored by: K. Wood, Community Grants Officer

Title **Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Local Volunteer of the Year Award**

Date 18 November 2021

Responsible Manager C. Barnard, COMMUNITIES MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nominations for the 2022 Australia Day Awards category of Local Volunteer of the Year Award.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- We are a happy, inclusive community, proud of where we live.
- Our people of diverse backgrounds and ages are united by social, cultural, and sporting activities.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We are a strong sustainable community supported by volunteers.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this report be received, and that the following nominees be awarded a 2022 Australia Day award in the category of Local Volunteer of the Year: Chinchilla and District - nominee (b), Dalby and District - nominee (a), Jandowae and District - nominee (c), Miles and District - nominee (c), Tara and District - nominee (c) and Wandoan and District - nominee(b).

Background Information

Nominations for the Australia Day Awards closed on 31 October 2021. There were eighteen (18) nominations received in the category of Local Volunteer of the Year. Details of the nominations contain personal and identifiable information and as such are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Council, at its Ordinary Meeting held 15 October 2014, adopted an Australia Day policy to provide clear guidance on the promotion, selection and implementation of the Western Downs Regional Council Australia Day Awards.

The Australia Day Policy was reviewed and amended during 2019: Council adopted the amended policy at its Ordinary Meeting held 21 August 2019.

The 2022 nominations have been assessed by a panel consisting of the Mayor and Councillors.

Report

Local and Regional Awards are an integral part of Australia Day. It recognises and acknowledges the outstanding achievements of residents living in the Western Downs.

The Local Volunteer of the Year Award aims to recognise a local person who has Made a significant contribution at community level through their volunteering and has shown a personal effort that has made a lasting and significant difference to the community.

Consultation (Internal/External)

The following staff provided support and were consulted:

- Communities Manager
- Community Projects and Grants Coordinator
- Community Grants Officer

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

The Australia Day Events and Awards budget allocation for 2021/2022 is \$38,500.00.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

The Western Downs Australia Day Awards are presented annually and recognise those outstanding persons or groups that make a real contribution and difference to the communities within the Western Downs Regional Council area.

Attachments

Attachments contain personal and identifiable information and are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Authored by: K. Wood, Community Grants Officer

Title **Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Local Creative Arts Award**

Date 18 November 2021

Responsible Manager C. Barnard, COMMUNITIES MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nominations for the 2022 Australia Day Awards category of Local Creative Arts Award.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- We are a happy, inclusive community, proud of where we live.
- Our people of diverse backgrounds and ages are united by social, cultural, and sporting activities.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We are a strong sustainable community supported by volunteers.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this report be received and that the following nominees be awarded a 2022 Australia Day Award in the category of Local Creative Arts Award: Chinchilla and District - nominee (c), Dalby and District - nominee (a) Miles and District - nominee (a), Tara and District - nominee (a) and Wandoan and District - nominee (a).

Background Information

Nominations for the Australia Day Awards closed on 31 October 2021. There were six nominations received in the category of Local Creative Arts Award. Details of the nominations contain personal and identifiable information and as such are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Council, at its Ordinary Meeting held 15 October 2014, adopted an Australia Day policy to provide clear guidance on the promotion, selection and implementation of the Western Downs Regional Council Australia Day Awards.

The Australia Day Policy was reviewed and amended during 2019: Council adopted the amended policy at its Ordinary Meeting held 21 August 2019.

The 2022 nominations have been assessed by a panel consisting of the Mayor and Councillors.

Report

Local and Regional Awards are an integral part of Australia Day. It recognises and acknowledges the outstanding achievements of residents living in the Western Downs.

The Local Creative Arts Award aims to recognise a local person or group that has shown vision, leadership, innovation or creativity and has made an outstanding contribution bringing long or short-term benefits to the arts and/or cultural community of the Western Downs.

Consultation (Internal/External)

The following staff provided support and were consulted:

- Communities Manager
- Community Projects and Grants Coordinator
- Community Grants Officer

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

The Australia Day Events and Awards budget allocation for 2021/2022 is \$38,500.00.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

The Western Downs Australia Day Awards are presented annually and recognise those outstanding persons or groups that make a real contribution and difference to the communities within the Western Downs Regional Council area.

Attachments

Attachments contain personal and identifiable information and are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Authored by: K. Wood, Community Grants Officer

Title **Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Local Community Organisation Achievement Award**

Date 18 November 2021

Responsible Manager C. Barnard, COMMUNITIES MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nominations for the 2022 Australia Day Awards category of Local Community Organisation Achievement Award.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- We are a happy, inclusive community, proud of where we live.
- Our people of diverse backgrounds and ages are united by social, cultural, and sporting activities.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We are a strong sustainable community supported by volunteers.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this report be received, and that the following nominees be awarded a 2022 Australia Day Award in the category of Local Community Organisation Award: Chinchilla and District - nominee (a), Miles and District - nominee (a) and Wandoan and District - nominee (b).

Background Information

Nominations for the Australia Day Awards closed on 31 October 2021. There were nine nominations received in the category of Local Community Organisation Achievement Award. Details of the nominations contain personal and identifiable information and as such are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Council, at its Ordinary Meeting held 15 October 2014, adopted an Australia Day policy to provide clear guidance on the promotion, selection and implementation of the Western Downs Regional Council Australia Day Awards.

The Australia Day Policy was reviewed and amended during 2019: Council adopted the amended policy at its Ordinary Meeting held 21 August 2019.

The 2022 nominations have been assessed by a panel consisting of the Mayor and Councillors.

Report

Local and Regional Awards are an integral part of Australia Day. It recognises and acknowledges the outstanding achievements of residents living in the Western Downs.

The Local Community Organisation Achievement Award aims to recognise a local community group or organisation whose contributions have brought or will bring social, cultural and/or economic benefits to

individuals, community organisations or the community in general as well as having significant volunteer involvement or excellence in their field.

Consultation (Internal/External)

The following staff provided support and were consulted:

- Communities Manager
- Community Projects and Grants Coordinator
- Community Grants Officer

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

The Australia Day Events and Awards budget allocation for 2021/2022 is \$38,500.00.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

The Western Downs Australia Day Awards are presented annually and recognise those outstanding persons or groups that make a real contribution and difference to the communities within the Western Downs Regional Council area.

Attachments

Attachments contain personal and identifiable information and are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Authored by: K. Wood, Community Grants Officer

Title **Community and Liveability Report 2022 Australia Day Awards Local Sports Award**

Date 18 November 2021

Responsible Manager C. Barnard, COMMUNITIES MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision on the successful nominations for the 2022 Australia Day Awards category of Local Sports Award.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- We are a happy, inclusive community, proud of where we live.
- Our people of diverse backgrounds and ages are united by social, cultural, and sporting activities.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We are a strong sustainable community supported by volunteers.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this report be received, and that the following nominees be awarded a 2022 Australia Day Award in the category of Local Sports Award: Chinchilla and District - nominee (b), Dalby and District - nominee (a), Miles and District - nominee (e), Tara and District - nominee (a) and Wandoan and District - nominee (a).

Background Information

Nominations for the Australia Day Awards closed on 31 October 2021. There were twelve nominations received in the category of Local Sports Award. Details of the nominations contain personal and identifiable information and as such are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Council, at its Ordinary Meeting held 15 October 2014, adopted an Australia Day policy to provide clear guidance on the promotion, selection and implementation of the Western Downs Regional Council Australia Day Awards.

The Australia Day Policy was reviewed and amended during 2019: Council adopted the amended policy at its Ordinary Meeting held 21 August 2019.

The 2022 nominations have been assessed by a panel consisting of the Mayor and Councillors.

Report

Local and Regional Awards are an integral part of Australia Day. It recognises and acknowledges the outstanding achievements of residents living in the Western Downs.

The Local Sports Award aims to recognise a local person who is an outstanding sportsperson with a noteworthy record of achievement in sport and is a role model that people in the Western Downs region can aspire to.

Consultation (Internal/External)

The following staff provided support and were consulted:

- Communities Manager
- Community Projects and Grants Coordinator
- Community Grants Officer

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

The Australia Day Events and Awards budget allocation for 2021/2022 is \$38,500.00.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

The Western Downs Australia Day Awards are presented annually and recognise those outstanding persons or groups that make a real contribution and difference to the communities within the Western Downs Regional Council area.

Attachments

Attachments contain personal and identifiable information and are contained in the Supplementary Closed Agenda.

Authored by: K. Wood, Community Grants Officer

Title **Community and Liveability Quarterly Report July to September 2021**

Date 29 October 2021

Responsible Manager A. Yardley, A/GENERAL MANAGER (COMMUNITY & LIVEABILITY)

Summary

The purpose of this Report is to provide Council with an update in relation to the Community and Liveability Division for the first quarter of the 2020 / 2021 Financial Year.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Strong Diverse Economy

- We aggressively attract business and investment opportunities.
- Our region is a recognised leader in agribusiness, energy, and manufacturing.
- We deliver water security to enable future economic growth.
- We proactively advance our region as a tourism destination.
- Our business and industry actively live and buy local.

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- We are a happy, inclusive community, proud of where we live.
- Our people of diverse backgrounds and ages are united by social, cultural, and sporting activities.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We are a strong sustainable community supported by volunteers.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Strategic Priority: Quality Lifestyle

- Our residents are provided with modern infrastructure and quality essential services across our region.
- Our recreational spaces and community facilities are attractive, safe, and accessible.
- We invest in safe, well maintained road networks to connect our region and support economic activities.
- We attract families to live, work, prosper, and play in our region.
- We take pride in our natural assets, environment, and heritage.

Strategic Priority: Sustainable Organisation

- We are recognised as a financially intelligent and responsible Council.
- We focus on proactive, sustainable planning for the future.
- Our people are skilled and values driven to make a real difference.
- Our agile and responsive business model enables us to align our capacity with service delivery.
- Our effective asset management ensures that we responsibly maintain our community assets.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

NIL

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received and noted.

Background Information

Nil.

Report

This Report outlines Community and Liveability Division activities and outcomes during the first quarter of the 2020 / 2021 Financial Year.

Consultation (Internal/External)

NIL

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

NIL

Budget/Financial Implications

NIL

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

Conclusion

It is recommended that Council receive and note this report.

Attachments

1. Community and Liveability Division Quarterly Report - July to September 2021

Authored by: A. Mackay, EXECUTIVE OFFICER (COMMUNITY & LIVEABILITY)

COMMUNITY & LIVEABILITY



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LOCAL PROCUREMENT ROADSHOW

The 2021 Procurement Roadshow was held on Tuesday, 13 and Wednesday, 14 August in Chinchilla and Dalby. The sessions planned for Miles and Tara were cancelled due to insufficient number of event registrations, with the events delivered to the Miles Chamber of Commerce and individual businesses as requested.

A total of 96 people received the Procurement Roadshow presentation across a broad range of industries. Economic Development staff were pro-active in assisting eligible businesses to sign up to the Local Supplier Database and networking with businesses showing interest in moving their business to Western Downs.

The 2021 Procurement Roadshow has been hailed a success by local business looking to work with Council in the 2021-22 financial year.

“Thank you for the chance for us to meet everyone at the roadshow. It was a great event!”

LIVE LOCAL CONVERSATIONS

The Western Downs Region has a vast range of industries that contribute to the services the region is known for. Each quarter, the Economic Development team conducts Live Local Conversations with a specific industry to gain a better understanding of the challenges businesses and industries face when hiring and to help businesses familiarise with the collateral aimed to attract people to live in the Western Downs region.

This quarter, conversations were held with businesses in the intensive Ag sector (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing) with a total of 2,239 local business, and 2,763 local workers as recorded in 2019.

The agricultural sector underpins the economies of many rural and regional areas. The value of the agriculture’s output in the western downs region was valued \$1.25B in 2019/20. The Intensive Ag industry accounts for nearly half of the western downs region total agriculture output. The two largest commodities are cattle and calves’ output and pigs.

While local businesses mentioned that no formal qualifications are needed for most entry roles available in the Intensive Ag sector, businesses do offer the opportunity to upskill employees to move into graduate positions, apprenticeships, traineeships and other certificate level qualifications.

Industry stakeholders reported that housing availability is the main barrier to attract new employees to the region. To mitigate this, some businesses offer single accommodation on site, however this is not suitable when partners or families are needing to move with the potential employee.

STAND OUT IN BUSINESS PROGRAM

Western Downs Regional Council has partnered with locally based marketing company WIP Creatives to deliver a FREE Business Coaching Program to local businesses. The program included four workshops in August and September in Chinchilla, Miles, Dalby and Jandowae. Workshops focused on helping businesses to stand out from the crowd and present themselves effectively and strategically online through simple and cost-effective marketing tools.

A total of 26 businesses participated in the workshops, after which 17 businesses took up the opportunity of a free one-on-one consultation with WIP Creatives to implement some of the learnings in their business. The workshops were extremely well received, with participants rating them with an average score of 9.4 out of 10.

Participants complimented the program connecting local businesses with local support available to support their online marketing and promotion journey.

FLAGLINES VISIT

Flaglines, a Brisbane based organisation that assists newly arrived migrants and international students to settle in South East Queensland, expressed their interest to visit Dalby with a small group (8 persons) to attend the Protein Jobs Fair.

After the welcome at the Council office, the group visited Grassdale Feedlot for a site tour, and then joined the public program of the Protein Jobs Fair from 3 - 5pm

The visit to Dalby was very well received by both participants in the group as well as employers at the Protein Jobs Fair.



TSBE PARTNERSHIP

Protein Jobs Fair

The Protein Jobs Fair was held in September 2021 in collaboration with Toowoomba Surat Basin Enterprise (TSBE). The program delivered a School Program from 10am - 2pm and a Public Program from 3pm - 5pm. The Protein Jobs Fair connected jobseekers with potential employers and promoted career pathways for senior and college students to the Intensive Agriculture Industry.

Several industry ambassadors spoke about their career progression and unique opportunities in the protein industry. AgForce presented their School to Industry Partnership Program (SIPP) to the students, which included Career Snapshots and Career Conversations with the stallholders.

The Protein Jobs Fair was attended by 79 school students, 47 jobseekers and 18 stallholders. 4 Western Downs Schools participated in the day (Dalby State High School, Our Lady of the Southern Cross College, Tara Shire State Collage and Chinchilla State High School) as well as St Saviours from Toowoomba and Faith Lutheran College from Plainlands.

Stallholders rated their attendance ranging from very beneficial to beneficial. 8 jobseekers have secured part time or full time employment as a result of the jobs fair.

Both participating schools and students have also provided positive feedback. Dalby State High School reported that four Grade 12 students have secured part-time employment, with the intent of becoming full-time after graduation, as a result of the Protein Jobs Fair.

Whilst most schools this year sent students that had an initial interest in Ag, they have mentioned they would like to send all eligible students if the event is being held again. They feel this provided an excellent opportunity to engage students and promote job opportunities in the Intensive Ag industry.



Fact Sheets

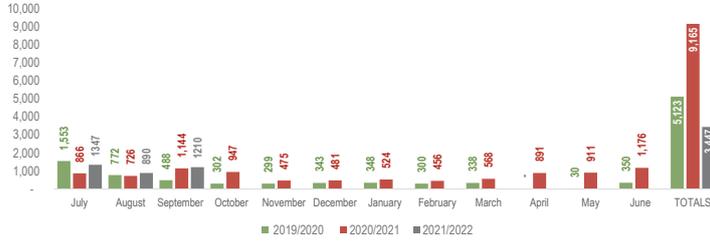
Two new fact sheets were developed under the 20/21 TSBE Partnering Partnership Agreement (small business support; and 10 reasons to move to the Western Downs). Both are 4-page fact sheets, listing the benefits of doing business in the region including available support, and living in the region.

TOURISM

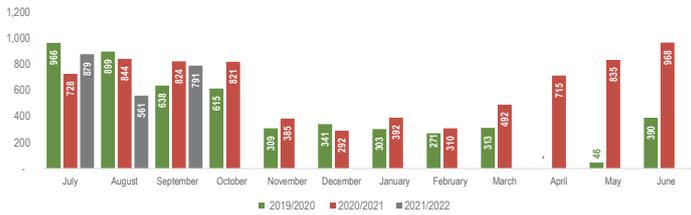
VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE (VIC)

Western Downs is the destination of choice for many travellers for this period. It has been noted through conversations within the three accredited VIC's, Dalby, Chinchilla and Miles, people are staying and enjoying the region. Miles VIC saw a marked increase of visitors with Back to the Bush Festival in September, guests welcomed at Miles VIC 2021 - 5,566 compared to 2020 - 2,612.

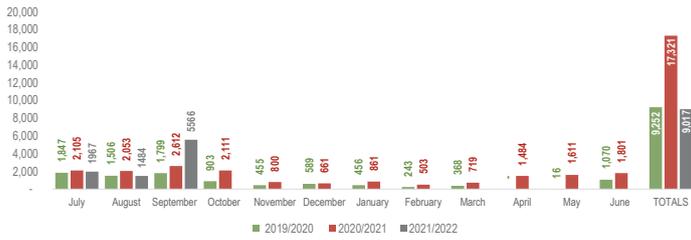
Chinchilla VIC Visitation Numbers by Year



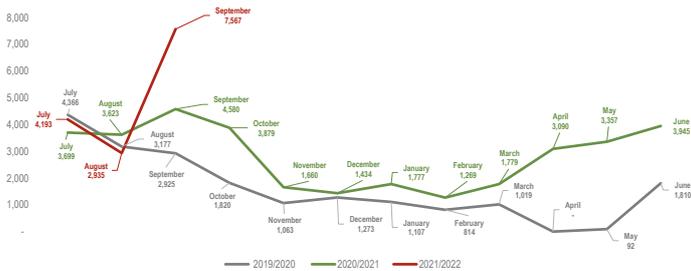
Dalby VIC Visitation Numbers by Year



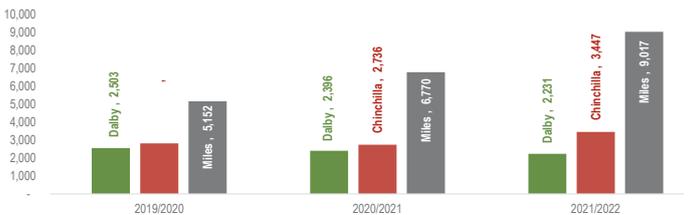
Miles VIC Visitation Numbers by Year



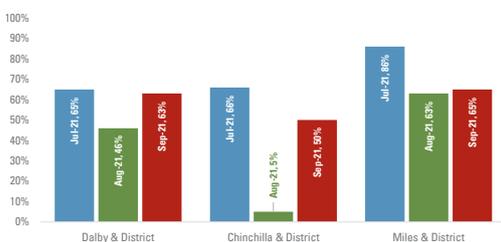
VIC Visitation by Month



Total VIC Visitation Numbers by Year for July to September Quarter



ACCOMMODATION OCCUPANCY

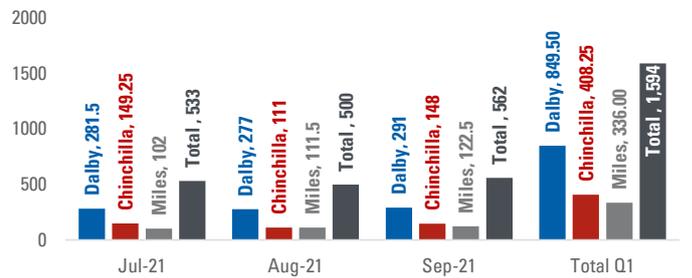


A massive influx into town with the Back to the Bush Festival and the 50th Anniversary of the Miles Historical Village Museum in September. This brought an increase in general visitor numbers for the week leading up to the Back to the Bush Festival which commenced on 9 September 2021 and continued for 4 days. Many visitors came into the VIC prior to the festival requesting general tourist information for sites to see in the area including the popular self-drive Gurulmundi Wildflower Tour. Many guests came from South East Queensland and majority were in town particularly for the festival.

School holidays commenced and once again most visitors were from the Brisbane / Southern Queensland Country areas with a large percentage heading further west. Overall a very successful quarter with visitor numbers higher than 2020.

1,594 VOLUNTEERED HOURS AT THE VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRES

Volunteer Hours at the Visitor Information Centres Q1 21/22



Volunteer Engagement

During this quarter, 60 welcome packs were provided to visitors attending a Lawn Bowls competition with many staying on for an extra few days to take part in the Miles Back to Bush Festival.

New merchandise and goods on consignment were acquired for Dalby based on keyword searches highlighting "Cotton Dalby" as one of the most frequented search engine results. These data reports helping to effectively gauge what visitors are interested in.



August was a busy month for the VIC Volunteers who participated in families taking in the new site upgrades to our camping areas. Many locations were visited, and the volunteers were excited to view the upgrades and chat with visitors about the wonderful new spaces they had to show them. Interestingly "Caliguel Lagoon" was one many had never seen themselves.

Volunteers also ventured to Chinchilla Weir and Miles Historical Village Museum to see firsthand the new recreational and camping facility upgrades as part of the WDRC COVID 19 Recovery Package. One family also managed a short visit to the Condabilla Fish Farm, Gil Weir and of course some retail therapy in Miles is never to be missed. On the way home, volunteers visited the up-graded Clover Hill Ranch on the bend of Charleys Creek and Auburn Road Country Camping, set amongst the pine trees. Both camping locations are beautiful with excellent facilities.

Chinchilla VIC merchandise sales have increased in the last quarter and with this an increased product range has been provided with existing and new artisans from within the region.

The VIC has also been busy issuing fossicking licences and site permit fees for petrified wood fossicking and an updated fossicking information brochure is currently in production to better highlight this experience.

TOURISM PRODUCTS

3 major sites - Chinchilla Weir, Lake Broadwater and Caliguel Lagoon are back in action after the major works were completed. Feedback from visitors is generally the sites are great and well done WDRC!

The VIC team were excited to welcome visitors to the new entrance of Miles VIC and Miles Historical Village Museum. Miles VIC has undergone a major transformation with renovations to the internal reception area which has opened the reception, resulting in an inviting area to welcome visitors. The brightly coloured brochure wall and images of the region offers a great area in which visitors may choose to browse through travel information. External landscaping has also been completed and together with a beautiful walkway, arbour and the Miles sign in Morgan Place, incorporating a yellow "i" attracting visitors to stop and call in.



Experience Brochures

Experience Dalby, Chinchilla and Miles brochures have been updated with new images and content. A new brochure for the Dalby Heritage trail has been produced and distributed to local accommodation providers as well as VIC network.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

On 3 September, a pop-up VIC was operated for the first day of the 3 day Dalby Stockman's Challenge, a new event to town and the official launch of the Dalby Stockhorse Sale. Fifty packs were handed out and we hope to encourage further overnight stays during the stock horse sale in December.

The Tourism team hit the ground running in the week leading up to the Back to the Bush (BTTB) festival held in Miles from 9 to 12 September. Visitors were mainly from South East QLD with a smattering from other states. The main day was Saturday, 11 September with the VIC as a main entry point for guests. An estimated 3,500 visitors flocked to Miles to attend the festival, with approximately 350 tourism bags with regional information handed out with a further 200 regional brochures provided as well.

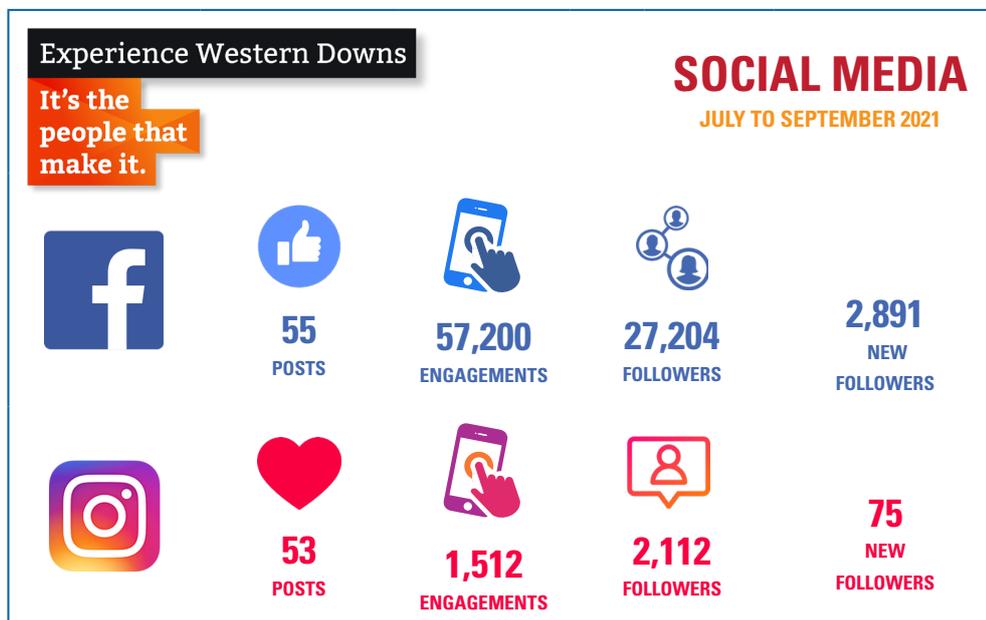
The community of Miles received some amazing marketing with Channel 10 covering the 3 days of the Back to the Bush Festival, providing a live feed to Australia highlighting some of the events such as the Condamine Bell Toss at Miles Historical Village, Beard competition, Tough Bugger and Tractor Pulling. We were also privileged to have the Courier Mail and ABC radio in the region covering this event.



The VIC team attended the Toowoomba 4x4 and Caravanning Expo, the Western Downs Regional brochure proved to be very popular, comments around the brightness of the brochure and the images. Pleasing to see this new brochure running off the shelves.

SOUTHERN QUEENSLAND COUNTRY TOURISM (SQCT)

As part of their ongoing support SQCT partially funded the supply of photographer / videographer for the Back to the Bush Festival. This will be of benefit to Council, with images and photos not only of Back to the Bush, but other Tourism assets in the area such as Park Run.



TOURISM WEBSITE

The Western Downs Queensland website had the strongest month ever from an organic traffic perspective with 3,987 visits for the month of September.

New accommodation pages were created and optimised as well as recommendations around "things to do in TOWN" to fill the keyword targeting gaps.

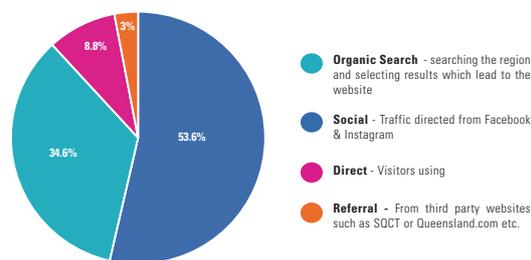
In conjunction with "things to do in TOWN" the objective is to increase traffic to the website through the region's accommodation providers.

A letter has been drafted and will be distributed to stakeholders with the invitation to add our website to their own website. This is measurable and will assist us with statistics.

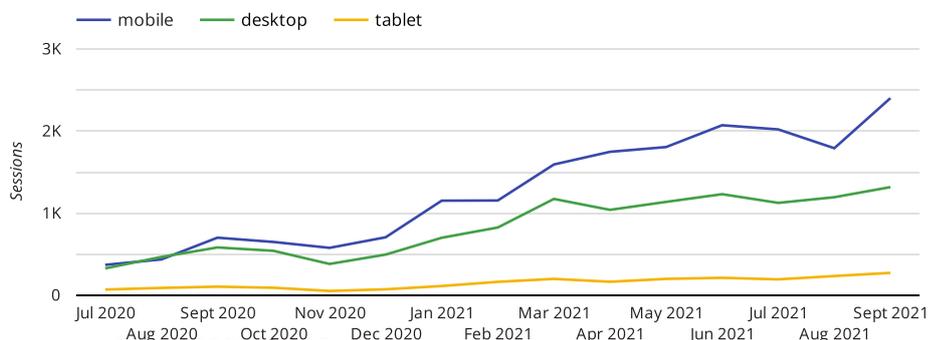
During the quarter all traffic channels saw a strong increase. Organic traffic saw an increase in visits of 24% over August's results alone. Mobile devices continue to be the No1 contributor of organic traffic.

Other works completed this quarter include:

- Site optimisations around Camping and Caravanning pages
- Extra content around accommodation pages
- UTM tags were updated
- Email pitch template
- General information updates



TRAFFIC BY DEVICE, (TRENDS)



PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT

WASTE

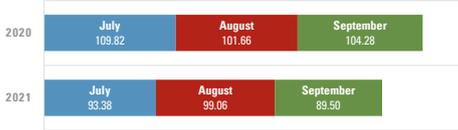
4,640.36
TONNES

Disposed through Council's Windfields Road Landfill, a 24.8% increase when compared to the same quarter last year (3,718.06 tonnes).

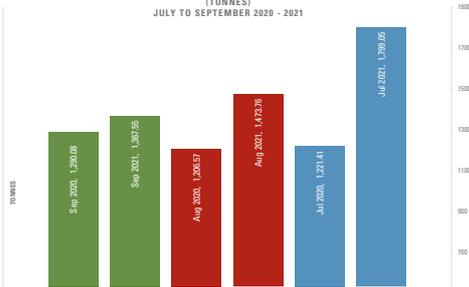
281.94
TONNES

Collected through Council's Recycled Waste Collection Service, a 10.71% decrease when compared to the same quarter last year (315.76 tonnes)

RECYCLED WASTE COLLECTION, VIA KERBSIDE (TONNES)



WASTE DISPOSED TO WINFIELDS ROAD LANDFILL (TONNES)



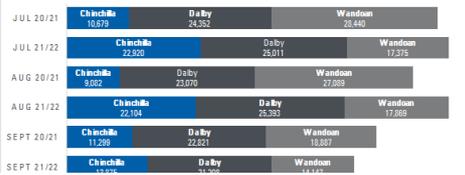
Note: 2021 figures includes small site data as a result of site conversions to Transfer Stations

- All small landfills were converted to low cost transfer stations as of 1 July 2021, and have been operating satisfactorily.
- Bell Waste and Recycling Centre opened to the public in September 2021. This has been received favourably by the public and is functioning well.
- Discussions continue with Toowoomba Regional Council regarding a joint procurement exercise for waste and recycling collection

RURAL SERVICES

WASHDOWN BAYS

WASHDOWN UTILISATION (MINUTES)



Washdown Bay usage is still very strong. The pricing for the high volume outlet was adjusted from \$1.40 per minute to \$1.65 per minute, effecting from 1 August 2021, this pricing adjustment has not had a significant impact on usage at this point in time.

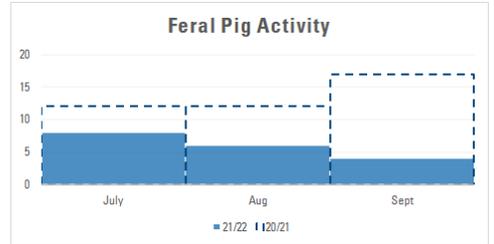
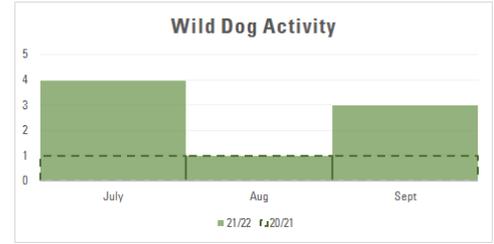
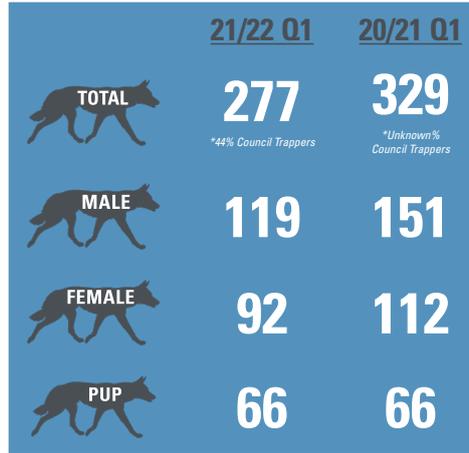
STOCK ROUTES



This quarter has seen a reduction in travelling stock when compared to the same quarter last year, as a result of the recent rain.

RURAL SERVICES

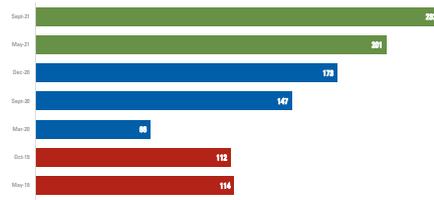
WILD DOG SCALPS



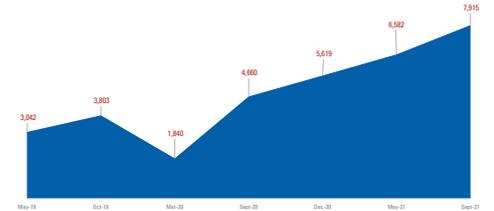
Comparative pest hotspot data is not available this quarter, due to data not being received from several cameras during this period. Data was later manually uploaded but has not been able to be used for comparison purposes.

BAITING PROGRAM

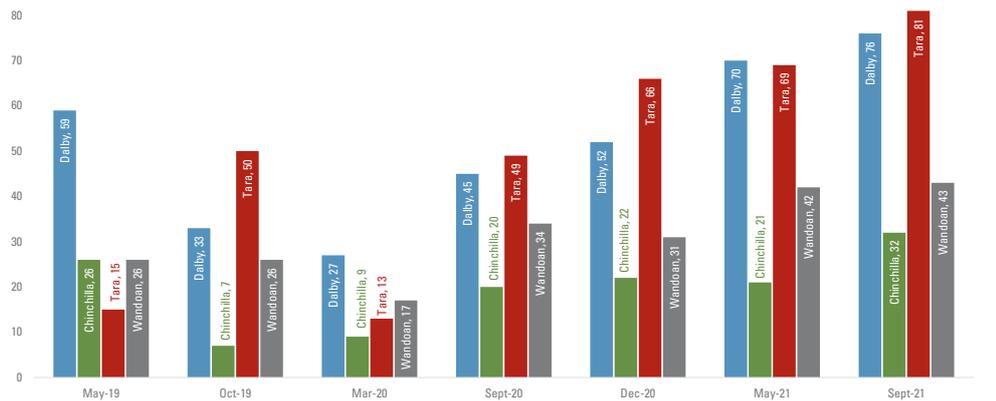
Baiting Participants



Number of Baits



Baiting Participants Per Area



Wild Dog Baiting participants continues to trend upward in all baiting areas, with efforts being made by the Rural Services team to directly contact landholders in hotspot areas. In particular, the Tara area continues to have the highest participation and growth rate for our baiting program, up almost 65% from the same time last year.

PLANNING

DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

17.7 DAYS Was the benchmark result measured for the average number of days, for assessment of all active applications across all stages of the development process during the July to September Quarter. The Statutory timeframe is 70 days per application, under the *Planning Act 2016*.

54 Development Applications (DA) received during the July to September Quarter. **100** Development Applications (DA) decided during the July to September Quarter.

82% Development Applications (DA) decided without additional information requests, under the *Planning Act 2016*.

The average Development Assessment timeframe for the quarter has increased by 63.88% (17.7 days, when compared to 10.8 days last quarter). Whilst this is still well within statutory timeframes, the increase is a result of the volume of applications being received prior to the COVID Recovery waiving of fees ceasing on 30 June 2021.

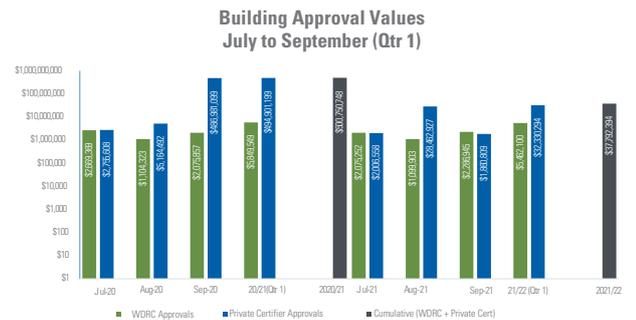
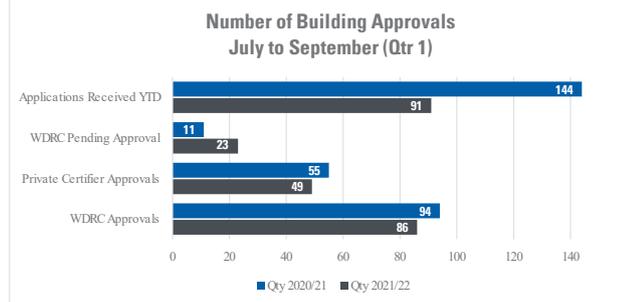
COMPLIANCE

4 Certificate(s) of Compliance issued	0 Penalty Infringement Notice(s) (PIN's) issued
41 Complaint(s) received	0 Legal Proceeding(s) commenced
12 Alleged Unlawful Development(s)	3 Outstanding Infrastructure Charges letter(s) issued
4 Matter(s) of Non-Compliance	0 Outstanding Infrastructure Charges placed on land
4 Enforcement Notice(s) issued	0 Extractive Industry Audit(s) undertaken
7 Show Cause Notice(s) issued	0 Feedlot, Piggery Audit(s) undertaken

BUILDING & PLUMBING

31 DAYS was the average length of time required to issue a Building approval during the July to September Quarter.

17 PLUMBING INSPECTIONS were conducted for the July to September Quarter, which is a 66% decrease compared to the number of inspections conducted in the same quarter last year.



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Council is now issuing infringements notices electronically, which will create efficiencies relating to data processing.

ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

5,373 DOGS REGISTERED (YTD)
73 Dogs declared Dangerous or Menacing (YTD)

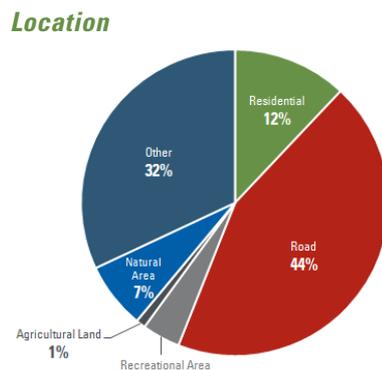
JULY TO SEPTEMBER QUARTER	
CRM's	Enforcement
48 Animal Attacks/Aggression	28 Warning/Advise Letters
78 Noisy Animals	60 Infringement Notices
150 Dog Impoundments	6 Compliance Notices
132 Cat Impoundments	4 Dog Declarations
17 Dog Re-homings	5 Compliance Assessments
53 Cat Re-homings	

FOOD SAFETY

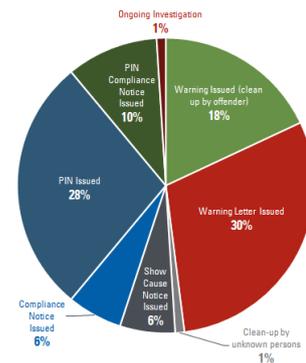
COMPLIANCE INSPECTIONS COMPLETED

274 Licences (Total) issued YTD
NIL Warning/Advise Letters
NIL Penalty Infringement Notice(s) (PIN's) issued
NIL Improvement Notice(s) issued
NIL Licence Suspension(s)

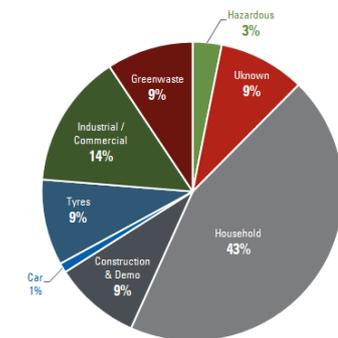
ILLEGAL DUMPING



Compliance Action



Waste Type



REGULATED PARKING

42 Illegal Parking CRM's
23 Warning Letter(s) issued
194 Infringement Notices issued

ARTS & CULTURE



EVENTS & PUBLIC PROGRAMS

EXHIBITIONS 2,001 TOTAL ATTENDANCE

22 MAY TO 10 JULY 21	John Mullins Memorial Art Gallery Stencil Art Prize: Touring Exhibition Director Jacinta Fintan <i>Curved Wall</i> Miles Highschool Showcase: An exhibition of work by Miles High Visual Art Students	338 ATTENDED
17 JULY TO 4 SEPT 21	John Mullins Memorial Art Gallery Unseen: Touring exhibition by Donna Davis <i>Curved Wall</i> Grace Lithgow Fungi Collection	892 ATTENDED
11 SEPT TO 30 OCT 21	John Mullins Memorial Art Gallery Double Vision: by Patricia Hinze and Priscilla Mundell <i>Curved Wall</i> Country Connections: Community Exhibition	338 ATTENDED

PUBLIC PROGRAMS 204 TOTAL ATTENDANCE

Unseen Exhibition Opening	30 ATTENDED
Dabble	6 ATTENDED
Mini Makers	22 ATTENDED
Forget Me Not	8 ATTENDED
TT@ the Gallery - July	15 ATTENDED
TT@ the Gallery - Aug	16 ATTENDED
TT @ the Gallery - Sept	15 ATTENDED
School Tour - Miles State School - Aug	45 ATTENDED
School Tour - Dulacca State School - Aug	17 ATTENDED
School Tour - Murilla Kindy - Aug	21 ATTENDED
School Tour - Long Day Care - Sept	9 ATTENDED

EXHIBITIONS

Double Vision

Currently on display is this exhibition by local artists Patricia Hinze and Priscilla Mundell. The exhibition opening, which coincided with the Back to the Bush week, drew a large crowd to celebrate the achievements of these two key figures in the Miles Arts Community. Both sold multiple art works during the event. The curved wall hosted the Country Connections exhibition: a community exhibition with locals invited to reflect on life lived in the country and compete for the People's Choice award.

Unseen

Exhibition by Donna Davis that bridged art and science through investigating the intricate web of unseen connections with reference to plants and fungi. The exhibition opening was a small (due to COVID restrictions) but the highly engaged audience enjoyed the opportunity to interact with the artist to understand the artist process and the artworks. This exhibition was complemented by drawings of fungi by M. Grace Lithgow, kindly loaned by Lapunyah Art Gallery.

Living in the Anthropocene Epoch

The 2021 Regional Artists' Exhibition, opened at Lapunyah Art Gallery on Saturday 9 October, with 55 attendees. Federal Minister for Agriculture, Drought and Emergency Management Australia, and Maranoa MP, Honourable David Littleproud opened the exhibition.

The host gallery organised catering through the Chinchilla Family Support Centre and Banksia Bar served drinks. Music was by local high school teacher Helen Hubbard. This year, 19 artists submitted work for the exhibition across all media including painting, drawing, printing, photography, digital art, new media, textiles, sculpture and glass.

AWARDS	AWARDED TO / FOR
PAINTING	Helen Dennis <i>Ephemeral lagoon</i> - The boundary fence, Sponsored by REStech Solutions
WORKS ON PAPER & 2D TEXTILES	Meg Noack <i>'D' is for disappearing</i> , Sponsored by Downtown Café and Lapunyah Art Gallery
3D WORK	Christopher Rigg <i>Segue</i> , Sponsored by Lapunyah Art Gallery
PHOTOGRAPHY & DIGITAL ART	Seth Gerke <i>Domination 2</i> , Sponsored by Snap Printing & Design Toowoomba and Western Downs Regional Council
YOUTH MERIT	Seth Gerke <i>Domination 2</i> , Sponsored by Origin Energy
JUDGE'S COMMENDATIONS	Kristen Flynn Garden blue and Tracey Irvine <i>Slow down</i>
PEOPLE'S CHOICE	Announced at the conclusion of the exhibition, Sponsored by Murray's Art and Framing

JULY TO SEPT 2021

1,871
TOTAL LIKES

397,699
REACH

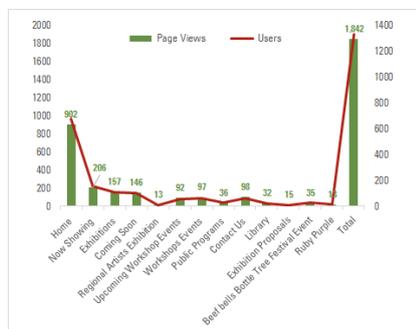
35,144
PAGE ENGAGED USERS

92
POSTS

651
FOLLOWERS

6,496
REACH

DOGWOOD WEBSITE

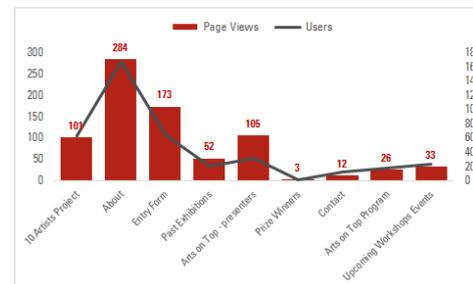


PERFORMING ARTS

Queensland Ballet

As part of the 3 year Partnership Agreement, Queensland Ballet, delivered workshops on 23,24 and 26 July at Dalby State School, Dulacca State School and Chinchilla State High School. Professional Development workshops were held at Southern Star Academy of Dance, in Dalby for teachers and community members.

WESTERN DOWNS ARTS WEBSITE



APRIL TO JUNE 2021

887 PEOPLE ATTENDED THE MUSEUM

EXHIBITIONS

5 JULY TO 30 OCT **The Bunker Room Still Celebrating!** Glenmorgan Art Group Exhibition, Official exhibition opening 10 July **35** ATTENDED

754
TOTAL LIKES

185,618
REACH

19,113
PAGE ENGAGED USERS

KEY PROJECTS

10 Artists Project: Chapter Two



10 Artists Project: Chapter Two is the second iteration of the popular videography project profiling our regional artists

Festivals Placemaking



The **Festivals Placemaking** initiative designed to develop more longstanding representation of Major Festivals in the Western Downs region saw Jandowae Timbertown as the successful applicant from the competitive round in ending on 4 January 2021, with their 'Timbertown Tree' sculpture with Armsign.



Following further delays in production due to COVID lockdowns in NSW, the tree was completed and installed in the park in Jandowae in early September, with the official opening event scheduled for 29 October.

SUCCESSFUL GRANTS

GRANT	SCOPE	AMOUNT
Arts Queensland	RADF Funding (2021-22)	\$20,000
Jan Mullins	John Mullins Memorial Art Gallery sponsorship for Dogwood Crossing (2021-23)	\$15,000

COMMUNITY ACTIVATION

DRIVE IN MOVIES

Council once again engaged the company Starry Nights to bring the old fashion ways to Western Downs with a drive-in movie experience held in Miles, Dalby and Tara in July.

This activation again proved to be extremely successful as outlined in the attendance figures below.

DATE	LOCATION	ATTENDANCE
16 July	Miles Football Oval	140 PEOPLE
17 July	Dalby Showgrounds	357 PEOPLE / 117 VEHICLES
18 July	Tara Showgrounds - Cricket Oval	172 PEOPLE / 42 VEHICLES

A special mention to the SES volunteers who attended our events to assist with the parking of the vehicles. Their knowledge, skills and experience with traffic management was outstanding and ensured a safe and streamlined parking experience for all attendees.

Some positive feedback was also received:-

"I just wanted to say thank you WDRC and your events team for the wonderful outing you provided the Dalby Community Saturday night. Our family enjoyed the experience thoroughly. I do hope we can do this again in the near future."

"Had a great time and love that the sound came through the radio so we could keep the mozzies out"



LONG TAN DAY

The Tara RSL Sub branch invited the community to commemorate Vietnam Veterans, Long Tan and Reserve Forces Day on Sunday, 22 August 2021 from 11am, with 35 people in attendance. This event is always partnered by Council and delivery of event supported by Tara Community Activation Officer, Jessica Norford.

It is a day to commemorate and pause to remember the sacrifices of those who died and say thank you to those who served during the Vietnam War and Battle of Long Tan. The President of the Tara RSL addressed and made special mention of the Reserved Forces and Korean Veterans.

Attendees were welcomed to stay for a free BBQ lunch following the service where donations to the Tara RSL Sub branch were welcomed.



FUN RUN FEVER REGIONAL YOUTH EVENT

This year's Youth Event held in Chinchilla on Sunday, 15 August was a huge success with over 1,200 people from around the region in attendance to come and experience the fun of the giant inflatables and fun run obstacle course.

The younger children who were unable to participate in the mega obstacle course were treated to a Jumping Castle and 3 talented face painters from Miles, which proved extremely popular throughout the day.

The Play 2 Learn bus from Tara, with craft activities run by Save the Children was also a very well attended activation where children created their own little wooden masterpieces.

DJ Damo created the atmosphere and entertained the crowds with music, whilst local community groups and food vendors provided food and drinks for all to enjoy.

Whilst we offered buses from Dalby, Miles and Tara, there were limited bookings. Tara's bus had 13 bookings and 23 bookings from Dalby, and no bookings from Miles. The event was extremely well attended by families across the region, and it seemed they were more than happy to go for a Sunday drive to join in the fun.

"Fantastic free event for the community and plenty of fun had by everyone of all ages."

"Thank You WDRC it was a fantastic family day out, my kids had a great time. It was worth the drive. We can't wait for the next one. Awesome job to everyone involved."



YOUTH DISCOS

This year Youth Month was celebrated throughout the month of August. The Community Activation Team decided this year to bring something different to the region that hasn't been done for some time and that was hosting youth discos throughout the region.



DATE & PARTNERSHIP	LOCATION	ATTENDANCE (INC CHILDREN & PARENTS)
6 August - in partnership with Dalby PCYC, DJ Damo, Dalby SES	Dalby PCYC	42
13 August - in partnership with Chinchilla Blue Light Committee, Local Police Liaison Officer, SES Volunteers, DJ Damo	Chinchilla Cultural Centre	180
20 August - in partnership with Miles State School P & C, DJ Damo, SES Volunteers	Miles Leichhardt Centre	80
27 August - in partnership with Tara ES Cadets, SES Volunteers, DJ Damo	Tara Soldiers Memorial Hall	132

LONG DRIVE FOR DROUGHT

The Long Drive for Drought (LDFD) was founded in 2019 by Brent Reeman in Brisbane, Australia, after being inspired to do something positive outside of the work he was doing with the same drought impacted communities across Queensland.

The inaugural drive in 2020 saw 40 Series enthusiasts from across Queensland travel over 2,500 kilometres of arid terrain through 18 towns from Brisbane west of the Balonne River to Cunnamulla before looping back via Charleville en route to the Western Downs and back to Brisbane. The 2021 drive travelled nearly 3,000km, mainly on backroads, up through the Burnett region, then Central and Central Western Queensland and loop down to Western Downs and back to Brisbane.

The LDFD proudly partnered with Drought Angels – a Chinchilla based service providing support to families and communities across rural Queensland.

Chinchilla was the final destination of the LDFD journey, and we wanted to show them a warm welcome to our region. We needed a venue where the group could display their cars, promote the fundraiser, and at the same time create a little community event. Therefore, the Chinchilla Showgrounds was the ideal location as it was large enough for both the event and overnight camping for the participants so they could just settle in once they arrived.

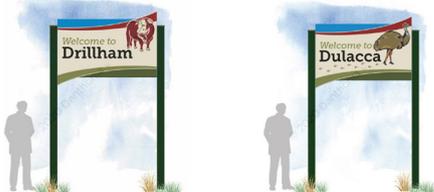
Up to 100 people attended the event at Chinchilla Showgrounds on Friday, 3 September which consisted of a car display, welcome address by the Mayor, BBQ by Rotary Community Group, Bar, Bessie's Ice Cream Van, Drought Angels & LDFD merchandise marquee, Live music by Nathan Pfeffer, raffles and Council's movie screen to project their journey highlights.



CAPITAL PROJECTS

Town Entry Signage

The towns of Drillham and Dulacca are next on the list to receive new town entry signs creating a consistent welcoming approach to these communities. Community consultation was undertaken with positive feedback received on the new design. The Preliminary approval for installation has been received from TMR for these signs and we are now awaiting final sign off.



Chinchilla Banner Poles

Chinchilla will have 5 new banner poles along the Warrego Highway early next year. Preliminary approval has been received from TMR for the installation of these banners.



COMMUNITY STORIES

Chinchilla Pony Club

The re-activation of the Chinchilla Pony Club with a new committee, has brought the activity of horse riding to a new generation of young people, exceeding attendance expectations of 100 people at their Gymkhana, held on 28 August, with the total of 336 people in attendance.

\$500.00 was granted to the pony club for this event, through the Local Events Program assisting with their success. Below is a comment from their acquittal, demonstrating the level of support they have attracted:



Our event drew competitors and their families from many other places and many of whom stayed overnight. We also used local businesses to buy everything from our trophies and ribbons, to a local contractor to clean the stables!! We have so many people comment they will be back next year and contact from other clubs asking us to include them in future event invitations!!"

Jandowae Squash Club

The Jandowae Squash Club has many players over the age of 40 and squash is considered one of the most strenuous sports that can be played. The cardio-vascular benefits from an intense game of squash are medically proven.

\$1,400.00 was granted to the Jandowae Squash Club, through the Community Projects Program to purchase a defibrillator, assisting to keep their members safe in the event of an emergency.



The completed project has provided funding towards the purchase of the defibrillator. This has meant the club has the ability to attend to serious heart problems immediately should the need arise. When the average age of the club player is considered (especially in the higher levels) this gives a level of comfort to those players just in case the worst scenario takes place."

SUCCESSFUL GRANTS

The monthly grants e-newsletter has a distribution of 386 with a open rate of approximately 132.

During the July to September quarter, the grants team assisted the following departments with their grant programs:

- Arts and Culture: RADF forms and guidelines review
- Economic Development: Chamber of Commerce Partnership Agreements
- Rural Services: Pest Management Program
- Utilities: Water Tank Grants
- Waste: Recycle Market Enviro Grants Program

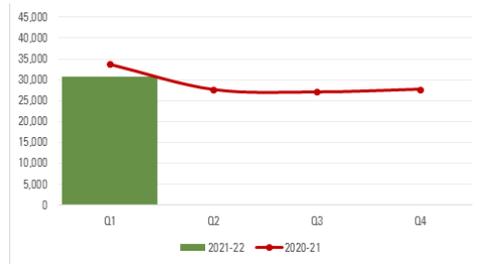
GRANT	# OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED	# OF SUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS	AMOUNT FUNDED	TOTAL PROJECT COST
In Kind Assistance Program	10	8	\$11,861.90	\$11,681.90
Local Events Program (Responsive)	24	22	\$26,200.00	\$622,130.13
Community Projects Program (Responsive)	3	1	\$2,000.00	\$3,076.00
Reimbursement Program	5	5	\$3,102.88	\$4,422.56
Individual Excellence Program	1	1	\$250.00	\$250.00
Community Activation Program (Responsive)	1	1	\$2,000.00	\$3,000.00
TOTAL	44	38	\$45,234.78	\$644,860.59

VOLUNTEER HOURS

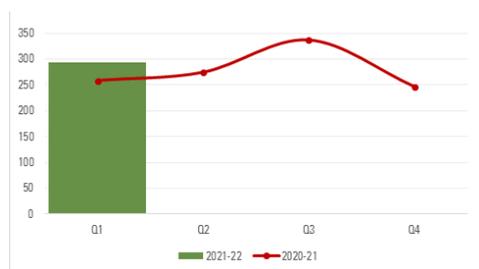
Across Council, volunteers contributed a significant number of hours to support our services. All areas of Council are now using the Better Impact system to log volunteer hours and the following data has been reported:

VOLUNTEER FUNCTION	VOLUNTEER HOURS	# OF VOLUNTEERS
Visitor Information Centres	1,645.5	64
Wandoan Avenue of Honour	12	2
Chinchilla Parklands	8	1
Chinchilla Parklands	8	4
Community Care	188	4
Residential Care	321	11
Dogwood Crossing	114.75	26
Libraries	183	8
TOTAL	2,472.25	116

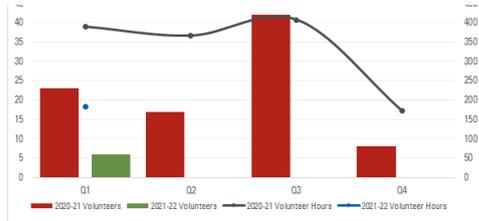
VISITORS



NEW MEMBERSHIPS

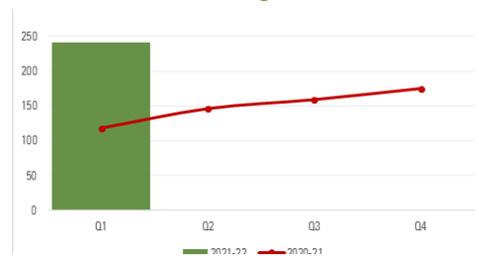


VOLUNTEERS

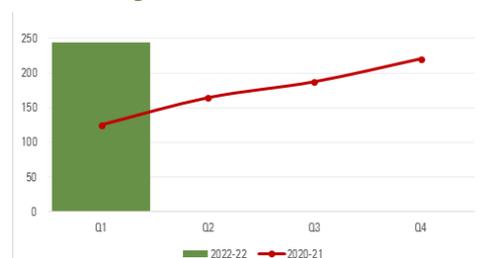


PUBLIC PROGRAMS

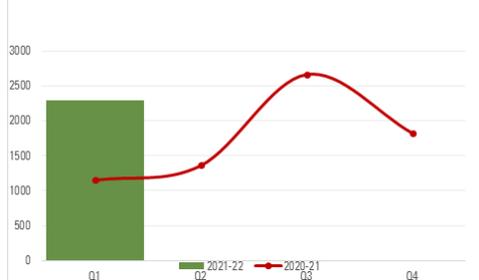
Number of Public Programs



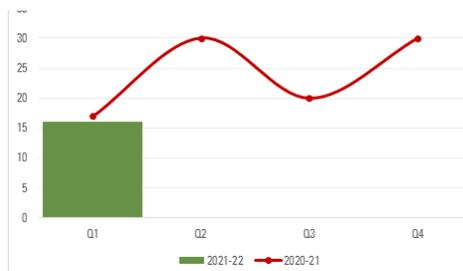
Public Program Hours



Public Programs Attendance



Public Programs in Partnership



PUBLIC PROGRAMMING

Mr Deano Yipadee

We pulled together a last minute July school holiday performance for early years and primary aged kids. Mr Yipadee visited Chinchilla, Dalby & Tara Libraries with his inspiring messaging about confidence, kindness and happiness – and a LOT of fun with his singing, dancing and interaction.

The sessions booked out very fast, we adjusted the locations of the performances so we could increase numbers and allow more families to come along and enjoy. Deano will be returning for Words Out West 2022 to perform in the school days

“Who doesn't like dancing and singing? Please continue this kind of concert event. Thank you so much.”



September School Holidays

The Spring School Holidays saw a range of activities happening in our library branches.

Bell	Lego Masters
Chinchilla	32 Painting, VR Days, Craft, Alice in Wonderland Craft
Dalby	Skittles; Making Book Marks
Jandowae	3D Printing & Lego Masters
Tara	GameGo Coding & Lego Masters
Wandoan	Felt Garland Craft
Regional	STEM Punks

Western Downs kids were given a unique opportunity to explore the fascinating world of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics at a series of workshops delivered by STEM Punks, thanks to funding from National Backyard Cricket.

The children worked in teams to research dinosaurs and design the perfect prehistoric zoo to house them. Westmar and The Gums State Schools joined Moonie State School for the program and stayed on for a social lunch together. St Josephs School at Tara also enjoyed the program.



Lego Masters

Earlier this year we trialed Lego Masters using hired Lego, it was so popular we purchased our own brand-new Lego kits which were launched this quarter. All branches who have hosted a Lego Masters have had a great response - most being booked out well in advance.

Collaborative Lego kits

The launch of collaborative Lego kits in our libraries proved to be a big hit for families during the school holidays. The extra-large building kits were collaboratively constructed by families in Dalby, Chinchilla, Tara, and Jandowae. It was great to see parents spending time with their kids contributing to the build together.



Button Art - Tara & Jandowae

The possibilities were endless at the Button Workshops hosted at Tara and Jandowae Libraries. Who knew you could create such artwork with old buttons



Kokedama - Chinchilla

A super fun hands-on workshop where participants learnt how to wrap a plants root system and bind it with string, transforming it into a sculptural art form to take home.



Paint and Sip - Chinchilla & Dalby

Paint pouring workshops were delivered in Dalby and Chinchilla. Participants created beautiful artworks to take home and display.



OUTREACH

Pop Up Library at Wandoan Workers Camp

One of our latest initiatives to raise awareness of our Library Service and increase library membership, is to provide pop-up libraries at workers' camps across our region. The first has been set up at Wandoan working camp with books ranging from crime, science fiction, magazines, to picture books that workers can read via Zoom or Facetime to their children, as well as access to numerous online resources.

Dalby Goodstart Early Learning Centre

Libraries delivered a special storytime for the children at Goodstart Early Learning. The kids loved the cheeky crocodiles. Dalby Library staff will continue to visit local daycares and kindergartens once a quarter.

“Ann did such an amazing job with my class, I love how she brought music to do dancing as well as singing with the children. Ann was very engaging with the children and had them wanting more every time. The children were asking when Ann was coming back to visit us with the clap sticks and her cheeky crocodiles”

Karingal Poetry Reading

Libraries visited Karingal in Dalby and read poetry to the residents. This is a new initiative and will be done once a month by Dalby Library Staff.

Chinchilla Library Kindy Outreach

Bonnie is delivering Storytimes to local Chinchilla Kindergartens once a month. So far she has visited NCC Early Learners, C&K community Kindergarten and Busy Bees Early Learning.

Wandoan Kindy visits the Library

Once a fortnight the Wandoan Kindergarten Kids visit the Library for a Storytime. These sessions include up to 22 children! Great numbers for such a small community.

Meandarra Kindy visits the Library

Carolyn has signed up 14 new little members at the Meandarra Library. The local kindergarten visits once a month for Storytime, each child bringing along with them their own library cards to borrow their own books!

Title **Community and Liveability Report 'Not Just For Laughs 6' Regional Comedy Tour**

Date 19 November 2021

Responsible Manager C. Barnard, COMMUNITIES MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this report is to update Council on the recent 'Not Just For Laughs' Comedy Shows that were held in Kaimkillenbun, Brigalow and Condamine from 11-13 November 2021.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- We are a happy, inclusive community, proud of where we live.
- Our people of diverse backgrounds and ages are united by social, cultural, and sporting activities.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We are a strong sustainable community supported by volunteers.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this report be received and noted.

Background Information

'Not Just for Laughs' was the 6th instalment of what has become a well-known and popular regional comedy tour, aimed at strengthening resilience in our communities. Originally developed to lift the spirits of our drought affected communities in 2015, and with the current pandemic adding yet another layer, Council continues to demonstrate its support for our community's wellbeing by delivering events such as this.

Report

The 'Not Just For Laughs' Comedy Tour was held throughout the Western Downs, kicking off at Kaimkillenbun Hall, then Brigalow Hall and ending this round at Condamine State School (originally planned to be in a marquee at Condamine Sports Club, however changed venue due to wet weather) from Thursday 11 November - Saturday 13 November 2021.

These comedy nights offer our communities a free social event that encourages positive social interaction, community cohesion and reduces isolation. Activating our community halls and facilities as a gathering place for the broader region, all residents from across the region were invited to come along and enjoy an evening of entertainment at one of the 3 locations.

Headlining were Queensland comedians Mark McConville and Kat Davidson. To continue to raise awareness of mental health and to continue those important conversations throughout the region, Western Down's own Mary O'Brien from 'Are you bogged mate' also addressed audiences.

Our very own talented local musicians performed live music to the audiences, encouraging singing along and some dancing. Our local musicians were Ripcord at Kaimkillenbun; Jane Zerst Music at Brigalow; and Aloud Out at Condamine.

Not only do these nights bring entertainment to our community, it is also an opportunity to show Council's support to our local community groups who partner with us to provide the food and beverages whilst giving them fundraising opportunities for their committees. This year's community partnerships were as follows:

Kaimkillenbun - Kaimkillenbun Hall Committee (Bar), Dalby Rotary Club (Food)
 Brigalow - Brigalow Hall Committee (Bar & Food) & Brigalow General Store (provided Kitchen)
 Condamine - Condamine Sports Club (Bar & Food) & Condamine State School (venue)

While the weather brought lots of rain and wet roads to the region that week, the show did go on. The rains and subsequent wet road conditions may have impacted our attendance numbers, especially in Kaimkillenbun. The Condamine event was originally planned for the Condamine Sports Club in a Marquee but due to the grounds being too wet, the event was relocated to the undercover area at Condamine State School. A special mention must go to the Sports Club and the School for their support and assistance in making the last-minute venue change work.

Outlined below is a table of the events, tickets registered (towns / postcodes of attendees) and check-ins:

Not Just For Laughs 6 Attendance

Post code	Town	Registered	Checked In
Kaimkillenbun (Capacity 150)			
4408	Bell	6	0
4403	Jondaryan	2	2
4406	Kaimkillenbun	4	4
4405	Dalby	32	22
4184	Coochiemudlo Island	2	2
		46	30
Brigalow (Capacity 160)			
4350	Kearney Springs	1	1
4357	Millmerran	1	1
4405	Dalby	9	9
4406	Kogan	7	4
4410	Jandowae	9	7
4411	Warra	25	21
4412	Brigalow	38	30
4413	Chinchilla	67	53
4414	Canaga	2	2
4421	Tara	1	1
		160	129
Condamine (Capacity 200)			
4152	Camp Hill	2	2
4341	Kensington Gove	2	2
4405	Dalby	5	3
4406	Moonie	14	6

4406	The Gums	8	8
4413	Chinchilla	4	0
4415	Miles	17	13
4416	Condamine	93	70
4421	Tara	28	16
4425	Dulacca	8	8
At the door		8	8
		189	136
TOTAL TICKETS		395	295

While we offered free return bus trips from various locations, minimal bookings were received:

Bus Travel	Tickets booked
Bus from Dalby - Kaimkillenbun	14
Bus from Miles - Condamine	19
Bus from Tara - Condamine	9
Bus from Chinchilla - Brigalow	15
Total Bus Tickets	57

Instead of a lucky door ticket this year, each event had a lucky seat that contained the winning prize. Each prize was purchased in the region and once again showing Council's support and commitment to local business. The prize winners were:

- Kaimkillenbun - Leanne Buckley - Painting of the Bunya Mountains by Fay Brown and purchased from Bell Bunya Community Centre
- Brigalow - Caitlyn Welburn - \$200 voucher to YellowDog Country (Brigalow based business selling handmade items). An addition \$100 voucher was donated by the owners - Emma and Andy
- Condamine - Des Gray - \$100 fuel voucher Condamine BP and \$80 dinner for two at Condamine Pub

In effort to gain accurate feedback regarding the event, a post event survey was conducted. This was distributed via QR codes at the event as well as by email to all attendee registered emails. As a result the survey received 32 responses with some of the data outlined below:

SOCIAL MEDIA NOT JUST FOR LAUGHS 6 2021 was extensively promoted across Council's corporate social media platforms between 21 October- 12 November 2021

CORPORATE FACEBOOK PAGE

Facebook Post	Reach	Engagement	Interactions <small>(Likes, Comments & Shares)</small>
1 - FB Post (21 October 2021) Announce Event	3,860	301	229
2 - FB Video (3 November 2021) Mark McConville's Video	2,730	213	142
3 - FB Video (4 November 2021) Kat Davidson's Video	2,291	190	123
4 - FB Video (8 November 2021) Reminder of Event	12,828	1,205	1,098
5 - FB Post (11 November 2021) Kaimkillenbun-Wet Weather Warning	2,525	74	71
6 - FB Post (12 November 2021) Weekends on Western Downs Feature	1,220	5	0
7 - FB Post (12 November 2021) Condamine-Changed Location	4,541	140	122
8 - FB Post (12 November 2021) Brigalow- Sold Out	2,819	68	64

How would you rate Not Just for Laughs?

4.5★
average rating



What words would you use to describe Not Just for Laughs?

89% of responses to this question were positive

"Well organised and hilarious"

"Hilarious, Brilliant entertaining"

"Excellent, Hilarious, Enjoyable, Funny!!"

"Very funny!"

"A well organised event, which brought the community together. Great entertainment which was very enjoyable"

What kind of events would you like to see more of from Council?

Majority of responses said they were keen to see more events like this

"Comedy I think is good because if people are struggling, a good laugh and catch up with people can help."

"Anything along the comical line, lifts peoples spirits and laughter is the best medicine along side socialising"

"Some sort of stuff supporting the farmer depression and stress"

Further Feedback

"Concerts, Dances. Make more use of country halls"

"Dances. Theatre restaurant, Concerts (instrumental and singing). Speakers (community awareness programs, health, land care, etc.)"

How did you first hear about this event?

38%	Social Media
6%	Council's Website
0%	Radio / Local News
22%	Printed Material
6%	Email
13%	Word of Mouth
16%	Other

Consultation (Internal/External)

Nil

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

Comedians (Performance fees, accommodation, riders)	\$ 10,913.15
Are you Bugged Mate	\$ 1,500.00
Production (Sound, lighting, stage)	\$ 6,208.08
Live Music	\$ 1,780.00
Promotional Material (design, printing, DL flyer delivery)	\$ 2,135.10
Marquee & Equipment hire (Condamine event) *	\$ 6,202.08
Buses	\$ 1,695.08
Lucky Door Prizes	\$ 570.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (inc. GST)	\$ 31,003.49

The 'Not Just for Laughs 6' was cofounded by Queensland Health's grant that focus on improving mental wellbeing in regional communities. Their grant funded the comedians, the 'Are you Bogged Mate' fees, and the production costs of the Regional Comedy Tour, to a total amount of \$18,621.15. The balance of the cost was budgeted for in the Communities department operational budget.

* Please note due to last-minute venue change and cancellation of marquee / equipment hire, Range Event Hire will only credit 75% of costs.

Human Rights Considerations

Section 4(b) of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) (the Human Rights Act) requires public entities 'to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights'.

All activities will be undertaken in accordance with Council's human rights obligations.

Conclusion

The Community Activation and Events successfully created an active vibrant event for the community contributing to Liveability in our Region. Overall, the "Not Just For Laughs 6 Regional Comedy Tour" was a great success and enjoyed by all who attended.

Attachments

Event Photos

Authored by: K. Beil, COMMUNITY ACTIVATION & EVENTS COORDINATOR

Kaimkillenbun



Brigalow



Condamine





Title **CL Community and Liveability Report Museums and Galleries Funding Agreements 2022-2024**

Date 30 November 2021

Responsible Manager C. Barnard, COMMUNITIES MANAGER

Summary

The purpose of this Report is to seek Council's approval for Museums and Galleries Funding Agreements for the period 2022-2024.

Link to Corporate Plan

Strategic Priority: Active Vibrant Community

- We are a happy, inclusive community, proud of where we live.
- Our people of diverse backgrounds and ages are united by social, cultural, and sporting activities.
- Our parks, open spaces, and community facilities are alive with activities and connect our communities.
- We are a strong sustainable community supported by volunteers.
- We empower communities to develop local initiatives and events.

Strategic Priority: Quality Lifestyle

- Our recreational spaces and community facilities are attractive, safe, and accessible.
- We take pride in our natural assets, environment, and heritage.

Material Personal Interest/Conflict of Interest

Nil

Officer's Recommendation

That this Report be received, and Council endorse the 2022-2024 Museums and Galleries Funding Agreements and payment schedule as outlined below.

Background Information

On 21 November 2018, during Council's Ordinary Meeting, a triennial Funding Agreement model to support seven community run museums and galleries was adopted. This moved away from the previous Triannual Service Level agreements which used complex matrixes to calculate funding amounts and placed a heavy administrative burden on these community run organisations. Consultations at the time with Council's Legal Services and Chief Procurement Officer informed the triennial funding amount per community run museums and galleries.

Under the new Triennial Funding Agreements, each committee received a set amount, with Consumer Price Index (CPI) applied in years two and three of the agreements. Each museum and gallery submitted a business plan at the commencement of the financial year and an annual acquittal report. This model has proven successful in providing funding security for the museums and galleries, and information for Council on how the committees' outcomes align with Council's Corporate and Action Plans.

The current agreements reached their completion on 1 December 2021.

Report

Funding Agreements for 2022-2024 have been drafted in consultation with Council's General Council and Chief Procurement Officer.

It is recommended that the agreements for 2022-2024 specify the amount to be paid each year, with a 1.5% increase in years two and three, rather than applying CPI. This allows budgetary forward planning for the committees and Council.

The proposed funding allocation is listed below:

MUSEUM/GALLERY	GST REG.	21/22	22/23	23/24
		GST Exclusive	Inc 1.5%	Inc 1.5%
Lapunyah Art Gallery	NO	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,315.00	\$ 21,635.00
Chinchilla Museum	NO	\$ 18,250.00	\$ 18,524.00	\$ 18,802.00
Juandah Heritage Society	YES	\$ 6,250.00	\$ 6,344.00	\$ 6,439.00
Miles Historical Village	YES	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,540.00	\$ 37,088.00
Myall Park Botanic Gardens	YES	\$ 36,000.00	\$ 36,540.00	\$ 37,088.00
Pioneer Park	NO	\$ 10,250.00	\$ 10,404.00	\$ 10,560.00
Gallery 107	NO	\$ 21,000.00	\$ 21,315.00	\$ 21,635.00
TOTAL (GST ex)		\$148,750.00	\$ 150,982.00	\$ 153,247.00

It is recommended that the terms and conditions of the new funding agreements remain unchanged. Special conditions outlined in the attached 2022-2024 Museums and Galleries Funding Agreement (Annexure "B") have been amended to provide clarity around what constitutes Approved Purposes for which Funding can be expended.

It is further recommended that the process of annual Business Plan submission and Funding Acquittal through Smarty Grants remain unchanged.

Consultation (Internal/External)

Internal –

- General Council
- Chief Procurement Officer

External –

- Chinchilla Historical Society
- Gallery 107
- Juandah Heritage Society
- Lapunyah Art Gallery
- Miles Historical Village
- Myall Park Botanic Garden

Pioneer Park Museum

Legal/Policy Implications (Justification if applicable)

Nil

Budget/Financial Implications

Funding for 2021/2022 is budgeted for within the Communities Department approved budget. Budget implications for the following two financial years are \$150,982.00 and \$153,247.000 (GST ex) respectively.

Human Rights Considerations

There are no human rights implications associated with this report

Conclusion

The 2022-2024 Museums and Galleries Funding Agreements will ensure the Region's museums and galleries can continue playing an active part in enhancing the liveability of Western Downs.

Attachments

MASTER 2022-2024 Museums and Galleries Funding Agreement (Annexure B)

Authored by: Kate Walker, ARTS AND CULTURAL COORDINATOR

FUNDING AGREEMENT

PLEASE READ THE WHOLE OF THIS AGREEMENT CAREFULLY.

Provider of funding	Western Downs Regional Council (ABN 91 232 587 651) referred to throughout this Agreement as “Council”.		
Recipient of funding (i.e. name of organisation entering into the Agreement).	[Recipient’s Legal Name and ABN] referred to throughout this Agreement as “You” or “Your”.		
Address of Premises	[Insert Recipient's Address]		
Duration for funding	[INSERT DATE] , this will be referred to in this Agreement as the “Completion Date”.		
Registered for GST (Yes/No)	[Yes/No]		
Funding Amount	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
(GST Exclusive)	[\$Insert amount]	[\$Insert amount]	[\$Insert amount]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF FUNDING

The Funding detailed above is given on a series of conditions (set out below) which You must *read, sign and date* to show Your acceptance.

1. PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

- 1.1 This Agreement will take effect from the day that the last party signs the Agreement until the Completion Date (“**Funding Period**”).

2. COUNCIL OBLIGATIONS

Payment of Funding

- 2.1 The Council will pay You the first year of the Funding Amount (exclusive of GST), which will be called “the Funding” within fourteen (14) days of the commencement of this Agreement.
- 2.2 The Funding will be increased in Year 2 and Year 3 of this Agreement as noted above.
- 2.3 The Funding for subsequent years will be paid within fourteen (14) days of the commencement of each subsequent financial year.

3. YOUR OBLIGATIONS

Bank Details

- 3.1 You must provide the Council with the details of Your bank account requested in Annexure A, so that the Funding can be paid into Your bank account.

Approved Purposes for Funding

- 3.2 You must:
- 3.2.1 use the Funding for the Approved Purposes only. The Approved Purposes are defined in Annexure B;
 - 3.2.2 ensure that the Funding for the Approved Purposes is acquitted using the Acquittal Form attached at Annexure C by the Completion Date; and
 - 3.2.3 notify the Council if, for some reasons, the Funding cannot be expended for the Approved Purposes by the Completion Date.
- 3.3 If you notify Council that the Funding cannot be expended for the Approved Purposes by the Completion Date, Council may discuss an alternative Completion Date with You.
- 3.4 If You decide to suspend or cease any of the activities which are part of the Approved Purposes, You must immediately notify Council.
- 3.5 If Council reasonably believes that You have not used the Funding for the Approved Purposes, Council may request repayment of all or part of the Funding. If Council requests that You repay the Funding, You must do so within thirty (30) days of receipt of a demand to do so.
- 3.6 Where You have not spent the entire Funding designated for the Approved Purposes by the Completion Date, or not acquitted the Funding to the reasonable satisfaction of Council under Clause 3.2 of this Agreement, Council may request repayment of the

unspent or unacquitted amount of the Funding. If Council requests that You repay the unspent amount of the Funding, You must do so within thirty (30) days of receipt of a demand to do so.

- 3.7 Where You have not spent all of the Funding by the Completion Date, You may ask Council if You can keep the unspent money for a particular purpose. You must make this request in writing to Council.
- 3.8 Any request to vary the Approved Purposes for which Funding can be expended must be submitted immediately and in writing to Council. The notification must provide reasons for the change and a quotation for the proposed variation. The Funding can only be utilised for a new purpose after Council provides written approval.

Insurance and Indemnity

- 3.9 You must take out and keep in force appropriate insurance policies for:
 - 3.9.1 any assets purchased with the Funding;
 - 3.9.2 public liability to cover legal liability to third parties in respect of the premises or Your use or occupation of the premises for an amount of at least \$20,000,000 for any one claim, or any other amount Council may reasonably require from time to time; and
 - 3.9.3 insurance under the *Work Health and Safety Act* when necessary.
- 3.10 You indemnify (and keep indemnified) Council, its officers, employees, and agents against any:
 - 3.10.1 loss, damage or other liability incurred by Council;
 - 3.10.2 loss or expense incurred by Council in dealing with any claim against it, (including legal costs);that is caused by or arises from:
 - 3.10.3 an act or omission by You, or any of Your employees, agents, volunteers, or subcontractors in connection with this Agreement, where there was fault on the part of the person whose conduct gave rise to that liability, loss, damage, or expense; and/or
 - 3.10.4 failure by You to comply with all of Your obligations under this Agreement.

4. MUTUAL AGREEMENTS

Material created using the Funding

- 4.1 All material that is developed as a result of the activities approved for the Approved Purposes including reports, brochures, photographs and other types of material will be owned by You unless otherwise agreed.
- 4.2 You grant to Council, at no cost, a continual right to use and reproduce material produced as a result of the activities approved for the Approved Purposes (“the Material”), for the purposes of promoting Council, but for no other purpose.
- 4.3 Council must consult with You and, if necessary, the creators of the Material, before it uses or reproduces the Material.

Failure to comply with this Agreement

- 4.4 If You:

- 4.4.1 fail to expend the Funding in accordance with the Approved Purposes allowed under this Agreement;
- 4.4.2 do not apply the Funding to the Approved Purposes;
- 4.4.3 do not acquit the Funding correctly in accordance with this Agreement; and/or
- 4.4.4 fail to comply with any other requirement of this Agreement,

You will be in breach of this Agreement.

- 4.5 If it is found that You are in breach of this Agreement, Council may give You notice in writing asking You to rectify the breach and specifying a period in which the breach must be rectified.
- 4.6 If the breach is not rectified within the time specified by Council in the notice sent to You Council may terminate this Agreement immediately by written Notice to You.
- 4.7 If this Agreement is terminated, You agree to repay to Council any of the Funding not spent for the Approved Purposes.
- 4.8 To remove any doubt, if this Agreement is terminated, any Funding for subsequent years not yet provided by Council is no longer valid or enforceable.

5. GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

- 5.1 "GST", "GST law" and other terms used in this Agreement, or in this definition have the meanings used in the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* (Commonwealth of Australia) as amended, or any replacement or other relevant legislation and regulations, except "GST law" also includes any applicable rulings.
- 5.2 Any amount payable or consideration (as defined for GST purposes) to be provided under, in connection with or as part of this Agreement for a supply is exclusive of GST unless otherwise specifically stated.
- 5.3 To the extent GST is payable on a supply made under or in connection with this Agreement, the party providing the consideration (Council) for that supply must pay as additional consideration an amount equal to the amount of GST payable on that supply (the GST Amount).
- 5.4 Council shall only pay the GST amount referred to in clause 5.3 of this Agreement upon receipt of a valid tax invoice (that complies with the GST Law) and issued by You.
- 5.5 Council may withhold from the Funding if an Australian Business Number (ABN) is not quoted, unless a declaration is provided to Council by You that states a reason for not quoting an ABN.

6. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- 6.1 This Agreement will be subject to the special conditions set out in Annexure B (if any).

7. GENERAL

- 7.1 You must not transfer any of Your rights or requirements under this Agreement unless You have been given written approval to do so from Council.
- 7.2 This Agreement between yourself and Council constitutes the entire agreement and overrules any previous agreement or understandings between You and Council.
- 7.3 This Agreement cannot be amended or added to unless the amendment or addition is in writing and signed by both You and Council.
- 7.4 You and Council can communicate with each other in relation to this Agreement by telephone, fax, letter or email.
- 7.5 If Council has to give You notice that You are in breach of this Agreement, it will give You notice in one of the following ways:
 - 7.5.1 by sending a letter through registered mail; or
 - 7.5.2 by sending an email to You.
- 7.6 While it is respected that you respect the confidentiality of the Funding arrangements, you should be aware that the provision of this financial support to You will become a matter of public record through the publication of Council's Annual Report.

I / we have read and accepted the conditions outlined above and those attaching to the Agreement.

SIGNED by _____)
(an authorised signatory) for and on behalf of the **INSERT**)
(ABN #) in the presence of:)
)

.....
Signature

.....
Signature of Witness

.....
Date:

.....
Name of Witness

SIGNED by _____)
on behalf of **WESTERN DOWNS REGIONAL COUNCIL**)
(ABN 91 232 587 651) in the presence of:)
)

.....
Authorised Delegate

.....
Signature of Witness

.....
Date

.....
Name of Witness

ANNEXURE "A"

INFORMATION FOR PAYMENT

These details allow Council to process the payment to You. If the Funding recipient is not an incorporated body, then an incorporated body must undertake to auspice the Funding, sign this Agreement, accept and be bound by the Agreement conditions.

Your name: _____

Postal address: _____

Bank: _____

Branch: _____

Account Name: _____

BSB Code: _____

Account Number: _____

Australian Business Number (ABN): _____

Are you registered for GST? Yes No

ANNEXURE "B"

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Special conditions that apply to this agreement are:

1. The Approved Purposes for which Funding can be expended are for the operation of [insert facility name]
2. The acceptable approved purchases include but are not limited to:
 - a. Expenses relating to exhibitions;
 - b. Marketing;
 - c. Events;
 - d. Public programming;
 - e. Materials and services that meet the specific needs of a gallery/museum;
 - f. Conservation requirements;
 - g. Purchase of exhibiting tools.

[detail any other conditions, if required]

ANNEXURE "C"

ACQUITTAL FORM

[to be inserted]