



AGENDA

Wednesday, 19 August 2020

Ordinary Council Meeting

I hereby give notice that an Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held on:

Date: Wednesday, 19 August 2020

Time: 9:00am

Location: Council Chambers

**Peter Franks
Chief Executive Officer**

Order Of Business

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1 MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

2 APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE/ABSENCE ON COUNCIL BUSINESS

3 BEREAVEMENTS/CONDOLENCES

4 DECLARATION OF ANY MATERIAL PERSONAL INTERESTS/CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Ordinary Council Meeting - 15 July 2020

6 BUSINESS ARISING OUT OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

7 DEPUTATIONS AND DELEGATIONS

8 CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

8.1 BTM & S STANKOVICH PTY LTD - RECONFIGURING A LOT - SUBDIVISION (1 INTO 39 LOTS IN 2 STAGES) - LOT 114 ON SP265014 - EMERALD END ROAD, MAREEBA - RAL/20/0006

Date Prepared: 28 July 2020

Author: Senior Planner

Attachments: 1. Proposal Plans [↓](#)

APPLICATION DETAILS

APPLICATION		PREMISES	
APPLICANT	BTM & S Stankovich Pty Ltd	ADDRESS	Emerald End Road, Mareeba
DATE LODGED	16 July 2020	RPD	Lot 114 on SP265014
TYPE OF APPROVAL	Development Permit		
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	Reconfiguring a Lot - Subdivision (1 into 39 lots in 2 stages)		
FILE NO	RAL/20/0006	AREA	25.9 hectares
LODGED BY	Freshwater Planning Pty Ltd	OWNER	BTM & S Stankovich Pty Ltd
PLANNING SCHEME	Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016		
ZONE	Low Density Residential zone		
LEVEL OF ASSESSMENT	Code Assessment		
SUBMISSIONS	n/a		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council is in receipt of a development application described in the above application details.

The application is code assessable and was not required to undergo public notification.

The application and supporting material has been assessed against the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016 and does not conflict with any relevant planning instrument.

Draft conditions were provided to the Applicant/ care of their consultant and have been agreed.

It is recommended that the application be approved in full with conditions.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

1. That in relation to the following development application:

APPLICATION		PREMISES	
APPLICANT	BTM & S Stankovich Pty Ltd	ADDRESS	Emerald End Road, Mareeba
DATE LODGED	16 July 2020	RPD	Lot 114 on SP265014
TYPE OF APPROVAL	Development Permit		
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	Reconfiguring a Lot - Subdivision (1 into 39 lots in 2 stages)		

and in accordance with the Planning Act 2016, the applicant be notified that the application for a development permit for the development specified in (A) is:

Approved by Council in accordance with the approved plans/documents listed in (B), subject to assessment manager conditions in (C), assessment manager's advice in (D), relevant period in (E), further permits in (F), and further approvals from Council listed in (G);

And

The assessment manager does not consider that the assessment manager's decision conflicts with a relevant instrument.

- (A) **APPROVED DEVELOPMENT:** Development Permit for Reconfiguring a Lot - Subdivision (1 into 39 lots in 2 stages)

- (B) **APPROVED PLANS:**

Plan/Document Number	Plan/Document Title	Prepared by	Dated
8186 - Sheets 1 to 5	Development Plan - Plan of Lots 114, 213-216, 247-253, 332-359	Twine Surveys Pty Ltd	16.07.2020

- (C) **ASSESSMENT MANAGER'S CONDITIONS (COUNCIL)**

- (a) Development assessable against the Planning Scheme

- Development must be carried out generally in accordance with the approved plans and the facts and circumstances of the use as submitted with the application, and subject to any alterations:
 - found necessary by the Council's delegated officer at the time of examination of the engineering plans or during construction of the development because of particular engineering requirements; and
 - to ensure compliance with the following conditions of approval.

2. Timing of Effect

- 2.1 The conditions of the development permit must be complied with to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer prior to the endorsement of the plan of survey of the development, or alternative documentation as approved by the Land Title Act, except where specified otherwise in these conditions of approval.

3. General

- 3.1 The applicant/developer is responsible for the cost of necessary alterations to existing public utility mains, services or installations required by works in relation to the proposed development or any works required by condition(s) of this approval.
- 3.2 All payments or bonds required to be made to the Council pursuant to any condition of this approval or the Adopted Infrastructure Charges Notice must be made prior to the endorsement of the plan of survey, or alternative documentation as approved by the Land Title Act and at the rate applicable at the time of payment.
- 3.3 The developer must relocate (in accordance with FNQROC standards) any services such as water, sewer, drainage, telecommunications and electricity that are not wholly located within the lots that are being created/serviced where required by the relevant authority, unless approved by Council's delegated officer.
- 3.4 Where utilities (such as sewers on non-standard alignments) traverse lots to service another lot, easements must be created in favour of Council for access and maintenance purposes. The developer is to pay all costs (including Council's legal expenses) to prepare and register the easement documents.
- 3.5 All works must be designed, constructed and carried out in accordance with FNQROC Development Manual requirements (as amended) and to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.
- 3.6 The existing easement in favour of Lot 26 on SP265014 must be amended and reduced in size to that shown as Easement R on the approved plan.

The developer must relocate (in accordance with FNQROC standards) any services for Lot 26 on SP265014, such as water, sewer, drainage, telecommunications and electricity that are not wholly located within the proposed Easement R or Lot 26, where required by the relevant authority, unless approved otherwise by Council's delegated officer.

- 3.7 Proposed Lots 251, 252, 354 and 355 must each contain a building area of at least 400m² at a height of at least RL396. Each building area must be usable land that is less than 15% slope.
- 3.8 The following road names are approved:
- Dural Close - new cul-de-sac off Pontos Place; and
 - Wandara Court - new cul-de-sac off Karobean Drive.

3.9 Charges

All outstanding rates, charges, and expenses pertaining to the land are to be paid in full.

4 Infrastructure Services and Standards

4.1 Access

- (a) Access to each allotment must be constructed (from the edge of the road pavement to the property boundary of each lot) in accordance with the FNQROC Development Manual, to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.

The provision of roll-over kerb along the frontage of each allotment will satisfy this condition.

- (b) An asphalt sealed, or concrete driveway shall be provided within the access handle of proposed Lot 213 to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer. The driveway will:

- have a minimum formation width of 3 metres
- be constructed for the full length of the access handle
- be formed with one-way crossfall to cater for stormwater drainage such that any stormwater runoff is contained within the access handle
- service and utility conduits are to be provided for the full length of the concrete or sealed driveway constructed within the access handle.

4.2 Stormwater Drainage

- (a) The applicant/developer must take all necessary steps to ensure a non-worsening effect on surrounding land as a consequence of the development.
- (b) Prior to works commencing the applicant must submit a Stormwater Management Plan and Report prepared and certified by a suitably qualified design engineer (RPEQ) that meets or exceeds the standards of design and construction set out in the Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM) and the FNQROC Development Manual to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.
- (c) Prior to works commencing the applicant must submit a Stormwater Quality Management Plan and Report prepared and certified by a suitably qualified design engineer (RPEQ) that meets or exceeds the standards of design and construction set out in the Urban Stormwater Quality Planning Guideline and the Queensland Water Quality Guideline to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.
- (d) The Stormwater Quality Management Plan must include an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that meets or exceeds the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Guidelines (Institute of Engineers Australia) to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.

- (e) The applicant/developer must construct the stormwater drainage infrastructure in accordance with the approved Stormwater Management Plan and/or Stormwater Quality Management Plan and Report.
- (f) Temporary drainage is to be provided and maintained during the construction phase of the development, discharged to a lawful point and not onto the construction site.
- (g) All stormwater channels through private property must be registered, with the easement for drainage purposes in favour of Council. All documentation leading to the registration of the easement must be completed at no cost to Council.
- (h) The easement covering the watercourse within proposed Lots 251, 252, 354 and 355 is to be defined by Survey to include:
 - a minimum of 10 metres in width;
 - a minimum offset of 5 metres from the IL; and
 - include all areas of Extreme Flood Hazard and High Flood Hazard as identified by the Flood Hazard Overlay mapping of the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016.
- (i) All stormwater drainage collected from the site must be discharged to an approved legal point of discharge.
- (j) The applicant (at their cost) must video all stormwater lines and submit the video for inspection by Council's delegated officer prior to the development being taken "off maintenance" to ensure that no defects have occurred during the 12 month maintenance period.

4.3 Earthworks

All earthworks must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the FNQROC Development Manual (as amended) to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.

All formed batters must be located outside the easement/s required under Condition 4.2(h) and all road reserves.

Any earthworks within the waterway must be supported by appropriate modelling which demonstrates that there will be no adverse impact on the upstream drainage network and properties.

4.4 Roadworks - Internal

- (a) Karobean Drive is to be extended to service Lots 253 and 332 and is to be constructed to Collector Road standard (of the same width as the existing section of Karobean Drive) in accordance with the FNQROC Development Manual (as amended) to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.
- (b) Pontos Place, Dural Close and Wandara Court are to be constructed to Access Street standard in accordance with the FNQROC Development Manual (as amended) to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.

- (c) Temporary turnaround areas, with a bitumen and/or gravel surface, must be provided at the northern end of Pontos Place and Karobean Drive to allow traffic manoeuvring.
- (d) The existing concrete footpath is to be extended along the eastern and northern sides of the proposed Karobean Drive extension in accordance with the FNQROC Development Manual.
- (e) A new concrete footpath is to be built linking the cul de sac heads of Dural Close and Wandara Court in accordance with the FNQROC Development Manual to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.

4.5 Water Supply

- (a) Where the existing reticulated water supply does not currently service the site or is not at an adequate capacity, the developer is required to extend or upgrade the reticulated water supply infrastructure to connect the site to Council's existing infrastructure at a point that has sufficient capacity to service the development in accordance with FNQROC Development Manual standards (as amended).
- (b) A water service connection must be provided to each proposed lot in accordance with FNQROC Development Manual standards (as amended) to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.

4.6 Sewerage Connection

The developer must connect the proposed development to Council's reticulated sewerage system in accordance with FNQROC Development Manual standards (as amended) to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.

Where sewerage connections are not available to the site, or where existing connections are not satisfactory for the proposed development, the developer is required to extend or upgrade the reticulated sewerage infrastructure to connect the site to Council's existing infrastructure at a point that has sufficient capacity to service the development in accordance with FNQROC Development Manual standards (as amended).

4.7 Electricity provision/supply

The applicant/developer must ensure that an appropriate level of electricity supply is provided to each allotment in accordance with FNQROC Development Manual standards (as amended) to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.

Written advice from an Electricity Service Provider is to be provided to Council indicating that an agreement has been made for the provision of **underground** power reticulation.

4.8 Telecommunications

The applicant/developer must enter into an agreement with a telecommunication carrier to provide telecommunication services to each allotment and arrange provision of necessary conduits and enveloping pipes.

4.9 Lighting

Street lighting must be provided to all roads in accordance with FNQROC Development requirements (as amended) and to the satisfaction of Council's delegated officer.

(D) ASSESSMENT MANAGER'S ADVICE

- (a) An Adopted Infrastructure Charges Notice has been issued with respect to the approved development. The Adopted Infrastructure Charges Notice details the type of infrastructure charge/s, the amount of the charge/s and when the charge/s are payable.

- (b) The Adopted Infrastructure Charges Notice does not include all charges or payments that are payable with respect to the approved development. A number of other charges or payments may be payable as conditions of approval. The applicable fee is set out in Council's Fees & Charges Schedule for each respective financial year.

- (c) Easement Documents

Council has developed standard easement documentation to assist in the drafting of formal easement documents for Council easements. Please contact the Planning Section for more information regarding the drafting of easement documents for Council easements.

- (d) Endorsement Fees

Council charges a fee for the endorsement of a Survey Plan, Community Management Statements, easement documents, and covenants. The fee is set out in Council's Fees & Charges Schedule applicable for each respective financial year.

- (e) Compliance with applicable codes/policies

The development must be carried out to ensure compliance with the provisions of Council's Local Laws, Planning Scheme Policies, Planning Scheme and Planning Scheme Codes to the extent they have not been varied by a condition of this approval.

- (f) Notation on Rates Record

A notation will be placed on Council's Rate record with respect to each lot regarding the following conditions:

- a registered access and services easement over Lot 114
- a registered drainage easement over Lots 251, 252, 355 and 354

- (g) Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The applicant is advised that referral may be required under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* if the proposed activities are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance. Further information on these matters can be obtained from www.environment.gov.au.

(h) Cultural Heritage

In carrying out the activity the applicant must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure that no harm is done to Aboriginal cultural heritage (the “cultural heritage duty of care”). The applicant will comply with the cultural heritage duty of care if the applicant acts in accordance with gazetted cultural heritage duty of care guidelines. An assessment of the proposed activity against the duty of care guidelines will determine whether or to what extent Aboriginal cultural heritage may be harmed by the activity. Further information on cultural heritage, together with a copy of the duty of care guidelines and cultural heritage search forms, may be obtained from www.datsip.qld.gov.au.

(E) RELEVANT PERIOD

When approval lapses if development not started (s.85)

- Reconfiguring a Lot – four (4) years (starting the day the approval takes effect);

(F) OTHER NECESSARY DEVELOPMENT PERMITS AND/OR COMPLIANCE PERMITS

- Development Permit for Operational Works

(G) OTHER APPROVALS REQUIRED FROM COUNCIL

- Nil

2. That an Adopted Infrastructure Charges Notice be issued for the following infrastructure charge/s for:

Development Type	Rate	Measure	Charge	Credit Detail	Balance
	<i>\$ per Lot</i>	<i>Lots</i>		<i>Lots</i>	
Stage 11 - Residential	\$19,280.00	14 Lots	\$269,920.00	Nil	\$269,920.00
Stage 12 - Residential	\$19,280.00	25 Lots	\$482,000.00	Nil	\$482,000.00
TOTAL CURRENT AMOUNT OF CHARGE					\$751,920.00

THE SITE

The subject land is the balance area of the incomplete Amaroo Park Estate situated off Karobean Drive and Amaroo Drive, Mareeba, being described as Lot 114 on SP265014.

The land has an area of 25.9 hectares and is zoned Low Density Residential under the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016.

The site contains an extensive frontage to Emerald End Road which is formed to a rural road bitumen sealed standard. Frontages also exist to Amaroo Drive, Moondani Avenue and Karobean Drive. Access to the proposed development will be via Amaroo Drive and Karobean Drive.

Being a balance lot for an incomplete estate, the site is unimproved with the land being mostly cleared and grassed. Some vegetation remains along an internal waterway and also adjacent to the western boundary.

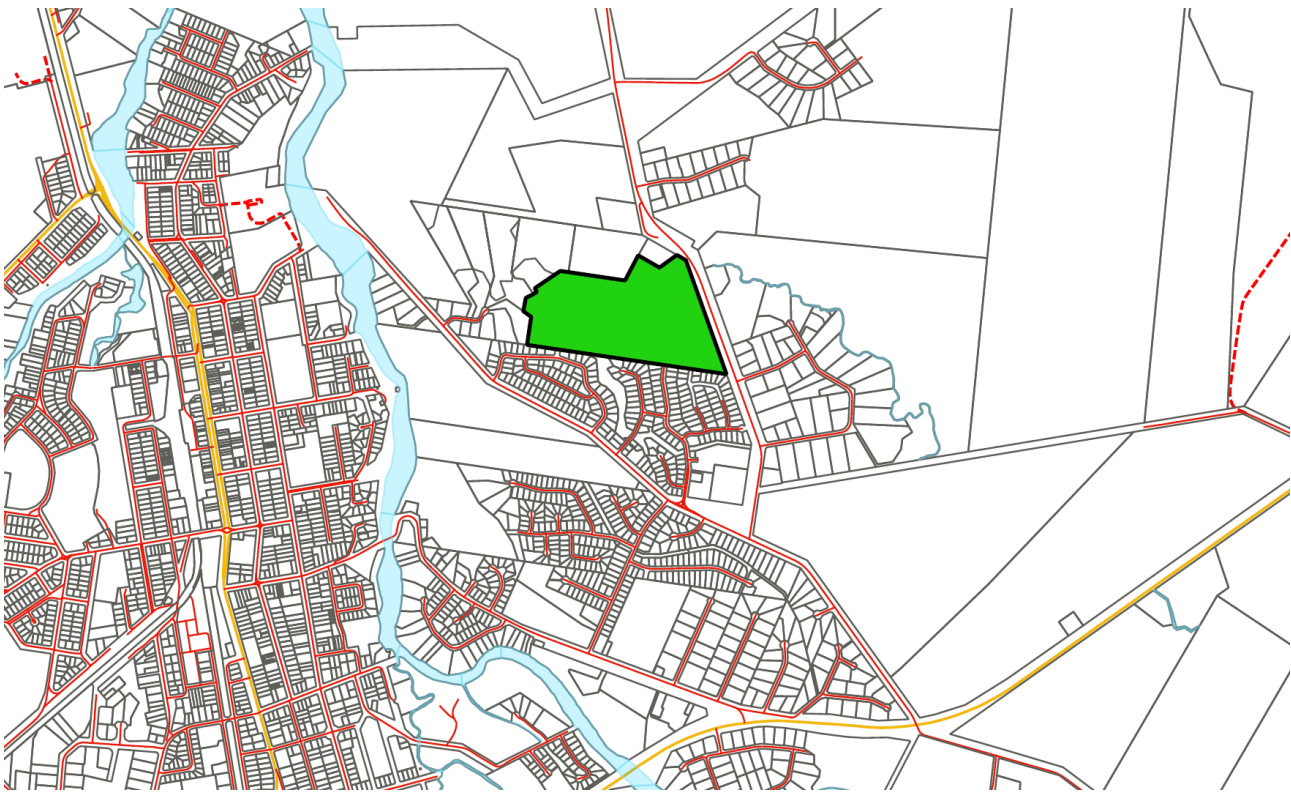
The site is able to be connected to town water, sewer, telecommunications and underground electricity supply.

Surrounding allotments are zoned *Low Density Residential* and have / and or will be developed for residential purposes.



Map Disclaimer:

Based on or contains data provided by the State of Queensland (Department of Environment and Resource Management) (2009). In consideration of the State permitting use of this data you acknowledge and agree that the State gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness, currency or suitability) and accepts no liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for any loss, damage or costs (including consequential damage) relating to any use of the data. Data must not be used for direct marketing or be used in breach of the privacy laws.

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BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Nil

PREVIOUS APPLICATIONS & APPROVALS

The application represents the continued development of Amaroo Park Estate, being Stages 11 and 12, comprising 14 and 25 new residential lots respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The development application seeks a Development Permit for Reconfiguring a Lot - Subdivision (1 into 39 lots in 2 stages) in accordance with the plans shown in **Attachment 1**.

All proposed residential lots will exceed 800 square metres in area and will have a generally regular shape. Proposed Lot 213 is the only rear access lot proposed.

Each lot will have generous frontage to a bitumen sealed road.

The residential lots will be connected to all urban services, with the balance area allotment (Lot 114) being serviced during future stages of Amaroo Park Estate.

Whilst Stages 11 and 12 will be linked by new road reserve, the developer has proposed a pedestrian connection across the internal waterway, instead of the previously proposed vehicle bridge. Promoting pedestrian movements/walkability is consistent with the draft State Government initiative for neighbourhood design. Removal of the vehicle bridge does not significantly alter travel distances.

Two (2) new road names are proposed. The names are Dural Close and Wandara Court.

REGIONAL PLAN DESIGNATION

The subject site is included within the Urban Footprint land use category in the Far North Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031. Mareeba is identified as a Major Regional Activity Centre in the Regional Plan. The Regional Plan Map 3- 'Areas of Ecological Significance' also identifies the site is:

- *Wetland Area of General Ecological Significance*
- *Terrestrial Area of General Ecological Significance*

PLANNING SCHEME DESIGNATIONS

Strategic Framework:	Land Use Categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential Area
Zone:	Low Density Residential zone
Overlays:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport Environs Overlay • Bushfire Hazard Overlay • Environmental Significance Overlay • Flood Hazard Overlay • Hill and Slope Overlay

RELEVANT PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

Assessment of the proposed development against the relevant planning instruments is summarised as follows:

(A) Far North Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031

Separate assessment against the Regional Plan is not required because the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme appropriately advances the Far North Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031, as it applies to the planning scheme area.

(B) State Planning Policy

Separate assessment against the State Planning Policy (SPP) is not required because the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme appropriately integrates all relevant aspects of the SPP.

(C) Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016

Relevant Developments Codes

The following Development Codes are considered to be applicable to the assessment of the application:

- 6.2.6 Low density residential zone code
- 7.2.2 Mareeba local plan code

- 8.2.2 Airport environs overlay code
- 8.2.3 Bushfire hazard overlay code
- 8.2.4 Environmental significance overlay code
- 8.2.6 Flood hazard overlay code
- 8.2.8 Hill and slope overlay code
- 9.4.2 Landscaping code
- 9.4.3 Parking and access code
- 9.4.4 Reconfiguring a lot code
- 9.4.5 Works, services and infrastructure code

The application included a planning report and assessment against the planning scheme. An officer assessment has found that the application satisfies the relevant acceptable outcome (or performance outcomes where no acceptable outcome applies) of the relevant codes set out below, provided reasonable and relevant conditions are attached to any approval.

Relevant Codes	Comments
Low density residential zone code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).
Mareeba local plan code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).
Airport environs overlay code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).
Bushfire hazard overlay code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).
Environmental significance overlay code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).
Flood hazard overlay code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).
Hill and slope overlay code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).
Landscaping code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).
Parking and access code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).
Reconfiguring a lot code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).

Works, services and infrastructure code	The application can be conditioned to comply with the code's relevant acceptable outcomes and/or performance outcomes (where no acceptable outcome is provided).
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(D) Planning Scheme Policies/Infrastructure Charges Plan

The following planning scheme policies are relevant to the application:

Planning Scheme Policy 4 - FNQROC Regional Development Manual

A condition will be attached to any approval requiring all development works be designed and constructed in accordance with FNQROC Development Manual standards.

(E) Adopted Infrastructure Charges Notice

In accordance with Council's Adopted Infrastructure Charges Resolution (No. 1) 2020, a charge of \$19,280.00 will apply to each additional residential allotment created.

The application proposes the creation of 39 additional residential lots and one balance lot.

$\$19,280.00 \times 39 \text{ (lots)} = \underline{\$751,920.00}$

REFERRAL AGENCY

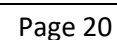
This application did not trigger referral to a Referral Agency.

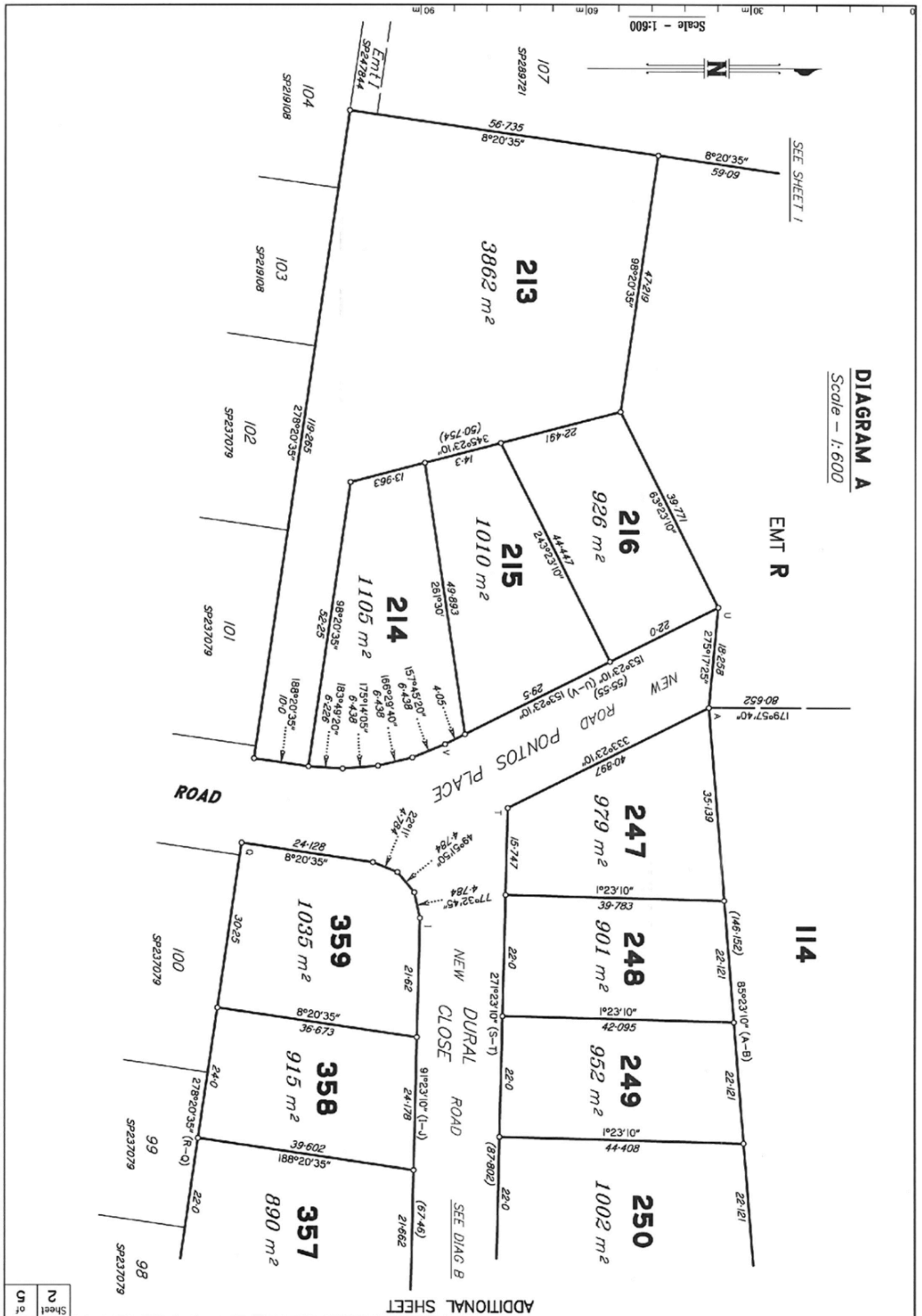
Internal Consultation

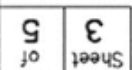
Technical Services.

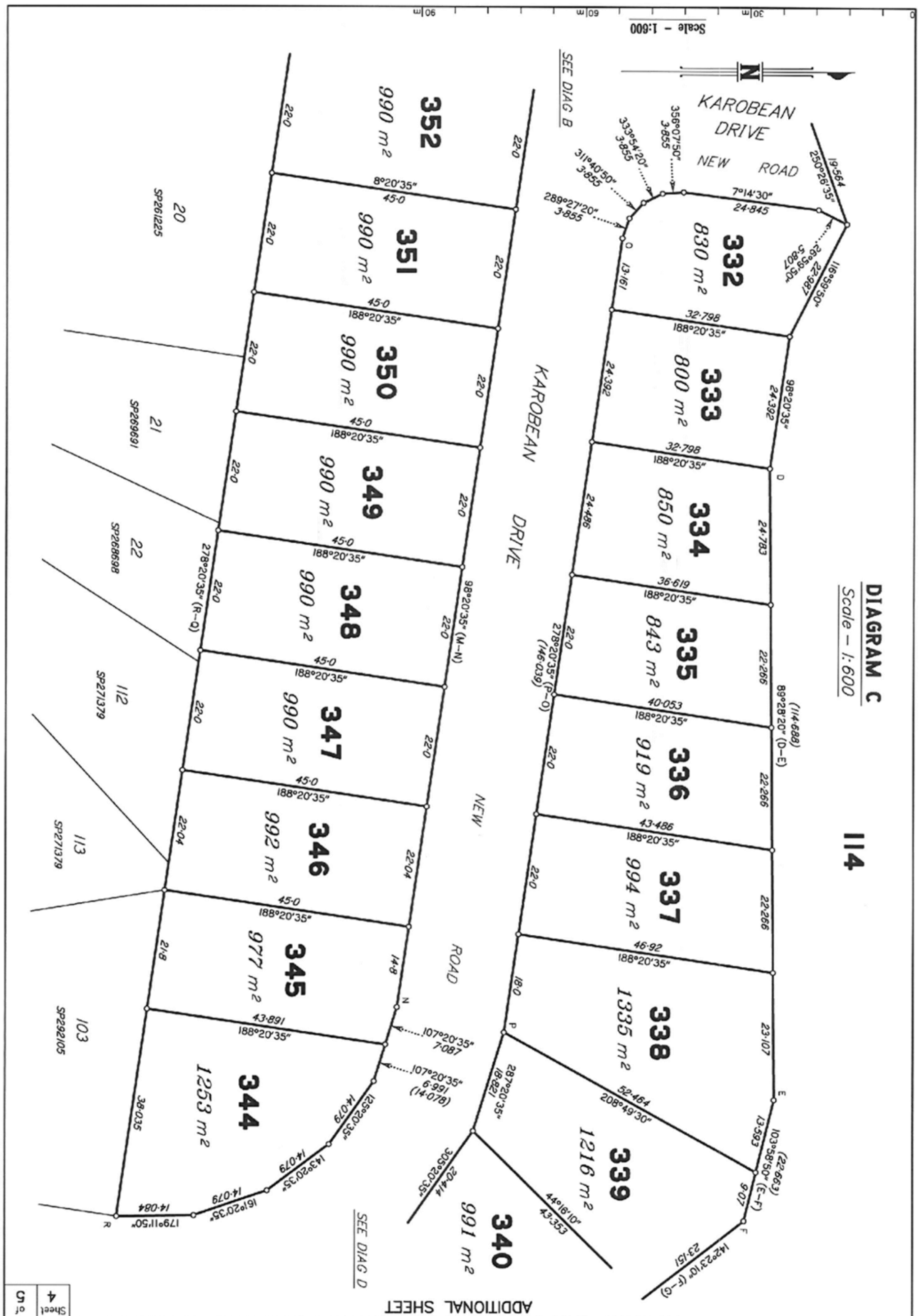
PLANNING DISCUSSION

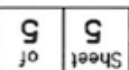
Nil











8.2 MAREEBA SHIRE COUNCIL PLANNING SCHEME 2016 - REVIEW OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Date Prepared: 3 August 2020

Author: Senior Planner

Attachments: 1. **Planz Town Planning Environmental Significance Overlay Review** [↓](#)
2. **Environmental Significance Overlay Review mapping** [↓](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environmental Significance Overlay is 1 of 12 overlays found in the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016 (MSCPS).

Planz Town Planning was engaged by Council to carry out the review of Council's Environmental Significance Overlay and they have produced a report including recommended amendments to the MSCPS.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. receive and note the Planz Town Planning Environmental Significance Overlay Review; and
2. that the Planz Town Planning Environmental Significance Overlay Review be further considered by Council at the next full general review of the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016.

BACKGROUND

The MSCPS includes an Environmental Significance Overlay which is based on the Queensland Department of Environment and Science's Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) mapping and the requirements of the Queensland State Planning Policy.

The adopted Environmental Significance Overlay was amended from the public notification version of the Environmental Significance Overlay due to a change in the State mapping and the Queensland State Planning Policy.

Subsequent to the submitters being advised of the amendments made to the MSCPS, several community groups and various community members made representations to Council and the Minister requesting that adoption of the draft MSCPS be postponed pending a review of the Environmental Significance Overlay to strengthen the protection of Matters of Local Environmental Significance.

The MSCPS was adopted on 15 June 2016, with Council committing to review and update the Environmental Significance Overlay of the MSCPS, to include Matters of Local Environmental Significance which did not transition from the public notification version of the planning scheme.

Planz Town Planning was engaged by Council to review the Environmental Significance Overlay and they have produced the attached Environmental Significance Overlay Review (**Attachment 1**).

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS**Findings of the Planz Town Planning Review:**

The Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah area is:

1. a high value interface (ecotone) between the Wet Tropics rainforest and drier woodland ecosystems.
2. the narrowest section of the Wet Tropics corridor and there is significant environmental value in improving connectivity in the area.

Local, regional, state and federal groups including FNQROC, Terrain, JCU and CSIRO recognise that there are significant gaps in the technical knowledge of the environmental values of the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah areas.

Filling in the gaps in knowledge is the responsibility of organisations such as Terrain, JCU and CSIRO and not a direct responsibility of Council. There may be opportunities for Council and the Community to push for improved funding and support from the State and Federal Government.

The MSCPS does not have any influence over outcomes on land until a development application is lodged.

The MSCPS is a point of access to mapping, including environmental values. The detailed mapping data is difficult to interpret effectively at a property or site-specific scale in the PDF maps available to the community. It is recommended that Council consider improving the community's access to detailed mapping data by developing an interactive mapping system that will deliver site specific property information including:

- a. General property descriptions and information;
- b. Map/s of the property showing location, zones, local plans, overlays and LGIP information.

The MSCPS does have a sound approach to development in the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah areas e.g. Rural residential subdivision (where not in a precinct) is now impact assessable – this a strong policy direction and provides the wider community with the opportunity to object or appeal a decision to the Planning and Environment Court. The policy direction of the Planning Scheme is strengthened by the support of the community.

Specific changes to the planning scheme text are recommended. No detailed changes to mapping are proposed. Filling in the gaps in knowledge is not a direct responsibility of Council and funding and support for research into this high value environmental area is required from the State and Federal Government.

Suggested Amendments to Planning Scheme**Part 3 Strategic Framework****3.2 Strategic Intent**

3.2.1 Setting the scene refers to the history and landscape of the Shire. A paragraph on the value of biodiversity and connectivity to strengthen the context for the scheme, at the end of the last paragraph as follows (new text underlined):

The end of the 20th century saw Mareeba Shire's tourism sector grow significantly, particularly around Kuranda (the "Village in the Rainforest"), with the ongoing development of the Kuranda Tourist Railway and the opening of the Cairns to Kuranda Skyrail in 1995. This period also saw the decline of the tobacco growing sector, due to broader trends, with the industry eventually ceasing in 2004.

Today, Mareeba Shire is dependent on a range of agricultural activities including the growing of coffee, sugar cane, tropical fruit, vegetables and nuts. Forestry, mining of gold and marble also contribute to the local economy. The tourism sector is another contributor to the local economy, providing depth and diversity to the economic fabric of the shire. Kuranda, Gateway to the Atherton Tablelands, is a key tourism location, underpinned by a strong creative economy. The natural environment directly supports tourism businesses, and indirectly supporting a substantial part of the regional economy. There is an increasing awareness of the value of maintaining and improving biodiversity and ecological connectivity across the landscape, which in turn also builds social and community connectivity at a range of scales and establishes healthy relationships between diverse community groups.

3.2.2 The way forward will also be strengthened by references to biodiversity and connectivity (new text underlined):

Kuranda, Mareeba Shire's 'Village in the Rainforest' capitalises on its proximity to Cairns and continues to attract visitors in its own right as the gateway to Mareeba and the Tablelands. Tourism continues to strengthen for the savannah areas of the Shire, especially at Chillagoe and the Wheelbarrow Way, further solidifying Mareeba Shire's place on the tourism trail of Far North Queensland by capitalising on its unique hinterland tourism culture and array of small and large scale tourist experiences.

The shire is a living museum that is rich in historic and culturally significant places that signify the evolution of the Shire. Culturally significant places are protected and enhanced in contribution to the lifestyle offering of the shire and the tourist experience.

There is an increasing understanding of the biosocial and ecological value of the interface (ecotone) between the Wet Tropics rainforest and drier woodland ecosystems; and the importance of improving the connectivity of the narrowest (east-west) section of the Wet Tropics corridor.

The capacity and willingness of the community to support biodiversity and ecological connectivity continues to be acknowledged and supported in the use of a range of different conservation tools and approaches and activities to establish and maintain healthy relationships between diverse community groups.

Council has the capacity to influence biodiversity conservation in a number of ways:

- Protect and restore ecological integrity and habitat connectivity;*
- Protect and restore waterway health and aquatic biodiversity;*
- Minimise the impacts of urban development on biodiversity;*
- Encourage the community to value, protect and restore biodiversity.*

3.3 Settlement Pattern and Built Environment

3.3.1 Strategic Outcomes. References to environment and environmental values are predominantly in the context of the "Built environment" and the requirement for Residential development to respond to environmental values (s3.3.7.1). The reference to "environmental values" are predominantly in the context of to Residential Areas and Urban expansion areas.

This section of Strategic Framework also addresses the other zones including rural and rural residential however, the reference to environmental values are not as clear. The Strategic Framework can be strengthened so that non-residential / non-urban development would also require assessment against similar provisions as 3.3.7.1

Suggested Amendments to Section 3.3.1 are as follows – new text underlined, text to be deleted shown in strikethrough:

- (4) *Rural residential areas are intended to support rural residential development of varying densities, to prevent further fragmentation and alienation of rural areas, conservation areas and biodiversity areas and connectivity within the regional landscape. Rural residential areas predominantly should maintain the current density of development, with infill subdivision of rural residential areas generally limited to identified precincts areas where consistent with the desired character and where adequate services and infrastructure are available or can be adequately and cost-effectively provided. No new / greenfield rural residential subdivisions are created in the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah area shown on the Landscape Connectivity Precinct Boundary Map.*
- (5) *Primary industries in Rural areas are not compromised or fragmented by incompatible and/or unsustainable development, including but not limited to subdivision that results in a detrimental impact on rural productivity. The valued, relaxed rural lifestyle, character and scenic qualities of the rural area are preserved and enhanced. The rural area is largely maintained to its current extent, while accommodating development directly associated with or reliant on natural resources including rural activities and tourism. Rural areas protect the shire's agricultural area and ensure food security. Other rural areas predominantly remain agricultural grazing properties. Development including clearing of vegetation should retain ecological connectivity linkages.*
- (9) Development considers and respects:
- (a) topography;
 - (b) climate responsive design and solar orientation;
 - (c) efficient traffic flows and connectivity;
 - (d) efficient and sustainable infrastructure provision;
 - (e) environmental values;
 - (f) parkland and open space links;
 - (g) mixed lot sizes and dwelling types;
 - (h) water sensitive urban design;
 - (i) good quality agricultural land;
 - (j) the character and scale of surrounding development.
- (10) The Welcome Pocket Emerging Community land is developed to give priority to the environmental, biodiversity, connectivity and scenic values of the area.
- (11) The Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah locality (shown on Landscape Connectivity Precinct Boundary Map) is recognised as the narrowest (east-west) section of the Wet Tropics corridor, it is the point where Wet Tropics almost separates into northern and southern sections and further residential and agricultural activities that create barriers to movement e.g. fences and lack of vegetation connectivity, are not supported.
- (12) Particularly in the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah locality there is a net gain of biodiversity values and connectivity.

(13) Development does not compromise the current or future ability for ecological connectivity in areas identified as habitat linkages and ecological connectivity of the habitat linkages be enhanced when development occurs.

(14) Biodiversity and connectivity works and projects are encouraged to be undertaken in partnership with community groups and research organisations to take advantage of, support and promote the ecological restoration techniques that have been refined in the area over more than 30 years of practical experience, adaptive management and scientific monitoring.

3.3.4 Element - Village activity centre

3.3.4.1 Specific outcomes can be strengthened with new text underlined and text to be deleted shown with strikethrough:

(4) Growth is focused as infill development within the broader existing Kuranda village district. Further residential development in the Myola corridor is not supported within the life of the planning scheme.

3.3.6 Element - Rural villages

The provision can be strengthened with new text underlined:

3.3.6.1 Specific outcomes

(1) Bibbohra, Irvinebank, Julatten, Koah, Mutchilba, Mt Molloy, Myola and Speewah are rural villages that have limited centre activities and other non-residential activities. Some rural villages include small clusters of activity in which limited, small-scale development may occur. Any growth within rural villages is limited and is proportionate to their current scale and does not result in the loss of vegetation.

3.4 Natural resources and environment

3.4.1 Strategic outcomes provisions can be strengthened with new text underlined:

(7) Development in the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah localities is responsive to the value:

(a) of the area as an interface (ecotone) between the Wet Tropics rainforest and drier woodland ecosystems; and

(b) of improving connectivity of the narrowest (east-west) section of the Wet Tropics corridor.

3.3.4 Element - Biodiversity areas

3.4.4.1 Specific outcomes in the TRC draft (2012) specified that a net gain of biodiversity values is required for development that cannot avoid impacts on areas of high biodiversity significance. The provision now refers to no net loss, and the following amendment is suggested, new text underlined and text to be deleted shown with strikethrough:

(1) Development avoids adverse impacts on the ecological values of biodiversity areas and where avoidance is not possible the adverse impacts are minimised and, for an area of high ecological significance, no net loss a net gain in natural environment and biodiversity values is achieved.

3.4.5 Element - Strategic rehabilitation and regional corridors

3.4.5.1 Specific outcomes Both the current scheme and the 2012 draft require that development not compromise the ability for (future) ecological connectivity in areas identified as

habitat linkages. However, the 2012 TRC draft went a step further requiring that ecological connectivity of the habitat linkages (within the subject site) be enhanced when development occurs. These provisions can be strengthened new text underlined and text to be deleted shown with strikethrough:

- (1) *Ecological corridors are major existing habitat corridors that link key biodiversity areas within Mareeba Shire and greater Far North Queensland region. Development does not compromise the habitat connectivity of ecological corridors and may contribute to an expansion of these existing corridors.*
- (2) *Habitat linkages are strategically located future habitat corridors linking biodiversity areas within the shire. Development results in a net gain in ecological connectivity of habitat linkages (within the subject site) when development occurs and development does not compromise the ability to realise these opportunities for ecological connectivity through progressive revegetation of habitat linkages with native vegetation.*

Part 5 Tables of Assessment

5.5 Categories of development and assessment – Material Change of Use

The land where development may occur, within the localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah (proposed new Landscape Connectivity Precinct) is zoned Rural or Rural Residential. In general the uses in the zone would reasonably be expected to be self or code assessable e.g. animal keeping, cropping, horticulture etc. The changing of uses from code to impact assessable does provide opportunities for community input the one land use that could be changed from code to impact assessable is Transport Depot. The suggested changes are:

Within the Rural Zone and Rural Residential zone the use of Transport Depot is impact assessable if the premises is within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct (Localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah).

Table 5.5.9 - Rural zone

<i>Use</i>	<i>Categories of development and assessment</i>	<i>Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development</i>
	<i>Accepted development subject to requirements</i>	

<i>Use</i>	<i>Categories of development and assessment</i>	<i>Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development</i>
Transport depot	<p><i>If:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>complying with the relevant acceptable outcomes of the requirements;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>vehicles associated with the use are registered to persons residing at the premises and are wholly contained within an area of the property not exceeding 300m²; and</i></p> <p>(c) <i>setback a minimum of 10 metres from any property boundary;</i></p> <p><u><i>and</i></u></p> <p><u><i>if the premises is not within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct.</i></u></p>	<p><i>Rural zone code</i></p> <p><i>Industrial activities code</i></p> <p><i>Works, services and infrastructure code</i></p>
	Code assessment	
	<p><i>If not accepted development subject to requirements;</i></p> <p><u><i>and</i></u></p> <p><u><i>If the premises is not within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct.</i></u></p>	<p><i>Rural zone code</i></p> <p><i>Industrial activities code</i></p> <p><i>Landscaping code</i></p> <p><i>Parking and access code</i></p> <p><i>Works, services and infrastructure code</i></p>

Table 5.5.10 - Rural residential zone

Transport depot	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	<i>If:</i> (a) <i>complying with the relevant acceptable outcomes of the requirements;</i> (b) <i>not within the 4,000m² precinct or the 1 hectare precinct;</i> (c) <i>on a lot greater than 2 hectares;</i> (d) <i>if vehicles associated with the use are registered to persons residing at the premises and are wholly contained within an area of the property not exceeding 300m²; and</i> (e) <i>setback a minimum of 10 metres from any boundary.</i> <u><i>and</i></u> (f) <u><i>if the premises is not within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct.</i></u>	<i>Rural residential zone code</i> <i>Industrial activities code</i> <i>Landscaping code</i> <i>Parking and access code</i> <i>Works, services and infrastructure code</i>
	Code assessment	
	<i>If not accepted development subject to requirements;</i> <u><i>and</i></u> <u><i>If the premises is not within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct.</i></u>	<i>Rural residential zone code</i> <i>Industrial activities code</i> ,

5.6 Categories of development and assessment – Reconfiguring a Lot

The provisions relating to reconfiguring a lot are a good outcome for the Emerging community zone and parts of the Rural Residential zone, making new subdivision impact assessable. This is a genuine example of where the community consists of well-informed individuals and groups who are in a position to provide constructive input into development applications. Council is commended for this approach.

The same provision should be included for the Rural zone where:

- a. located in the Landscape Connectivity Precinct (Localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah); AND

- b. subdivision results in the creation of one or more additional lots with an area of less than 60ha.

This approach will provide assessment triggers for vegetation clearing. The suggested amendments are provided in table 5.6.1 below.

An assessment has been undertaken of the number of lots within the proposed Landscape Connectivity Precinct (Localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah):

1. 127 rural zoned lots within the proposed Landscape Connectivity Precinct (localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah) greater than 60ha.
2. Land within the proposed Landscape Connectivity Precinct (localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah) less than 60ha:
 - a. 3,400 total (all zones)
 - b. 678 Rural
 - c. 243 Rural Residential lots
 - d. 1010 Vacant lots.

Table 5.6.1 - Reconfiguring a lot

Zone	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
Emerging community zone	Impact assessment	
	<i>If not:</i> (a) <i>realigning the common boundaries of adjoining lots; or</i> (b) <i>creating an access easement.</i>	<i>The planning scheme</i>
Rural residential zone	Impact assessment	
	<i>If:</i> (a) <i>not located in the 4,000m² precinct, 1 hectare` precinct or 2 hectare precinct; and</i> (b) <i>resulting in the creation of one or more additional lots.</i>	<i>The planning scheme</i>
<u>Rural zone</u>	<u>Impact assessment</u>	
	<u><i>If:</i></u> <u>(a) in the Landscape Connectivity Precinct; and</u>	<u><i>The planning scheme</i></u>

Zone	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
	<u>(b) resulting in the creation of one or more additional lots with an area of less than 60ha.</u>	
All zones other than the Emerging community zone or Rural residential zone or Rural zone	No change	Reconfiguring a lot code Relevant zone code Landscaping code Parking and access code Works, services and infrastructure code
Code assessment		
Any other reconfiguring a lot not listed in this table.		
Any reconfiguring a lot listed in this table and not meeting the description listed in the "Categories of development and assessment" column.		

5.10 Categories of development and assessment – Overlays

Table 5.10.1 - Overlays

Development	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
Environmental significance overlay		
Material change of use, building work or operational work in an area of 'Wildlife habitat' identified on the Environmental significance overlay maps (OM-004a-o) .	<u>Accepted development</u>	
	<u>Where:</u> (a) <u>For a Dwelling House; and</u> (b) <u>Development is limited to existing cleared areas of the site; or</u> (c) <u>The development envelope for all residential activities on site is 800m² maximum, including sheds, swimming pool, on-site sewerage infrastructure and disposal areas.</u>	

<i>Development</i>	<i>Categories of development and assessment</i>	<i>Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development</i>
	Code assessment	
	<i>Note—Where development is subject to impact assessment in sections 5.5, 5.7, 5.8 or 5.9, the category of assessment is not changed to code assessment, despite subsection 5.3.2 (8) of the planning scheme.</i>	<i>Environmental significance overlay code</i>

Part 6 Zones

6.2.9 Rural zone code

A new provision is included in the Rural zone code to inform siting of buildings and structures.

Table 6.2.9.3 - Rural zone code - For accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

<i>Performance outcomes</i>	<i>Acceptable outcomes</i>
<i>For accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development</i>	
<i>Siting, where not involving a Dwelling house</i>	
<i>Note—Where for Dwelling house, the setbacks of the Queensland Development Code apply.</i>	
<i>PO2</i> <i>Development is sited in a manner that considers and respects:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) the siting and use of adjoining premises;</i> <i>(b) access to sunlight and daylight for the site and adjoining sites;</i> <i>(c) privacy and overlooking;</i> <i>(d) air circulation and access to natural breezes;</i> <i>(e) appearance of building bulk; and</i> <i>(f) relationship with road corridors; <u>and</u></i> 	<i>AO2.1</i> <i>Buildings and structures include a minimum setback of:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(a) 40 metres from a frontage to a State-controlled road; and</i> <i>(b) 10 metres from a boundary to an adjoining lot; <u>and</u></i> <i>(c) <u>10m from vegetation.</u></i> <i>AO2.2</i> <i>Buildings and structures, where for a Roadside stall, include a minimum setback of 0 metres from a frontage to a road that is not a State-controlled road.</i>

(g) avoid areas of habitat and native vegetation.

Part 8 Overlays

8.2.4 Environmental Significance Overlay Code

There are differences between the 2012 TRC Draft Overlay codes and the 2017 MSC Environmental Significance Overlay Code. However, the differences are generally in drafting approach, rather than content, with the 2017 Scheme having stronger purpose statements and planning scheme policies to support the performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes.

The Planning Scheme Policy has less 'weight of effect' than the planning scheme code, and accordingly there are some elements of the Planning Scheme Policy that can be re-introduced into the Environmental Significance Overlay Code to provide certainty and clarity, as recommended below.

Table 8.2.4.3A - Environmental significance overlay code - For accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

<i>Performance outcomes</i>	<i>Acceptable outcomes</i>
<i>For assessable development</i>	
<i><u>Biodiversity and Connectivity</u></i>	
<u>PO9</u> <i><u>Development includes measures that minimises impacts of development on biodiversity and connectivity and provides ongoing protection to biodiversity and connectivity values.</u></i>	<u>A09.1</u> <i><u>Land mapped as Ecological Corridors, Habitat Links and Matters of State Environmental Significance are included within:</u></i> <u>(a) a covenant under the Land Titles Act 1994; or</u> <u>(b) dedicated to Council or State Government.</u> <i><u>Land required for bushfire hazard mitigation may be excluded from the covenant.</u></i>
	<u>A09.2</u> <i><u>Development:</u></i> <u>(a) retains native vegetation to the greatest extent possible; and</u> <u>(b) demonstrates retained biodiversity areas are large enough to maintain ecological values, functions and processes; and</u>

<i>Performance outcomes</i>	<i>Acceptable outcomes</i>
	<p><u>(c) avoids alterations to natural landforms, hydrology and drainage patterns on the development site.</u></p> <p><u>A09.3</u></p> <p><u>Landscaping and rehabilitation planting:</u></p> <p><u>(a) is undertaken with local provenance plants in undeveloped areas of the site where practicable before, during or immediately following completion of the development to achieve a net gain of revegetation of impacted values; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) maximises ecological connectivity between vegetation on the subject site and vegetation located on adjacent properties; and</u></p> <p><u>(c) provides for the requirements for native flora and fauna known to occur in the locality.</u></p>
<p><u>PO10</u></p> <p><u>Development incorporates measures that avoid or minimise the disruption of wildlife and wildlife habitat and allows for safe movement of wildlife through the site.</u></p>	<p><u>A010.1</u></p> <p><u>Where appropriate, development incorporates:</u></p> <p><u>(a) vegetated buffers; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) fauna friendly fencing; and</u></p> <p><u>(c) wildlife overpasses.</u></p> <p><u>A010.2</u></p> <p><u>Development minimises the use of fencing for internal activities and for property boundaries.</u></p>

Schedule 2 Mapping

The only change to the MSCPS mapping is the identification of the Landscape Connectivity Precinct Boundary (**Attachment 2**).

Councillors consideration of the Planning Scheme

Councillors have considered the Planz Town Planning Review at workshops held on the following dates:

- 19 December 2018
- 16 April 2019
- 19 June 2019
- 15 July 2020

Following the 19 June 2019 workshop, Council's 2020/21 Operational Plan reflects Council's intent to defer consideration of the proposed amendments to the next full general planning scheme review.

Separate, but concurrent to the Planz Town Planning Review, the Queensland Government undertook a transitional amendment to the planning scheme in preparation for the commencement of the *Planning Act 2016*. Under the transitional amendment, the Environmental Significance Overlay was amended to incorporate Ecological Corridors and Habitat Linkages.

In December 2019, the Minister for State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning introduced Temporary Local Planning Instrument (TLPI) No.1 of 2019 (Subdivision in Rural zone). This TLPI effectively prevents all subdivision in the Rural zone where it would result in lots less than 60 hectares and has further reduced any urgency regarding this matter.

Since the introduction of the TLPI, Council has not received a new application to subdivide in the Rural zone.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

Nil

Operating

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

It is proposed that Council defer further consideration of the Planz Town Planning Review until a future general review of the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016.



Environmental Significance Overlay Review

Mareeba Shire Council

Final Report March 2018

CREATING GREAT PLACES FOR PEOPLE



Environmental Significance Overlay Review

Prepared for the Mareeba Shire Council

Document Issue Record

Summary of Changes

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3.0	Final draft	20 Feb 2018
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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah area is:

1. a high value interface (ecotone) between the Wet Tropics rainforest and drier woodland ecosystems.
2. the narrowest section of the Wet Tropics corridor and there is significant environmental value in improving connectivity in the area.

Local, regional, state and federal groups including FNQROC, Terrain, JCU and CSIRO recognise that there are significant gaps in the technical knowledge of the environmental values of the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah area.

Filling in the gaps in knowledge is the responsibility of organisations such as Terrain, JCU and CSIRO and not a direct responsibility of Council. There may be opportunities for Council and the Community to push for improved funding and support from the State and Federal Government.

The role of community groups in education and revegetation is an existing strength for the region and Council is in a position to provide ongoing recognition and support to these groups.

The Scheme does not have any influence over outcomes on land until a development application is lodged. The Scheme may identify areas of future vegetation but it is not the only and possibly not the best mechanism to get them planted.

The Council's planning scheme is a point of access to mapping including environmental values. The detailed mapping data is difficult to interpret effectively at a property or site-specific scale in the PDF maps available to the community. It is recommended that Council improve the community's access to detailed mapping data by developing an interactive mapping system that will deliver site specific property information including:

- a. General property descriptions and information;
- b. Map/s of the property showing location, zones, local plans, overlays and LGIP information.

The 2017 scheme does have a sound approach to development in the Julatten-Mount Molloy-Mona Mona-Kuranda-Speewah area e.g. Rural residential subdivision (where not in a precinct) is now impact assessable – this a strong policy direction and provides the wider community with the opportunity to object or appeal a decision to the Planning & Environment Court. The policy direction of the Planning scheme is strengthened by the support of the community.

Specific changes to the planning scheme text are recommended. No detailed changes to mapping are proposed. Filling in the gaps in knowledge is not a direct responsibility of Council and funding and support for research into this high value environmental area is required from the State and Federal Government.

1.0 OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Natural Environment

The review of the environmental significance overlay and strategic framework has a particular focus on the localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah (proposed new Landscape Connectivity Precinct). This area is the focus of significant wildlife and vegetation management by local residents, community bodies, researchers and government agencies including the Wet Tropics Management Authority.

This area is recognised as the narrowest (east-west) section of the Wet Tropics corridor. Residential and agricultural activities can create barriers to movement e.g. fences and lack of vegetation connectivity and the Barron River creates a boundary to wildlife such as the cassowary. The region generally bounded by the localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah is the point where Wet Tropics almost separates into northern and southern sections, which places pressure on the local biodiversity.

1.2 Policy Environment

The Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme was drafted in a time of government and policy change including:

- The amalgamation of the Mareeba Shire Council / Tablelands Regional Council (2008)
- The de-amalgamation of Mareeba Shire Council from the Tablelands (January 2014)
- The State Government push for a State wide planning scheme template (QPP) and a single State Planning Policy (December 2013).

The challenges of amalgamating 4 schemes into 1 scheme are always significant, and in the case of the Tablelands, this was compounded by the size of the local government area and the diversity of the area including demographic, employment and environmental considerations.

Work on the new single planning scheme reached the public consultation stage in early 2013 and 2,047 submissions were received, with 923 of the submissions of specific relevance to Mareeba Shire local government area.

When the Mareeba Shire Council (MSC) de-amalgamated from the continuing Tablelands Regional Council the public notification version of the draft TRC planning scheme became the draft Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme.

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY REVIEW



MSC considered and workshopped all submissions received by TRC and minor changes were made to the draft planning scheme in response to some submissions and administrative amendments. The changes also reflected the State Planning Policy (SPP). In respect to the Environmental Significance Overlay of the draft MSCPS, the overlay mapping and code provisions transitioned from the Areas of Ecological Significance (AES) mapping to the Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) mapping. This was essentially at the direction of the State and significantly, the State Government's MSES mapping in general terms reduced the areas identified by the Environmental Significance Overlay in comparison with the previous overlay based on the State Governments AES mapping.

As part of the adoption of the planning scheme, the original submitters (Tablelands Regional Council) were notified of the changes made by the MSC. Subsequent to the submitters being advised of the amendments made to the draft MSCPS, several community groups and various community members made representations to Council and the Minister requesting that adoption of the draft MSCPS be postponed pending a review of the Environmental Significance Overlay to strengthen the protection of Matters of Local Environmental Significance in particular.

The Council resolved to adopt the Planning Scheme, noting that a delay in the implementation of the new Planning Scheme, would result in the ongoing application of the Mareeba Shire Planning Scheme 2004 which, comparatively, had limited development controls and environmental protections. With this view in mind, the MSCPS was adopted on 15 June 2016, with Council giving the commitment to review and update the Environmental Significance Overlay of the MSCPS, to include Matters of Local Environmental Significance which did not transition from the public notification version of the planning scheme.

The Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme (MSCPS) Sustainable Planning Act version was adopted by Council on 15 June 2016 and commenced on and from 1 July 2016.

The Planning Act – alignment amendment version of the Planning Scheme was adopted commenced on and from 3 July 2017.

The MSCPS includes an Environmental Significance Overlay which is based on the Queensland Department of Environment and Heritage Protection's Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) mapping and the requirements of the Queensland State Planning Policy. Council resolved to review matters of local environmental significance which did not transition from the public notification version of the planning scheme and consider recommendations for changes to the Planning Scheme including the Environmental Significance Overlay and Strategic Framework.

2.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

In addition to reviewing the submissions, select stakeholders were consulted to discuss opportunities and concerns to be addressed as a part of the project. Consultation included Travis Sydes (FNQROC) Gary Searle (Terrain NRM), Jax Bergersen (Kuranda Conservation Community Nursery Inc.) and Nadine O'Brien (Friends of the Earth). Broader Stakeholder engagement and Community meeting/s were not part of this stage, as the amended Planning Scheme including Environmental Significance Overlay and Strategic Framework will require public notification allowing for further input.

The feedback from stakeholders reinforced 2 considerations for the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah area:

1. The value of the area as an interface (ecotone) between the Wet Tropics rainforest and drier woodland ecosystems.
2. The value of improving connectivity of the narrowest section of the Wet Tropics corridor.

2.1 Biodiversity Values

The Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah area is the interface (ecotone) between the Wet Tropics rainforest and drier woodland ecosystems. The interface between these two bioregions results a diversity of habitat and food sources, and unique pockets of vegetation.

The influence of the two bordering ecosystems, results in a higher density of plant and animal species. The interface of the two ecosystems – i.e. at the margins of the two ecosystems is where resilience is found. Resilience is likely to assist in response to natural hazards including bushfire, cyclones, drought, flood and changes in temperature. This increase in biodiversity and resilience is referred to as the “edge effect”.

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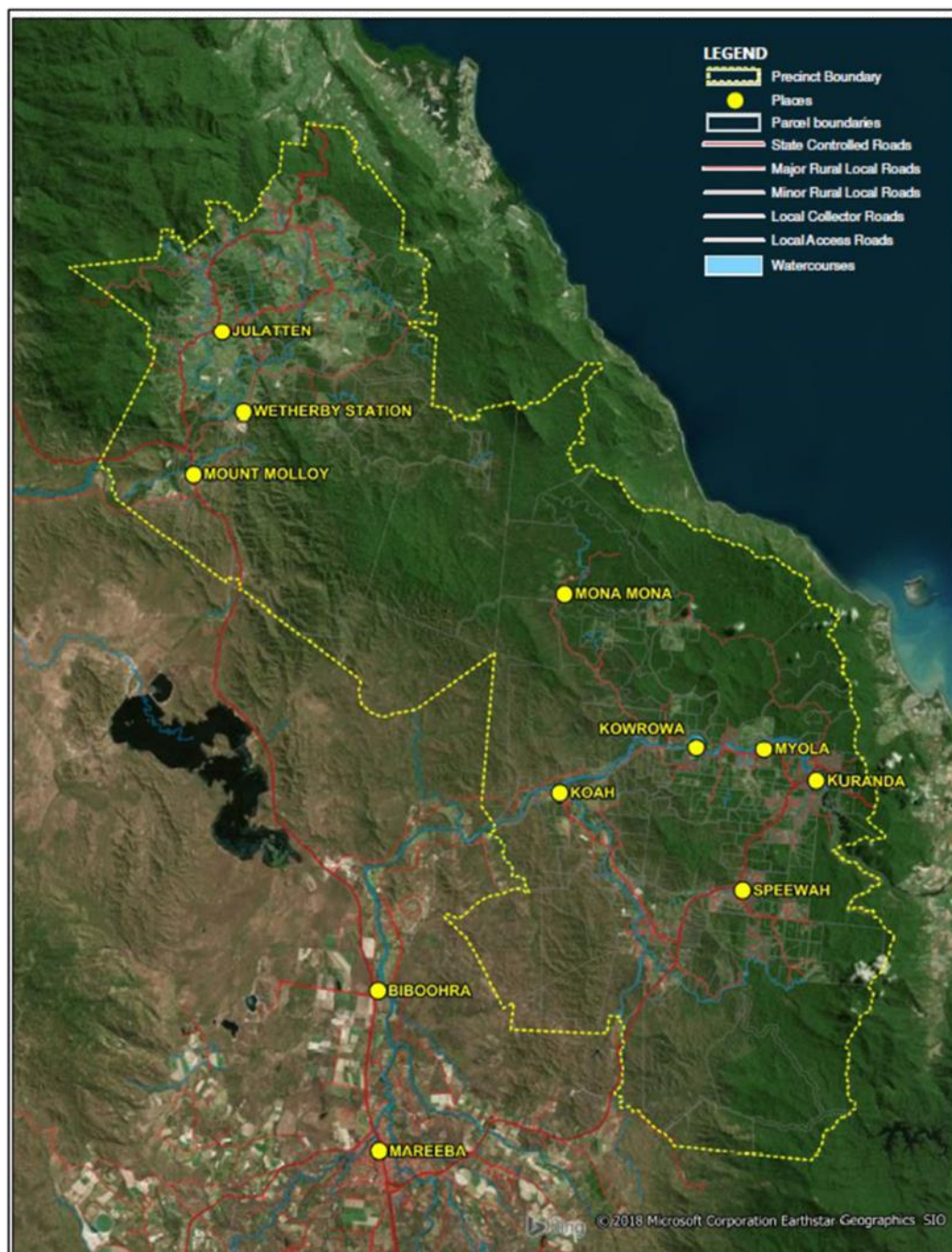


Figure 1: the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah area

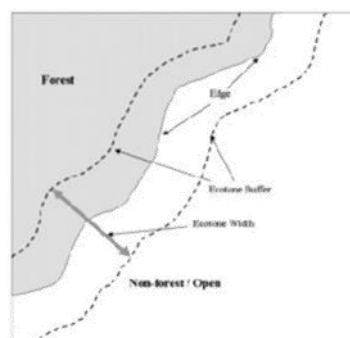
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Ecotones and the “edge effect” are of great environmental importance. As well as providing an area for a large number of species, they often experience influx from animals looking to nest or searching for food. They may also be considered a habitat of greater genetic diversity and serve as bridges of “gene flow” from one population to another. Additionally an Ecotone can act as a “buffer-zone” protecting the neighbouring ecosystem from possible environmental damage.

There are recognised gaps in in biodiversity research, including:

- understanding the open forest / rainforest dynamics, with respect to edges and ecotones and transitional communities.
- Knowing where in the landscape open forest/rainforest ecotones should be valued and preserved.



These gaps are identified by local, regional, state and federal groups including FNQROC, Terrain and JCU and CSIRO. The *Gap Analysis Of Environmental Research Needs In The Australian Wet Tropics (2011)* is attached as **Appendix 1** of this report, as it provides further information into the magnitude and immediacy of the concern in relation to the need for greater understanding the open forest/rainforest dynamics, with respect to edges and ecotones and transitional communities. This is not a direct Council responsibility, however it may provide opportunities for partnerships with Universities and may also provide opportunities for Council and the Community to push for improved funding and support from the State and Federal Government. The relevant research gaps from the Report are provided as follows.

8.1.1 STATUS & TRENDS		Research gaps as identified by workshop participants										
	Average value	JCU	CSIRO	WTMA	TERRAIN	DERM -QPMVS	SEWPAK	Fisheries Qld	FNQ Regional Organisation of Councils	Biotropica Austr. P/L	ACF	AMC
ST.29	3.6	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
8.1.3 MITIGATION & ADAPTATION		Research gaps as identified by workshop participants										
	Average value	JCU	CSIRO	WTMA	TERRAIN	DERM -QPMVS	SEWPAK	Fisheries Qld	FNQ Regional Organisation of Councils	Biotropica Austr. P/L	ACF	AMC
MA.53	3.1	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
MA.54	3.5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

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The role of community groups in education and revegetation is an existing strength, and Council is in a position to provide ongoing recognition and support to these groups and is also in a position to encourage the State and Federal Governments to provide support including further research.

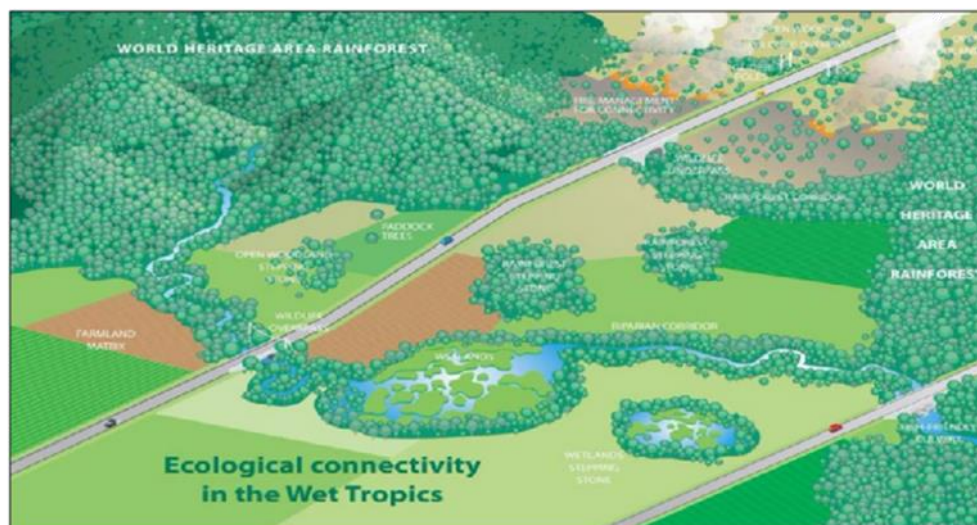
2.2 Connectivity Values

The Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah area is recognised as the narrowest point in the Wet Tropics, it is the point where Wet Tropics almost separates into northern and southern sections, which places stress on species and also threatens their survival.

Ecological connectivity helps to 'future-proof' species resilience by allowing enough room to move and adapt to change and can have a wide range of benefits, including:

- increasing available habitat and quality of habitat
- increasing structural diversity of the forests and, therefore, species diversity
- assist the movement of animal species through landscapes
- increasing the resilience and adaptability of ecosystems to threats and stresses such as weeds, feral animals, diseases, floods, cyclones and wildfire
- allow seeds and fruits to colonise new areas and improve dispersal of plants
- promote healthy gene flows between sub-populations
- provide opportunities for animals and plants to adapt and find a range of ecological refugia and ecological niches and microclimates
- allow colonisation of empty habitat niches and access to new and varied habitats
- provide movement options in response to pressures such as extreme weather events
- improve the aesthetic amenity of the landscape

Animals and plants have an array of different movement patterns and accordingly, ecological connectivity can be linear corridors, but can also be patchwork.



Source: Terrain NRM Ecological Connectivity Story Map

2.3 The Role of the Planning Scheme

The Planning Scheme reflects the existing and aspirational values of the community, sets the strategic direction for the Shire, and regulates development.

The Scheme sets up the 'go' and 'no-go' areas for different land uses. In the case of vegetation it can set the policy direction for values such as biodiversity and connectivity and the mapping can:

- Identify existing vegetation for protection and provide the mechanism for enforcement in the event of clearing.
- Identify strategic (future) vegetation corridors, it is a trigger for identifying areas for possible revegetation.

The role of the Planning Scheme. The Scheme may help inform a landowner or person wishing to undertake development as to where development should or should not occur. However, the Scheme does not actually have any influence over outcomes on land until a development application is lodged.

The Scheme may identify areas of future vegetation but it is not the only and possibly not the best mechanism to get them planted.

The role of mapping. Deficiencies in the current Planning Scheme Overlay maps can to an extent be attributed to the level of detail available and the source of the content. The discussion in this section of this report highlights the known gaps, and **Appendix 1** contains the *Gap Analysis Of Environmental Research Needs In The Wet Tropics*.

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The Council is not the owner of nor it is the generator of the mapping data. There is an imperative on the State Government and Research Agencies to undertake research and provide data that does not pick up the subtle interface (ecotones) between the Wet Tropics rainforest and drier woodland ecosystems.

The Council's planning scheme, is however a point of access to mapping at a property level. The format of the current mapping is accessible to the general public, however it is not reliable at a property level due to a variety of reasons including inability to zoom in and the thickness of the lines. It is recommended that Council develop an interactive mapping system that will deliver site specific property information including:

- a. General property descriptions and information;
- b. Map/s of the property showing location and applicable zones, local plans, overlays and LGIP information;

A final mapping solution would be to include link outs to relevant sections of the Planning Scheme such as Tables of Assessment and Codes.

2.4 The Role of Council and Community

There is an increasing awareness of the value of maintaining and improving biodiversity and ecological connectivity across the landscape, which in turn also builds social and community connectivity at a range of scales and establishes healthy relationships between diverse community groups.

The capacity and willingness of the community to support biodiversity and ecological connectivity continues to be acknowledged and supported in the use of a range of different conservation tools and approaches and activities to establish and maintain healthy relationships between diverse community groups.

The role of Council. Outside of the Planning Scheme, Council has the capacity to influence biodiversity conservation in a number of ways and is including:

- Minimise the impacts of urban development on biodiversity;
- Encourage the community to value, protect and restore biodiversity.
- Encourage the community to value, protect and restore ecological integrity and habitat connectivity and waterway health and aquatic biodiversity;
- Maintain and restore ecological integrity and habitat connectivity in Council owned or managed land such as reserves;
- Maintain and restore waterway health and aquatic biodiversity in Council owned or managed land;

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- Lobby the State Government and Research Agencies to establish a clear direction for valuing, protecting and restoring biodiversity in the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah region;
- Encourage the State Government and Research Agencies to establish a targeted strategy rather than a blanket strategy;
- Strengthen partnerships with universities and CSIRO.

The role of the Community. The Community can:

- Hold the Council, landowners and developers accountable to the Scheme may identify areas of future vegetation. Recognising that the planning scheme is not the only and possibly not the best mechanism to get them planted;
- Increase habitat outside protected area estates and regenerate habitat corridors;
- Continue the outstanding work they do to build social and community connectivity at a range of scales and establishes healthy relationships between diverse community groups.
- Lobby the State Government and Research Agencies to establish a clear direction for valuing, protecting and restoring biodiversity in the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah region.

3.0 DOCUMENT REVIEW

A review the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme (2015 and alignment amendment 2017) has been undertaken. The review was to identify relevant references to environmental significance, biodiversity and the environment in general and included the:

- Strategic Framework.
- Tables of assessment – especially for the overlay codes.
- The zone codes, particularly those relating to rural areas including the Conservation zone, Emerging community zone, Recreation and open space zone, Rural zone and rural residential zone codes.
- Environmental significance overlay code.
- Mapping including the agricultural land overlay, Bushfire hazard overlay, environmental significance overlay, flood hazards overlay, hill and slope overlay, Regional infrastructure corridors overlay and scenic amenity overlay.
- Planning Scheme Policies to identify relevant references to environmental significance, biodiversity and the environment in general.

The following documents have also been reviewed:

- Tablelands Regional Council Planning Scheme draft (2012) / adopted (2016) including Strategic Framework, Mapping, and Planning Scheme Policies to identify relevant references to environmental significance, biodiversity and environment in general.
- Submissions to Council TRC relating to Mareeba areas – approx. relevant (923 submissions) during the public notification stage in relation to environmental significance, biodiversity and the environment in general.
- Recent Friends of the Earth (Kuranda), Terrain NRM & Kuranda Envirocare submissions to MSC in relation to the above.
- FNQ2031 Regional Plan.
- Planning Act 2016 and the Single State Planning Policy, to ensure that the deliverables of the project are consistent with the most recent legislation.

Of note, the **FNQ2031 Regional Plan** (p24-25) recognises that residential growth is to be centred in Mareeba with development within Kuranda and Myola to be is not supported:

- Kuranda is a small village activity centre set in the rainforest. It will continue to have a specialist tourism focus and focal point for the Cairns—Kuranda railway and Skyrail cable car. Densities will be kept low and building heights limited to maintain the village character and significant areas of ecological significance.
- Myola has been the subject of significant investigation and consultation in the past, including the Myola Feasibility Study in 2001, the Myola Planning Study completed in 2006 and detailed studies on the Kuranda Range Road. Myola is not considered

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necessary for urban development in the life of this regional plan. This position reflects the following considerations:

- there is sufficient land available elsewhere throughout FNQ to accommodate growth within the life of this plan
 - the plan's policies promote consolidation of population growth around existing urban centres that provide employment and service opportunities
 - oil vulnerability and rising fuel process have implications on satellite suburbs
 - the proposed urban development at Myola could not be accommodated by the existing Kuranda Range Road and the cost of upgrading the Kuranda Range Road between Cairns and the northern Tablelands is unaffordable in the short to medium term, in a regional and state-wide context.
- The town of Mareeba has significant future growth potential. It has ample industrial land, a vibrant main street, and a pivotal role in agriculture and mining. Mareeba is relatively unconstrained by good quality agricultural land or areas of ecological significance and is well serviced by road, rail and air infrastructure. It is the primary urban centre for rural families living in the expansive west and north-west parts of the region.

The biodiversity conservation objective of the **FNQ2031 Plan** is to:

Protect, manage and enhance the extent, diversity, condition and connectivity of the region's natural areas to maintain ecological integrity and processes, reverse biodiversity decline and increase resilience to the expected impacts of climate change.

The Wet Tropics Conservation Strategy (2004) also provides guidance (non-statutory) for the protection of the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area values and the management of threats.

4.0 POLICY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF COUNCIL & COMMUNITY

There are differences in the environmental and biodiversity provisions of the TRC Draft Planning Scheme 2012 and the MSC Planning Scheme 2017. A like for like comparison of the two schemes (prepared by Terrain NRM **Appendix 2**) provides a very good account of the changes and direction on improvements / changes to the scheme. It is also acknowledged that the significant changes in planning policy and legislation between the drafting of the 2012 Scheme and the 2017 Scheme does not allow a simple like for like amendment to 'fix' the Scheme.

There are a six key differences in the 2012 TRC draft and the 2017 MSC scheme:

1. The overlay mapping of biodiversity areas in the 2012 TRC draft covers a much greater area of the Shire than the 2017 MSC scheme overlay mapping and includes consideration of areas of general and local environmental significance.
2. Regional and local connectivity mapping is included in the 2012 TRC draft overlay mapping. They are only included in the strategic framework of the 2017 MSC scheme and the regional corridors are only mapped as centrelines, rather than the full polygons mapped in the 2012 TRC draft.
3. For the 2017 MSC scheme the strategic framework does not separate out regional and local habitat connectivity (which may not be a bad thing). The 2017 Scheme is an improvement on the 2015 draft scheme where regional and local habitat connectivity was only really a consideration for impact assessable development. The 2017 Scheme triggers connectivity in the Strategic Framework – it is acknowledged that some subdivisions are now impact assessable and in Environmental Significance overlays for MCU (code and impact), ROL (code and impact), and operational works assessable applications.

Note: The value in reviewing the width of the wildlife habitat corridors on the Environmental Significance overlays is not achievable at this time, as the research gaps / gaps in knowledge do not allow for further detailed change.

4. Revegetation requirements are not specified for the 2017 MSC scheme and revegetation is unlikely to be required except for impact assessable development. There are planning scheme policies for Ecological Assessment Reports and Natural Area Rehabilitation and Revegetation.
5. Ecological Reports are likely to be required for most applications that trigger the 2017 MSC scheme environmental significance overlay due to the lack of acceptable outcomes.

Note: This is a reasonable approach and the strategic framework and performance outcomes are well crafted to further inform the applicant and the assessment.

6. The requirements on stormwater and wastewater discharge into waterways are improved in the 2017 MSC scheme.

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It is acknowledged that the 2017 scheme does have a reasonably sound approach to development in the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah area. For example ROL (subdivision) in the rural residential area (where not in a precinct) is now impact assessable – this is a strong policy direction and provides the wider community with the opportunity to object or appeal a decision to the Planning & Environment Court. The policy direction of the planning scheme is strengthened by the support of the community.

Specific changes to the planning scheme text are recommended as follows. No detailed changes to mapping are proposed.

4.1 Strategic Framework – Text

Section 3.2 Strategic Intent

3.2.1 Setting the scene refers to the history and landscape of the Shire. A paragraph on the value of biodiversity and connectivity to strengthen the context for the scheme, at the end of the last paragraph as follows (new text underlined):

The end of the 20th century saw Mareeba Shire's tourism sector grow significantly, particularly around Kuranda (the "Village in the Rainforest"), with the ongoing development of the Kuranda Tourist Railway and the opening of the Cairns to Kuranda Skyrail in 1995. This period also saw the decline of the tobacco growing sector, due to broader trends, with the industry eventually ceasing in 2004.

Today, Mareeba Shire is dependent on a range of agricultural activities including the growing of coffee, sugar cane, tropical fruit, vegetables and nuts. Forestry, mining of gold and marble also contribute to the local economy. The tourism sector is another contributor to the local economy, providing depth and diversity to the economic fabric of the shire. Kuranda, Gateway to the Atherton Tablelands, is a key tourism location, underpinned by a strong creative economy. The natural environment directly supports tourism businesses, and indirectly supporting a substantial part of the regional economy. There is an increasing awareness of the value of maintaining and improving biodiversity and ecological connectivity across the landscape, which in turn also builds social and community connectivity at a range of scales and establishes healthy relationships between diverse community groups.

3.2.2 The way forward will also be strengthened by references to biodiversity and connectivity (new text underlined).

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Kuranda, Mareeba Shire's 'Village in the Rainforest' capitalises on its proximity to Cairns and continues to attract visitors in its own right as the gateway to Mareeba and the Tablelands. Tourism continues to strengthen for the savannah areas of the Shire, especially at Chillagoe and the Wheelbarrow Way, further solidifying Mareeba Shire's place on the tourism trail of Far North Queensland by capitalising on its unique hinterland tourism culture and array of small and large scale tourist experiences.

The shire is a living museum that is rich in historic and culturally significant places that signify the evolution of the Shire. Culturally significant places are protected and enhanced in contribution to the lifestyle offering of the shire and the tourist experience.

There is an increasing understanding of the biosocial and ecological value of the interface (ecotone) between the Wet Tropics rainforest and drier woodland ecosystems; and the importance of improving connectivity of the narrowest (east-west) section of the Wet Tropics corridor.

The capacity and willingness of the community to support biodiversity and ecological connectivity continues to be acknowledged and supported in the use of a range of different conservation tools and approaches and activities to establish and maintain healthy relationships between diverse community groups.

Council has the capacity to influence biodiversity conservation in a number of ways:

- Protect and restore ecological integrity and habitat connectivity;
- Protect and restore waterway health and aquatic biodiversity;
- Minimise the impacts of urban development on biodiversity;
- Encourage the community to value, protect and restore biodiversity.

Section 3.3 Settlement Pattern and Built Environment

3.3.1 Strategic Outcomes. References to environment and environmental values are predominantly in the context of the "Built environment" and the requirement for Residential development to respond to environmental values (s3.3.7.1). The reference to "environmental values" are predominantly in the context of to Residential Areas and Urban expansion areas.

This section of Strategic Framework also addresses the other zones including rural and rural residential however, the reference to environmental values are not as clear. The Strategic

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Framework can be strengthened so that non-residential / non-urban development would also require assessment against similar provisions as 3.3.7.1

Suggested Amendments to Section 3.3.1 are as follows – new text underlined, text to be deleted shown in ~~strikethrough~~:

- (4) *Rural residential areas are intended to support rural residential development of varying densities, to prevent further fragmentation and alienation of rural areas, conservation areas and biodiversity areas and connectivity within the regional landscape. Rural residential areas ~~predominantly~~ should maintain the current density of development, with infill subdivision of rural residential areas ~~generally~~ limited to identified precincts ~~areas~~ where consistent with the desired character and where adequate services and infrastructure are available or can be adequately and cost-effectively provided. No new / greenfield rural residential subdivisions are created in the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah area shown as the Landscape Connectivity Precinct on the Zone Maps - Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004).*
- (5) *Primary industries in Rural areas are not compromised or fragmented by incompatible and/or unsustainable development, including but not limited to subdivision that results in a detrimental impact on rural productivity. The valued, relaxed rural lifestyle, character and scenic qualities of the rural area are preserved and enhanced. The rural area is largely maintained to its current extent, while accommodating development directly associated with or reliant on natural resources including rural activities and tourism. Rural areas protect the shire's agricultural area and ensure food security. Other rural areas predominantly remain agricultural grazing properties. Development including clearing of vegetation should retain ecological connectivity linkages.*
- (9) *Development considers and respects:*
 - (a) topography;*
 - (b) climate responsive design and solar orientation;*
 - (c) efficient traffic flows and connectivity;*
 - (d) efficient and sustainable infrastructure provision;*
 - (e) environmental values;*
 - (f) parkland and open space links;*
 - (g) mixed lot sizes and dwelling types;*
 - (h) water sensitive urban design;*
 - (i) good quality agricultural land;*
 - (j) the character and scale of surrounding development.*
- (10) *The Welcome Pocket Emerging Community land is developed to give priority to the environmental, biodiversity, connectivity and scenic values of the area.*
- (11) *The Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah locality within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct on the Zone Maps - Northeastern Region*

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(zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004), is recognised as the narrowest (east-west) section of the Wet Tropics corridor, it is the point where Wet Tropics almost separates into northern and southern sections and further residential and agricultural activities that create barriers to movement e.g. fences and lack of vegetation connectivity, are not supported.

(12) Particularly in the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah locality there is a net gain of biodiversity values and connectivity.

(13) Development does not compromise the current or future ability for ecological connectivity in areas identified as habitat linkages and ecological connectivity of the habitat linkages be enhanced when development occurs.

(14) Biodiversity and connectivity works and projects are encouraged to be undertaken in partnership with community groups and research organisations to take advantage of, support and promote the ecological restoration techniques that have been refined in the area over more than 30 years of practical experience, adaptive management and scientific monitoring.

Section 3.3.4 Element—Village activity centre

3.3.4.1 Specific outcomes can be strengthened with new text underlined and text to be deleted shown with ~~strikethrough~~:

(4) Growth is focused as infill development within the ~~broader~~ existing Kuranda village district. Further residential development in the Myola corridor is not supported within the life of the planning scheme.

Section 3.3.6 Rural villages

The provision can be strengthened with new text underlined:

3.3.6.1 Specific outcomes

(1) Bibbohra, Irvinebank, Julatten, Koah, Mutchilba, Mt Molloy, Myola and Speewah are rural villages that have limited centre activities and other non-residential activities. Some rural villages include small clusters of activity in which limited, small-scale development may occur. Any growth within rural villages is limited and is proportionate to their current scale and does not result in the loss of vegetation.

Section 3.4 Natural resources and environment

3.4.1 Strategic outcomes provisions can be strengthened with new text underlined:

- (7) Development in the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah localities is responsive to the value:
- (a) of the area as an interface (ecotone) between the Wet Tropics rainforest and drier woodland ecosystems; and
 - (b) of improving connectivity of the narrowest (east-west) section of the Wet Tropics corridor.

Section 3.4.4.1. Biodiversity Areas in the TRC draft (2012) specified that a net gain of biodiversity values is required for development that cannot avoid impacts on areas of high biodiversity significance. The provision now refers to no net loss, and the following amendment is suggested, new text underlined and text to be deleted shown with ~~strikethrough~~:

- (1) *Development avoids adverse impacts on the ecological values of biodiversity areas and where avoidance is not possible the adverse impacts are minimised and, for an area of high-ecological significance, ~~no net loss~~ a net gain in natural environment and biodiversity values is achieved.*

Section 3.4.5.1. Strategic rehabilitation and regional corridors. Both the current scheme and the 2012 draft require that development not compromise the ability for (future) ecological connectivity in areas identified as habitat linkages. However, the 2012 TRC draft went a step further requiring that ecological connectivity of the habitat linkages (within the subject site) be enhanced when development occurs. These provisions can be strengthened new text underlined and text to be deleted shown with ~~strikethrough~~:

- (1) *Ecological corridors are major existing habitat corridors that link key biodiversity areas within Mareeba Shire and greater Far North Queensland region. Development does not compromise the habitat connectivity of ecological corridors and may contribute to an expansion of these existing corridors.*
- (2) *Habitat linkages are strategically located future habitat corridors linking biodiversity areas within the shire. Development results in a net gain in ecological connectivity of habitat linkages (within the subject site) when development occurs and development does not compromise the ability to realise these opportunities for ecological connectivity through progressive revegetation of habitat linkages with native vegetation.*

4.2 Levels of Assessment

Section 5.5 Categories of development and assessment – Material Change of Use

The land where development may occur, within the localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah (proposed new Landscape Connectivity Precinct) is zoned Rural or Rural Residential. In generally the uses in the zone would reasonably be expected to be self or code assessable e.g. animal keeping, cropping, horticulture etc. The changing of uses from code to impact assessable does provide opportunities for community input the one land use that could be changed from code to impact assessable is Transport Depot. The suggested changes are:

Within the Rural Zone and Rural Residential zone the use of Transport Depot is impact assessable if the premises is within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct (Localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah Landscape shown as the Connectivity Precinct on the Zone Maps – Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004).

Table 5.5.9—Rural zone

Use	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
Transport depot	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) complying with the relevant acceptable outcomes of the requirements; (b) vehicles associated with the use are registered to persons residing at the premises and are wholly contained within an area of the property not exceeding 300m ² ; and (c) setback a minimum of 10 metres from any property boundary; <u>and</u> <u>if the premises is not within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct on Zone Maps Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004).</u>	Rural zone code Industrial activities code Works, services and infrastructure code
	Code assessment	

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Use	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
	If not accepted development subject to requirements; <u>and</u> <u>If the premises is not within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct on Zone Maps Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004).</u>	Rural zone code Industrial activities code Landscaping code Parking and access code Works, services and infrastructure code

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Table 5.5.10 – Rural residential zone

Transport depot	Accepted development subject to requirements	
	If: (a) complying with the relevant acceptable outcomes of the requirements; (b) not within the 4,000m ² precinct or the 1 hectare precinct; (c) on a lot greater than 2 hectares; (d) if vehicles associated with the use are registered to persons residing at the premises and are wholly contained within an area of the property not exceeding 300m ² ; and (e) setback a minimum of 10 metres from any boundary. <u>and</u> (f) <u>if the premises is not within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct shown on Zone Maps Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004).</u>	Rural residential zone code Industrial activities code Landscaping code Parking and access code Works, services and infrastructure code
	Code assessment	
	If not accepted development subject to requirements; <u>and</u> <u>If the premises is not within the Landscape Connectivity Precinct shown on Zone Maps Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004).</u>	Rural residential zone code Industrial activities code

Section 5.6 Categories of development and assessment – Reconfiguring a Lot

The provisions relating to reconfiguring a lot are a good outcome for the Emerging community zone and parts of the Rural Residential zone, making new subdivision impact assessable. This is a genuine example of where the community consists of well-informed individuals and groups who are in a position to provide constructive input into development applications. Council is commended for this approach.

The same provision should be included for the Rural zone where:

- located in the Landscape Connectivity Precinct (Localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah shown on the Zone Maps - Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004); AND
- subdivision results in the creation of one or more additional lots with an area of less than 60ha.

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This approach will provide assessment triggers for vegetation clearing. The suggested amendments are provided in table 5.6.1 below.

An assessment has been undertaken of the number of lots within the proposed Landscape Connectivity Precinct (Localities of Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah shown on the Zone Maps - Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004):

1. 127 rural zoned lots within the proposed Landscape Connectivity Precinct shown on the Zone Maps - Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004) greater than 60ha.
2. Land within the proposed Landscape Connectivity Precinct shown on the Zone Maps - Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004) less than 60ha:
 - a. 3,400 total (all zones)
 - b. 678 Rural
 - c. 243 Rural Residential lots
 - d. 1010 Vacant lots.

Table 5.6.1—Reconfiguring a lot

Zone	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
Emerging community zone	Impact assessment	
	If not: (a) realigning the common boundaries of adjoining lots; or (b) creating an access easement.	The planning scheme
Rural residential zone	Impact assessment	
	If: (a) not located in the 4,000m ² precinct, 1 hectare precinct or 2 hectare precinct; and (b) resulting in the creation of one or more additional lots.	The planning scheme
<u>Rural zone</u>	<u>Impact assessment</u>	
	<u>If:</u> <u>(a) in the Landscape Connectivity Precinct shown on the Zone Maps Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004); and</u> <u>(b) resulting in the creation of one or more additional lots with an area of less than 60ha.</u>	<u>The planning scheme</u>
All zones other than the Emerging community zone or Rural residential zone or Rural zone	No change	Reconfiguring a lot code Relevant zone code Landscaping code Parking and access code Works, services and infrastructure code

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Zone	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
Code assessment		
Any other reconfiguring a lot not listed in this table. Any reconfiguring a lot listed in this table and not meeting the description listed in the "Categories of development and assessment" column.		

Section 5.10 Categories of development and assessment – Overlays

Table 5.10.1—Overlays

Development	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
Environmental significance overlay		
Material change of use, building work or operational work in an area of 'Wildlife habitat' identified on the Environmental significance overlay maps (OM-004a-o) .	Accepted development	
	Where:	
	(a) For a Dwelling House; and (b) Development is limited to existing cleared areas of the site; or (c) The development envelope for all residential activities on site is 800m² maximum, including sheds, swimming pool, on-site sewerage infrastructure and disposal areas.	
	Code assessment	
	Note—Where development is subject to impact assessment in sections 5.5, 5.7, 5.8 or 5.9, the category of assessment is not changed to code assessment, despite subsection 5.3.2 (8) of the planning scheme.	Environmental significance overlay code

4.3 Zone Codes

Section 6.2.9 Rural zone code

A new provision is included in the Rural zone code to inform siting of buildings and structures.

Table 6.2.9.3—Rural zone code - For accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
For accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development	
Siting, where not involving a Dwelling house	
Note—Where for Dwelling house, the setbacks of the Queensland Development Code apply.	
PO2 Development is sited in a manner that considers and respects: (a) the siting and use of adjoining premises;	AO2.1 Buildings and structures include a minimum setback of: (a) 40 metres from a frontage to a State-controlled road; and

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY REVIEW



(b) access to sunlight and daylight for the site and adjoining sites;	(b) 10 metres from a boundary to an adjoining lot; <u>and</u>
(c) privacy and overlooking;	(c) <u>10m from vegetation.</u>
(d) air circulation and access to natural breezes;	AO2.2
(e) appearance of building bulk; and	Buildings and structures, where for a Roadside stall, include a minimum setback of 0 metres from a frontage to a road that is not a State-controlled road.
(f) relationship with road corridors; <u>and</u>	
(g) <u>avoid areas of habitat and native vegetation.</u>	

4.4 Overlay Codes

Section 8.2.4 Environmental Significance Overlay Code

There are differences between the 2012 TRC Draft Overlay codes and the 2017 MSC Environmental Significance Overlay Code. However the differences are generally in drafting approach, rather than content, with the 2017 Scheme having stronger purpose statements and planning scheme policies to support the performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes.

The Planning Scheme Policy has less 'weight of effect' than the planning scheme code, and accordingly there are some elements of the Planning Scheme Policy that can be re-introduced into the Environmental Significance Overlay Code to provide certainty and clarity, as recommended below.

Table 8.2.4.3A - Environmental significance overlay code - For accepted development subject to requirements and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
For assessable development	
<u>Biodiversity and Connectivity</u>	
<u>PO9</u> <u>Development includes measures that minimises impacts of development on biodiversity and connectivity and provides ongoing protection to biodiversity and connectivity values.</u>	<u>AO9.1</u> <u>Land mapped as Ecological Corridors, Habitat Links and Matters of State Environmental Significance are included within:</u> <u>(a) a covenant under the Land Titles Act 1994;</u> <u>or</u> <u>(b) dedicated to Council or State Government.</u> <u>Land required for bushfire hazard mitigation may be excluded from the covenant.</u>
	<u>AO9.2</u> <u>Development:</u> <u>(a) retains native vegetation to the greatest extent possible; and</u> <u>(b) demonstrates retained biodiversity areas are large enough to maintain ecological values, functions and processes; and</u>

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY REVIEW



Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	<p>(c) <u>avoids alterations to natural landforms, hydrology and drainage patterns on the development site.</u></p> <p>AO9.3 <u>Landscaping and rehabilitation planting:</u> (a) <u>is undertaken with local provenance plants in undeveloped areas of the site where practicable before, during or immediately following completion of the development to achieve a net gain of revegetation of impacted values; and</u> (b) <u>maximises ecological connectivity between vegetation on the subject site and vegetation located on adjacent properties; and</u> (c) <u>provides for the requirements for native flora and fauna known to occur in the locality.</u></p>
<p>PO10 <u>Development incorporates measures that avoid or minimise the disruption of wildlife and wildlife habitat and allows for safe movement of wildlife through the site.</u></p>	<p>AO10.1 <u>Where appropriate, development incorporates:</u> (a) <u>vegetated buffers¹; and</u> (b) <u>fauna friendly fencing²; and</u> (c) <u>wildlife overpasses.</u></p> <p>AO10.2 <u>Development minimises the use of fencing for internal activities and for property boundaries.</u></p>

¹ For guidance on revegetation for wildlife refer to Environment Australia's technical publication, *Revegetation and Wildlife: A guide to enhancing revegetated habitats for wildlife conservation in rural environments*.

² Fencing guidelines are presented on page 18 of the 'Significant Impact Guidelines for Endangered Southern Cassowary (*Casuarius casuarius johnsonii*) Wet Tropics population.

4.5 Mapping

The Council's planning scheme is a point of access to mapping including environmental values.

The detailed mapping data is difficult to interpret effectively at a property or site-specific scale in the PDF maps available to the community.

It is recommended that Council improve the community's access to detailed mapping data by developing an interactive mapping system that will deliver site specific property information including:

- a. General property descriptions and information;
- b. Map/s of the property showing location, zones, local plans, overlays and LGIP information.

As part of this project, Mangoesmapping has prepared a temporary online service delivering the above outcomes. This service is accessible to planning staff, as a project-specific resource. This mapping can be developed into a web-based resource for access across the Council and the generally community.

Schedule 2 Strategic Framework and Overlay Mapping

Specific changes to the planning scheme text are recommended to improve the assessment process for development within the Julatten, Mount Molloy, Mona Mona, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah localities – these are shown as the ***Landscape Connectivity Precinct on the Zone Maps - Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004)***.

This review has found that the value in amending the width of the wildlife habitat corridors on the Strategic Framework Mapping and Environmental Significance overlays is not achievable at this time, as the research gaps / gaps in knowledge do not allow for further detailed change.

Filling in the gaps in knowledge is not a direct responsibility of Council and funding and support for research into this high value environmental area is required from the State and Federal Government.

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY REVIEW



5.0 DELIVERABLES

1. The project brief sought amended Environmental Significance Overlay mapping in MapInfo format. There are 2 main findings for this output.

- a. This review does not recommend changes to the Environmental Significance Overlay mapping or Strategic Framework mapping at this time.

There are significant gaps in the technical knowledge that will inform future mapping amendments. This is recognised by organisations such as Terrain, JCU and CSIRO and it is these agencies who have the responsibility for filling in the gaps in knowledge – it is not a direct responsibility of Council. There may be opportunities for Council and the Community to push for improved funding and support from the State and Federal Government.

- b. The Council's planning scheme is a point of access to mapping including environmental values.

The detailed mapping data is difficult to interpret effectively at a property or site-specific scale in the PDF maps available to the community. It is recommended that Council improve the community's access to detailed mapping data by developing an interactive mapping system that will deliver site specific property information including:

- a. General property descriptions and information;
 - b. Map/s of the property showing location, zones, local plans, overlays and LGIP information.

This report can be used in support of funding for improved mapping and improved access to mapping for the community.

2. Amended Planning Scheme text in Microsoft Word format showing changes in blue underline for new text and ~~red strike through for deleted text~~, in the following sections:
 - Strategic Framework:
 - 3.2.1 Setting the scene;
 - 3.2.2 The way forward;
 - 3.3 Settlement pattern;
 - 3.3.4 Element–Village activity centre;
 - 3.3.6 Rural villages;
 - 3.4 Natural resources and environment.
 - 5.5 Categories of development and assessment – Material Change of Use:

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY REVIEW



- Table 5.5.9—Rural zone
 - Table 5.5.10 – Rural residential zone
 - 5.6 Categories of development and assessment – Reconfiguring a Lot.
 - 6.2.9 Rural zone code
 - 8.2.4 Environmental Significance Overlay Code
 - new Landscape Connectivity Precinct on the Zone Maps - Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004).
3. The project report in Microsoft Word format, of (including one hard copy):
- all changes to be made to the planning scheme
 - the new locality map to be overlaid onto the zone map
 - other recommendations.
4. A .SHP dataset for the new Landscape Connectivity Precinct on the Zone Maps - Northeastern Region (zm003) and Southeastern Region (zm004) for use in alternative GIS software, attributed and symbolised to the QPP specification, for MSC to share with the DLGP.

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY REVIEW



6.0 REFERENCES

APPENDIX 1: GAP ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH NEEDS IN THE WET TROPICS

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APPENDIX 2: TERRAIN NRM SUBMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND BIODIVERSITY PROVISIONS

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APPENDIX 3: PROPOSED NEW ZONING MAPS

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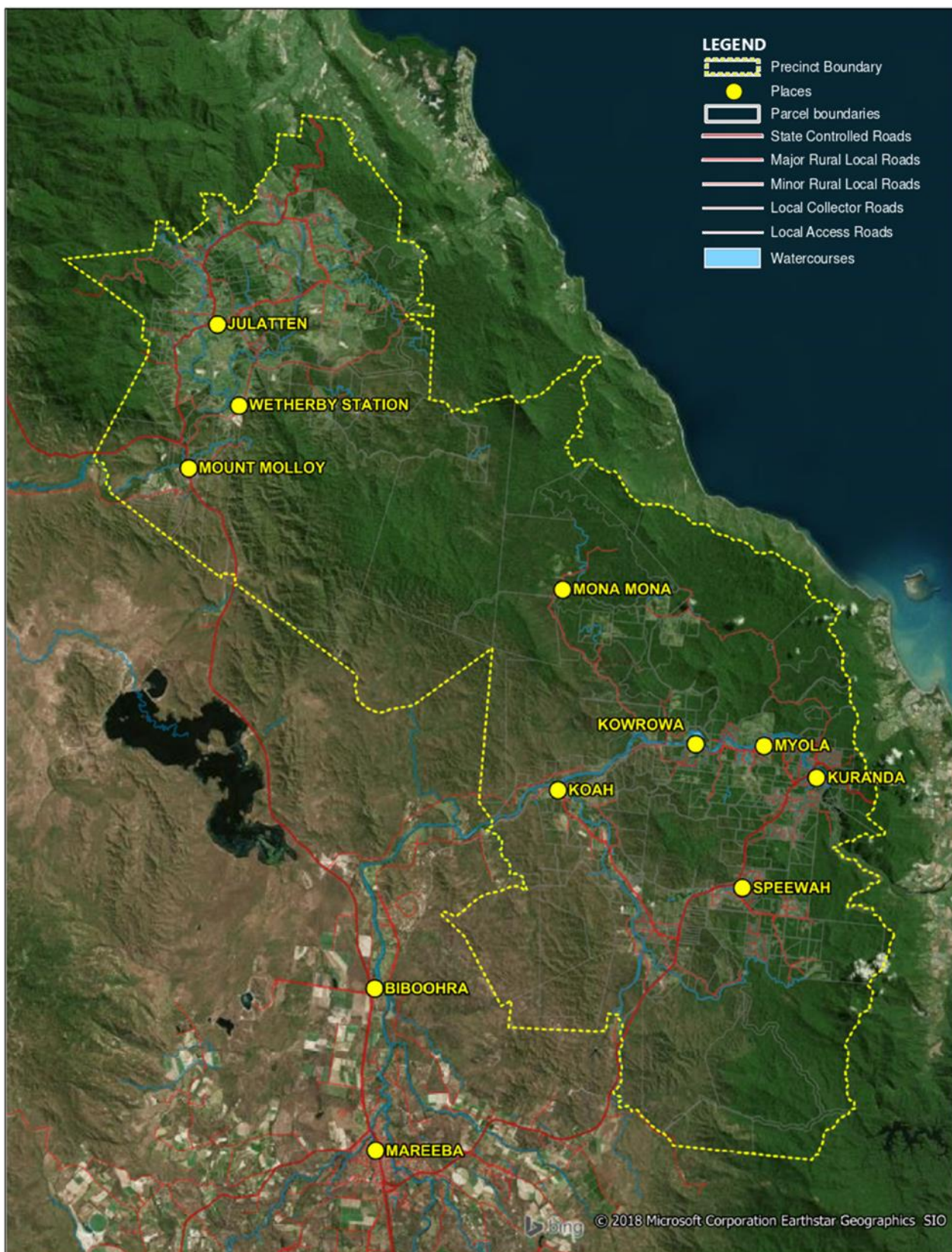
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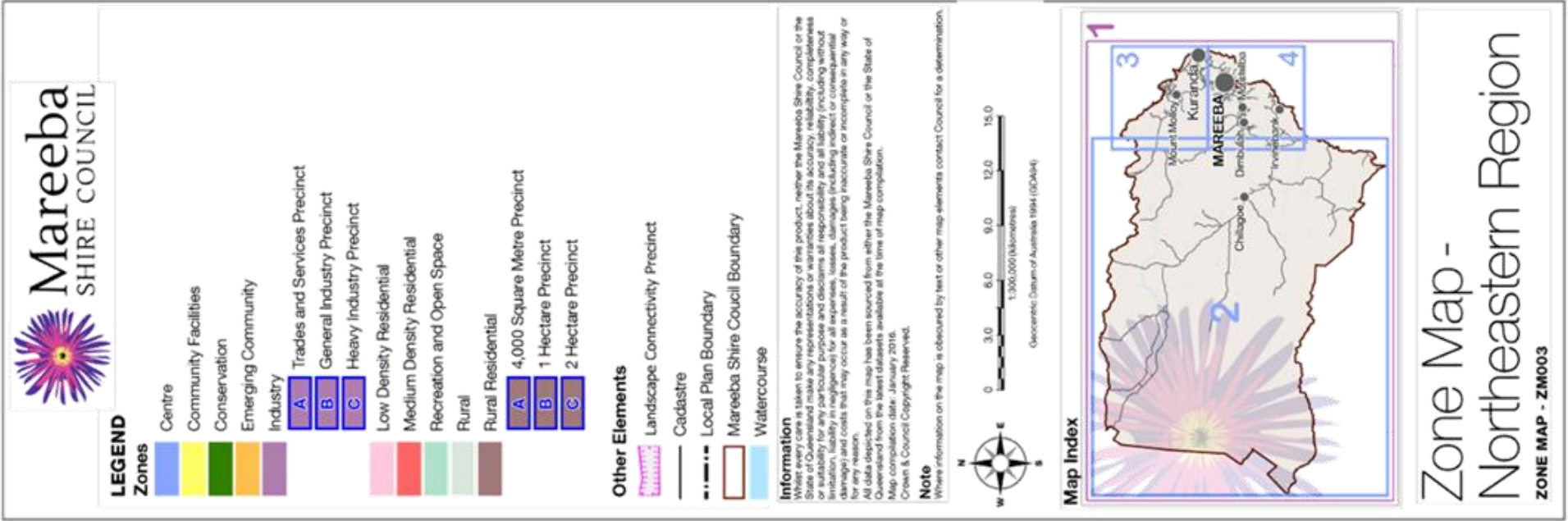
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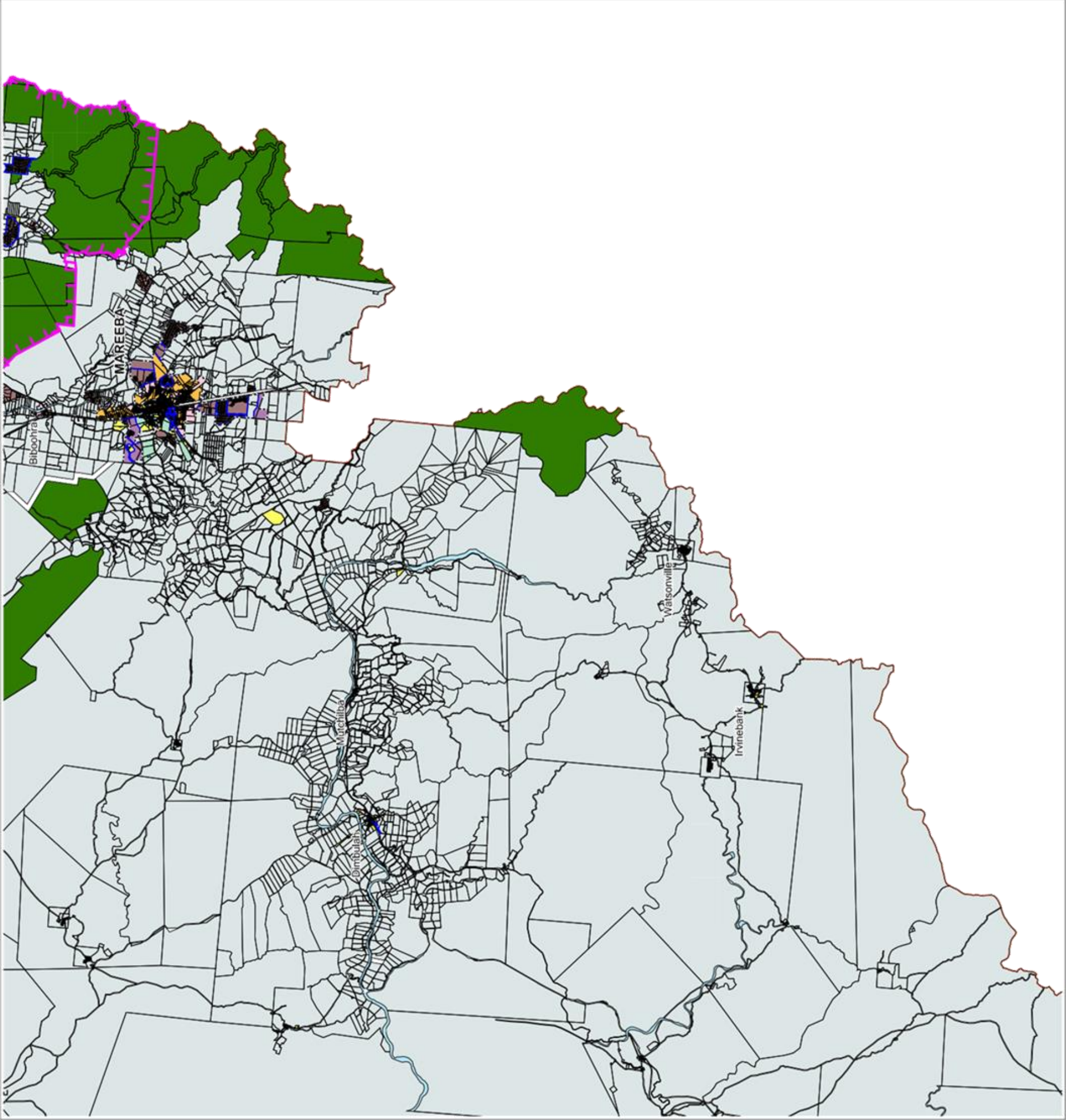
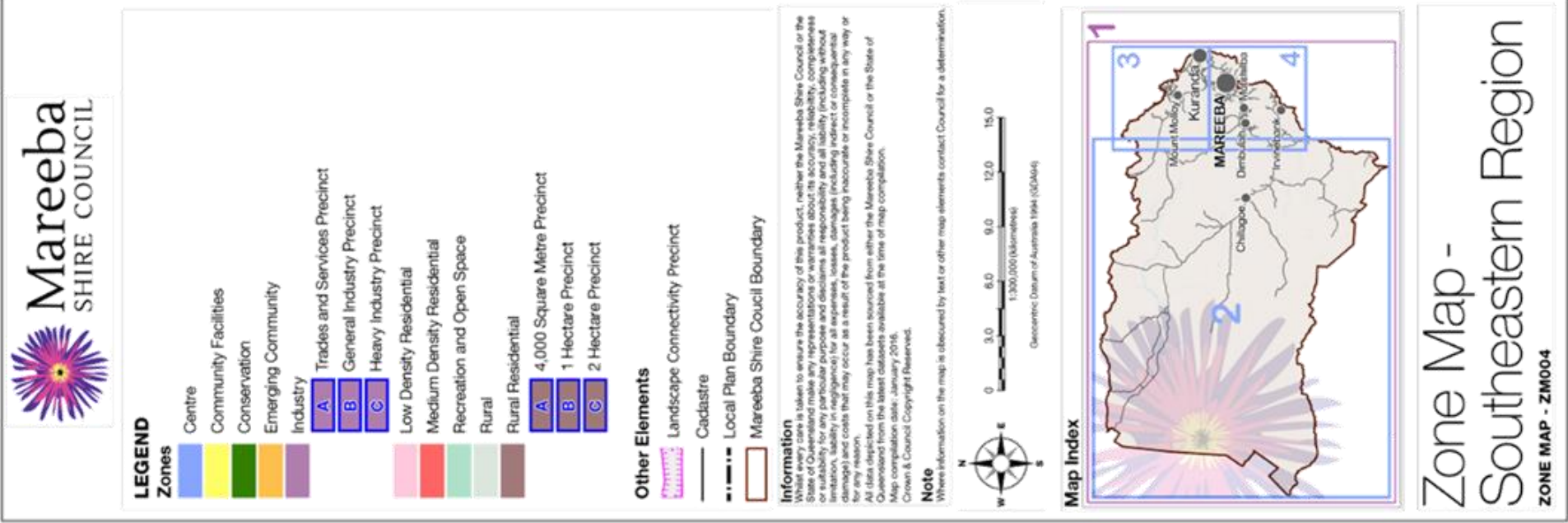


Landscape Connectivity Precinct Boundary Map



© 2018 Mangoesmapping. Contains data from Mangoesmapping, Mareeba Shire Council and State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines) 2018. Updated Qld data available at qldspatialinformation.qld.gov.au. In consideration of these parties permitting use of the data, you acknowledge and agree that they give no warranty in relation to the map (including accuracy, reliability, currency, completeness or suitability) and accept no liability (including without limitation liability in negligence) for any loss, damage or costs (including consequential damage) relating to the use of this map.





8.3 ROAD OPENING WITHIN LOT 101 SP273695 OFF RAILWAY AVENUE MAREEBA

Date Prepared: 4 August 2020

Author: Manager Development and Governance

Attachments: 1. Map Proposed Road Opening - Access Telstra [↓](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to seek Council approval of the proposal to open part of Lot 101 SP273695 as road for inclusion into the existing area of road containing the carparking area adjoining the southern end of the Post Office Centre, Mareeba.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council approves the opening of a section of the NE corner of Lot 101 SP273695 as an extension of the existing road area at the southern extent of the public carparking area south of the Post Office Centre, Mareeba, subject to the following conditions:

1. The area to be opened as road will be determined by survey and will abut the western boundary of Lot 1 SP186129 (old Post Office site) and extend south to the lease area occupied by the Telstra telecommunications tower;
2. All costs, reasonably incurred as a consequence of the road opening process including, but not limited to, land acquisition, survey fees, plan preparation, lodgement fees and legal fees incurred by Council, will be recoupable from the owners of Lot 1 SP186129.

BACKGROUND

Council has been approached by Apels Solicitors and Notary (Apels) acting on behalf of the owners of Lot 1 SP186129 (old Post Office site) seeking Council assistance to resolve a matter of access to Lot 3 SP186129 (Telstra exchange) and the lease site occupied by the Telstra telecommunications tower. Currently both the exchange and the tower are afforded legal access through a series of easements, the primary being an easement over the old Post Office site.

As identified by Apels in their letter to Council of 30 June 2020, Telstra personnel and contractors currently gain practical vehicular access to both the exchange and tower sites through Lot 101 and do not utilise the existing easement.

Council currently holds a long-term lease over Lot 101 with the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR). Discussions by both Apels and Council with DTMR have determined that they (DTMR) would not object to a proposal for a road opening over part of Lot 101 on the understanding that any actions to achieve that outcome would come at no expense to DTMR and that Council, as the primary sub-lessee, will need to consent to the proposal.

Once the road opening process is completed, the owners of Lot 1 SP186129 will initiate action to have Telstra relinquish their interest in the easement and the easement will be removed.

RISK IMPLICATIONS**Financial**

All costs reasonably incurred by Council will be recoupable from the owners of Lot 1 SP186129.

Infrastructure and Assets

Discussion with Council's Technical Services Section has confirmed that the proposed road opening will have negligible impact on the design for the Railway Avenue RV and Carparking Upgrade project.

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Capital***

Nil

Operating

As mentioned previously, all costs reasonably incurred, will be recoupable from the owners of Lot 1 SP186129.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Community: An engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the shire and the wellbeing of residents in communities which are resilient and prepared for unforeseen events.

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Council to communicate with DTMR relevant determination of final area to be excised from Lot 101 and opened as road. Once agreed, Council to contact Apels for the survey to be undertaken.

PROPOSAL TO OPEN AREA AS ROAD (EXCISED FROM LEASE OVER LOT 101 SP273695) TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO TELSTRA TOWER LEASE SITE AND ADJOINING LOT 3 SP186129



8.4 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERIOD ENDING 31 JULY 2020

Date Prepared: 4 August 2020
Author: Manager Finance
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an overview of financial matters for the period 1 July 2020 to 31 July 2020.

It should be noted that this Report does not present operational income and expenditure figures, and these will be presented to Council at the next meeting on 16 September 2020, this is due to financial year end processes still in progress that will impact July financials.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council note the financial report for the period ending 31 July 2020.

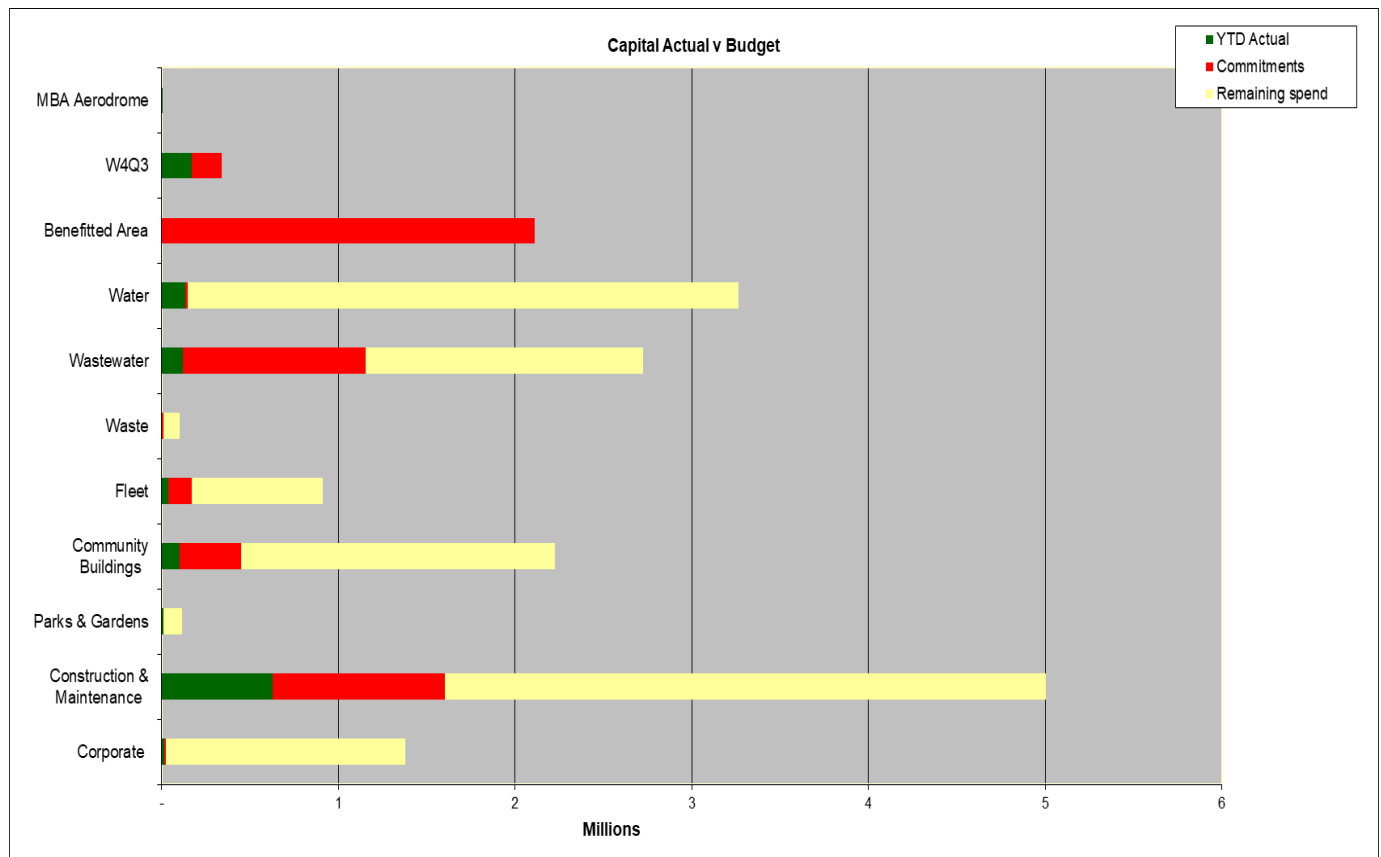
BACKGROUNDFinancial Summary

The Budgeted Income Statement with year to date figures will be presented to Council at the next meeting on 16 September 2020, this is due to the financial year end processes that are still in progress that will impact July financials.

The 2019/20 Financial Statements will be presented to the Audit Committee and Queensland Audit Office for the annual audit in August 2020.

Capital Expenditure

Total capital expenditure of \$5,960,591 (including commitments) has been spent for the period ending 31 July 2020 against the 2020/21 annual capital budget of \$15,720,000. The 2019/20 capital projects that did not commence or finish will be considered in the carryover of 2020/2021 budget, this will be provided to Council at the September meeting.



Rates and Sundry Debtors Analysis

Rates and Charges

The total rates and charges payable as at 31 July 2020 are \$1,852,054 which is broken down as follows:

Status	31 July 2020		31 July 2019	
	No. of properties	Amount	No. of properties	Amount
Valueless land	17	707,500	17	676,842
Payment Arrangement	28	81,854	1	19,758
Collection House	234	806,302	308	763,020
Exhausted – awaiting sale of land	9	131,941	9	88,977
Sale of Land	-	-	-	-
Other (includes current rates)	396	124,457	232	61,353
TOTAL	684	1,852,054	567	1,609,950

The Rate Notices for the period ending 31 December 2020 will be issued August 2020 with the discount due date being 18 September 2020. Total Gross Rates and Charges levied for this six (6) month period totalled \$17,189,439, included in this rating period Council has applied the 2.5%

COVID-19 rebate on the current rates notices applicable to those properties in Categories A, B and M for rates, water access, sewerage and the waste management charge.

Collection House collected \$91,352 for the month of July 2020.

Sundry Debtors

The total outstanding for Sundry Debtors as at 31 July 2020 is \$1,083,524 which is made up of the following:

Current	30 days	60 days	90 + days
\$987,809	\$24,408	\$83	\$71,223
91%	2%	0%	7%

Procurement

There were no emergency orders for the month.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Nil

Legal/Compliance/Policy Implications

Section 204 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* requires the financial report to be presented to local government if the local government holds its ordinary meetings more frequently (than once per month) - to a meeting in each month.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Nil

9 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

9.1 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, TECHNICAL SERVICES OPERATIONS REPORT - JULY 2020

Date Prepared: 31 July 2020

Author: Manager Technical Services

Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to summarise Council's Fleet, Design, Soils Lab, Survey, Quality, GIS, Project Management, Facilities and Investigation Services activities undertaken by Infrastructure Services during the month of July 2020.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Infrastructure Services, Technical Services Operations Report for July 2020.

BACKGROUND

Technical Services

Design, quality and investigations:

Investigation activities undertaken in July included:

Activity	Current Requests	Closed Requests
Road Infrastructure Review	35	55
Drainage Investigations	3	0
Park Investigations	1	1
NHVR Permit Applications	1	0
Aerodrome Investigations	1	0
Traffic Count Surveys	5	5
Rural Address Requests	3	3
Dial Before You Dig Requests	0	38

Soil Laboratory:

Council's Soil Laboratory provides NATA-accredited soil and material testing for internal and external services. The laboratory completed the following testing in the July period:

Supplier	July 2020
Internal	62

External	209
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Asset Inspections:

Scheduled inspections of Council's transport infrastructure assets have been varied during the month of July:

Inspection Type	No. of
Gates & Grids	35
QR Open Level Crossings	5
RMPC Roads	2
Subtotal	42

In addition to field inspections, work was completed towards improving the footpath, water, sewerage, roads, kerbs and stormwater network.

Footpaths data was also updated with more accurate information received from Survey and GPS.

Inspections planned for August will continue to focus on the auditing of Queensland Rail open level crossings in coordination with Queensland Rail; as well as the annual inspection of gates and grids on Council roads.

Operational Works and Subdivisions

To ensure ongoing compliance with development conditions, both during construction and on-maintenance, Council undertakes routine inspection and monitoring of sites. The following developments remain current:

Locality	Subdivisions Name	Status
Kuranda	72 - 76 Mason Road Stage 1	Under construction
Kuranda	3 Hilltop Close	On-maintenance
Mareeba	Clean Choices Car Wash	On-maintenance
Mareeba	Mareeba Roadhouse & Accommodation Park, Williams Close	On-maintenance
Mareeba	Bundanoon Stage 2	On-maintenance
Mareeba	The Edge Stage 2A	On-maintenance
Kuranda	112 Barnwell Rd widening	Monitoring

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA - previously NDRRA)

The DRFA is jointly funded by the Commonwealth and Queensland governments to help alleviate the costs of relief and recovery activities undertaken in disaster-affected communities by delivering recovery activities to return affected eligible assets back to pre-event condition. The status of declared disaster events currently being managed are provided below:

Program	Status
2018 NDRRA	All works completed. Final claims lodged with QRA for reimbursement of costs in accordance with 30 June 2020 deadline.
2019 DRFA	<p>Works currently underway include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Roads Package - Gregg Constructions continued works in June. • Western Roads Package: Errol Fitzgerald continued works in June. • Mid-Western & Dimbulah Roads Packages: Watto's Earthmoving commenced works in June. <p>Bowers Street: Being finalised.</p> <p>Gamboola Crossing: QRA has approved an amended scope of works and budget for repair of the concrete causeway. Detailed design & procurement activities to commence. An extension of time may be required due to limitations with dry season access.</p>
2019 Betterment	<p>Various submissions prepared and lodged with QRA and are awaiting approval, being;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fossilbrook Road, Lynd Crossing. • Shanty Creek Road, Creek Crossing. • Clacherty Road, Creek Crossing <p>Other betterment projects to be identified and submitted in future funding rounds.</p>

Facilities

Community Halls:

Community Halls are again available for use by the public; however, uptake has remained low which is likely due to ongoing impact from COVID-19. Utilisation of Council Facilities is conditional on hall users complying with the State Government's COVID-19 Restrictions Roadmap.

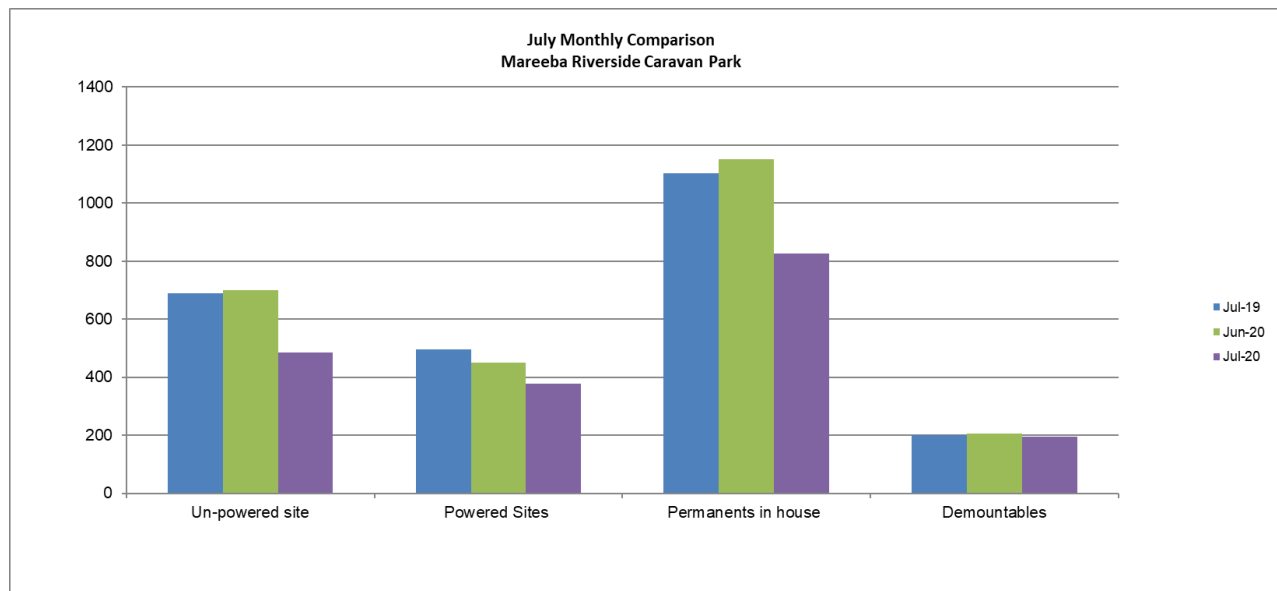
Swimming Pools:

Swimming pools were closed to the public in March 2020 in response to government restrictions placed on these facilities due to COVID-19 and remain closed for the winter period. Council has utilised the extended closure to undertake a comprehensive maintenance program within the facilities.

Mareeba and Kuranda Pools are to be opened during August 2020, with Dimbulah opening in October.

Caravan Parks:

Mareeba Riverside Caravan Park: utilisation numbers remain low which is assumed to be a continuation of the impacts affecting the region from COVID-19.



Vandalism & Graffiti:

During July, two (2) reports of vandalism were recorded, with annual costs provided below;

Financial Year	Actuals	July Comments
2015/16	\$ 2,134.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kuranda Centenary Park Toilets • Mareeba CWA Toilets
2016/17	\$ 16,546.00	
2017/18	\$ 23,948.00	
2018/19	\$ 14,851.00	
2019/20	\$ 14,211.18	
2020/21	\$181.21	

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

COVID-19 impacts in relation to closure and re-opening of facilities will be managed in line with Queensland Government requirements.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

Nil

Operating

Additional costs associated with graffiti and vandalism is expected and will be accommodated within existing budget allocations.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously looks for savings and opportunities while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future in a cost-effective manner.

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Community: An engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the shire and the wellbeing of residents in communities which are resilient and prepared for unforeseen events.

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

9.2 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, WATER AND WASTE OPERATIONS REPORT - JULY 2020

Date Prepared: 3 August 2020
Author: Manager Water and Waste
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to summarise Council's Water and Waste activities undertaken by the Infrastructure Services Department during the month of July 2020.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Infrastructure Services, Water and Waste Operations Report for July 2020.

BACKGROUND**Water and Wastewater Treatment:**

All treatment plants performing satisfactorily. Water demand has increased by approximately 15% compared to last month for all schemes except Kuranda, which had a slight reduction in demand in July. Inflows through the wastewater treatment plants have remained steady since April.

Routine environmental monitoring did not detect any exceedances of environmental discharge limits. No anomalies or reportable notifications were reported in relation to routine water quality testing conducted during July.

Water Treatment	Mareeba	Kuranda	Chillagoe	Dimbulah	Mt Molloy*
Water Plant average daily production (kL)	8,187	743	271	419	108
Number of Connections	3,922	1,010	123	247	123
Average daily water consumption per connection (L)	2,087	736	2,203	1,696	878

* Mt Molloy is an untreated, non-potable water supply

Wastewater Treatment	Mareeba	Kuranda
Wastewater Plant average daily treatment (kL)	2,163	202
Number of Connections	3,507	348
Average daily inflow per connection (L)	617	580

Water and Wastewater Reticulation:

Council's water reticulation crew attended to several small water leaks and average response times were within targets set out in Council's customer service standard for water services.

Monthly statistics are tabled on the reticulation main breaks, unplanned interruptions and sewerage main breaks and chokes.

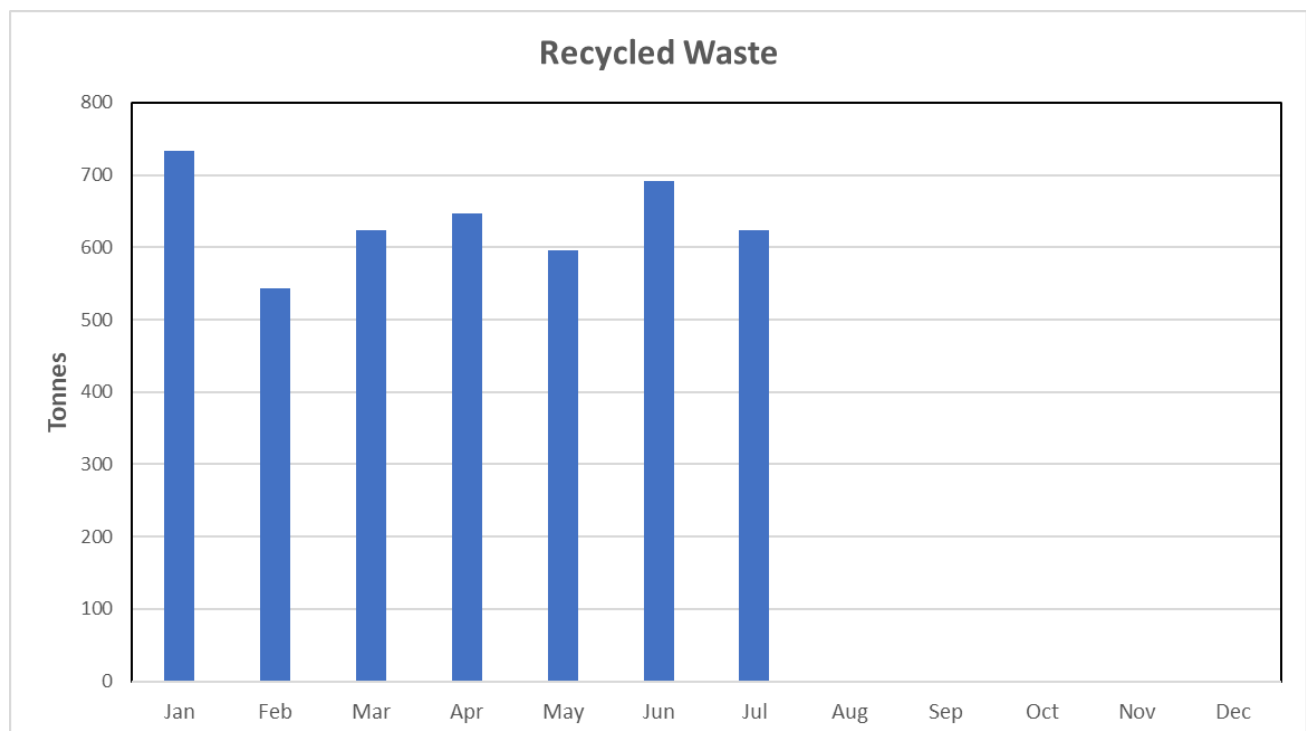
Water Mains	Jan 2020	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	April 2020	May 2020	Jun 2020	Jul 2020
Water main breaks	4	9	11	10	8	8	6
Unplanned water interruptions	4	9	11	10	8	8	6
Sewerage main breaks & chokes	3	3	5	4	4	2	4

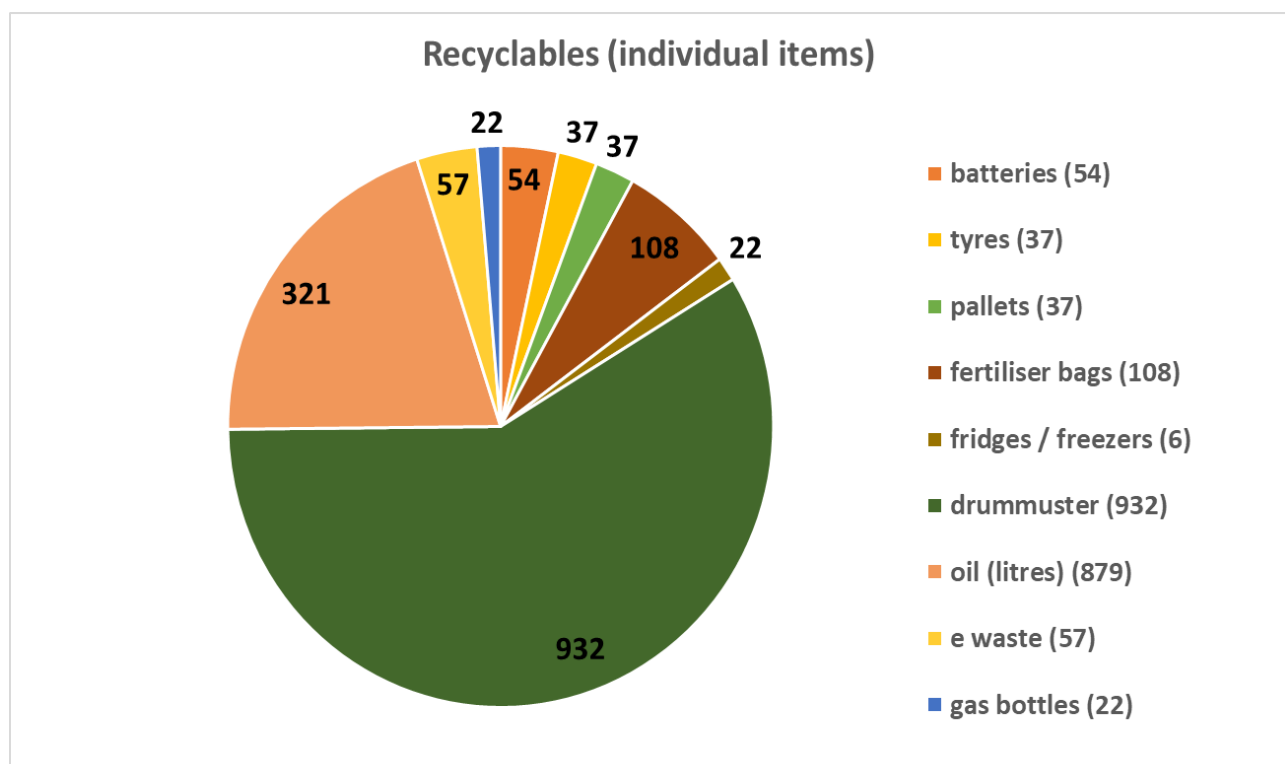
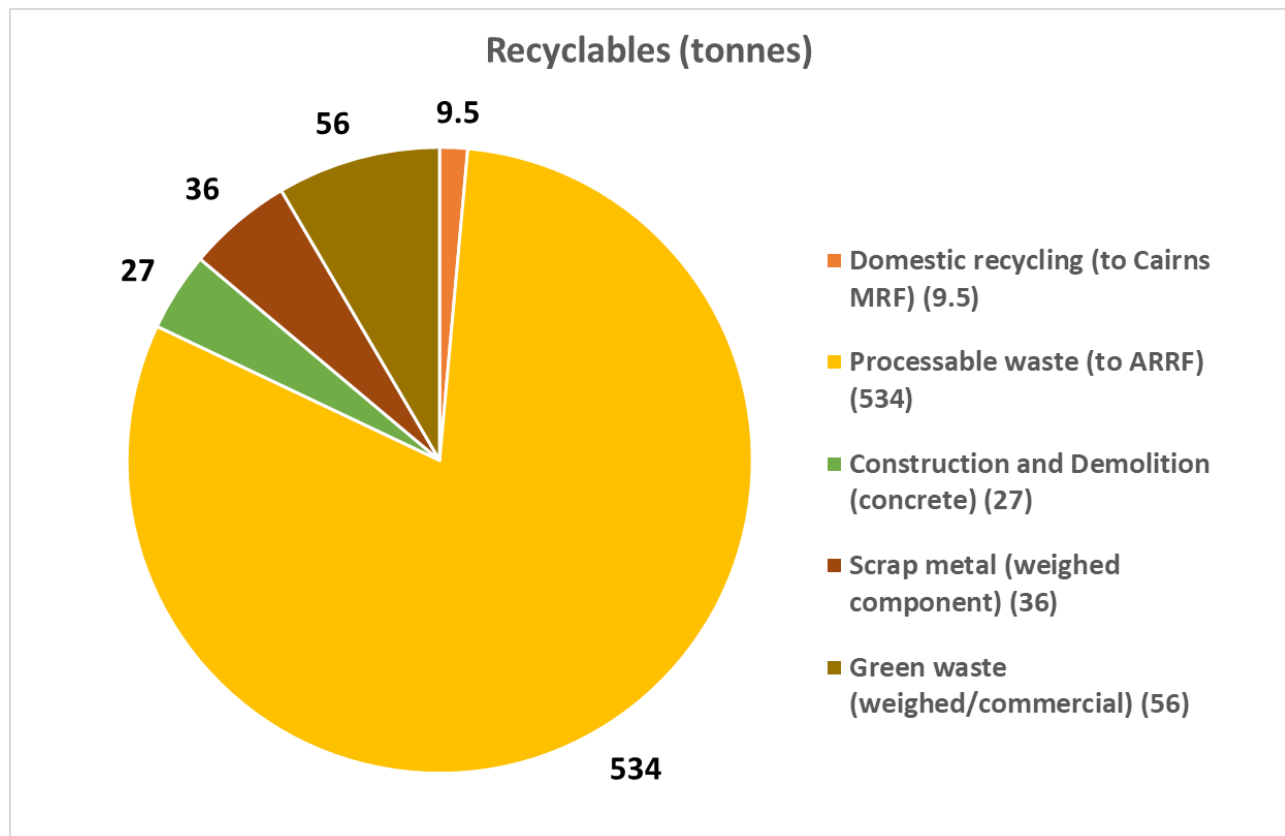
Waste Operations:

All transfer stations and Mareeba landfill are currently operational.

Recycling

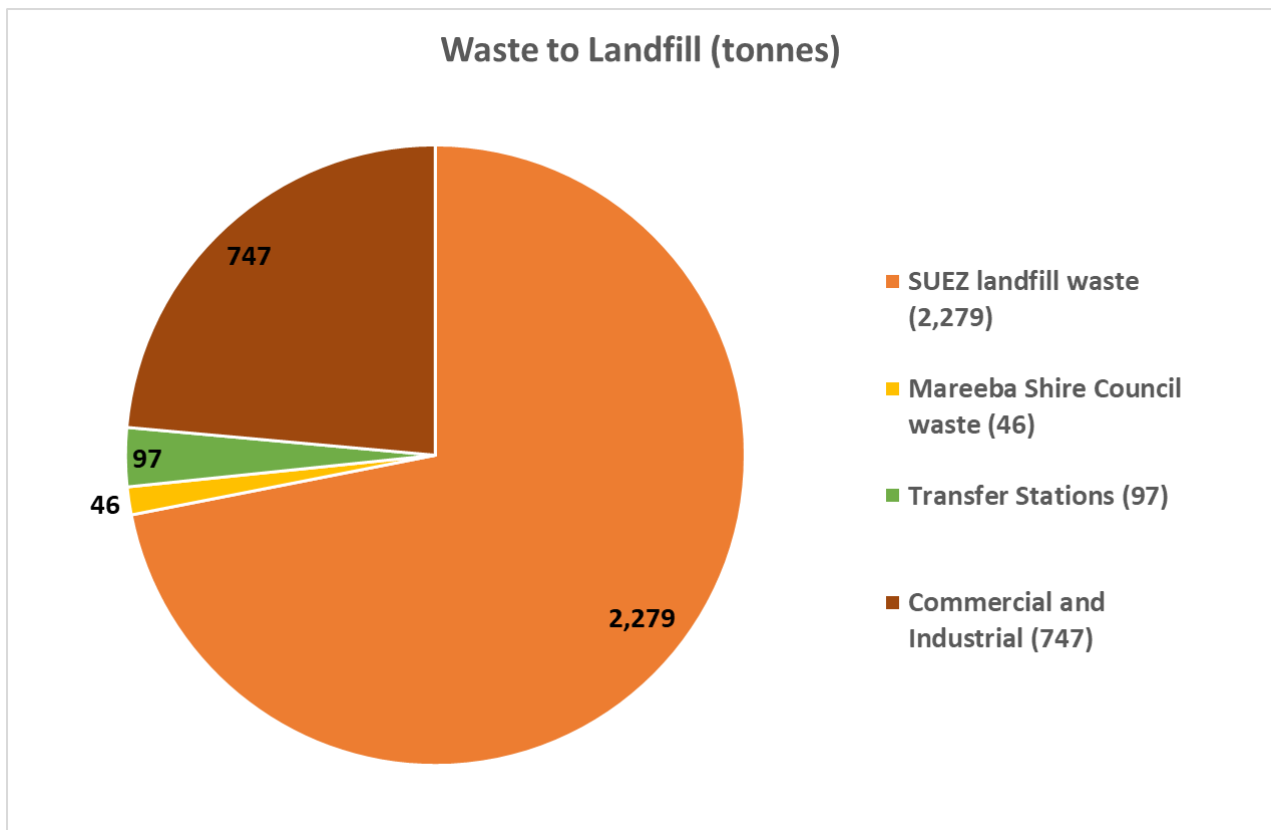
Waste material collected at each of the waste transfer stations are either deposited directly to the Mareeba landfill, recycled or transported to the SUEZ Advanced Resource Recovery Facility (ARRF) in Cairns for processing.





Waste to Mareeba Landfill

Waste directed to Mareeba Landfill is primarily residual waste from the SUEZ Advanced Resource Recovery Facility (ARRF) plant in Cairns, with minor quantities received from the waste transfer stations (Mareeba included), commercial and industrial waste, and waste that Mareeba Shire Council produces from its own activities.



Illegally Dumped Waste

Council received 10 illegally dumped tyres (less than one tonne) and less than one tonne of illegally dumped general waste through Mareeba Waste Transfer Station during the month of July.



RISK IMPLICATIONS**Environmental**

Council holds an Environmental Authority issued under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* to operate landfill facilities.

The Environmental Authority amendment process is underway.

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Capital***

Nil

Operating

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously looks for savings and opportunities while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future in a cost-effective manner.

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

9.3 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, CAPITAL WORKS MONTHLY REPORT - JULY 2020

Date Prepared: 3 August 2020

Author: Director Infrastructure Services

Attachments: 1. Capital Works Highlights - July 2020 [↓](#)
2. Capital Works Summary - July 2020 [↓](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on capital works projects undertaken by the Infrastructure Services Department during the month of July 2020.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Infrastructure Services Capital Works Monthly Report for the month of July 2020.

BACKGROUND

Council's Capital Works program is focussed on renewal and upgrade of Council infrastructure to achieve Council's corporate vision of "A growing, confident and sustainable Shire". The program is funded through a combination of Council's own funding and external grants and subsidies.

Council has secured funding under the Queensland Government's Works for Queensland (W4Q) Round 4 and the Australian Government's Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCIP) to deliver various capital works projects in the 2020/21 financial year. Council has received approval of all W4Q projects, with approval of LRCIP projects anticipated in July 2021.

Funding has also been secured through the Australian and Queensland governments for replacement of the drinking water reservoirs in Chillagoe.

RISK IMPLICATIONS**Financial**

The capital works program is tracking within budget.

Infrastructure and Assets

Projects included in the current capital works program were identified through Council's Project Prioritisation Tool (PPT) which uses a risk-based, multi-criteria approach to rank projects in order of priority. The PPT is aligned with Council's Long-Term Financial Plan and Asset Management sub-plans, which focus of renewal of existing assets.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Capital***

All capital works are listed in and funded by the 2020/21 Capital Works Program.

Is the expenditure noted above included in the current budget?

Yes

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights - July 2020



Project Name: Pickford Road Upgrade

Program: Rural Roads

Background

Pickford Road at Bibbohra is located in very flat, flood plain type terrain and is regularly inundated with water from Two Mile and Four Mile Creeks during the wet season with the road being impassable for extended periods of time.

Funding was secured from the Roads to Recovery (R2R) program and the Transport Infrastructure Development Scheme (TIDS) to construct a bitumen sealed road project from the intersection of Pickford Road and the Mulligan Highway to approximately Ch 2.20 on Pickford Road, just to the west of the Two Mile Creek approaches.

Scope of Works

The scope of works include the improvement of the existing drainage, minor road alignment changes to cater for a wider formation width and table drains, the installation of new culverts, the extension of existing culverts, the raising of the existing formation, construction of a base pavement layer and the application of a two coat bitumen seal.

Progress Update

The first 1.3km of Pickford Road was sealed on 22 July. The remaining 1.14km is programmed for sealing after Ergon Energy has moved the power pole stay wires, which Ergon has programmed for 13 August. Construction will continue and it is anticipated that some backwatering will be required to hold the completed pavement prior to the final seal whilst Ergon Energy complete their works.



Aggregate Spreading Truck



Sealed Pavement

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights - July 2020



Project Name: John Doyle Bridge Upgrade

Program: Bridges

Background

The John Doyle Bridge Upgrade project will return the bridge to its original design capacity and provide continuation of access for vehicles and pedestrians across the Barron River in Mareeba. The works will increase the lifespan of the bridge, provide a reliable transport route and cater for residential growth in the eastern area of Mareeba.

This project is jointly funded by the Australian Government's Bridges Renewal Program, the Queensland Government's Works for Queensland Program and Mareeba Shire Council.

Scope of Works

The project scope includes pier and abutment widening, demolition of the existing timber and steel superstructure and installing a new concrete and steel girder deck, asphalt deck wearing surface, bridge balustrading and guard railing. To maintain safe access for pedestrians, cyclists and mobility scooters, a temporary footbridge has been installed downstream of the bridge for the duration of the works.

Progress Update

The bridge construction crew completed the first major concrete pour at the John Doyle Bridge on 21 July. The concrete pour was for the extension of Abutment 1 and Piers 1 and 2. The second concrete pour to complete the extensions of Abutment 2 and Piers 3 and 4 was carried out on 31 July.

Girder and bracing installation commenced on 27 July and is programmed for completion by 7 August.



Piers 1 and 2 Ready to pour



Pier 2 Reinforcing and Formwork

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights - July 2020



Abutment 1 Reinforcing



Abutment 1 After Pouring



Pier 2 Complete



Installing Reinforcement Pier 3 and 4



Girder Installation



Girder Installation

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights - July 2020



Project Name: East Mareeba CBD Byrnes Street Project

Program: W4Q3 - Works for Queensland

Background

The Byrnes Street East Beautification is Stage 2 of the implementation of the Street Tree Master Plan, adopted by Council in 2018. This project includes replacement of existing and construction of new garden beds on the eastern side of Byrnes Street to match the western side of the street, which was completed in late 2018.

Funding for this project was allocated through the Queensland Government's Works for Queensland program Round 3 program.

Scope of Works

The scope of works include the removal of the existing trees, hedges and gardens on the eastern side of Byrnes Street, repairing isolated pavement defects in the car parking areas, renewing the existing asphalt surfacing and constructing new garden islands which will be planted with trees to match the streetscape on the western side.

Progress Update

Works are being undertaken in sections to minimise impact on businesses and road users:

Section	Location	Current Status
1	Lloyd Street to Middlemiss Street	Asphalt, kerbing, water services and loam backfill to islands complete.
2	Middlemiss Street to Post Office pedestrian crossing	Asphalt, kerbing, water services and loam backfill to islands complete.
3	Post Office pedestrian crossing to Atherton Street	Asphalt, kerbing, water services and loam backfill to islands complete.
4	Atherton Street to Commonwealth Bank	Asphalt, kerbing, water services and excavation to islands complete.
5	Commonwealth Bank to Hort Street	Asphalt and kerbing complete. Excavation to islands in progress.
6	Hort Street to Rankin Street	Asphalt and kerbing complete.

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights - July 2020



Upcoming Work

- Line marking will be installed during the first week of August.
- Signage installation to follow line marking.
- Water meter installation, irrigation and garden mulching will commence when excavation has been completed in Section 5 and Section 6. This is estimated to be late in the second week of August.



Water Installation - Byrnes/Lloyd Streets Intersection



Section 6 - Asphalt Sealing

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights - July 2020



Project Name: Chettle Road Rehabilitation

Program: Rural Roads

Background

Chettle Road, Arriga, is located in very flat, sugar cane country near and provides principal access to the Lotus Glen Correction Facility and the Tablelands Sugar Mill. The road was suffering pavement failure through a combination of high-water table and significant heavy vehicle movements.

Funding was secured from the Roads to Recovery (R2R) program and the Transport Infrastructure Development Scheme (TIDS) to complement Council funding to deliver the project.

Scope of Works

The scope of works involved the widening and strengthening of the existing formation and pavement, across two sections of the network. The works were released as a single contract to Durack Civil Pty Ltd and reached practical completion in early July 2020.

Progress Update

Practical completion of the project has been achieved, with the defect liability period currently in affect.



Completed Works North Facing, Section 1



Completed Works North Facing, Section 2

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights - July 2020



Project Name: Barron Falls Walking Trail

Program: Kuranda Infrastructure Program

Background

The establishment of an environmental walk connecting the Kuranda township with the Barron Falls lookout will offer visitors to Kuranda a linking trail between Jum Rum Creek Conservation Park and the Barron Gorge National Park; alleviating foot traffic on Barron Falls Road.

The project was identified as part of the Kuranda Township Infrastructure Master Plan 2010 2020 (KTIMP10-20) and is funded through levies paid by Skyrail and Kuranda Scenic Rail to the Queensland Government under the Kuranda Infrastructure Program (KIP). This program has afforded Council the opportunity to undertake numerous improvements and enhancements that maintain the character of Kuranda and conserve the natural environment while providing the necessary infrastructure to cater for the needs of increased visitor numbers.

Scope of Works

The Barron Falls Walking Trail comprises of two parts:

- Stage 1: A link trail from the Kuranda Jungle Walk to the end of Weir Road, and
- Stage 2: A link through Barron Gorge National Park from the end of Weir Road to the Barron Falls car park area.

Progress Update

Construction is underway on the project, with significant progress being made on the first stage of track, steps and bridge construction.

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights - July 2020



Asphalt Pathway



Stairway Connection



Bridge Approach - Stone Staircase



Bridge & Approach Staircase

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights - July 2020



Project Name: Mareeba Waste Transfer Station Redevelopment (Recycling Sheds)

Program: Waste

Background

Sheds located at the former Queensland Rail site on Railway Avenue, Mareeba have been relocated and repurposed as part of the Mareeba Waste Transfer Station Redevelopment project. Council acquired these sheds when the former Aurizon freight depot was handed over to Council.

The sheds needed to be removed to allow the area to be redeveloped to create the Railway Avenue Carpark but have now been given a new life as part of the final stage of the transfer station redevelopment. The sheds will to be used to protect recyclable items from the elements before being collected.

Scope of Works

The project scope included dismantling, transport, re-assembly and minor modification of the sheds to meet current building standards.

Progress Update

The sheds were dismantled and transported to the Mareeba Waste Transfer Station in 2019 with re-assembly completed in July 2020. The sheds are being utilised for the storage of used leaded batteries and the storage of old tyres before for they are collected for recycling.



The enclosed shed is for used lead batteries with the large shed used for the storage of old tyres

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights - July 2020



Project Name: Costin Street Water Main Upgrade Project

Program: Water

Background

An allocation in the 2019-20 Capital Works Program was provided to replace the failed existing Costin Street water main to maintain ongoing water supply for properties in this part of Mareeba. This section of water main was identified for replacement following a number of main breaks in 2018 and 2019 which were caused by failure of the aging asbestos cement pipe work.

Scope of Works

The scope of works included replacement of the existing water main with PVC supermain pipe work, in addition to new service connections, valving and hydrants. The section of water main on Costin Street between Tilse Street and the Byrnes Street intersection is being replaced.

Progress Update

The upgrading of the Costin Street Water Main upgrade works commenced mid-March and was completed early July. The project was completed in separate sections with the first section of water main from Tilse Street to Beames Street completed by end of March and put into service, with the remainder of the project completed early July.



Installation of new water main on Costin Street prior to backfilling

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - July 2020

Project Description	Project Stage	Progress comment
Program: 01 Rural and Urban Roads Reseal Program (Renewal)		
2019/20 Reseal/Asphalt Program	Construction	Jessie Street has been re-sealed. Portion of line marking to be completed.
2020/21 Reseal & Asphalt Program	Not Commenced	MSC have withdrawn from FNQROC regional tender & will be making own arrangements for 2020/21 Reseal & Asphalt program. Anticipate report to be awarded by October.
Program: 02 Gravel Resheet		
2019/20 Gravel Resheet	Planning	Re-sheeting of Kay & Studt Roads programmed to start late August 2020 after completion of Pickford Road.
2020/21 Gravel Resheet Program	Not Commenced	To be programmed.
2020/21 Minor Culvert Renewal Program	Not Commenced	To be programmed.
Speewah Road, Speewah - Rehabilitate Pavement Ch 0.345 to 0.5 & Refurbish Bus Shelter	Not Commenced	Awaiting project approval under Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCIP).
Program: 03 Urban Streets		
Design Program - design forward works	Planning	Design & investigation on Forward Works program has commenced. Focus is on TIDS projects, Chewko Road (95%) & Euluma Creek Road (99%).
Chewko Road, Mareeba - Rehabilitate and Widen Ch 0.4 to 1.1	Not Commenced	Final plans to be supplied week of 03/08/2020. Quotations called & finalised. Programmed to start mid to late September 2020.
Costin Street, Mareeba - Rehabilitate Ch 0.977 - 1.07 and asphalt overlay Ch. 1.07 - 1.105	Not Commenced	Project scope increased to include rehabilitation of existing pavement past FGF driveway. Programmed for late November 2020.
Lerra Street (West) - Widen and Seal	Not Commenced	Awaiting project approval under Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCIP). Tentatively programmed for early September 2020.
Program: 04 Rural Roads		
W4Q3/TIDS Pickford Road Bibbohra upgrades	Construction	First 1,300m sealed, base layer for remainder is being laid. Ergon to relocate power pole stays 13 August. Seal of remaining 1,140m to be completed after Ergon work is finished.
Chettle Road Rehabilitation & Widen Ch 2.243-4.003	Construction	Practical completion achieved mid-July 2020. Minor defects to be rectified and defect liability period to be completed. Unsuitable subgrade discovered in the last stage of works which delayed completion into mid July 2020.
TIDS 19/20 Chettle Road Rehabilitate Ch 5.5-7.21	Construction	Practical completion achieved mid-July 2020. Minor defects to be rectified and defect liability period to be completed. Unsuitable Subgrade discovered in the last stage of works which delayed completion into mid July 2020.
NDRRA Betterment 2019/20	Planning	Awaiting outcome of QRA assessment of Betterment applications for 2019 event.
Euluma Creek Road, Julatten - Rehabilitate and Widen Ch 5.565 - 6.343	Not Commenced	Final plans received; quotations called & finalised. Programmed to start early September 2020.
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Betterment Co-contribution	Not Commenced	Grant application submitted for Fallon Road embankment and roadworks; awaiting outcome. Other betterment projects to be identified and submitted in future funding rounds.
Wolfram Road, Dimbulah - Priority Sections Safety Widening - Stage 1	Not Commenced	Minor design required. Currently programmed for after BDR resheet. The timing of the resheet works will be dependent on water availability. May bring forward commencement of this project if insufficient water for resheeting BDR.
Fallon Road, Kuranda - Rehabilitate Pavement, Ch 0.874 - 0.948	Not Commenced	Design work to commence in September 2020. Slope stabilisation works to be undertaken by others prior to roadworks which is planned to be completed by MSC.
Program: 05 Bridges		

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - July 2020

Project Description	Project Stage	Progress comment
Hales Siding Road Replace Timber Bridge	Design	Girder fabrication programmed for late October 2020 with installation in April 2021.
Kanervo Road Replace Timber Bridge over Davies Creek	Design	Finalising detailed designs with consultants. Anticipate design completion August 2020.
John Doyle Bridge Upgrade	Construction	Final pour for pier and abutment extensions completed 31 July. 50% of girders installed. Remainder to be installed by second week of August.
Hodzic Road, Oakey Creek, Bibbohra - Replace Girders	Not Commenced	Awaiting project approval under Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCIP).
Pin Road Mutchilba - Renew Major Culvert	Not Commenced	Awaiting project approval under Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCIP).
Program: 06 Drainage		
Renew Minor Culverts - various locations	Construction	Culverts identified for renewal; Robinson Road, Tapiola Road, Barnwell Road, Kennedy Street, Fenwick Street, Langton Avenue, Jamieson Street, Black Mountain Road, Bradley Road, Piemonte Road; Srhoj Road, Emerald End Road, Hurricane Road. Srhoj, Emerald End & Hurricane Roads completed. Works will happen progressively when resources allow.
Amaroo Drainage Improvement - Stage 1 of 3	Not Commenced	Awaiting project approval under Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCIP).
Freedom Close - Reform existing open drain	Planning	Awaiting project approval under Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCIP). Currently programmed for November 2020.
Coolamon Close - Re-establish critical drain	Procurement	Awaiting project approval under Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (LRCIP). Excavator with rock breaker has produced approx 2,000t of suitable rock from Mareeba Airport to line the existing drain. Site works tentatively to commence mid-August 2020.
Program: 08 Parking		
Railway Avenue, Mareeba New Carpark Stage 1	Design	Lighting design underway.
Program: 09 Footpaths		
2018/19 Footpath Renewal Program	Construction	Resources for footpath works diverted to RMPC & operations. Pending results of TMR Re-sheet tender footpath works may have to be delivered by contractor.
Footpath Replacement - Byrnes Street	Completed	Works complete, financial reporting required to be completed.
Footpath Renewal, All localities	Not Commenced	To be programmed.
Program: 10 Parks and Gardens		
Shire Beautification Program	Construction	Northern entrance irrigation & tree planting complete. No further projects identified at this stage. The project's future scope will be revisited after the completion of the eastern side of Byrnes Street upgrade currently programmed to start June 2020.
Kuranda CBD Renew Irrigation & Planting	Not Applicable	On-going. This budget is used on an 'as required basis' for the continual upgrade of irrigation & plants in Coondoo Street.
Bi-Centennial Lakes - seed funding	Not Applicable	No grants identified as yet.
Mareeba Irrigation Upgrades - Alex Lawson, Mary Andrews, Byrnes Street Centre Islands	Completed	Listed projects complete. Remainder will be used for small irrigation requirements eg New Mareeba Cemetery beams.
Bicentennial Lakes Mareeba Trash Rack & Fencing	Completed	Additional works to be identified by Senior Environmental Advisor after wet season. The project's future scope will be revisited after further discussions with Council regarding the Bi-Lakes project.
Firth Park Mareeba Aerating and top dressing	Not Commenced	Liaising with Mareeba Junior Rugby League (MJRL) regarding timing. MJRL advise games will recommence but there is a

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - July 2020

Project Description	Project Stage	Progress comment
		possibility that all training & matches will be conducted on Davies Park. Once confirmed quotes will be called.
Mt Molloy Centre Islands, Replace Irrigation and Kerbing	Not Commenced	To be programmed.
W4Q4 Bicentennial Lakes Solar Lighting	Not Commenced	To be programmed.
Program: 11 Water		
MIPP2 Project - Infrastructure Project Pipeline Program 2	Completed	Strategy report completed and will be tabled for adoption by Council in August 2020.
Install Flow Meters at Centenary Park, Wylandra and Mason Road Booster Pump Stations	Completed	Flow meters installed. Mason Road SCADA connection completed, with Centenary Park and Wylandra to be finalised in July 2020.
Costin Street Main Replacement	Completed	Works substantially completed in June 2020. Minor site clean-up and final connections to be completed early July.
Mareeba Water Treatment Plant - Replace Generator	Not Commenced	Project subject to co-funding from external sources. In lieu of one large generator a smaller generator will be purchased, and the existing generator retained, and both will be operated in parallel.
Replace existing Reservoirs - Chillagoe	In progress	Tenders invited closing 11/08/2020.
Chillagoe Water Supply Investigation	Construction	An exploratory bore was drilled 4 km out of town water testing was carried out to identify the quality and reliability of the underground supply. Initial test results are promising and report to be tabled at future Council meeting once all results received. Second bore test to be done late August 2020.
Warril Drive new water main and booster	Design	Detailed design completed and grant submission submitted under the Qld Resilience and Risk Reduction Fund.
AC pipe replacement for urgent works	Design	Project currently in the planning stages but works will be scheduled for the Rob Veivers Drive water main replacement.
Kuranda WTP Replace backwash blowers	Procurement	Quotes being sourced for the replacement blowers
Replace clarifier bridge scraper Kuranda WTP	Planning	Engineering contractors have been to site to make an assessment of the works required with proposals to be drafted for Council officer review
SCADA Cybersecurity Upgrade	Procurement	Quotes being sourced for the upgrade works required
Mareeba and Kuranda Water Treatment Plans - raw water pumps upgrade	Planning	Working on a design for this project with suitable consultant
Mareeba - Based on a successful trial of new turbidity meters, implement automated backwash on high turbidity	Planning	working with City Water Technology on this project and currently in the planning stage
Mareeba, Kuranda and Dimbulah. Replace chlorine analysers	Not Commenced	working with water staff for the procurement of the equipment
Mareeba filter 3 Install dedicated backwash pumps and reconfiguring wash water feed pipes	Not Commenced	working with City Water Technology and Water Treatment Australia for a suitable design on this project
Install conductivity meter on raw water transfer line. Trend conductivity on SCADA. Chillagoe	Not Commenced	work on this project to be in conjunction with the water reservoir upgrade project
Install a static mixer and injection quill for ACH dosing. Kuranda	Procurement	quotes being sourced from suitable suppliers for this project
Rankin Street West water main replacement and upgrade	Design	for this project to proceed grant funding for a further \$725,000 will be required
Kuranda Mason Road Booster Pump Station Generator 30KVA	Procurement	Tender issued for the supply and delivery of a generator
Overhaul Kuranda Treatment Plant Sedimentation Tank	Planning	Engineering contractors have met with staff on site to assess the requirements for the upgrade works
Telemetry/SCADA Upgrades	Procurement	Quotes are being sourced for the required upgrade works

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - July 2020

Project Description	Project Stage	Progress comment
Valve Replacement Program (Reticulation)	Planning	Council officers identifying valves to be replaced and program works according to level of age and wear on individual vales
Mareeba Coagulation mixing renewal	Planning	working with City Water Technology for the implementation of this project
Mareeba. Clarifier condition assessment	Planning	working with City Water Technology and a specialised consultant to do an assessment
Mareeba Optimise clarifier performance upgrade	Planning	working with City Water Technology on this along with several other projects at the Mareeba Water Plant which all interwine with each other
Mareeba. Backwash operation renewal	Planning	working with City Water Technology on this along with several other projects at the Mareeba Water Plant which all interwine with each other
Chillagoe WTP Arsenic Removal Plant - Filtration - Multi Media Pressure Filters - Media	Planning	This project to be completed in conjunction with the water reservoir upgrade
Racecourse Irrigation Booster Pump Station and Centrifugal Pump	Procurement	Quotes being sourced from suitable pumping suppliers
Hydrants Renewal Program	Construction	work is underway in conjunction with the hydrant maintenance program
Program: 12 Wastewater		
Mareeba Sewer CCTV & Relining Program 2019/20	Construction	House connection branches in the Kenneally Estate area will be finalised by the early July 2020. Remaining works to be delivered as part of 2020/21 relining program.
Minor Sewerage Station H2S Protection	Construction	Pre-start meeting held with contractor in June 2020. Materials being procured, on-site works scheduled to start in September 2020 and be completed in December 2020.
Telemetry/SCADA Upgrades	Procurement	quotes being sourced for programmed works
2 x New standby generators for 2 priority pump stations	Procurement	tender issued for the procurement of the generators
20/21 - Mareeba Sewer CCTV & Relining Program	Procurement	A regional tender was called through FNQROC and awarded to Relining Solutions. Pre-start meeting scheduled for 12 August
20/21 - Manhole Rehabilitation and Replacement Program	Construction	works currently underway with program of works to go through to end of 2020 calendar year
KSTP effluent chemical dosing storage structure	Planning	planning for structure underway with Council officers
Replace KSTP Clarifier Bridge Drive	Planning	Engineering contractors have assessed the works required and we are awaiting their advice
Replace KSTP Bioreactor Aeration Diffusers	Planning	Quotes currently being sourced for the diffusers required - it should be noted these diffusers are supplied from USA and there could potentially be delivery delays
Replace KSTP SMBS Dosing Pumps	Procurement	quotes currently being sourced from suitable suppliers
Mareeba Aeration diffusers every 5 years	Planning	Quotes currently being sourced for the diffusers required - it should be noted these diffusers are supplied from USA and there could potentially be delivery delays
Mareeba Inline instruments component replacements	Planning	Quotes being sourced from suitable suppliers
Davit Arm Safety System for Sewer Pump Stations	Procurement	Goods have been procured and waiting on delivery
Renew Mareeba and Kuranda Reticulation Pumps	Planning	Council officers identifying which pumps require replacement before procuring
SCADA Cybersecurity Upgrade	Procurement	Quotes sourced and initial purchase orders issued for stage one of the works
Program: 13 Waste		
Regional Waste Plan Strategy Mareeba Transfer Station	Completed	Strategy being developed in collaboration with Cairns Regional Council and Douglas Shire Council over a two year period with anticipated completion in 2022.

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - July 2020

Project Description	Project Stage	Progress comment
Connect Kuranda Waste Transfer Station to Ergon	Planning	Application submitted to Ergon for the power supply to the site, currently awaiting a response from Ergon
Kuranda Waste Transfer Station - Reserve fire fighting water tank/bore	Construction	Water bore being drilled 3-08-2020, once completed tanks and pipe works will be installed
Program: 15 Fleet		
GPS Vehicle Management System	Planning	Preparing proposal for installation of GPS tracking in selected fleet.
Replace Unit 625 Mitsubishi Truck	Procurement	Procurement underway, vehicle ordered, expected delivery is early September with fit out scheduled for October.
Replace Unit 620 Mitsubishi D/ Cab Tipper	Procurement	Procurement underway, vehicle ordered, expected delivery is early September with fit out scheduled for October.
Replace Unit 306 Case Skid Steer Loader	Completed	Project deferred indefinitely.
Replace Unit 4052 Kubota 72 Out Front Mower Dimbulah	Completed	Replacement complete, recommendation to defer auction of 4052 Kubota in preference with change-over of Mt Molloy Mower instead. Operational efficiencies identified by P&G have resulted in change to disposal strategy. Outcome will not result in an increase to plant numbers.
Replace Plant Unit 1333	Completed	Replacement vehicle for the one stolen. Completed July 2020.
Replace Isuzu Prime Mover Unit 681	Planning	Fleet have started preparing scope.
New Four Post Vehicle Hoist	Planning	Procurement to commence.
Replace Unit 6 Komatsu Grader	Procurement	Technical requirements prepared for Tender.
Replace Unit 5432 Sewerage Jet Rodder trailer with a hydro vac truck	Planning	Business Case completed. Search for suitable second hand option to commence.
Program: 16 Depots and Council Offices		
Replace Roof Mareeba Soil Lab	To be decided	On hold.
Replace Parks & Gardens Depot Shed, Mareeba	Construction	Nearing completion, expect fully completed end of August.
Rankin Street Office - Upgrade lighting	Planning	Inception meeting to be organised with Stakeholder.
Kuranda Depot - Install hardstand and improve drainage	Planning	Inception meeting to be organised with Stakeholder.
Rankin Street Office minor refurbishments	Not Commenced	Inception meeting to be organised with Stakeholder.
Program: 17 Community Buildings		
Kuranda Recreation Centre - Refurbishments	Construction	Project is ongoing. Additional requests from Rec Centre Management being addressed.
Kuranda Men's Shed Relocation	Completed	All funds set aside for development of Men's Shed have been expended.
Cedric Davies Community Hub	Design	Construction Tenders received and clarification prior to award underway.
Mareeba Leagues Club - Grandstand dressing rooms; replace the existing rubber tiles with continuous rubber matting	Completed	Completed July 2020
Dimbulah Caravan Park Refurbishment of the dongas and amenities facilities	In Progress	Refurbishment substantially completed.
Dimbulah Memorial Park Replace Toilet Trench	Completed	Works complete June 2020, financial close out required.
Mareeba Swimming Pool Heater	Construction	Works delayed due to COVID; supply of some specialist services unavailable. Will finalise works August-September 2020.
Koah Tennis Court - Remove or replace the unstable timber light poles with metal poles	To be decided	Application by Koah Community Group to build a large undercover facility has been received. This application will need to be addressed prior to installing lighting.
Shire Wide Toilet Facility Refurbishments	Planning	Planning commenced
Mareeba, Dimbulah and Kuranda Aquatic Facilities - Remote monitoring upgrade for all swimming pools	Procurement	Contractors engaged however some delays due to COVID.
Program: 18 Non-Infrastructure Items		

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - July 2020

Project Description	Project Stage	Progress comment
Kuranda New Cemetery	Planning	Report to Council July 2020, Public Submissions sought (closing August 2020), new report to Council on results of public submission period anticipated September 2020.
Asset Inspection Hardware	Procurement	Financial Completion underway August 2020.
W4Q4 Dimbulah Hall - Replace linoleum flooring	Planning	Planning Underway
Mareeba Leagues Club Roof Repairs	Planning	Technical Brief being prepared.
W4Q4 Riverside Caravan Park - Refurbish shower amenity block	Planning	Preliminary inspection completed. consideration to repairs/reinforcement of structural supports required.
W4Q4 Dimbulah Caravan Park - Refurbish dongas and front office facilities	Planning	Facilities team have met with Lessee to discuss project.
Kuranda Community Precinct - Replace old iron louvres & replace gutters and roofing	Planning	Initial inspection completed, scope of works for procurement to be developed.
W4Q4 Mareeba Heritage Centre - sand and paint timber floors of main centre building including café	Planning	Facilities team met with Heritage Centre Manager & Cafe lessee to discuss timing, the Centre and Cafe have requested that works occur during Christmas shutdown- 1 Jan 2020 - 7 Jan 2020. Project Team to try and comply.
W4Q4 Dimbulah Swimming Pool Refurbish Kiosk	Planning	Met with Lessee to discuss project.
W4Q4 Refurbish Kuranda Recreation Centre Hunter Park	Not Commenced	Will commence on completion of current Rec Centre works.
Remove Mareeba Swimming Pool Heating and Repair Damage to Gymnasium Hall Roof	Planning	Will be undertaken during Summer.
W4Q4 Dimbulah Hall and Shire Hall Park Electrical Capacity Upgrade	Planning	To be programmed
W4Q4 Mt Molloy Community Hall Refurbishments	Not Commenced	To be programmed
W4Q4 Arnold Park Toilet Upgrade	Planning	Modular Units located as an option over bespoke build.
Irvinebank Public Amenities Refurbishment	Not Commenced	
W4Q4 Mareeba Pound Upgrade	Not Commenced	Refer CP00520
W4Q4 Cedric Davies Community Hub - Library Project	Procurement	Tenders under consideration
Cedric Davies Community Hub - Air Conditioner	Design	Consultation engaged to develop design and documentation for refurbishment.
W4Q4 Rankin Street Public Disability Toilet	Planning	Planning underway - stakeholder inception meeting to occur.
W4Q4 Mareeba WWTP Solar	Design	Tender documentation prepared and under review.
W4Q4 Mareeba WTP Booster Pump Solar	Design	Tender documentation prepared and under review.
W4Q4 Dimbulah Swimming Pool Solar	Design	Tender documentation prepared and under review.
W4Q4 Mareeba Swimming Pool Solar	Design	Tender documentation prepared and under review.
W4Q4 Mareeba Water Treatment Plant Solar	Design	Tender documentation prepared and under review.
W4Q4 Kuranda Aquatic Centre Solar	Design	Tender documentation prepared and under review.
W4Q4 Kuranda Water Treatment Plant Solar	Design	Tender documentation prepared and under review.
W4Q4 Community Hub Solar	Design	Tender documentation prepared and under review.
W4Q4 Centenary Booster Pump Solar	Design	Tender documentation prepared and under review.
Program: 20 KIAC		
KIAC - Therwine Street Redevelopment Stage 2	Construction	Defect Liability Period continues.
KIAC - Barron Falls Walking Track Phase 2	Construction	Works continue, Stage 1 - Kuranda to Weir Road.
KIAC - New Wayfinding Signage	Construction	Council officers working with fabricator to finalise prototype of the finished product.
KIAC - Information Technology	Planning	Project is on hold to enable review funding impacts of ongoing costs of potential projects.
KIAC - Jum Rum Creek Walk Track Rehabilitation	Procurement	Tender Report to be submitted for Council consideration August 2020 Meeting.
KIAC - Jungle Walk Track Rehabilitation	Procurement	Tender Report to be submitted for Council consideration August 2020 Meeting.
Program: 23 W4Q3 - Works for Queensland 3		

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - July 2020

Project Description	Project Stage	Progress comment
W4Q3 Lerra Street Kerb & Drain Improvements	Design	Project scope to be redefined due to 450mm AC water main on LHS. Potential issues with construction plant working above AC water main.
W4Q3 Footpath Renewal All Localities	Design	Typical cross-section to be developed with the intent of works being offered to contract.
W4Q3 East Mareeba CBD Byrnes Street Trees Project	Construction	All roadworks, kerbing, garden excavation, water connection, root guarding & installation of garden soil complete. Line marking programmed for night of 3 August. Water meters are being fitted & irrigation & planting of individual gardens to commence 5 August.
W4Q3 Mareeba Pound Upgrade Pound/Facility	Design	Design underway, anticipate tender for construction September 2020.
W4Q3 Rankin Street Office Replace Air-conditioner	Construction	Balancing of system underway, will continue for quite some time to ensure long term stability of system.

9.4 DRAFT MAREEBA SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY PLAN 2020-2025

Date Prepared: 3 August 2020

Author: Manager Technical Services

Attachments: 1. Draft Mareeba Shire Community Biosecurity Plan (2020 - 2025) [↓](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Draft Mareeba Shire Council Biosecurity Plan 2020-2025 (the Plan) has been developed to fulfil Council's statutory obligation to prepare a biosecurity plan under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. In order to meet this requirement, Council must adopt the Plan through resolution following public consultation.

This plan will replace the previous Mareeba Shire Local Area Pest Management Plan and reflects significant legislative changes regarding the management of invasive plants and animals which have occurred.

The purpose of this report is to adopt the Draft Mareeba Shire Council Biosecurity Plan 2020-2025 for community consultation in line with the legislative requirements.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopts the Draft Mareeba Shire Council Biosecurity Plan 2020-2025 for the purpose of public consultation.

BACKGROUND

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* requires every local government in Queensland to develop a biosecurity plan for their area.

Council adopted the Mareeba Shire Local Area Pest Management Plan in 2015, which is due to expire in November 2020 and will continue to be referenced until the new Biosecurity Plan is adopted. The previous plan was prepared in accordance with the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* has been replaced with the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

The Plan contains an overview of the legislative obligations for pest plant and animal management, a summary of biosecurity plant and animal pest species based on local operational and community priorities, restricted biosecurity matter, other state and national government criteria and the Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils (FNQROC) pest management risk analysis framework as well as action plans for species-specific control recommendations.

There is a focus on:

- Protecting the regions assets and values; including
- Inland waters waterways;
- Land areas for farm production;
- Historical and cultural values for tourism; and
- Protecting parklands and residential spaces.

The Plan also summarises areas of pest management responsibilities for individuals, agencies and organisations, while providing landholders with strategic direction and mechanisms to assist with setting priorities for weed and pest management.

The implementation of this plan will assist in contributing to the long-term protection of the local environment, ecosystems and attractions, by working with the community and stakeholders to keep the environment free from invasive weeds and pest animals for future generations to enjoy and appreciate.

Framework

This Plan provides up-to-date regional objectives, building on the previous Pest Management Plan and aligns with the new legislative framework, which represents a shift towards risk and activity-based approaches and general biosecurity obligation.

Risk Based Approach

The Plan uses a risk-based approach to;

- Assist in the prioritisation of resources to manage invasive plants and animals;
- Develop management strategies for high priority invasive plants and animals which occur, or might occur, within the MLGA;
- Provide management outcomes for specific high priority pests; and
- Provide for the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment and liveability of the Mareeba Shire.

Key Projects and Programs

The Plan complements existing projects and programs delivered with the involvement of the community, organisations and partnerships and seeks to promote biosecurity awareness so as to enhance the local communities understanding, with the aim of identification, removal and eradication of pest animals and weeds.

Future Funding

The Plan can be used by Council, Natural Resource Management (NRM) groups and other stakeholders to secure funding through Federal and State governments for existing and/or new projects or programs and partnerships, employment and education opportunities.

Consultation

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* requires a Council to adopt the Plan by resolution following community consultation, having regard to the level of appropriate consultation and any submissions made.

Consultation on the draft Plan will be undertaken through the Council website and social media.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Environmental

The Plan is non-prescriptive, aimed at providing guidance and tools for the management of Invasive plants and animals within the Mareeba Shire Council local government area. There is a focus general biosecurity obligation which means that everyone is responsible for managing pest plants and animals that are under their control or that they know about or should reasonably be expected to know about.

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The Plan has been developed to fulfil Council's statutory obligation to prepare a biosecurity plan under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Operating***

Council undertakes a broad range of pest plant and animal management activities within its existing operational budget. The Plan will assist in providing a framework for targeting existing and future external funding towards regional objectives.

Is the expenditure noted above included in the current budget?

Yes.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously looks for savings and opportunities while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future in a cost-effective manner.

Community: An engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the shire and the wellbeing of residents in communities which are resilient and prepared for unforeseen events.

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Consultation on the draft Plan will be undertaken through the Council website and social media.



DRAFT

**Mareeba Shire Community
Biosecurity Plan
2020 - 2025**



Biosecurity Plan 2020-2025

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Acronyms

BSO	Biosecurity Security Order
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DNRME	Departments of Natural Resources Mines and Energy
FNQROC	Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils
HEV	High Environmental Value
MSC	Mareeba Shire Council
MSCBP	Mareeba Shire Community Biosecurity Plan
MLGA	Mareeba Local Government Area
NAMAC	Natural Asset Management Advisory Committee
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTWEP	National Tropical Weed Eradication Program
PMAC	Pest Management Advisory Committee
WONS	Weeds of National Significance



Biosecurity Plan 2020-2025

1. Biosecurity Plan and Overview

The aim of the Mareeba Shire Community Biosecurity Plan (2020-2025) is to unite efforts across all sectors of the local community by providing a framework for effective and targeted biosecurity management within the Mareeba Local Government Area (MLGA). This plan supersedes the Local Area Pest Management Plan (2015-2020).

The Plan uses a risk-based approach to;

- Assist in the prioritisation of resources to manage invasive plants and animals;
- Develop management strategies for high priority invasive plants and animals which occur, or might occur, within the MLGA;
- Provide management outcomes for specific high priority pests; and
- Provide for the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment and liveability of the MLGA.

The plan complements existing key projects and programs delivered with the involvement of the community, organisations and varied partnerships which seek to promote biosecurity awareness to enhance the local communities understanding, with the aim of identification, removal and eradication of pest plants and animals.

The Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils (FNQROC) Biosecurity Risk Assessment and Planning Framework was used to develop action plans for invasive species control recommendations.

These action plans have been developed with consideration to management priority, knowledge of distribution, feasibility, achievability, existing and potential impacts on the biosecurity considerations (human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment) in the MLGA.

In addition, the plan summarises areas of pest management responsibilities for individuals, agencies and organisations, while providing landholders with strategic direction and mechanisms to assist with setting priorities for pest plant and animal management.

Vision

*A Community unified in managing
biosecurity risks to the Mareeba Local
Government Area*

Biosecurity Plan 2020-2025

To achieve the stated vision, the following desired outcomes have been established;

1. Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable and have ownership of pest plant and animal management.
2. All stakeholders are committed and undertake coordinated management of pest plant and animals.
3. Strategic directions are established, maintained and owned by all stakeholders.
4. The introduction, establishment and spread of pest plants and animals are prevented.
5. Integrated systems for managing the impacts of established pest plants and animals are developed and widely implemented.



Photo 1 Hot Air Ballooning over Mareeba

2. Introduction

Mareeba Shire is located on the Northern Tablelands which supports a great diversity of regional ecosystems and environmentally sensitive areas. It straddles the three bioregions of the Wet Tropics, the Einasleigh Uplands and Cape York.

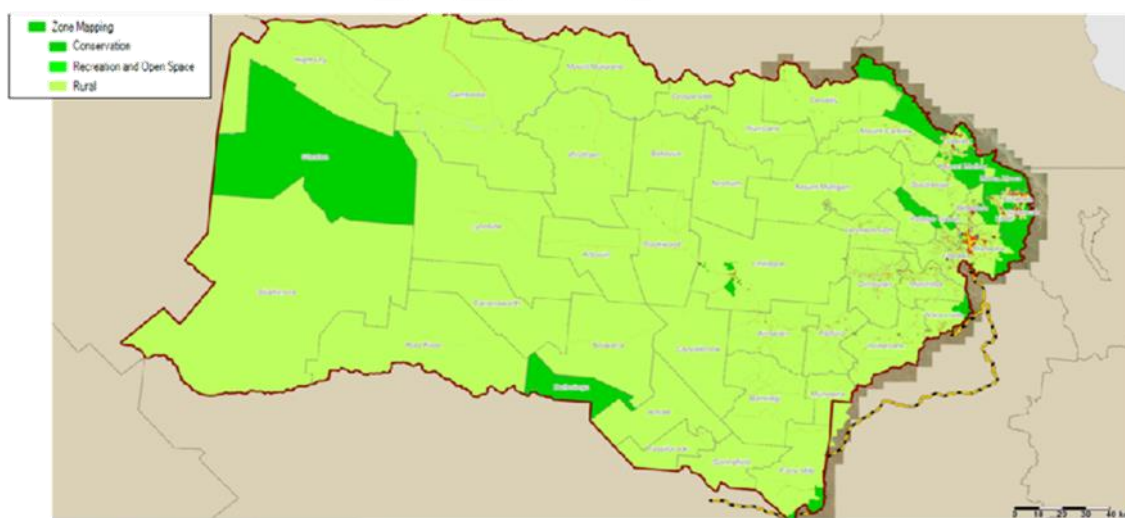
The MLGA contains important landscape linkages for biodiversity of tropical rainforests, open eucalypt woodlands and dry savannah country, including a network of important riparian corridors and waterways.¹



Photo 2 Barron Falls, Kuranda

3. Protecting the Regions Assets and Environment

The Mareeba Shire stretches across the base of Cape York Peninsula, and comprises rural and remote agricultural communities in an area of 53,502m²,² approximating the size of Tasmania. The MLGA had an estimated resident population of 22,517 as at 30 June 2018.³



Map 1 Mareeba Local Government Area

¹ <http://plan.northerngulf.com.au/northerntablelands/>

² Compiled and presented in economy.id®. <http://economy.id.com.au/fnqroc>

³ profile.id.com.au/fnqroc/population-estimate

3.1 Protecting Agricultural Lands

Mareeba's agriculture sector generates employment, income and business growth and positions the MLGA as the key contributor to making the Far North region the third largest fruit producing region in Australia⁴. It is important for landholders and key stakeholders to have a collaborative approach when setting priorities for pest plant and animal management on affected properties.

3.2 Protecting Grazing Lands

Part of the region's land area is used for grazing which is essential for livestock production. Grazing lands generally support native vegetation;⁵ however, these have been altered by invasive pest plants and animals. Early detection and response to new and emerging risks, thereby reducing the impacts of established invasive pest plants and animals will help safeguard the MLGA's grazing enterprises.

3.3 Protecting our Inland Waters and Environmentally Sensitive Areas

With tumbling waterfalls, sunken gorges and fast flowing rivers. The MLGA inland waterways (rivers, creeks, and wetlands) have an inherent value to the broader community, environment and the economy. These waterways are unique and form part of an inland water system flowing both to the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Great Barrier Reef.

If managed properly, healthy inland waters will maintain environmental, economic, cultural and recreational values without compromising the aquatic and ecological biodiversity that these freshwater systems also support.⁶



Photo 3 Mareeba Wetlands

3.4 Protecting Community, Residential and Tourism Values

MSC recognises that ⁷sustainability is more than looking after the natural environment and assets, it's also about considering the social and economic impact of what we do as a community.

Providing the community with residential spaces, parklands and gardens, is an important part of the MLGA, its where people live, work and relax, whilst being able to continue the connections between people, culture and nature.

This area is rich in history attracting locals and tourists to visit the region, which is



Photo 4 Kuranda

⁴ Cunningham-Reid, A., Mareeba Shire Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile 2018

⁵ <http://plan.northerngulf.com.au/grazinglands/>

⁶ plan.northerngulf.com.au/inland-waters/

Biosecurity Plan 2020-2025

reflected by relatively high visitor and international worker population, further supporting the local economy.

The implementation of this plan will assist in contributing to the long-term protection of the local environment, ecosystems and attractions, by working with the community and stakeholders to keep the environment free from invasive pest plant and animals for future generations to enjoy and appreciate.



Photo 5 Chillagoe

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3.5 Engaging with Stakeholders

The plan recognises the importance of a collaborative approach between key stakeholders and community organisations involved in the management of invasive weeds and pest animals in the MLGA.

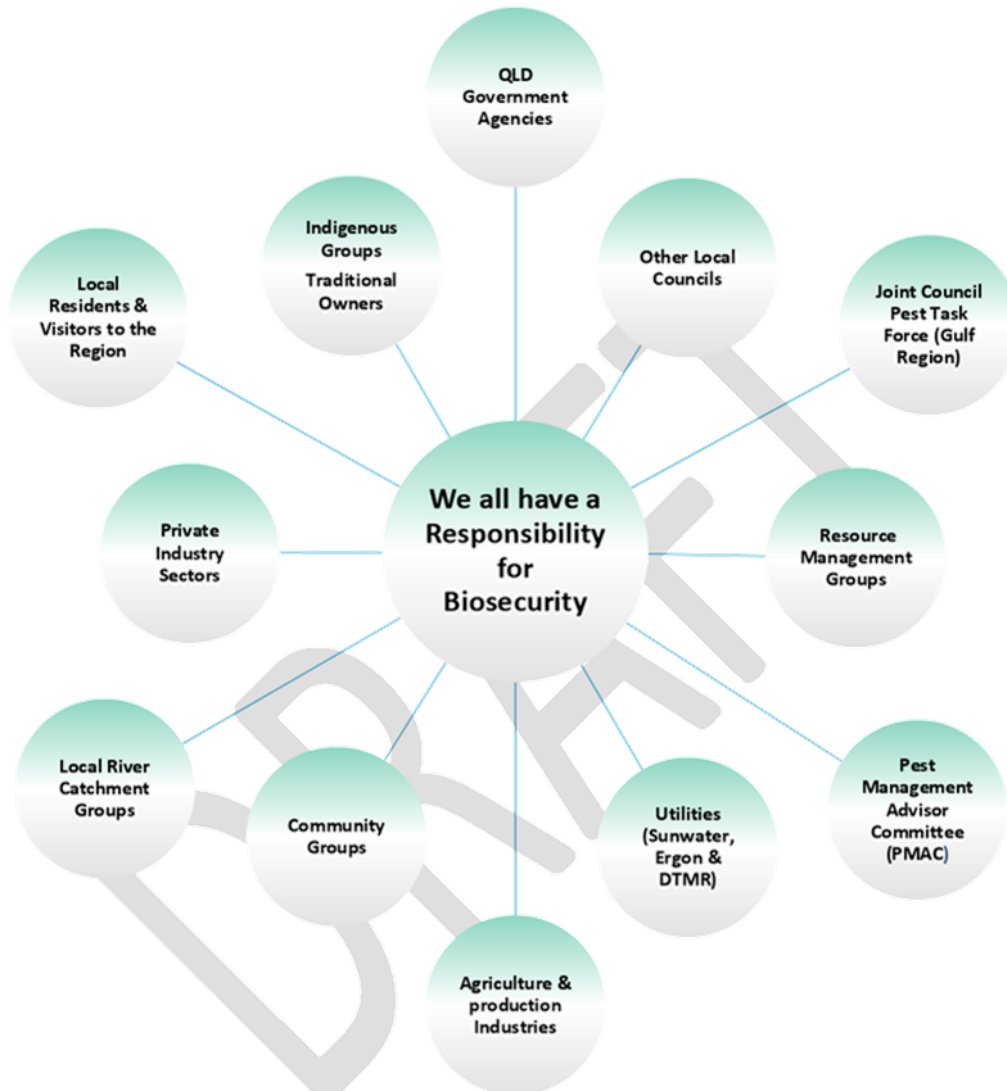


Figure 1 Collaborative Network of Stakeholders

The aim of biosecurity engagement is to capture concepts, principles, ideas and share information for the planning and management of invasive weeds and animals; and to

- Build relationships with an emphasis on community engagement;
- Determine goals, management and resourcing; and
- Monitoring of projects and programs.



4. Queensland Biosecurity Act

The Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014 (the Act) requires each local government in Queensland to produce a Biosecurity Plan that prioritises invasive plants and animals, ensuring that the highest priority species are targeted and managed.

The Act provides guidance on the management of non-native plants and animal species and uses the term 'biosecurity matter' to describe all non-human living things. Biosecurity matter is divided into prohibited matter and restricted matter.

Under the Act, local governments are only required to consider 'Prohibited' or 'Restricted' invasive plants and animals within the biosecurity plan.

However, other invasive plants and animals which may have the potential to impact the local government area can also be considered, these can include; invasive plants and animals such as exotic (not native to Australia) or native species which are not naturally occurring within the MLGA area.

4.1 Prohibited Matter

"Prohibited" matter refers to matter not currently established in Queensland but has the potential for harmful impact on human health, social amenity, the economy and natural environment.

All Queenslanders, as well as visitors from interstate and overseas need to be aware and take steps to prevent prohibited matter from entering Queensland. Individuals, the community, businesses and organisations should know about prohibited matter that may be present in the environment, or as part of a business or hobby.⁸

To report prohibited matter contact Department of Agriculture and Fisheries on 132 523.

More information on prohibited plants is available at:

<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/prohibited>

More information on prohibited animals is available at:

<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/prohibited>

4.2 Restricted Matter

"Restricted" matter is a biosecurity matter found in Queensland which has a significant impact on human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment. These invasive plants and animals are having significant impacts in Queensland and it is desirable to manage them and prevent their spread, thereby protecting un-infested parts of the State.

4.2.1 Categories of restricted matter

There are seven categories for restricted matter, which are presented in Table 1 below. Each category places restrictions on the dealings with the biosecurity matter or requires actions to be taken to

⁸ www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-act-2014/biosecurity-matter-report/prohibited-matter



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minimise the spread and adverse impact of the biosecurity matter. There are specific actions that are required to limit the impact of Restricted Matter by reducing, controlling or containing it.

Table 1 Restricted Matter

Category	Reporting Requirements	Examples
Category 1	must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector within 24 hours	Includes: electric ants, Asian honeybees, certain animal and aquatic diseases.
Category 2	must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector or local government authorised officer	Includes certain noxious fish, weeds and pest animals such red-eared slider turtle.
Category 3	must not be distributed. This means it must not be released into the environment unless the distribution or disposal is authorised by a regulation or under a permit.	Includes all invasive animals and plants where deliberate distribution or disposal is a key source of spread of invasive weeds, pest animals and noxious fish.
Category 4	must not be moved	Includes specific invasive plants and animals, specific weeds (Siam weed), noxious fish, feral pigs.
Category 5	cannot be possessed or kept, unless it is under a permit issued in accordance with the Act or another act.	Weeds, pest animals and noxious fish e.g. miconia, rabbits and carp
Category 6	must not be fed except for the purpose of preparing for or undertaking a control program	Invasive animals such as feral deer, rabbits, wild dogs and noxious fish such as carp, and tilapia.
Category 7	must be destroyed and disposed of as soon as practicable in accordance with Queensland Government requirements.	Noxious fish such as carp and tilapia.

4.3 General Biosecurity Obligation

The General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) is one of the core principles of the Biosecurity Act and represents a major shift in thinking – from prescriptive to outcome-based management. This means that everyone has a responsibility for managing biosecurity risks.

4.4 Biosecurity Risks and Biosecurity Events

Responsibilities under the GBO, biosecurity risks and biosecurity events are determined by the following:⁹

A biosecurity risk is the risk that exists when you deal with:

- any pest, disease or contaminant;
- something that could carry a pest, disease or contaminant (e.g. animals, plants, soil, equipment—known as 'carriers');

A biosecurity event is an event that:

- has, or may have, a significant harmful effect on human health, social amenity, the economy, or the environment; and
- is caused by a pest, disease or contaminant.

⁹ <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-act-2014/general-biosecurity-obligation>



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4.5 Biosecurity Risks

The GBO is an overarching obligation that requires all persons who deal with biosecurity matter, or a carrier, to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the risk. However, the obligation only arises when the person *knows or ought reasonably to know* that the biosecurity matter, carrier or activity poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk.

For example:¹⁰

- A commercial grower should stay informed about the pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by crops, as well as invasive weeds and pest animals that could be on the property;
- A livestock owner should stay informed about pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by animals, as well as invasive weeds and pest animals that could be on the property;
- A landowner should stay informed about the invasive weeds and pest animals (such as wild dogs) that could be on the property;
- For the transportation of agricultural produce, checks should be made as to whether the activity could pose a risk for the spread of diseases or pests;
- For areas where people live or work in a high biosecurity zone (e.g. a builder or developer might be in the fire ant biosecurity zone), the requirements of what precautions need to be made for the controls of what cannot be moved into and out of the zone need to be taken into consideration; and
- A residential gardener should know about the biosecurity risks that might affect their plants.

4.6 What are reasonable and practical steps?

The steps that are considered reasonable and practical will vary depending on the situation and the risks involved. Key factors include:

- How likely an activity is to pose a risk, the more likely it is, the more action is required;
- How harmful an activity could be (e.g. whether it could cause human deaths, extensive productivity losses or other significant economic or community losses);
- How much the person managing the activity knows, or should reasonably be expected to know, about the risk (e.g. how dangerous it is and how it is spread);
- What methods are available to minimise the risk (e.g. equipment and work practices);

Information is widely available on reasonable and practical steps that can be taken to meet the GBO for many common pests and diseases (e.g. on government and industry websites).

4.7 Measures to Reduce Biosecurity Risks

In most cases, biosecurity risks can be reduced by following simple steps. For example:¹¹

- Manage pests (e.g. weeds and wild dogs) and diseases that could have negative impacts on neighbouring properties;
- Carefully examine animals before moving them. Moving animals will pose a biosecurity risk if they are carrying pests or diseases that could adversely affect the environment or agricultural

¹⁰ <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-act-2014/general-biosecurity-obligation>

¹¹ <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-act-2014/general-biosecurity-obligation>



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industries. Check for animal diseases that could be spread by contact with other animals, and for weed seeds;

- Closely inspect pot plants and potting mix before taking them home. They will pose a biosecurity risk if they are carrying fire ants or electric ants, or plant pests, weeds or diseases that are not already present in a suburb or area.

5. Biosecurity Planning

5.1 Landowners Property Planning

Landowners are encouraged to, and benefit from, preparing Pest Management Plans for land under their control.

Benefits of planning:¹²

- Property owners are encouraged to effectively control pest plant and animals;
- Comply with invasive plant and animal laws in Queensland;
- Integrate control activities and other components of a property plan;
- Coordinate control activities with neighbours;
- Improve efficiency by ensuring control activities are prioritised and resources are used at optimal times;
- Monitor how well control activities are working;
- Report progress to funding bodies and local governments.

Other control methods include:

- Provide and maintain access for pest control programs;
- Participate in baiting and trapping programs;
- Reduce priority weeds;
- Develop a property pest management plan and when required, a farm biosecurity plan.

Examples for landholders are provided in (table 2), for more information on pest management plans contact Department of Agriculture and Fisheries on; 132523 or visit their website.

<https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/pest-management-planning/develop-plan>

¹² www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/controlling-weeds/planning

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Table 2 Examples of Obligations and Actions which landholders could consider

Sector	General Biosecurity Obligations	Actions
Primary producers: horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of the priority risks to your industry and local government area. Report new or suspected pests to your industry contact, MSC or Biosecurity Queensland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey for pest weeds/animals during routine maintenance Maintain vehicle/machinery hygiene protocols Use appropriate control methods Erect property and site-specific signs Rotate crops and trapping programs Manage weeds on water courses and roadways
Primary producers: grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't move soil or machinery that has biosecurity risks such as weed seeds or dirt. Prevent the spread of declared weeds on and off your property by controlling, prior to the flowering period, in high risk areas (watercourses/ roadways/ boundaries). Reduce MSC identified priority weeds on your property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct boundary/risk area checks. Survey for weeds/animals during routine maintenance Maintain vehicle/machinery hygiene protocols. Use appropriate control methods Participate in baiting and trapping programs Erect property and site-specific signs. Conduct chopper rolling, slashing, boom or aerial spraying. Develop a property pest management plan and/or a farm biosecurity plan. Install pest-appropriate fencing
Landholders: fruit production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and record the presence of and damage caused by feral animals on your property. Participate in coordinated feral animal control programs. Provide/maintain access for management programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct crop/risk area checks. Survey for weeds/animals during routine maintenance. Ensure equipment leaving or entering properties is clean of contaminants. Use appropriate control methods Erect property and site-specific signs. Provide/maintain access for programs. Provide groundcover management. Develop a property pest management plan and/or farm biosecurity plan. Install pest-appropriate fencing. Participate in baiting and trapping programs. Reduce priority weeds
Nursery industry and plant sellers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research information on new stock lines before introduction. Report unusual plants and animals. Prevent sale of state, local and problem pest plants. Manually remove pest weeds and bag seed heads. Erect property and site-specific signs.
Landholders: rural residential, lifestyle and urban residential		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report unusual plants and animals. Responsibly dispose of green waste. Select suitable garden plants. Cooperate with and participate in local area pest and weed management programs.



Biosecurity Plan 2020-2025

Sector	General Biosecurity Obligations	Actions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report recurrence of priority pest and weeds after control efforts. • Participate in baiting and trapping programs • Develop property pest management plan and/or a farm biosecurity plan. • Install pest-appropriate fencing. • Reduce priority weeds

5.2 Failing to Comply General Biosecurity Obligations

Failing to comply with the Act could result in a biosecurity officer or MSC Land Protection Officer issuing a Biosecurity Order requiring specific action to be taken within a reasonable timeframe¹³. This formal compliance action ensures an individual, business or other organisation improves the way they manage biosecurity risks.

6. Local Government Area Collaboration

In recognition of the vast spaces and limited resources available community wide, MSC actively collaborates in managing biosecurity risks across the MLGA and participates in a number of groups to share information and efficiently deploy resources, such as (PMAC), neighbouring councils and (FNQROC).

6.1 Pest Management Advisory Committee (PMAC)

The purpose of PMAC is to provide a forum to share information on priority pest animals and plants and emerging invasive plant and animal threats.¹⁴

PMAC also

- Provides an opportunity for community members and organisations to bring to the attention of various levels of government (and other stakeholders) pest management issues;
- Review the local pest management plan annually;
- Review the pest animal and weed action plans;
- Make advisory recommendations to Council;
- Promote the implementation of sustainable environmental solutions including site rehabilitation, restoration and revegetation;
- Provides stakeholders with the ability to influence and provide input into current and future management practices.

6.2 Far North Queensland Regional Organisation of Councils (FNQROC)

FNQROC has facilitated the establishment of a number of committees. To assist in the collaboration of information and resources between Council's resulting in the distribution of action plans targeted at priority species.¹⁵

¹³ www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-act-2014/general-biosecurity-obligation

¹⁴ <https://www.trc.qld.gov.au/download/pest-management-advisory-committee-terms-reference/>

¹⁵ <https://www.fnqroc.qld.gov.au/>



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Natural Asset Management Advisory Committee (NAMAC) is one of the established committee's, which is actively involved in pest management, landscape repair and restoration, biodiversity conservation and general landscape management.¹⁶

Local governments work together with key stakeholders and partners to provide the community with information on best practice land and weed management.

7. Priority invasive Weeds and Animals in the MLGA

Table 3 provides a list of invasive weeds which are either found in or may affect the MLGA.

Table 3 Target Weeds

Mareeba Shire Community Action Plan for Weeds		
Weeds currently found in the MLGA		Weeds which may affect the MLGA
Common Name	Other Weed Programs and Classifications	Biosecurity Act Categories - Refer to Table 1
Aleman grass		
Amazon frogbit		
Bellyache bush	WONS	3
Buddleia		
Broad-leaved privet		3
Cabomba	WONS	3
Camphor laurel		3
Cats claw creeper	WONS	3
Cestrum		
Chinese privet		3
Coffee		
Coral bush		
Coral tree		
Gamba grass	WONS	3
Grader grass		
Giant bramble		
Giant rats tail grass		3
Giant sensitive plant		3
Guava species		
Himalayan magnolia		
Hymenachne	WONS	3
Japanese sunflower		
Kosters' curse		2,3,4,5
Lantana	WONS	3
Leucaena species		
Lions tail		
Maderia vine	WONS	3
Miconia species	NTWEP	2,3,4,5
Navua sedge		
Parthenium	WONS	3
Prickly acacia	WONS	3
Rubber vine	WONS	3
Salvinia	WONS	3

¹⁶ <https://www.fnqroc.qld.gov.au/regional-programs/natural-asset-management>



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Common Name	Other Weed Programs and Classifications	Biosecurity Act Categories - Refer to Table 1
Siam weed		3
Sickle pod		3
Singapore daisy		3
Thatch grass		
Turbina vine		
Thunbergia species		3
Tobacco weed		3
Water hyacinth	WONS	3
Water lettuce		3

WONS- Weeds of National significance; NTWEP-National Tropical Weed Eradication Program.

Table 4 provides examples of the priority animal species management for these species, management strategies include; tactical trapping, baiting, biological control and shooting programs.

Table 4 Priority Species

Mareeba Shire Community Action Plan for Weeds	
Weeds currently found in the MLGA	Weeds which may affect the MLGA
Common Name	Biosecurity Act Categories - Refer to Table 1
Cane Toad	-
Eastern gambusia (guppy, or mosquito fish)	3,5,6,7
Feral cat	3,4,6
Feral pig	3,4,6
Indian Myna	-
Rabbit	3,4,5,6
Rusa deer	3,4,6
Wild dog	3,4,5,6

8. Key Projects and Programs


The following key projects and programs are active across the MLGA and highlight the partnerships and programs that are currently underway and may be continued for the duration of this plan. The six projects and programs for the MLGA have been determined in consultation with key stakeholders with the aim of establishing management goals, performance indicators and outcomes.

These key projects and programs have been established over a number of years, with the aim of removal and eradication of weeds and animals, with the assistance of community groups; local industries and businesses.

Key Projects and Programs for Pest Animal and Weed Management in the MLGA


1. Jatropa;
2. Gamba Grass;
3. Parthenium;
4. Siam Weed;
5. National tropical four weed eradication program;
6. Feral dogs and wild dogs' program.

Project 1. Jatropa


Weed name	Management Goal	Performance Indicator
Jatropa (Physic, and Bellyache bush & Rubber vine). 	Strategic and staged removal from Irvinebank to the Walsh River Junction.	Staged removal from upper tributaries.
Strategic Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage one - Extends from Irvinebank to Emuford, with Stage two - Emuford to Petford. • To locate and control infestations; • Promote individual landholders and other departments to control target plants and monitor for recurrence; • Facilitate public awareness programs such as displays at local field days and run awareness talks, with landholders in high risk areas; • Identify funding opportunities to assist in all of the above programs. 		
Project Partners <p>Mareeba Shire Council, Southern Gulf Catchments NRM, Mitchell River Watershed Management Group, Landholders, Australian Native Bee Research Group, Australian Agriculture Colleges Corporation, Biosecurity Queensland, Traditional Owners, Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME).</p>		

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Project 2. Gamba Grass


Weed name	Management Goal	Performance Indicator
Gamba Grass containment and eradication. 	Strategic staged removal/containment from Paddy's Green and upper Walsh catchment (western watershed).	Prevention of spread in western watersheds, reduction in infestations in Southern Hann and Paddy's Green. Containment and management of plantings on private lands.
Strategic Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove gamba grass from western catchments of the upper Walsh; To ensure that infestations located are controlled; Promote individual landholders and other departments to control target plants on their lands and monitor for recurrence; Facilitate public awareness programs such as displays at local field days and run awareness talks with landholders; Identify funding opportunities to assist in all the above programs. 		
Project Partners Mareeba Shire Council, landholders, Tablelands Regional Council, Cook Shire Council, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Mitchell River Watershed Management Group, Biosecurity Queensland and FNQROC.		

Project 3. Parthenium


Weed name	Management Goal	Performance Indicator
Parthenium detection and removal. 	Strategic surveillance, detection and removal of incursions across entire MLGA.	Detection and removal of incursions and introductions of Parthenium, new incursions mapped, and monitoring of historical sites.
Strategic Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all incursions are located and controlled; Promote individual landholders and other departments on their lands and monitor for recurrence at controlled sites; Facilitate public awareness programs such as displays at local field days and run awareness talks with landholders in high risk areas; Identify funding opportunities to assist in all of the above programs. 		
Project Partners Mareeba Shire Council, Landholders, Mitchell River Watershed Management Group, local bushwalking clubs, Biosecurity Queensland.		

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Project 4. Siam Weed



Weed name	Management Goal	Performance Indicator
<p>Siam Weed Eradication.</p> 	<p>Eradication of Siam Weed from the Gibb and Emu Creek.</p>	<p>All new incursions detected and controlled.</p>
<p>Strategic Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revisits and monitoring to monitor seed bank; • Promote individual landholders and other departments on their lands and monitor populations and impacts of target pest; • Facilitate public awareness programs such as displays at local field days and run awareness talks with landholders in high risk areas. 		
<p>Project Partners</p> <p>Mareeba Shire Council, landholders, Biosecurity Queensland, Mitchell River Watershed Management Group.</p>		

Project 5. Four Tropical Weed Eradication Program

Weed name	Management Goal	Performance Indicator
<p>Tropical Weed Eradication - (Mikania vine, Miconia spp., and Koster's curse.</p>  <p>National Four Tropical Weeds Eradication Program</p>	<p>In partnership with Four Tropical Weeds to locate and control all infestations within the MLGA with the aim to eradicate.</p>	<p>Surveys completed within management areas, all target weeds located mapped and treated with no reproductive events.</p>
<p>Strategic Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in survey and control program; • To ensure that all infestations located are controlled prior to seeding; • Assist or facilitate public awareness programs such as displays at local field days and run awareness talks with landholders in high risk areas. 		
<p>Project Partners</p> <p>Four Tropical Weeds Eradication program, Mareeba Shire Council, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service.</p>		

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Program 6. Feral Pigs and Wild Dogs Program


Weed name	Management Goal	Performance Indicator
Coordinated baiting programs (feral pigs and wild dogs).  	Deliver coordinated programs to reduce population and impacts through selective baiting.	Reduction of impacts from feral pig or wild dog on primary industry and environment, reduction of feral pig or wild dog numbers, successful delivery of selective baiting to minimise impacts.
Strategic Action		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all landholders in management area participate/contribute to programs; Promote individual landholders and other departments on their lands to monitor populations and impacts of target pest. Facilitate public awareness programs such as displays at local field days and run awareness talks with landholders in high risk areas. 		
Project Partners		
Mareeba Shire Council, landholders, Biosecurity Queensland.		

8.1 Desired Outcomes

The desired outcomes proposed for this plan are consistent with those of the state weeds and pest management strategies (developed in accordance with the requirements of the Biosecurity Act 2014 and are central to the success of pest management activities).


Desired Outcome	Plan
1	Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable and have ownership of weed and pest animal management.
2	All stakeholders are committed to and undertake coordinated management of weeds and pest animals.
3	Strategic directions are established, maintained and owned by all stakeholders.
4	The introduction, establishment and spread of weeds and pest animals are prevented.
5	Integrated systems for managing the impacts of established weeds and pest animals are developed and widely implemented.

Desired Outcome 1: Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable and are committed to pest weed and animal management.

Principle	Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Criteria	Success Indicators
	Awareness	Community, industry, agribusiness and government	The MSCBP is available from the website and other partners.	The degree to which public awareness programs address the public's knowledge gaps.	Copies available for viewing in Council Office and Library.
	Availability of information	awareness and knowledge of weeds and their impacts are increased over the next four years.	Action plans for pests declared under local laws are developed.	Pest information is widely available with stakeholders acknowledging they have received appropriate information.	Action plans for locally declared invasive weed and pest animals
			Pest management displays are presented at the FNQ field day and other opportunities (i.e. Landcare, Agforce, Catchment Group meetings).		Number of presentations made
			Pest related media released are developed for the local area at appropriate seasonal times.		Media releases completed
			Stakeholders work together to promote weed and pest animal awareness across sectors and interest groups.		Information circulated through existing networks


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Desired Outcome 2: All stakeholders undertake coordinated management of pest weeds and animals.

Principal	Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Criteria	Success Indicators
Commitment, Consultation and Partnership 	Commitment	Establish long term commitment to pest weed and animal management and practical compliance with pest weed and animal control responsibility.	Maintain a working group of key stakeholders to develop and review plans and actions.	Regular reviews of policy and action plans	Bi-annual meetings
			Establish a partnership with local pest management work group.	Maintenance of partnerships	Continued working partnerships
			Maintain a register of notices.	Extent of compliance	% of compliance with 1 st and 2 nd notices
	Compliance and enforcement	Participation	Participate in delivery and hosting of on the ground operations	Level of participation	Number of taskforces attended or hosted
			Encouraging voluntary compliance, participation and industry incentives for adoption of "Best Practices" approach.	Pest survey program maintained and implemented Full participation of working group members	


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Desired Outcome 3: Strategic directions are established, maintained and owned by all stakeholders


Principal	Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Criteria	Success Indicators
Planning 	Planning	To create a coordinated and integrated planning framework for weed and pest management.	Ensure that the Mareeba Shire Community Biosecurity Plan is consistent with related strategies and plans.	The number of adequacy resourced pest management plans at different levels integrated into the planning framework.	No inconsistencies between plans.
	Coordination		Annual review of action plan and management objectives by PMAC		Timely review of action plans
	Resources		Commitment to action plans		% of plans completed in budget
Intergration	Holistic Management		Participate and contribute to regional planning and advisory groups and forums.		Number of meetings and events hosted or attended
			Require appropriate pest management issues are considered in development applications to ensure spread of weeds is prevented		% of pest management conditions applied to development approvals
			Consult with neighbouring shire, Landcare and environmental groups		

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Desired Outcome 4: Introduction, spread and establishment of weeds pest animals is prevented.

Principal	Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Criteria	Success Indicators
Prevention 	Prevention of introduction.	To prevent the introduction and establishment of new weeds and pest animals.	Adopt weed prevention protocols.	The extent to which the introduction and establishment of new pests is prevented.	Occurrence of new weeds species
	Early detection and eradication.		Promote weed hygiene declarations for movement of harvesting, construction plant, and fodder.		Use of weed prevention declaration
	Containment		Swift action to control target weeds. Participate in rapid response protocol. Promote early reporting of pest problems to landowners' complaints promptly.		% of recurrence of target weeds

Desired Outcome 5: Integrated systems for managing the impacts of established weeds and pest animals are developed.

Principal	Issue	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Criteria	Success Indicators
Prevention 	Adoption of management techniques.	To adopt and promote best practice in weed and pest animal management to reduce populations, especially in environmentally significant areas.	Consider; timing, integrated techniques, non-target damage, cost prevention, animal welfare, work, health and safety, monitoring research, operational procedures and chemical requirements in planning.	The extent to which best practices is adopted and environmentally sensitive areas are protected.	Feedback on plans, comprehensive cover age of issues.
	Population and impacts management.		Maintain and update pest management distribution, and annual objectives. Contribute to annual pest distribution survey.		Distribution and management objective mapping for priority pests and weeds remains current.
	Environmentally significant areas.		Coordinate pest management actions with landholders.		% of landholders participating in baiting wild dog programs.
			Regular monitoring of site conditions.		Number and distribution of weeds identified.

8.2 Alert Species

Pest plant and animal alert species in (table 5 and table 6) have been found in North Queensland local government areas but have not yet been discovered in the Mareeba Shire region despite suitable habitats. Department of Agriculture and Forestry has detailed species information.




The community has a responsibility to be vigilant and report these pests to:

- MSC on 1300 308 461, or 408 6450;
- Email info@msc.qld.gov.au or;
- Visit the customer service centres at 65 Rankin Street, Mareeba, or
- Kuranda Library 18-22 Arara Street Kuranda.

8.3 Pest and Weed Alert Species

The following tables include information about pest weeds and animals which may be found in the MLGA and how they can be spread.

Table 5 Pest plants which could be found in the MLGA

Species	Common name	Scientific name	Vicinity	Likely source and mode of spread
	Bunny Ears Cactus	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i> , <i>O.leucotricha</i> , <i>O.rufida</i>	Mareeba and Cairns	Nursery and ornamental gardens
	Bog Moss	<i>Mayaca fluviatilis</i>	Cassowary Coast	Aquariums and water plants
	Brillantaisia	<i>Brillantaisia lamium</i>	Douglas, Cairns and Cassowary Coast	Machinery, vehicles, livestock and potted plants
	Cha-om or Pennata wattle	<i>Senegalia insuavis</i>	Cairns, Whitsunday Regional Council	Private gardens
	Hiptage	<i>Hiptage bengalensis</i>	Douglas Shire	Ornamental gardens and wind
	Hygrophilla	<i>Hygrophilla costata</i>	Cairns, Cassowary Coast & Hinchinbrook	Aquariums and water plants
	Limnocharis	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Cairns, Cassowary Coast and Townsville	Aquariums and water plants
	Madras Thorn	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Cairns and Cassowary Coast	Ornamental gardens
	Mexican Bean tree	<i>Cecropia species</i>	Douglas, Cairns, Cassowary Coast	Ornamental gardens, birds and flying-foxes
	Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Northern Territory and Mackay	Boats and fishing gear

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Species	Common name	Scientific name	Vicinity	Likely source and mode of spread
	Water Mimosa	<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. plena</i>	South-east QLD, Cairns	Private gardens and flood events
	Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Townsville, Mackay and South-east Queensland	Aquariums and water plants
	Crofton Weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Tableland Regional Council South East Queensland	Ornamental gardens Machinery, vehicles & animals
	Baleria or porcupine flower	<i>Barleria prionitis</i>	Townsville, Boigu Island	Prickly shrub, grown in gardens

Table 6 Pest animals which could be found in the MLGA

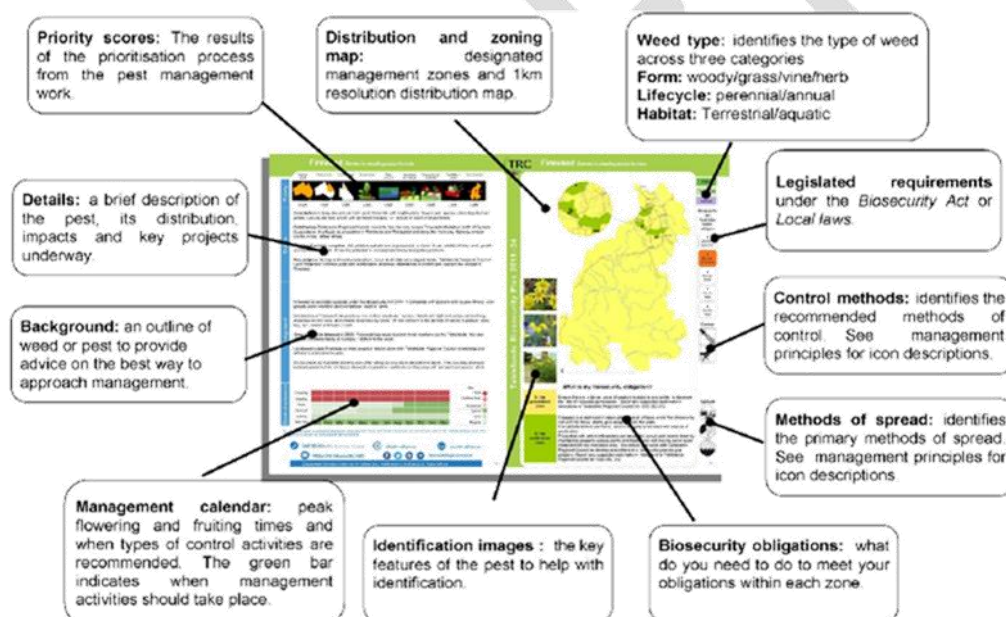
Species	Common name	Scientific name	Vicinity	Likely source and mode of spread
	Asian Spiny Toad	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>	Cairns	Transport via plane or sea
	American Corn Snake	<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>	Cairns	Pet trade
	Fox	<i>Vulpes</i>	Mt. Fox, Hinchinbrook	Natural migration
	Red-eared Slider Turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	South-east Queensland (eradicated)	Aquariums and pet trade
	Fall Army Worm	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	Far North Queensland, Torres Strait	Transport via plane or sea













9. Action Plans for Control of Priority Plant Pest and Animal Species

Action plans have been developed for priority pest plant and animals which occur in the local government area. The action plans detail specific requirements and strategies for management in addition to what is required of all people under the general biosecurity obligation. The action plans outline management objectives based on established principles of pest management and are designed to assist all stakeholders to:





- Understand the biology and distribution of priority pest plant and animals.
- Implement appropriate strategic actions at the most appropriate time to have the greatest impact on the targeted pest (best management practice) and ensure they meet their general biosecurity obligation.

Plan and coordinate pest management activities with neighbouring properties by targeting common management objectives and goals within relevant geographic areas.











Control methods which can be found in the biosecurity action plans		
	Frill or stem injection	Herbicide can be applied to woody weeds and trees via cuts or frills made close to the ground around the trunk or stem. This approach is best used when it is ok to leave the dead plant standing.
	Basal bark	Herbicide can be applied to woody weeds or vines with a low-pressure spray (which usually includes diesel or synthetic oil) to the lower stem. This method is not suited to use near or in water ways.
	Cut stump	Many vines, trees and woody weeds can be controlled by applying herbicide to the freshly cut stem. The application is made quickly with a dabber or spray before the plants vascular tissue closes over.
	Chop or grub	Many weeds can be selectively managed manually by grubbing or chopping. This approach is useful for reducing the competition from weeds while native vegetation or desirable plants re-establish.
	Drill/stem injection	Herbicide can be applied as a measured dose into evenly-spaced, downward-facing holes drilled near the base of each stem. Cordless or petrol- powered drills are usually used due to their portability.
	Best practice grazing	Carefully managing stocking rates will keep healthy ground-cover which provides competition for many weeds. Grazing can also be used in some situations to knock weeds down prior to control.
	Hand removal	Many weeds can be removed manually, particularly when they are at a seedling stage. Hand weeding is very selective and can be used where as little as possible disturbance is required.
	Foliar spray	Most weeds can be controlled at various life stages by applying herbicide via a spray. Sprays applicators can be low or high pressure and are suited to covering larger areas or dense infestations.
	Biocontrol	The release of carefully selected natural pests or diseases of plants and animals can control them, or to interrupt their reproduction. Biocontrol is most effective when integrated with other control tools.
	Slashing	Slashing can often be used to reduce the growth or reproduction of many weeds and is particularly useful before other control actions. Timing is critical in order to prevent the spread of seeds or fragments.
	Mechanical removal	Large scale infestations may require mechanical removal or control. Machinery can also be used to clean up after control activities but will usually require follow-up to control and prevention work.
	Fire	A well planned and timed fire can be a very effective management tool which can reduce or stimulate dormant seeds or control living plants. It is most suited to fire adapted vegetation types.

Control methods which can be found in the biosecurity action plans

	Exclusion fencing	There are a wide range of fencing materials and designs to protect domestic and agricultural assets. Fencing can also be used manage grazing pressure or access to reduce weed or disease spread.
	Pesticide	Pesticides are used in certain situations to control anything from ants to wild dogs. There are strict usage and permitting requirements for many pesticides. They can be an effective tool over large areas.
	Trapping	Trapping is widely used for feral pigs but can also be used to control wild dogs, feral cats and feral deer. Trapping is labour intensive but can very target specific when conducted using best practice tools.
	Shooting	Shooting or hunting is sometimes used to control individual animals. It is usually less effective and even disruptive to other control strategies but is a useful tool to supplement trapping and baiting.

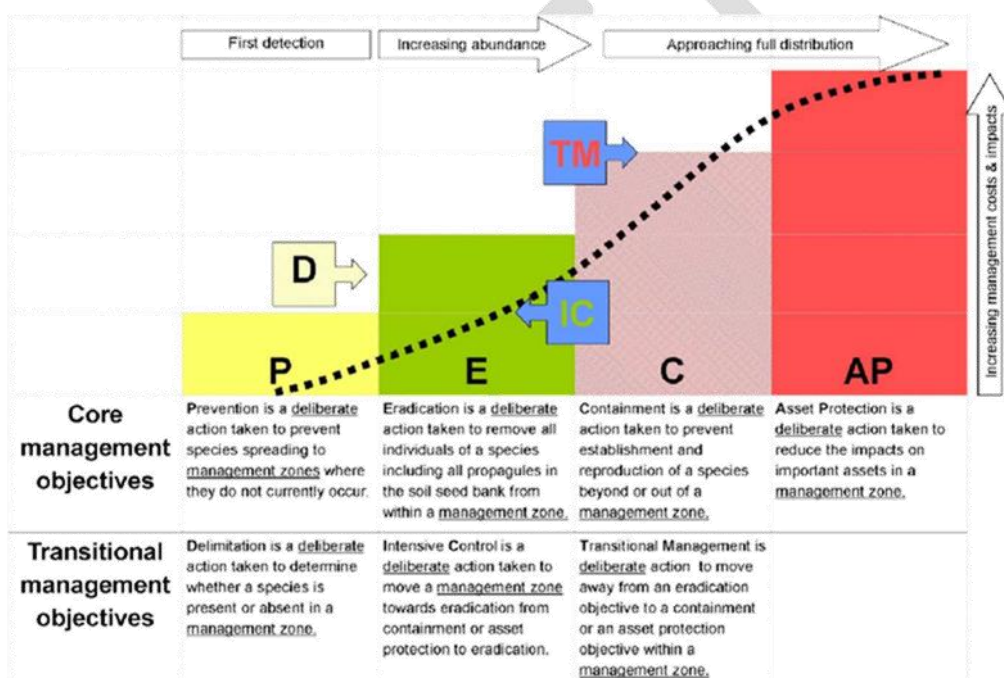
Key to modes spread

	Droppings	Many plants have evolved to use animals to spread seeds by producing a tasty fruit. Seeds are eaten along with the flesh of the fruit and can be dispersed in droppings up to kilometres away.
	Illegal dumping	Deliberate or accidental spread of many plants can occur when green waste is not disposed of responsibly. Areas of bushland, creeks and farmland often suffer impacts from dumped garden plants.
	Machinery and vehicles	Slashers and earthworks equipment are most commonly blamed, for moving pests, but cars, 4wds, motorcycles, boats and caravans are all capable of moving pest plants and animals great distances.
	People and animals	Some plants have seeds adapted to stick to and hitch a ride on passing animals and can move long distances attached to animals fur or peoples clothing.
	Stock, raw materials & produce	Raw materials and produce including hay, animal feed, seed mixes and even livestock can contain or carry weed seed or other biosecurity risks like invasive ants, pathogens or diseases.
	Vegetative	Many plants can spread from cuttings, stem or root fragments. For some species this is their primary means of reproduction but for others it is in addition to producing seeds or spores.
	Water	Many aquatic plants rely entirely on water to spread their seeds. Others have seeds or fragments which can float for long distances and move during regular flows or on flood events.
	Wind	Many plants have seeds which are lightweight with attachments to help them glide or float on the air or in the wind. The lightweight seeds can also get caught on vehicles and clothing.

Appendix A - Action Plan Management Zones and Control Methods

The action plans use catchment-based management zones to identify the location-specific management actions required for each priority pest plant and animal. The management zones are based on the pest management concept of the 'invasion curve'. The invasion curve describes how as a biosecurity issue becomes more abundant over time the management options and strategies available to manage it or its impacts also change. At each stage of the curve, as the area occupied by the pest or weed increases, the implied impact and required resources to respond also increase.

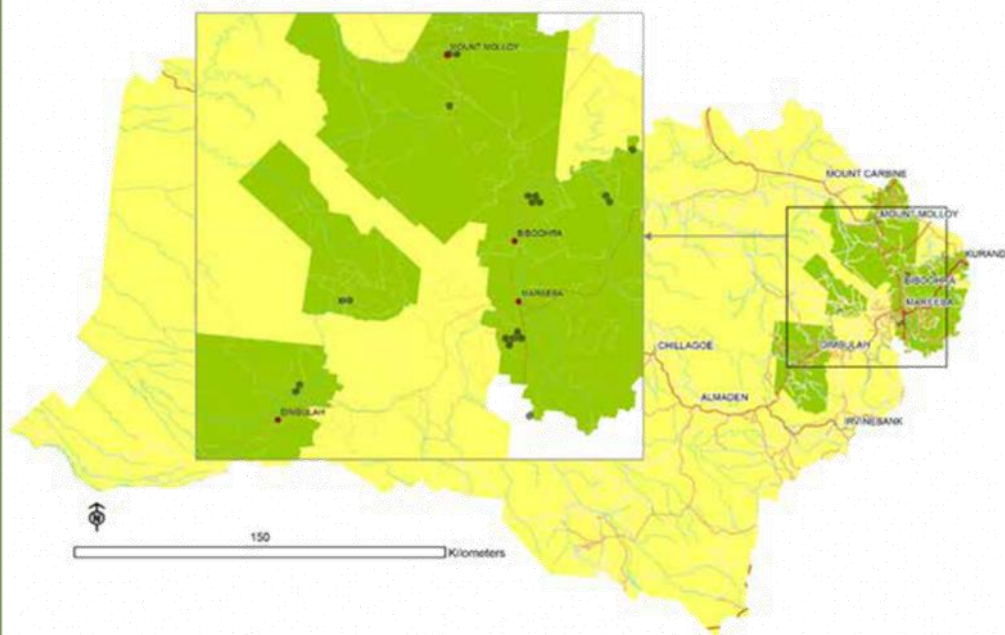
The key message is that prevention and early intervention are the most cost-effective (proactive) actions we can take. When these actions are not successful, we need to carefully consider the most strategic (reactive) management approaches to ensure local impacts and potential spread to new areas is reduced.





Parthenium hysterophorus (Parthenium weed)

Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

Ensure any machinery or vehicles moving from infested areas are free from plant material and soil. Be aware that contaminated poultry feed or hay may contain seeds and enquire where materials you are purchasing have been sourced from.

Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461

In the eradication zone

Control all plants before they flower and set seed. Assist in annual survey operations and make sure that any re-emerging plants are treated before they flower and set seed.

Soil in the vicinity of known and historical locations may still contain viable seed. Make sure soil in these areas is not disturbed or moved to new locations.

Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

Herb

Terrestrial

Annual

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



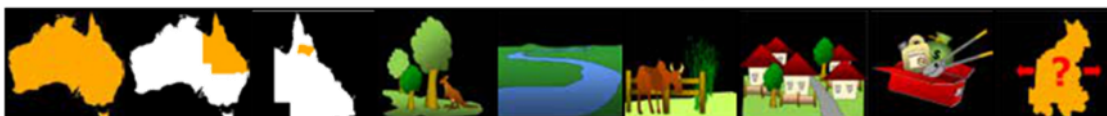
Spread



Jatropha spp. (Bellyache bush & physic nut)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



2.5/5 1.5/5 4.0/5 4.0/5 3.8/5 4.2/5 1.6/5 4.0/5 4.4/5

Details

Description: Squat, thick stemmed shrub 2.4-4m tall. Seedlings single stemmed with deeply divided purple leaves. Mature leaves brighter green with up to 5 lobes with coarse dark brown hairs on the margins. Small red flowers followed by green fleshy pods. Before their leaves form the emerging seedlings resemble asparagus spears.

Distribution: Currently restricted to riparian areas in the Lower Walsh River and Emu Creek but is readily spread on floodwaters so may be present in the gulf plains. Infestations are known from the Palmer River to the north and Charters Towers area to the south.

Impacts: The fruits are poisonous to humans and livestock which when eaten lead to symptoms of gastroenteritis and sometimes death. Bellyache bush has a devastating impact on rangeland river systems and pastures.

Key projects: A coordinated top-of-catchment down management program is continuing on Bellyache bush and its relative *Jatropha curcas* in the Emu Creek and Upper Walsh. A containment area is in place to prevent the spread into the Staaten River catchment from the Walsh River.

Background

Both bellyache bush and physic nut are sometimes confused with castor oil plant which also grows in sandy creek beds. Castor oil plant is taller with more (7-9) lobes to the which are pointed rather than rounded on the ends.

Bellyache bush has potential to spread along watercourses. Landholders downstream of Emu Creek and Walsh River infestations should be on the look out for new or established infestations to assist the management response.

Spelling stock in holding yards prior to releasing to pasture/rangelands will allow seed to pass through the gut or drop from hair. Ensure quarry and raw materials are free of seed.

The management program is targeting the current infestation on Emu Creek in a top-of-catchment down approach. Rubbervine and physic nut are being targeted at the same time. Maintaining healthy pasture and fire regimes can assist to reduce the density of infestations. Spelling stock for at least 7 days before moving from contaminated areas will ensure seed is passed. Following up after flood events which can lead to spread of seed will help to contain plants to watercourses in densely infested areas.

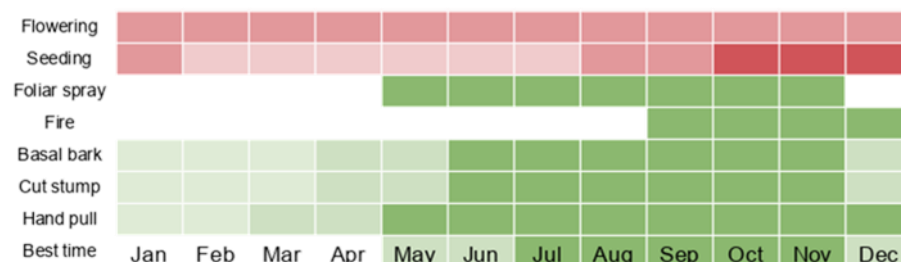


Physic nut leaves



Physic nut fruit

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



www.msc.qld.gov.au
info@msc.qld.gov.au



Mareeba, 65 Rankin Street, Mareeba
QLD 4880
Kuranda Library, Kuranda Community
Precinct 18-22 Arara Street, Kuranda
QLD 4881



1300 308 461

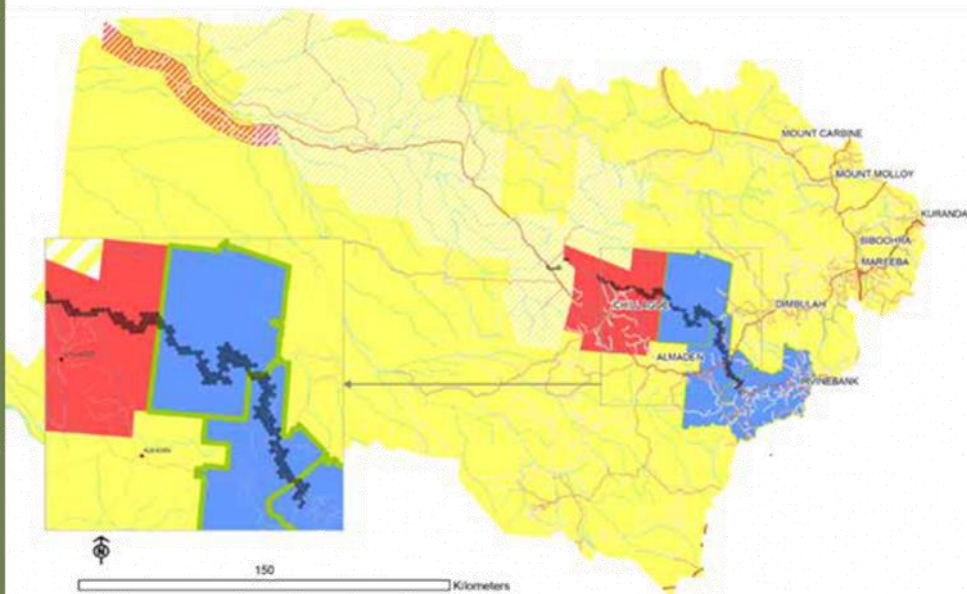


@MareebaShire



Jatropha spp. (Bellyache bush & physic nut)

Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25



Woody

Terrestrial

Perennial

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control







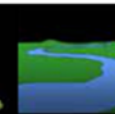
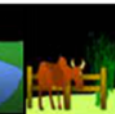





Spread




What is my biosecurity obligation ?

In the delimitation zone	Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.
In the prevention zone	Spell stock for at least seven days prior to movement. Ensure machinery and vehicles moving from infested areas are free from plant material and soil. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections.
In the intensive control zone	Bellyache Bush is a restricted invasive plant under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> . It is an offence to move, share, give away or sell this plant and to move or sell contaminated produce or soil. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections.
In the asset protection zone	Do not move or sell contaminated produce, soil and spell stock for at least 7 days prior to movement. Reduce risk or spread by managing plants adjoining property accesses, waterways and boundaries.
In the containment zone	Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.


Miconia (*M. calvenscens* & *M. racemosa*)

	National priority	State priority	Previous local	Conservation	Water resources	Agriculture and industry	Community and residential	Feasibility of control	Current extent																																																																																											
Priority																																																																																																				
	5.0/5	2.5/5	5.0/5	3.9/5	3.1/5	2.0/5	2.1/5	4.4/5	4.0/5																																																																																											
Details	<p>Description: A small tree (up to 15 m) with large leaves up to 70 cm long. The underside of the leaves is a distinct, deep iridescent purple. Produces clusters of small white flowers followed by red/purple berries.</p> <p>Distribution: Current incursions occur in the rainforest areas of Kuranda and Julatten. A single location of <i>Miconia racemosa</i> occurs in the Myola/Fairyland area and is also a target of the National cost-shared eradication program.</p> <p>Impacts: Miconia produces hundreds of small berries every year which are attractive to birds and are spread long distances. It forms dense thickets in rainforest understoreys, potentially replacing native plants and affecting wildlife populations.</p> <p>Key projects: Target of the National cost-shared Tropical Weeds Eradication Program led by Biosecurity Queensland. All plants should be reported immediately to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.</p>																																																																																																			
Background	<p>Miconia is a serious weed in Tahiti and Hawaii, where it forms dense thickets in rainforests and displaces native flora and fauna. Miconia was initially brought into Australia via botanic gardens, and was sold in some nurseries and markets between 1978 and the mid-1990s. Dispersal to new locations has been mainly via cultivation (gardeners and plant collectors). Fruit-eating birds are the primary mechanism of dispersal into surrounding forests and gardens. Miconia is very shallow rooted and has also been known to cause landslides.</p> <p>A National eradication program is underway on all known infestations. Bi-annual surveys are conducted to monitor all known infestations and to ensure no new outbreaks have gone undetected. Birds can disperse the small seeds out to many hundreds of metres.</p> <p><i>Miconia calvenscens</i> is the most widely distributed of the two Miconia species present in the Mareeba Shire which are eradication targets of the National Tropical Weeds Eradication Program. Both species were introduced as garden specimens which have spread into neighbouring rainforest and agricultural landscape by birds.</p>																																																																																																			
Control calendar	 <p style="text-align: right;"><i>M. racemosa</i> fruit</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>M. racemosa</i> leaves</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Jan</th> <th>Feb</th> <th>Mar</th> <th>Apr</th> <th>May</th> <th>Jun</th> <th>Jul</th> <th>Aug</th> <th>Sep</th> <th>Oct</th> <th>Nov</th> <th>Dec</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flowering</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> <td>Peak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seeding</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> <td>First/last flush</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spray</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> <td>Optimal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hand pull</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cut stump</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> <td>Marginal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Best time</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>										Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Flowering	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Seeding	First/last flush	First/last flush	First/last flush	First/last flush	First/last flush	First/last flush	First/last flush	First/last flush	First/last flush	First/last flush	First/last flush	First/last flush	Spray	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Hand pull	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Cut stump	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Marginal	Best time												
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QLD 4881



1300 308 461

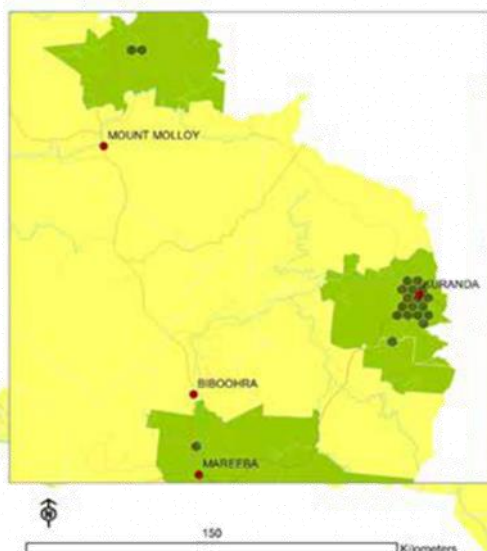


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Miconia (*M. calvenscens* & *M. racemosa*)

Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25



- Woody
- Terrestrial
- Perennial

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

- 2 Must be reported
- 3 Do not distribute
- 4 Do not move
- 5 Do not keep
- 6 Do not feed



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

All Miconia in Australia are the target of the National, cost-shared Tropical Weeds Eradication Program and its control locally is a high priority.

Landholders are required to immediately report suspected infestations to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461. Refer to the biosecurity programs of the Tropical Weed Eradication Program for more information.

If you have an active infestation on your property you can assist the survey and control team by maintaining property access, and ensuring you do not move soil or plant material from the infestation area.

In the eradication zone

Landholders are required to immediately report suspected infestations to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 or Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461. Refer to the biosecurity programs of the Tropical Weed Eradication Program for more information.

Control



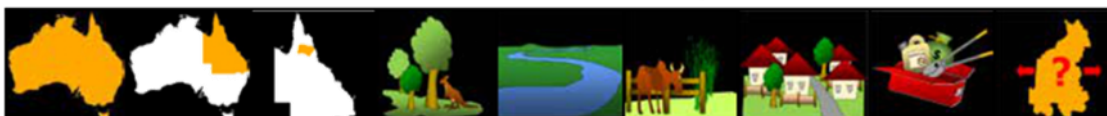
Spread



Andropogon gayanus (Gamba grass)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



Details

Description: A robust, upright perennial grass that grows between 2-4 metres tall with distinctive plumed seed heads. Gamba grass forms a thick and strong tussock which remains upright even when fully cured in the dry season.

Distribution: Dense infestations are currently restricted to the Hann Tableland and surrounding stations. Isolated stands occur on road network and private properties.

Impacts: Gamba grass was planted as a tropical pasture but has escaped from intensively managed grazing systems and outcompetes native pastures and fuels intense fires. Late season Gamba fires are very difficult to manage and pose a significant threat to life and property.

Key projects: A cross regional plan and management project is underway for gamba grass. A code of practice for containing gamba grass to grazing enterprises is in development.

Background

Up until its declaration as an invasive weed, Gamba grass was widely promoted as a tropical pasture grass. Wider delimitation in the western rangelands of the region are required to establish if there has been any spread from historically-planted sources.

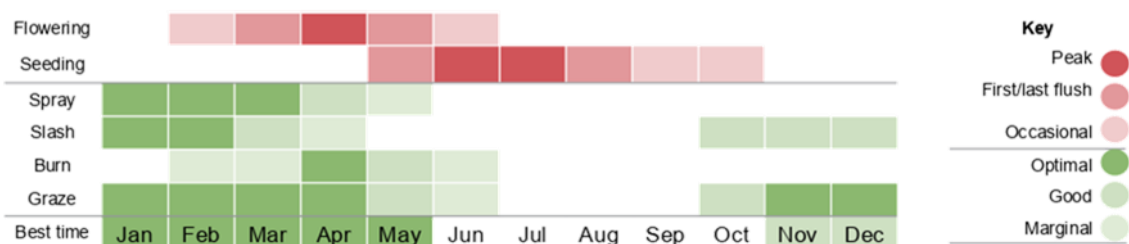
Containment of planted sources and maintenance of buffers on access roads can reduce the spread and impact of Gamba grass. Ensuring adequate stocking rates at the right times of year can prevent seeding and rank growth in retained plantings. Early season burning or slashing prior to flowering can provide access for control activities and reduce the bulk of the plant to be sprayed. It is crucial to follow up after slashing or spraying because plants will flower and set seed if left untreated.

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. It is an offence to move, share, give away or sell this plant.

Do not sell cart, introduce or transport contaminated hay or silage.

Ensuring vehicles, machinery and raw materials including hay are from a clean source will assist to reduce the risk of accidental introduction and spread of Gamba grass.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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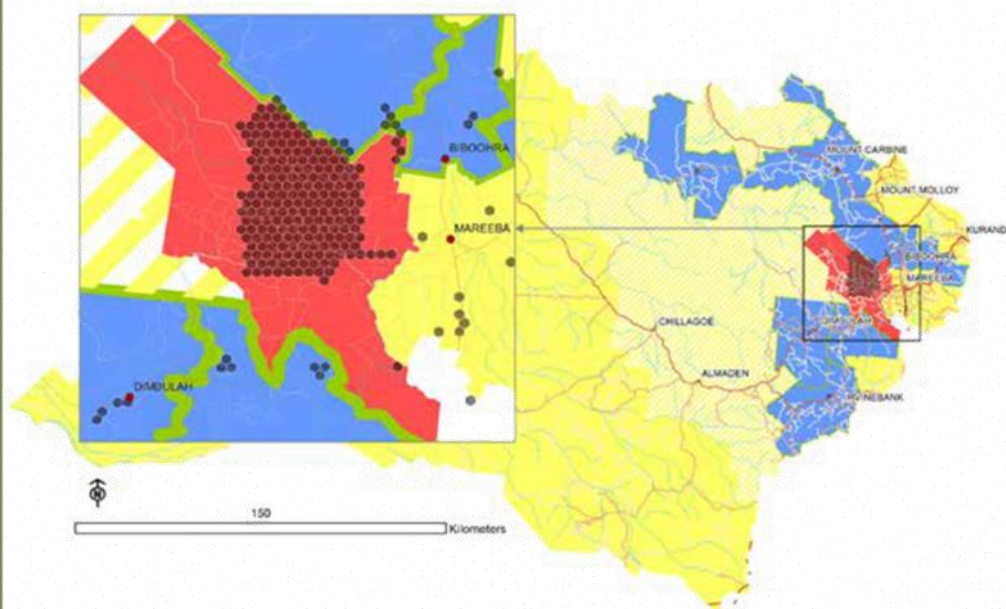
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What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the delimitation zone	Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461. Ensure machinery and vehicles moving from the infested areas are free from plant material and soil. Do not sell, cart, introduce or transport contaminated hay or silage.
In the prevention zone	
In the eradication zone	Ensure best practice weed hygiene measures are implemented to reduce risk of spread elsewhere. Assist in annual survey operations and control isolated plants before they seed. Do not sell, cart, introduce or transport contaminated hay or silage.
In the intensive control zone	
In the asset protection zone	The Biosecurity Act requires landholders must act to prevent the spread of Gamba grass from their property and that it cannot be sold, spread or moved. Do not cart, introduce or transport contaminated hay or silage.

Grass

Terrestrial

Perennial

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



Early season



Spread



Cryptostegia grandiflora (Rubber vine)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



2.5/0/5 1.5/5 4.0/5 4.2/5 4.1/5 3.9/5 1.6/5 3.3/5 3.1/5

Details

Description: A vigorous twining climber which begins as a multi-stem shrub with long whip like shoots. Can form low shrubs or canopy of vines. Distinctive glossy, paired leaves and large white to purple funnel shaped flowers. Produces paired rigid seedpods with fine cotton like seed.

Distribution: Widespread ranging from sparse to common . More prevalent in areas protected from fire like riparian zones, vine forests and rocky outcrops. Far eastern areas are within the national containment line for rubber vine

Impacts: Rubber vine smothers native vegetation and pasture and can impede stock movement. The dense vine thickets shade out grasses which alters fire regimes and vegetation composition. It is poisonous to stock. Rubber vine has particularly high impacts in areas sheltered from fire like river banks and rocky escarpments.

Key projects: A successful rust bio-control agent seasonally suppresses outbreaks. Healthy rangeland pastures and appropriate fire regimes are key tools in broad acre management.

Background

Rubbervine is sensitive to fire, particularly when plants are smaller and infestations are not too dense. Fire can be used as a management tool in places where grasses can carry fire up to seedlings or established plants. In areas where fire is naturally excluded including riparian zones, vine scrubs, escarpments and dry rainforest other control tools will usually be required to protect sensitive vegetation, and to control plants protected from management burns.

The rubber vine rust biocontrol is very successful at reducing the vigour of rubber vine and when combined with fire in native pastures it can reduce the size of infestations and destroy seedlings. The effectiveness of the rust will vary from season-to season.

Rubber vine seeds spread on the wind so this needs to taken into account when planning management actions. Beginning work on the down-wind side of management sites or being prepared to continually control plants to protect important assets in upwind areas should be taken into consideration.

Regular survey of at-risk areas and the control of new introductions on roadsides will assist prevent spread to adjoining areas. Mapping infestations on your property will help plan a coordinated management program. Targeting seed source sites which pose a high risk of spread will help to slow the rate of spread.

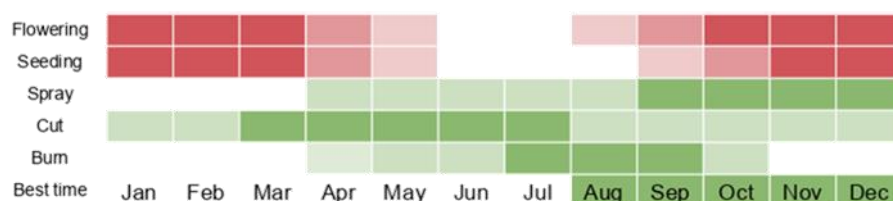


Rubber vine rust.



Rubber vine seed pod.

Control calendar



Key

- Peak
- First/last flush
- Occasional
- Optimal
- Good
- Marginal

For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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**In the
containment
zone**

In the asset protection zone

Control plants along waterways and roadsides from the top-down or in a east-west direction to allow for seed dispersal on the trade-winds. Assist management programs by assisting with access and maintaining healthy rangelands.

Perennial

2
Must be
reported

3
Do not
distribute

4
Do not
move

5
Do not
keep

6
Do not
feed

Control



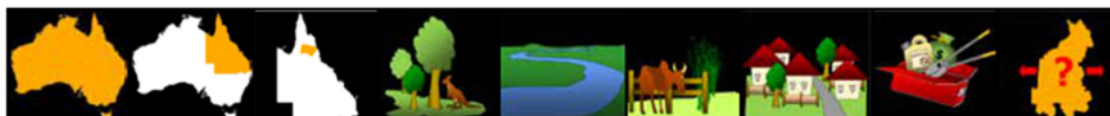
Spread



Salvinia molesta (Salvinia)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



2.5/5 1.5/5 4.0/5 3.9/5 4.7/5 2.9/5 1.8/5 3.3/5 2.9/5

Details

Description: A floating fern with small, coarsely hairy oval leaves which repel water. As the plant matures it turns from bright green to brown and bunches up into tight rafts. Although Salvinia is a fern it does not produce spores but reproduces by division, creating new plants which can float away from the parent plant.

Distribution: Salvinia is widespread and common in most disturbed creek systems in the Barron River, Granite and Rifle Creek catchments. It can seasonally choke farm dams and waterways during the summer growing period. It's currently not known to occur in western watersheds.

Impacts: An aquatic weed that can choke waterways. It floats on still or slow-moving water and can grow rapidly to cover the entire water surface with a thick mat of vegetation. This shades out any submerged plant life and impedes oxygen exchange impacting fish and aquatic organism.

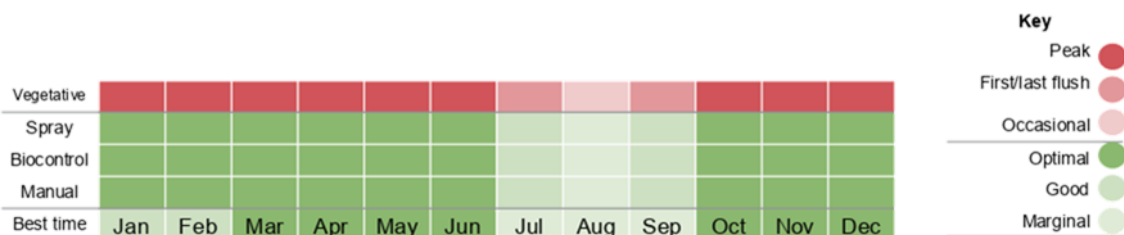
Key projects: Periodic release of bio-control weevil and spraying of dense infestations are conducted in key locations including landholders dams, water supplies and intakes.

Background

Salvinia is most likely to be introduced as a contaminant of wetland plants sourced from infested locations or from aquariums. It may also spread on floodwaters from known locations. Although it has the greatest impact in still water it will exist in flowing water like the Barron River where it lodges in backwaters and eddies. Infestations can quickly establish from small plant segments.

Targeted control of key environmental and visitor assets and the ongoing release of Salvinia weevil biocontrol agent are the primary means to reduce the impacts of Salvinia. The Salvinia weevil biocontrol agent is an effective management tool in dense infestations. The weevils are seasonal, often slowing down in the winter months then re-emerging when warmer weather arrives. The weevil may reduce the density and cover of an infestation but will not remove it completely. In doing so they assist keep infestations at a manageable threshold.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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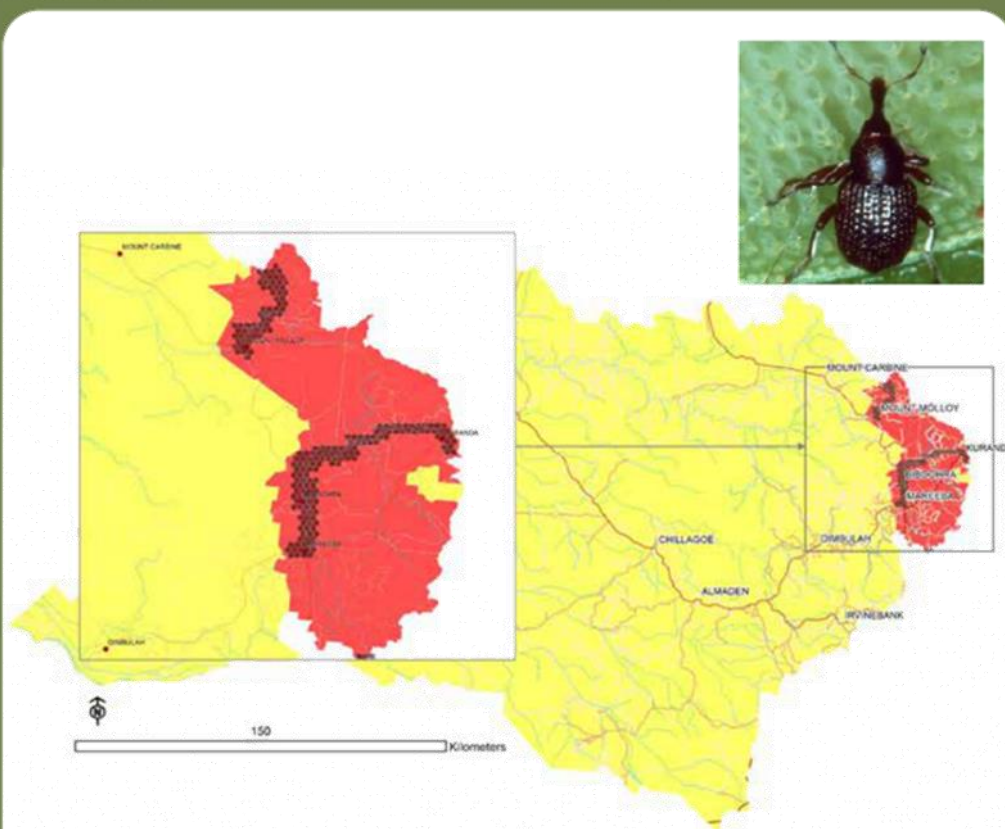


1300 308 461



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Salvinia molesta (Salvinia)



Floating

Aquatic

Perennial

Biosecurity
Act
Restricted
matter

2
Must be
reported

3
Do not
distribute

4
Do not
move

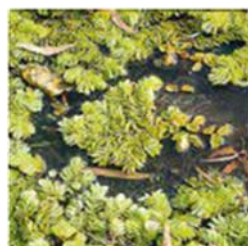
5
Do not
keep

6
Do not
feed

Control



Spread



What is my biosecurity obligation?

**In the
prevention
zone**

Salvinia is a restricted plant under the Biosecurity Act 2014. It must not be distributed, given away or sold.

Ensure sources of aquatic plants for aquariums and water features are weed free. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

**In the asset
protection
zone**

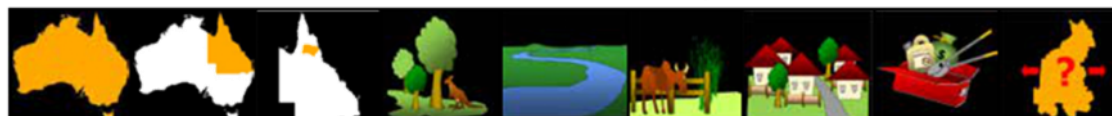
Salvinia is a restricted plant under the Biosecurity Act 2014. It must not be distributed, given away or sold.

Control plants along waterways in a top-down approach. Manual removal or herbicide control will be required to complement Salvinia weevil biocontrol.

Limnobia laevigatum (Amazon frogbit)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 0.0/5 0.0/5 3.0/5 5.0/5 2.0/5 3.0/5 3.0/5 3.0/5

Details

Description: A floating, matting aquatic plant with glossy semi-circular leaves which are spongy underneath. As the leaves mature they are held more upright on swollen stems. Mature plants may reach up to 50cm tall. Flowers are small, white and form a fleshy berry-like capsule which is usually held under the water or in the mud.

Distribution: Recently detected in Granite Creek and has subsequently entered the Barron River due to spread on flood waters. Currently not in western watersheds but may be in use in home aquariums or traded on social media.

Impacts: A floating aquatic weed that can smother and choke waterways. It floats on still or slow-moving water and can grow rapidly to cover the entire water surface with a thick mat of vegetation. This shades out any submerged plant life and impedes oxygen exchange impacting fish and aquatic organisms.

Key projects: The Granite Creek infested has been surveyed and treated several times. Downstream infestations in the Barron River have not been subject to treatment.

Background

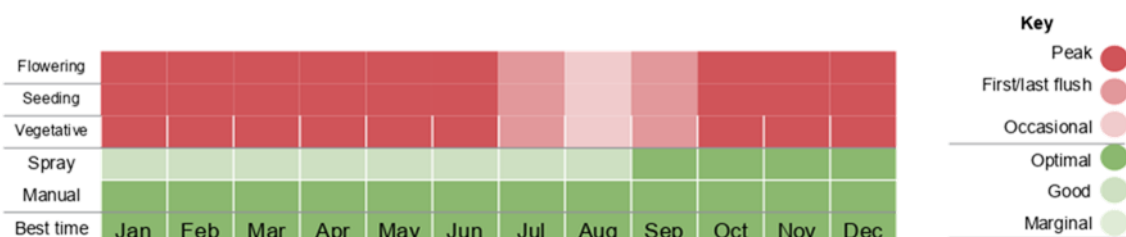
Amazon frogbit was imported to Australia as an aquarium plant and has naturalised in a range of aquatic habitats and locations. It's rapid growth rate and ability to reproduce both from seed and division assist it to rapidly colonise still and slow moving waterways. It can grow either anchored to the bottom in shallow water, or floating in deeper water.

The plant initially forms rosettes before branching out on runners to produce new plants. It can resemble duckweed when it is juvenile or water hyacinth when it is in adult form. Key features to look for when identifying Amazonian frogbit include spongy undersides to juvenile leaves and small white flowers.

Each flower produces pods which hold up to 100 small hairy seeds around 1mm long which disperse by floating on the water.

Amazon frogbit is also known from isolated infestations in Cairns and the Tablelands. It may also be in use as an aquarium plant elsewhere in the region and traded through online trading sites.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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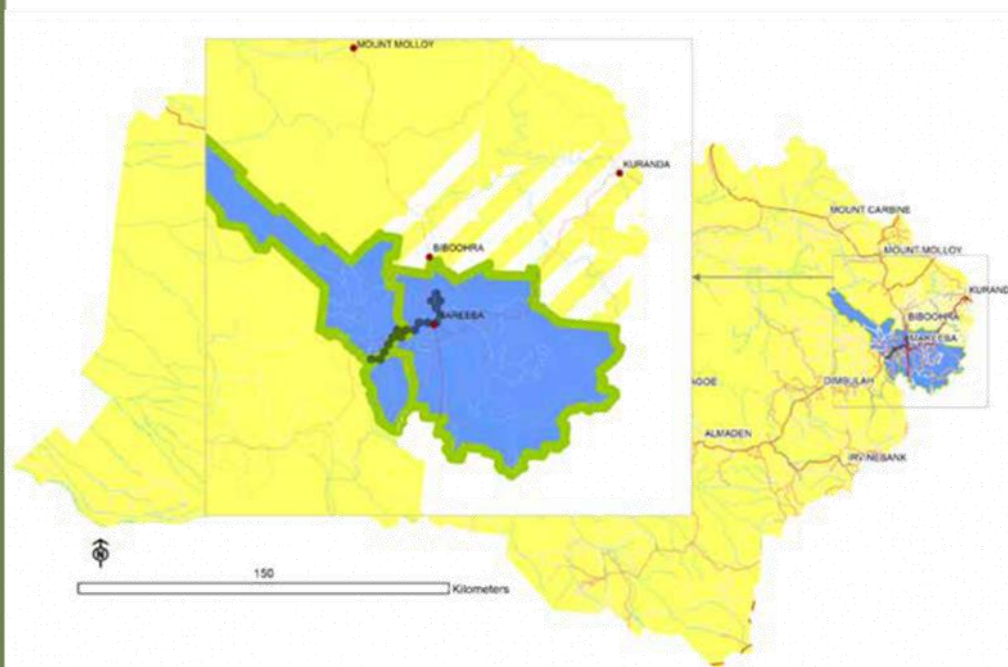
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1300 308 461



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Floating

Aquatic

Perennial

General
Biosecurity
Obligation
(GBO)
applies



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

Ensure sources of aquatic plants for aquariums and water features are weed free. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

In the intensive control zone

Control plants along waterways or in dams and water features using a top of catchment down approach. Assist management programs by assisting with access to control locations and managing other water weeds and grasses which might hide or harbour juvenile plants.

Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

Control



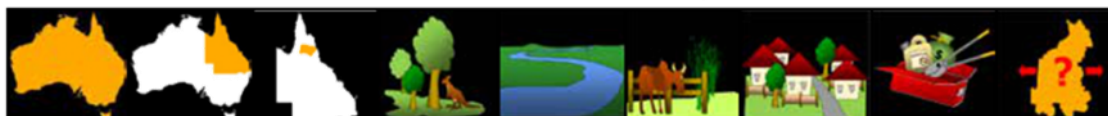
Spread



Chromolaena odorata (Siam weed)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 2.5/5 5.0/5 4.3/5 3.6/5 3.4/5 2.6/5 4.1/5 3.8/5

Details

Description A scrambling woody shrub to 3m (and higher as a scrambling climber) with distinctive forked leaf venation and purple flush on new leaves. Clusters of white flowers in May to June and October. Distinguished from other weeds Bluetop, Praxelis and Billy Goat Weed which are shorter and have mauve to purple flowers.

Distribution Currently known from Emu Creek, Mt Carbine, Mt Molloy and the Barron River. Widespread but localised in the Upper Herbert from Ravenshoe to Blencoe and in Mossman, Tully/Murray and Lower Johnstone catchments.

Impacts Siam can form dense thickets and outcompete native species and pasture in both disturbed and undisturbed areas. Siam prefers richer soils in alluvial and riparian zones but will grow in almost any environment in the wet or dry tropics.

Key projects Detailed survey and surveillance is required to ensure Siam has not established in the south-west of the region. Siam remains a long term eradication target for the Mareeba Shire and surveillance operations to maintain

Background

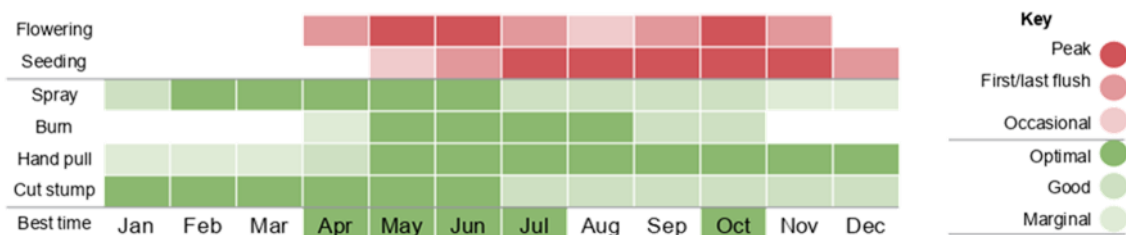
Siam weed is likely to arrive with contaminated stock, produce, vehicles or machinery from adjoining infested areas. Ensure weed hygiene measures are in place and materials/produce are sourced from a clean site.

Siam weed has a peak flowering period in May-June with another, less vigorous flowering in October. It is most visible at these times and this feature is used to detect plants prior to seeding. Siam weed is able to be spread by wind and water as well as by water and machinery and vehicles.

All know infestations in Mareeba shire are the subject of an eradication program.

Siam seed is confirmed to remain viable in the soil for at least 7 years. Maintaining records of historical infestations and restricting disturbance and movement of soil is essential to prevent spread.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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1300 308 461

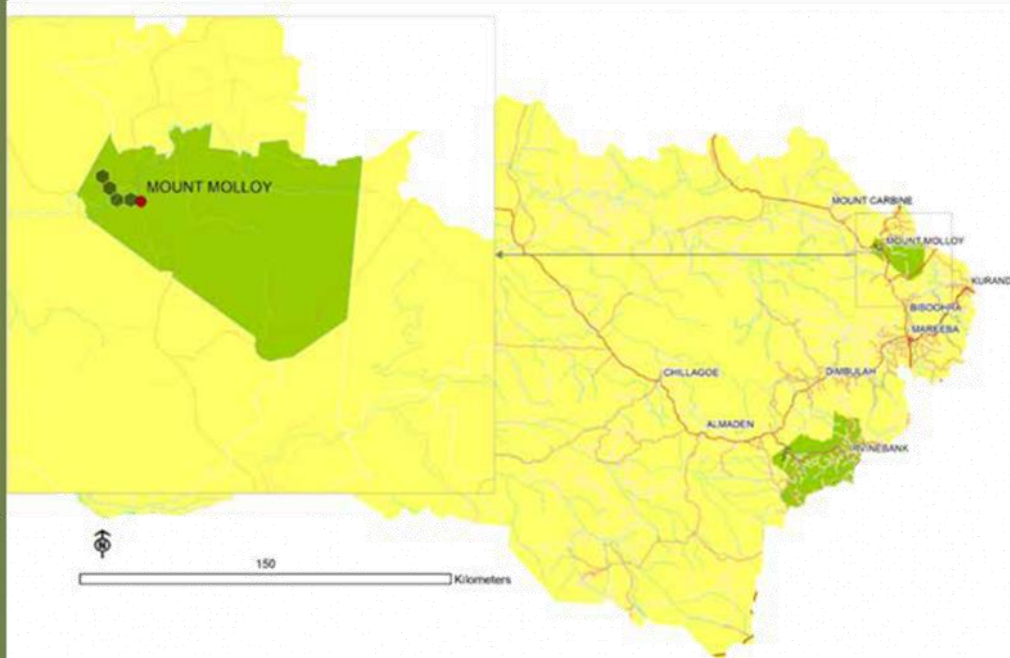


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Chromolaena odorata (Siam weed)

Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

Ensure agricultural and raw materials are sourced from a reliable supplier from and are from a weed free area. Do not disturb or remove soil and plant material from known infestation location, even if no plants are visible.

If importing stock from locations where Siam weed is known to occur ensure they are spelled for at least 7 days before being loaded to reduce the risk of seed being present in the gut or on hair. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

In the eradication zone

Siam weed is a restricted plant under the Biosecurity Act 2014. It must not be distributed, given away or sold. This includes as contaminant in produce or raw materials.

Control plants before seed is developed. Assist management programs by assisting with access and maintaining healthy rangelands. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

Woody

Terrestrial

Perennial

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



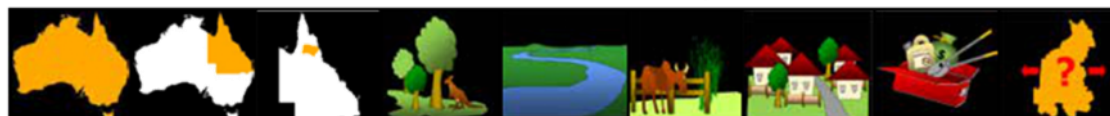
Spread



Hymenachne amplexicaulis (Olive hymenachne)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



Details

Description A robust, upright, perennial aquatic grass that grows to 2m and has distinctive stem-clasping leaves. Olive Hymenachne can form dense infestations in wetlands and waterways growing in water up to 1.2m deep. The flowers are formed on cylindrical spikes. The stems contain an air filled pith which aids in flotation.

Distribution: Widespread in the Barron River, Rifle/Devil Devil Creek, Upper Walsh and Lake Mitchell. The Lake Mitchell infestation is possibly the largest single infestation in Queensland. There is an isolated infestation in the Upper Mary River.

Impacts: Olive Hymenachne blocks drainage systems and waterways and readily invades and outcompetes native plants in wetlands and waterways. It prevents fish passage and breeding opportunity for key recreational species and can block irrigation channels and damage infrastructure.

Key projects: Management in the Barron River, Devil Devil Creek and Granite Creek is targeted toward protecting key assets, reducing spread to new areas and reducing impacts.

Background

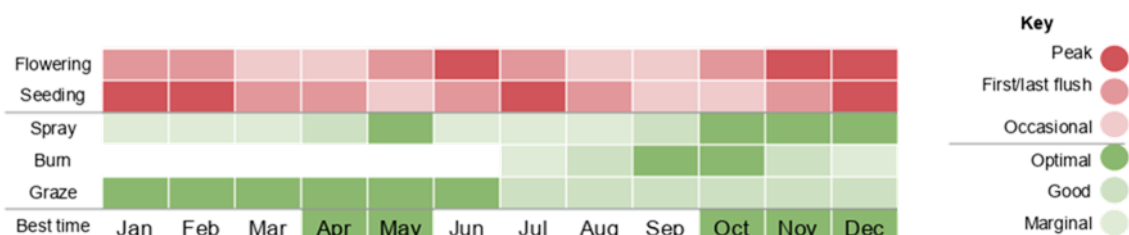
Olive Hymenachne is a weed of national significance. Its seed can be spread via vehicles, machinery, stock and potentially waterbirds. Waterways, wetlands and dams should be monitored during the growing season to detect new outbreaks. Spelling stock for seven days prior to moving them onto or off your property will allow time for seed to pass through the gut or fall from hair and hooves.

Cleaning boats and watercraft prior to moving between regions, particularly in lowland rivers of the Wet Tropics where Olive Hymenachne can be abundant, will help to reduce the risk of spread to new locations. Targeted management is required to prevent spread and establishment from adjoining regions and historically planted sources.

Up until its declaration as an invasive weed, Olive Hymenachne was widely promoted as a wet pasture grass. Wider delimitation in western rangelands is required to establish any spread from historically-planted sources. Detailed management information is available at environment.gov.au.

In 2010, it was confirmed that olive hymenachne and the native species has hybridised with specimens found in both the Northern Territory and northern Queensland. This hybrid has intermediate characteristics of both the parent plants. The native *H. acutigluma*, and the hybrid *H. x calamitosa* both occur in the Mareeba Shire.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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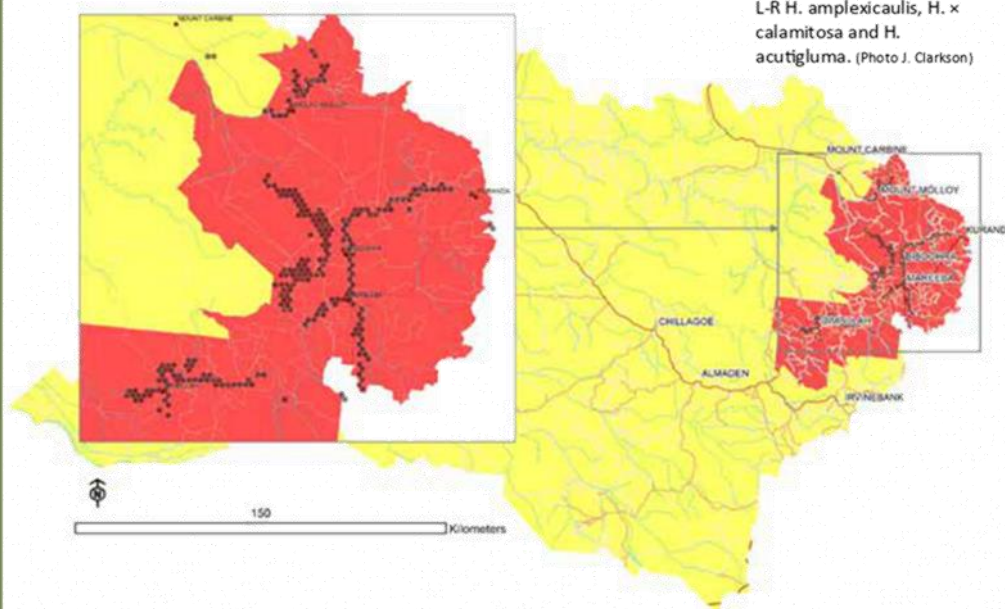
1300 308 461



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L-R *H. amplexicaulis*, *H. x calamitosa* and *H. acutigluma*. (Photo J. Clarkson)



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

Olive Hymenachne and hybrids are restricted matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014. It is an offence under the to move, share, give away or sell plants or seeds. Ensure any machinery or vehicles moving from the infested areas are free from plant material and soil.

Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

In the asset protection zone

Olive Hymenachne and hybrids are restricted matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014. It is an offence under the to move, share, give away or sell plants or seeds. Ensure best practice weed hygiene measures are in place to reduce spread from known infestations. Maintain weed free areas. Identify high value assets and protect them from impacts where possible. Clean all watercraft prior to moving between regions, particularly lowland rivers of the Wet Tropics where Olive Hymenachne can be abundant.

Grass

Aquatic

Perennial

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



Spread



Thunbergia grandiflora (Blue Thunbergia)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 1.5/5 5.0/5 3.5/5 3.3/5 3.3/5 2.5/5 3.3/5 4.0/5

Details

Description: A rapidly growing vine with lavender-blue trumpet-shaped flowers which forms significant underground tubers. Thunbergia climbs and smothers native vegetation. The leaves may vary from a choko-like shape to an oval shape with a narrow pointed tip.

Distribution: Thunbergia vine occurs as a significant infestation and scattered locations in the Kuranda area and at several isolated outbreaks near Myola, Speewah and Julatten.

Impacts: Thunbergia climbs and smothers native vegetation, killing and often pulling down mature trees with the weight of the vine. It does significant damage in riparian areas and forest edges where it can outcompete most plants.

Key projects: Eradication of infestation from dumped garden waste in Julatten.

Background

The separate species of *T. laurifolia* and *T. grandiflora* have been merged into a single species.

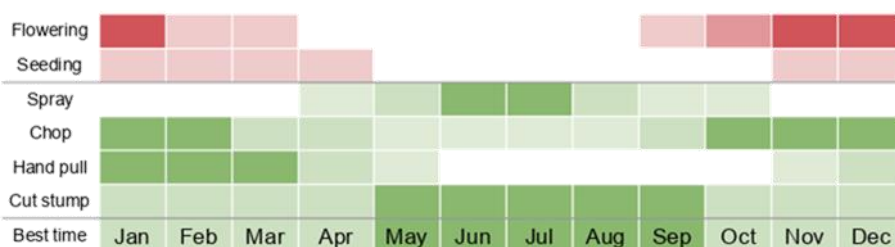
Thunbergia vine is mainly spread through the sharing of plants between gardeners. It may also be spread during floods, cyclones, or during clean-up work after these events.

Ensure best practice weed hygiene measures are in place to reduce the risk of spread to new locations. Make sure vehicles and machinery are clean before arriving and commencing work.

If you have an active infestation on your property you can assist the survey and control efforts by maintaining property access points and tracks, and not moving soil and plant material from the infestation area.

Targeted treatment of upstream properties is the most effective way to manage Thunbergia on a catchment scale. Repeat treatments are required to ensure underground tubers do not re-establish.

Control calendar



Key



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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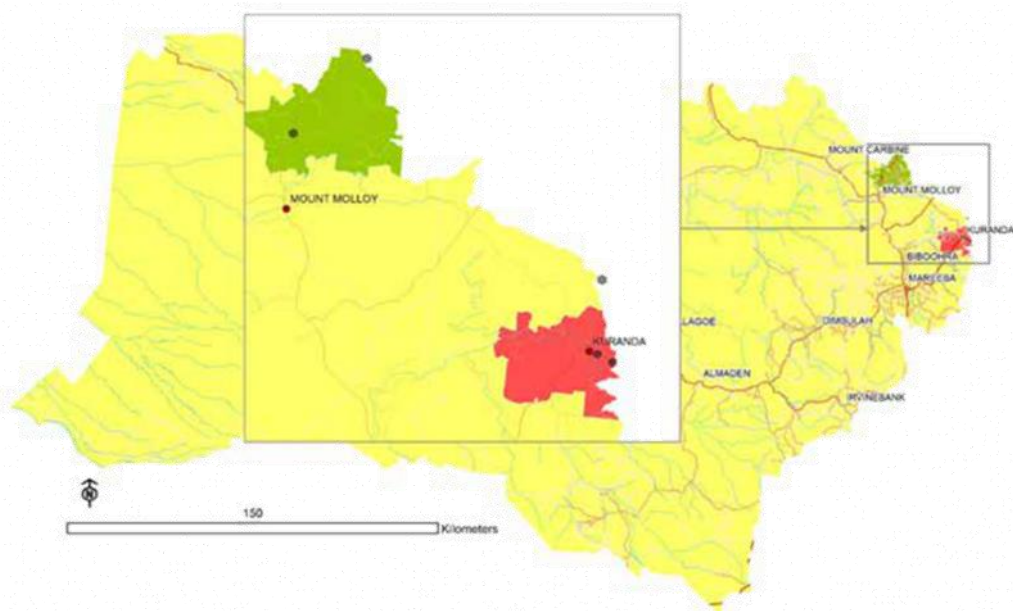


@MareebaShire



Thunbergia grandiflora (Blue Thunbergia)

Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

It is an offence under the Biosecurity Act to move, share, give away or sell this plant. Do not move or accept plant material or soil unless you are sure it is from a clean source
Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

In the eradication zone

It is an offence under the Biosecurity Act to move, share, give away or sell this plant. Seek advice prior to works in vicinity of known locations.
Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

In the asset protection zone

If your property has an active infestation make sure your green waste does not contain live plant material and is not disposed of in areas where the plant might establish like creeks and bushland.

Vine

Terrestrial

Perennial

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



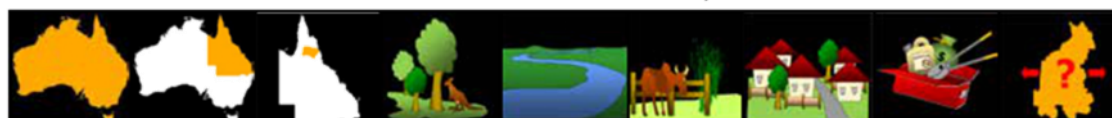
Spread



Lantana camara (Lantana)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



2.5/5 1.5/5 3.0/5 3.7/5 3.6/5 4.0/5 2.1/5 2.6/5 2.6/5

Details

Description: Lantana is a heavily branched shrub that can grow in compact clumps, dense thickets or as a climbing vine. The stems of lantana are square with small, re-curved prickles. The small leaves (6cm) are covered in fine hairs, bright green above, paler underneath and have round-toothed edges. Flowers are variable ranging from purple to orange.

Distribution: Common and widespread across the Wet Tropics ranges but less abundant in drier districts where it is often restricted to monsoon scrubs and waterways.

Impacts: A significant weed of natural systems and grazing areas. Lantana displaces understorey species and alters fire regimes. Lantana can cause poisoning in stock not familiar with it.

Key projects: Lantana is one of a suite of widespread weeds managed in key area environmental areas. It is also a serious weed of management for graziers.

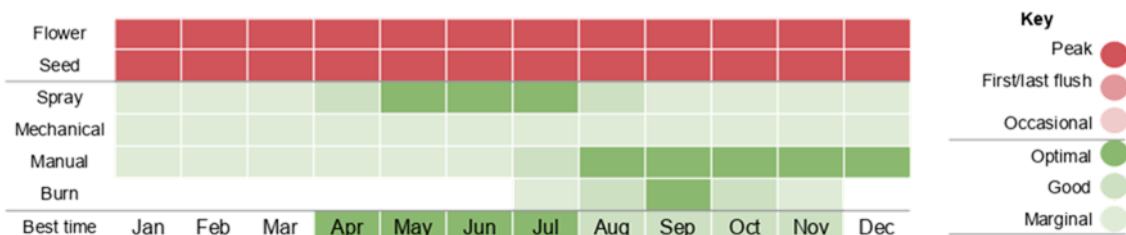
Background

Lantana is widespread in the eastern area of Mareeba Shire. Because it is bird dispersed it can quickly re-infest areas which have been cleared of the weed if no ongoing management is in place. The use of appropriate fire regimes, mechanical control and grazing practices can assist to protect both environmental and grazing assets in woodland areas. Western flowing rivers of the gulf catchments may be susceptible to Lantana if it is allowed to spread from the east.

Integrated management to reduce impacts including strategic herbicide control and fire management are essential in key environmental areas.

There are a wide range of biocontrol agents present in wild populations which may assist to reduce the vigour or reproduction of lantana. Most are seasonal and will respond when conditions are suitable so they should not be relied upon as the sole management tool.

Control calendar



Key



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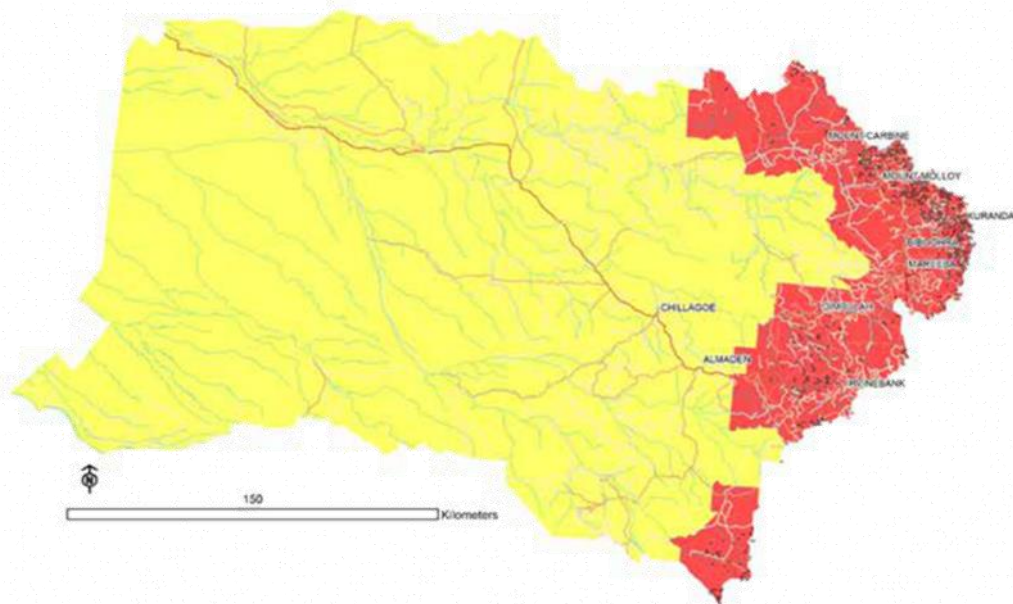
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Mareeba
SHIRE COUNCIL

Lantana camara (Lantana)

Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

It is an offence under the Biosecurity Act to move, share, give away or sell this plant. Seek advice prior to works in vicinity of known locations. Do not move or accept plant material or soil unless you are sure it is from a clean source

In the asset protection zone

Maintaining appropriate grazing and fire regimes will assist to reduce the density and distribution of Lantana. Impacts on key assets can be reduced by using an integrated approach to management including grazing management, biocontrol, herbicide, fire and mechanical tools.

For more information on best management tools and approaches refer to the Lantana best practice control guide produced by Weeds of National Significance.

Woody

Terrestrial

Perennial

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



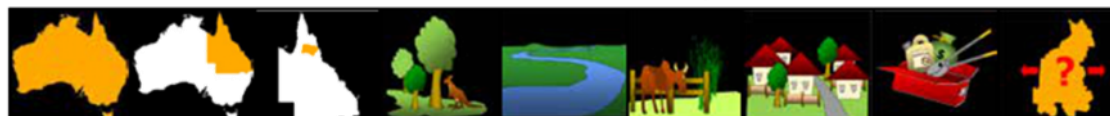
Spread



Senna obtusifolia (Sicklepod)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 1.5/5 3.0/5 3.7/5 3.6/5 4.0/5 2.1/5 2.6/5 2.6/5

Details

Description: Sicklepod is a vigorously growing, very competitive woody shrub to 1.5-2m tall and 1m wide with yellow 'senna' flowers and long curved seed pods. Normally an annual although plants that have been slashed or survive chemical application often re-shoot and survive another year.

Distribution: Sicklepod is increasing in distribution in Mareeba Shire due to spread on roadsides and rivers. It occurs in scattered locations in the eastern catchments and is moving from the Burke Development Road and waterways in the central west.

Impacts: Sicklepod can invade and completely dominate pastures, grasslands, river beds and wetland margins. It becomes a major weed of crops within 2 or 3 seasons.

Key projects: intensive control programs are underway in outliers.

Background

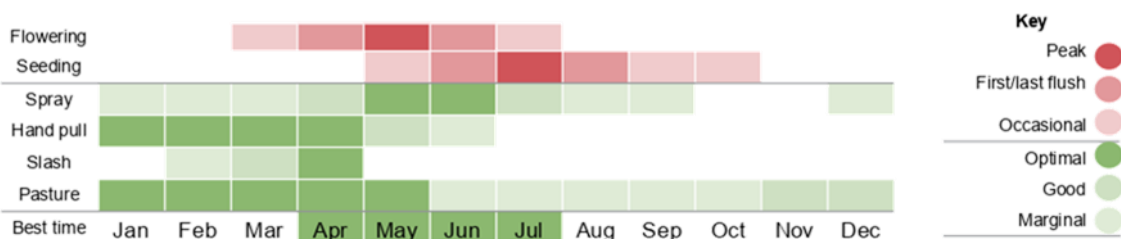
Recent spread along roads and waterways is spreading sicklepod to new areas in the central west of Mareeba Shire. Landholder should keep an eye out in the Staaten, Walsh and Mitchell catchments.

Ensuring adequate buffers are maintained between active (growing) and dormant (seeds in soil) infestations will reduce likelihood of spread along watercourses and road ways.

Mapping infestations will help to identify key assets at risk and steps which might be taken to manage the impact of sickle pod. Careful follow up after disturbance such as movement of soil, fire or heavy grazing will limit the establishment of dense infestations.

Sicklepod does well in disturbed areas and can quickly take over fallowed land and roadsides. Maintaining healthy pastures, headlands and crops as well as controlling outbreaks in drainage lines and riparian areas can reduce impacts on adjoining areas.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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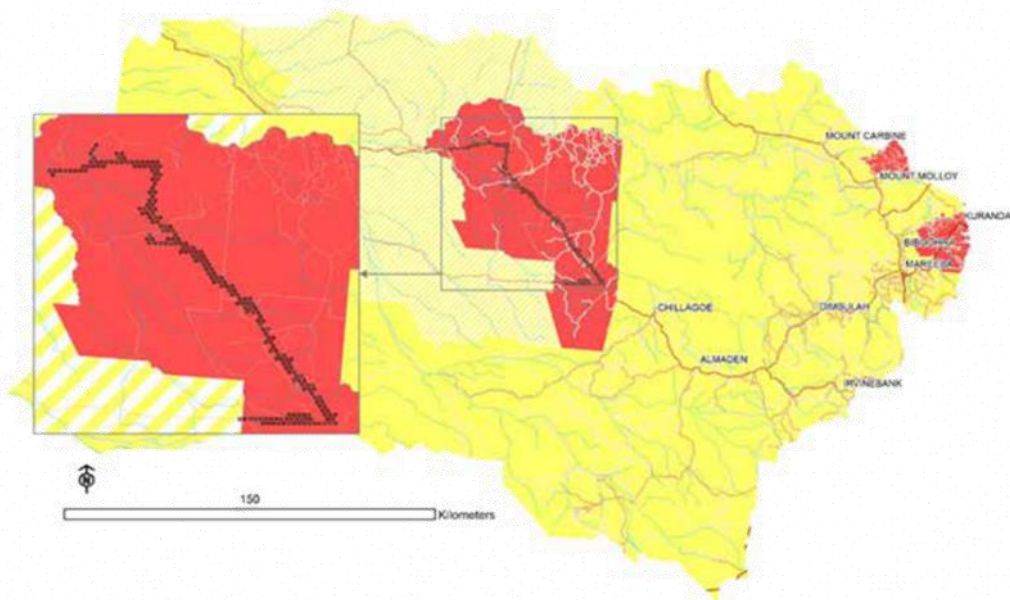
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What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the delimitation zone

Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

In the prevention zone

It is an offence under the Biosecurity Act to move, share, give away or sell produce contaminated with this plant. Seek advice prior to works in the vicinity of known locations. Do not move or accept plant material or soil unless you are sure it is from a clean source.

In the asset protection zone

Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

Ensure best practice weed hygiene measures are in place to reduce risk of spread to new locations. Maintain weed free areas. Identify high value assets and protect them from impacts where possible.

Woody

Terrestrial

Annual

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



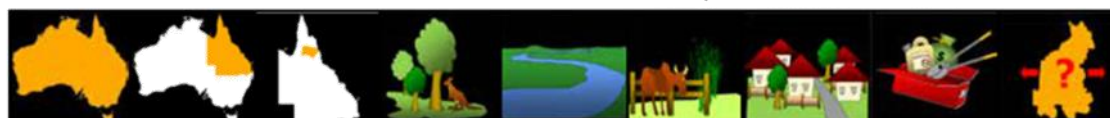
Spread



Leonotis nepetifolia (Lion's tail)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 0.0/5 4.0/5 3.0/5 3.0/5 4.0/5 1.0/5 5.0/5 5.0/5

Details

Description: Lions tail is an erect, sparsely branched annual herb up to 1-2m tall. It has four angled stems with opposite leaves and compound orange flowers. The spherical seed pods are held long into the dry season and are an important cue for identification.

Distribution: A single localised infestation occurs in the Wrotham Park district. Most outbreaks of lions tail are associated with gardens, particularly around older or historical settlements.

Impacts: A weed of environment and production Lions tail can outcompete native grasses and pastures. It will also grow in riparian zones, river banks and flood outs in the tropical savannah.

Key projects: An ongoing management program is removing a single outbreak scattered over a 3km square area.

Background

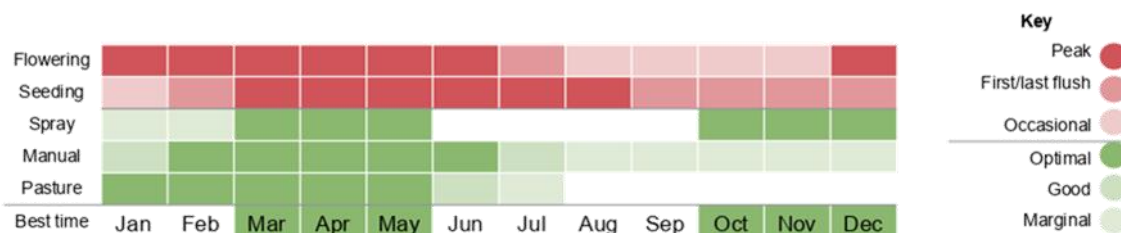
Lions tail prefers disturbed soils and will usually be found growing in sites which have been subject to overgrazing or where cattle camp under trees. It is a heavy seed producer and once established it can continue to outcompete native and improved pastures.

Cleaning down machinery and plant between movements between properties will assist to reduce spread. Spelling stock in a holding paddock for at least 7 days prior to turnout or movement will ensure any ingested seed is passed before moving. Ensuring raw materials like quarry products are sourced from a clean site will assist to prevent the introduction of lions tail.

Ensuring adequate buffers are maintained between active (growing) and dormant (seeds in soil) infestations will reduce likelihood of spread along watercourses and road ways.

Mapping infestations will help to identify key assets at risk and steps which might be taken to manage the impact of lions tail. Careful follow up after disturbance such as movement of soil, fire or heavy grazing will limit the establishment of dense infestations.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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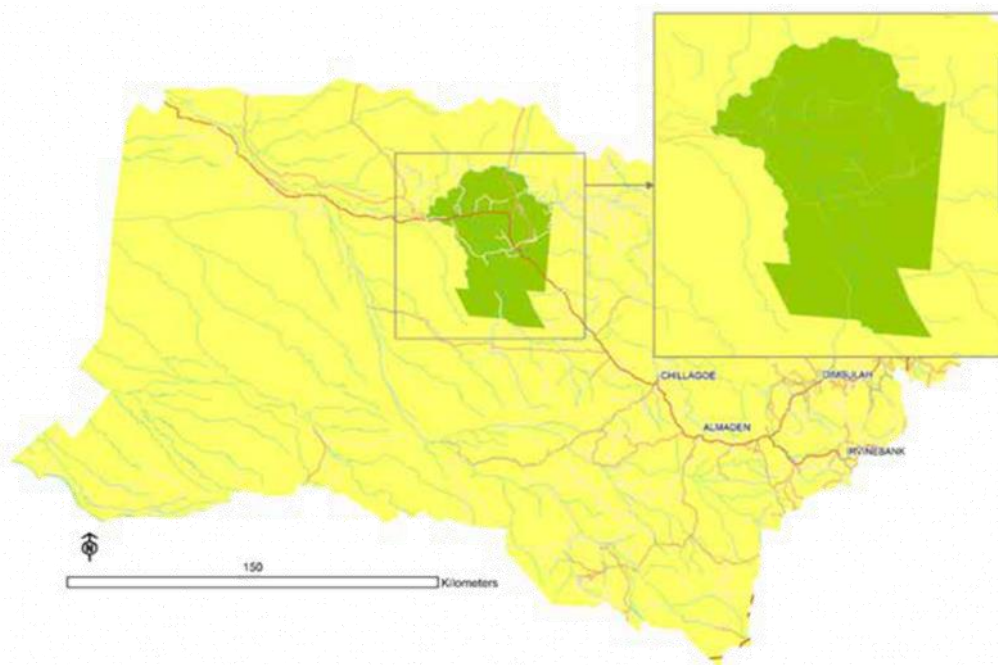
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Herb

Terrestrial

Annual

General
Biosecurity
Obligation
(GBO)
applies



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

It is an offence under the Biosecurity Act to move, share, give away or sell produce contaminated with this plant.

Seek advice prior to works in vicinity of known locations. Do not move or accept plant material or soil unless you are sure it is from a clean source. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

In the eradication zone

Maintaining healthy pasture and ground cover will assist in the management of lions-tail. Restricting stock movement to and from infested areas is essential to reduce spread to new locations.

Ensure best practice weed hygiene measures are in place to reduce risk of spread to new locations. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections outside of the known area to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.










Control




Spread




Giant Rats tail grasses (GRT and other *Sporobolus* spp.)

	National priority	State priority	Previous local	Conservation	Water resources	Agriculture and industry	Community and residential	Feasibility of control	Current extent																																																																																																								
Priority																																																																																																																	
	0.0/5	1.5/5	4.0/5	3.0/5	3.0/5	4.0/5	1.0/5	5.0/5	5.0/5																																																																																																								
Details	<p>Description: A group of robust, upright perennial grasses 0.6–1.7 metres tall. Flower spikes are about 40 cm long and transform from a distinctive dark ‘rats tail’ shape when young to an open pyramid when mature. Leaves are narrow and tough and can be rasp like to touch. Identification of weedy <i>Sporobolus</i> grasses can be difficult. Outside of areas of known distribution a herbarium specimen should be collected to aid identification.</p> <p>Distribution: Scattered across most of the eastern Tablelands but in higher densities in Mareeba and surrounds. Prefers drier savannah climate.</p> <p>Impacts: A large stature species which can drastically outcompete desirable pastures. Unpalatable to stock. Is a major problem in overgrazed or disturbed systems. Invades creek lines and woodlands in drier savannah environments. Rats tail grasses are well adapted to fire.</p> <p>Key projects: Priority is to remove GRT from roads and accesses to prevent further spread. Individual properties should ensure property is kept clean and fence lines /access tracks are managed.</p>																																																																																																																
Background	<p>Giant rats tail grasses were originally introduced as contaminants in pasture seed and have now adapted well to large areas of eastern Australia. They are very robust group of grasses and can tolerate heavy grazing, fire and dry seasons either as clump forming adult plants or as seeds.</p> <p>They have low palatability when mature, are difficult to control, can affect cattle health and productivity, outcompete desirable pasture grasses and cause significant degradation of natural areas.</p> <p>They are spread via vehicles, machinery, stock and contaminated hay. Sourcing hay and raw materials from clean sources will help to prevent accidental introduction. Monitoring roadsides and tracks during the growing season will assist in detecting new outbreaks before they establish. Spelling stock in holding paddocks prior to movement will also reduce spread into new areas.</p>																																																																																																																
Control calendar	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Jan</th> <th>Feb</th> <th>Mar</th> <th>Apr</th> <th>May</th> <th>Jun</th> <th>Jul</th> <th>Aug</th> <th>Sep</th> <th>Oct</th> <th>Nov</th> <th>Dec</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Flowering</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seeding</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residual</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spray</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grazing</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fencing</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Best time</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peak ● First/last flush ● Occasional ● Optimal ● Good ● Marginal ● </div>										Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Flowering													Seeding													Residual													Spray													Grazing													Fencing													Best time												
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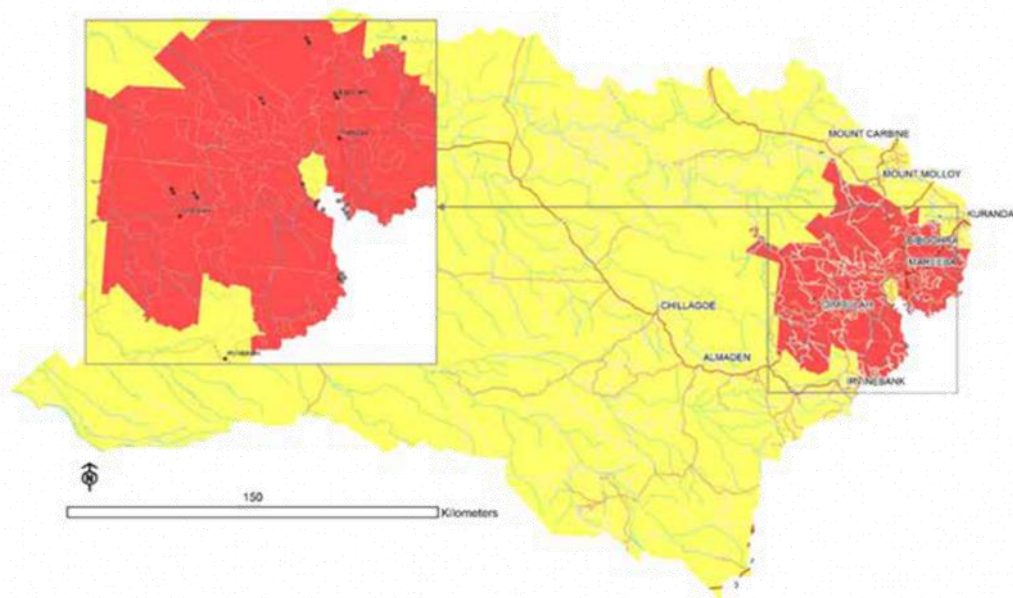
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What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

It is an offence under the Biosecurity Act to move, share, give away or sell produce contaminated with this plant. Seek advice prior to works in vicinity of known locations. Do not move or accept plant material or soil unless you are sure it is from a clean source. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

In the asset protection zone

Maintaining healthy pasture and ground cover will assist in the management of rats tail grasses. Restricting stock and machinery movement to and from infested areas is essential to reduce spread to new locations. Ensure best practice weed hygiene measures are in place to reduce risk of spread to new locations. Hay and produce contaminated with GRT cannot be sold or transported.

Grass

Terrestrial

Perennial

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



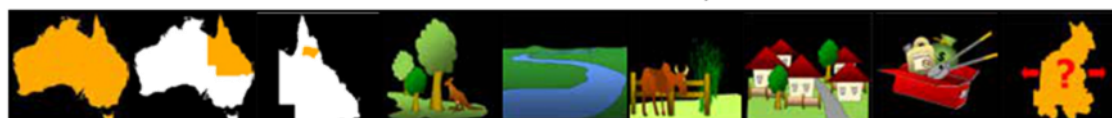
Spread



Mimosa diplotricha (Giant sensitive plant)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 1..5/5 4.0/5 3.6/5 3.3/5 3.0/5 2.2/5 3.4/5 3.7/5

Details

Description: A shrubby or sprawling annual that has four angled branches with a line of sharp, hooked prickles along the angles. Similar to the common sensitive weed but grows as a small shrub rather than a ground cover. The seed is very long-lived and may remain viable for up to 50 years in some situations.

Distribution: Giant sensitive plant is isolated to several small outbreaks on rural properties in Julatten and Kuranda. Outside of Mareeba Shire it occurs in all Wet Tropics coastal catchments but is most common in Hinchinbrook and Cassowary Coast.

Impacts: Giant sensitive plant chokes up cane, pastures and crops causing lost productivity and contaminating produce. It can grow as free-standing shrub or a scrambling climber smothering pasture and native vegetation.

Key projects: All known sites are under monitoring in the Mareeba Shire area. Any suspected sightings should be reported to MSC. A successful bio-control agent is present in the Wet Tropics which significantly impacts developing seeds.

Background

Because the seed of GSP is so long-lived priority should be given to managing roadside and access infestations to reduce further spread. Careful management of pastures and spelling infested areas while management takes place. A successful biocontrol agent exist which can assist to suppress seed production. Selective herbicide or grubbing of individual plants prior to flowering is essential to prevent further seed development.

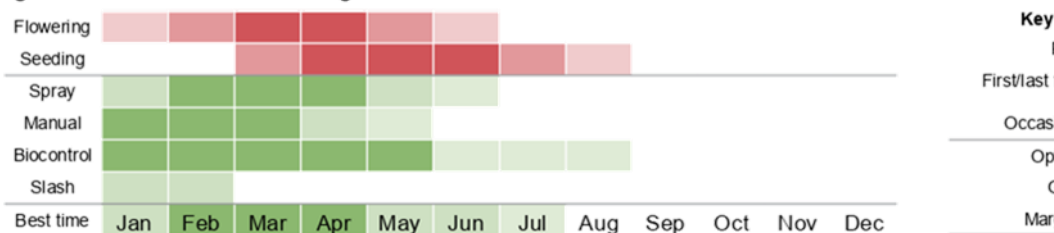
Ensuring adequate buffers are maintained between active (growing) and dormant (seeds in soil) infestations will reduce likelihood of spread along watercourses and road ways.

Giant Sensitive Plant is native to Brazil. It was found in a borrow pit in the Little Beatrice area on the Palmerston Highway in 2008 and has naturalised in the high rainfall areas of coastal North Queensland, from Ingham to Cooktown, and around Mackay.

Giant Sensitive Plant usually flowers and seeds from April through to the end of June, but in years when there has been minimal cold weather, plants will seed from April through to December. Seeds are viable for up to 50 years. Seeds are transported by running water, vehicles, machinery, stock and contaminated earth. Tablelands Regional Council continues to be vigilant and monitor for other outbreaks, particularly at borrow pits and spoil dump sites.

Common Sensitive Plant (*Mimosa pudica*) is similar to Giant Sensitive Plant except for its low sprawling form and growth size between 15-45cm high.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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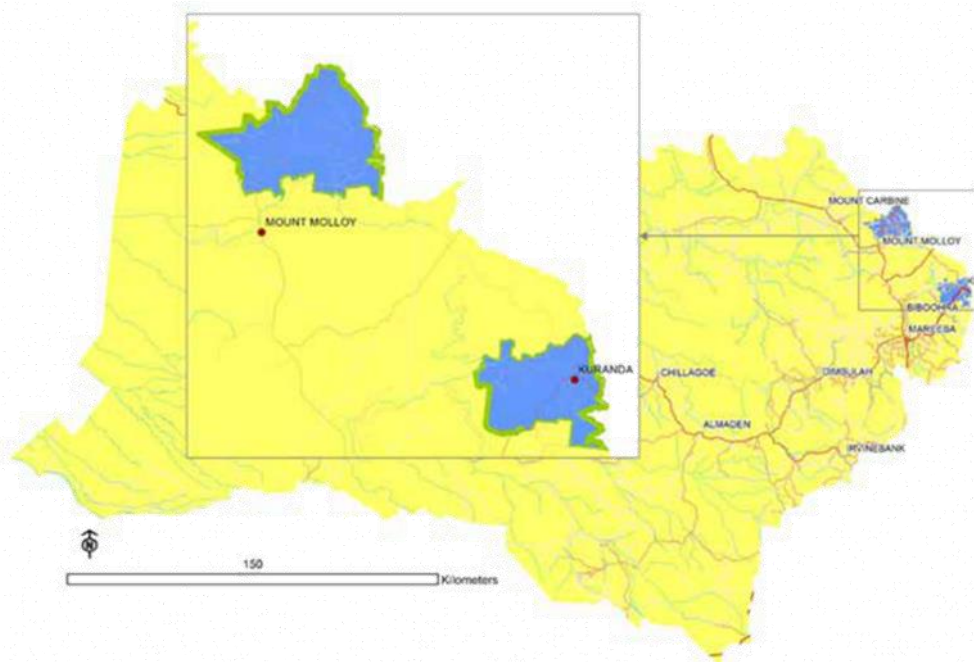


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Mimosa diplotricha (Giant sensitive plant)

Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

Seek advice prior to works in vicinity of known locations. Do not move or accept plant material or soil unless you are sure it is from a clean source. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.

In the intensive control zone

Maintaining healthy pasture and ground cover will assist in the management of GSP. Restricting stock and machinery movement to and from infested areas is essential to reduce spread to new locations.

Ensure best practice weed hygiene measures are in place to reduce risk of spread to new locations.

Woody

Terrestrial

Perennial

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



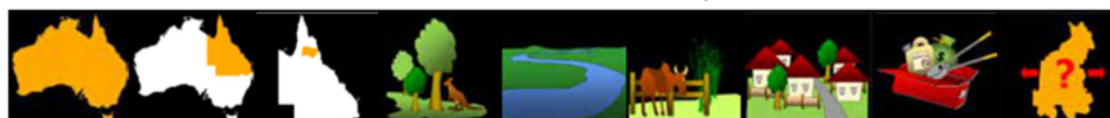
Spread



Clidemia hirta (Koster's curse)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 2.5/5 5/5 4.2/5 3.7/5 2.6/5 2.6/5 4.3/5 3.8/5

Details

Description: A perennial shrub 0.5 to 2m high. Clidemia has distinctive opposite leaves with parallel veins with a quilted appearance and covered in short stiff hairs. Small white flowers and deep purple/blue berries covered in short hairs. Can be easily confused with native bluetongue but distinctive leaves and fruit are the key features.

Distribution: Current Australian distribution is restricted to the Julatten area and an isolated outbreak in the Maple Creek area of Wooroonooran National Park.

Impacts: Koster's curse is a serious pest of the environment and agriculture in over 16 countries. It has potential to spread to humid coastal districts of Australia. It smothers native vegetation and pastures by forming dense thickets.

Key projects: Koster's curse is no longer the target of a National eradication program.

Background

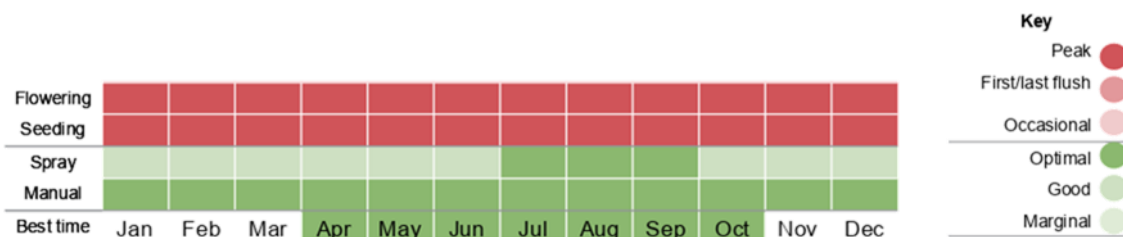
In its native range Koster's curse is an early coloniser in rainforest and cleared ground where it prefers disturbed areas like creek banks and cuttings.

Clidemia can reach flowering age from seed within 275 days and within another 100 days can produce fruit. An individual plant can produce 1,000s of fruit with each containing an average of 800 seeds. Research indicates mature plants are able to produce over 750,000 seeds in their first year of production.

Koster's curse fruit is eaten and spread by birds so it can disperse long distances away from fruiting plants. Maintaining a lookout in areas of disturbance or where other fruiting weeds like giant bramble and lantana occur can assist with early detection.

Vehicle and footwear hygiene is important to reduce the risk of spread of Koster's curse. The seed is long lived and can be stored in soil for over ten years. Koster's curse establishes and grows best in areas of disturbance. Regular checks of forest edges and maintenance/control of other bird attracting weeds like giant bramble and lantana may make your property less susceptible.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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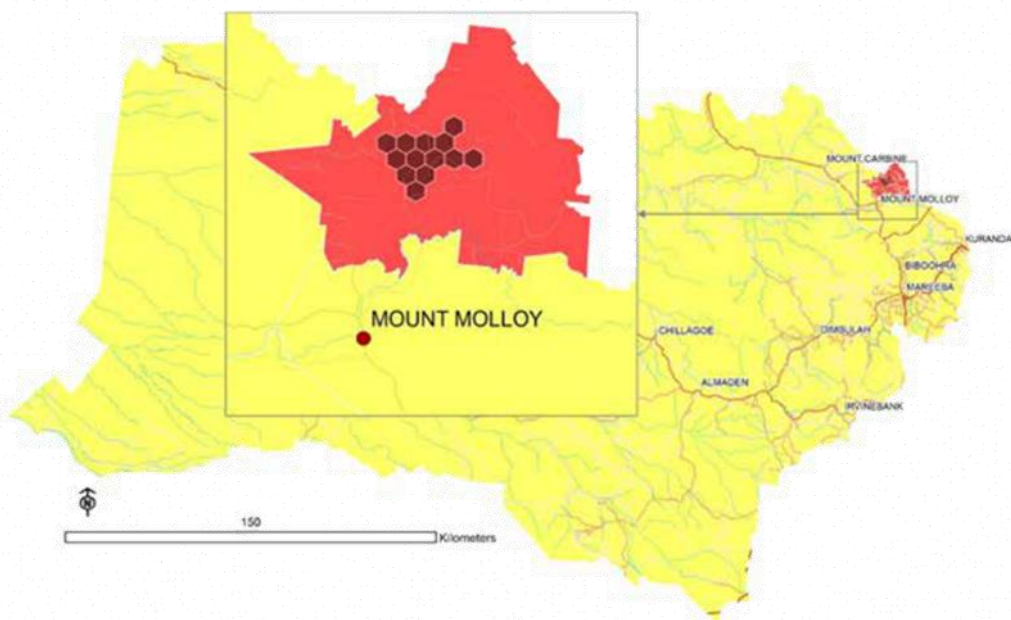
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What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the prevention zone

Minimise the risk the of spread by ensuring potted plants, machinery, vehicles, materials and produce are free from seed contamination and from a weed free source. Respond to any suspected sightings.

In the asset protection zone

Ensure that the movement of materials, soil, machinery, vehicles and produce from your property do no add to the risk of spread. Follow any instructions on signage in the vicinity of the known infestation.

Woody

Terrestrial

Perennial

Biosecurity
Act
Restricted
matter

2
Must be
reported

3
Do not
distribute

4
Do not
move

5
Do not
keep

6
Do not
feed

Control



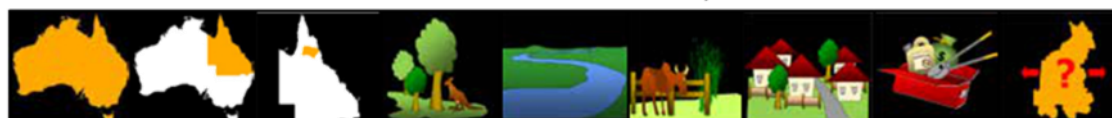
Spread



Sus scrofa (Feral Pig)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 2.5/5 5/5 4.2/5 3.7/5 2.6/5 2.6/5 4.3/5 3.8/5

Details

Description: Feral pigs include all pigs ranging from typical black wild pigs to buff or spotted black or white which may resemble a typical farmed pig. By definition a feral pig is any pig which is not domesticated and is living in a wild state. They are generally nocturnal, and camp in thick cover during the day. Feral pigs are omnivorous and can range from 5 to 50 square kilometres. Feral pigs breed throughout the year often producing two weaned litters per year.

Distribution: Common and widespread within some areas of the Mareeba Shire. Feral pigs range are able to exist wherever there is water available from rainforest to drier woodlands.

Impacts: Feral pigs damage crops, stock, property and the natural environment. They transmit disease and could spread exotic diseases such as foot and mouth disease or Asian swine flu if these were introduced to the country.

Key projects: Local trapping and baiting programs can assist where pigs impact on key assets.

Background

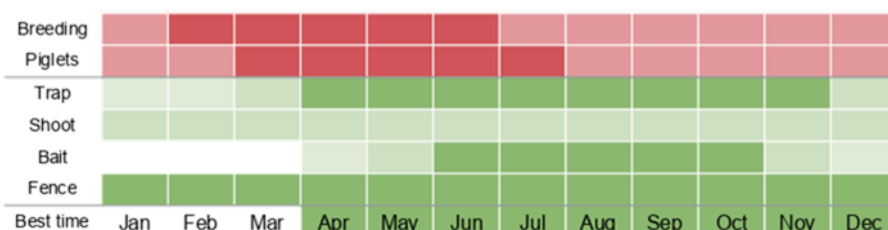
Feral Pigs can transport various weeds, diseases and pests and their foraging sites create ideal conditions for the establishment of weeds. The availability and quality of food and water are the main factors influencing feral pig distribution.

Feral pigs in the tropics tend to have a significantly larger home range size in the dry season compared to the wet season. They are intelligent, opportunistic omnivores with a rapid breeding cycle that makes them difficult to control.

Feral pigs numbers in Queensland are estimated at 3–6 million, with the majority in northern Queensland. Evidence suggests that at least 70% of the population needs to be removed or the mob will rapidly replenish to numbers that were present before the control program commenced.

Feral pigs have a negative effect on world heritage-listed natural areas, protected land, threatened species and ecosystems, parklands, reserves, essential infrastructure, drainage systems, wetlands, farmland, private, rural and peri urban land and other areas.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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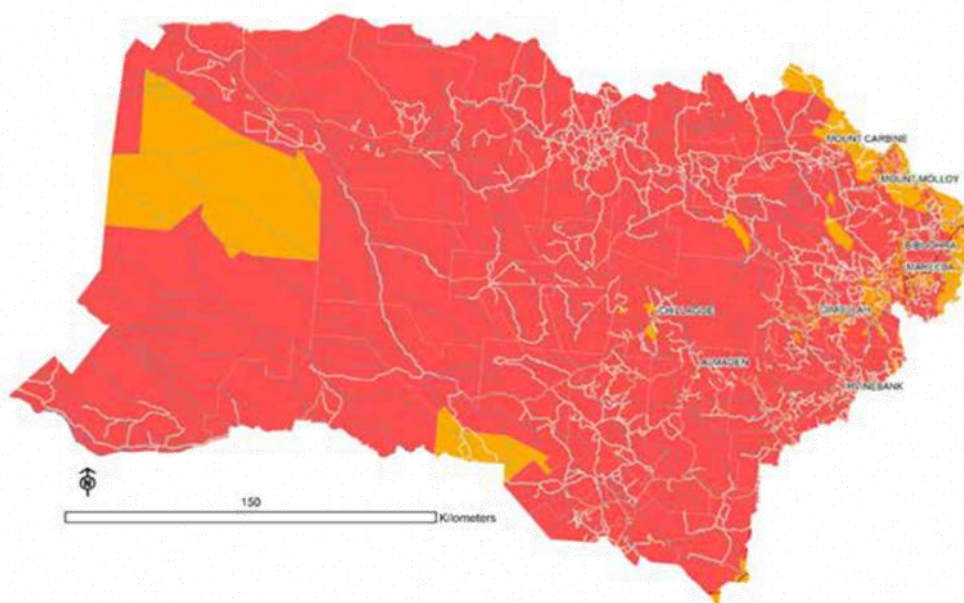


Mareeba
SHIRE COUNCIL

Sus scrofa (Feral Pig)

Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25

Conservation, Irrigated agriculture
and urban assets



Vertebrate

Omnivore

Biosecurity
Act
Restricted
matter

2
Must be
reported

3
Do not
distribute

4
Do not
move

5
Do not
keep

6
Do not
feed

Control



What is my biosecurity obligation?

**In the priority
asset
protection
zone**

Feral pigs can have a significant impact on agricultural and conservation assets. In areas of high conservation or production value management programs may have specific requirements or programs for controlling feral pigs.

Ensure best practice management actions are in place to reduce opportunities for feral pigs. Identify high value assets and protect them from impacts where possible. If pigs are kept they must be in a fenced enclosure and the property must have a registered Property Identification Code (PIC) even if you are not the owner of the property.

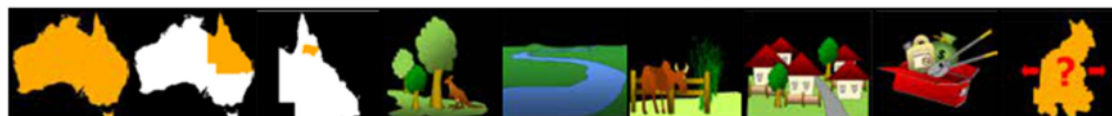
**In the asset
protection
zone**

Pig proof fencing is by far the most effective measure of reducing the impacts of feral pigs on domestic gardens and small crops. Follow best practice management guidelines to ensure that non-target impacts are appropriately managed during baiting and trapping activities. Contact Mareeba Shire Council for advice on trap design, placement and management on 1300 308 461.

Canis lupis familiaris (Wild dog)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 4.0/5 5.0/5 3.0/5 2.0/5 4.0/5 3.0/5 2.5/5 2.0/5

Details

Description: Wild dogs include dingoes, wild domestic dogs and hybrids. Under the Nature Conservation Act dingoes are identified as native species within National Parks.

Distribution: Wild dogs are widespread in both the agricultural and natural landscape. They also frequently exist on the outskirts of towns and even within urban areas.

Impacts: Wild dogs can cause stock losses in calving season and prey on native animals. They also often carry parasites and pathogens. Near towns they can cause nuisance and impact on domestic animals.

Key projects: An ongoing strategic baiting program is in place to work with landholders in coordinated control operations at key times throughout the year.

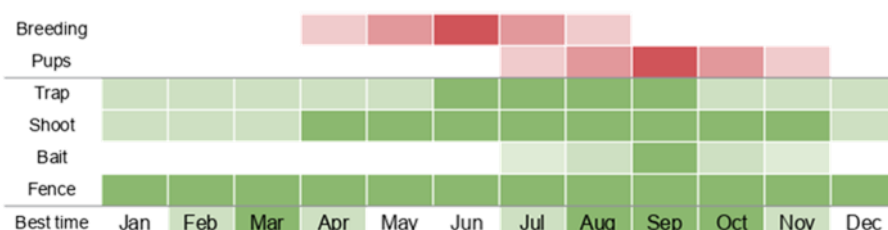
Background

Wild dogs do have defined home territories but are able to cover large distances when moving to new areas either through competition for resources or by being pushed out of areas by more dominant animals.

In urban and settled areas Mareeba Shire Council will respond to individual issues as they arise on a case by case basis. Whilst wild dogs are generally not aggressive to people they may display threatening behaviour in urban areas such as attacking domestic dogs, scavenging or stalking. Domestic pets and poultry are best protected by dog mesh fencing. Fencing also restrains your domestic animals and may assist in preventing other animals such as wallabies or pigs entering your property.

The biosecurity program does not include management of straying or problematic domestic dogs (including hunting dogs). These animals are domestic animals and are managed in accordance with Mareeba Shire Councils Local Laws. For domestic dog queries contact Council on 1300 308 461

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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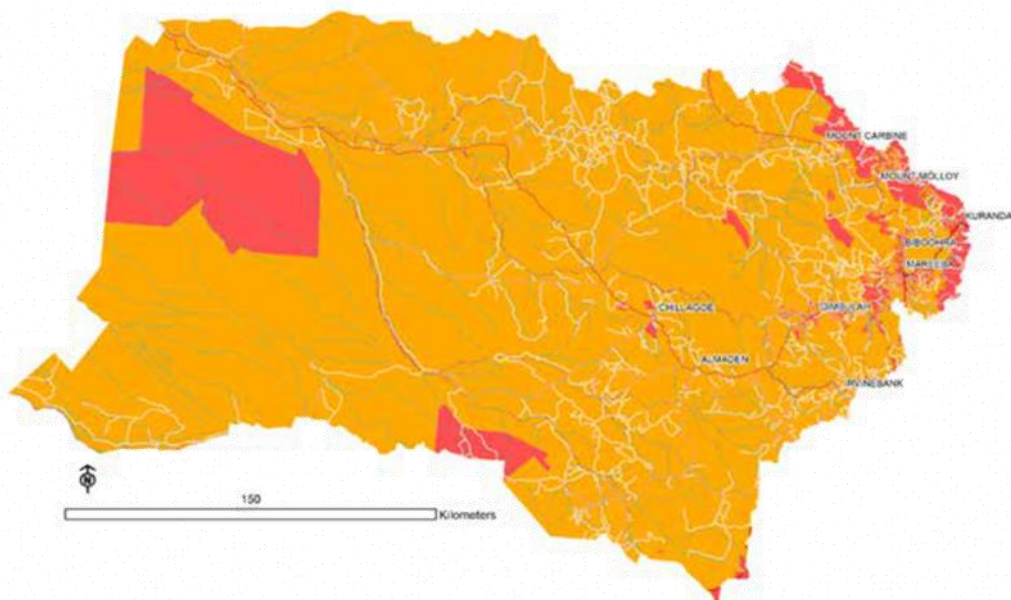


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Canis lupis familiaris (Wild dog)

 Grazing and urban assets



Vertebrate

Carnivore

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

2
Must be reported

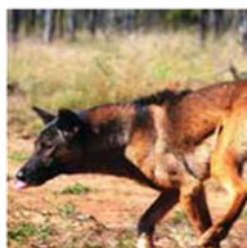
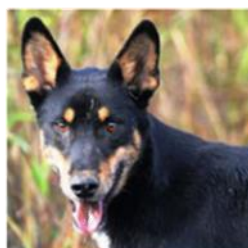
3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the priority asset protection zone

The wild dog is a restricted invasive animal under the Biosecurity Act 2014. It must not be moved, kept (if a dingo), fed, given away, sold, or released into the environment without a permit.

A range of control options from shooting, to soft-jaw trapping and baiting are used to control wild dogs when required. Targeting control activities to deliver protection prior to calving in stock is the best way to reduce impacts on stock. Dog proof fencing is by far the most effective measure of reducing the impacts of wild dogs on domestic stock and pets. For domestic dog queries contact Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461

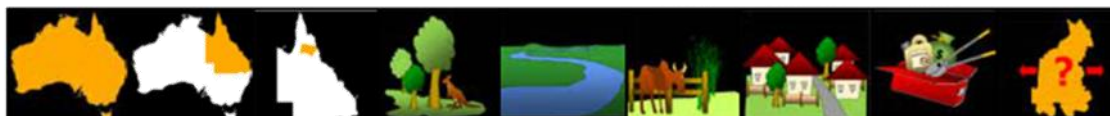
In the asset protection zone

The dingo (*Canis lupis dingo*) is considered native wildlife under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, and are protected on national parks.

Orictolagus cuniculus (Rabbit)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 4.0/5 5.0/5 3.0/5 2.0/5 4.0/5 3.0/5 2.5/5 2.0/5

Details

Description: Grey brown with a pale belly. Long hind legs and short front legs with large ears and dark eyes. Can also be black, white or ginger. Rabbits in be derived from wild or domestic stock.

Distribution: Widespread and often locally common in the eastern area of the Mareeba Shire. Rabbits are possibly expanding their range north and west. Distribution elsewhere in the region is uncertain but needs to be established in order to guide the next steps for management.

Impacts: Rabbits cause destruction of native vegetation with subsequent erosion of these areas. They also provide competition for food and shelter with native animals. Impacts on production contribute to grazing pressure and reduced crop production.

Key projects: Local trapping and baiting programs can assist where rabbits impact on key assets.

Background

Brought to Australia for sporting purposes in 1788, Rabbits have successfully spread from isolated populations to become one of the most widely-distributed mammals in Australia. Rabbits are found in high numbers in the southern third of Queensland with isolated populations found in the remainder of the state. Even when low in numbers they can cause significant damage to crops and native flora at the seedling stage.

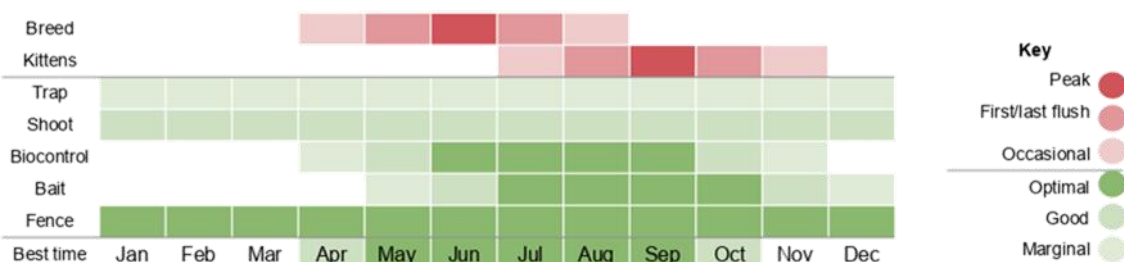
A range of control methods are available for Rabbits. The preferred method is based primarily on Rabbit numbers and an understanding of their behaviour, social structure, habitats and food preferences.

Rabbits cannot be kept for pets or raised for meat in the state of Queensland. For other purposes they can be held with a permit only.

Trapping, baiting and removal of harbour are essential components of managing rabbit populations. Timing control and property maintenance activities to times when rabbits are most active or vulnerable will assist in delivering effective control strategies.

The rabbit calici-virus is a successful biocontrol agent which only effects rabbits. A new strain of the virus, the K5, has recently been released and may be seen to reduce populations over the coming years. The virus is spread by flies.

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25







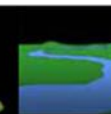




6
Do not
feed



In the asset protection zone

Maintain rabbit free areas. Identify high value assets and protect them from impacts where possible.


Felis catus (Feral cat)

	National priority	State priority	Previous local	Conservation	Water resources	Agriculture and industry	Community and residential	Feasibility of control	Current extent																																																																																														
Priority																																																																																																							
	0.0/5	1.5/5	5.0/5	5.0/5	2.0/5	2.0/5	5.0/5	2.0/5	1.0/5																																																																																														
Details	<p>Description: Feral cats are derived from domestic cats which have a long history of naturalisation in Australia. They are similar in appearance to domestic cats but are generally larger in size particularly around the head and shoulders. Fur is generally short and they may be any colour. Males may weigh up to 6 kg, females up to 4 kg. They are usually most active at night.</p> <p>Distribution: Feral cats are present in all areas of mainland Australia and many islands.</p> <p>Impacts: Feral cats eat any small to medium prey item they can catch including birds, reptiles, amphibians, mammals, fish and insects. They compete directly with native carnivores and carry toxoplasmosis which is harmful to marsupials. Feral cats scavenge around towns and may prey on domestic pets and poultry. They are potential carriers of the rabies virus if it were to enter Australia.</p> <p>Key projects: Feral cats are usually not managed on a landscape scale but are targeted in species recovery program and protection of key environmental assets.</p> <p>As a result of the lack of broad scale management options for the control of feral cats (i.e. baiting programs) there is currently no coordinated management program active within the Mareeba Shire local government area.</p> <p>Despite this a range of management options that can be applied at a local level do exist and these include shooting, trapping using both cage and leg hold traps, restricting access to potential food sources such as dump points and responsible domestic cat ownership (de-sexing, keeping cats confined etc.). Integrated management utilising a number of these methods is recommended.</p> <p>While feral cats pose a threat to all native wildlife particular attention to management is required in areas where key biodiversity assets occur. Feral Cats pose a threat to all native wildlife and particular attention is required in areas where key biodiversity assets occur. Feral Cats can capture prey up to 3kg in size but more commonly hunt small mammals, reptiles and birds. Feral Cats have been implicated in the extinction of several Australian mammal species and are present across over 99% of Australia.</p> <p>Domestic cats are managed in accordance with local laws. For domestic cat enquires contact Mareeba Shire Council on 1300 308 461.</p>																																																																																																						
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Key

- Peak ●
- First/last flush ●
- Occasional ●
- Optimal ●
- Good ●
- Marginal ●


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Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25



**In the priority
asset
protection
zone**

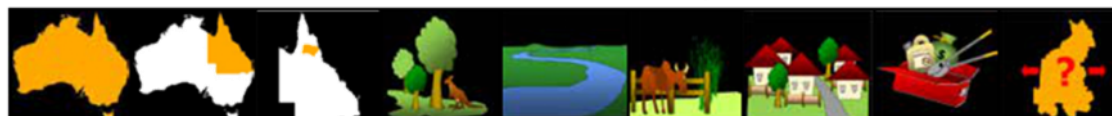
In the asset protection zone

Domestic cats are managed in accordance with Mareeba Shire Councils local laws.

Anoplolepis gracilipes (Yellow crazy ant)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 1.5/5 5.0/5 5.0/5 2.0/5 3.0/5 5.0/5 4.0/5 4.0/5

Details

Description Yellow crazy ants are slender ants, about 4mm long, with long legs, large eyes and very long antennae. Coloured yellow to orange, they have a brown abdomen which may be faintly striped. They move in a distinctly erratic or 'crazy' manner when disturbed.

Distribution Yellow crazy ants were first introduced to Cairns in 2001. They are now found over about 1500ha in numerous infestations south of Cairns between Bayview Heights and Gordonvale. The ants have now invaded about 90ha of the adjacent World Heritage Area. Yellow crazy ant are under eradication in Russet Park

Impacts Yellow crazy ants are one of the world's worst invasive species. They are a significant threat to the biodiversity of the Wet Tropics. They can inhibit the photosynthesis and pollination of plants, causing environmental and agricultural impacts. They are also a significant hazard to human health and enjoyment of the outdoors.

Key projects The Wet Tropics Management Authority operates the Yellow Crazy Ant Eradication Program which started in 2013. It is currently funded to June 2019 through the National Landcare Program and the Queensland Government.

Background

While the exact origin of yellow crazy ants remains unclear, their current distribution extends through the tropical islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, where they are a major pest. This broad distribution is closely linked to human movement activities such as cargo ships and trade which has ultimately assisted them to reach Australian shorelines. In Australia, yellow crazy ants are now present in a number of sites throughout Queensland and Arnhem Land. In the Wet Tropics infestations YCA are found in a variety of habitats including residential areas, sugarcane fields and rainforest.

Delimitation surveys have defined the main infestations. However, several new infestations were found in 2017. Community and industry are being educated to identify yellow crazy ants and asked to report any additional sightings. Yellow crazy ant queens are not known to disperse by flying; instead they move by 'budding' where a queen and accompanying workers walk to a new location, sometimes rafting on waterways to move downstream. The other key mode of dispersal is human assisted, moving as stowaways in soil, machinery, building materials, pot plants, and dry or green waste. It is crucial that high risk waste is treated on site and that any waste is disposed of at your local landfill so it can be monitored and treated if any outbreaks occur.

Regular treatments, about three times a year using ant specific granular baits have drastically reduced yellow crazy ant numbers in most areas. Eradication has been achieved in some small areas.

Life cycle

- Eggs hatch after 18-20 days.
- Worker larvae develop in 16-20 days
- Pupae of workers develop in 20 days, while queen pupae develop in 30-34 days.
- Total lifespan of a worker ant is approximately 76- 84 days.
- Yellow crazy ants are most active in dry weather in temperatures over 17°C.

For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Mareeba Biosecurity Plan available at msc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.



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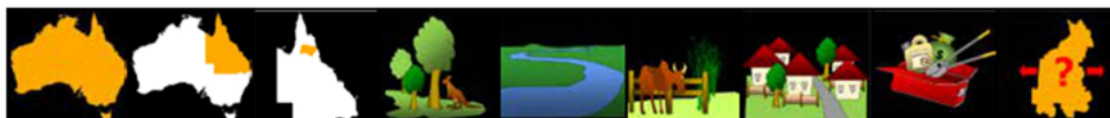


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Anoplolepis gracilipes (Yellow crazy ant)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



0.0/5 1.5/5 5.0/5 5.0/5 2.0/5 3.0/5 5.0/5 4.0/5 4.0/5

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Background

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Regular treatments, about three times a year using ant specific granular baits have drastically reduced yellow crazy ant numbers in most areas. Eradication has been achieved in some small areas.

Life cycle

- Eggs hatch after 18-20 days.
- Worker larvae develop in 16-20 days
- Pupae of workers develop in 20 days, while queen pupae develop in 30-34 days.
- Total lifespan of a worker ant is approximately 76- 84 days.
- Yellow crazy ants are most active in dry weather in temperatures over 17°C.

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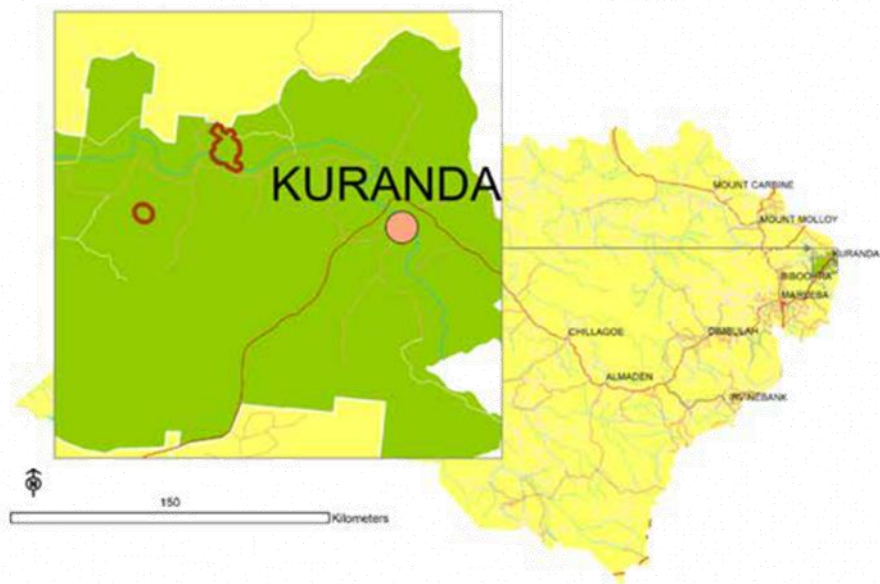
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Anoplolepis gracilipes (Yellow crazy ant)

Mareeba Biosecurity Plan 2020-25

 Yellow crazy ant treatment area



Invertebrate

Tramp ant

Biosecurity
Act
Restricted
matter

2
Must be
reported

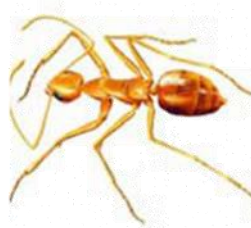
3
Do not
distribute

4
Do not
move

5
Do not
keep

6
Do not
feed

Control



What is my biosecurity obligation?

**In the
prevention
zone**

Dispose of all green waste and other rubbish at your local landfill. Illegal dumping of rubbish or green waste containing yellow crazy ants or their eggs is a dual offence under both waste and the biosecurity legislation. Taking your waste to the local landfill allows for the monitoring and treatment of any outbreaks.

If you are unsure of the risk posed on your property then contact the eradication program for advice or assistance in treating your waste before transporting it off site.

**In the
eradication
zone**

You can assist the eradication effort by maintaining access tracks, reducing weeds and rank grass along creek lines and providing access to your yard for any required survey or treatment operations. Yellow Crazy Ants Eradication Program - 07 4241 0525, yca@wtma.qld.gov.au

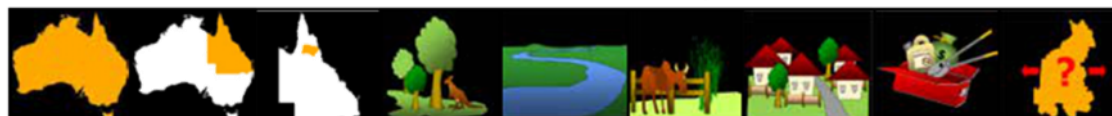
Spread



Wasmannia auropunctata (Electric ant)

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent

Priority



5.0/5 2.5/5 5.0/5 5.0/5 2.0/5 2.0/5 5.0/5 4.0/5 4.0/5

Details

Description Electric ants are very small, about 1-1.5mm long. They are light brown to golden brown in colour, although the abdomen is sometimes darker. They are slow moving in comparison to many native ants and form distinctive foraging lines. They have a powerful, venomous sting.

Distribution Electric ants were first found in the northern beach suburb of Smithfield in May 2006. They are predominantly spread by humans in pot plants, other plant material and illegal dumping of green waste and have been recorded from Port Douglas to Bingil Bay. In Mareeba Shire there are restricted zones active in Mareeba, Kuranda, Koah and Speewah.

Impacts Electric ants are one of the world's worst invasive species. They have a powerful venomous sting and present a significant threat to biodiversity, agriculture and lifestyle. They are also a hazard to human health with their venomous sting providing a significant danger to sufferers of anaphylaxis.

Key projects The National Electric Ant Eradication Program, managed by Biosecurity Queensland, operates an eradication program which began in 2006. Electric ants are Category Restricted Matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and must be reported immediately to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23.

Background

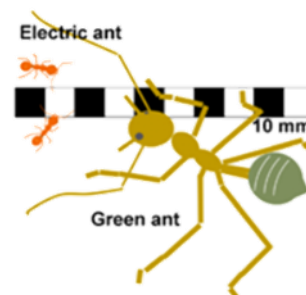
Electric ants are a notifiable Category 1 pest under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and residents within infestations (restricted zones) cannot move live electric ants or electric ant carriers, such as plants, plant material and soil, without getting a Biosecurity Instrument Permit (BIP) from the Program.

Known infestations are regularly treated with various granular pesticide products, depending on where the infestations are. The active ingredients can be either toxicants, or insect growth regulators (IGR). A gel bait has been developed for use in difficult, wetter areas and other new bait formulations are being trialled. Treatments are undertaken a minimum of 1 month apart until no more ants are found. All people within FNQ have a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) not to move electric ants.

The longest recorded movement of electric ants was from the relocation of pot plants from Kewarra Beach to Bingil Bay. Most dispersal events occur through the movement of pot plants and plant material.

Life cycle

- Queens live for approximately 12 months and lay up to 70 eggs a day.
- Eggs are incubated for 8-10 days.
- Larvae develop for 14-16 days.
- Nymphal stage lasts 13-14 days.
- Adult workers live for more than 40 days.
- Males live for several weeks.



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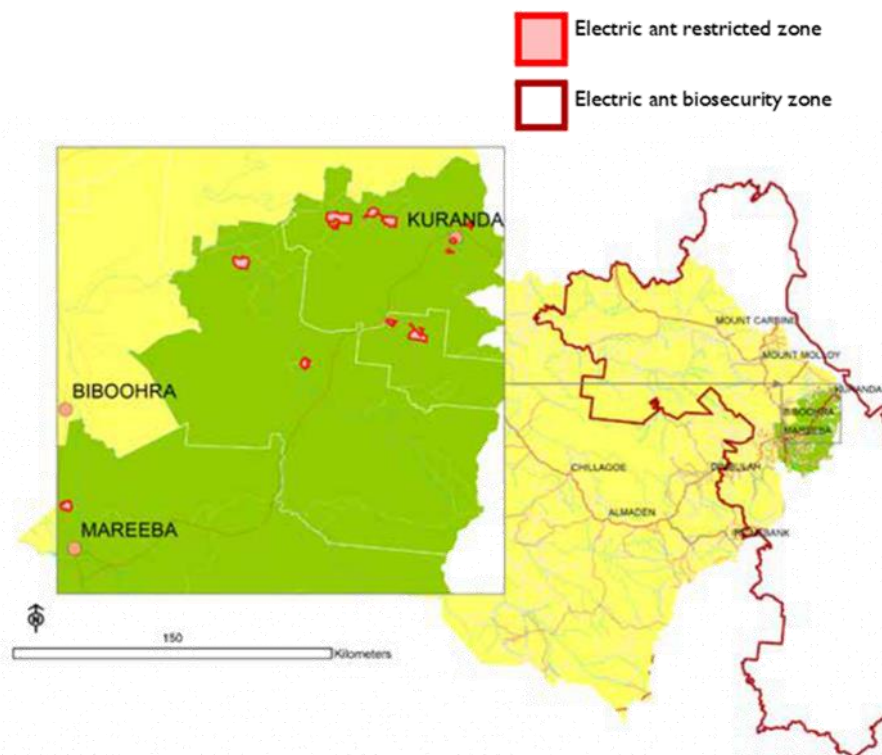
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What is my biosecurity obligation?

In the electric ant restricted zone

Electric ants are a notifiable Category 1 pest under the Biosecurity Act 2014. New detections are required to be reported to the eradication program within 24 hours. Call Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23.

Residents within infestations (restricted zones) cannot move live electric ants or electric ant carriers, such as plants, plant material and soil, without getting a Biosecurity Instrument Permit (BIP) from the Program.

In electric ant biosecurity zone

All people within FNQ have a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) not to move electric ants.

Along with carefully adhering to movement control of potentially contaminated materials and items you can assist the eradication effort by providing clear access to your property for any required survey or treatment operations.

Invertebrate

Tramp ant

Biosecurity Act
Restricted matter

1
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



Spread





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9.5 KIAC - TMSC2020-14 JUM RUM & JUNGLE WALKING TRAILS REFURBISHMENT

Date Prepared: 3 August 2020
Author: Manager Technical Services
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council has invited tenders from suitably qualified and experienced contractors to undertake the refurbishment of the existing Jum Rum and Jungle Walk Walking Trails, closing 14 July 2020.

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the assessment of tender submissions for TMSC2020-14 Jum Rum & Jungle Walk Walking Trail Refurbishment and provide recommendation on award of the tender.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council awards contract TMSC2020-14 Jum Rum and Jungle Walking Trails Refurbishment to Contour Works Pty Ltd for the sum of \$365,655.00 (excl GST).

BACKGROUND

Constructed circa 2000 under the Kuranda Infrastructure Program, the Jum Rum & Jungle Walk walking trails are adjacent to the Kuranda township and provide tourists and locals with an opportunity to experience the relaxed surrounds of the rainforest at their leisure. Importantly, the trails provide connection to the Barron Falls Walking Trail (currently under construction).

While the trails have been maintained on a regular basis over the past 20 years, the elements have taken their toll, with the pathway having reached the point that major refurbishment is required.

The project scope is to refurbish the asphalt pathway, steps and other built structures situated along the length of the trails, in a theme matching the new, currently under construction, Barron Falls Walking Trail. The project is funded through the Kuranda Infrastructure Program.

The walking trails consist primarily of asphalt pathway edged with recycled plastic boards with sections of boardwalk, concrete steps and timber bridge crossings.

Due to the nature of the natural environment in which the trails are located, the successful contractor will be required to use suitably approved low-impact methods in order to achieve the works. The location of the trails within World Heritage rainforest and National Park necessitates that all aspects of the upgrade works, including machinery movement, is controlled and takes place on the existing footprint.

A mandatory walk through was scheduled for all potential tenderers to attend. The trail alignment, width and configuration provide inherent elements that restrict or limit access in parts. Individual tenderers were required to assess the alignment configuration in order to formulate methodologies for the delivery of the prescribed works.

Council previously sought tenders to complete the works under Q-MSC2019-05, however no submissions were received from the open market at that time. Council officers reviewed and amended the documentation to a performance-based contract whereby tenderers were invited to specify their proposed methodology and material as part of their submission.

Submissions were assessed with consideration to methodologies that provide the best outcomes for project delivery in accordance with the evaluation criteria.

Tender Procurement Process:

Tenderers provided detailed submissions for the works, which have been assessed against relevant weighted criteria being;

- 40% - Price
- 15% - Delivery Timeline
- 30% - Methodology
- 15% - Prior Experience

Each tender was evaluated and scored against the criteria, with the criteria scores then weighted to provide a total weighted score for the submissions. Additionally, each tender was assessed for conformance, compliance and discrepancies, against the requested response schedules.

All submissions received met the requirements of the tender and as such, all assessed as conforming submissions. The outcomes of the assessed responses, and submission values as tendered, are provided below.

Tenderer	Jum Rum Trail Ex GST	Jungle Walk Ex GST	Combined Price Ex GST	Ranking
Contour Works Pty Ltd	\$ 186,987.00	\$ 178,668.00	\$ 365,655.00	1
EnProCon (Qld) Pty Ltd ATF EnProCon Unit Trust	\$ 319,936.11	\$ 321,440.72	\$ 641,376.83	3
Enviroedge Group Pty Ltd	\$ 272,246.10	\$ 195,577.00	\$ 467,823.10	2

Preferred Tenderer:

Based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria assessment, Contour Works Pty Ltd is the preferred tenderer for Contract TMSC2020-14 Jum Rum and Jungle Walk Walking Trail Refurbishment.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Financial

The recommended tender is within the available budget.

Infrastructure and Assets

Successful completion of the project will result in the renewal of existing assets.

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Tenders were sought in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

\$365,655.00 (excl GST) contract value. Additional costs associated with contract management and project contingencies will be required and are allowed for within the project budget.

Is the expenditure noted above included in the current budget?

Yes, Included in the 2019/20 Capital Works budget.

Operating

As this is a renewal project, Operational budgets should not be adversely impacted.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously looks for savings and opportunities while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future in a cost-effective manner.

Community: An engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the shire and the wellbeing of residents in communities which are resilient and prepared for unforeseen events.

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Tenderers will be notified of the outcome of this report in writing.

9.6 TMSC2020-06 REFURBISHMENT OF CEDRIC DAVIES COMMUNITY HUB

Date Prepared: 5 August 2020
Author: Manager Technical Services
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the assessments of tender submissions for TMSC2020-06 Refurbishment of Cedric Davies Community Hub and provide recommendation on award.

Council invited tenders from suitably qualified and experienced contractors to undertake the refurbishment of the Cedric Davies Community Hub, closing 14 July 2020.

To allow the works to commence as soon as possible and ensure the works are complete by the grant funding deadline, officers propose Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to consider and approve the contractor.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to enter into, negotiate, and finalise the contract for TMSC2020-06 Refurbishment of Cedric Davies Community Hub Design, after consultation with Councillors.

BACKGROUND

Council resolved at its Ordinary Meeting of 19 December 2018 to acquire the existing Mareeba Bowls Facility and undertake refurbishment and upgrade works to develop the new Cedric Davies Community Hub. Council has received funding under the Queensland Government's Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program to deliver the project.

The following facilities are required to transform the site into a community hub:

- Modifications to the main building to cater for community services and training activities, a space for community events and recreational activities and provide space for a modern multi-faceted library service; and
- Build a clubhouse and synthetic covered bowling green (future Mareeba Bowls Facility);

At its Ordinary Meeting of 21 August 2019, Council resolved to invite the Mareeba Bowls Club to submit an offer for the Design & Construction of a clubhouse and synthetic covered bowling green (future Mareeba Bowls Facility), as part of the Cedric Davies Community Hub. Works on the Mareeba Bowls Facility are nearing completion.

Council officers have engaged the services of Clark & Prince to assist in delivering the refurbishment of existing facilities component of the works.

The scope of works includes, but was not limited to;

1. Remove and replace any unsuitable or damaged flooring as required (minimal);

2. Repaint walls and ceiling as required (minimal);
3. Reconfiguration of power, internal telecommunications and lighting as required;
4. Provision of communication services and connection to Council network;
5. Air-conditioning refurbishment;
6. Internal fit-out to provide for administration and library functions; and
7. Commissioning of building.

Council invited tenders from suitably qualified and experienced contractors to undertake the refurbishment of the Cedric Davies Community Hub, closing 14 July 2020.

Five (5) submissions were received, with all tenderers assessed as capable of completing the works. Following review of the submissions, Council officers sought clarification of pricing elements of the submissions from all tenderers with responses required by close of business, Monday 3 August 2020. Four (4) clarification submissions were received by the required deadline. One (1) Tenderer did not provide a response to the clarification request and therefore is deemed non-compliant.

Scope Variation:

During the tender period, Council undertook a review of the project scope with consideration to completing additional air-conditioning works to the Community Services areas of the building. The delivery of this additional works would best be managed under this contract; therefore, it is proposed that the current tenderers will be shortlisted, with those selected invited to provide an alternative offer to undertake the additional works in conjunction with current scope.

Tender Procurement Process:

Tenderers provided detailed submissions for the works, which have been assessed against relevant weighted criteria being;

- 40% - Price
- 20% - Methodology
- 20% - Validated Experience
- 20% - Timeline

Each tender was evaluated and scored against the criteria, with the criteria scores then weighted to provide a total weighted score for the submissions. Additionally, each tender was assessed for conformance, compliance and discrepancies, against the requested response schedules.

Of the five (5) submissions, one (1) was deemed non-compliant as post tender clarification was not provided and one (1) included a submission price that excluded further consideration.

A summary of submissions, with recommendation as to shortlisting and compliance is provided below;

Tenderer	Compliant Tender	Recommended for Shortlist
Beep Beep Pty Ltd T/A Richardson's Building Service	Non-Compliant	Not Recommended
Mindil Pty Ltd	Compliant	Recommended
Neater Constructions (Q) Pty Ltd	Compliant	Not Recommended due to cost

Osborne Construction Solutions Pty Ltd	Compliant	Recommended
Shane Smith Builder Pty Ltd	Compliant	Recommended

To enable Officers to undertake negotiations with the shortlisted contractors for alternative offers for the provision of air-conditioning to the Community Services areas of the facility and meet timeframe constraints, it is proposed to delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer under section 257 of the Local Government Act 2009 to enter into, negotiate and finalise the Contract for TMS2020-06 Refurbishment of Cedric Davies Community Hub Design, after consultation with Councillors.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Financial

Negotiating an alternative offer to complete the additional works, prior to awarding current contract provides the best means of achieving best value for money.

Legal and Compliance

Three (3) of the tenderers have been recommended for shortlisting, which ensures competitive tendering remains viable, in accordance with the intent of procurement policy and regulations.

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Under Section 5.2 of Part 3 - Conditions of Tendering of the Request for Tender, Council may request any one or more tenderers to change their tender to take account of a change in the scope or other document issued in connection with this request for tender or any error in such documents.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

Negotiations with shortlisted tenderers will be undertaken to source an alternative offer for the inclusion of additional works.

Is the expenditure noted above included in the current budget?

Additional funds have been provided to further develop the scope of works.

Operating

Future operational costs will be included in operational budgets as required.

Is the expenditure noted above included in the current budget?

Operational allowances have been provided.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously looks for savings and opportunities while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future in a cost-effective manner.

Community: An engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the shire and the wellbeing of residents in communities which are resilient and prepared for unforeseen events.

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Officers will undertake further negotiations with shortlisted tenderers prior to awarding the contract.

9.7 TMSC2020-10 SUPPLY & DELIVERY OF TYPE 4.3 ROAD BASE - BURKE DEVELOPMENTAL ROAD RE-SHEETING

Date Prepared: 5 August 2020

Author: Manager Works

Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its Ordinary Meeting of 17 June 2020, Council resolved to delegate authority to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to award the contract for tender TMSC2020-10, Supply and Delivery of Type 4.3 Road Base - Burke Developmental Road Re-Sheeting, after consultation with the Councillors.

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the assessment of tender submissions and endorse the awarding of the tender.

Tenders closed on 16 June 2020 and three (3) submissions were received.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council endorses the award of Tender TMSC2020-10 for the supply and delivery of approximately 49,000 tonnes of Type 4.3 Road Base for the Burke Developmental Road Re-Sheeting to Kidner Contracting amounting to a total value of \$1,207,400.00 (incl GST).

BACKGROUND

On 8 May 2020, the Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) invited Mareeba Shire Council (MSC) to provide an estimate to undertake 22.5km of gravel re-sheeting works on two (2) sections of the Burke Developmental Road (BDR).

Council invited tenders for the supply and delivery of 49,000 tonnes of Type 4.3 Road Base for the project and tenders closed on 16 June 2020.

A summary of the tenders received is as set out below.

				Conmat P/L		Kidner Contracting		M & G Crushing	
Item	Description	Unit	Qty	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
1.	Supply & Delivery of Type 4.3 Road Base - Ch: 440.42 - Ch: 443.00	tonne	6,000	\$66.00	\$396,000.00	\$23.50	\$141,000.00	\$35.36	\$212,160.00
2.	Supply & Delivery of Type 4.3 Road Base - Ch: 448.99 - Ch: 468.94	tonne	43,000	\$66.00	\$2,838,000.00	\$24.80	\$1,066,400.00	\$31.51	\$1,354,930.00
TOTAL:				\$3,234,000.00		1,207,400.00		1,567,090.00	

Kidner Contracting has provided test results that indicate the ability to meet specification requirements with respect to gravel quality. The tender from Kidner Contracting Pty Ltd is the most advantageous supply arrangement for Council.

At Council's Ordinary Meeting of 17 June 2020, Council resolved to delegate authority to the Mayor and Chief Executive Officer to award the contract after consultation with the Councillors.

Council received advice from TMR on 4 August 2020 that Council's tender for the project has been accepted, thereby enabling Council to proceed with awarding the tender for the gravel supply.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

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Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

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9.8 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, WORKS SECTION ACTIVITY REPORT - JULY 2020

Date Prepared: 5 August 2020

Author: Manager Works

Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to summarise Council's Transport Infrastructure, Parks and Gardens, Bridge and Pest Management operational activities undertaken by Infrastructure Services during the month of July 2020.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Infrastructure Services, Works Progress Report for the month of July 2020.

BACKGROUND**Transport Infrastructure**Road Maintenance Activities

The major maintenance activities carried out in July were slashing, grading unsealed roads, bitumen patching and road furniture cleaning and replacement.

Unsealed road grading was carried out in the Bibbohra, Irvinebank, Watsonville, Arriga and Mareeba areas. Roadside vegetation management was predominantly in the Mutchilba, Bibbohra, Julatten, Dimbulah and Kuranda areas. Bitumen patching was generally in the Kuranda/Myola area.

Bridges and Major Culverts

The bridge crew resources will be allocated to construction of the John Doyle Bridge for the next two (2) months. As such only emergency maintenance will be undertaken on Council bridges and major culverts during this time.

TMR Routine Maintenance Performance Contract (RMPC)

During July, RMPC activities were focused on medium formation grading on the Herberton - Petford Road. Minor edge repairs and replacement or repair of signage and guideposts were undertaken on other state-controlled roads in the northern area of the shire.

In late July, a medium formation grade commenced at Almaden on the Burke Developmental Road (BDR). These maintenance works will continue through to Chillagoe on all unsealed sections.

Earlier in the month, a contract grading crew under the supervision of Council, commenced a medium formation grade on the BDR at the boundary of Mareeba and Carpentaria Shires. These maintenance works will continue through to Whiphandle, a distance of approximately 140km.

Parks and Gardens

The mowing and slashing activities are starting to slow down due to the cooler weather and crews will now be concentrating on tree trimming, garden maintenance and making preparations for a number of Parks and Gardens capital works projects including the Chillagoe Hub.

Land Protection

Parthenium Weed: All known Parthenium Weed sites were re-inspected by Land Protection officers during the month.

Siam Weed: Funding was received in late April 2020 under the Australian Government's Communities Environment Program that allowed for a follow-up investigation and treatment of the area from the Mulligan Highway to where Sandy Creek meets Rifle Creek near Mt Molloy. The search and removal program continued throughout July.

Multi Species Weeds Clean-up of Upper Walsh River Catchment: During July, staff continued working with Biosecurity Queensland and affected landowners removing Bellyache Bush, Jatropha, Siam and Rubber Vine removal from Emuford to Petford.

Wild Dogs: Three (3) grazing properties totalling 142,000 hectares in the Tate River area and four (4) properties totalling 382,000 hectares in the Mitchell River area were the subject of coordinated toxic baiting during July.

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

COVID-19 impacts in relation to closure and re-opening of facilities will be managed in line with Queensland Government restrictions.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Operating***

All operational works are funded by the section specific 2019/20 maintenance budgets.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

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IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Nil

10 OFFICE OF THE CEO

10.1 MSC SHOW HOLIDAYS 2021

Date Prepared: 24 July 2020
Author: Chief Executive Officer
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council has been contacted by the Office of Industrial Relations with regard to the declaration of a Show Holiday for 2021. Council is required to put in a request for the declaration of show holidays before 21 August 2020. This report recommends the current situation where three (3) separate dates are allocated across three (3) separate areas of the Shire linking them to the shows closest to them.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council request the Office of Industrial Relations to declare the following show holidays within the Mareeba Shire for 2021:

6 July 2021 for the parishes of Irvinebank, Myosotis and Western, which links to the Atherton Annual Show;

16 July 2021 for the Mareeba Shire Council area excluding the parishes of Irvinebank, Myosotis, Western, Mowbray, Salisbury, Riflemead and that part of the parish of Garioch located north of Hunter and Rifle Creeks, which links to the Cairns Annual Show;

19 July 2021 for the parishes of Mowbray, Salisbury, Riflemead and that part of the parish of Garioch located north of Hunter and Rifle Creeks, which links to the Mossman Annual Show.

BACKGROUND

The Holidays Act 1983 provides for the declaration of a show holiday within a Local Government area and Council has been advised that if it wishes to have such a holiday/s declared, a request must be submitted to the State Government before 21 August 2020.

As the Mareeba Shire does not have an Annual Agricultural, Horticultural or Industrial Show, it has previously linked these holidays to other Annual Shows in the region and has linked specific parishes to specific shows.

Below is an extract from the State Government's Show Holiday listing for 2020 in which the various parishes have dates declared and to which shows they link. These holidays were declared by the State following a request made by the Mareeba Shire Council last year.

07 July	Mareeba Shire - that part of Mareeba district within the parishes of Irvinebank, Myosotis and Western; the communities of Malanda, Atherton and Herberton and the districts of Ravenshoe, Mt Garnet, Millaa Millaa and Yungaburra.	Atherton Annual Show
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17 July	Mareeba Shire - excluding the parishes of Irvinebank, Myosotis, Western, Mowbray, Salisbury, Riflemead and that part of the parish of Garioch located north of Hunter and Rifle Creeks.	Cairns Annual Show
20 July	Mareeba Shire - that part of the Mareeba district within the parishes of Mowbray, Salisbury, Riflemead and that part of the parish of Garioch located north of Hunter and Rifle Creeks.	Mossman Annual Show

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Capital***

Nil

Operating

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Community: An engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the shire and the wellbeing of residents in communities which are resilient and prepared for unforeseen events.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

The Office of Industrial Relations will be informed of these dates if approved by Council. Should they change the department will be informed.

10.2 CHRISTMAS SHUTDOWN AND OFFICE CLOSURE FOR STAFF FUNCTION

Date Prepared: 3 August 2020
Author: Chief Executive Officer
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is presented to Council to confirm the Christmas/New Year shutdown period for 2020/21.

Further, authorisation is sought to close service centres for a staff function.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council approves:

1. the 2010/21 Christmas/New Year closure from midday on Thursday 24 December 2020 and reopen Monday 4 January 2021, and;
2. the closure of all Council offices and libraries from 1pm - 5pm on Friday 18 December 2020.

BACKGROUND

Council service centres are open to the public throughout the whole of the year, excluding public holidays. The two (2) service centres are Mareeba (65 Rankin Street) and Kuranda (18-22 Arara Street).

For the 2020/21 Christmas/New Year period, gazetted public holidays fall on Friday 25 December 2020, Monday 28 December 2020 and Friday 1 January 2021.

It is recommended that closure of the administration centres be effective from midday on Thursday 24 December 2020 and reopen Monday 4 January 2021. In accordance with the Enterprise Bargaining Agreement, staff are to utilise leave entitlements for any absences during this period. As in previous years, appropriate arrangements will be put in place to have skeleton staff available to work through the closure period or be on stand-by in the event of any emergencies.

As per previous years, staff ought to be acknowledged for their tremendous efforts and as a token of appreciation management would like to take this opportunity to thank staff for their dedication and hard work throughout this period.

The management team have worked very closely with staff to maintain a positive culture and are recommending that service centres close at 1pm on Friday 18 December 2020 to allow all staff to attend an end of year staff function at the Kowa Street Amenities Hall.

The reason for a 1pm closure is that the majority of outdoor staff finish work at 3pm and by commencing at 2pm ensures the staff attend this important meeting at which the Mayor and CEO can address the staff.

Council's after-hours service will operate during the afternoon and staff will be available to deal with critical and emergency issues.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

Nil

Operating

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Communications will be provided both internally and externally advising of the closure period for Christmas/New Year.

10.3 COUNCILLOR ATTENDANCE AT LGAQ ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Date Prepared: 6 August 2020
Author: Chief Executive Officer
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to obtain Council approval for the attendance of Councillors at the Local Government Association Queensland (LGAQ) Annual conference to be held at the Gold Coast 19 - 21 October 2020.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council approves the attendance of Crs Bensted, Mlikota and Wyatt at the LGAQ Annual Conference on the Gold Coast 19 - 21 October 2020.

BACKGROUND

The LGAQ Annual Conference provides an important opportunity for councils to not only network and learn but also to debate and vote on new policy. The event doubles as the Association's AGM.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Capital***

Nil

Operating

Yes

Is the expenditure noted above included in the current budget?

Yes

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

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IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

N/A

11 CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

Nil

12 BUSINESS WITHOUT NOTICE

13 NEXT MEETING OF COUNCIL

14 FOR INFORMATION

14.1 SUMMARY OF NEW PLANNING APPLICATIONS & DELEGATED DECISIONS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2020

Date Prepared: 4 August 2020

Author: Senior Planner

Attachments: Nil

Please see below information.

Summary of new Planning Development Applications and Delegated Decisions for July 2020

New Development Applications					
Application #	Lodgement Date	Applicant/ Address	Property Description	Application Type	Status
MCU/20/0009	03/07/2020	MaxSlade Designs Pty Ltd 261-265 Byrnes Street, Mareeba	Lot1 on RP712174 and Lots 3 & 4 on RP711995	MCU Rooming Accommodation	In decision stage
RAL/20/0005	13/07/2020	Urban Abode Building Design 8-10 Barron Falls Road, Kuranda	Lot 22 on SP153917	ROL (1 into 2 Lots)	In decision stage
RAL/20/0006	16/07/2020	BTM & S Stankovich Pty Ltd C/- Freshwater Planning Pty Ltd Amaroo Drive and Emerald End Road, Mareeba	Lot 114 on SP265014	ROL (1 into 39 Lots & Balance Area) in Two Stages	In decision stage
RAL/20/0007	30/07/2020	Luke Murray & Sarah Goldfinch C/- RPS Australia East Pty Ltd Salisbury Drive, Julatten	Lots 39 & 40 on SP124051	ROL Boundary Realignment	In confirmation stage
OPW/20/0002	09/07/2020	Bartler Enterprises Pty Ltd 2 Moody Street, Mareeba	Lot 69 on SP108023	Operational works - Bulk Earthworks - Water Storage Dam	Approved on 30/07/2020

Decision Notices issued under Delegated Authority					
Application #	Date of Decision Notice	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
OPW/20/0002	30/07/2020	Bartler Enterprises Pty Ltd	2 Moody Street, Mareeba	Lot 69 on SP108023	Operational works - Bulk Earthworks - Water Storage Dam

July 2020 (Regional Land Use Planning)

Negotiated Decision Notices issued under Delegated Authority					
Application #	Date of Decision Notice	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
Nil					

Change to Existing Development Approval Issued					
Application #	Date of Decision	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
OPW/18/0005	15/07/2020	Jim Papas Civil Engineering Designer Pty Ltd	Antonia Drive and Sebastiano Court, Mareeba	Lot 300 on SP311032 (Formerly Lot 301 on SP280080)	Operational Works for Roadworks, Stormwater, Water Infrastructure, Drainage, Earthworks & Sewerage Infrastructure - The Edge Stage 2B Only

Referral Agency Response Decision Notices issued under Delegated Authority					
Application #	Date of Decision	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
CAR/20/0008	03/07/2020	L Kent C/- Northern Building Approvals	12A Morton Street, Kuranda	Lot 4 on SP213770	Referral agency response for material change of use - dwelling house assessable against the Hill and slope overlay code
CAR/20/0009	08/07/2020	B & R Smith C/- Northern Building Approvals	9 Moondani Avenue, Mareeba	Lot 85 on SP311020	Referral agency response for building work assessable against the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016

July 2020 (Regional Land Use Planning)

Extensions to Relevant Period issued					
Application #	Date of Decision	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
Nil					

Survey Plans endorsed					
Application #	Date	Applicant	Address	Property Description	No of Lots
RAL/20/0002	03/07/2020	Mantaka Aboriginal Land Trust C/- Statewide Survey Group	154 Oak Forest Road, Kuranda	PLAN OF LEASES I - P IN LOT 279 ON NR7210 (SP311023)	8 Lease Lots
REC/07/0073	02/07/2020	KS & P Investments Pty Ltd	Clacherty Street, Mount Molloy	LOTS 100, 101, 102 & 103 ON SP315709 (CANCELLING LOT 100 ON SP247832)	4 Lots

July 2020 (Regional Land Use Planning)