

20 June 2019

Planning Officer: Carl Ewin  
Direct Telephone: 4086 4656  
Our Reference: RAL/19/0008  
Your Reference: 19003

Wade Venturato  
C/- Scope Town Planning  
8 Jacana Close  
MAREEBA QLD 4880

Dear Applicant

## Decision Notice Refusal

### *Planning Act 2016*

I refer to your application and advise that on 19 June 2019 Council decided to refuse the application.

Details of the decision are as follows:

#### APPLICATION DETAILS

Application No: RAL/19/0008  
Street Address: 106 Bryde Road, Mareeba  
Real Property Description: Lot 1 on RP747548  
Planning Scheme: Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016

#### DECISION DETAILS

Type of Decision: Refused  
Type of Application: Development Permit for Reconfiguring a Lot - Subdivision (1 into 2 Lots)  
Date of Decision: 19 June 2019

#### REASONS FOR REFUSAL

(A) ASSESSMENT MANAGER'S REASONS FOR REFUSAL:

1. The proposed development is in conflict with Performance Outcomes PO2, PO3 and PO6 of the Agricultural Land Overlay Code:

**PO2**

*Sensitive land uses in the 'Class A' area, 'Class B' area or the 'Broadhectare rural' area identified on the **Agricultural land overlay maps (OM-001a-n)** are designed and located to:*

- (a) avoid land use conflict;*
- (b) manage impacts from agricultural activities, including chemical spray drift, odour, noise, dust, smoke and ash;*
- (c) avoid reducing primary production potential; and*
- (d) not adversely affect public health, safety and amenity.*

**PO3**

*Development in the 'Class A' area or 'Class B' area identified on the **Agricultural land overlay maps (OM-001a-n)**:*

- (a) ensures that agricultural land is not permanently alienated;*
- (b) ensures that agricultural land is preserved for agricultural purposes; and*
- (c) does not constrain the viability or use of agricultural land.*

**PO6**

*Any Reconfiguring a lot in the 'Class A' area, 'Class B' area or the 'Broadhectare rural' area identified on the **Agricultural land overlay maps (OM-001a-n)**, including boundary realignments, only occurs where it:*

- (a) improves agricultural efficiency;*
- (b) facilitates agricultural activity; or*
- (d) facilitates conservation outcomes; or*
- (d) resolves boundary issues where a structure is built over the boundary line of two lots.*

2. The proposed development is in conflict with Performance Outcome PO1 and Acceptable Outcome AO1 of the Reconfiguring a Lot Code:

**PO1**

*Lots include an area and frontage that:*

- (a) is consistent with the design of lots in the surrounding area;*
- (b) allows the desired amenity of the zone to be achieved;*
- (c) is able to accommodate all buildings, structures and works associated with the intended land use;*
- (d) allow the site to be provided with sufficient access;*
- (e) considers the proximity of the land to:
 
  - (i) centres;*
  - (ii) public transport services; and*
  - (iii) open space; and**
- (f) allows for the protection of environmental features; and*
- (g) accommodates site constraints.*

**AO1.1**

*Lots provide a minimum area and frontage in accordance with **Table 9.4.4.3B**.*

3. That there are not sufficient grounds to justify approval, despite the identified conflicts

**REFERRAL AGENCIES**

Not Applicable.

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**SUBMISSIONS**

Not Applicable.

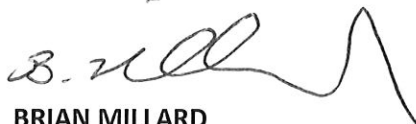
**RIGHTS OF APPEAL**

You are entitled to appeal against this decision. A copy of the relevant appeal provisions from the *Planning Act 2016* is attached.

**OTHER DETAILS**

If you wish to obtain more information about Council's decision, electronic copies are available online at [www.msc.qld.gov.au](http://www.msc.qld.gov.au), or at Council Offices.

Yours faithfully



**BRIAN MILLARD  
SENIOR PLANNER**

Enclosure: Appeal Rights

## Appeal Rights

PLANNING ACT 2016 & THE PLANNING REGULATION 2017

### Chapter 6 Dispute resolution

#### Part 1 Appeal rights

#### 229 Appeals to tribunal or P&E Court

- (1) Schedule 1 of the Planning Act 2016 states –
- (a) Matters that may be appealed to –
    - (i) either a tribunal or the P&E Court; or
    - (ii) only a tribunal; or
    - (iii) only the P&E Court; and
  - (b) The person-
    - (i) who may appeal a matter (**the appellant**); and
    - (ii) who is a respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
    - (iii) who is a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter; and
    - (iv) who may elect to be a co-respondent in an appeal of the matter.

(Refer to Schedule 1 of the Planning Act 2016)

- (2) An appellant may start an appeal within the appeal period.
- (3) The **appeal period** is –
- (a) for an appeal by a building advisory agency – 10 business days after a decision notice for the decision is given to the agency; or
  - (b) for an appeal against a deemed refusal – at any time after the deemed refusal happens; or
  - (c) for an appeal against a decision of the Minister, under chapter 7, part 4, to register premises or to renew the registration of premises – 20 business days after a notice is published under section 269(3)(a) or (4); or
  - (d) for an appeal against an infrastructure charges notice – 20 business days after the infrastructure charges notice is given to the person; or
  - (e) for an appeal about a deemed approval of a development application for which a decision notice has not been given – 30 business days after the applicant gives the deemed approval notice to the assessment manager; or
  - (f) for any other appeal – 20 business days after a notice of the decision for the matter, including an enforcement notice, is given to the person.

*Note –*

*See the P&E Court Act for the court's power to extend the appeal period.*

- (4) Each respondent and co-respondent for an appeal may be heard in the appeal.
- (5) If an appeal is only about a referral agency's response, the assessment manager may apply to the tribunal or P&E Court to withdraw from the appeal.
- (6) To remove any doubt. It is declared that an appeal against an infrastructure charges notice must not be about-
- (a) the adopted charge itself; or
  - (b) for a decision about an offset or refund-
    - (i) the establishment cost of trunk infrastructure identified in a LGIP; or
    - (ii) the cost of infrastructure decided using the method included in the local government's charges resolution.

#### 230 Notice of appeal

- (1) An appellant starts an appeal by lodging, with the registrar of the tribunal or P&E Court, a notice of appeal that-

- (a) is in the approved form; and
- (b) succinctly states the grounds of the appeal.
- (2) The notice of appeal must be accompanied by the required fee.
- (3) The appellant or, for an appeal to a tribunal, the registrar must, within the service period, give a copy of the notice of appeal to –
  - (a) the respondent for the appeal ; and
  - (b) each co-respondent for the appeal; and
  - (c) for an appeal about a development application under schedule 1, table 1, item 1 – each principal submitter for the development application; and
  - (d) for and appeal about a change application under schedule 1, table 1, item 2 – each principal submitter for the change application; and
  - (e) each person who may elect to become a co-respondent for the appeal, other than an eligible submitter who is not a principal submitter in an appeal under paragraph (c) or (d); and
  - (f) for an appeal to the P&E Court – the chief executive; and
  - (g) for an appeal to a tribunal under another Act – any other person who the registrar considers appropriate.
- (4) The *service period* is –
  - (a) if a submitter or advice agency started the appeal in the P&E Court – 2 business days after the appeal has started; or
  - (b) otherwise – 10 business days after the appeal is started.
- (5) A notice of appeal given to a person who may elect to be a co-respondent must state the effect of subsection (6).
- (6) A person elects to be a co-respondent by filing a notice of election, in the approved form, within 10 business days after the notice of appeal is given to the person.

### 231 Other appeals

- (1) Subject to this chapter, schedule 1 and the P&E Court Act, unless the Supreme Court decides a decision or other matter under this Act is affected by jurisdictional error, the decision or matter is non-appealable.
- (2) The *Judicial Review Act 1991*, part 5 applies to the decision or matter to the extent it is affected by jurisdictional error.
- (3) A person who, but for subsection (1) could have made an application under the *Judicial Review Act 1991* in relation to the decision or matter, may apply under part 4 of that Act for a statement of reasons in relation to the decision or matter.
- (4) In this section –
  - decision* includes-
    - (a) conduct engaged in for the purpose of making a decision; and
    - (b) other conduct that relates to the making of a decision; and
    - (c) the making of a decision or failure to make a decision; and
    - (d) a purported decision ; and
    - (e) a deemed refusal.
  - non-appealable*, for a decision or matter, means the decision or matter-
    - (a) is final and conclusive; and
    - (b) may not be challenged, appealed against, reviewed, quashed, set aside or called into question in any other way under the *Judicial Review Act 1991* or otherwise, whether by the Supreme Court, another court, a tribunal or another entity; and
    - (c) is not subject to any declaratory, injunctive or other order of the Supreme Court, another court, a tribunal or another entity on any ground.

### 232 Rules of the P&E Court

- (1) A person who is appealing to the P&E Court must comply with the rules of the court that apply to the appeal.
- (2) However, the P&E Court may hear and decide an appeal even if the person has not complied with the rules of the P&E Court.