

21 August 2017

Officer: Brian Millard
Direct Telephone: 07 4086 4657
Our Reference: BJM:nj
Your Reference: RAL/17/0001

Northern Building Approvals
12 Ceola Drive
MAREEBA QLD 4880

Dear Sir/Madam

Decision Notice Refusal

Planning Act 2016

APPLICATION DETAILS

Application No: RAL/17/0001
Type of Application: Application for a Development Permit for Reconfiguring a Lot - Subdivision (1 into 2 lots)
Street Address: 215 Malone Road MAREEBA QLD 4880
Real Property Description: Lot 3 on RP733075
Planning Scheme: Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016

I refer to your application and advise that on 16 August 2017 Council decided to refuse the application.

Details of the decision are as follows:

DECISION DETAILS

Type of Decision: Refused
Date of Decision: 16 August 2017

REASONS FOR REFUSAL

(A) ASSESSMENT MANAGER'S REASONS FOR REFUSAL:

1. The proposed development is in conflict with Performance Outcomes PO1, PO2, PO3 and PO6 of the Agricultural Land Overlay Code:

PO1

The fragmentation or loss of productive capacity of land within the 'Class A' area or 'Class B' area identified on the **Agricultural land overlay maps (OM-001a-n)** is avoided unless:

- (a) an overriding need exists for the development in terms of public benefit;
- (b) no suitable alternative site exists; and
- (c) loss or fragmentation is minimised to the extent possible.

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

SUBMISSIONS

Not Applicable

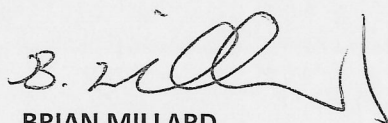
RIGHTS OF APPEAL

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 on line at www.msc.qld.gov.au, or at Council Offices.

Yours faithfully



BRIAN MILLARD
SENIOR PLANNER

Enc 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.