



**ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24
WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024**

OPEN AGENDA

Councillors George Seymour (Chairperson), Michelle Byrne, Phil Truscott, Paul Truscott, Daniel Sanderson, Michelle Govers, Lachlan Cosgrove, John Weiland, Denis Chapman, Sara Faraj and Zane O'Keefe

Councillors are advised that an **ORDINARY MEETING** will be held in the Fraser Coast Regional Council Chambers, Kent Street, Maryborough on **WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024** at **10:00AM**.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ken Diehm".

**KEN DIEHM
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

Fraser Coast Regional Council acknowledges the traditional owners of the land upon which we meet today.

BUSINESS

ITEM NO. **PAGE NO.**

ORD 1 OPENING PRAYER

ORD 2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

ORD 3 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

In accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2009, Councillors are required to declare a "Prescribed Conflict of Interest" or "Declarable Conflict of Interest" that may exist on any item on the agenda of the Council or Committee Meeting.

ORD 4 MAYORAL MINUTES

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ITEM NO: ORD 5.1



**MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING NO. 7/24
HELD IN THE CLUBHOUSE, HERVEY BAY GOLF CLUB, CORNER TOOTH STREET & OLD MARYBOROUGH
ROAD, PIALBA
ON WEDNESDAY, 24 JULY 2024 COMMENCING AT 10:00AM**

PRESENT: Councillor George Seymour (Chairperson)
Councillor Michelle Byrne
Councillor Phil Truscott
Councillor Paul Truscott
Councillor Daniel Sanderson
Councillor Michelle Govers
Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove
Councillor John Weiland
Councillor Denis Chapman
Councillor Sara Faraj
Councillor Zane O'Keefe

STAFF IN ATTENDANCE: Chief Executive Officer, Mr Ken Diehm
Director Strategy, Community & Development, Mr Gerard Carlyon
(Acting) Director Organisational Services, Mr Sydney Shang
Director Infrastructure Services, Mr Davendra Naidu
Director Water & Waste Services, Mr Mark Vanner
Executive Manager Development, Mr James Cockburn
Meeting Secretary, Mrs Chaye Selby

Mayor George Seymour acknowledged the traditional owners of the land upon which we meet today, the Butchulla people and paid respects to the elders past, present and emerging.

ORD 1 OPENING PRAYER

George Seymour

Mayor - Fraser Coast Regional Council

ORD 2 APOLOGIES

Nil

ORD 3 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

1. Councillor Sara Faraj informed the meeting of a Declarable Conflict of interest in relation to item ORD 11.3.1 – Material Change of Use - Multiple Dwelling, Short Term Accommodation and Business (Shop, Food and Drink Outlet, Office) and Entertainment Activities (Bar, Function Facility and Hotel).
 - a. The nature of Councillor Sara Faraj’s conflict is that her fiancé Ben Souvlis owns a local caravan park in the Fraser Coast Region in which 10% of the accommodation is related to tourism.
 - b. Councillor Sara Faraj advised that she wished for the remaining non-conflicted Councillors to decide if and how she can participate in any decision-making about the matter.

RESOLUTION (George Seymour/Phil Truscott)

1. Councillor Sara Faraj is able to participate in the discussion and vote on the matter including all subsequent discussions and decisions about the matter.
2. The reasons Councillor Sara Faraj is able to participate in the discussion and vote on the matter are as follows:
 - a. Councillor Sara Faraj has informed the meeting of a declarable conflict of interest in the matter in accordance with section 150EQ of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) (**LGA**);
 - b. Councillors present and able to vote on this matter accept the following:
 - i. the facts as outlined in the disclosure and representations made by Councillor Sara Faraj
 - ii. the declarable conflict of interest for Councillor Sara Faraj in the matter is not considered to be significant enough to require Councillor Sara Faraj to leave the meeting; and
 - iii. that it is appropriate for Councillor Sara Faraj to remain in the meeting and participate in the decision.

Carried Unanimously

Councillor Sara Faraj was not entitled to vote on the matter.

RESOLUTION (George Seymour/Paul Truscott)

That Council change the order of business to consider items ORD 8 – Deputations & ORD 11.3.1 - Material Change of Use - Multiple Dwelling, Short Term Accommodation and Business (Shop, Food and Drink Outlet, Office) and Entertainment Activities (Bar, Function Facility and Hotel) before item ORD 4.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 8 DEPUTATIONS

ORD 8.1 Presentation from Developer and Associates in relation to MCU23/0090

RESOLUTION (George Seymour/Paul Truscott)

That Council note the Deputation made by Dan Cuda, Dean Butcher & Kerriane Meulman in relation to MCU23/0090 - Material Change of Use - Multiple Dwelling, Short Term Accommodation and Business (Shop, Food and Drink Outlet, Office) and Entertainment Activities (Bar, Function Facility and Hotel).

Carried Unanimously

Councillor Daniel Sanderson left the meeting at 11:00am.

Councillor Daniel Sanderson returned to the meeting at 11:02am.

Councillor John Weiland left the meeting at 11:02am.

Councillor John Weiland returned to the meeting at 11:03am.

Councillor Michelle Byrne left the meeting at 11:05am.

Councillor Michelle Byrne returned to the meeting at 11:06am.

Councillor Phil Truscott left the meeting at 11:12am.

Councillor Phil Truscott returned to the meeting at 11:15am.

Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove left the meeting at 11:39am.

Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove returned to the meeting at 11:41am.

Councillor John Weiland left the meeting at 11:54am.

Councillor John Weiland returned to the meeting at 11:55am.

Councillor Michelle Govers left the meeting at 12:00pm.

Councillor Michelle Govers returned to the meeting at 12:02pm.

ORD 11.3.1 Material Change of Use - Multiple Dwelling, Short Term Accommodation and Business (Shop, Food and Drink Outlet, Office) and Entertainment Activities (Bar, Function Facility and Hotel)

RESOLUTION (Paul Truscott/Daniel Sanderson)

That the application by Sunny Beach Land P/L As Trustee For Sunny Beach Unit Trust C/ Urban Planet Town Planning Consultants to develop land described as Lot 59 to 64 RP 35211 situated at 408 to 412 The Esplanade, Hervey Bay QLD 4655 for a Material Change Of Use – Multiple Dwelling, Short Term Accommodation and Business (Shop, Food and Drink Outlet, Office) and Entertainment Activities (Bar, Function facility, Hotel) be approved generally as detailed in the approved plans and documentation, subject to development conditions as detailed in section 9 of *Attachment 1 Planning Report* with the inclusion of the following additional development condition:

- 7.7 That the maximum number of storeys shall be 19 storeys above the finished ground floor level as set by Condition 7.5. The 19 storeys shall consist of 18
-

storeys of mixed use development plus the roof top food/ drink and recreational facilities generally as depicted on the endorsed development plans. This condition when read in conjunction with condition 1.2 prevails to the extent of inconsistency with the scheme.

Carried (6/5)

FOR: Councillor Michelle Byrne
Councillor Phil Truscott
Councillor Paul Truscott
Councillor Daniel Sanderson
Councillor Denis Chapman
Councillor Sara Faraj

AGAINST: Councillor George Seymour
Councillor Michelle Govers
Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove
Councillor John Weiland
Councillor Zane O'Keefe

Upon a Division being called by Councillor Paul Truscott, the following voting resulted:

FOR: Councillor Michelle Byrne
Councillor Phil Truscott
Councillor Paul Truscott
Councillor Daniel Sanderson
Councillor Denis Chapman
Councillor Sara Faraj

AGAINST: Councillor George Seymour
Councillor Michelle Govers
Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove
Councillor John Weiland
Councillor Zane O'Keefe

FORESHADOWED MOTION (George Seymour)

That the application by Sunny Beach Land P/L As Trustee For Sunny Beach Unit Trust C/ Urban Planet Town Planning Consultants to develop land described as Lot 59 to 64 RP 35211 situated at 408 to 412 The Esplanade, Hervey Bay QLD 4655 for a Material Change Of Use – Multiple Dwelling, Short Term Accommodation and Business (Shop, Food and Drink Outlet, Office) and Entertainment Activities (Bar, Function facility, Hotel) be refused on the following grounds;

1. The proposed development will not be of a height or format that is compatible with the intended scale and character of the streetscape and surrounding area, as required by Overall Outcome (2)(a) and Performance Outcomes PO1 and PO4 of the High Density Residential Zone Code; and
2. The proposed development will not be compatible with or sympathetic to the amenity and character of its setting, nor will it reflect the character outcomes sought for the locality, as required by Element 1(c)(i) of the Strategic Framework s.3.3.2.1; and Overall outcome (2)(c) and Performance Outcomes PO3 and PO5 of the High Density Residential Zone Code; and
3. The relevant matters relied upon by the applicant including Planning need

and Community Benefit do not warrant approval given the height and scale of the building and the extent of non compliance with the provisions listed in points 1 and 2 above.

Lapsed

PROCEDURAL MOTION (George Seymour)

12:40pm - That the meeting be adjourned to reconvene at 1:30pm.

Carried Unanimously

PROCEDURAL MOTION (George Seymour)

1:34pm - That the meeting be reconvened.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 4 MAYORAL MINUTES

Nil

ORD 5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF MEETINGS

ORD 5.1 Ordinary Meeting No. 6/24 – 26 June 2024

RESOLUTION (Denis Chapman/Sara Faraj)

That the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting No. 6/24 held on 26 June, 2024 be confirmed.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 5.2 Special Meeting No.1/24 - 19 June 2024

RESOLUTION (Paul Truscott/Michelle Govers)

That the minutes of the Special Meeting No. 1/24 held on 19 June, 2024 be confirmed.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 6 OUTSTANDING ACTIONS

ORD 6.1 Open Resolutions Register - July 2024

RESOLUTION (Sara Faraj/George Seymour)

That Council receive and note the Open Resolutions Register – July 2024 as per Attachment 1 (eDocs#3752248).

Carried Unanimously

ORD 7 ADDRESSES/PRESENTATIONS

ORD 7.1 Community Presentations

Ms Jade Wellings

Ms Jade Wellings spoke in favour of MCU23/0090.

Mr Kevin Phoebe

Mr Kevin Phoebe spoke in favour of MCU23/0090.

Mr Herb Taylor

Mr Herb Taylor spoke in opposition of MCU23/0090 and the need for greater inclusivity.

Mr David Lewis

Mr David Lewis spoke in opposition of MCU23/0090.

Ms Breannah Mitchell

Ms Breannah Mitchell spoke in opposition of MCU23/0090.

Mr Ian Fletcher-Jones

Mr Ian Fletcher-Jones spoke in opposition of MCU23/0090.

Ms Melissa Foley

Ms Melissa Foley spoke on behalf of BNTAC in opposition of MCU23/0090.

Mr David Barrowcliffe

Mr David Barrowcliffe spoke in opposition of MCU23/0090.

Mr Sam Warne

Mr Sam Warne spoke in opposition of MCU23/0090.

Ms Debbie Iker

Ms Debbie Iker spoke in support of the proposed lease of the Tiaro Recreation Grounds being granted to the Tiaro Pony Club.

Mr Jayden Christie

Mr Jayden Christie spoke in support of MCU23/0090.

Ms Sarah Cope

Ms Sarah Cope spoke in opposition of MCU23/0090.

RESOLUTION (Phil Truscott/Paul Truscott)

That Council note the verbal report provided by the Chief Executive Officer on the matters raised during public participation.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 9 PETITIONS

ORD 9.1 Request for an Off-Leash Dog Beach in Scarness

Councillor John Weiland tabled a petition from chief petitioner, David Lewis containing 40 signatures requesting an off-leash dog beach at Scarness and an extension of time in winter months.

RESOLUTION (John Weiland/Sara Faraj)

That the petition be received.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 10 COMMITTEES' REPORTS

ORD 10.1 Water and Waste Services Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes - Meeting held on 21 June 2024

RESOLUTION (Zane O'Keefe/Michelle Byrne)

That Council receive and note the Minutes of the Water and Waste Services Advisory Committee Meeting held on 21 June, 2024 as detailed in attachment 1.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 10.2 Informal Meetings - Record of Matters Discussed

RESOLUTION (John Weiland/Paul Truscott)

That Council receive and note the record of matters discussed of Council Informal Meetings held between 1 June 2024 to 30 June 2024 as detailed in the attachments.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11 OFFICERS' REPORTS

ORD 11.1.1 The 2024 Local Government Association Queensland (LGAQ) Annual Conference

PROCEDURAL MOTION (George Seymour)

That standing orders be suspended to call for nominations, debate the merits of nominees and conduct a secret ballot to determine the preferred delegate to attend the 2024 LGAQ Annual Conference.

Carried Unanimously

Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove nominated to attend as a delegate at the 2024 Local Government Association Queensland Annual Conference.

Councillor Denis Chapman nominated to attend as a delegate at the 2024 Local Government Association Queensland Annual Conference.

PROCEDURAL MOTION (George Seymour)

That standing orders be resumed.

Carried Unanimously

RESOLUTION (George Seymour/Lachlan Cosgrove)

That Council:

1. Call for nominations from Councillors to attend the LGAQ Annual Conference as delegates.
2. Appoints Mayor George Seymour and Councillor Denis Chapman as delegates on behalf of Council to attend the LGAQ Annual Conference to be held in Brisbane from 21 to 23 October 2024.
3. Approves the attendance of all Councillors wishing to attend the LGAQ Annual Conference to be held in Brisbane from 21 – 23 October 2024, as observers as part of their professional development funds.
4. Approves that the October Council Agenda Forum be moved to 9 October 2024 and October Council Ordinary meeting be moved to 16 October 2024 to accommodate Councillors attendance at the LGAQ Conference in Brisbane.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.2.1 LGAQ Conference - Motions

RESOLUTION (Michelle Byrne/Denis Chapman)

That Council:

1. Approve the submission of Motion 1 – Collaborative approach to invasive plant management, to the Local Government Association of Queensland for consideration at the LGAQ Annual Conference General Meeting as per **Attachment 1**.
2. Approve the submission of Motion 2 – Review of the methodology used by the Queensland Local Government Grants Commission in allocating financial assistance grants, to the Local Government Association of Queensland for consideration at the LGAQ Annual Conference Annual General Meeting as per **Attachment 2**.
3. Approve the submission of Motion 3 – Additional funding to local governments that are responsible for managing offshore infrastructure, to the Local Government Association of Queensland for consideration at the LGAQ Annual Conference Annual General Meeting as per **Attachment 3**.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.2.2 Local Law Delegations Register Update - Council to CEO

RESOLUTION (Paul Truscott/John Weiland)

That Council:

1. Delegate to the Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, the new and revised powers as detailed in **Attachment 1** titled Amendments to Existing Delegable Powers Registers – Council to Chief Executive Officer, subject to the general limitations and conditions as detailed in **Attachment 2**.
2. Repeal the powers previously delegated to the Chief Executive Officer as detailed in **Attachment 4** titled Delegable Powers to be Repealed Register.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.2.3 Councillor Meeting Attendance for August 2024

RESOLUTION (Michelle Govers/Sara Faraj)

That Council:

1. Approve the following meetings for the period 1 August 2024 to 31 August 2024 as relevant meetings which require the attendance and meaningful participation of all Councillors as per the Councillor Code of Conduct and Councillor Attendance Policy:

Date of Meeting	Time of Meeting	Meeting
5 August 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
7 August 2024	10.00am	Council Concept Forum
12 August 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
14 August 2024	10.00am	Council Concept Forum
19 August 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
19 August 2024	12.30pm	Councillor Workshop - Planning Scheme
21 August 2024	10.00am	Council Agenda Forum
26 August 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
28 August 2024	9.00am	Community Presentations

2. Note the requirement to attend the Ordinary Meeting scheduled for 28 August 2024.

Carried (10/1)

FOR: **Councillor George Seymour**
 Councillor Michelle Byrne
 Councillor Paul Truscott

Councillor Daniel Sanderson
Councillor Michelle Govers
Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove
Councillor John Weiland
Councillor Denis Chapman
Councillor Sara Faraj
Councillor Zane O'Keefe

AGAINST: Councillor Phil Truscott

ORD 11.2.4 Renovation of Tinana Hall

RESOLUTION (Phil Truscott/Denis Chapman)

That Council:

1. Approves that the refurbishment works on the Tinana Hall recommences as per Option 2.
2. List for consideration in a future budget or budget amendment, the allocation of additional funds necessary to complete the entire refurbishment works as per Option 2 identified in this report.

Carried (6/5)

FOR: Councillor George Seymour
Councillor Michelle Byrne
Councillor Phil Truscott
Councillor Paul Truscott
Councillor Daniel Sanderson
Councillor Denis Chapman

AGAINST: Councillor Michelle Govers
Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove
Councillor John Weiland
Councillor Sara Faraj
Councillor Zane O'Keefe

FORESHADOWED MOTION (Zane O'Keefe)

That Council approves the demolition of the Tinana Hall as per Option 6 in the report.

Lapsed

ORD 11.2.5 Request for new lease - Tiaro Recreation Ground

RESOLUTION (Phil Truscott/Paul Truscott)

That Council:

1. Pursuant to *Local Government Regulation 2012*, Chapter 6, Sections 236 (1) (b) (ii), (2) and (4), which permits Council to dispose of an interest in land (a valuable non-current asset) to a community organisation without inviting tenders or conducting an auction, Council resolves to dispose of the interest in the land by entering into a Trustee Lease for a term of 10-

years with Tiaro & District Chamber of Commerce Inc. over Lot 1 on MCH4893, Gutchy, John, Inman and Broea Streets, Tiaro.

2. Delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate and execute a trustee lease for a term of 10-years with the Tiaro & District Chamber of Commerce Inc. over Lot 1 on MCH4893, Gutchy, John, Inman and Broea Streets, Tiaro.
3. Approve the insertion of an additional lease clause to allow Council to terminate the lease at any time before the Expiry Date by giving 3 months written notice.
4. Include a lease condition that includes the requirement to accommodate the ongoing activities of the Tiaro Pony Club, including those events currently organised by them.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.2.6 2023/24 Operational Plan Progress Report - April to June 2024

RESOLUTION (Sara Faraj/John Weiland)

That Council:

1. Receive and note the 2023/24 Operational Plan Progress Report for the period ending 30 June 2024 (**Attachment 1**).
2. Note that outstanding items from the 2023/24 Operational Plan will not be transferred to the 2024/25 Operational Plan and no further reporting to Council will occur for these items.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.3.2 Proposed Regulation of Quails

RESOLUTION (Paul Truscott/Lachlan Cosgrove)

That Council receives and notes this report on the regulation of quails as prescribed by Subordinate Local Law No 2 (Animal Management) 2011.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.3.3 Proposed policy position for the commencement of proceedings in the Magistrates Court for a dog attack, if the animal is not surrendered to Council.

RESOLUTION (Paul Truscott/Michelle Govers)

That Council:

1. Defers the development of a policy position for immediate commencement of proceedings in the Magistrates Court for dog attacks until the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) completes and provides draft enforcement guidelines.

2. Continues to proceed with escalating matters through the Magistrates Court on a case-by-case basis until the policy is drafted.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.3.4 Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee - Call for Nominations to fill Community/Key User Group positions

RESOLUTION (Lachlan Cosgrove/Michelle Byrne)

That Council call for nominations from the community and key user groups interested in participating on the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee in accordance with the Terms of Reference as detailed in Attachment 1 (Docs #4525766).

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.3.5 Free Entry to Aquatic Facilities (Declared heatwaves and Unscheduled closures Wetside Water Park and Splash Side)

RESOLUTION (Phil Truscott/Paul Truscott)

That Council receives and notes this report on free entry to aquatic facilities for declared heatwaves or unscheduled maintenance at Wetside Water Park or Splashside.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.3.6 Proposed Temporary Local Planning Instrument - Flood Hazard Area

RESOLUTION (Sara Faraj/Denis Chapman)

That Council:

1. Proposes to make the Temporary Local Planning Instrument 01/24- Flood Hazard Area (Attachment 1), in accordance with section 23 (1) of the *Planning Act 2016*; and
 2. Seeks approval from the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Planning to make the proposed Temporary Local Planning Instrument 01/24- Flood Hazard Area (Attachment 1) in accordance with Chapter 3, Part 2, section 8.1 of the *Ministers Guidelines and Rules*; and
 3. Endorses the interim inclusion, for information purposes only, of the Flood Hazard Area identified in the proposed Temporary Local Planning Instrument 01/24- Flood Hazard Area (Attachment 1) and flood depth information from the Defined Flood Level Source Data in Table 1, on Council's public mapping system, pending the Council decision to adopt the instrument in accordance with Section 9 of the *Ministers Guidelines and Rules*; and
 4. Endorses the interim use of the Defined Flood Level Source Data in Table
-

- 1, to provide, for information purposes only, flood level, flood depth, flood velocity and flood hazard extent information in property specific flood search requests and development enquiries made to Council, pending the Council decision to designate these matters in accordance with Section 8 of the *Building Regulation 2021*; and
5. Endorses the use of the Defined Flood Level Source Data in Table 1 by the Local Disaster Management Group, for disaster management planning purposes.

Table 1 – Defined Flood Level Source Data

FLOOD STUDY NAME	AUTHOR / YEAR	DOC REFERENCE
Bunya Creek Flood Study	Synergy Solutions December 2022	#4698282 (Attachment 2)
Eli Creek Flood Study	Synergy Solutions June 2023	#4806514 (Attachment 3)
Tooan Tooan and Lowland Lagoon Flood Model Update	Water Technology August 2023	#4841575 (Attachment 4)
Tinnanbar Catchment Flood Study	Synergy Solutions January 2023	#4802699 (Attachment 5)
Poona Catchment Flood Study	Synergy Solutions May 2023	#4802683 (Attachment 6)
Maaroom and Boonooroo Catchment Flood Study	Synergy Solutions May 2023	#4802681 (Attachment 7)

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.3.7 Report on Collaborative Car park Arrangement with RSL Hervey Bay and the Pialba Shopping Centre**RESOLUTION** (Zane O'Keefe/John Weiland)

That Council delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to write to the RSL advising that Council has no current plans to pursue the offer of a lease to build a multi-story carpark which would cost Council in the order of \$18.5m+ given that Council is constructing significant additional parking in the broader precinct which will meet Council's needs for parking.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.3.8 Request for Grant Funding Program Variation - Rapid Response Grant - Glenwood Community Centre Inc - New Shed, Pepper Road, Glenwood

RESOLUTION (Phil Truscott/Michelle Byrne)

That Council approve the request of the Glenwood Community Centre Inc for a variation of the Funding Agreement 2021-2022 Rapid Response Grant Fund for the remaining sum of \$13,792.85 + GST (if registered for GST) to be expended upgrading the existing shed on Council owned land at 5 Pepper Road, Glenwood.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.4.1 Feasibility of Name Change - Southern Section of Yangoora Avenue

RESOLUTION (Phil Truscott/Michelle Govers)

That Council:

1. Endorse that the road name of the southern section of Yangoora Avenue remain unchanged.
2. Approve the implementation of wayfinding street signage for the southern section of Yangoora Avenue at Springvale Road and Matilda Way, Tinana.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.4.2 Burrum River Bridge - Provision of Pedestrian and other non-vehicular traffic over the Burrum River.

RESOLUTION (Michelle Byrne/Denis Chapman)

That Council:

1. Endorse the two-lane light vehicle option for implementation as recommended in the bridge condition assessment report.
2. Consider alternative pedestrian options based on the outcomes of future bridge structural inspection condition assessments.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.4.3 Amended Policy - Disaster Management Levy Policy

RESOLUTION (Denis Chapman/Zane O'Keefe)

That Council adopt the amended Disaster Management Levy Policy (Docs#5027552) included as Attachment 1.

Carried (10/1)

**FOR: Councillor George Seymour
Councillor Michelle Byrne**

Councillor Paul Truscott
Councillor Daniel Sanderson
Councillor Michelle Govers
Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove
Councillor John Weiland
Councillor Denis Chapman
Councillor Sara Faraj
Councillor Zane O'Keefe

AGAINST: Councillor Phil Truscott

ORD 11.4.4 Outcome of Investigations - Damage Caused to Pavers at Maryborough Town Hall Green

RESOLUTION (Paul Truscott/Lachlan Cosgrove)

That Council continue to monitor the pavers and undertake maintenance works as part of Council's operations budget.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.4.5 Endorsement of Hervey Bay Public Realm and Placemaking Strategy

RESOLUTION (John Weiland/George Seymour)

That Council:

1. Adopt the Public Realm and Placemaking Strategy, to guide the themes and standards for the development of public places and infrastructure in the Hervey Bay City Centre.
2. List the projects identified in the Hervey Bay Public Realm and Placemaking Strategy for further prioritisation and consideration in future budget deliberations.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.4.6 Request for Council to provide an alternative emergency exit for residents of Forest View, Bauple

RESOLUTION (Phil Truscott/Michelle Govers)

That Council advise the Chief petitioner that there are currently no suitable road reserve routes available for the provision of a secondary access to Forest View and Council will work in collaboration with other agencies to build a more resilient community to lower bush fire risks through:

- a. mitigation works within the estate; and
- b. encouraging the use of Council's Disaster Dashboard as a preparedness reference source.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 11.4.7 Harmonisation of Lighting Hours at Skate-side Anzac Park and Seafront Parklands

RESOLUTION (Zane O'Keefe/Paul Truscott)

That Council:

1. Harmonise lighting hours between Skate-side Anzac Park and Skate-side Seafront Parklands to optimise activation of Seafront Parklands Skate-Side.
2. To adjust the lighting levels between November and January during turtle nesting season as a precautionary measure without compromising the minimum lighting levels as set out in the relevant standards.
3. Continues to manage environmental concerns through its ongoing program of enhancing and protecting vegetation surrounding Sea Front Parklands Skate-side to act as protective barrier for wildlife and light spill.

Carried (10/1)

FOR: Councillor George Seymour
Councillor Michelle Byrne
Councillor Paul Truscott
Councillor Daniel Sanderson
Councillor Michelle Govers
Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove
Councillor John Weiland
Councillor Denis Chapman
Councillor Sara Faraj
Councillor Zane O'Keefe

AGAINST: Councillor Phil Truscott

FORESHADOWED MOTION (Phil Truscott)

That Council maintain the existing hours of lighting at the Seafront Parklands.

Lapsed

ORD 11.5.1 Exemption under S235(a) Local Government Regulation 2012 for the provision of Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) Data Services

RESOLUTION (Michelle Byrne/Phil Truscott)

That Council:

1. Resolve to enter into a large-sized contractual arrangement with Taggle Systems Pty Ltd without first inviting written quotes or tenders, pursuant to section 235(a) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, because it is satisfied that they are the only supplier available to provide the meter reading infrastructure and data services for their proprietary technology that has been implemented on water meters across the Fraser Coast water service area since 2014.
-

2. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate and enter into a contract with Taggle Systems Pty Ltd for the provision of data service.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 12 MATTERS/MOTIONS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

ORD 12.1 Request for a Report on the options available to provide alternative parking to the Hervey Bay esplanade

RESOLUTION (Zane O'Keefe/George Seymour)

That Council be provided with a report on the options available to Council to provide alternative parking to the Hervey Bay esplanade, including consideration of the following matters:

- a) Completion of footpaths connecting the Esplanade to back streets between Beach Road and Pier Street.
- b) Provide for allocated parking on connecting streets to the Esplanade, between Beach Road and Pier Street.

Lost (2/9)

FOR: Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove
Councillor Zane O'Keefe

AGAINST: Councillor George Seymour
Councillor Michelle Byrne
Councillor Phil Truscott
Councillor Paul Truscott
Councillor Daniel Sanderson
Councillor Michelle Govers
Councillor John Weiland
Councillor Denis Chapman
Councillor Sara Faraj

ORD 13 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Nil

ORD 14 GENERAL BUSINESS

Nil

ORD 16 LATE ITEMS

ORD 16.1 Late Open Reports

ORD 16.1.1 Organisational Performance Report - June 2024

RESOLUTION (Phil Truscott/Paul Truscott)

That Council receive and note the Organisational Performance Report for the period ending 30 June 2024 as per Attachment 1.

Carried Unanimously

ORD 15 CONFIDENTIAL

ORD 15.1 Chief Executive Officer - Contract of Employment

RESOLUTION (George Seymour/Paul Truscott)

That Council:

1. Deems the report/attachment a confidential document and that it be treated as such in accordance with sections 171 and 200 of the *Local Government Act 2009* and that the document remain confidential unless Council decides otherwise by resolution.
2. Approves the contract extension of Kenneth Norton John Diehm as its Chief Executive Officer to and including Friday 3rd July 2026;
3. Delegates authority to the Mayor to execute a contract extension to the Chief Executive Officer, on the same terms and conditions as the existing employment contract; and,
4. Approves the appointment of Director Gerard Carlyon as Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

Carried Unanimously

There being no further business, the Meeting closed at 2:55pm.

Confirmed at Ordinary Meeting No. 8/24 of the Fraser Coast Regional Council at Maryborough on 28 August 2024

.....
MAYOR

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER - AUGUST 2024
DIRECTORATE:	ORGANISATIONAL SERVICES
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR ORGANISATIONAL SERVICES, Keith Parsons
AUTHOR:	CORPORATE OPERATIONS OFFICER, Chaye Selby
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Focused Organisation and Leadership. Demonstrate good leadership, and effective and ethical decision-making to foster confidence within our community.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on the status of outstanding Council Resolutions.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

N/A

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the Open Resolutions Register – August 2024 as per Attachment 1 (eDocs#3752248).

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

N/A

5. PROPOSAL

Attachment 1 provides details of the status of outstanding Council Resolutions at the reporting date.

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

N/A

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

N/A

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

N/A

9. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

N/A

10. CONSULTATION

N/A

11. CONCLUSION

N/A

12. ATTACHMENTS

1. Open Resolutions Register - August 2024 (eDocs#3752248) [↓](#)



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
Ordinary Meeting No.8/22 – 24 August 2022 (eDocs#4629281)				
SC&D	ActID 6774	<p>ORD 11.3.1 – Rescinding of the Conservation Areas Rates Concession Policy</p> <p>RESOLUTION (George Seymour/Zane O'Keefe) That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the Conservation Areas Rates Concession Policy; 2. Commends private landholders who actively seek to improve land for wildlife habitat and natural conservation; 3. Confirm its commitment to protecting and conserving wildlife habitat and natural areas; and 4. Be provided with a report to consider further measures to assist private landholders to conserve natural areas, town planning amendments that would improve habitat conservation and policy measures the Council can take to improve its care of publicly owned land. <p style="text-align: right;">Carried Unanimously</p>	<p>Revised Dec 2024</p> <p>Revised May 2024</p> <p>Revised Apr 2024</p> <p>Revised Jan 2024</p> <p>Initial Jun 2023</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Councillor Concept Forums have been scheduled in October 2024 to discuss potential amendments to the Planning Scheme.</p> <p>(June - July 24) This matter is being listed for consultation with Councillors at a future Concept Forum, which will occur in the 24/25 financial year as part of the proposed planning scheme amendments.</p> <p>(Apr - May 24) This matter is being listed for consultation with Councillors at a future Concept Forum.</p> <p>(Mar 24) No change to current status.</p> <p>(Feb 24) No change to current status.</p> <p>(Jan 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the May Ordinary Meeting to allow Councillors to be briefed on the proposed policy.</p> <p>(Jun 23 – Dec 23) Detailed review on further measures to assist landholders will be programmed late in the financial year. Progression of this report has been impacted by multiple staff vacancies and delayed recruitment in the responsible area.</p> <p>(May 23) Detailed review on further measures to assist landholders will be programmed later in the financial year.</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
				Progression of this report has been impacted by multiple staff vacancies and delayed recruitment in the responsible area. (Sep 22 – Apr 23) Detailed review on further measures to assist private landholders will be programmed later in the financial year.
Ordinary Meeting No.9/22 – 28 September 2022 (eDocs#4655790)				
IS	ActID 6871	<p>ORD 11.3.2 – Commemorative Plaques and Memorials Policy RESOLUTION (George Seymour/Paul Truscott)</p> <p>That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Notes the existing policy, and proposed amended policy, is inconsistent with existing practice and community expectations; Continues with existing practice, that being, allowing memorials that are not linked with community groups; Confirms that community groups are very important within the community, but should not be the determinative factor in the relevant policy; Recognises that the death of a family member or friend can be a traumatic time for loved ones and considers that the number of enquiries regarding memorials is evidence of their assistance with our fellow community members dealing with grief; and 	<p>Revised Sep 2024</p> <p>Revised Aug 2024</p> <p>Revised Jul 2024</p> <p>Revised April 2024</p> <p>Revised Jan 2024</p> <p>Revised Dec 2023</p> <p>Initial Jun 2023</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Item was discussed at the July Concept Forum and report to be submitted to the September Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(July 24) Item to be discussed at the July Concept Forum and report to be prepared and submitted to the August Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(June 24) Item to be discussed with Councillors at a future Concept Forum. A report will be prepared and submitted to the August Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(May 24) No change to current status.</p> <p>(Apr 24) Item to be discussed with Councillors at a future Concept Forum. A report will be prepared and submitted to the July Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(Mar 24) No change to current status.</p> <p>(Feb 24) No change to current status.</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
		5. Be provided with a draft policy more consistent with existing and established practice. <p style="text-align: right;">Carried (9/1)</p>		(Jan 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the April Ordinary Meeting. (Dec 23) Report to be prepared and submitted to the January Ordinary Meeting. (Nov 23) Report currently planned to be prepared and submitted to the December Ordinary Meeting subject to resource availability. (Oct 22 – Oct 23) Review of Policy commenced.
Ordinary Meeting No.12/22 –15 December 2022 (Docs#4703549)				
SC&D	ActID7055	ORD 11.3.2 – Wetside Water Park Oceanview Boardwalk RESOLUTION (David Lee/Jade Wellings) 1. That Council approve the removal of the Oceanfront Boardwalk at Wetside as detailed in the report. 2. That a report be provided to Council on options to make the beach and the coffee shop/cafe more accessible from WetSide. 3. That Council be provided with a report on the feasibility of constructing a revetment wall on Alignment A (Natural Alignment), pursuant to the GHD (2017) Consultancy Report. <p style="text-align: right;">Carried Unanimously</p>	Revised Oct 2024 Revised Aug 2024 Initial Jun 2024	(Aug 24) Survey data is under review as part of the investigating feasibility of potential coastal protection works and improved accessibility. (July 24) Survey has been recently undertaken, which will help to inform the investigation work already underway. (June 24) Demolition of the Boardwalk has been completed as planned and consultants have been engaged to investigate options and a feasibility assessment for potential coastal protection works. (May 24) Demolition of the Boardwalk will commence in May 2024. Demolition and removal will only occur for the pylons located below the observable Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT), as well as the substructure and decking installed to pylons above the HAT. The pylons located above the HAT will



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
				<p>remain. Removal of the substructure and decking will be performed whilst working from the beach.</p> <p>(Apr 24) Item 1 completed by IS. Relevant officers from across the organisation have met to plan a course of action to progress design of foreshore protection works subject to the 2024/25 budget deliberations.</p> <p>(Mar 24) No change to current status.</p> <p>(Feb 24) No change to current status.</p> <p>(Jan 24) No change to current status.</p> <p>(Dec 23) No change to current status.</p> <p>(Nov 23) Preliminary works associated with the relocation of services commenced on 6 August 2023 and are planned for completion by the end of February 2024. The removal of the superstructure and pier foundations will commence early March and be completed by 30 May 2024 with the final landscaping and reinstatement works completed by the end of June 2024.</p> <p>(Sep 23 – Oct 23) Item 2 has been programmed with new stairs planned to be installed adjacent the café. Items 1 and 3 will be considered in future years when funding is allocated to progress the project.</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
				(Jan 23 – Aug 23) Prior to developing a report to Council, it is proposed to list this matter for discussion at a future briefing session.
Ordinary Meeting No.1/23 – 25 January 2023 (Docs#4721997)				
S,C & D	ActID 7105	<p>ORD 12.1 – Request for Report on the Feasibility of Developing Stage 2 of Moonaboola Industrial Estate</p> <p>RESOLUTION (Paul Truscott/Denis Chapman) That Council be provided with a report on the feasibility of developing stage 2 of Moonaboola Industrial Estate, to make more industrial land available within the Fraser Coast region.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Carried Unanimously</p>	<p>Revised Oct 2024</p> <p>Revised Aug 2024</p> <p>Revised July 2024</p> <p>Revised June 2024</p> <p>Revised Feb 2024</p> <p>Revised Nov 2023</p> <p>Revised Sep 2023</p> <p>Initial Jun 2023</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Survey and engineering work underway.</p> <p>(June – July 24) Appointment of Surveyor and Engineer to commence work is in place with them to commence in July.</p> <p>(May 24) Plans are underway to engage a surveyor and engineer to undertake the work needed for the feasibility study, planned to be completed by June 2024.</p> <p>(Apr 24) Final information is being sourced to enable commencement of the feasibility study. At this stage, due to the delays in receiving required site project information, we anticipate the feasibility study being complete by June 2024.</p> <p>(Dec 23 – Mar 24) The Economic Development team are working with Infrastructure Services on a conceptual plan with a consultant to provide cost estimates for the development of Stage 2 of the Moonaboola Industrial Estate including Slaughterhouse Road and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>(Nov 23) This matter was presented to ELT on 19 October, and it was resolved to develop a conceptual plan via a consultant at an estimated costs of between \$20,000 and \$40,000 to</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
				<p>provide a functional design with the latest cost estimates for the development of Stage 2 of the Moonaboola Industrial Estate including Slaughterhouse Road and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>(Oct 23) Officers are preparing a report to Council that incorporates an update from the State Government on the requested industrial land study for the entire region and includes the feasibility of developing Stage 2 of Moonaboola Estate.</p> <p>(Jun 23 – Sep 23) Officers are working with the State Government and it is proposed that the new Regional Plan for the Wide Bay will include a State led project to undertake an industrial land study for the Fraser Coast region which will include a range of information such as current availability of land, land available for expansion, potential new or expanded industrial precincts and timelines and costs for development.</p> <p>At this stage it would be premature to progress this specific report until the State project has been more fully developed as the land at Moonaboola specifically covered by this request, as well as a significant amount of land adjacent and near to it, will be considered in the broader study and there may be economies of scale to be achieved by considering the Moonaboola land as part of the broader projects.</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
				(May 23) The cost estimate to undertake the works is currently being prepared and a valuer will need to be engaged to determine revenues for the sale of the land. (Feb 23 – Apr 23) No Action has commenced at this stage
Ordinary Meeting No.12/23 – 13 December 2023 (eDocs#4922949)				
S,C&D	ActID 7631	<p>ORD 12.1 - Request for a Report on Compliance on Development Conditions by Developers</p> <p>RESOLUTION (Denis Chapman/Daniel Sanderson) That Council be provided with a report which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifies the type and number of non – compliances with development conditions by developers in the past two years, including in relation to dust suppression. 2. Details the actions taken by the Council in relation to non-compliance with development conditions. 3. Outlines how Council can ensure greater compliance with development conditions by developers. <p style="text-align: right;">Carried Unanimously</p>	<p>Revised Dec 2024</p> <p>Initial June 2024</p>	(Jan – Aug 24) Action requires significant resources to complete with manual review of sites, associated files and cross examination of CP’s required. At present, resources cannot be redirected without compromising other high priority work.



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
IS	ActID 7675	<p>ORD 12.4 - Request for a Report in relation to Illegal Vegetation Damage</p> <p>RESOLUTION (Jade Wellings/David Lee) That Council be provided a report that addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amending section 2.3.3 of the <i>Unauthorized Vegetation Damage on Council Land Council Policy</i> to remove the words "and or / shade cloth screens", b. How we can improve our investigatory and prosecutorial powers about illegal vegetation damage, c. Other options and initiatives council could take to prevent future occurrences of illegal vegetation damage, d. Any resources needed for the above. <p style="text-align: right;">Carried (7/3)</p>	<p>Revised Sep 2024</p> <p>Revised Aug 2024</p> <p>Initial June 2024</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Item was discussed at the July Concept Forum and report to be submitted to the September Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(July 24) Item to be discussed at the July Concept Forum and report to be prepared and submitted to the August Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(June 24) This matter is to be discussed at a future Concept Forum. Report to be prepared and submitted to the August 2024 Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(May 24) No change to current status.</p> <p>(Apr 24) This matter to be discussed at a future Concept Forum. Report to be prepared and submitted to the August 2024 Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(Mar 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the August 2024 Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(Feb 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the August 2024 Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(Jan 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the June 2024 Ordinary Meeting</p>
<p>Ordinary Meeting No.1/24 – 24 January 2024 (eDocs#4939696)</p>				



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
S,C&D	ActID 7688	<p>ORD 11.3.2 – Mary to Bay Rail Trail - Colton Coal Mine - Proposed Alternative Route</p> <p>RESOLUTION (David Lewis/Paul Truscott) That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Note the possible Churchill Mines Road/Peridge Road proposed alternative Mary to Bay Rail Trail route as detailed in the attachments. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer, or his delegate, to carry out the further investigations referred to in this report, and negotiate further with New Colton Pty Ltd in relation to agreement and progress of the Churchill Mines Road/Peridge Road alternative route for Mary to Bay Rail Trail, with a report to be tabled at a future Council meeting. <p style="text-align: center;">Carried Unanimously</p>	Initial Dec 2024	<p>(Aug 24) Alternative route still under investigation with attention turned more to a north/west route around the rail trail. Negotiations currently occurring with New Colton Pty Ltd, Council and DTMR.</p> <p>(May - July 24) Alternative route under investigation.</p> <p>(Apr 24) Meeting organised for 26 April with New Colton Pty Ltd and DTMR to discuss. DTMR now obtaining further advice on potential Native Title issues.</p> <p>(Mar 24) Discussions held at Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee held on 8 February, 2024. This is a large body of work that will take some time. Internal Working Group to be formed and to prepare a list of activities, costs and resources etc.</p> <p>(Feb 24) Assigned to officers to commence investigations.</p>
S,C&D	ActID 7697	<p>ORD 12.1 – Request for report to Council detailing options for the acquisition of land or other assets from the proceeds of the sale of the land at Royle Street Maryborough</p> <p>RESOLUTION (David Lewis/Zane O'Keefe) That the Chief Executive Officer or his delegate provide a report to Council detailing options for the utilisation of the proceeds of the sale of the land at Royle Street Maryborough, in</p>	<p>Revised Sept 2024</p> <p>Revised July 2024</p> <p>Initial March 2024</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Recruitment still occurring, although funding application to prepare Council's Community Facilities Strategy is being lodged in August 2024.</p> <p>(June – July 24) Not yet commenced, response deferred until recruitment is completed for the new Sustainability roles. An operational budget request has been proposed for 24/25 financial year to progress a Community Facilities Strategy that would inform this resolution, amongst other benefits.</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
		accordance with the resolution of Council at its meeting on 24 May 2023. Carried Unanimously		(Apr – May 24) Not yet commenced, response deferred until recruitment is completed for the new Sustainability roles. (Mar 24) Assigned to officers to plan and progress. (Feb 24) Not yet commenced
Ordinary Meeting No.2/24 – 14 February 2024 (eDocs#4950566)				
IS	ActID 7736	ORD 9.1.2 – Request for a Pedestrian Crossing over Pulgul Street at the Corner of Pulgul and Dayman Street RESOLUTION (Zane O’Keefe/Jade Wellings) That the petition be received and referred to the Chief Executive Officer for consideration and report to Council. Carried Unanimously	Initial Sep 2024	(June 24 – Aug 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the September 2024 Ordinary Meeting (May 24) No change to current status. (Apr 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the September 2024 Ordinary Meeting (Mar 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the September 2024 Ordinary Meeting
OS	ActID 7728	ORD 12.1 - Request for a Report that details the current initiatives, policies and practices related to the employment of individuals with disabilities within the Council RESOLUTION (Jade Wellings/Paul Truscott) That Council be provided with a report that: 1. Details the current initiatives, policies and practices related to the employment of individuals with disabilities within the Council. 2.Includes:	Initial Nov 2024	(Aug 24) Data analysis being conducted, and report being prepared for the November 2024 Ordinary Meeting. (July 24) No change to current status (June 24) No change to current status. (May 24) No change to current status. (Apr 24) People Safety and Wellbeing will endeavour to complete the report earlier than November 2024, however capacity is currently limited due to impacts of vacancies and



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
		<p>a. A summary of existing programs or initiatives aimed at recruiting, accommodating, and supporting employees with disabilities;</p> <p>b. An assessment of the effectiveness of these programs in promoting inclusivity and diversity within the Council's workforce;</p> <p>c. The Identification of any barriers or challenges faced by individuals with disabilities in accessing employment opportunities within the Council.</p> <p>3. Identifies actions to improve disability inclusivity and become a more disability-friendly employer.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Carried Unanimously</p>		<p>unplanned leave, the finalisation of Enterprise Bargaining negotiations, the implementation of the new Human Resource and Payroll System and the implementation of the new Safety System.</p> <p>(Mar 24) People Safety and Wellbeing are addressing, and a report back to Council is planned for November 2024.</p>
Ordinary Meeting No.3/24 – 6 March 2024 (eDocs# 4966185)				
IS	ActID 7748	<p>ORD 12.2 - Request for a Report on the feasibility of constructing Beach Volleyball courts along the Esplanade in Hervey Bay</p> <p>RESOLUTION (David Lee/Denis Chapman) That Council lists for consideration for inclusion in the 2024/25 budget, a report on the feasibility of constructing Beach Volleyball courts along the Esplanade in Hervey Bay to</p>	<p>Revised Sep 2024</p> <p>Revised Aug 2024</p> <p>Initial June 2024</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Awaiting submission from Fraser Coast Volleyball Association with their justification.</p> <p>(July 24) No change to status - Awaiting submission from Fraser Coast Volleyball Association with their justification.</p> <p>(June 24) Awaiting submission from Fraser Coast Volleyball Association with their justification.</p> <p>(May 24) No change to current status.</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
		encourage training and attract competition to the region as one of the growing sports. Carried Unanimously		(Apr 24) A report to be prepared and submitted to the June 2024 Ordinary Meeting.
Ordinary Meeting No.5/24 – 22 May 2024 (eDocs#5005607)				
IS	ActID 7820	ORD 9.1.2 - Request for Council to Address Hooning Issues in Point Vernon Through the Use of Traffic Calming Devices, CCTV cameras, bollards or Any Other Practical Measures RESOLUTION (Lachlan Cosgrove/Michelle Govers) That the petition be received and referred to the Chief Executive Officer for consideration and a report to Council. Carried Unanimously	Initial Sept 2024	(Aug 24) A report to be prepared and submitted to the September 2024 Ordinary Meeting. (July 24) A report to be prepared and submitted to the September 2024 Ordinary Meeting. (June 24) A report to be prepared and submitted to the September 2024 Ordinary Meeting.
IS	ActID 7811	ORD 12.1 - Request for a Report Outlining Strategies to Enhance Transparency Regarding Mowing Schedules RESOLUTION (Michelle Govers/Zane O'Keefe) That Council be provided with a report outlining strategies to enhance transparency regarding mowing schedules for the community. The report should include, but not be limited to, the following:	Revised Nov 2024 Initial Sept 2024	(Aug 24) A report to be prepared and submitted to the November 2024 Ordinary Meeting. (July 24) A report to be prepared and submitted to the September 2024 Ordinary Meeting. (June 24) A report to be prepared and submitted to the September 2024 Ordinary Meeting.



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
		<p>1. Self-Serve Information Page on Council Website: A dedicated page on the Council's website that highlights the upcoming maintenance dates for specific parks or areas, allowing the community to know when to expect maintenance activities.</p> <p>2. Delay Notifications: A mechanism for the community to self-serve information about any delays in mowing services for specific areas, reducing the volume of customer service inquiries.</p> <p>3. Community Self-Service Suggestions: Recommendations on additional ways the community can independently obtain information about mowing schedules to lessen the burden on customer service phone lines and email inquiries.</p> <p>4. Before and After Photos: Inclusion of before and after photos on the self-service page for promotional purposes, showcasing the impact of maintenance activities and improvements in the community.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Carried Unanimously</p>		
S,C&D	ActID 7812	<p>ORD 12.2 - Request for a Report that Considers the Establishment of a Community Safety Advisory Committee</p>	<p>Revised December 2024</p> <p>Revised</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Issue to be listed for discussion at a Councillor forum following Councillor briefing before report is re-presented to December Council meeting</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
		<p>RESOLUTION (Lachlan Cosgrove/Michelle Byrne) That Council be provided with a report that considers the establishment of a Community Safety Advisory Committee, or other options to bring together various levels of Government, and other agencies, to consider strategies and coordinate activities that address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime & Crime prevention (including policing, youth engagement, CCTV strategy, urban design, community education & engagement, etc) • Hooning (including traffic calming and preventing vandalism of public parklands, reducing disturbance to residents, deterrence measures) • Homelessness (pursuing opportunities for low-cost housing opportunities, obtaining appropriate land, mental health services, state housing dept, etc) <p style="text-align: right;">Carried (9/2)</p>	<p>August 2024</p> <p>Initial July 2024</p>	<p>(July 24) Research is currently being undertaken with a report to be presented at the August Ordinary meeting.</p> <p>(June 24) Investigations have commenced and the report is expected to be presented an Ordinary meeting.</p>
Ordinary Meeting No.6/24 – 26 June 2024 (eDocs#5026997)				
IS	ActID 7856	<p>ORD 9.1.1 - Request for Council to Ensure that all New Council Public Amenities are Built as Gender Specific Male & Female Amenities Blocks</p>	<p>Initial Nov 2024</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the November Ordinary Council Meeting.</p> <p>(July 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the November Ordinary Council Meeting.</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
		<p>RESOLUTION (Michelle Byrne/John Weiland) That the petition be received and referred to the Chief Executive Officer for consideration and a report to Council.</p> <p>Carried Unanimously</p>		
IS	ActID 7839	<p>ORD 11.3.1 - Maryborough Old Admin Site Masterplan - Community Engagement Report</p> <p>RESOLUTION (Daniel Sanderson/Phil Truscott) That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Note the outcomes of the community engagement evaluation report. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to present an updated master plan, incorporating the outcomes of the engagement evaluation report, at a future Council meeting for consideration. <p>Carried Unanimously</p>	Initial Nov 2024	<p>(Aug 24) This item will be presented to a future Councillor Briefing or Concept Forum.</p> <p>(July 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the November Ordinary Council Meeting.</p>
S,C&D	ActID 7840	<p>ORD 11.3.2 - Expression of Interest - Lease of 445 Kent Street Maryborough (former Baby Clinic Building)</p> <p>RESOLUTION (Paul Truscott/Michelle Byrne) That Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Receive and note the report that no submissions were received from the expression of interest for lease of 445 Kent Street Maryborough. 	Initial Dec 2024	<p>(Aug 24) Officers currently investigating noting report to be submitted to December Council meeting.</p> <p>(July 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the December Ordinary Council Meeting.</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
		<p>2. List for discussion in the 24/25 mid-year budget review, allocation of sufficient funds to restore the building to a useable condition.</p> <p>3. Be provided with a report that considers the provision of a lease to the Maryborough Regional Art Society Inc in either the Kent Street facility known as the Creative Space (at Gatakers Artspace) or the Customs House building on the corner of Richmond and Wharf Streets.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Carried (10/1)</p>		
IS	ActID 7848	<p>ORD 12.1 - Request for a Report that considers an increase to the service level of open space maintenance of the Point Vernon Esplanade</p> <p>RESOLUTION (Lachlan Cosgrove/John Weiland) That Council be provided with a report that considers an increase to the service level in regards to open space maintenance of the Esplanade from the Pines Park to Esa Park in Point Vernon.</p> <p>The report should consider the re-designation of this area as "high profile", as one option for consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Carried Unanimously</p>	Initial Sept 2024	<p>(Aug 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the September Ordinary Council Meeting.</p> <p>(July 24) Report to be prepared and submitted to the September Ordinary Council Meeting.</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
S,C&D	ActID 7849	<p>ORD 12.2 - Request for a report which details options for how Council can incentivise a greater diversity of housing</p> <p>RESOLUTION (Lachlan Cosgrove/Sara Faraj) That Council requests a report which details options for how Council can incentivise a greater diversity of housing products such as units, townhouses and smaller lot housing, which would provide opportunities for younger people, singles and other people who are underserved by the current housing stock being delivered across the Fraser Coast.</p> <p>Carried Unanimously</p>	<p>Revised Sept 2024</p> <p>Initial Dec 2024</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Report being prepared and proposed to be presented at September Council meeting.</p> <p>(July 24) Assigned to officers to commence investigations.</p>
OS	ActID 7850	<p>ORD 12.3 - Request for a report on the refurbishment of the Pialba and Torquay Caravan Parks</p> <p>RESOLUTION (Zane O'Keefe/Paul Truscott) That Council be provided with a report that provides:</p> <p>a. Future operating and capital costs, and revenues, for the refurbishment and operation of the Pialba and Torquay Caravan Parks.</p> <p>b. Details on the options, and the processes required, to provide alternative uses of the land upon which Pialba and Torquay caravan parks are situated.</p> <p>Carried Unanimously</p>	<p>Initial Dec 2024</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Report is currently being prepared. Awaiting information from the Department of Resources relating to the process to change land tenure.</p> <p>(July 24) No action commenced at this stage.</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE				
Directorate	Reference	Resolution Details	Target Date	Status
Ordinary Meeting No.7/23 – 26 July 2023				
IS	N/A	<p>QUESTION ON NOTICE – Councillor Jade Wellings</p> <p>Councillor Jade Wellings requested the Chief Executive Officer to provide further information in relation to the previous resolution to name the park on Peterson Road, Craignish.</p>	<p>Revised Aug 2024</p> <p>Revised Jul 2024</p> <p>Revised June 2024</p> <p>Revised Mar 2024</p> <p>Revised Feb 2024</p> <p>Revised Jan 2024</p> <p>Revised Dec 23</p> <p>Initial Oct 23</p>	<p>(Aug 24) Refer to report titled “Request to name the park reserve at the corner of pialba Burrum Heads road and Petersen Road Craignish” listed on Agenda.</p> <p>(July 24) Feedback following public consultation is still being reviewed. Report to be prepared and submitted to the August 2024 Ordinary Meeting</p> <p>(June 24) Public consultation closed earlier this week and is under review. Report to be prepared and submitted to the July 2024 Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(May 24) No change to current status.</p> <p>(Apr 24) Public consultation currently being undertaken. Report to be prepared and submitted to the June 2024 Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(Mar 24) Report titled ‘Naming of the Council Park on Petersen Road, Craignish’ on the March Ordinary Meeting Agenda.</p> <p>(Feb 24) Report currently planned to be prepared and submitted to the March Ordinary Meeting</p>



OPEN RESOLUTIONS REGISTER

			<p>(Jan 24) Report currently planned to be prepared and submitted to the February Ordinary Meeting</p> <p>(Dec 23) Policy has now been adopted; report to be prepared and submitted to the January Ordinary Meeting.</p> <p>(Nov 23) Report currently planned to be prepared and submitted to the December Ordinary Meeting following the adoption of the proposed Parks and Reserves Naming Policy.</p> <p>(Oct 23) Officers are investigating and report currently planned to be prepared and submitted to the December Ordinary Meeting subject to resource availability.</p> <p>(Aug 23 – Sep 23) No action commenced at this stage.</p>
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**FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24**

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

**SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY
COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES - 18 JUNE 2024**

DIRECTORATE: STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: DIRECTOR STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT, Gerard Carlyon

AUTHOR: BUSINESS SUPPORT OFFICER, Tania Roots

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present to Council the Minutes of the Environment & Sustainability Advisory Committee meeting held on 18 June, 2024.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environment & Sustainability Advisory Committee is a voluntary advisory committee whose members are drawn from a diverse cross-section of the Fraser Coast community. The purpose of the Advisory Committee is to discuss and provide advice or recommendations on environmentally relevant matters within the Fraser Coast.

The Minutes of the Committee meeting held on 18 June 2024 are presented to Council in accordance with the former Environmental Advisory Group's Terms of Reference – noting that the latter are under review and require amendment to reflect the new Environment & Sustainability Advisory Committee.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the Minutes of the Environment & Sustainability Advisory Committee held on 18 June 2024.

4. ATTACHMENTS

1. Environment & Sustainability Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes [↓](#)

Minutes of Meeting – 18 June 2024

9:00 am, Maryborough Town Hall

Attendees:	Councillor Zane O’Keefe – Fraser Coast Regional Council ((FCRC) Chairperson) Davendra Naidu – Director Infrastructure Services – FCRC Jennifer Waithman – Wide Bay Burnett Environmental Council Inc. John Williams – Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee Amber Kelly – Natural Environment Manager – FCRC Frank Ekin – proxy for Paul Murdoch – WPSQ Mayor Seymour – Fraser Coast Regional Council Chris Hawke – proxy for Bianca Sands – Parents for Climate Fraser Coast Rosalyn Acworth – Executive Manager Strategy & Sustainability – FCRC Tania Roots – Business Support Officer – FCRC (minutes)
Apologies:	Dr David Scheltinga – Community Representative Paul Murdoch – WPSQ Bianca Sands – Parents for Climate Fraser Coast Max Corte – Executive Manager Open Space and Environment – FCRC David Arthur – Wide Bay Burnett Environmental Council Inc. Veronica Bird – Butchulla Native Title Aboriginal Corporation Natalie Richardson - Wildlife Rescue Fraser Coast (and Koala Care Fraser Coast) Nick Maclean - Burnett Mary Regional Group (BMRG) Lorraine Woolley - Butchulla Native Title Aboriginal Corporation Darren Blake - Butchulla Native Title Aboriginal Corporation Devena Monro – Butchulla Native Title Aboriginal Corporation
Agenda:	eDocs: #4766894

1. Welcome and apologies

The Chair welcomed members and guests to the meeting of the Environment & Sustainability Advisory Committee (ESAC), acknowledged the Traditional Owners of the land and noted apologies received.

Davendra Naidu and Rosalyn Acworth raised that Gerard Carlyon should be added to the membership list for the next meeting given the inclusion of Sustainability too.

Action: Rosalyn Acworth to extend invitations to the following additional Council staff: Gerard Carlyon (Director Strategy, Community & Development), Jim Leach (Natural Environment Supervisor) and Manager Sustainability (once filled).

2. Around the table Introductions and brief background for new members and visitors

Around the table introductions were made due to new faces at the meeting.

3. Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest were declared.

4. Confirmation of the previous minutes

The minutes of the Environmental Advisory Group held on 27 February 2024 were presented to the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 24 April 2024. The resolution to receive and note the minutes

of the EASC was carried unanimously. No recommendations to Council were raised at the last meeting.

5. Review actions from last meeting

Action items from the 27 February 2024 meeting were reviewed and updates provided. Item status and outcomes are listed in the Summary of Actions table at the end of these minutes.

Frank Ekin asked for further detail on some of the completed actions.

- Item 9 – Where are the sites? Is there ongoing monitoring? How are invasions measured?
 - Amber Kelly advised that these points were previously answered, however acknowledged the outcomes were not captured in the actions table.
 - Amber indicated an intent for continuous improvement in reporting, including statistics.
- Item 5.3 – Where is list of citizen science apps? Is the Council intent on encouraging “citizens science”?
 - Amber Kelly advised that these points were previously answered, however the acknowledged the outcomes were not captured in the actions table. The best/most recommended app to use is *iNaturalist*. It is the go-to of apps for researchers. (The list of apps is provided with these minutes.)
- Item 6 – Is there fox mapping and sight reporting? Any results?
 - Amber Kelly advised that Andrew Hatch previously did a presentation on this topic and that Foxes are quite difficult to get into traps. (There is no current mapping for fox sightings. Landholders can request traps for use on private land. Should a den be identified on Council land, Biosecurity staff will fumigate it.)
- Item 7.4 – Is there opportunity to raise potential environmental projects with George Seymour and Gerard Carlyon?
 - Amber Kelly clarified that this was in regard to a certain funding opportunity available at that point in time and that any future opportunities will be raised at future meetings.

Action: meeting minutes to include outcomes of discussion for reference.

6. Agenda Items

6.1 – Council Restructure & Refocus – Overview

Rosalyn Acworth introduced herself and shared parts of Fraser Coast Regional Council’s organisational structure. Rosalyn provided an overview on the new Strategy & Sustainability Department, the current positions filled and the positions currently vacant and being advertised. Amber Kelly also provided an overview on the Natural Environment team.

In relation to resourcing, Davendra Naidu advised that Fraser Coast Regional Council’s Road Maintenance Performance Contract (RMPC) for road maintenance will finish with The Department of Transport and Roads (TMR) at the end of June 2024 and that it is proposed that the roadside spraying contract will finish with TMR at the end of June 2025. Once these contracts are finished, more resources will become available.

Action: Rosalyn Acworth to share organisational structure of relevant teams with committee members, following confirmation with Human Resources Department. Refer Attachment 1.

6.2 – Revised Terms of Reference

Rosalyn Acworth shared the revised draft Terms of Reference and requested feedback and recommendations from the Committee. Refer Attachment 2.

Comments and suggestions that were raised included:

- Potential to increase the members/groups in the membership.
- Suggestion to explore a rotating seat for different groups and community representatives (like Turtles in Trouble, Coral Watch, Tom from Burnett Mary Regional Group) to present and listen to what is being discussed.
- Suggestion to add Parents for Climate Fraser Coast to the membership list.
- A register should be created to track the attendance of members so that alternative members can be invited if there is an ongoing absence from certain members.
- The terms need to be reviewed as it states that the community representatives have a 2-year membership and then need to be re-elected. Parents for Climate Fraser Coast could be in lieu of Dr David Scheltinga as the Community Representative.
- Suggestion to review the membership and email the current members to see who would still like to be involved; thus enabling the current/new memberships to obtain committee approval.
- Clarification required for the Terms of Reference to be amended to also include recognition for Kabi Kabi Traditional Owners.
- Clarification that any specific actions from this Committee must be reported to Council separately for separate attention, as per outcome of previous meeting of the Environmental Advisory Group.
- Guidance is required by Governance on what can be amended and the correct process on changing the Terms of Reference.
- Investigation into State representation/s suggested too, e.g. Department of Environment or Marine Parks, to be explored further as either member/s or special guests to present updates on areas of interest.
- Potential for further involvement from Jason or alternative contact on behalf of Great Sandy Biosphere.

Action: Rosalyn Acworth to include separate report to Council about specific actions, following further consultation with the Environment & Sustainability Advisory Committee members. Final Draft Terms of Reference to be reviewed at next meeting.

6.3 – LGAQ – Reef Councils’ Rescue Plan Update

Rosalyn Acworth shared parts of the Reef Council’s Resue Plan Review. Rosalyn shared the Reef 2050 Plan with threats to the reef and outcome goals, the Draft Rescue Plan Principle (2024) and the Initiatives 2020 and the initiatives of 2024-2030. See Attachment 3 for the extracted slides.

Comments and recommendations that were raised included:

- Zane O’Keefe requested for a staff member to attend the Coastal Forum being held in August at Townsville. There was further discussion and agreement from the committee that hopefully Fraser Coast can host a future Coastal Futures forum.
- Jennifer Waithman raised questions in regard to the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy (CHAS) and climate change; Rosalyn clarified that Council had been unsuccessful in securing funding applications for CHAS implementation projects from LGAQ to date and agreed to provide some further detail to Jennifer.

Action: If permitted by LGAQ, Rosalyn Acworth to share extract of the LGAQ Powerpoint Presentation on the Reef Council’s Resue Plan Review with committee members.

7. Standing Items

7.1 – Corporate Plan Project Update

eDocs: #5021190

3

Amber Kelly provided an update on the planting of 100,00 trees. ~70,537 trees have been planted to date (13 June 2024). The next community tree planting day is scheduled for National Tree Day on the 27 July 2024 at Central Road, Tinana. Tinana will be the third community tree planting days, making the total of community trees planted ~2,630. See Attachment 4.

Comments and issues that were raised included:

- George Seymour raised that out of the total number of trees planted, 30,000 of them were planted for Waste’s plantation. George recommends that we shouldn’t include this in the number.
 - Amber Kelly suggested that we increase the total goal of trees to be planted to make up for the plantation trees, instead of lowering the total number of trees that have been planted.
 - Messaging on website needs to be reviewed to be clear on how many trees have been planted that are not plantation.
- Chris Hawke recommended having an Eco-Fair where environmental groups and Council can share their knowledge.
 - Amber Kelly advised that her team have raised the idea of having stalls set up similar to that of an Eco-Fair for community tree planting days.
- Jennifer Waithman mentioned that another large ask from regional conservation councils would be to have heat mapping used regarding tree plantings. She advised that she knows it has been done in the past and would like to see Fraser Coast Regional Council use that work again, which supports the ask of creating a QHeat program based on the success of QCoast₁₀₀ Program.

Frank Ekin raised the following questions and comments:

- Are there any guidelines for planting sites?
- Is there any relation to the quantity of vegetation removal for estates?
- Appropriateness of species?
- Source of species/Cost of each specimen?
- Tree planting at Woocoo Park was a success.
- Turtle Cove Oval requires some trees.
- The source of trees for the Boundary Road extension project was also queried.

Amber Kelly advised that all species are local and are obtained from the Hervey Bay Nursery. Amber also clarified that the criteria to determine suitable sites and types of species was quite detailed e.g. constraints from above ground and sub-surface infrastructure, accessibility considerations (particularly for community planting sites), height restrictions in relation to overhead power-lines, overland flow and flooding constraints too. Further, a lot of research and investigation goes into what species are planted e.g. a recent plant-out had very specific species requirements regarding pollen, as an adjacent resident has asthma.

8. Topical Items

8.1 - Flying Fox Management

Amber Kelly provided an overview on the Flying-fox Policy. The draft Policy was developed stating that no action is to be taken to “move on” Flying-fox roosts. Recommendations from a previous EAG meeting is to be incorporated into the Council Statement of Management Intent for Flying-fox Roosts. The Draft Policy is yet to be presented to the new Council, following recent election. Flying fox numbers at Cheellii Lagoon are increasing; however, Amber has not received any complaints. Refer Attachment 4 for presentation slides.

Comments that were raised included:

- Zane O’Keefe advised that he went door knocking around Cheelii Lagoon and there were minimal complaints in regard to the flying foxes.
- Frank Ekin advised that Birdwatchers of Hervey Bay conduct regular surveys at Cheelii Lagoon.

8.2 – Broad-leaved Pepper Tree and White Ibis Management

Amber Kelly provided an overview of the Broad-Leaf Pepper Tree and White Ibis with before and after photos of the maintenance works that occurred. Amber advised that the Broad-leaved pepper tree is a category 3 restricted invasive plant under the Biosecurity Act 2014. Some areas within FCRC have been treated, but this has not been a consistent, ongoing program. Approved budget transfer has enabled works to occur around Anembo Lakes at sites on Margaret, Truro and Alexander Street in Torquay and Urangan. Following treatment at these sites, revegetation will occur as climatic conditions allow. A Natural Environment works update has been provided via letterbox drop to residents around Anembo Lakes. Refer Attachment 4 for presentation slides, including photographs.

Comments and issues that were raised included:

- Zane O’Keefe commended Amber Kelly and her team on the works completed.

8.3 – Illegal Vegetation Removal Policy

Amber Kelly provided an overview of the Illegal Vegetation Removal Policy. The policy was adopted in September 2017 and was due for review September 2020. The document has good policy concepts but contains much more than a policy statement. Amber needs to refocus the document to a policy and put the “what” and “how to” in a Council procedural document. Amber has been tasked with comparing FCRC’s position with other Council positions/responses to Illegal Vegetation Removal.

A question was raised regarding the fencing and signage in place. Amber clarified that the previous Council resolved that fencing could not be used for the most recent large-scale poisoning event at Mant Street. Some committee members were of the view that the area needs to be fenced or a larger sign needs to be installed.

It was clarified that the policy is to be reviewed and brought to the Committee for review and Council for endorsement. Refer Attachment 4 for presentation slides.

8.4 – FCRC Bushfire Management Plan – Fireland Consultancy

Amber Kelly advised that 10 individual management plans have been developed and that a cool burn will be occurring on Orchid Beach for fuel reduction and ecological management.

9. General Business

- Jennifer Waithman raised that she wanted more clarification in regard to the Dark Sky Policy and the difference in the Strategy Environment Area mapping and the Strategy Environment Area & Precinct mapping in the Regional Plan.
 - Rosalyn Acworth advised that Council has requested further information, particularly scientific data from the State, and will happily share this information once received.

- Frank Ekin raised amendments to the Planning Scheme Review – Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES).
 - Rosalyn Acworth will provide an update at the next meeting after a detailed briefing has occurred with the new Council regarding progress with respect to the Fraser Coast Planning Scheme review.
- Chris Hawke asked what involvement Parents for Climate Fraser Coast and other community groups have in regard to Sustainability.
 - Rosalyn Acworth advised that current focus is on filling vacant positions in the Sustainability team and that further consideration to stakeholder engagement would be a high priority, given that significant change and benefits can be delivered by the community at large, not just Council changing some of its practices.

10. Next Meeting

10.1 – Call for Agenda Items

- Parents for Climate Fraser Coast to present on what they do and what they are about.
- Each group to present on what they do and what they are about.
- Revised Terms of Reference
- Planning Scheme Review – Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) Update
- Draft Flying Fox Management Policy Update
- If possible, a State Government representative from Marine Park Rescue or Biosphere to conduct a presentation.
- Kathy Townsend from Turtles in Trouble to conduct a presentation.
- Climate Change Overview

Please forward any agenda items you would like listed for consideration to Rosalyn.Acworth@frasercoast.qld.gov.au , with a brief description of your item and its potential uses/implications.

10.2 – Confirmation of upcoming meeting dates:

- Tuesday 3 September 2024

Action: Rosalyn Acworth to send placeholder and check whether the USC Board Room is available to conduct the next meeting in Hervey Bay.

Meeting closed at 11:00am

Attachments

Attachment 1: Extract of Fraser Coast Regional Council's Organisational Structure

Attachment 2: Revised Terms of Reference with Track Changes

Attachment 3: Extract from LGAQ May Regional Workshop

Attachment 4: Open Space and Environment PowerPoint Presentation

Attachment 5: List of Citizen Science Apps

Environment & Sustainability Advisory Committee

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS

DESCRIPTION	ACTION OFFICER	MEETING DATE	ITEM #	DUE DATE	STATUS AND COMMENTS
Research and collate policy and program information from other Councils. Circulate to provide ideas to the group regarding what other actions could be taken to deter unauthorised vegetation damage.	Amber	27 February 2024	8.3	1 June 2024	
<i>Send salvinia weevil Gardening Australia link</i>	Amber	27 February 2024	9	When draft minutes circulated	Complete
Include cover letter or report to Executive Leadership Team concurrently when presenting minutes of EAG to Council, where there are recommendations requiring feedback included.	Amber	12 December 2023	3	As required	Ongoing
Include standing item to declare any member conflicts of interest at start of each meeting.	Amber	12 December 2023	3	Next EAG meeting	Added to agenda – ongoing.
Circulate outcomes of the WPSQ-sponsored Greater Glide Habitat Study report to EAG members.	Amber	12 December 2023	5.2	When minutes circulated	Complete
Provide a list of apps that could be used to enable citizen science tracking of wildlife as per Gympie Regional Council's "Wildwatch" app. Consider promoting apps from which information is drawn by scientific and decision-making agencies.	Jennifer/ Amber	12 December 2023	5.3	Next EAG meeting	Complete
Invite Council's Biosecurity Coordinator, Andrew Hatch, to give overview of Biosecurity program at next meeting.	Amber	12 December 2023	6	Next EAG meeting	Complete
Circulate copy of draft Flying-fox Roost Management policy with meeting minutes.	Amber	12 December 2023	7.1	When minutes circulated	Complete

eDocs: #5021190

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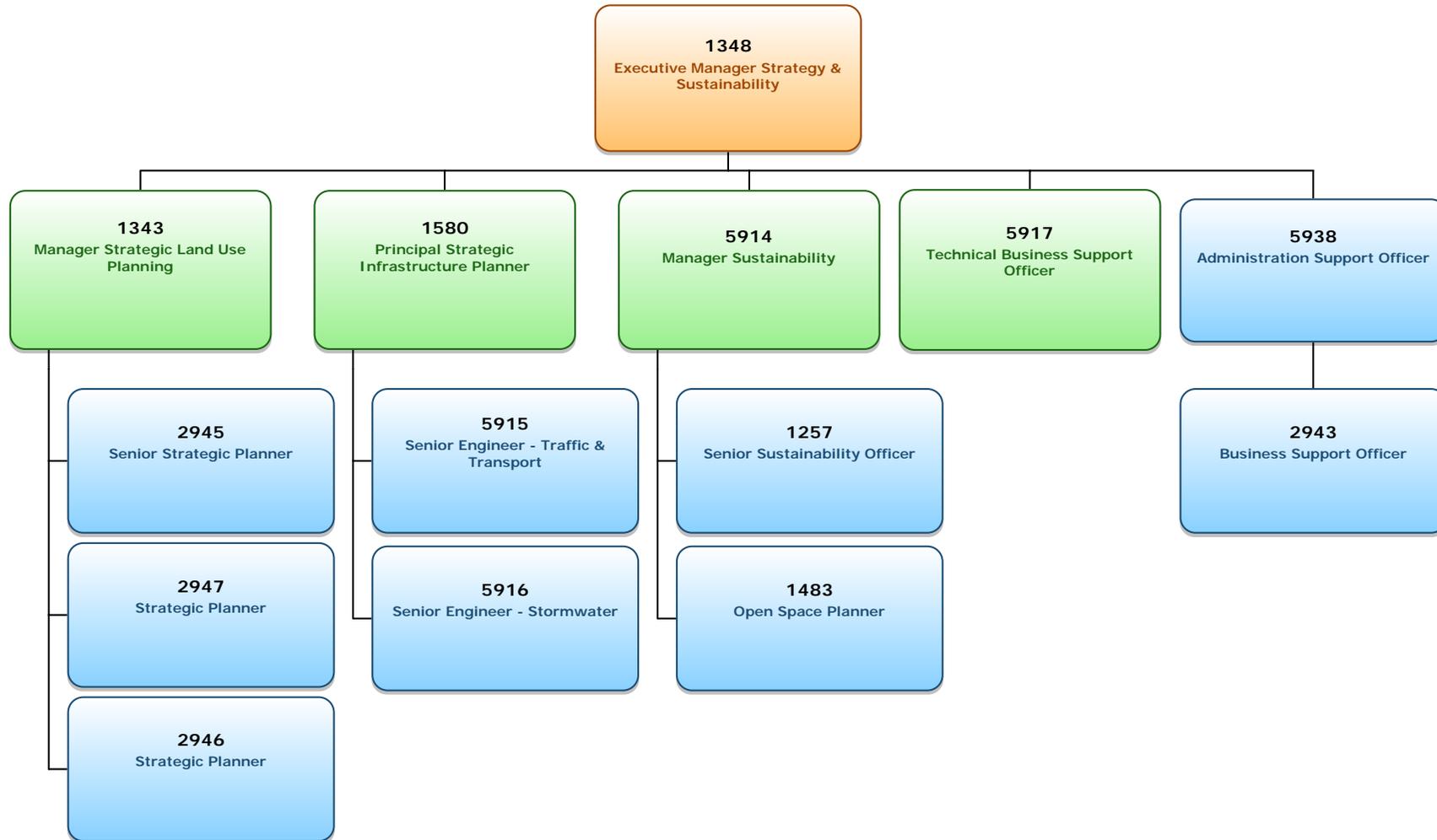
DESCRIPTION	ACTION OFFICER	MEETING DATE	ITEM #	DUE DATE	STATUS AND COMMENTS
Circulate copy of current Unauthorised Vegetation Damage on Council Land Policy to the group for background reading before its review.	Amber	12 December 2023	7.3	Before next meeting	Complete
Raise options for environmental projects with Mayor Seymour and Gerard Carlyon (Acting Chief Executive Officer) for their consideration.	Councillor Lewis	12 December 2023	7.4	Before next meeting	Complete
Circulate information previously prepared to inform Council's decision-making regarding the discontinued Land for Wildlife program.	Amber	12 December 2023	8	Before next meeting	Complete
Chase up status of actions identified at last meeting and provide an update to EAG, via email	Amber	12 September 2023	4	30 September 2023	Complete but reoccurring each time invitations sent out. Additional information circulated, via email, to attendees.
Ensure presentation of Final EAG meeting minutes to Council at next Ordinary Meeting	Amber	12 September 2023	5	Council Ordinary Meeting Oct 2023	Complete. Minutes of September 2023 meeting were presented at Council's October 2023 Ordinary Meeting.
Re-invite nomination of representatives from each of Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation and Butchulla Native Title Aboriginal Corporation to next meeting	Amber	12 September 2023	6.1	Next EAG meeting	Complete. Letter and email sent to BAC and BNTAC on 20 October 2023.
Coordinate review of Terms of Reference	Paul Murdoch	12 September 2023	6.1	Draft for consideration by next meeting	Complete. Paul to speak to in accordance with agenda item 5.1.
Investigate any arrangement for landholder incentives to encourage the removal of African Tulip Trees	Amber	12 September 2023	7.1	30 September 2023	Complete. There has been no incentive to date; however, a number of trees have already been removed at landholders' expense. Council provides two small trees as replacement.

DESCRIPTION	ACTION OFFICER	MEETING DATE	ITEM #	DUE DATE	STATUS AND COMMENTS
Communicate the “Grow Me Instead” concept to discourage the planting of pest-species and encourage planting well suited, locally indigenous alternatives	Jennifer	12 September 2023	7.1	Ongoing	Complete. The Fraser Coast Greening Guide – which includes options for gardeners to “grow instead” is available on Council’s website. Limited hardcopies are available at Donga G for distribution as necessary.
Investigate the potential for increased propagation of locally indigenous species within the community nursery, with a view to sell to the public	Amber/ Jennifer	12 September 2023	7.1	30 September 2023	On hold. This is an item to be looked at further down the track as Council needs to increase its internal stock turnover first.
Include information regarding Environmental Advisory Group on Council website to raise its profile	Jennifer	12 September 2023	6.1	After website training complete	On hold. Not efficient to include this information while website structure is being reviewed. Working with FCRC Marketing and Communications on this.
Put recommendations from Item 8.1 – Flying-fox management – to Council for decision at next Ordinary Meeting	Amber	12 September 2023	8.1	25 October 2023	As the Policy was not put to Council in correct format, this will occur at future meeting – likely January 2024.
Find out status of FCRC Environmental Planner	Amber	12 September 2023	9	30 September 2023	Complete. Amber to invite Ashleigh McMillan (Acting Senior Strategic Planner – Environment) to next meeting for overview of her role with Council

**COMPLETED ITEMS MUST BE RETAINED IN THIS TABLE AS A RECORD, FOR A PERIOD OF SIX MONTHS FOLLOWING COMPLETION AND MAY THEN BE REMOVED.*

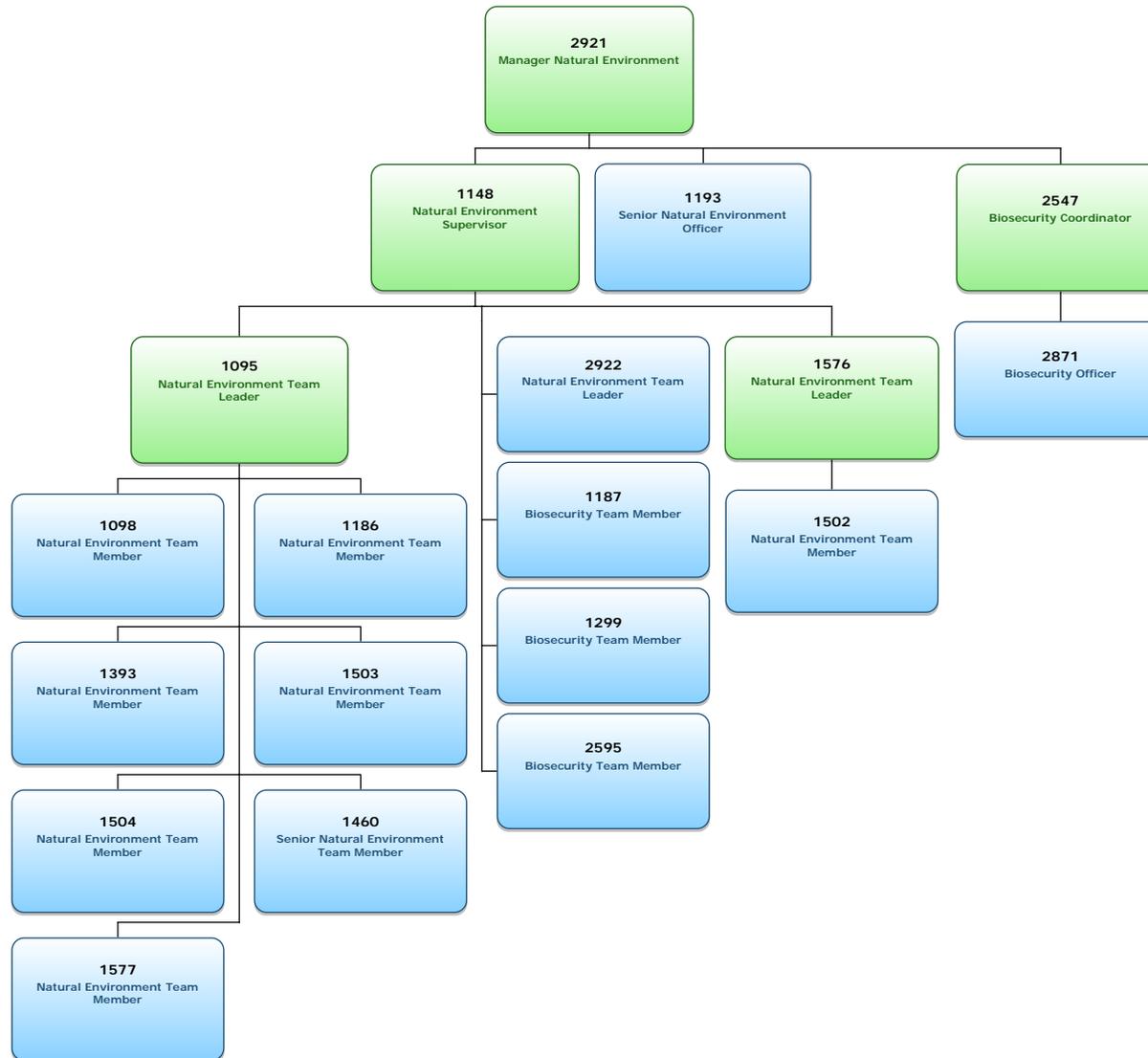
Attachment #1

HUMAN RESOURCES INTERNAL Organisation Charts



Refreshed 17 June 2024

HUMAN RESOURCES INTERNAL Organisation Charts



Refreshed 17 June 2024

Attachment #2

Environmental & Sustainability Advisory Group Committee



FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL & SUSTAINABILITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE GROUP

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Environmental & Sustainability Advisory Committee Group (EAGESAC) is to discuss and provide advice or recommendations on environmentally relevant matters within the Fraser Coast.

The Advisory Group Committee will provide advice and recommendations in relation to the following matters:

- a) assist, advise and make representations to Council on the development of policy relating to the natural environment and promoting ecological sustainability,
- b) provide a forum for members of the community to provide input and/or feedback on matters of environmental importance relevant to the Fraser Coast Region,
- c) provide advice on the community's environmental priorities,
- d) provide comment in relation to Council's existing policies where they relate to the environment,
- e) assist in the review and implementation of conservation strategies and management plans,
- f) assist in public education campaigns aimed at greater awareness of the importance of the natural environment,
- g) to undertake an advocacy role in establishing State, Federal and Local policy initiatives, and
- h) provide advice in relation to the koala population and other threatened species on the Fraser Coast.

2. SCOPE

It is not intended that the Advisory Group Committee deal directly with specific operational issues. As an Advisory Group Committee it will provide advice and assistance to Council in informing its decision-making process. In this regard, the Councillor/s responsible for the Environment will provide a conduit to Council.

3. MEMBERSHIP

The Fraser Coast Regional Council has established a voluntary Advisory Group Committee whose members are drawn from a diverse cross-section of the Fraser Coast community. The Advisory Group Committee comprises the following members:

- The Environment and Regulatory Roundtable members, Rural Infrastructure and Primary Production Portfolio Councillor and other relevant Portfolio Councillors as required,
- 1 representative from each of the following groups:
 - Wildlife Preservation Society Queensland,
 - Wide Bay Burnett Environment Council,
 - Wildlife Carers,
 - Burnett Mary Regional Group,
 - Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee,
 - Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation,

Attachment #2

- Butchulla Native Title Aboriginal Corporation,
- Representatives from relevant State and Federal Agencies as required,
- 2 community representatives, and
- relevant Council Officers.

Representatives from each of the [ESAGESAC](#)'s member groups shall be as advised in writing by each group from time to time, with continuity of representation being encouraged to assist the operation of the [ESAGESAC](#).

The [EAGESAC](#) may seek expert advice from other sources and may invite other members of the community, representatives of other stakeholder groups, and Council Officers to attend one or more meetings to discuss specific issues.

The Chair will be the Portfolio Councillor responsible for the Environment.

Appointment Process for Community Representatives

Regard will be given in the membership selection process to:

1. individual applicants who demonstrate a genuine understanding of the principles of environmental issues; and
2. be able to show a history of involvement in, and understanding of, environmental issues.

Duration of the Appointment

Membership as a community member shall be for 2 years with the members being eligible for re-election.

The [ESAGESAC](#) will make a recommendation to Council for replacement of members who resign from the group prior to the end of their term.

Meeting Fees

All appointments are voluntary roles and are not paid meeting fees.

Attendance

Members are encouraged to attend all meetings of the [ESAGESAC](#) for which reasonable notice has been given. The Chair may deem a member to have vacated his or her appointment if the member is absent from **two** consecutive meetings.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS

Community representatives will be responsible for:

- ensuring that they are aware of and accurately represent respective stakeholder groups' views, where relevant,
- ensuring that outcomes of the [EAGESAC](#) are conveyed accurately to the relevant stakeholder groups, and
- ensuring that they do not participate in or try to influence discussion and recommendations on issues where they may have a material or personal interest.

Council representatives will be responsible for:

- ensuring appropriate liaison with the various departments and other stakeholder groups of Council,
- ensuring an appropriate level of involvement of relevant professional/technical staff at appropriate times and meetings,
- ensuring appropriate levels of administrative support,

Attachment #2

- ensuring recommendations from the [ESAGESAC](#) are reported to Council and the outcomes of Council's decisions reported back to [ESAGESAC](#) in a timely manner,
- providing background information available through Council that is reasonably considered necessary to assist members to reach appropriate recommendations.

5. CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

Frequency

The [ESAGESAC](#) will meet as a minimum every three months. The Chair, as necessary to address particular issues, may convene special meetings and workshops.

Agenda and Minutes

agenda Papers will be circulated to members not less than 7 days before each meeting.

Members may submit items to the Chair for consideration by the Advisory [GroupCommittee](#) as long as those items are in keeping with the Objectives and Scope of the Advisory [GroupCommittee](#). **This must be done at least 14 days prior to the meeting to allow inclusion on the agenda.**

Meetings will be conducted using recognised meeting procedures and all members will be expected to conduct themselves in a respectful, courteous and professional manner and show due regard to other members values and opinions and will make decisions by consensus.

Draft minutes will be circulated to members not less than 7 days after each meeting for review and confirmation. Once all members have registered their confirmation, final minutes will be distributed. Members may discuss the outcomes of the meeting with their respective groups/organisations.

Administration

Fraser Coast Regional Council will provide administration support.

Resources such as meeting rooms will be made available by Fraser Coast Regional Council, to enable the Advisory [GroupCommittee](#) to effectively perform its role.

6. GOVERNANCE

Media Comment and Confidentiality

Comments to the media on behalf of the Advisory [GroupCommittee](#) shall only be made by the Chairperson, or by another member of the Advisory [GroupCommittee](#) with the approval of the Chairperson.

The Advisory [GroupCommittee](#) does not have the power to speak on behalf of the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Members of the Advisory [GroupCommittee](#) should appreciate that the Advisory [GroupCommittee](#) will periodically deal with sensitive matters of a confidential nature. All members should respect the confidentiality of such information.

The spokesperson for the [ESAGESAC](#) will be the Chair.

Conflict of Interest

Members of the Advisory [GroupCommittee](#) must, having reviewed the agenda for a meeting, or when becoming aware of a potential conflict of interest, immediately advise the Chairperson and if appropriate leave the meeting whilst the matter is discussed and not participate in any decision making related to the issue.

Attachment #3

Reef Councils Rescue Plan Review

Regional Workshop #2
28 May 2024

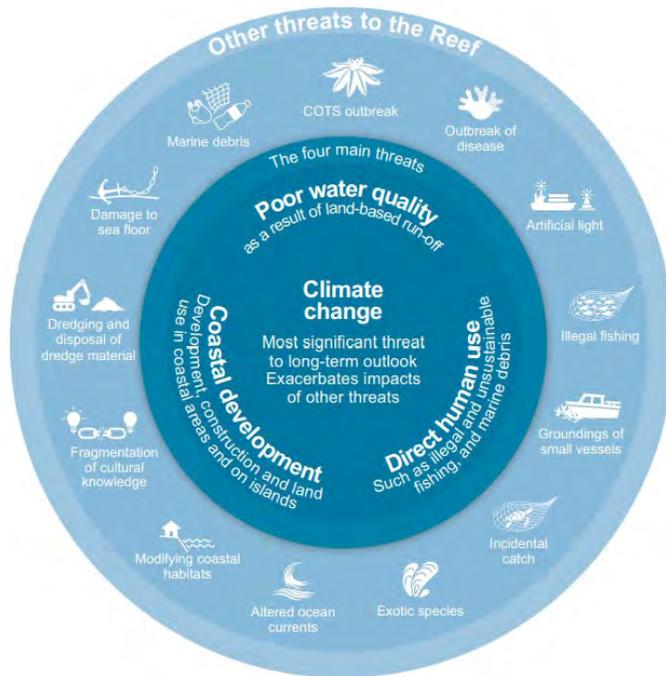


Every Queensland
community deserves
to be a liveable one

Attachment #3

Reef 2050 Plan (2021 – 2025)

Threats to the Reef



Outcomes



18 strategic actions where local government have been identified as responsible (partially) or very relevant

Every Queensland community deserves to be a liveable one.



Attachment #3

DRAFT Rescue Plan Principles (2024)**Principle**

Have respect for cultural values

Description

Initiatives respect the **cultural values, knowledge, and practices of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples**. They will positively contribute to **cultural outcomes** for community and avoid adverse impacts to cultural heritage during implementation.

Enabling cost effectiveness, flexibility and scalability

Initiatives will be **flexible** in their application and can be adapted **to suit the varied environments and contexts** existing across Reef council areas.

Being complementary, collaborative, integrated, and innovative

Initiatives reflect and **align with Reef councils' area of responsibility and influence**. They add value to and **build on work** being undertaken by other government agencies, special interest and non-government groups and research organisations.

Initiatives provide efficient opportunities to **collaborate** with other councils where possible to utilise resources efficiently, and test new approaches and/or test new approaches adopted elsewhere to deliver a **range of council outcomes at different scales**.

Deliver impact for the Reef and Reef councils

Initiatives provide positive **impact** and multiple outcomes for the **Reef**, and **Reef councils and their communities**.

Initiatives will make best use of available resources and **continually improve our collective knowledge** and understanding of the threats and risks to the Reef, and management responses appropriate to non-agricultural land uses and activities.

Every Queensland community deserves to be a liveable one.



Attachment #3

Initiatives 2024-2030

Initiative 1. Local climate mitigation

Mitigating and adapting to local climate-related impacts and risks

Initiative 2. Integrated & collaborative planning for urban systems

Building regional collaboration, coordination and shared investment through whole-of-system planning

Initiative 3. Cleaner Wastewater

Reducing water quality risks associated with wastewater management

Initiative 4. Cleaner Stormwater

Reducing water quality risks associated with stormwater management

Initiative 5. Cleaner Road Runoff

Reducing water quality risks associated with unsealed roads

Initiative 6. Resilient & connected urban landscapes

Protecting and restoring habitats and landscape function

Every Queensland community deserves to be a liveable one.



Corporate Plan Project Updates



100,000 trees

- ~70,537 trees planted to date (13 June)
- National Tree Day community tree planting day is scheduled for 27 July at Central Road, Tinana
- Tinana will be the third in a series of community tree planting days (making community planted total of ~2,630)



Flying-fox Policy



- Draft Policy developed stating that no action be taken to “move on” Flying-fox roosts
- Recommendations from a previous EAG meeting to be incorporated into Council Statement of Management Intent for Flying-fox Roosts
- To be presented to Council, following caretaker mode and recent elections
- Flying fox numbers at Cheelii Lagoon increasing



Attachment #4

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide a consistent approach to the management of Flying-fox roosts within urban areas of the Fraser Coast Region.

**2. SCOPE**

This policy applies to Flying-fox roosts within urban areas of the Fraser Coast Region.

3. HEAD OF POWER

Flying-foxes are classified as protected wildlife in Queensland under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Also under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, local governments in Queensland have an as-of-right authority to undertake Flying-fox roost management in designated Urban Flying-Fox Management Areas provided they comply with the *Code of Practice – Ecologically sustainable management of flying fox roosts*.

4. DEFINITIONS

To assist in the interpretation of this Policy the following definitions apply:

“Roost” means a place where Flying-foxes rest or sleep.

5. POLICY STATEMENT

Council will not undertake actions aimed at the disturbance or relocation of Flying-fox roosts located within its region, regardless of whether the roost is located within or outside a mapped Urban Flying-fox Management Area.

6. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

Statement of Management Intent for Flying-fox Roost Management in the Fraser Coast Regional Council Local Government Area (eDocs: #3150342)

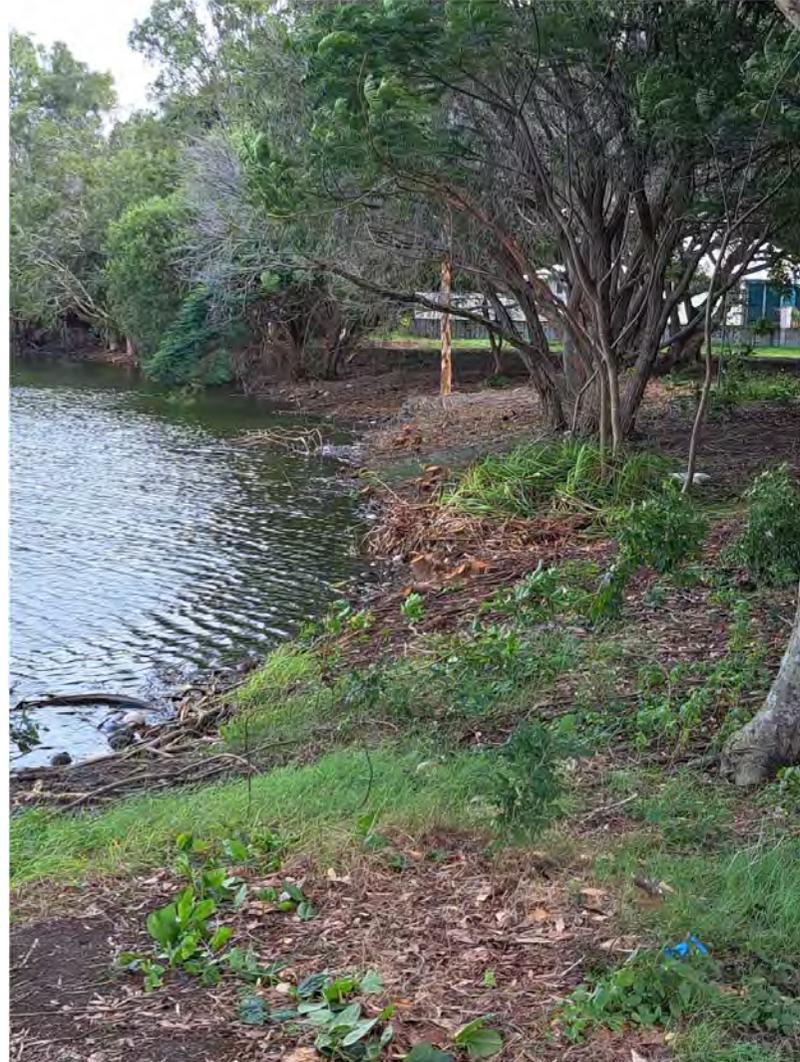
Broad-Leaf Pepper Tree and White Ibis



- Broad-leaved pepper tree is a category 3 restricted invasive plant under the Biosecurity Act 2014
- Some areas within FCRC have been treated, but not this has not been a consistent, ongoing program
- Approved budget transfer has enabled works to occur around Anembo Lakes at sites on Margaret, Truro and Alexander Street in Torquay and Urangan
- Following treatment at these sites, revegetation will occur as climatic conditions allow
- A Natural Environment works update has been provided via letterbox drop, to residents around Anembo Lakes.
- [Restricted invasive plants | Business Queensland](#)



Attachment #4



Policy: Illegal Vegetation Removal



- Policy adopted September 2017
- Was due for review September 2020
- Good policy concepts, but document contains much more than policy statement
- Need to refocus the document to a policy and put the "what" and "how to" in a Council procedural document
- Amber tasked with comparing FCRC's position with other Council positions/responses to Illegal Vegetation Removal

Attachment #5

List of Citizen Science apps:

QLD Office of the Chief Scientist – they refer to the Australian citizen science project finder. Some projects have apps and some don't, it is a good starting place.

[Project Finder | Australian Citizen Science Project Finder \(ala.org.au\)](#)

FrogID

[Home | Australian Museum FrogID Project](#)

Questagame

[QuestaGame](#)

Aussie Backyard Bird Count/BirdLife Australia

<https://aussiebirdcount.org.au/>

QWildlife for koala and croc sightings

[Koala sightings | Environment | Department of Environment and Science, Queensland \(des.qld.gov.au\)](#)

[Crocodile sightings | Environment | Department of Environment and Science, Queensland \(des.qld.gov.au\)](#)

iNaturalist

[A Community for Naturalists · iNaturalist](#)

ClimateWatch

[Queensland - ClimateWatch Australia- Citizen Science App](#)

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT: MARY TO BAY RAIL TRAIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES - 27 JUNE, 2024

DIRECTORATE: STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: DIRECTOR STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT, Gerard Carlyon

AUTHOR: MANAGER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT, Tracey
Genrich

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to present Council with the Minutes of the Fraser Coast Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee held on 27 June, 2024.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fraser Coast Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee is a Local Government Committee appointed under s264 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to provide a forum for community and user groups to make recommendations to Fraser Coast Regional Council on the development and management of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail.

The Minutes of the Advisory Committee meeting held on 27 June, 2024, are presented to Council in accordance with the Committee's Terms of Reference.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the Minutes of the Fraser Coast Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee held on 27 June, 2024.

4. ATTACHMENTS

1. Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee - Minutes 27 June 2024 & Associated Attachments [↓](#)



MINUTES

FRASER COAST MARY TO BAY RAIL TRAIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION CENTRE, 77 TAVISTOCK STREET
27 JUNE, 2024 COMMENCING AT 1.00PM

PRESENT:

- Mayor George Seymour (Chair)
- Cr Lachlan Cosgrove
- Tracey Genrich, Manager Community Development & Engagement FCRC
- Max Voigt – Fraser Coast Bugs Representative
- Martin Simons – General Manager FCTE
- John Williams – Fraser Coast Wildlife Preservation Society Representative
- Craig England – Manager – Rail Corridor Management – Department of Transport & Main Roads
- Desley O’Grady – Rail Trails Australia (non-voting invited member) via teams

APOLOGIES

- Cr Paul Truscott
- Davendra Naidu – Director Infrastructure Services FCRC
- Alan Whyborn – community representative
- Emma Baird – community representative
- Steve Case – Fraser Coast Cycling representative
- Andy Riley – community representative
- Ken Diehm – Chief Executive Officer FCRC (Guest apology)
- Keith Parsons – Director Organisational Services FCRC (Guest apology)

GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE

- David Gleadow – Senior Advisory – Rail Corridor Management – Department of Transport & Main Roads
- Cr Zane O’Keefe
- Greig Bolderrow, Harry Usher and Jacqui-Elson Green (Mary Inc) – part meeting only for presentation
- Kieren Stoneley – FCRC Sport & Recreation Coordinator
- Jodie Clough – Business Support Officer (Minutes)

#5025676

AGENDA ITEMS

1. Welcome and Acknowledgement to Country

Mayor Seymour welcomed all attendees and delivered an Acknowledgement to Country on behalf of the Advisory Committee.

2. Apologies

A full list of apologies is listed above.

3. New members and Councillors welcome

Mayor Seymour welcomed Cr O'Keefe and Cr Cosgrove. Both Councillors spoke on their enthusiasm for the project.

Members then introduced themselves and reason for involvement in meetings.

4. Agenda Items

1. **Mary Inc – Presentation on Rail Trail ideas**

The representatives of Mary Inc presented to the Advisory Committee in relation to the Rail Trail Project. The main points of the presentation are as follows:-

- Congratulated the group on achievement thus far and provided thoughts on how the rail trail would connect the two cities and offer economic benefits to the Fraser Coast;
- Raised concern on lack of progress and Council funding applications to finalise the Rail Trail;
- Downer Lane should be a key focus and not an afterthought; and
- Indicated an interest for a representative of Mary Inc to join the Advisory Committee.

Members of the Advisory Committee discussed several items with the representatives of Mary Inc prior to them leaving the meeting, including, but not necessarily limited to:-

- Issues that would need to be addressed and resolved prior to the implementation of the Downer Lane section of the trail including road bridges over the section of line;
- Current usage of the line for shunting trains between Downer Rail and the Qld Rail site at Walker Street;
- Width of available land for path running alongside the rail line;
- Ongoing discussions with Queensland Rail about potential utilisation of the North Coast line for rail trail purposes;
- Clarification of current grant funding opportunities and
- Previous discussions of the Advisory Committee in relation to its recommendation of priorities for progressing undeveloped section of the Rail Trail.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads representative, Craig England, advised that the Principal Cycle Way Network Plan runs along Kent Street, parallel to the rail corridor. There may be an opportunity for funding under the broader active transport grants program for this section of the rail trail. Craig encouraged Council to reach out to Darrin Vance, A/Director (Active Transport) who could assist in this regard.

Recommendation

That Mayor Seymour, as Chair of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee, provide a letter of gratitude to Mary Inc for the group's interest in the Rail Trail project and confirming that Mary Inc would be welcome to submit a nomination for membership of the Advisory Committee in the upcoming call for nomination for community based members.

That Council reach out to Darrin Vance, A/Director (Active Transport) to discuss potential funding opportunities for the Kent Street section of the Rail Trail through active transport grants programs.

2. Previous Minutes and action list

The Advisory Committee advised that it supported the Minutes of previous Meeting held in February, 2024, attachments and updated Action List and noted the following updates on particular items:-

Rail Trail Signage - Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group representative, Max Voigt, raised that the Signage Working Group met last year and submitted a spreadsheet of signage needs for the entire length of the Rail Trail. Estimates from FCBUGs were that the total cost of signage would be in the vicinity of \$25,000). Max raised concerns that no real progress had been made on implementation of the signage.

Council's Manager Community Development & Engagement confirmed that in response to an email request from FCBUGs application had been lodged with Council for the installation of 3 blue directional signs proposed to be installed at Piggford Lane, Walligan and Churchill Mines Trail Head locations.

Department of Transport & Main Roads representative, Craig England requested that the applications required for the blue directional signs proposed for the installation on state controlled roads at Leo's Road/Torbanlea-Pialba Road, Piggford Lane/Maryborough-Hervey Bay Road and Churchill Mines Road/Maryborough-Hervey Bay Road be forwarded to the Department of Transport and Main Roads for assessment.

Colton Coal Mine Alternative Route & General Tenure Issues – Council and the Department of Transport and Main Roads gave verbal updates on a number of items relating to site visits to investigate northern alignment for Colton Coal mine alternative route and several potential solutions to tenure issues between Aldershot and Walker Street section.

Recommendation

That Council recirculate previous information provided to the Advisory Committee in relation to unresolved tenure issues along the undeveloped sections of the Rail Trail between Churchill Mines Road and Maryborough.

3. Current Term of Members – Upcoming Call for nominations

Council's Manager Community Development & Engagement confirmed that the 2 year term of the current committee is due to expire in September, 2024. A report is to be tabled for Council consideration at its July meeting recommending that Expressions of Interest be called for community based members of the Advisory Committee.

It is proposed to use a similar process to that utilised in 2022 when the Advisory Committee was first formed. Existing community based members are able to seek re-appointment to the Advisory Committee through the Expression of Interest process.

The Advisory Committee discussed whether geographic base of community members should be considered as part of the assessment of nominations received. It was agreed that whilst it would be ideal to have a spread of community members from across the Fraser Coast geographically it should not be an overriding factor in the assessment process.

4. M2BRTAC Private Engagement Hub Page Demonstration

Council's Manager Community Development & Engagement demonstrated a Committee (Private) Only access Engagement Hub page which can be utilised by members of the Advisory Committee for accessing the following types of documents:-

- Committee Overview
- Action List
- Image Gallery
- Minutes in Document Library
- Agendas
- Terms Of Reference
- Feasibility Studies

Reminder to the Advisory group of confidentiality as stated in Terms of Reference.

An email will be sent to members with how to register details and assistance is available should Advisory Committee members have issues registering and accessing the Private page.

Recommendation

That Council progress with the issuing of invitations to the members of the Advisory Committee for access to the Private Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee Engagement Hub page.

5. M2BRT Council website demo – inclusion of Council minutes in PDF form for public access

Council's Manager Community Development & Engagement gave an overview of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail project page on Council's website where a pdf version of the Minutes from the Advisory Committee meetings will be stored. Work is currently in process for uploading the documents and further advice will be provided to the Advisory Committee once complete including a copy of the link to the specific page.

The General Manager Fraser Coast Tourism & Events commented that additional information and enhanced maps should be created for the Mary to Bay Rail Trail webpage on the Visit Fraser Coast website.

Discussion was held in relation to whether DTMR counters could be placed along the trail to determine levels of usage. DTMR advised that counters cost approx. \$15,000 and movement of counters to different locations has to occur using technical staff due to their sensitivity.

It was agreed that it would be an appropriate time for the scheduling of another meeting of the Marketing subgroup to gather the required information.

Recommendation

That a meeting of Mary to Bay Rail Trail Marketing sub-group be called as soon as practical.

That Council email the Department of Transport and Main Roads to obtain more information on the suitability, cost and potential locations for counters to gauge usage of the Rail Trail.

6. FCRC Budget – Rail Trail Items

Council's Manager Community Development & Engagement provided a list of budget allocations within the 2024/2025 Budget and 10 year capital plan. The list provided is attached to these minutes.

In addition to the projects included in the list, the Advisory Committee was advised that there was also 2 amounts included in the Community Development & Engagement Operational Budget as follows:-

- FCBUGs – Works Mary to Bay Rail Trail Access Licence Area - \$25,000; and
- Mary to Bay Rail Trail – Cost Benefit Analysis - \$20,000.

The Advisory Committee discussed the importance of inclusion of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail project within Council's budget documents to indicate priority of the project and also to allow for lobbying for external funding opportunities. Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group representation, Max Voigt, requested that the Rail Trail should be included in the Council's 10 Year Capital Budget even with a zero dollar value. Council Officers will provide advice back to the Advisory Committee as to whether this request is able to be accommodated by Council's budget management systems and processes.

Council Officer's confirmed that the Mary to Bay Rail Trail was also included in the Council's Priority Project List.

7. FCBUGs Rail Trail Discussion Document

Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group representative, Max Voigt, spoke to a discussion document prepared by the FCBUG Rail Trail Project Team and suggesting the preparation of Strategy document with an accompanying Implementation Plan that identifies the key priority action items and budget commitments required to achieve finalisation of the trail within the next 2 years. It was recommended to the Advisory Committee that a subgroup be formed to progress the preparation the proposed Strategy document and association Implementation Plan.

Council's Manager Community Development & Engagement suggested that in lieu of a subgroup, a workshop style meeting should be called inviting all members of the Advisory Committee, in a similar format to that held in November, 2022, at which time the contents of the Document could be determined including implementation priorities. A focussed strategy including priorities was an item that Council and Department of Transport and Main Roads representatives had been advocating for some time.

Recommendation

That Council convene a workshop of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee members to commence the preparation of a Strategy Document and Implementation Plan.

8. FCBUGs Request for Works 4 Qld Funds – Saltwater Creek Crossing near Aldershot

The Advisory Committee discussed the recent round of the Works for Queensland funding program and whether the Mary to Bay Rail Trail project could be included in Council's list of projects.

The Mayor confirmed that Council had been allocated \$24,690,000 under the 2024-2027 Works for Queensland program with the project guidelines being altered from previous years.

Submissions to the Works for Queensland program could now include infrastructure, planning or capability development projects.

Council's Manager Community Development & Engagement confirmed that further sections of the Rail Trail project had not been endorsed by Council for inclusion in Council's list of projects for a number of reasons including a condition within the program guidelines that all land tenure and/or Native Title approvals be secured, and evidence provided, as part of project submissions.

The Advisory Committee had a general discussion in relation to tenure issues remaining along undeveloped sections of the Rail Trail.

9. Notes – Stockyard Creek & Black Swamp Crossing Subgroup Meeting 5 June, 2024

The Advisory Committee noted the attached Notes from the Stockyard Creek & Black Swamp Creek Crossing Subgroup meeting held on 5 June, 2024.

10. Christensen Street Crossing Rail Trail – Request for update on work activity & confirmation of previously advised solution will still be achieved

The Advisory Committee noted that as an impact of a private development, Christensen Street will be extended and connected through to the eastern side of the rail trail. Council Officers confirmed that the Development Application for the private development required the developer to construct the road over the rail trail – utilising a culvert type construction. Therefore, a temporary diversion has been put in place for utilisation by rail trail users during construction. Council will advertise the diversion once confirmation has been received that the construction is commencing.

5. General Business

Crossing of Maryborough/Hervey Bay Road

The Advisory Committee discussed the missing crossing of Maryborough/Hervey Bay Road at Nikenbah. The Department of Transport & Main Roads confirmed that they were currently undertaking a quotation process for the procurement of a consultant to do an assessment of the area for a Rail Trail crossing.

Potential amendment of Principle Cycleway from Kent Street to Walker Street as discussed previously in meeting

Cr Cosgrove asked for change of mapping Walker Street to Kent query street be noted in the minutes. Tracey Genrich to discuss further with Damion Beatty (FCRC).

Shovel Ready Rail Trail Projects

Discussion was held in relation to identifying if there were any “shovel ready” projects that could be put forward and leveraged as part of the lead up to the State government election and a suggestion of the signage requirements previously identified could be a potential project.

6. Next Meeting

The meeting closed at 2:51pm.

Next meeting date – 29th of August, location TBA.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 – Minutes previous meeting held 8 February, 2024;
- Attachment 2 – Meeting Action List as at 20 June, 2024;
- Attachment 3 – 2024/2025 FCRC Capital Budget Line Items related to Mary to Bay Rail Trail;

- Attachment 4 – Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group – Works for Queensland 2024 Allocation Request and Discussion Document;
- Attachment 5 – Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee Crossing Subgroup Meeting Notes meeting held 5 June, 2024



MINUTES

FRASER COAST MARY TO BAY RAIL TRAIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION CENTRE, 77 TAVISTOCK STREET
8 FEBRUARY, 2024 COMMENCING AT 4.00PM

PRESENT:

- Cr David Lewis (Chair)
- Tracey Genrich, Manager Community Development & Engagement FCRC
- Max Voigt – Fraser Coast Bugs Representative
- Martin Simons – General Manager FCTE
- John Williams – Fraser Coast Wildlife Preservation Society Representative
- Steve Case – Fraser Coast Cycling representative
- Alan Whyborn – community representative
- Andy Riley – community representative
- Craig England – Manager – Rail Corridor Management – Department
- David Gleadow – Senior Advisory – Rail Corridor Management – Department of Transport & Main Roads
- Desley O’Grady – Rail Trails Australia (non-voting invited member)

APOLOGIES

- Cr Phil Truscott
- Davendra Naidu – Director Infrastructure Services FCRC
- Emma Baird – community representative
- Ken Diehm – Chief Executive Officer FCRC (Guest apology)
- Keith Parsons – Director Organisational Services FCRC (Guest apology)

GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE

Gerard Carlyon – Director Strategy, Community & Development FCRC
Kieren Stoneley – FCRC Sport & Recreation Coordinator
Rob Hazzard – Executive Manager, Capital Delivery (Part Meeting Only)
Craig Bottcher – Manager Design, Capital Delivery (Part Meeting Only)

#4946464

AGENDA ITEMS

1. Welcome and Acknowledgement to Country

David welcomed all attendees and delivered an Acknowledgement to Country on behalf of the Advisory Committee.

2. Apologies

A full list of apologies is listed above.

3. Welcome to Desley O'Grady – Rail Trails Australia representative

The Committee welcomed Desley O'Grady to her first meeting with the Advisory Committee and looks forward to having Desley's experienced input into the Mary to Bay Rail Trail project.

4. Previous Meeting – Action List

The Committee reviewed the Action List of items from previous meetings. The action list has been updated to reflect comments and updates provided at the meeting and is attached in its updated version.

5. Agenda Items

1. **Design Options – Road Crossings/Rail Trail (Hervey Bay Urban Areas Sections)**

Craig Bottcher advised that Council currently had two projects that it was seeking feedback from the Advisory Committee as follows:-

- a) Construction of the Elizabeth Street crossing; and
- b) Concept Design of a number of road crossings within the Hervey Bay urban area of the Rail Trail.

Craig and Rob Hazzard provided information to the Advisory Committee members in relation to the two projects.

The members of the Advisory Committee requested that a workshop style meeting be organised so that adequate time was available for a more comprehensive review of the projects.

Recommendation

That an invitation be forwarded to all members of the Advisory Committee to a meeting with Council Infrastructure Services staff to discuss the construction of Elizabeth Street crossing and concept design of a number of road crossings within the Hervey Bay urban area of the Rail Trail.

2. **DTMR – Funding Opportunity Discussion**

Craig England advised the Advisory Committee that his Rail Trail team had been able to secure funding in the vicinity of \$100,000 from the State Government's 2023/2024 budget.

Craig requested feedback from the Advisory Committee as to what their priorities/projects for the funding allocation. A number of potential projects were discussed by the Advisory Committee

#4946464

including directional signage, Stockyard Creek & Black Swamp Creek Crossings, crossing of Maryborough/Hervey Bay Road to access the Piggford Lane section.

As part of the discussion DTMR advised that their Roads department were in the process of engaging a consultancy to investigate a suitable crossing outcome for the Maryborough/Hervey Bay Road and crossing of Torbanlea Road at Takura.

Recommendation

That the Department of Transport and Main Roads (Rail Trail Corridors) be requested to quarantine the \$100,000 funding allocation for use towards addressing the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee's request for minimal (low impact) creek crossing solutions at Stockyard Creek and Black Swamp Creek, pending further discussion on the identification of the minimal (low impact) solution at a future meeting of the Rail Trail Advisory Committee.

3. Discussion re Minutes of Special Meeting 30 November, 2023

The Committee discussed the minutes from the Special Meeting held on 30 November, 2023 and agreed that the following amendments should be made:-

Item 3.1 New Colton Pty Ltd – Proposed Alternative Route Rail Trail

Add an additional dot point to the section "Rail Trail continuing on its original route (through the Mine) until construction of the mine commences" as follows:-

- Michael Gray agreed to consider the terms of section 276(1)(e) of the Act.

Add an additional dot point to the section "Halliburton Report – Alternative Route Proposal" as follows:-

- Notwithstanding the constraints, this option should remain available for consideration, depending on the outcomes with other alternatives.

Amend the "Action" for this item to read as follows:-

That further investigations be carried out as above, and Tracey Genrich, in consultation with other internal Council Officers, prepare and table a report for a future Council meeting which includes information on the project, proposed alternative route and a recommendation from the Advisory Committee that Council authorise the Chief Executive Officer, or his delegate, to negotiate further with New Colton Pty Ltd in relation to agreement and progression of the Churchill Mines Road/Peridge Road alternative route.

Recommendation

That the Minutes of the Special Meeting held on 30 November, 2023 be amended to reflect the above amendments.

4. Communications – FCRC Community Engagement Hub & FCRC Website Access for public sharing of Advisory Committee meeting minutes

Tracey Genrich confirmed that the Engagement Hub page for use by Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee members only will be available in the near future.

Tracey also confirmed that the previous minutes of the Advisory Committee were public documents as they had been published in Council Meeting Agendas and therefore could be published on Council and Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group website for the information of members of the public.

Recommendation

That Tracey Genrich organise for a copy of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee minutes to be published on Council's website in the appropriate location and send a pdf copy of the minutes to Max for posting on the Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group website.

5. Colton Mine Diversion

The Advisory Committee noted Council's resolution of its Meeting held in January, 2024 as included in the Advisory Committee Agenda documentation.

Tracey Genrich confirmed that an email had been forwarded to New Colton Pty Ltd in January asking for them to review and provide their response in relation to Section 276(1)(e) of the Mineral Resources Act and that to date no response had been received.

Discussion was held as to whether this item should be a priority for investigation and Tracy advised that given there was a recommendation from the Advisory Committee from its November, 2023 meeting, the Advisory Committee should make a further recommendation to Council should it wish to amend its view. No request for an amendment to this item was received at the meeting.

6. Creek Crossing SubGroup – Notes from 31/1/2024 Meeting

The Advisory Committee noted the Notes from the Stockyard Creek/Black Swamp Creek Subgroup meeting held on 31 January, 2024 which were circulated via email to all Advisory Committee members on 5 February, 2024.

General discussion occurred in relation to the requirements of the relevant legislation, potential crossing solutions, the need for approvals and environmental assessment of crossing solutions etc.

It was agreed at the meeting that a report should be tabled at a future Council Meeting recommending action identify a suitable interim solution to address the current situation at the creek crossings. It was requested that the next subgroup meeting be held as soon as practical to keep this item progressing.

The Advisory Committee noted the SubGroup's recommendation in relation to a long term solution and agreed that further discussion on this item should occur at future meetings of the Advisory Committee.

Recommendation

That Council be advised that the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee recommends the following actions in relation to suitable crossing options for Stockyard Creek and Black Swamp Creek:-

That, to address the current situation at the Stockyard Creek and Black Swamp Creek crossing the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee recommend that Council enter into negotiations with the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee to:-

- a) Identify a minimal (low impact) works solution for the two crossings to improve the current situation at these two crossings, noting that the gradients be unchanged and as per the existing onsite conditions, and the solution to include appropriate signage to mitigate risk.
- b) Have any environmental assessment and approvals undertaken to facilitate the approved interim solution; and
- c) Have the Department of Transport and Main Roads provide funding for the implementation of the approved interim solution.

7. Rail Trail Safety Issues – Ann Street/Boat Harbour Drive Intersection and Cross-over at medical precinct at Urraween Road

Discussion was held in relation to Ann Street/Boat Harbour Drive and Urraween Road crossings.

Gerard Carlyon confirmed that Council was currently undertaking further review of the Urraween Road crossing and would provide additional information to the Advisory Committee at a future meeting.

Further discussion on the Ann Street/Boat Harbour Drive crossing would occur during the workshop outlined in Item 5.1 above.

8. Status of Advisory Committee recommendations from 30 November to Council regarding funding (FCBUGs 2024/2025 budget allocation & 3 year supply agreement for delivery of projects)

The Advisory Committee noted Council's resolution of its Meeting held in January, 2024 as included in the Advisory Committee Agenda documentation.

Tracey confirmed that given the Council resolution above a Funding Agreement was in the process of being drafted for the \$30,000 funding from this financial year and would be forwarded for execution by Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group as soon as practical.

A budget allocation request had also been included in Council's 2024/2025 operational budget package for consideration as part of Council's 2024/2025 budget deliberations.

9. Saltwater Creek & Dead Man's Gully Crossings – Development of Work Plan and costing submission to State Government

Max Voigt advised the Committee that it was the view of Fraser Coast Bicycle User group that priority should be given to the development of a work plan and costing for works to develop the Rail Trail north of Quarry Road (end of existing trail from the Maryborough end) to Aldershot.

The Committee discussed this item and noted the previous recommendation of the Committee to Council to investigate tenure issues for this section of the trail with a report on those tenure issues to be tabled at a future meeting of the Advisory Committee.

Recommendation

That Council be advised that the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee recommends that Council prepare a detailed Work Plan and Cost Estimates for the section of the Mary To Bay Rail Trail from north of Quarry Road and Aldershot.

6. General Business

Max Voigt, on behalf of the Advisory Committee members, noted that it was Cr David Lewis' last meeting due to his retirement from Council as at the March, 2024 election. The Advisory Committee thanked Cr Lewis for his support, guidance and advocacy of the project and wished him well in the future.

Cr Lewis responded that it had been his pleasure to Chair the Advisory Committee and had been involved in the project, in some form, since attending a site visit prior to the 2016 local government election.

7. **Next Meeting**

18 April, 2024 – 4pm

The meeting closed at 6.20pm.

ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 - Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee – Special Meeting Minutes – 30 November, 2023;
- Attachment 2 – Stockyard Creek & Black Swamp Creek Crossing SubGroup – Notes of Meeting held on 31 January, 2024.

#4946464

Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee
Meeting Action List

Meeting Date	Agenda Item Number	Action Item	Responsible Officer/Person	Status/Latest Update
29/9/2022	6	Tracey Genrich to finalise the Private Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee engagement hub page and circulate an invitation to the page to all members	Tracey Genrich	In Progress
	13	Ken Diehm and Keith Parsons to have an internal discussion to discuss tenure of land and how it may impact Council's budget going forward	Ken Diehm/Keith Parsons	Closed
	General Business	Craig England to research if there was the potential to leverage Council's \$200,000 contribution for additional Rail Trail funding	Craig England	Closed
13/4/2023	3.2 Signage – Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	Signage Plan example	Craig England	Actioned
22/6/2023	4.7 Signage Working Group Progress	Coordinate further meetings of the Signage Working Group as required.	Tracey Genrich	Ongoing
	4.8 Marketing/Promotion Working Group Progress	Work with FCBUG to prepare website page	Martin Simons	In Progress. Note email sent with update. FCTE now sourcing new digital lead as original staff person has left organisation.
		Coordinate further meetings of the Marketing/Promotion Working Group as required	Tracey Genrich	Ongoing

#4782523

7/9/2023	4.1 Discussion on potential creation of M2BRT User Group	Place this item on the Action List for further discussion in 6 months.	Tracey Genrich	
		Share a copy of the Atherton Tablelands document with all members of the Advisory Committee.	Tracey Genrich	
	4.2 Discussion on Crossing Solutions for Stockyard Creek/Black Swamp Creek 4.3 Suggestion to form a Working group – future implementation &	Prepare a draft concept plan relating to Black Swamp Creek crossing for discussion at the meeting.	Davendra Naidu	In Progress
	4.5 Safety – Vehicle & Motorbike Access to Rail Trail	Review the signage schedule prepared by the Signage Working Group and source quotations for appropriate signage in addition to source budget for the procurement and installation of such signage. Another meeting of the Signage Working Group will also be scheduled to discuss signage issues at Piggford Lane end as well.	Tracey Genrich	
		Followup with Open Space & Environment in relation to the shelter that was removed recently.	Tracey Genrich	
	4.7 Report on progress of any Tenure negotiations for the Colton Mine Lease to Maryborough section of the Rail Trail	Council to provide a report back to the M2BRTAC identifying the locations of any unresolved tenure issues, options for resolution and how Council can implement resolution of these issues	Keith Parsons/Tracey Genrich	

#4782523

ACTION/COMPLETED ITEMS

Meeting Date	Agenda Item Number	Action Item	Responsible Officer/Person	Confirm Actioned/Complete
29/9/2022	5	All Committee members to advise via email to the Chair and Tracey Genrich of a “nominated delegate” as early as possible prior to each meeting	All members	Noted – closed
	8	Tracey Genrich to organise the next meeting of the group to be held in a workshop style so that Advisory Committee members can workshop the trail route, opportunities and constraints for each section, status of each section and priorities and standard of works for future sections	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
15/12/2022	Workshop	FCRC to nominate a Council employee to liaise with FCBUGs to assist in working through signage requirements and develop a plan for the complete length of the Rail Trail (Urangan to Maryborough)	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
	Workshop	FCRC to nominate a Council employee to liaise with FCBUGs to assist in working through some of the outstanding tenure issues	Tracey Genrich	Actioned. This item has been closed. This matter is being resolved through the M2BRTAC meeting as per agreed outcomes of meetings. Refer to
6/2/2023	4.5	Council to submit an application to the Minor Infrastructure funding program for a concrete bed level crossing at Stockyard Creek for a total	Tracey Genrich	Actioned

#4782523

		project cost of approximately \$300,000		
13/4/2023	3.2 Signage – Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	Council to invite interested members to form a working group to look at signage of the Rail Trail.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
		Follow up staff to assist	Keith Parsons	Actioned
	3.3 DTMR Access Licence 11km section – Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	Community Development Team to support FCBUGs with opening event	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
	3.4 DTMR Maintenance Funding – Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	FCBUGs to submit a request to the Department of Transport and Main Roads for an annual maintenance grant.	Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	Actioned
	3.5 M2BRT Website – Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	Council to obtain the relevant domain names.	Keith Parsons	Actioned Addresses purchased for 1 year. Ability to renew some/all as required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2brt.org • m2brt.org.au • m2brt.com • m2brt.com.au • m2brt.au • marytobayrailtrail.org • marytobayrailtrail.org.au • marytobayrailtrail.com • marytobayrailtrail.au

#4782523

				Addresses purchased for 1 year. Ability to renew some/all as required.
	Council to invite members interested to form a working group to look at marketing and promotion of Rail Trail	Tracey Genrich	Actioned. Meeting set for 19/6	Council to invite members interested to form a working group to look at marketing and promotion of Rail Trail
	General Business	Action List to be added to future documentation and Minutes regularly distributed to the Committee	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
		Include Agenda Item re Northern Gap near Aldershot for next meeting	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
		Include Agenda Item re Maryborough Hervey Bay Road Crossing at Nikenbah for next meeting	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
22/6/2023	4.1 Member Resignation – Kelly Adams	Review previous nominations for Advisory Committee membership and source a new equestrian based member as soon as practical.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned. Emma Baird new member commenced with M2BRTAC November, 2023 meeting.
	4.2 Discussion – Progression of Rail Trail Gap near Aldershot	Advise Council that the Rail Trail Advisory Committee requests Council to consider moving forward with negotiation and resolution of tenure issues within the Aldershot sections of the rail trail.	Tracey Genrich	This item is closed – refer to new action item No 4.7 from meeting date 7 September below.
	4.3 Maryborough/Hervey Bay Road Crossing – Nikenbah	Include this item on the Agenda for the next meeting of the Advisory Committee.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned

#4782523

	4.4 Update on the Planning for the Open Day Event – 26 August 2023	Resend invitation email to Martin Simons of Fraser Coast Tourism & Events.	Mike Allsop	Actioned
	4.6 Update on Progress of current Works for Queensland Project – Walker Street end of Rail Trail	Circulate images of the works to Advisory Committee members.	Davendra Naidu	Actioned
	4.7 Signage Working Group Progress	Progress with sourcing and installation of the signage elements relating to the 11km section of the trail to be opened in August, 2023 on behalf of FCBUG.	Mike Allsop	Actioned
	4.8 Marketing/Promotion Working Group Progress	Provide content for the Mary to Bay Rail Trail website page to FCTE as soon as practical.	FCBUG	Actioned.
	4.9 Update on whether the \$20,000 request for additional funding is still in the draft 2023/2024 Budget	Include a Budget item in the Agenda for the next Advisory Committee Meeting.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
	4.10 Potential Funding Source – Growing Regions Program	Advise Council that the Advisory Committee requests Council to consider submitting an Expression of Interest to the Growing Regions Program for creek crossings between Black Swamp Creek and Stockyard Creek.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
7/9/2023	4.2 Discussion on Crossing Solutions for Stockyard Creek/Black Swamp Creek	Coordinate a meeting between Davendra Naidu (who will nominate any other Infrastructure Services officers required to attend), Alan Whyborn, Max Voigt, Craig England and Andy Riley as soon as practical.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
	4.3 Suggestion to form a Working group – future implementation &				Nominate a representative of FCBUGs to attend an onsite discussion, at the	Max Voigt	Actioned

#4782523

		newly finished Walker Street section of the Rail Trail with Davendra Naidu and other appropriate staff of Infrastructure Services.		
	4.8 EOI for Membership – Rail Trail Australia Representative	Council to draft a letter to Rail Trails Australia inviting them to consider and put forward a nomination for a non-voting member of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned. Desley O’Grady invited and accepted. First meeting 8 February, 2024.
	General Business – Review of November Workshop progress	Circulate a copy of the November 2022 Workshop document to all members of the Group and include as an Agenda for the next meeting	Tracey Genrich	Actioned

#4782523



SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES

FRASER COAST MARY TO BAY RAIL TRAIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION CENTRE, 77 TAVISTOCK STREET
30 NOVEMBER, 2023 COMMENCING AT 4.00PM**

- PRESENT:**
- Cr David Lewis (Chair)
 - Tracey Genrich, Manager Community Development & Engagement FCRC
 - Davendra Naidu – Director Infrastructure Services FCRC
 - Max Voigt – Fraser Coast Bugs Representative
 - John Williams – Fraser Coast Wildlife Preservation Society Representative
 - Andy Riley – community representative
 - Emma Baird – community representative
- APOLOGIES**
- Cr Phil Truscott
 - Martin Simons – General Manager FCTE
 - Steve Case – Fraser Coast Cycling representative
 - Alan Whyborn – community representative
 - Craig England – Manager - Rail Corridor Management - Department of Transport & Main Roads
- GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE**
- Ken Diehm – Chief Executive Officer FCRC
 - Gerard Carlyon – Director Strategy, Community & Development FCRC
 - Keith Parsons – Director Organisational Services FCRC
 - Kieren Stoneley – FCRC Sport & Recreation Coordinator
 - Dave McLeod – Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group
 - Matt Scott – Senior Technical Officer Road FCRC

#4912217

AGENDA ITEMS

1. Welcome and Acknowledgement to Country

David welcomed all attendees and delivered an Acknowledgement to Country on behalf of the Advisory Committee.

2. Apologies

A full list of apologies is listed above.

3. Agenda Items

1. New Colton Pty Ltd – Proposed Alternative Route Rail Trail

Tracey Genrich circulated a copy of a set of Notes from a meeting between available members of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee and representatives of New Colton Pty Ltd held on 20 November, 2023. A copy of the notes from the informal meeting held on 20 November, 2023 is attached to these Minutes for the information of Committee Members and Council.

In addition to the update included in the attached Notes, Michael Gray from New Colton Pty Ltd provided the Committee with an update of the project.

Matt Scott from Council's Infrastructure Services attended the meeting to provide detailed onsite information relating to the state of Churchill Mines Road and Peridge Road.

There were a number of alternative route scenarios and options discussed by the Committee as follows:-

Rail Trail continuing on its original route (through the Mine) until construction of the mine commences:-

- Max Voigt advised that the preferred route for the Fraser Coast Bicycle Users Group was to utilise the original route on a temporary basis until construction of the mine commenced.
- Michael Gray confirmed that this position was not supported by New Colton Pty Ltd who have safety and regulatory concerns about this approach.
- The Committee discussed a number of clauses from the Mineral Resources Act relating to access to areas subject to a mining lease and whether a Minister approval could be sought by Council.
- Ken Diehm discussed the requirements of evidencing "public interest" when making Ministerial applications and advised that it was unlikely that this would be successful for the Rail Trail project.
- Ken Diehm also stated that it was Council's experience that ceasing temporary uses, once implemented, can be a political and reputational risk for Council as members of the public perceive that their rights are being affected and therefore it was unlikely that Council would support the option for temporary use.
- Michael Gray agreed to consider the terms of section 276(1)(e) of the Act.

Halliburton Report – Alternative Route Proposal

- The alternative route proposed within the 2019 Halliburton Report does not reflect the current status of the unallocated state land – which has now been determined as "exclusive" rights under the Butchulla Land & Sea Claim determination.

- This route would require a significant amount of vegetation clearing and does not address the issues of potential conflict between rail trail users and the working rail spur to service the mine when in operation.
- Native Title requirements for this proposed route could be difficult to negotiate.
- Notwithstanding the constraints, this option should remain available for consideration, depending on the outcomes with other alternatives.

Churchill Mines Road/Peridge Road Alternative Route

- Matt Scott from Council's Infrastructure Services team provided the Committee with an update on state of this proposed alternative route. It was noted that Matt had taken the time to drive the route (as much as possible due to recent wet weather).
- The Committee noted and discussed a number of potential issues that would need to be further investigated for this route including, but not necessarily limited to:-
 - Safety of rail trail users utilising Churchill Mines Road;
 - Whether Churchill Mines Road is constructed within the road reserve;
 - Whether the Churchill Mines Road road reserve can accommodate a rail trail corridor;
 - Negotiations would be required with Ergon Energy as the holders of the easement for the electrical easement;
 - Peridge Road has some sections that may require survey and negotiation with adjoining property owners (if survey reveals that Peridge Road has been unintentionally fenced by private property owners).
 - Linking with Unnamed Road 21 into Aldershot.

Action:

That further investigations be carried out as above, and Tracey Genrich, in consultation with other internal Council Officers, prepare and table a report for a future Council meeting which includes information on the project, proposed alternative route and a recommendation from the Advisory Committee that Council authorise the Chief Executive Officer, or his delegate, to negotiate further with New Colton Pty Ltd in relation to agreement and progression of the Churchill Mines Road/Peridge Road alternative route.

2. Funding Request – Fraser Coast Bicycle Users Group

Tracey Genrich circulated a copy of correspondence from Fraser Coast Bicycle Users Group in relation a budget submission to Council's 2024/2025 annual budget. A copy of the correspondence is attached to these Minutes.

Ken Diehm confirmed that Council's Executive Leadership Team had discussed this request at its meeting held earlier that day and it was suggested at that meeting that Council should consider whether it supported a multi-year sponsorship of FCBUGs to continue works on the Rail Trail in addition to the potential for funding to be sourced for the 3 projects within the correspondence from funds quarantined by Council from the sale of Royle Street land in Maryborough.

The Committee discussed this item at length and resolved to request Council to:-

- Consider allocation of some proceeds from the sale of Royle Street, that have been quarantined for regional environmental purposes, for works on the Mary to Bay Rail Trail which will provide a demonstrated regional environmental benefit; and
- List for consideration in the 2024/2025 budget the funding of a 3 year agreement, between Council and Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group, for the continued development and maintenance of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail project.

Action:

Tracey Genrich to prepare a report for the January Council Meeting requesting Council to consider the allocation of some proceeds from the sale of Royle Street, that have been quarantined for regional environmental purposes and the entering of a 3 year agreement, between Council and FCBUGs, for the continued development and maintenance of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail.

ATTACHMENTS

- **Item 3.1 Attachment** – Notes from informal meeting – New Colton Pty Ltd/Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee 20 November, 2023
- **Item 3.2 Attachment** – Correspondence - Request for Funding – Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group

#4912217

Notes – 31 January, 2024
Stockyard Creek/Black Swamp Creek Crossing Sub-Group
Mary to Bay Rail Trail

Present: Alan Whyborn, Denis Johnson (FCBUGs), Ken McDonald (FCBUGs), Andy Riley, Craig England (DTMR – Rail Corridor Management), David Gleadow (DTMR – Rail Corridor Management), Davendra Naidu (FCRC), Rob Hazzard (FCRC), Tracey Genrich (FCRC), Mike Allsop (FCBUGs as proxy for Denis Johnson)

Apologies: Denis Johnson (FCBUGs), Craig England (DTMR – Rail Corridor Management), David Gleadow (DTMR – Rail Corridor Management)

At the meeting the subgroup were provided with a copy of the following documents:-

- High level Environmental and Cultural Heritage Assessment spreadsheet prepared by the Department of Transport & Main Roads for Bed Level Crossing solution for crossings between Stockyard Creek and south of Churchill Mines Road;
- Proposal from FCBUGs to install decking on existing plinths at both Stockyard Creek & Black Swamp Creek as a long term solution; and
- Email from Alan Whyborn outlining information from GRP Australia for a decking panel solution. (noting that Alan's private email address has been redacted for privacy reasons).

A copy of the above documents are attached to these Notes for the information of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee (M2BTRAC).

The subgroup discussed the meeting information and agreed to make the following recommendations to the M2BRTAC:-

Interim Solution Recommendation

That, to address the current situation at the Stockyard Creek & Black Swamp Creek crossing, the M2BRTAC be requested to recommend to Council to negotiate with the Department of Transport & Main Roads to:-

1. Identify a minimal (low impact) works solution for the two crossings to improve the current situation at these two crossings noting that the gradients be unchanged and as per the existing onsite conditions and the solution to include appropriate signage to mitigate risk.
2. Have any environmental assessment and approvals undertaken to facilitate the approved interim solution; and
3. Have the Department provide funding for the implementation of the approved interim solution.

Long Term Solution Recommendation

That the M2BRTAC be requested to recommend to Council that a Cost Benefit Analysis be undertaken for 2 long term crossing options, those being bed level crossing or utilisation of existing concrete plinths to determine the most appropriate and cost effective long term solution with the outcomes of the Cost Benefit Analysis to be tabled at a future Advisory Committee meeting for further consideration.

#4942134

DRAFT. Quality deck on concrete plinths at Black Swamp and Stockyard Creeks.

M2BRT Advisory Committee Discussion Group. 31 Jan 2024.

Another attractive low cost option to develop the Stockyard Creek and Black Swamp Creek crossings on the M2BRT is to install quality decking across existing concrete plinths. This decking will only need to support walkers, bike riders and horse riders as vehicle access already exists on both sides of both creeks. Mike and Jen Allsopp and Ken McDonald of the FCBUGs located and measured the plinths at both crossings on 24 January 2024. This is a summary of their findings.

Stockyard Creek. There are 5 concrete plinths spaced 6m apart across the centre of the creek. They originally supported the railway bridge that has been removed. They stand about 0.3m above natural ground level at each end and about 1m high in the middle where there is long grass. Three of the plinths are not easy to see as grass had covered them. The concrete is in good condition with the tops at the same level. They are 5m long and 1.2m wide. Four prefabricated support frames 6m long and 2.4m wide could be lifted on to these plinths with a small crane before fastening.

Side safety rails are likely to be needed. The decking would need to be good quality and permeable for rain. Some degree of fire resistance is desirable although it is mostly a wet/moist environment. Earth ramps would need to be constructed at each end. This is a low cost option that is environmentally friendly.

Black Swamp Creek. There are 9 concrete plinths spaced 6.2m apart across the centre of the creek. They range from 0.5 to 1.5m high. The tops are level. The plinths are 3.7m long and 0.7m wide. Ten prefabricated support frames 6.2m long and 2.4m wide could be lifted on to these plinths with a small crane before fastening. Side safety rails are likely to be needed.

Tall melaleuca trees would need to be removed as they are extensive and between the plinths. Again, the decking would need to be good quality and permeable for rain. Some degree of fire resistance is desirable. Earth ramps are NOT required as the original abutments at a similar level still exist. This is a low cost option that is environmentally friendly.

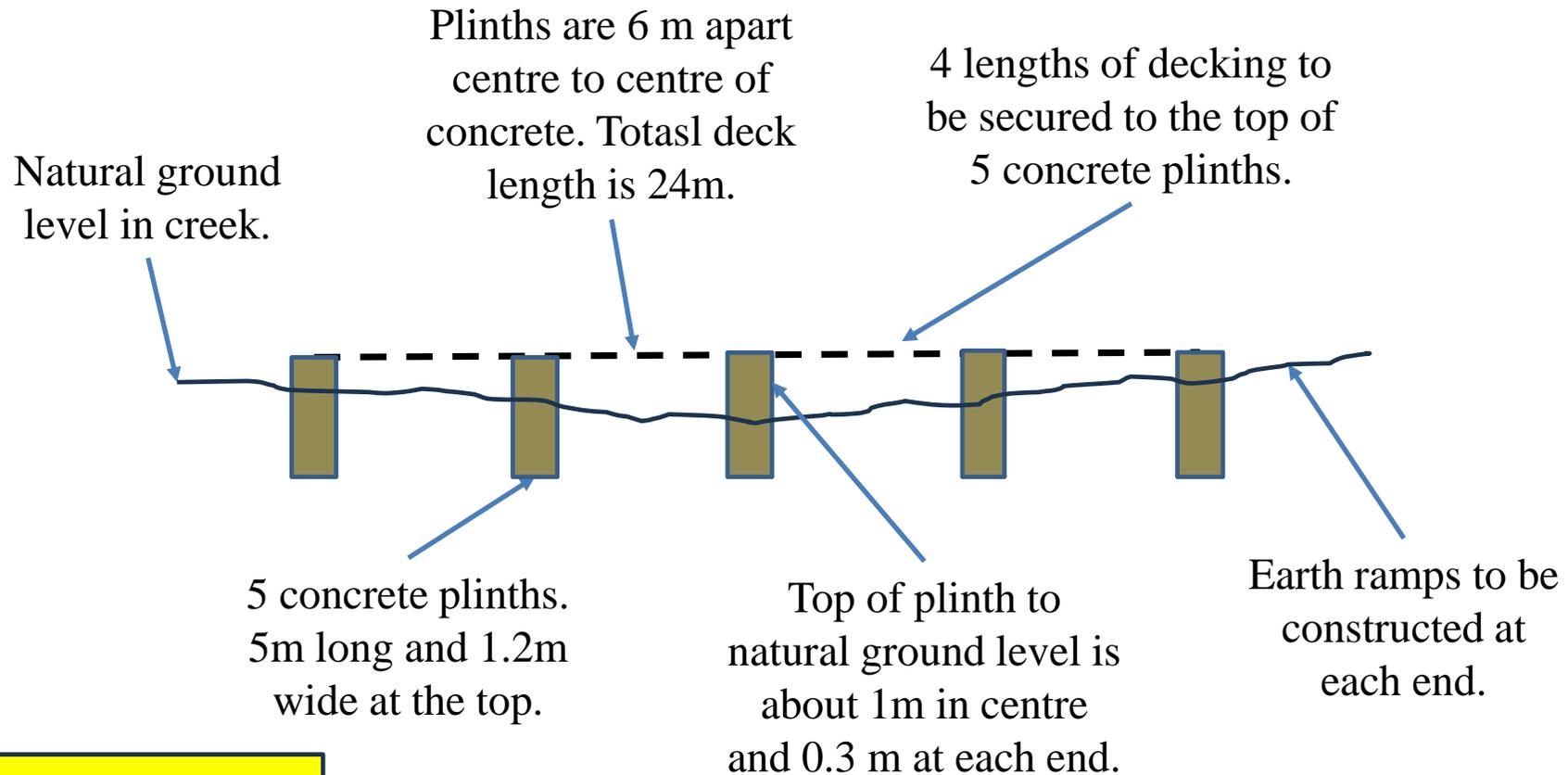
Summary. This option makes good use of the existing railway asset. It is environmentally friendly, aesthetically pleasing and will have very good practical functionality. It is emphasised that a cost effective design is to make it fit-for-purpose. Ie. Service the needs of walkers, bike riders and horse riders only. A horse weighs about 600 to 700kg, so designing for 2 horses on a 6 m span will require say a 2 tonne static load design. Given that the concrete plinths are so massive and in such good condition it seems like a marvellous opportunity to utilise them. A sub-option is to user timber for the support structure. This has been used in many areas in Hervey Bay.

Completion of these two crossings will be a major improvement for rail trail users. It also presents an opportunity to regenerate the surrounding areas that are currently an eye sore and environmental mess.

For your consideration

Ken McDonald and Mike Allsopp
FCBUG January 2024

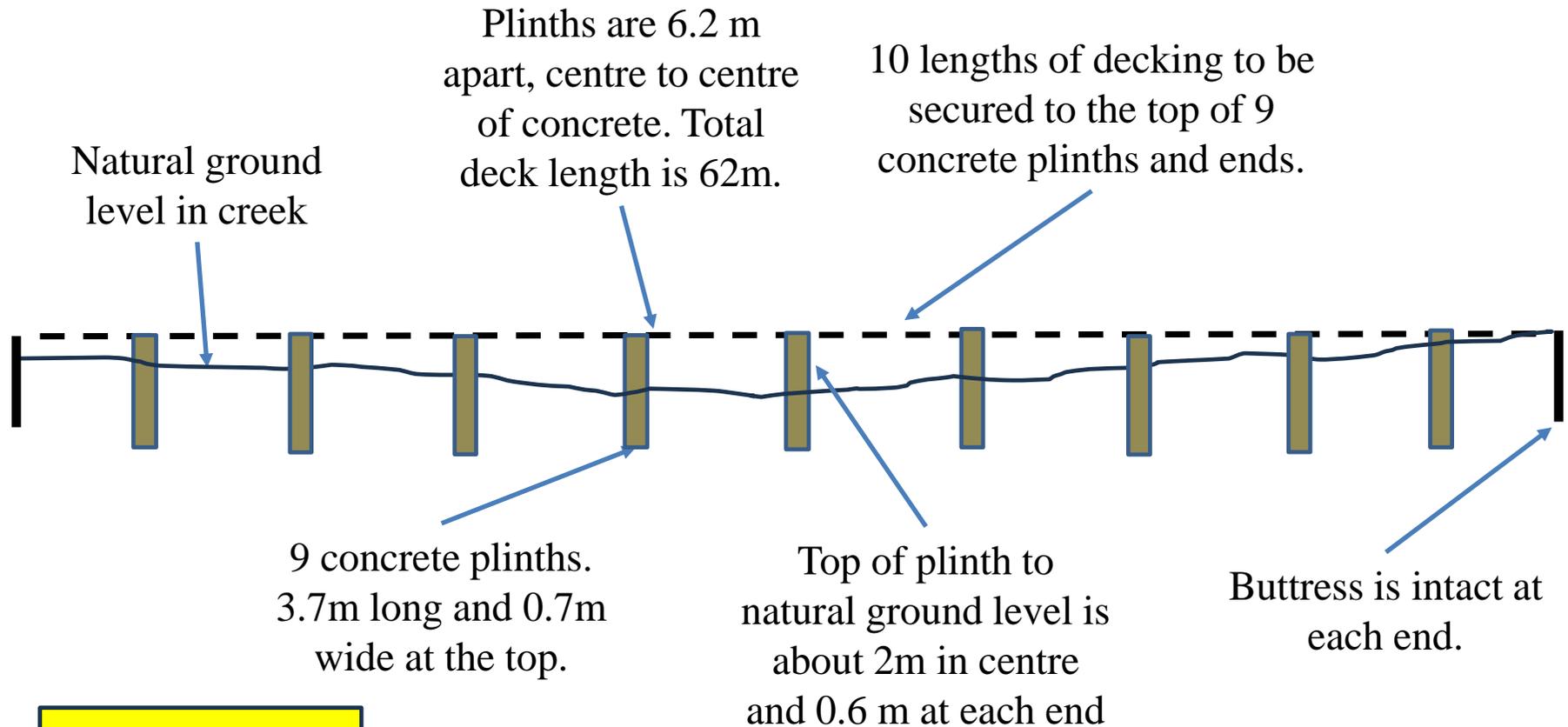
Profile of Plinths at Stockyard Creek



Note. Creek beds are dry most of the year

Not to scale ... sketch Ken McDonald. Jan 2024

Profile of Plinths at Black Swamp Creek



Note. Creek beds are dry most of the year

Not to scale ... sketch Ken McDonald. Jan 2024

Tracey Genrich

From:
Sent: Wednesday 31 January 2024 12:23 PM
To: Tracey Genrich
Subject: FW: Possible Decking - GRP Grating
Attachments: Image 6.jpg; Image 5.jpg; Gold Coast Council areas - Kick rail and moulded mesh.jpg; Kick rail and mesh.jpg

Hi Tracey

Could this be distributed to the Subcommittee please. I will bring it up during today's meeting.

Cheers

Alan Whyborn

From: Harrison Gavin <Harrison@grpaustralia.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, January 31, 2024 11:10 AM
To:
Subject: RE: General Enquiries [#414]

Good Morning Alan,

Great to talk with your today about the project,

Listed below is a grating type I would recommend for your project however a substructure will be required to suit your specified loads,

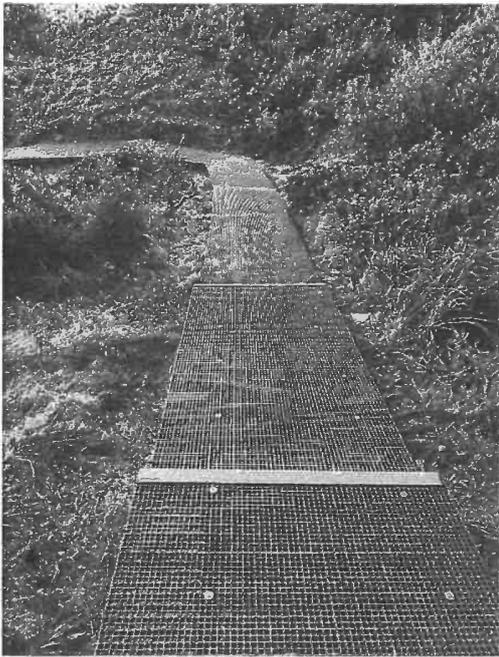
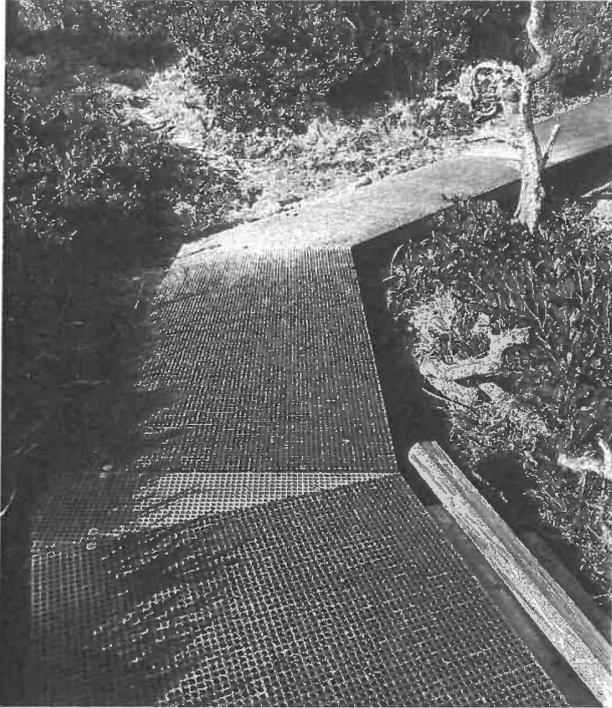
MG1938 | 38mm thick | 1220 x 2440 | Black Grey – Fine Grit | \$395 per panel (xGST),
-Included are a few photos of past projects we have supplied grating too in the same material,

I'll leave you with this initial information for now however don't hesitate to give us a call if you have any questions,

Kind Regards,
Harrison

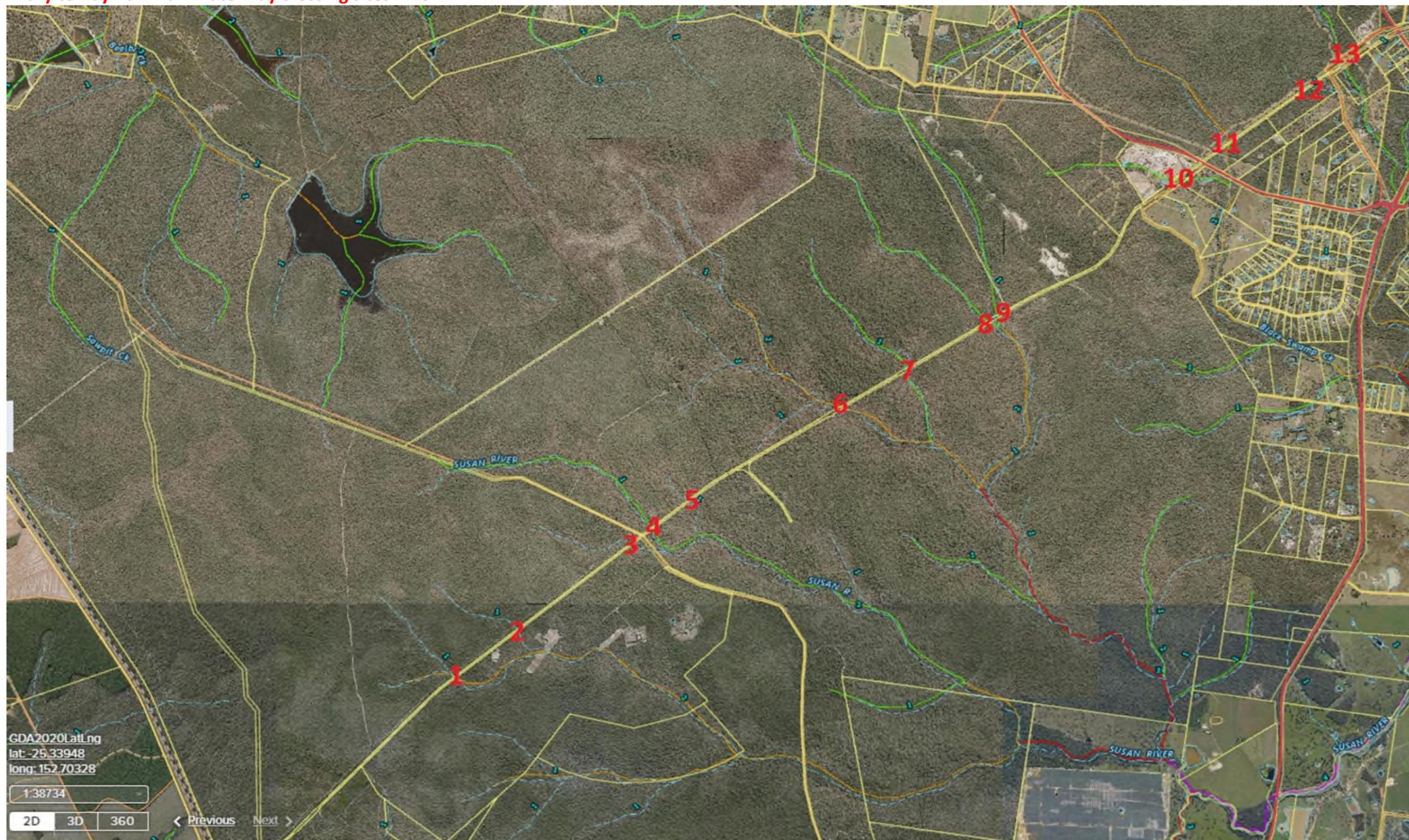


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Mary to Bay Rail Trail Waterway crossing sites 1-13



Mary to Bay Rail Trail Waterway crossing sites 1-13: Rapid Environmental Assessment

Factor	Dataset Title	What this search shows	Issue for sites 1-13	Impact on project	Action Required
Water	Coastal plan coastal management district	The coastal management district is an area that is considered to need protection or management, especially with respect to vulnerability to erosion, value in maintaining or enhancing coastal resources or for planning and development of the area.	None of the sites are within a Coastal Management District	N/A	N/A
Water	Highest astronomical tide - Queensland	Used in assessing erosion prone areas and marine plant disturbance	None of the sites are within a HAT area	N/A	N/A
Water	TMR's State-wide Stormwater Quality Risk Mapping	Modelled water quality impact assessment	None of the sites are within a stormwater risk area	N/A	N/A
Water	Watercourse identification map - watercourses - Queensland	Features which are defined as Watercourses under the Water Act for each District.	Sites 1-13 are mapped as watercourses	There is potential for impacts to the watercourses from earthworks and vegetation clearing	For each site check if the Clearing limits and Volumetric limits in the Riverine protection permit exemption requirements apply, if not will require a RRP permit.
Soil and Land	Combined acid sulfate soils layer for Queensland	Acid Sulphate Soil data is provided in two categories - a) data extracted from ASRIS which a combination of modelled and field survey data may be b) field survey only. The latter is more accurate and should be used before the ASRIS data.	None of the sites are within an ASS area	N/A	N/A
Soil and Land	Defence - Unexploded Ordnance Map	Defence - Unexploded Ordnance Map	None of the sites are in a mapped UXO area	N/A	N/A

<p>Soil and Land</p> <p>Environmental Management Register and Contaminated Land Register</p>	<p>The Environmental Management Register (EMR) and the Contaminated Land Register (CLR) are public registers which contain information about contaminated land in Queensland. The EMR also contains information of land which is, or could potentially be, contaminated because it is being used for an activity which may cause contamination.</p>	<p>Site 13 is in area mapped as being on the EMR or CLR</p>	<p>Contaminated soil with either need to be avoided, contained onsite or removed for offsite disposal (least preferred due to costs).</p>	<p>- Contaminated Land investigation to determine extent of contamination and management options</p>
<p>Soil and Land</p> <p>TMR Soil Group Classification</p>	<p>TMR Soil Group Classification (by District) is the soils information relevant to TMR activities and uses the TMR soil group classifications; To determine the limitations to work activity including construction in the road reserve given the risk posed due to the chemical and/or physical properties of the soils.</p>	<p>All sites except 10 and 12 are mapped as Uniform non-cracking clays & Loamy gradational soils, Low Risk. Sites 10 is mapped as Made Land, High Risk. Site 12 is mapped as TC soils (dispersive), High Risk</p>	<p>Sites 10 and 12 have high potential for erosion or soil related issues.</p>	<p>Ensure project E&SC Plans take into consideration the soil risks.</p>
<p>Flora</p> <p>EPBC Act protected matters - Listed flora</p>	<p>This is a web-based GIS program which, based on an area you select, identifies what recorded protected matters potentially exist in that locality</p>	<p>Sites 1-13 contain: World Heritage Properties: None National Heritage Places: None Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar 1) Great Barrier Reef Marine Park: None Commonwealth Marine Area: None Listed Threatened Ecological Communities: 4 Listed Threatened Species: 37 Listed Migratory Species: 18</p>	<p>The project may be a significant impact on them which would require referral for a controlled action. There is potential for significant cost and time delays.</p>	<p>- detailed investigation to determine if there will be a significant impact - Possible PBC Referral</p>

Flora	Flora Survey Trigger Map for Clearing Protected Plants in Queensland	High risk areas, under the Nature Conservation Act 1992, where plants classed as endangered, vulnerable or near threatened wildlife are present or are likely to be present.	Sites 1-5, 11 and 13 are within the Trigger area	A flora survey may be required and the project may need a permit for clearing protected plants (offset may be required).	Check if clearing within Sites 1-5, 11 and 13 is exempt, if not organise flora survey and possible clearing permit https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/protected-plants/clearing
Flora	Highest astronomical tide - Queensland	HAT is considered the boundary for the presense of marine plants which are protected under the Fisheries Act 1994. Disturbance that exceeds activity thresholds will require offsets.	None of the sites are within a HAT area	N/A	N/A
Fauna	EPBC Act protected matters - Listed fauna	This is a web-based GIS program which, based on an area you select, identifies what recorded protected matters potentially exist in that locality	Sites 1-13 contain: World Heritage Properties: None National Heritage Places: None Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar 1 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park: None Commonwealth Marine Area: None Listed Threatened Ecological Communities: 4 Listed Threatened Species: 37 Listed Migratory Species: 18	The project may be a significant impact on them which would require referral for a controlled action. There is potential for significant cost and time delays.	- detailed investigation to determine if there will be a significant impact - Possible PBC Referral
Ecosystems and Habitats	Assessable Development Areas and Koala Habitat Values	Assessable Development Areas and Koala Habitat Values	None of the sites are within a Koala Habita Value area	NA	N/A
Ecosystems and Habitats	EPBC Act protected matters - threatened ecological communities	This is a web-based GIS program which, based on an area you select, identifies what recorded protected matters potentially exist in that locality	Sites 1-13 contain: World Heritage Properties: None National Heritage Places: None Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar 1 Great Barrier Reef Marine Park: None Commonwealth Marine Area: None Listed Threatened Ecological Communities: 4 Listed Threatened Species: 37 Listed Migratory Species: 18	The project may be a significant impact on them which would require referral for a controlled action. There is potential for significant cost and time delays.	- detailed investigation to determine if there will be a significant impact - Possible PBC Referral

Ecosystems and Habitats	Fish habitat areas - Queensland	A permit will be required for assessable works in a FHA. In or out. If in, the Fisheries Act and Sustainable Planning Act are triggered. For assessable works a permit will be required. A self assessable code MAY be applicable.	None of the sites are within a FHA	N/A	N/A
Ecosystems and Habitats	Map of Great Barrier Reef wetland protection areas	Trigger area where the Wetland Protection Area policies apply.	Sites 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13 are within GBR wetland protection areas	If project can meet requirements of code found in schedule 14 of Planning Regulation 2017 work is accepted development and does not require a development approval.	- Check if sites 5, 10, 11, 12 and 13 meet the code requirements - Development Application -offsets
Ecosystems and Habitats	Wetland Protection Area - HES wetland	Wetland Protection Areas of High Ecologically Significant Wetland (must be displayed with trigger area dataset below).	Sites 11 and 13 are HES wetland areas	If project can meet requirements of code found in schedule 14 of Planning Regulation 2017 work is accepted development and does not require a development approval.	- Check if sites 11 and 13 meet the code requirements - Development Application -offsets
Ecosystems and Habitats	Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works	The data layer consists of colour coded lines of streams showing the level of assessment and culvert design required for any proposed waterway barrier works.	Sites 1, 6, 11 are mapped as amber watercourses Sites 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 are mapped as green watercourses Sites 2, 3, 5 and 12 are not coloured-coded for waerway barrier purposes	The project can meet the accepted development requirement by using standard design set out in: https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/1476888/adr-operational-waterway-barrier-works.pdf	- If unable to meet the acceptable development requirements, a Development Approval maybe required - Use 'SD1270 - Fish Passage - R C Box Culverts in ADR Red Mapped Waterways' - Use 'SD1271 - Fish Passage - R C Box Culverts in ADR Amber Mapped Waterways'
Ecosystems and Habitats	Queensland waterways for waterway barrier works - Tidal	The data layer assists in the determination of whether the site of proposed waterway barrier works requires assessment and approval under the Fisheries Act 1994.	None of the sites are mapped as Tidal Waterway barrier watercourses	N/A	N/A
Ecosystems and Habitats	Ramsar Wetlands of Australia	An impact on a Ramsar area requires that an EPBC referral be completed.	None of the sites are within a Ramsar wetland	the project will need to be refered for a controled action determination.	- detailed assessment - significant impact assessment - EPBC referral
Ecosystems and Habitats	Vegetation management - essential habitat map	Essential habitat areas for threatened species.	All sites except 10 are within Essential Habitat mapped area	Approvals may be required to disturb this habitat and offsets may also be required	- Determine if works will require vegetation clearing - detailed assessment - SMP/Damage mitigation permit - significant impact assessment

Ecosystems and Habitats	Vegetation management regional ecosystem map	Fundamental information on the regional ecosystems present which can be used for assessing community, flora and fauna impacts	All sites except 10 are with Regional Ecosystem 12.3.11/12.3.5, the former is Of Concern	Approvals may be required to disturb this vegetation and offsets may also be required	- Determine if works will require vegetation clearing - detailed assessment - SMP/Damage mitigation permit - significant impact assessment
Ecosystems and Habitats	Vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map	This dataset has been created to implement the watercourse requirements as defined under the Regional remnant vegetation management codes for Queensland, exclusive of SEQ Local Governments, where 25K drainage applies.	All sites except 10 are within a Vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature	Approvals may be required to disturb this vegetation and offsets may also be required	- Determine if works will require vegetation clearing - detailed assessment - SMP/Damage mitigation permit - significant impact assessment
Ecosystems and Habitats	Vegetation management watercourse and drainage feature map 1:25,000	This dataset defines creeks, streams, rivers and watercourses at a scale of 1:25, within the local government areas of Brisbane, Moreton Bay, Sunshine Coast, Gold Coast, Logan and Redland, for the implementation of Regional Vegetation Management Code for South East Queensland Bioregion.	No sites are in the 1:25,000 mapping	N/A	N/A
Biosecurity matters	Banana biosecurity zones - Queensland	Areas with specific management requirements for the biosecurity matter	No sites within a banana biosecurity zone	N/A	N/A
Biosecurity matters	Asian honey bee known infested area - Queensland	Potential for Asian honey bee to be present in the area	No sites within a Asian honey bee biosecurity zone	N/A	N/A
Biosecurity matters	Cattle tick zones - Queensland	Areas with specific management requirements for the biosecurity matter	All sites with Cattle Tick Zone		Add the following information to MRTS51.1 Clause 10.2: Cattle Tick Biosecurity Zone

Biosecurity matters	Electric ant biosecurity zone - Queensland	Areas with specific management requirements for the biosecurity matter	No sites within an electric ant biosecurity zone	N/A	N/A
Biosecurity matters	Electric ant restricted zone - Queensland	Movement control areas within the Electric Ant biosecurity zone	No sites within an electric ant restricted zone	N/A	N/A
Biosecurity matters	Far Northern biosecurity zones - Queensland	Areas with specific management requirements for the biosecurity matter	No sites within a Far North biosecurity zone	N/A	N/A
Biosecurity matters	Fire ant biosecurity zones	Areas with specific management requirements for the biosecurity matter	No sites within a fire ant zone	N/A	N/A
Biosecurity matters	Grape phylloxera biosecurity zones - Queensland	Areas with specific management requirements for the biosecurity matter	All sites are with the Grape phylloxera biosecurity zone		Add the following information to MRTS51.1 Clause 10.2: Grape phylloxera Biosecurity Zone
Biosecurity matters	Papaya ringspot biosecurity zones - Queensland	Areas with specific management requirements for the biosecurity matter	All sites within the Papaya biosecurity zone		Add the following information to MRTS51.1 Clause 10.2: Papaya ringspot Biosecurity Zone
Biosecurity matters	Sugar cane biosecurity zones - Queensland	Areas with specific management requirements for the biosecurity matter	All sites within the sugar cane biosecurity zone		Add the following information to MRTS51.1 Clause 10.2: Papaya ringspot Biosecurity Zone
Air	Queensland land use mapping	Land use in project area can be used to assess proximity of sensitive receptors	All sites are generally in rural areas and the size of the work is unlikely to impact sensitive receptors	N/A	N/A
Noise and Vibration	Queensland land use mapping	Land use in project area can be used to assess proximity of sensitive receptors	All sites are generally in rural areas and the size of the work is unlikely to impact sensitive receptors	N/A	N/A
Noise and Vibration	Transport Noise Corridors Stage 2 Rail Mandatory	Modelled noise contours for rail lines	None of the sites are near rail corridor noise mapping	N/A	N/A
Noise and Vibration	Transport Noise Corridors Stage 2 Road Mandatory	Modelled noise contours for roads. The noise contours (façade corrected) represent the Year 2025 scenario.	Sites 10 and 11 are near mapped road mapping, but unlikely to be impact	N/A	N/A
Amenity	Queensland land use mapping	Land use in project area can be used to assess proximity of sensitive receptors	All sites are generally in rural areas and the size of the work is unlikely to impact sensitive receptors	N/A	N/A

Resource Use and Waste	Water plan areas - Queensland	Shows the overall area for each Water Plan (generally a catchment area)	All sites are within the Mary Basin Water Plan area	Check if proposed works apply to Water Plan: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/water/catchments-planning/water-plan-areas/mary-basin	
Resource Use and Waste	Water plan catchments - Queensland	This are a sub-set of the Water Plan Areas. Used along with the relevant Water Plan to define rules for accessing water. See Legislation ReCAP for Water Plan summary.	All sites are within the Lower Mary River Water Plan area	Check if proposed works apply to Water Plan: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/water/catchments-planning/water-plan-areas/mary-basin	
Resource Use and Waste	Water plan nodes - Queensland	Where a permit may be required or must comply with the self-assessable code when using overland flow.	No water plan nodes near the sites	N/A	N/A
Resource Use and Waste	Water plan watercourses - Queensland	Sections of watercourses which have specific management in a water plan	No water plan watercourses near the sites	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Defence Practice Areas	No Info	No sites within Defence areas	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Defence Prohibited Areas	No Info	No sites within Defence areas	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Defence Training Areas	No Info	No sites within Defence areas	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Forest consent areas - Queensland	To identify the areas that are managed by HQ Plantations but the trustee is QPWS on behalf of the state of Queensland.	No sites within a forest area	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Forest entitlement areas - Queensland	To identify the areas that are managed by HQ Plantations but the trustee is QPWS on behalf of the state of Queensland.	No sites within a forest area	N/A	N/A

Special Areas and Land Tenures	Forest management units - Queensland (MUID)	To identify the areas that are managed by HQ Plantations but the trustee is QPWS on behalf of the state of Queensland.	No sites within a forest area	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Forest plantation licence areas - Queensland	To identify the areas that are managed by HQ Plantations but the trustee is QPWS on behalf of the state of Queensland.	No sites within a forest area	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Nature refuges - Queensland	Nature refuges listed under the Nature Conservation (Protected Areas) Regulation	No nature refuges near any of the sites	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Protected areas of Queensland	Protected areas managed by QPWS for areas managed under NC Act 1992, and areas managed under the Forestry Act 1959 (State Forest and Timber Reserve).	Sites 11, 12 and 13 are directly adjacent to Vernon Conservation Park	Worked within the CP will require permit from DES	Avoid any impact in the Conservation Park, if necessary a permit will be required
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Regional planning interests - Strategic environmental area	Regional Interest Development Approval when they are carrying out a a) Resource Activity OR b) Regulated Activity. The regulation currently only prescribes two things as a regulated activity - for Strategic Environmental Areas a) Broad scale Cropping (TMR does not do this) and water storage (dam) other than for domestic and stock purpose.	No sites with a SEA	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Special Management Areas Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	Additional layer on GBRMP zoning for species or site specific management.	No sites in GBR special management area	N/A	N/A

Special Areas and Land Tenures	Special management areas of Queensland	To identify the areas that are managed by HQ Plantations but the trustee is QPWS on behalf of the state of Queensland.	No sites in special management area	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	State Development areas - Queensland	The State Development areas dataset contains the boundaries of gazetted State Development Areas in Queensland, where the custodian is the Coordinator General.	No sites with a State development area	N/A	N/A
Special Areas and Land Tenures	Strategic Ports Land	Land that is controlled by a port authority	No sites with SPL	N/A	N/A

Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee
Meeting Action List (as at 20 June, 2024)

Meeting Date	Agenda Item Number	Action Item	Responsible Officer/Person	Status/Latest Update
29/9/2022	6	Tracey Genrich to finalise the Private Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee engagement hub page and circulate an invitation to the page to all members	Tracey Genrich	In Progress
	13	Ken Diehm and Keith Parsons to have an internal discussion to discuss tenure of land and how it may impact Council's budget going forward	Ken Diehm/Keith Parsons	Closed
	General Business	Craig England to research if there was the potential to leverage Council's \$200,000 contribution for additional Rail Trail funding	Craig England	Closed
13/4/2023	3.2 Signage – Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	Signage Plan example	Craig England	Actioned
22/6/2023	4.7 Signage Working Group Progress	Coordinate further meetings of the Signage Working Group as required.	Tracey Genrich	Closed
	4.8 Marketing/Promotion Working Group Progress	Work with FCBUG to prepare website page	Martin Simons	In Progress. Note email sent with update. FCTE now sourcing new digital lead as original staff person has left organisation.
		Coordinate further meetings of the Marketing/Promotion Working Group as required	Tracey Genrich	Closed

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7/9/2023	4.1 Discussion on potential creation of M2BRT User Group	Place this item on the Action List for further discussion in 6 months.	Tracey Genrich	
		Share a copy of the Atherton Tablelands document with all members of the Advisory Committee.	Tracey Genrich	
	4.2 Discussion on Crossing Solutions for Stockyard Creek/Black Swamp Creek 4.3 Suggestion to form a Working group – future implementation &	Prepare a draft concept plan relating to Black Swamp Creek crossing for discussion at the meeting.	Davendra Naidu	Working Group active. \$100k funding from DTMR. Interim Solution agreed. Approval process underway
	4.5 Safety – Vehicle & Motorbike Access to Rail Trail	Review the signage schedule prepared by the Signage Working Group and source quotations for appropriate signage in addition to source budget for the procurement and installation of such signage. Another meeting of the Signage Working Group will also be scheduled to discuss signage issues at Piggford Lane end as well.	Tracey Genrich	Application for Blue Directional signage at 3 FCRC Local Roads locations submitted Application for Blue Directional signage at State Controlled Roads being prepared
		Followup with Open Space & Environment in relation to the shelter that was removed recently.	Tracey Genrich	
	4.7 Report on progress of any Tenure negotiations for the Colton Mine Lease to Maryborough section of the Rail Trail	Council to provide a report back to the M2BRTAC identifying the locations of any unresolved tenure issues, options for resolution and how Council can implement resolution of these issues	Keith Parsons/Tracey Genrich	Meeting of FCRC, New Colton & DTMR scheduled for mid July DTMR in contact with BNTAC re walk of the land potential northern bypass Saltwater Creek to Aldershot tenure – waiting on outcomes of internal discussions with WBW about potential for amendment of lease.

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9 November, 2023	4.2 – Drone Footage	Speak to Council’s communications and marketing team to enquire if this could be done inhouse.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
		Liaise with Fraser Coast Tourism & Events to determine what drone and trail footage has already been undertaken	Tracey Genrich/FCRC Comms	Actioned
30 November, 2023 (Special Meeting)	1.1 – New Colton Pty Ltd – Proposed Alternative Route Rail Trail	That further investigations be carried out as above, and Tracey Genrich, in consultation with other internal Council Officers, prepare and table a report for a future Council meeting which includes information on the project, proposed alternative route and a recommendation from the Advisory Committee that Council authorise the Chief Executive Officer, or his delegate, to negotiate further with New Colton Pty Ltd in relation to agreement and progression of the Churchill Mines Road/Peridge Road alternative Route.	Tracey Genrich	Meeting of FCRC, New Colton & DTMR scheduled for mid July DTMR in contact with BNTAC re walk of the land potential northern bypass
8 February, 2024	5.2 DTMR Funding Opportunity Discussion	That the Department of Transport and Main Roads (Rail Trail Corridors) be requested to quarantine the \$100,000 funding allocation for use towards addressing the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee’s request for minimal (low impact) creed crossing solutions at Stockyard Creek and Black Swamp Creek, pending further discussion on the identification of the minimal (low impact) solution at a future meeting of the Rail Trail Advisory Committee.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned – Funding agreement between FCRC/DTMR for \$100k executed

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	<p>5.4 Communications – FCRC Community Engagement Hub & FCRC Website Access for public sharing of Advisory Committee meeting minutes</p>	<p>That a copy of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee minutes to be published on Council’s website in the appropriate location and send a pdf copy of the minutes to Max for posting on the Fraser Coast Bicycle User Group website.</p>	<p>Tracey Genrich</p>	<p>In progress</p>
	<p>5.6 Creek Crossing SubGroup – Notes from 31/1/2024 Meeting</p>	<p>That Council be advised that the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee recommends the following actions in relation to suitable crossing options for Stockyard Creek and Black Swamp Creek:-</p> <p>That, to address the current situation at the Stockyard Creek and Black Swamp Creek crossing the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee recommend that Council enter into negotiations with the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Identify a minimal (low impact) works solution for the two crossings to improve the current situation at these two crossings, noting that the gradients be unchanged and as per the existing onsite conditions, and the solution to include appropriate signage to mitigate risk. (b) Have any environmental assessment and approvals undertaken to facilitate the 	<p>Tracey Genrich</p>	<p>Actioned \$100k funding from DTMR. Interim Solution agreed. Approval process underway</p>

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		approved interim solution; and (c) Have the Department of Transport and Main Roads provide funding for the implementation of the approved interim solution.		
	5.9 Saltwater Creek & Dead Man's Gully Crossings – Development of Work Plan and costing submission to State Government	That Council be advised that the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee recommends that Council prepare a Detailed Work Plan and Cost Estimates for the section of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail from north of Quarry Road and Aldershot.	Tracey Genrich	Not commenced

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ACTION/COMPLETED ITEMS

Meeting Date	Agenda Item Number	Action Item	Responsible Officer/Person	Confirm Actioned/Complete
29/9/2022	5	All Committee members to advise via email to the Chair and Tracey Genrich of a “nominated delegate” as early as possible prior to each meeting	All members	Noted – closed
	8	Tracey Genrich to organise the next meeting of the group to be held in a workshop style so that Advisory Committee members can workshop the trail route, opportunities and constraints for each section, status of each section and priorities and standard of works for future sections	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
15/12/2022	Workshop	FCRC to nominate a Council employee to liaise with FCBUGs to assist in working through signage requirements and develop a plan for the complete length of the Rail Trail (Urangan to Maryborough)	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
	Workshop	FCRC to nominate a Council employee to liaise with FCBUGs to assist in working through some of the outstanding tenure issues	Tracey Genrich	Actioned. This item has been closed. This matter is being resolved through the M2BRTAC meeting as per agreed outcomes of meetings. Refer to
6/2/2023	4.5	Council to submit an application to the Minor Infrastructure funding program for a concrete bed level crossing at Stockyard Creek for a total	Tracey Genrich	Actioned

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		project cost of approximately \$300,000		
13/4/2023	3.2 Signage – Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	Council to invite interested members to form a working group to look at signage of the Rail Trail.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
		Follow up staff to assist	Keith Parsons	Actioned
	3.3 DTMR Access Licence 11km section – Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	Community Development Team to support FCBUGs with opening event	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
	3.4 DTMR Maintenance Funding – Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	FCBUGs to submit a request to the Department of Transport and Main Roads for an annual maintenance grant.	Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	Actioned
	3.5 M2BRT Website – Max Voigt (FCBUGs)	Council to obtain the relevant domain names.	Keith Parsons	Actioned Addresses purchased for 1 year. Ability to renew some/all as required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2brt.org • m2brt.org.au • m2brt.com • m2brt.com.au • m2brt.au • marytobayrailtrail.org • marytobayrailtrail.org.au • marytobayrailtrail.com • marytobayrailtrail.au

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				Addresses purchased for 1 year. Ability to renew some/all as required.
	Council to invite members interested to form a working group to look at marketing and promotion of Rail Trail	Tracey Genrich	Actioned. Meeting set for 19/6	Council to invite members interested to form a working group to look at marketing and promotion of Rail Trail
	General Business	Action List to be added to future documentation and Minutes regularly distributed to the Committee	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
		Include Agenda Item re Northern Gap near Aldershot for next meeting	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
		Include Agenda Item re Maryborough Hervey Bay Road Crossing at Nikenbah for next meeting	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
22/6/2023	4.1 Member Resignation – Kelly Adams	Review previous nominations for Advisory Committee membership and source a new equestrian based member as soon as practical.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned. Emma Baird new member commenced with M2BRTAC November, 2023 meeting.
	4.2 Discussion – Progression of Rail Trail Gap near Aldershot	Advise Council that the Rail Trail Advisory Committee requests Council to consider moving forward with negotiation and resolution of tenure issues within the Aldershot sections of the rail trail.	Tracey Genrich	This item is closed – refer to new action item No 4.7 from meeting date 7 September below.
	4.3 Maryborough/Hervey Bay Road Crossing – Nikenbah	Include this item on the Agenda for the next meeting of the Advisory Committee.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned

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	4.4 Update on the Planning for the Open Day Event – 26 August 2023	Resend invitation email to Martin Simons of Fraser Coast Tourism & Events.	Mike Allsop	Actioned
	4.6 Update on Progress of current Works for Queensland Project – Walker Street end of Rail Trail	Circulate images of the works to Advisory Committee members.	Davendra Naidu	Actioned
	4.7 Signage Working Group Progress	Progress with sourcing and installation of the signage elements relating to the 11km section of the trail to be opened in August, 2023 on behalf of FCBUG.	Mike Allsop	Actioned
	4.8 Marketing/Promotion Working Group Progress	Provide content for the Mary to Bay Rail Trail website page to FCTE as soon as practical.	FCBUG	Actioned.
	4.9 Update on whether the \$20,000 request for additional funding is still in the draft 2023/2024 Budget	Include a Budget item in the Agenda for the next Advisory Committee Meeting.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
	4.10 Potential Funding Source – Growing Regions Program	Advise Council that the Advisory Committee requests Council to consider submitting an Expression of Interest to the Growing Regions Program for creek crossings between Black Swamp Creek and Stockyard Creek.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
7/9/2023	4.2 Discussion on Crossing Solutions for Stockyard Creek/Black Swamp Creek	Coordinate a meeting between Davendra Naidu (who will nominate any other Infrastructure Services officers required to attend), Alan Whyborn, Max Voigt, Craig England and Andy Riley as soon as practical.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
	4.3 Suggestion to form a Working group – future implementation &			

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		newly finished Walker Street section of the Rail Trail with Davendra Naidu and other appropriate staff of Infrastructure Services.		
	4.8 EOI for Membership – Rail Trail Australia Representative	Council to draft a letter to Rail Trails Australia inviting them to consider and put forward a nomination for a non-voting member of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned. Desley O’Grady invited and accepted. First meeting 8 February, 2024.
	General Business – Review of November Workshop progress	Circulate a copy of the November 2022 Workshop document to all members of the Group and include as an Agenda for the next meeting	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
9 November, 2023	4.3 – Update Colton Coal Mine Discussions	Coordinate a date and time for a meeting of the Rail Trail Advisory Committee and Michael Gray of New Colton Pty Ltd	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
	4.5 – Notes Stockyard Creek & Black Swamp Creek Crossing Sub-Group Meeting	Review contents of the environmental assessment provided by the Department	Davendra Naidu-Rob Hazzard	Actioned
		Organise a further meeting of the Advisory Committee sub group as soon as practical after internal review	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
		Circulate a copy of the assessment documents following the internal Council review by Davendra Naidu & Rob Hazzard	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
30 November, 2023	1.2 – Funding Request – Fraser Coast Bicycle Users Group	Prepare a report for the January Council meeting requesting Council to consider the allocation of some proceeds from the sale of Royle Street, that have been quarantined for regional environmental purposes and the entering of a 3 year	Tracey Genrich	Actioned

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		agreement, between Council and FCBUGs, for the continued development and maintenance of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail		
8 February, 2024	5.1 Design Options – Road Crossings/Rail Trail (Hervey Bay Urban Area Sections)	That an invitation be forwarded to all members of the Advisory Committee to a meeting with Council Infrastructure Services staff to discuss the construction of Elizabeth Street crossing and concept design of a number of road crossings within the Hervey Bay urban area of the Rail Trail.	Tracey Genrich	Actioned
	5.3 Discussion re Minutes of Special Meeting 30 November, 2023	That the Minutes of the Special Meeting held on 30 November, 2023 be amended to reflect the amendments outlined in the Minutes of 8 February, 2024	Tracey Genrich	Actioned

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FCRCID	Project No	Project Description	Project Scope	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	10 Year Total
FCRC10391	226496	Black Swamp Creek & Stockyard Creek Rail Trail Crossings	Crossing improvements to allow trail users to safely cross each creek crossing (as per DMR funding agreement)	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
FCRC10126	226280	HBCCMP Old Maryborough Rd, Pialba - (Rail Trail Intersect)	This project provides for upgrades to the existing pedestrian refuge to improve access through the Civic Centre	-	-	160,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,000
FCRC10125	226280	HBCCMP Old Maryborough Rd, Pialba - (Main St to Hunter)	This project provides for the upgrade of existing concrete path (approx. 100m) to 3m Rail Trail the Old Maryborough Rd footpath to a shared path east of the lights to the Big W Entry	-	-	110,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,000
FCRC02400	130059	Denmans Camp Rd, Wondumna - (BHD to Torquay)	This project provides for pavement reconstruction (approx. 450m) to Controlled Distributor standards, provides for new footpath on eastern side from BHD to Rail Trail approx. 260m 2.5m wide, and watermain relocation (approx. 400m) following WBE consultation. Year 1 budget reflects estimated gas main relocation. Year 2 construction.	850,000	2,850,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,700,000
FCRC09078	226123	CNLGG Elizabeth St, Uangan - (Rail Trail Crossing)	This project provides the upgrade of the level speed cushioned crossing to CNLGG funding specifications	775,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	775,000
FCRC09084	127628	Rail Trail, Pialba - (Old Maryborough Rd to Boat Harbour)	This project provides for the replacement of existing lights (approx. 20) to LED, provides for installation of new conduits (approx. 800m), new pits (approx. 20) assumes distribution boards ok, reuse pits where possible	-	340,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,000
FCRC09095	179047	Rail Trail, Pialba - (Boat Harbour Dr to Stirling)	This project provides for the replacement of existing lights (approx. 23) to LED, provides for new conduits (approx. 750m), new pits (approx. 23) assumes distribution boards ok, reuse pits where possible	-	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,000
FCRC09096	179047	Rail Trail, Urraween - (Stirling Dr to Urraween)	This project provides for the replacement of existing lights (approx. 20) to LED, provides for new conduit (approx. 800m), new pits (approx. 20) assumes distribution boards ok, reuse pits where possible	-	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,000

Tracey Genrich

From: George Seymour
Sent: Friday 7 June 2024 4:57 PM
To: Tracey Genrich
Subject: Fwd: WORKS FOR QUEENSLAND 2024 ALLOCATION FOR THE M2BRT & M2BRT DISCUSSION DOCUMENT
Attachments: M2BRT Discussion Doc Feb v4.pdf

Hi Tracey can we please post this document for discussion on the agenda for the next meeting

George Seymour

Mayor
 Fraser Coast Regional Council

Ph: 0448 183 372

From: Max Voigt <mv271954@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, June 7, 2024 4:04:29 PM
To: George Seymour <mayor@frasercoast.qld.gov.au>
Cc: Paul Truscott <Paul.Truscott@frasercoast.qld.gov.au>; Lachlan Cosgrove <Lachlan.Cosgrove@frasercoast.qld.gov.au>; Tracey Genrich <Tracey.Genrich@frasercoast.qld.gov.au>
Subject: WORKS FOR QUEENSLAND 2024 ALLOCATION FOR THE M2BRT & M2BRT DISCUSSION DOCUMENT

Hello George,

My name is Max Voigt, the Fraser Coast Bicycle Users Group (FCBUG) Rail Trail Project Team Member representative on the M2BRT Advisory Committee. We have previously met when members of our Project Team were meeting with Nancy Bates on site at the proposed "Green Space" in Kent Street.

The FCBUG RT Project Team are very encouraged to learn of the recently announced Councillor representation on the M2BRT Advisory Committee. You are most likely aware that the FCBUG is the most invested community group represented on the Advisory Committee, with our advocacy for the M2BRT dating back to 2004. Also we have over the past 3 years committed over 3000 hours of volunteer contribution to progress and open the Trail from Takura to the New Colton Coal Mine lease with financial assistance provided by FCRC and the State Govt.

In order to provide yourself and new Councillor representatives on the Advisory Committee some background on the Rail Trail Project, the FCBUG Project Team has developed the attached "Discussion Document" setting out some relevant history, recent achievements, some important issues and suggested priorities to move forward to achieve the successful completion of the M2BRT.

The most significant reference document for the RT Project is the " M2BRT Development Plan," often referred to as the "Halliburton Report" that was

adopted by Council. While that document provides a direction for the completion of the Trail, it does not address the priorities for an incremental completion based on available funding and timeframes. Accordingly, we consider that there is a need for a more dynamic Strategy Document with an accompanying Implementation Plan that identifies the key priority action items and budget commitments required to achieve a continuous cost effective Trail from Hervey Bay to Maryborough within the next two years. Once that link is established then future year budgets can address improvements and amenities which will maximise the community and tourism potential that a completed Trail presents.

Also, it is recognised that the 2024/25 FCRC Budget is imminent. While addressed in the Discussion Document, we see it imperative that the M2BRT be restored and retained in the budget documents as a Major Project in the 10 year Capital Works Plan until such time as the Project is completed. It's deletion from the current budget documents has raised significant credibility concerns as to Council's commitment to the Project.

With regard to immediate funding priorities the FCBUG requests the FCRC to approve a minimum \$1.1 million for the M2BRT from the "Works for Queensland 2024 Allocation". These funds would be used to construct a crossing over Salt Water Creek which is the major impediment to connecting Maryborough and Hervey Bay via the Rail Trail.

The FCBUG would like to list the Discussion Document as an agenda item at the next AC meeting to ensure that all parties are in agreement with what is proposed.

For your reference, we have shared an earlier iteration of the "Discussion Document" over recent months with Bruce Saunders (State Member for Maryborough), Nancy Bates (Mary Inc) and Craig England (DTMR & AC member) as a basis for collaborative support.

At any time convenient to yourself, fellow Councillors and relevant Council staff, representatives from our RT Project Team are available to discuss our proposal further together with our current work program.

Thank you for your interest, support and leadership in taking a proactive role in progressing this very important community project and future asset for the Fraser Coast.

Best Regards,

Max Voigt - FCBUG - M2BRT Project Team Representative

Mobile: +61400490566



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**FROM RAILWAY SPIKES TO MOUNTAIN BIKES
FROM TRAIN PASSENGERS TO BUSH WALKERS
FROM STEEL HORSES TO REAL HORSES
WE'RE BUILDING A RAIL TRAIL**



**DISCUSSION DOCUMENT - THE CASE FOR
COMPLETING THE MARY TO BAY RAIL TRAIL
M2BRT – A COMMUNITY RECREATION TRAIL**

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide a basis for discussion with a view to developing and presenting a compelling case that will gain the commitment from Local Government and State Govts to fund the completion of the M2BRT (the Trail) in a timely manner.

The outcome of that commitment will be the inclusion in the Fraser Coast Regional Council (FCRC) and State Budgets sufficient resources to complete the continuous Rural section of the Trail from Piggford Lane to Walker Street Maryborough West within a 2 year period. This would include the establishment of a Trail Head at Walker St including shelter, carparking and signage identifying it as the access point to the Rural section of the Trail for the Maryborough community.

Concurrently the remaining sections of the Trail requiring completion e.g the Maryborough West to Maryborough Central Urban section and Piggford Lane to Nikenbah section, will require incremental funding for planning and completion to an appropriate standard on an agreed route. This would be achieved based on an annual business plan for development and maintenance funded by FCRC and DTMR with also the opportunity to involve the Private Sector in a unique shared funding model.

BACKGROUND

The Trail has been the subject of various planning studies/reports etc. and support initiatives since 2004. Each has identified in various ways, the benefits listed later in this document, that have been realised both at national and international level from investing in Rail Trails.

The guiding report and strategy for the completion of the Trail was specified in the “*Mary to Bay Rail Trail Development Plan*” prepared by Mike Halliburton and adopted by Fraser Coast Regional Council (FCRC) in 2019. This report is commonly known as the [Halliburton Report](#) and is referred to as that in this document.

The Halliburton Report and its underpinning prior Feasibility Study details both the economic and social benefits from completing the Trail. Apart from the social benefits, the economic benefit will come from the Trail generating financial return to the Fraser Coast Region as a tourism destination, expanding and supporting through diversity the range of tourism attractions already in place.

The Trail has a destination advantage over others in a competitive environment. It is the only Rail Trail in Queensland that links an historic inland city (Maryborough) to the seaside (Hervey Bay). In addition, the Mountain Bike options of Toogoom Mountain Bike Trails and Vernon Forest and Wongi State Forests also provide an opportunity to develop and evolve the Region into a nationally significant experience drawing significant visitation from state, interstate and international markets e.g similar to Otago Central Rail Trail in NZ.

The Queensland Government has also acknowledged, in both policy and financial support through community grants, the advantages of Rail Trails in Queensland. The policy underpin is the Queensland Cycling Strategy 2017-2027. However, there are benefits to a broad range of potential Trail Users making it a genuine Community Recreation Trail and community asset:

- Cyclists
- Walkers
- Hikers
- Trail Runners
- Horse riders
- Environmentalists e.g bird watching, fauna and flora study
- School education and sport activities
- Family outdoor activity/ exploring

In order to realise its potential economic and social benefits, the Trail needs to be a continuous route between Hervey Bay and Maryborough and be marketed as such. The community and tourists need to have access to the Trail from both cities. Access from either end of the Trail will allow both Hervey Bay and Maryborough communities to benefit and develop what the Trail has to offer.

Completion of the Trail has received intermittent commitment from both FCRC and the State Government, with various sections completed but unlinked (*see later FCRC Capital Budget commitments to Trail 2019/20 to 2023/24 - which evidences that lack of consistent commitment*). The result is that the potential benefits that were projected for the Trail have not been realised. There needs to be a firm financial commitment by both Local and State Governments to complete the Trail in a timely manner to rectify that situation.

In order to facilitate consultation to complete the Trail, the FCRC in 2022, at the request of the Fraser Coast Bicycle Users Group (FCBUG), established the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee, consisting of community stakeholders to provide advice and recommendations to FCRC on matters dealing with the Trail development and maintenance. That initiative has been successful in terms of identifying what needs to be done to make the Trail a success. However, it has not been able to influence major capital investment that is required to complete a continuous Trail at a standard comparable to other successful Rail Trails.

There is also strong community support for completion of the Trail along with appreciation of the work to date by the FCBUG volunteers. This is continually evidenced on the [Facebook Page - M2BRT Discussion Group](#) which has over 4000 members posting in the main positive comments. There is also a wealth of information on the Trail available on that site to keep the community up to date on the progress of the Trail.

As the project currently exists, of the 48km from Urangan to Maryborough Trail potential approximately 40 km is in operation and utilised. However, there remain challenges in that 40 km, particularly the crossing of both Stockyard and Black Swamp Creeks. These creek crossings are currently not at an appropriate standard and are impassable when wet as they form a bog. The solution to crossing those creeks on a permanent basis is by using the previous rail bridge plinths to construct new bridges. This will require an investment of an estimated \$2M, based on an escalation of the costings provided in the Halliburton Report. These estimates do require updating to current cost levels.

However, until that long term solution can be funded and implemented DTMR have allocated to FCRC a notional \$100k for an interim solution that is planned for implementation by end 2024 by FCBUG in cooperation with FCRC.

There is also a gap in the FCRC section of the Trail between the Nikenbah and Piggford Lane. To link this section of the Trail, the requirement is a crossing of the Hervey Bay to Maryborough Road. The responsibility for that crossing lies with the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR). It is accepted that this crossing will require a major investment and is currently being investigated by that Department. It has long been used as an excuse not to progress with the remainder of the Trail, including the Piggford Lane to Nikenbah Rural section.

The view of FCBUG is to give priority to completing a continuous Rural section of the Trail from Piggford Lane to Maryborough West. This section of the Trail is unsealed, in contrast to the Urban Section from Urangan to Nikenbah which is sealed. The future Maryborough West to Maryborough section of the Trail will also be considered Urban as it will be a largely sealed surface experience. The completion of the Rural section provides the greatest opportunity for use by those seeking a non-urban experience, which is the major tourism market niche for successful Rail Trails in benefits realisation.

Currently, FCRC holds the Licence from DTMR to develop and maintain the Rural section of the Trail from Piggford Lane, Nikenbah to Takura and thereafter, from the Mining Lease at Colton to Maryborough. It is FCRC's responsibility to develop and maintain those sections which represents approximately 37 km of the Trail. It is within these sections that the major capital infrastructure investment is required in crossing Stockyard, Black Swamp, Saltwater Creeks and Dead Mans Gully. The development and maintenance of the Trail within those areas is the responsibility of FCRC.

The FCBUG holds a similar Licence for the development and maintenance of the Trail from Takura to the Mining Lease. This section is approximately 11km in length and was opened for community use in August 2023. Funding by FCRC and DTMR, complemented with over 3,000 volunteer hours by the FCBUG Project Team, enabled that section to be completed, including two Trail Heads and shelter at Takura. The cost to make that section operational at a standard acceptable to DTMR to approve the opening was approximately \$60K, including the construction of a shelter at the Takura Trail Head.

Further investment of approximately \$62K has been secured by FCBUG through FCRC (\$30K) and the Gambling Benefit Fund (\$32) to upgrade the bridge bypasses in that section, as well as surface work to improve the carpark area and shelter construction at the Churchill Mine Trail Head. This work again will be undertaken largely by the FCBUG Project Team volunteers, using an additional estimated 800 hours work.

The result of the work to date is that there remains approximately 8 km to complete a continuous Rural link from Piggford Lane to Maryborough West. In 2023, FCRC constructed a 2.7 km section of the Trail from Walker St to Quarry Road, Maryborough West. The final 8km within the FCRC-leased section has particular challenges including: negotiation of tenure where the Trail crosses private/leased land; negotiation across or around the Mining Lease; bridge construction crossing of Saltwater Creek by the reuse of the old railway bridge plinths and the crossing of Dead Mans Gully. In addition, there are challenges involved in taking the Urban section of the Trail from Walker St into Maryborough Central.

The view of the FCBUG Project Team is that the highest priority for Capital funding and investment on the Trail is the construction of the Saltwater Creek Rail Bridge crossing. As previously mentioned, the cost estimate is in the vicinity of \$1M. The priority to complete this bridge results from it being the only access solution for a continuous Trail into Maryborough West.

The other crossings at Stockyard, Black Swamp Creeks and Dead Mans Gully can be bypassed on an interim basis pending the longer term solution of bridge construction also on the existing plinths with corresponding investment.

The FCBUG Project Team considers that they can develop an interim strategy for those crossings, in conjunction with DTMR and approved by FCRC, within an existing funding commitment of \$100K from

DTMR. A joint working party of those partners to progress that work has already been established.

The outline of the permanent planned solution and indicative costs are to complete the Trail are detailed in the Halliburton Report. That report was endorsed by FCRC in 2019. It is recognised that those costings need to be updated for future funding application purposes. The projected economic value return in completing and marketing the Trail are in the order of \$3.5M per annum (*based on Halliburton Feasibility Study Business Case p116*)

A major barrier to fund the Halliburton Plan implementation has been the original cost estimate of \$13M. The FCBUG work in completing its 11km has demonstrated that the cost of surface work by volunteers through grants reduces that cost substantially. The remaining work to be done, as outlined above - i.e Stockyard, Black Swamp, Saltwater Creeks and Dead Mans Gully - are anticipated to be in the order of \$4M based on escalated costs detailed in the Halliburton Report. The surface preparation costs of the Trail to the level delivered by FCBUG are in the order of \$10K per km for that remaining 8 km. The Maryborough West route into Maryborough Central needs to be confirmed and also recosted together with a timeframe for implementation as previously mentioned.

As a business proposition, the outlay of less than \$5M for a return of \$3.5M minimum per annum, not to mention the social benefits, for a continuous route from Piggford Lane to Maryborough West is an incredible investment opportunity which cannot be ignored by Local and State Governments. Additional costs to implement a Maryborough West to Maryborough Central route will also be more than offset by the access advantage that a Trail Head at that end location provides. It will provide a safe pedestrian-cycle path through several Maryborough suburbs. Pending the completion of that work, a Trail Head needs to be established at Walker St, Maryborough West including carparking, shelter and signage identifying it as the access point for the commencement of the Rural section of the Trail from Maryborough.

It should also be noted that at the time of the delivery of the Halliburton Report, the State, under the Queensland Cycling Strategy 2017-2027, was offering to match Local Government investment funding on a 50/50 shared basis for development of Rail Trails. For unknown reasons, presumably cost, the FCRC at the time decided not to participate in that opportunity. Those funds were subsequently exhausted by other Local Councils taking up the opportunity and are no longer available as a scheme. However, the State Government has indicated that it is willing to consider individual applications for funding for Rail Trail Development. It is a reasonable assumption that an application by FCRC including an undertaking for a 50/50 matching contribution, would substantially enhance such a funding application.

It has taken over 20 years to get to the current status of 40 km of operational Trail. While it is accepted that the Trail needs to be completed on a progressive basis, it has taken far too long a time, with the economic and social benefits foregone by our community being unacceptable. Within that time, there have been missed opportunities through a lack of commitment, particularly at a Local Government level that are inexplicable. There now needs to be a concerted effort and commitment to rectify that situation and complete the Trail in a timely manner to realise its benefit potential to the Fraser Coast community.

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD STRATEGY

There is opportunity, given the timing of the State Government elections and the commitments given by incoming Councillors in the recently held Local Government elections, to actively lobby candidates and sitting members for a commitment to the Trail's completion and funding. Note that all major Capital Infrastructure work is in the Maryborough State Electorate, with the exception of the Piggford Lane to Nikenbah connection.

Discussion needs to occur to develop a compelling case for the completion of the Trail. Steps in that discussion process for development of that case may include:

- Agreement as to individuals/organisations to be involved in the case development and presentation;
- Agreement that the Major Capital Infrastructure work required on the Trail is estimated at approx \$4M. This figure needs to be verified in due course. However the figure is a target in the current circumstances for representation purposes;
- Agreement that the continuous Rural section of the Trail from Piggford Lane to Walker Street is the focus of investment, as it represents the greatest opportunity for both economic and social benefit realisation;
- Agreement that the 2 year timeframe for delivery of that infrastructure is realistic and affordable by funding partners;
- The priority for Capital funding and work completion is the Saltwater Creek bridge crossing;
- Review of the Halliburton Report in relation to the route for the Trail from Maryborough West to Maryborough Central including agreement on the preferred route and destination option that would be used as a Trail Head, including costings and a timely work plan for completion;
- Pending the finalisation of the route to Maryborough Central, a Trail Head including car parking, signage and shelter be established at Maryborough West identifying the commencement of the Rural section of the Trail from Maryborough. Apart from providing the Trail access point, this work will send a strong message to the Maryborough community that together with the Saltwater Creek crossing, there is a commitment to progress the Trail from the Maryborough end. There is an opportunity to include the cost of that work in the FCRC 2024/25 Operational Budget to facilitate early completion;
- A structured Communication Plan be developed to deliver the messages for Trail completion within 2 years outlining benefits and seeking commitment from Local and State Governments. Use of social media needs to be an integral part of that plan;
- Collaboration with Mary Inc. given the location of the majority of the future work to complete the Trail;
- Discussions be undertaken with Bruce Saunders, MP for Maryborough to ascertain the feasibility of a State Government commitment to a proposal of a 50/50 commitment by FCRC for completion of the Major Capital Infrastructure work over the 2 year period;
- Similar discussions to those above also be held with George Seymour, Fraser Coast Mayor;
- Discussions be undertaken with major business sectors in Maryborough to assess and engage in support for completion of the Trail . This would include a commitment to consider financial contribution to the completion of the Maryborough West to Maryborough Central section. Also major industries in Torbanlea Industrial Precinct may consider funding a spur connection from Torbanlea to the Colton intersection of the Trail for the purpose of worker access;
- Commence discussions with local Indigenous Leaders, regarding the possibility of engagement of organisation/s under their leadership to consider long-term contracts to maintain the Trail surface.

Max Voigt
 FCBUG M2BRT Project Team
 7 June 2024

SUPPORTING INFORMATION REFERRED TO IN THE BACKGROUND DISCUSSION

1. FCRC 10 YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET BY PROGRAM 2019/20 TO 2023/24

(Supporting FCRC Published spreadsheets available if required)

- 2019/20 – Not Listed as a Major Project and no allocation. No allocation elsewhere in budget.
- 2020/21—Listed as a Major Project with \$9.5M committed over a 4 year period.
- 2021/22- Not Listed as a Major Project and no allocation. No allocation elsewhere in budget
- 2022/23 – Listed as a Major Project with \$200K allocated each year for a 10 year period total \$2 M
- 2023/24 – Not Listed as a Major Project and no allocation. No allocation elsewhere in budget.

As previously mentioned, the above Budget allocation and inclusion of the Trail as a Major Project has been inconsistent. That inconsistency is an indication of the commitment of FCRC to the Trail project from a Capital perspective despite endorsing the Halliburton Report in 2019.

The withdrawal of the commitment of \$9.5M from the 2020/21 to the 2021/22 financial year without comment in the Budget papers is inexplicable. There was no Capital expenditure against the Trail for the \$9.5M committed.

Similarly the 2023/24 Budget when announced in June included the Rail Trail as a Major Project and then in December 2023 it was eliminated from the list of Major Projects again with no consultation nor explanation.

It is essential that the 2024/25 FCRC Budget reinstate the Rail Trail in its list of Major Projects for several reasons:

- It signifies the commitment of FCRC and its officers to the Project;
- it reaffirms the commitment of Councillors to the Project given in their pre election undertakings;
- not including as a Major Project reduces the credibility of funding applications to State and Federal Governments;
- not including creates uncertainty in the Fraser Coast community and reduces the commitment of voluntary organisations such as the FCBUG to continue their work in supporting Council in completing and maintaining the Trail.

For the Trail to proceed to completion, the FCRC needs to include the Trail as a Major Project and honour its commitment in the forward years with expenditure to match. The inconsistent commitment by FCRC to complete the Trail in a timely manner will deter private investment in services supporting the Trail (e.g trail shuttle companies, bike shops, Hip Camps, coffee shops, accommodation etc.)

It should be noted that FCBUG lobbied Adrian Tantari, MP Hervey Bay, in the 2019 State Election to support the Trail. A subsequent grant of \$1.35 under the Works for Qld Program was directed to resurfacing and repair work on the Urban section of the Trail, rather than to extending the Trail, as was the lobbying intent. The lesson is that in seeking a Government commitment, the particular purpose of the grant needs to be specified i.e refurbishment of Saltwater Creek Rail Bridge by applying a decking and suitable surface to the existing plinth structure.

Funding has been allocated from the FCRC Operational and Councillor Discretionary funds to allow the work that the FCBUG are undertaking in the development of the 11km section of their Licence.

2. M2BRT DISTANCES & MAP



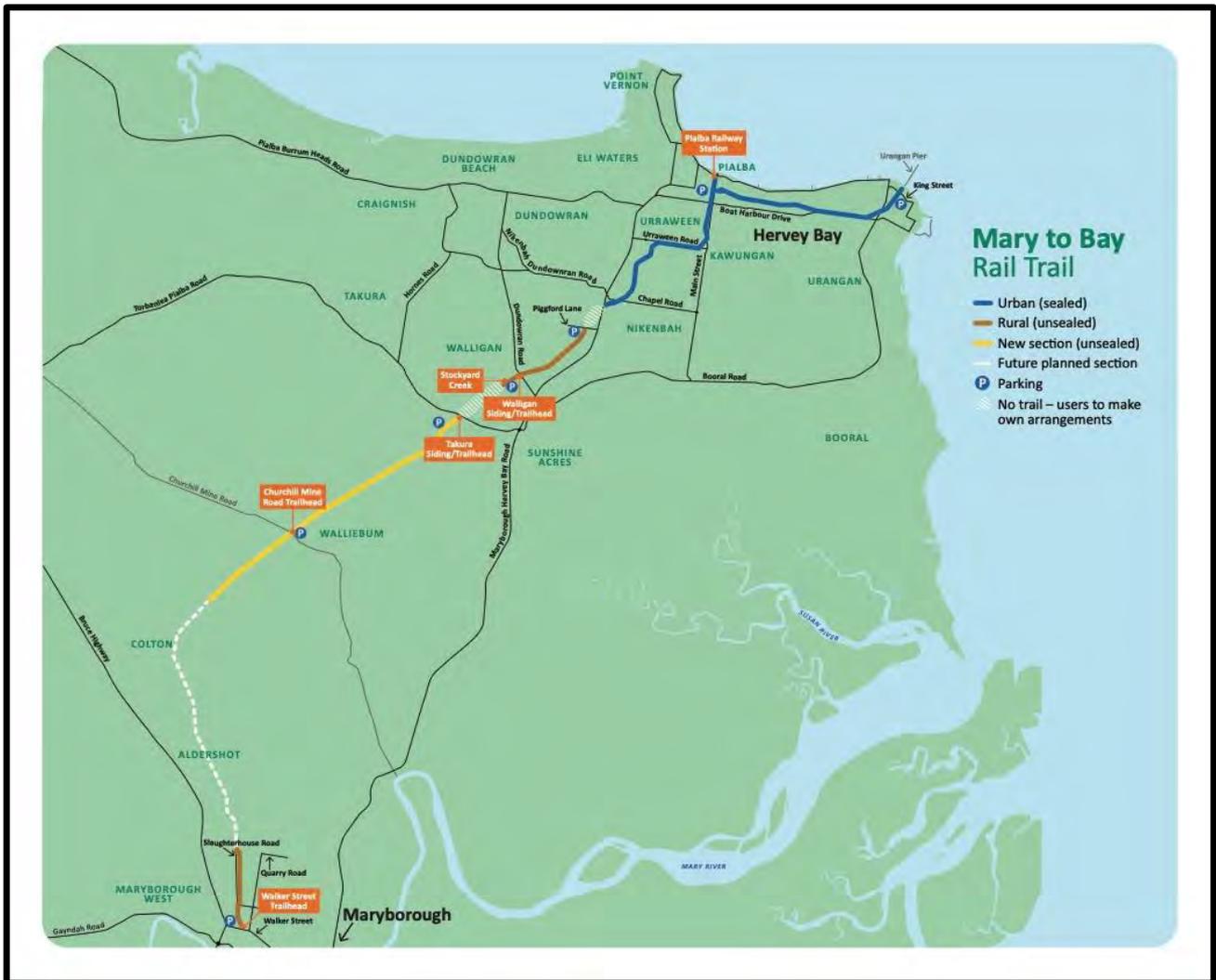
DISTANCES IN KM

URBAN	
Urangan Pier - Pialba	7.5
Pialba - Nikenbah (Depot ☕ Espresso)	7
RURAL	
Nikenbah - Piggford Lane	2
Piggford Lane - Walligan Siding	3
Walligan - Takura Trail Head	2.5
Takura - Churchill Mine Rd Trail Head	7.2
CM Rd Trail Head - Trail End near Colton	3.8
Walker St Maryborough - Quarry Rd	2.7
<i>Urangan - Maryborough 'The Vision'</i>	48





SCAN
ME!



3. BENEFITS OF THE M2BRT AS A COMMUNITY RECREATION TRAIL

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- Supporting Regional Communities through increased local and visitor expenditure with an estimated potential in Halliburton Feasibility Study (2019) of \$3.5M per annum minimum.
- Encourages business start-ups incentivised
- Cost/benefit positive
- Job creation increase
- Tourism diversity - cycling opportunity is a high value tourism drawcard, complementing existing tourism activities thus providing a greater range of activity options for visitors on each visit.
- Aligns with the active tourist profile seeking to visit an area with unique characteristics
- Complements other cycling activities in the Region (e.g Hervey Bay 100 and similar events)

HEALTH AND WELL BEING

- Supports active outdoor recreational activities
- Impact of Covid pandemic requires more social distancing activity opportunities for a healthy community
- Complements healthy community and preventative illness strategies
- Net healthcare cost advantages
- All activities supported by medical research to enhance the health of the community population
- Increases social interaction opportunities for the community e.g group cycling, retirement village walking groups etc.

ACTIVE TRANSPORT

- Connectivity of Maryborough to Hervey Bay with mutual benefit for both cities
- Supports cycle tourism and the substitution of cycling/e-bikes for motor vehicle use in exploring the outdoor environment

SAFETY

- Provides safe off-road pathway that is becoming more relevant as our cities become busier

COMMUNITY AMENITY

- Increases attraction of Region as a place to live for relocating families, retirees and housing/infrastructure investment
- Provides additional options for outdoor pursuits
- Provides for the restoration and appreciation of a community and historically-significant piece of infrastructure
- Complements proposed Rail Museum at Nikenbah

ACCESS

- Trail is relatively flat, accessible for all ages and levels of fitness
- Future development will hopefully see easy/safe road crossings, signage, parking and toilet and water amenities

ENVIRONMENT

- Maximises the opportunities to enjoy our local environment
- Protects the natural environment, heritage and its rural character
- Provides protection and maintenance for previously disturbed areas
- Opportunity to further develop as a “corridor of **parkland**” / “**conservation corridor**”
- Provides other environmental opportunity to those visiting the World Heritage listed **K’gari**

EDUCATION

- Provides a unique opportunity for public education
- Can be leveraged as “outdoor **classrooms**” for school students
- Engages the community in the stories of place and history tied to them

M2BRT
Mary to Bay Rail Trail

Recreational Rail Trail

URBAN & RURAL SECTIONS

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR

- Walkers
- Horse Riders
- Pram Wheelers
- E-bikers
- Cyclists
- Kids
- Wildlife Observers
- Mobility Scooters
- Dog Walkers
- Nature Lovers
- Runners
- Photographers
- Forest Bathers
- Adventurers
- Railway Enthusiasts
- History Buffs
- Explorers
- Picnickers
- Bird Watchers
- Native Gardeners

SCAN ME!

CHOOSE YOUR OWN ADVENTURE!

Notes – 5 June 2024
M2BRT Crossing Subgroup Meeting

Present: Alan Whyborn, Ken McDonald (FCBUGs), Mike Allsop (FCBUGs), Craig England (DTMR – Rail Corridor Management), David Gleadow (DTMR – Rail Corridor Management), Rob Hazzard (FCRC), Kieren Stoneley (Sport & Recreation Development Coordinator FCRC), Craig Bottcher (Manager Design Capital Delivery FCRC), Jodie Clough – Minutes (FCRC)

Apologies: Davendra Naidu (FCRC), Andy Riley, Tracey Genrich (FCRC), Denis Johnson (FCBUGs),

At the meeting the following documents were displayed onscreen:-

1. Rail Trail – Stockyard Ck Crossing
2. Rail Trail – Blackswamp Ck Crossin – Rock Crossing
3. Rail Trail – Blackswamp Ck Crossin – Rock Crossing Alternative

A copy of the above documents are attached to these Notes for the information of the Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee (M2BTRAC).

Meeting

Slashing Pigford Lane area, Ken asked for possibility of utilising this business for the M2BRT as they have the necessary equipment. **Action** - Kieren to investigate.

Craig Botcher and Ken McDonald Presented option map drawings on screen.

Discussions

- Stockyard crossing – bollards (at correct height for bike paths) to keep vehicles driving through and using as a vehicle crossing. Craig B showed 1.8 bollards onscreen. DTMR agreed with 1.8m. One removable in centre to allow for maintenance access in the future. Group discussed pushing the bridge closer to the concrete and ‘cutting it back’.
- Black Swamp crossing– preference is option close to the plinths. Bollards similar to Stockyard. Suggestion to keep as many tea trees as possible and have 2 removable bollards.
- Written agreement- will be discussed when Devendra is present.
- Group discussed having rock delivered to Walligan creek to reduce haulage costs. Larger quantities may need to be delivered closer. Recycled material usage discussed. **Action** - Rob Hazzard to look into further.
- Grate similar to one in Canberra shown onscreen was discussed, Rob Hazzard advised this cannot be used here due to DAF specification requirements.
- Environmental aspects, assessment scheduled for 17th of June, 12k, to ascertain if any major issues with protected flora/fauna. Any queries around this date to go to Craig B as Rob will be away.
- Funding of 100k has been finalised and given by DTMR.
- Insurance liability can DTMR take this responsibility? Craig England advised that this is not feasible and the plaintiffs would most probably take action against the state itself.

Action Plan:

1. Environmental Assessment
2. Finetune plans and slopes
3. Obtain quantities for rocks etc
4. Ask FCBUGs to update their figures
5. Document funding agreement
6. Looking to have work done by November 2024.

Meeting closed 2:10pm.

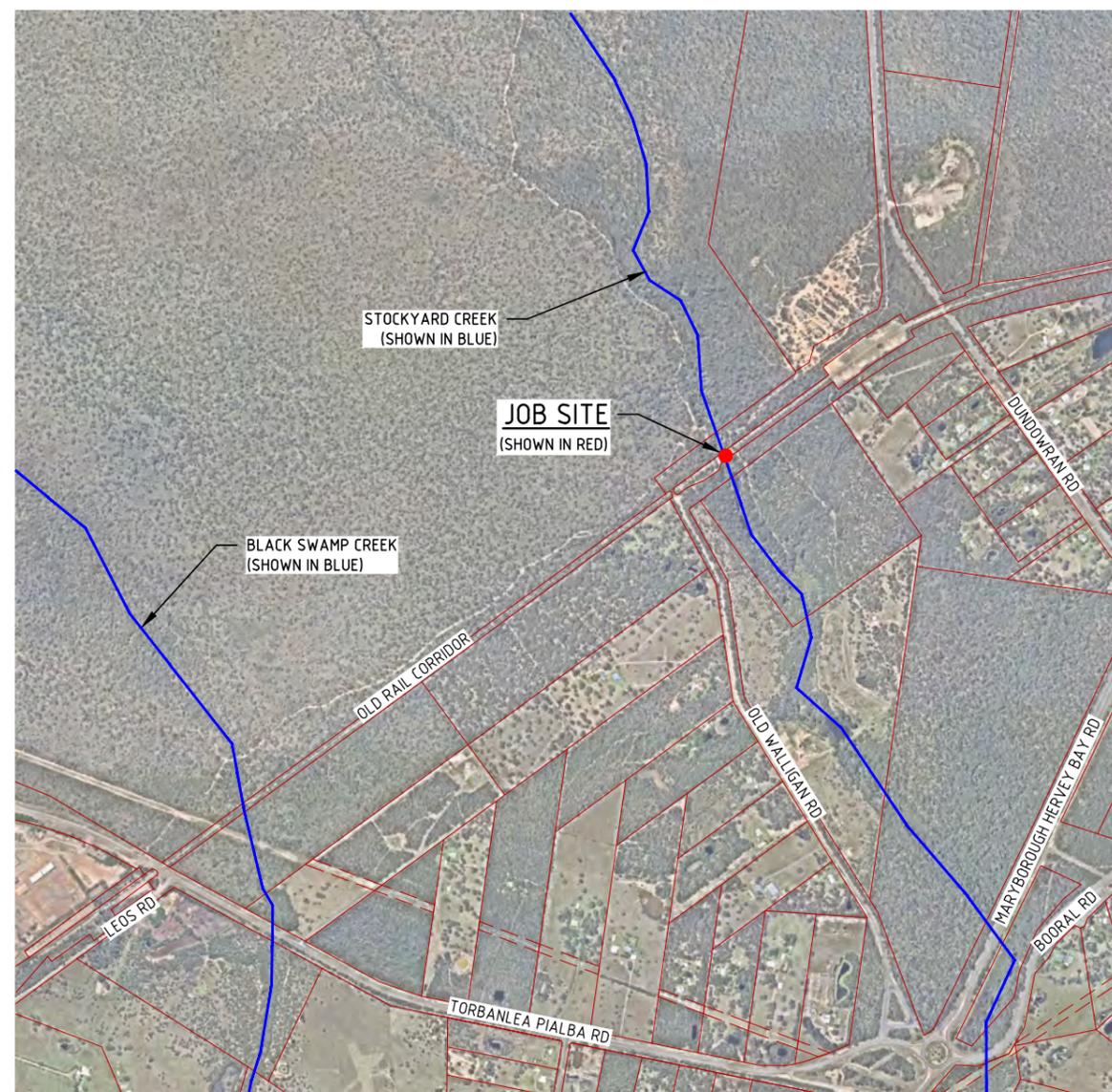
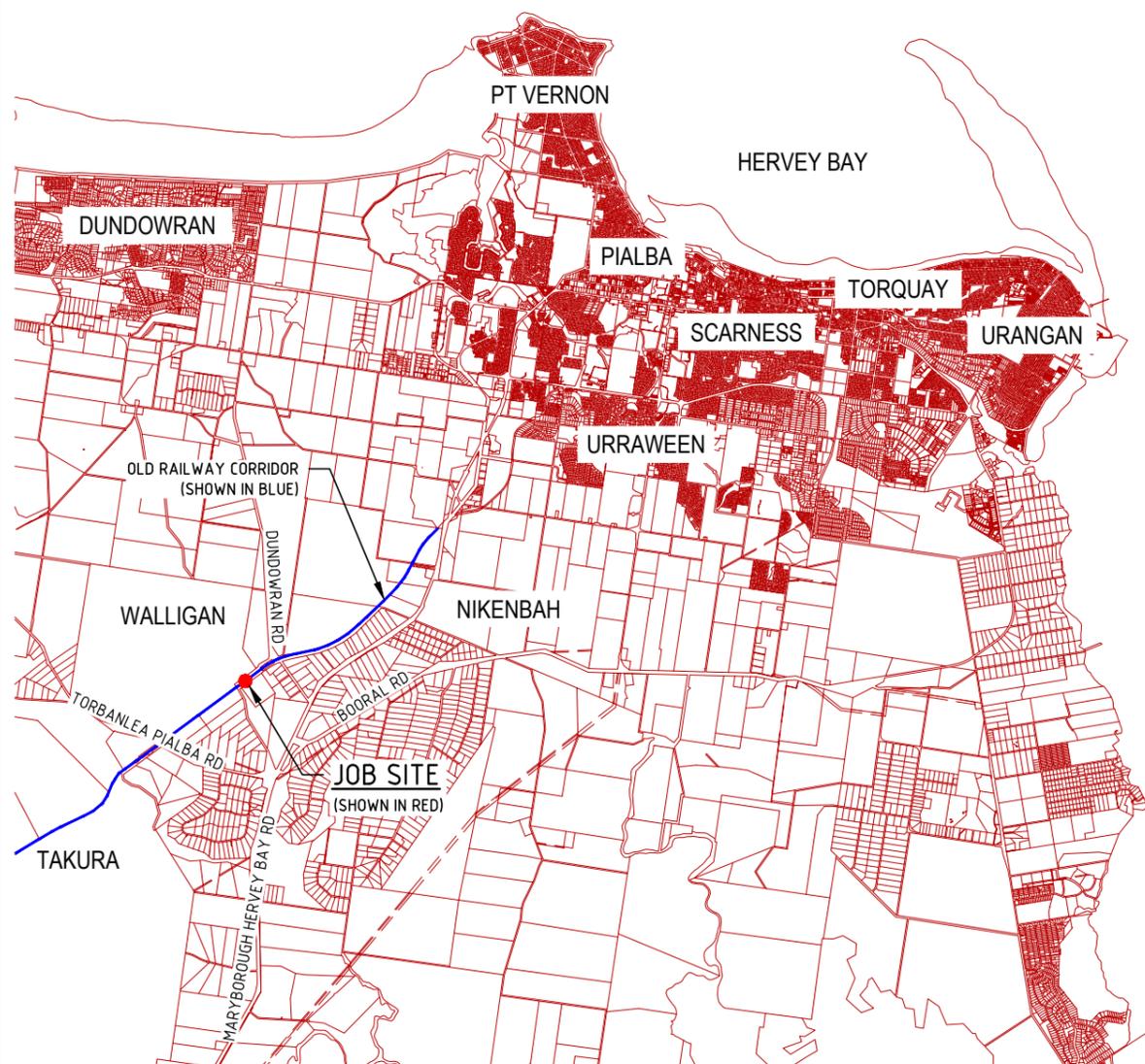
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PLOT DATE: 22 May 2024 11:56 AM

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

MARY TO BAY RAIL TRAIL

STOCKYARD CREEK CROSSING



SITE PLAN - WALLIGAN

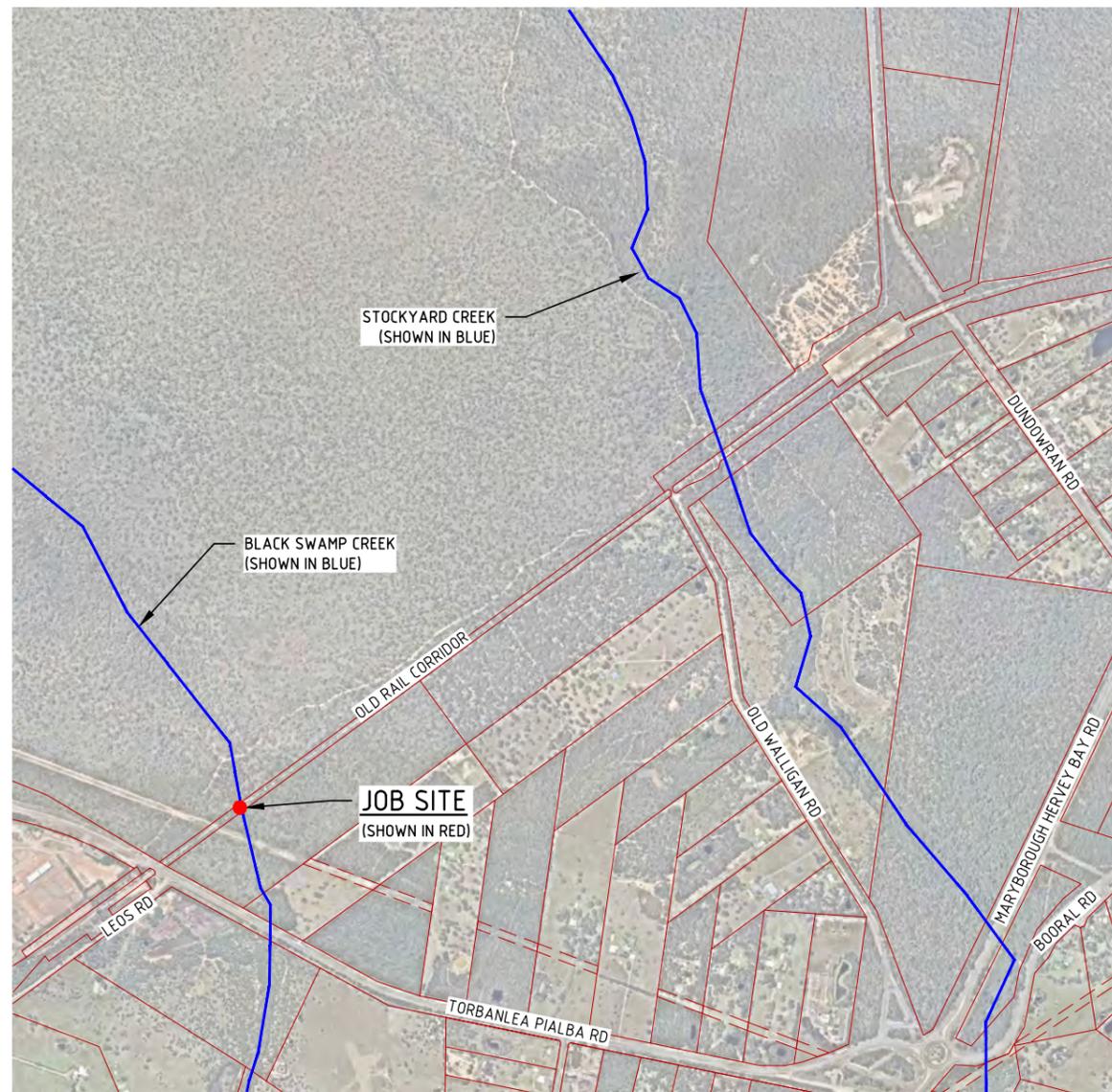
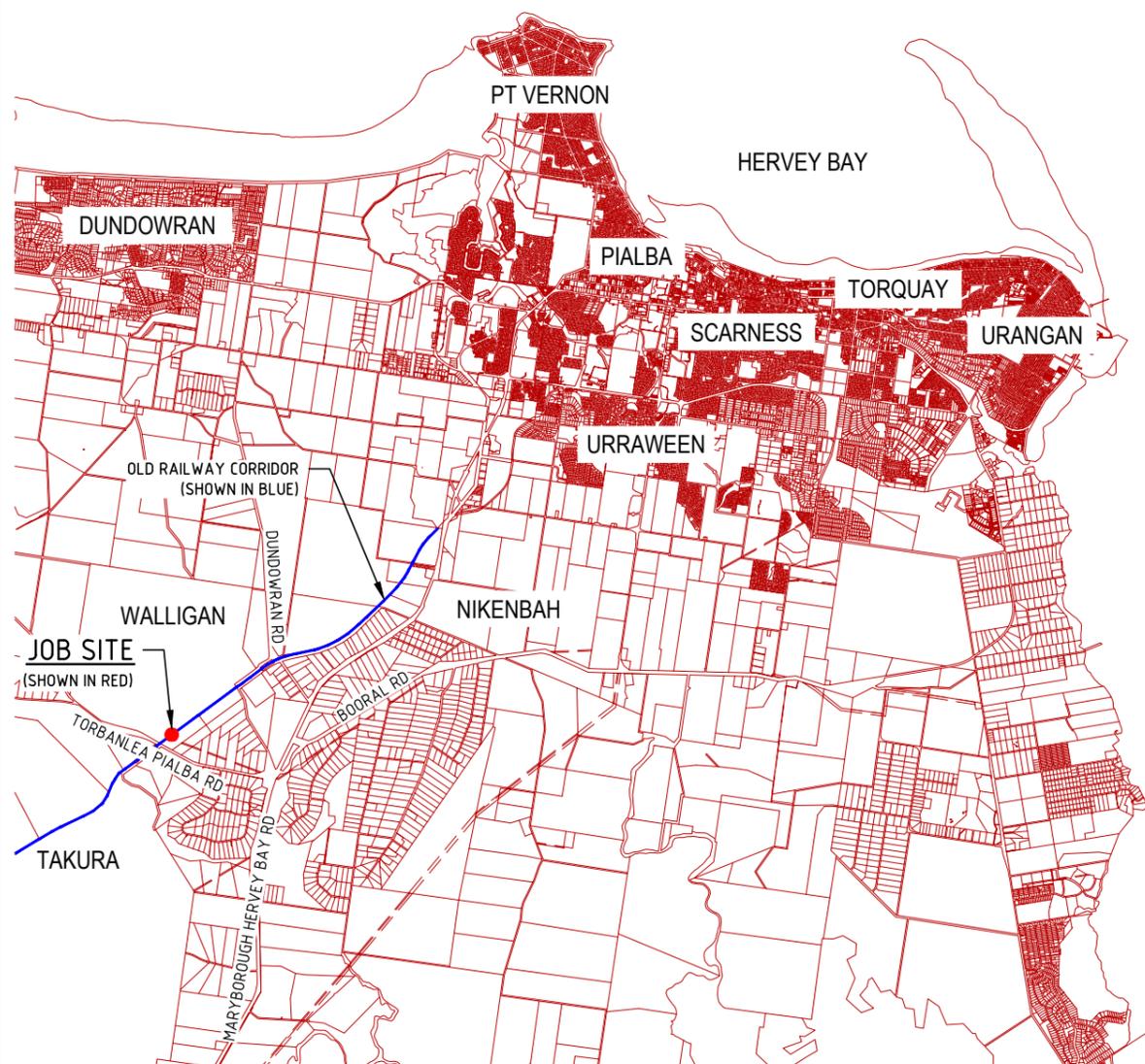
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FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

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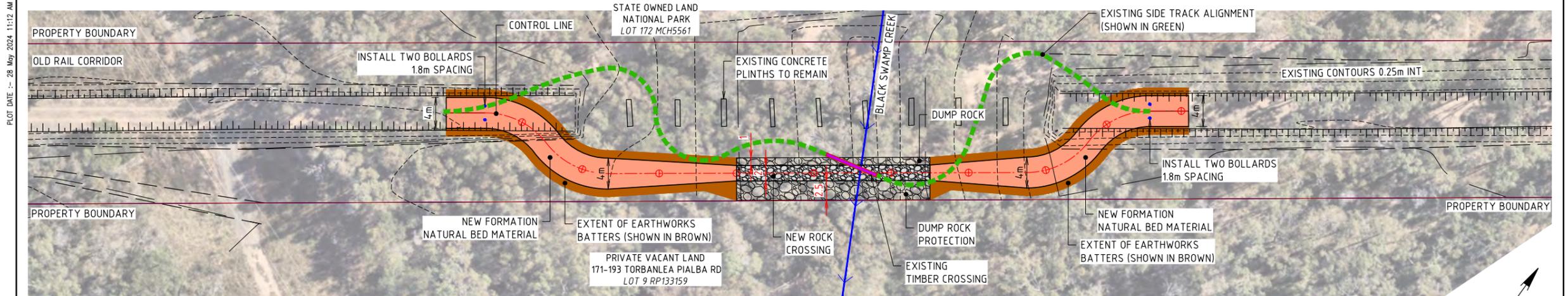
BLACK SWAMP CROSSING



SITE PLAN - WALLIGAN

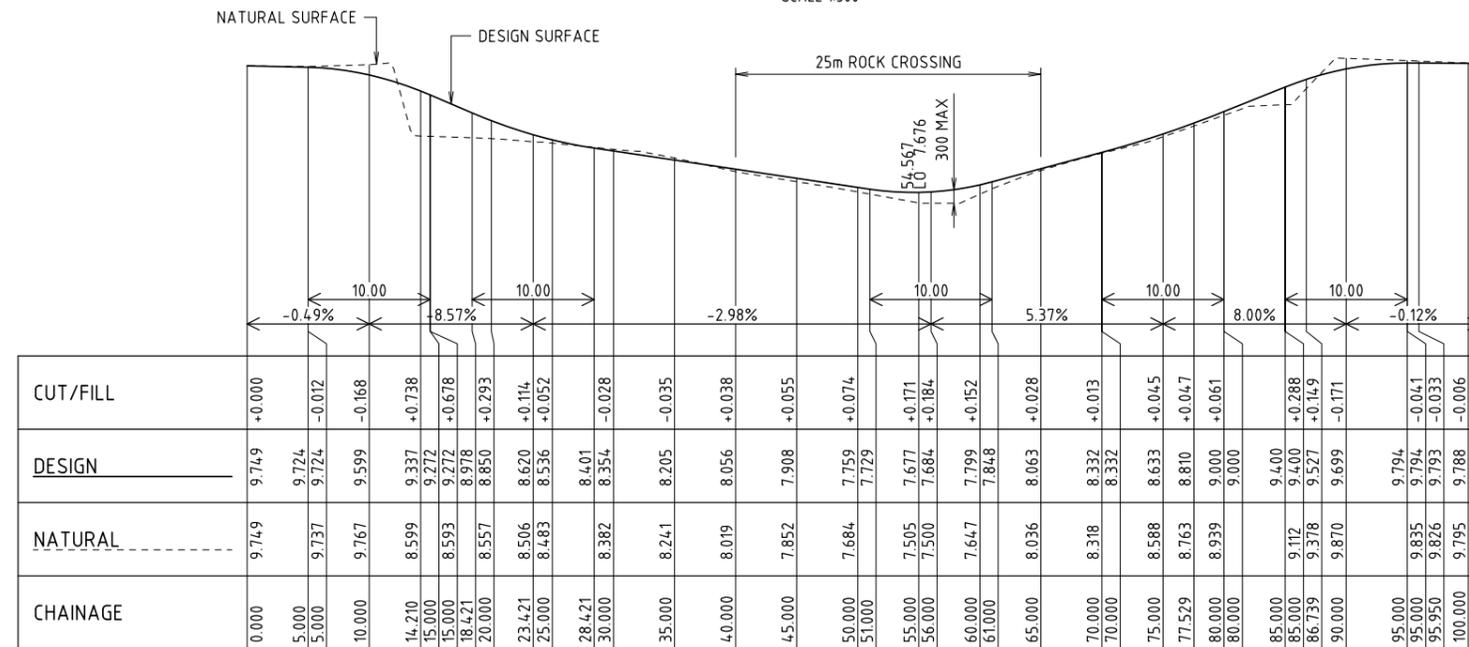
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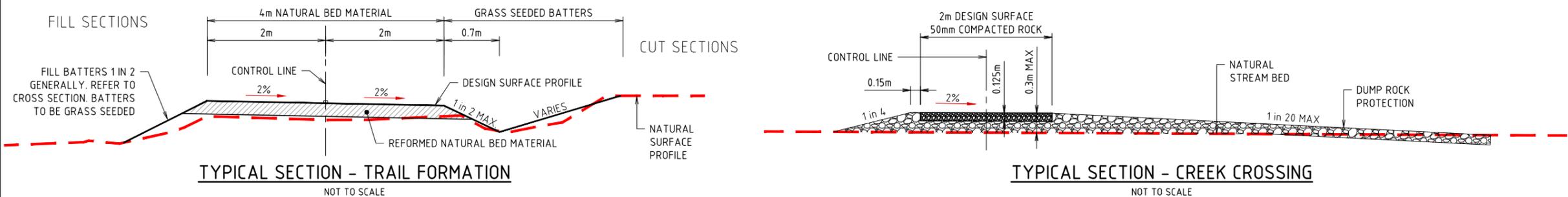
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LONGITUDINAL SECTION

HORIZ 1:500 VERT 1:100



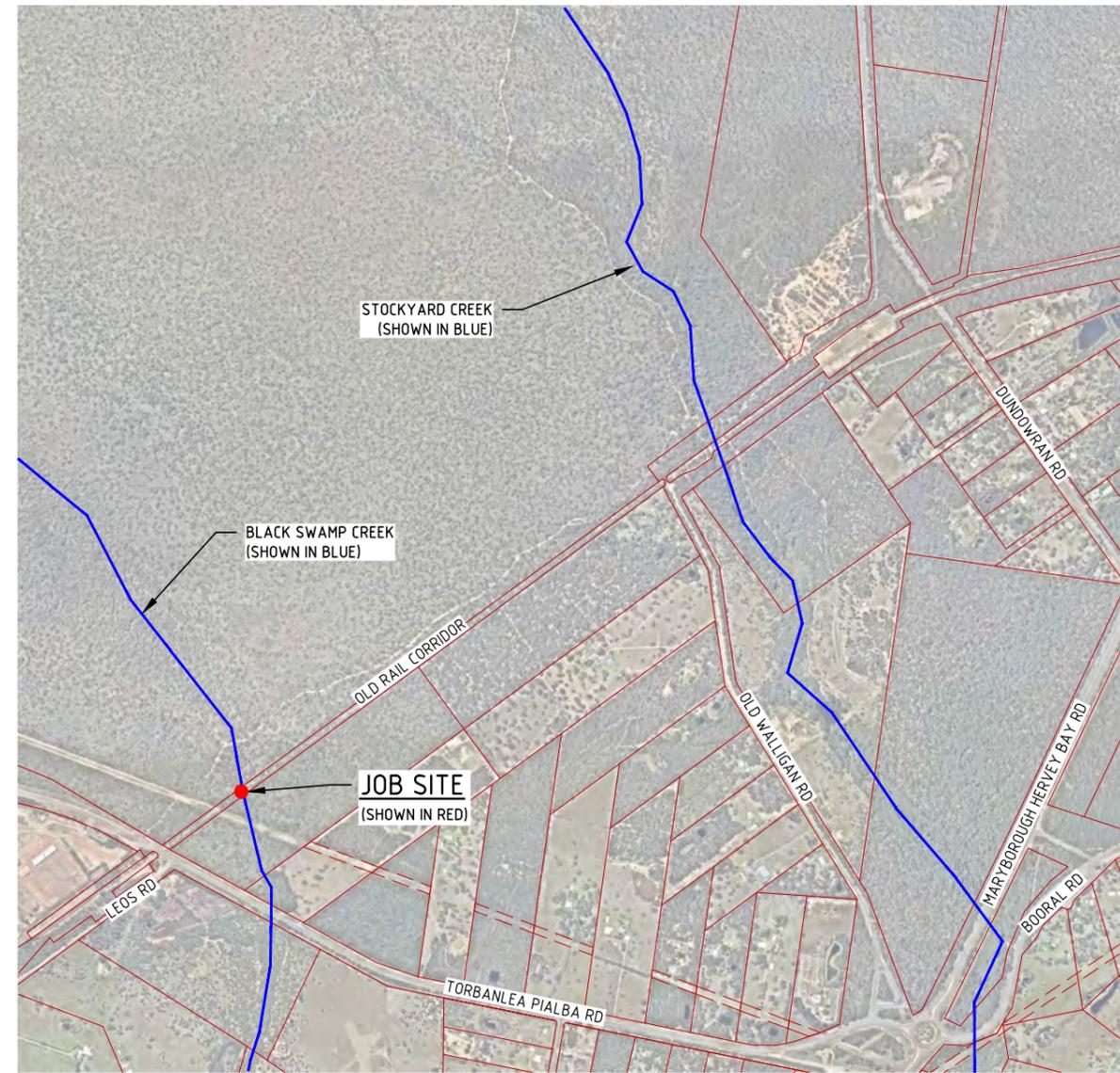
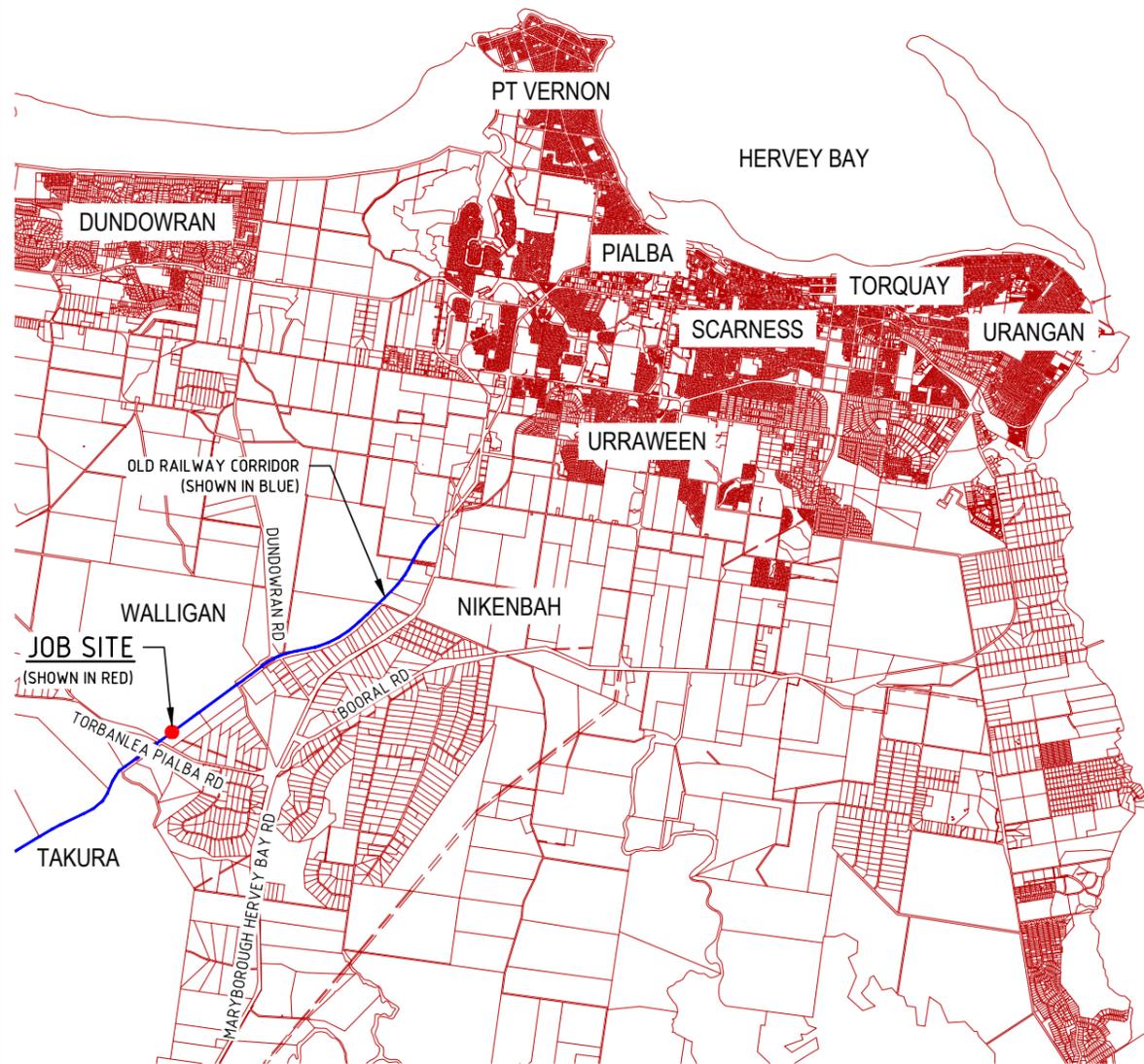
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FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

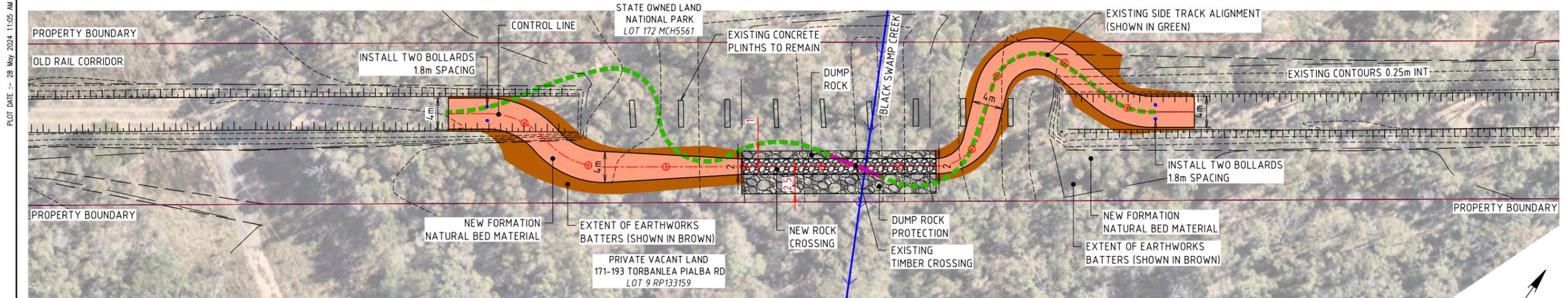
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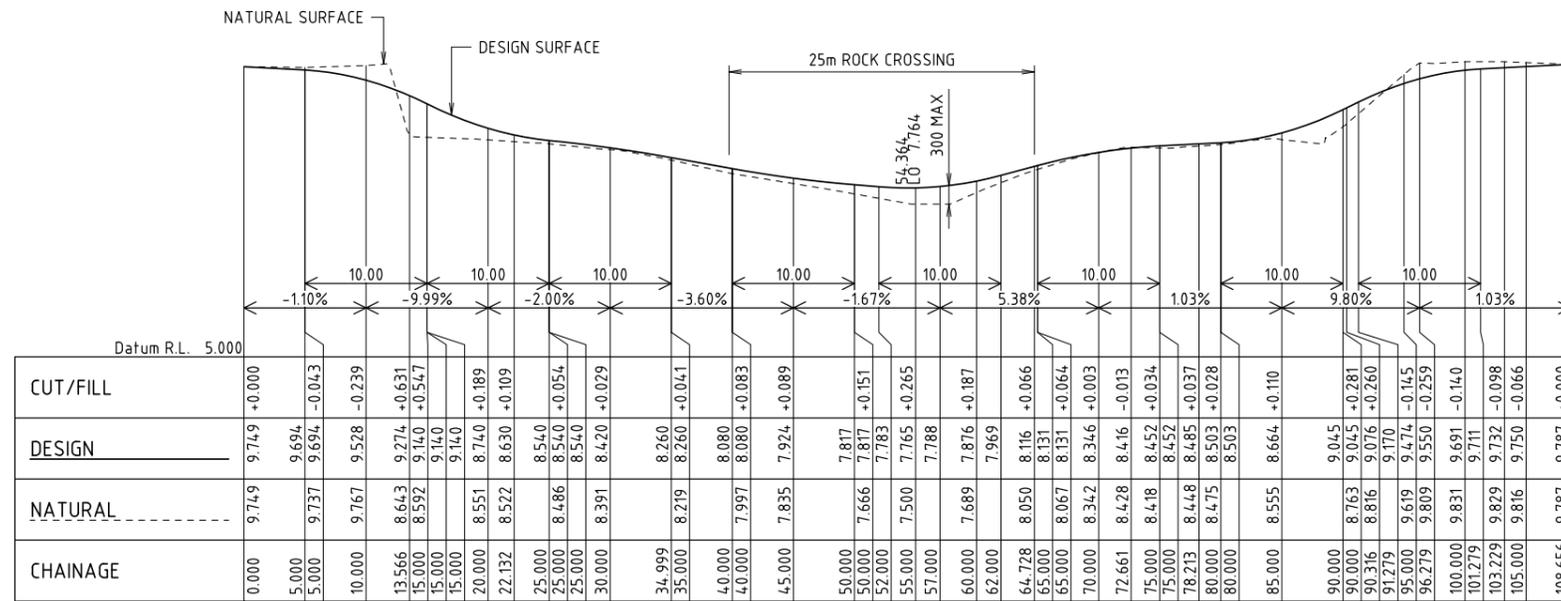
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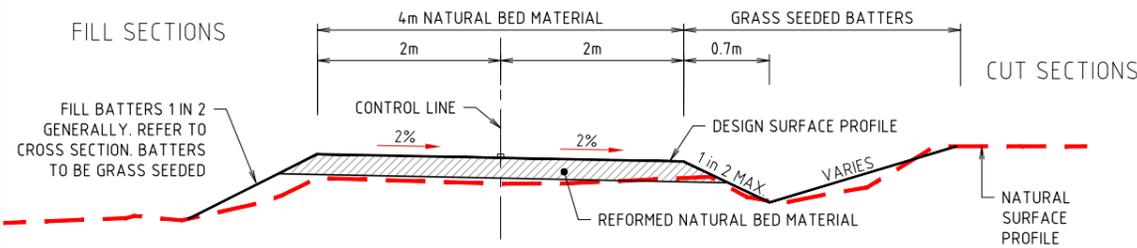
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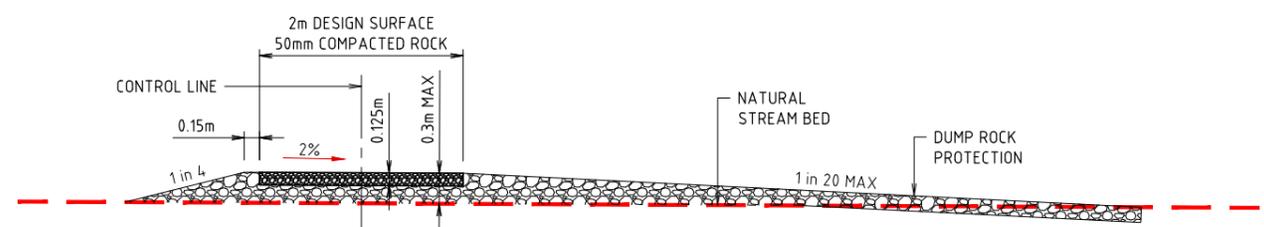
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TYPICAL SECTION - TRAIL FORMATION

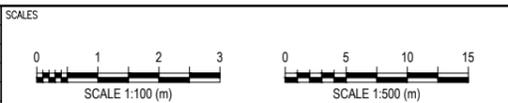
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TYPICAL SECTION - CREEK CROSSING

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FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
 MARY TO BAY RAIL TRAIL
 BLACK SWAMP CREEK CROSSING
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FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT: FRASER COAST EVENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
MINUTES - 30 JANUARY 2024

DIRECTORATE: STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: DIRECTOR STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT, Gerard Carlyon

AUTHOR: BUSINESS SERVICES OFFICER, Kamala Dunn

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present Council with the Minutes of the Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee meeting held on 30 January, 2024.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee is a Local Government Committee appointed under s264 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to review and implement the Fraser Coast Events Strategy.

The Minutes of the Advisory Committee meeting held on 30 January, 2024 are presented to Council in accordance with the Committee Terms of Reference.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the Minutes of the Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee held on 30 January, 2024.

4. ATTACHMENTS

1. Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes – 30 January 2024 [↓](#)



**MINUTES OF THE FRASER COAST EVENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
HELD IN THE CHAMBERS WING MEETING ROOM, TAVISTOCK ST ADMIN
ON 30 JANUARY 2024 COMMENCING AT 9:00AM**

PRESENT:	Member Cr Jan Hegge Cr Zane O’Keefe, Proxy for Member Cr Jade Wellings Member Mrs Justine Cooper Member Ms Donna Prentice Member Mr Martin Simons Member Mrs Chelsea Larner-Simpson
STAFF IN ATTENDANCE OR OBSERVERS	Mr Mark Lourigan, Manager Economic Development - FCRC Mr Kieren Stoneley, Sport & Recreation Development Coordinator - FCRC Ms Kamala Dunn, Business Services Officer - FCRC

FCEAC 1 APOLOGIES

Member Cr Jade Wellings

FCEAC 2 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Martin Simons and Chelsea Larner-Simpson informed the Committee that they have a declarable conflict of interest in FCEAC 5.1 - Fraser Coast Tourism & Events – Fraser Coast Flavours event – 3-year funding proposal – 2024 to 2026 sponsorship proposal.

- a) The nature of interest is that Martin Simons and Chelsea Larner-Simpson work at Fraser Coast Tourism & Events who is the applicant for the sponsorship proposal.
- b) Members Martin Simons and Chelsea Larner-Simpson abstained from voting on this event proposal.

FCEAC 3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF MEETINGS

RESOLUTION (Hegge/Lourigan)

That the minutes from meeting held 29 November 2023 Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee be confirmed and accepted.

That the minutes from the special meeting held on 11 December 2023 Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee be confirmed and accepted.

FCEAC 4 SPONSORSHIP BUDGET
FCEAC 4.1 Sponsorship Budget – standing item

For information only.

FCEAC 5 PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION
FCEAC 5.1 Fraser Coast Tourism & Events – Fraser Coast Flavours event – 3-year funding proposal – 2024 to 2026

The members gave consideration to the proposal from the Fraser Coast Tourism & Events seeking a 3-year sponsorship for the Fraser Coast Flavours event proposed to be held at Hervey Bay in 2024, 2025 and 2026. The request is for \$120,000 (ex. GST) for three years:

Year 1 - 2024 - \$50,000

Year 2 - 2025 - \$40,000

Year 3 - 2026 - \$30,000

Areas of concern were that attendee numbers at the inaugural event in 2023 were low, the \$15 entry fee was classed as expensive by locals and visitors considered the entry fee good value, Food n Groove has no entry fee and is really popular with locals, and was noted that fencing is a significant cost incurred by event organiser. The committee was unable to make a decision and is held over to the March meeting.

FCEAC 5.2 Maryborough State High School – FraserPop event – 3-year funding proposal – 2024 to 2026

The members gave consideration to the proposal from Maryborough State High School seeking a 3-year sponsorship for the FraserPop event to be held in Maryborough in 2024, 2025 and 2026. The request is for seed funding for \$60,000 ex GST over 3 years. (2024 - \$30,000 2025 - \$20,000 2026 - \$10,000). The event organiser is also requesting technical assistance from the Fraser Coast Regional Council and Fraser Coast Tourism & events to build the FraserPop brand as a regional and state-wide destination and provide marketing and business opportunities for the Fraser Coast.

The event is unique to the Fraser Coast area and areas of concern are the lack of a detailed business plan, that reporting metrics need improving, and that the organisers should consider a mandatory entry fee.

RESOLUTION (Prentice/Hegge)
Recommendation

1. The proposal by Maryborough State High School for the FraserPop event in 2024, 2025, and 2026 is supported for a total of \$50,000 (ex. GST) seed-funding over 3 years:
 - Year 1 - 2024 - \$20,000
 - Year 2 - 2025 - \$20,000
 - Year 3 - 2026 - \$10,000.
-

2. Fraser Coast Tourism and Events will provide technical assistance with regional and state-wide marketing.

FCEAC 6 STRATEGY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

FCEAC 6.1 Everi / Fraser Coast Events Platform Update

For information only.

Fraser Coast Regional Council in partnership with Fraser Coast Tourism and Events have introduced a fully integrated events platform that automates the amalgamation for regional events promotions.

The platform is linked to the events section of the [Visit Fraser Coast](#) website as well as operate stand alone. This new platform provides one single source for all events information you need to discover or market what's happening on the Fraser Coast, combining events from sources such as the Council's website, ourfrasercoast website, ATDW & Eventbrite.

For event organisers it is free to list an event and they can manage their listing in real time having complete control.

There are also future opportunities to write and publish articles, news stories and a resource section currently in progress to provide tools to make presenting events easier.

The site has had a soft launch and will have a hard launch in Mid-March

FCEAC 6.2 Proposed Events Newsletter

For information only.

Event Advisory Services will commence a quarterly Newsletter to provide information directly to event organisers within the region to assist with capacity and capability building.

This will be sent to all previous applicants and will be available as an ongoing resource.

It is hoped this will reduce the number of enquires received on a weekly basis in relation to basic requirements to present an application and ongoing delivery of individual events.

FCEAC 6.3 Draft Regional Events Sponsorship Guidelines

For information only.

Guideline have been reviewed and feedback received. These will go to a Council meeting to accompany the changes to the Sponsorship Policy.

FCEAC 7 LATE ITEMS/GENERAL BUSINESS

FCEAC 7.1 Discussion - Draft Proposal – Queensland Oztag – Junior and Senior State Cup events – 3-year funding – 2026 to 2028

For information only.

Kieren provided a verbal overview of this event which would require Council and Fraser Coast Tourism & Events to deliver the event. There are concerns with the lack of suitable infrastructure at the sports precinct. A more solid proposal might be presented at the next meeting in March.

There being no further business, the Meeting closed at **11.03am**.

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT: FRASER COAST EVENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
MINUTES - 1 MARCH 2024

DIRECTORATE: STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: DIRECTOR STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT, Gerard Carlyon

AUTHOR: BUSINESS SERVICES OFFICER, Kamala Dunn

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present Council with the Minutes of the Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee meeting held on 1 March, 2024.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee is a Local Government Committee appointed under s264 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to review and implement the Fraser Coast Events Strategy.

The Minutes of the Advisory Committee meeting held on 1 March, 2024 are presented to Council in accordance with the Committee Terms of Reference.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the Minutes of the Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee held on 1 March, 2024.

4. ATTACHMENTS

1. Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes - 1 March 2024 [↓](#)



**MINUTES OF THE FRASER COAST EVENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
HELD IN THE CHAMBERS WING MEETING ROOM, TAVISTOCK ST ADMIN
ON 1 MARCH 2024 COMMENCING AT 9:00AM**

PRESENT:	Member Cr Jan Hegge Cr Zane O'Keefe, Proxy for Member Cr Jade Wellings Member Mrs Justine Cooper Member Ms Donna Prentice Member Mr Martin Simons Member Mrs Chelsea Larner-Simpson
STAFF IN ATTENDANCE OR OBSERVERS	Mr Mark Lourigan, Manager Economic Development - FCRC Mr Kieren Stoneley, Sport & Recreation Development Coordinator - FCRC Ms Kamala Dunn, Business Services Officer - FCRC

FCEAC 1 APOLOGIES

Member Cr Jade Wellings

FCEAC 2 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Martin Simons and Chelsea Larner-Simpson informed the Committee that they have a declarable conflict of interest in FCEAC 5.1 - Fraser Coast Tourism & Events – Fraser Coast Flavours event – 3-year funding proposal – 2024 to 2026 sponsorship proposal.

- a) The nature of interest is that Martin Simons and Chelsea Larner-Simpson work at Fraser Coast Tourism & Events who is the applicant for the sponsorship proposal.
- b) Members Martin Simons and Chelsea Larner-Simpson abstained from voting on this event proposal.

FCEAC 3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Changes were required to the minutes of 30 January 2024.

FCEAC 4 SPONSORSHIP BUDGET

FCEAC 4.1 Sponsorship Budget – standing item

For information only.

FCEAC 5 PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION
FCEAC 5.1 Fraser Coast Tourism & Events – Fraser Coast Flavours event – 3-year funding proposal – 2024 to 2026

The members gave consideration to the proposal from the Fraser Coast Tourism & Events seeking a 3-year sponsorship for the Fraser Coast Flavours event proposed to be held at Hervey Bay in 2024, 2025 and 2026. The request is for \$120,000 (ex. GST) for three years:

Year 1 - 2024 - \$50,000

Year 2 - 2025 - \$40,000

Year 3 - 2026 - \$30,000

Areas of concern were that attendee numbers at the inaugural event in 2023 were low, the \$15 entry fee was classed as expensive by locals and visitors considered the entry fee good value, Food n Groove has no entry fee and is really popular with locals, and was noted that fencing is a significant cost incurred by event organiser. The committee was unable to make a decision and is held over to the March meeting.

RESOLUTION (Cooper/Hegge)

Recommendation

1. The proposal by Fraser Coast Tourism & Events for the Fraser Coast Flavours event in 2024 is supported for a total of \$50,000 (ex. GST).

FCEAC 5.2 Hervey Bay Triathlon Club - Hervey Bay 100 (Hundy) 2024 to 2026 event

The members gave consideration to the proposal from Hervey Bay Triathlon Club seeking a 3-year sponsorship for the Hervey Bay 100 (Hundy) event to be held in Hervey Bay in 2024, 2025 and 2026. The request is for funding for \$90,000 ex GST over 3 years. (2024 - \$30,000 2025 - \$30,000 2026 - \$30,000).

RESOLUTION (Simons/Prentice)

Recommendation

The proposal by Hervey Bay Triathlon Club for the Hervey Bay 100 (Hundy) event in 2024, 2025, and 2026 is supported for a total of \$90,000 (ex. GST) funding over 3 years and in-kind of \$1,874 per year.

- Year 1 - 2024 - \$30,000 plus in-kind
- Year 2 - 2025 - \$30,000 plus in-kind
- Year 3 - 2026 - \$30,000 plus in-kind.

Justine and Kieren left the meeting at 9.50am

FCEAC 6 STRATEGY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW
FCEAC 6.1 Updated Terms of Reference

This item was deferred to the next meeting.

FCEAC 7 LATE ITEMS/GENERAL BUSINESS**FCEAC 7.1 Discussion – Event Passports**

For information only.

The Passport is a proven tourist option. As an existing publication, it could be easily personalised to cover a variety of interests eg. art & culture/heritage/nature/vintage. The Fraser Coast Tourism & Events publication – Fraser 101 is an extensive travel guide, and the passports could be utilised for the upcoming Planning Institute of Australia conference and for vehicle rallies.

FCEAC 7.2 Re-distribution of declined Maryborough Open Gardens Funding to the Mayoral Morning Tea Maryborough /Hervey Bay

This item was deferred to the next meeting.

FCEAC 7.3 Discussion - Play Our Way Funding Opportunity for Maryborough Showgrounds & Equestrian Park

This item was deferred to the next meeting.

Chelsea Larner-Simpson was welcomed to the Committee as the replacement for resigned member Greig Bolderrow.

Cr Jade Wellings was farewelled from the Committee due to her resignation from Council. The Committee acknowledged and thanked Cr Wellings for her contribution as member of the Committee.

Cr Jan Hegge was thanked for her contribution as a member of the Committee and well wishes were given for the Council elections.

There being no further business, the Meeting closed at **10.00am**.

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT: FRASER COAST EVENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
MINUTES – 29 MAY 2024

DIRECTORATE: STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: DIRECTOR STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT, Gerard Carlyon

AUTHOR: BUSINESS SERVICES OFFICER, Kamala Dunn

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present Council with the Minutes of the Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee meeting held on 29 May 2024.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee is a Local Government Committee appointed under s264 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* to review and implement the Fraser Coast Events Strategy.

The Minutes of the Advisory Committee meeting held on 29 May 2024 are presented to Council in accordance with the Committee Terms of Reference.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the Minutes of the Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee held on 29 May, 2024.

4. ATTACHMENTS

1. Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes - 29 May 2024 [↓](#)
2. Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee - Updated Terms of Reference [↓](#)



**MINUTES OF THE FRASER COAST EVENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
HELD IN THE TESS A MEETING ROOM, ELLENGOWAN STREET DEPOT
ON 29 MAY 2024 COMMENCING AT 10:00AM**

PRESENT:	Member Cr Lachlan Cosgrove Member Cr Sara Faraj Member Mrs Justine Cooper Member Ms Donna Prentice Member Mr Martin Simons Member Mrs Chelsea Larner-Simpson
STAFF IN ATTENDANCE OR OBSERVERS	Cr Michelle Govers (Proxy) Mr Kieren Stoneley, Sport & Recreation Development Coordinator – FCRC Ms Michaela Davis, Regional Event Officer - FCRC Ms Kamala Dunn, Business Services Officer - FCRC

FCEAC 1 APOLOGIES
Nil

FCEAC 2 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS
Nil

FCEAC 3 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF MEETINGS
RESOLUTION (Cosgrove/Simons)
That the minutes from meeting held 30 January 2024 Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee be confirmed and accepted.
That the minutes from meeting held on 1 March 2024 Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee be confirmed and accepted.

FCEAC 4 ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON
RESOLUTION (Cooper/Prentice)
That the Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee appoint Cr Lachlan Cosgrove as Chairperson of the Committee, effective from the next meeting.

FCEAC 5 TERMS OF REFERENCE
RESOLUTION (Cosgrove/Faraj)

That the Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee adopt the updated Terms of Reference (Docs #4992861) as appended hereto.

FCEAC 6 SPONSORSHIP BUDGET**FCEAC 6.1 Sponsorship Budget – standing item**

For information only.

FCEAC 7 PROPOSALS FOR CONSIDERATION**FCEAC 7.1 Citroen Car Club of Queensland Inc – National Rally of Australian State Citroen Car Clubs Meet - CIT-IN 2025**

The members gave consideration to the proposal from the Citroen Car Club of Queensland seeking a 1-year sponsorship for the National Meet CIT-IN 2025 event proposed to be held at Maryborough in May 2025. The request is for \$13,571 (ex. GST) for 1 year:

Areas of discussion were that the event will be held the same weekend as the May in the Wide Bay event, and that the 2 car events could complement each other as one is in Maryborough and the other in Hervey Bay.

RESOLUTION (Faraj/Cosgrove)

Recommendation

The proposal by Citroen Car Club of Queensland Inc for the CIT-IN 2025 National Rally of Australian State Citroën Car Clubs to be held in Maryborough from Friday 2 May to Monday 5 May 2025 is supported for a total of \$10,000 (ex. GST).

FCEAC 7.2 J&J Rodeo and Aussie FMX Bull Throttle – 29 June 2024

The members gave consideration to the proposal from J&J Rodeo and Aussie FMX seeking a 1-year sponsorship for the J&J Radio and Aussie FMX Bull Throttle event to be held in Hervey Bay on 29 June 2024. The request is for funding for \$10,000 ex GST.

RESOLUTION (Larner-Simpson/Faraj)

Recommendation

The proposal by J&J Radio and Aussie FMX for the Bull Throttle event in June 2024 be supported for the amount of \$10,000 ex GST.

NB. This recommendation was subsequently not approved by the Chief Executive Officer.

FCEAC 8 STRATEGY AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW

FCEAC 8.1 **Event delivery models for event acquisition**

This item was deferred to the next meeting.

FCEAC 9 LATE ITEMS/GENERAL BUSINESS

FCEAC 9.1 **Austin Car Club – National Car Rally ‘Austins over Australia’ – Maryborough 3 to 8 June 2026**

This item was deferred to the next meeting.

FCEAC 9.2 **Development of Car Rally Routes – for supporting car clubs and their rallies.**

This item was deferred to the next meeting.

FCEAC 9.3 **Discussion – Maryborough City Progress Association Inc – Change to existing agreement.**

Discussion was held re approval for Maryborough City Progress Association Inc to merge their sponsored Mary Christmas CBD Street Party 2024 event with the Maryborough Christmas Carols event. The Committee members had no objections to this proposal. Note: Decision is for MCPA to make based on their operational needs.

FCEAC 9.4 **Queensland Caravan Club Feedback from recent stay at Maryborough Showgrounds & Equestrian Park**

This item was deferred to the next meeting.

FCEAC 9.5 **Play Our Way Funding Opportunity for Maryborough Showgrounds & Equestrian Park**

This item was deferred to the next meeting.

FCEAC 9.6 **Traffic Management Scheme – Fraser Coast Sports and Recreation Precinct**

Large events held at the Fraser Coast Sports and Recreation Precinct require preparation of a traffic management scheme. Qld Police Services will advise which events they will require a traffic management plan for. Large-scale event traffic management plans can cost up to \$5,000 each. The events team would like an in-kind allocation of \$20,000 per year to cover the cost of these traffic management plans to remove this cost to event organisers.

RESOLUTION (Cosgrove/Faraj)

Recommendation

That an in-kind amount of \$20,000 be allocated to cover the cost of the preparation of traffic management plans required by Qld Polic Service for large-scale events held at the Fraser Coast Sports and Recreation Precinct.

FCEAC 9.7 **FraserCoastEvents.com overview and update**

This item was deferred to the next meeting.

FCEAC 9.6 **Event Approval Process**

This item was deferred to the next meeting.

There being no further business, the Meeting closed at **11.43am**.



FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

FRASER COAST EVENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (FCEAC)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. NAME

Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee (FCEAC)

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Fraser Coast Events Advisory Committee (FCEAC) is to review and oversee implementation, where appropriate of the Fraser Coast Regional Events Strategy 2020-2024.

3. OBJECTIVES

The Objectives of the FCEAC are to:

- a) Provide strategic advice and recommendations in the development and implementation of the Regional Events Strategy.
- b) Review and align existing strategies for inclusion into the planning process to ensure consistent, targeted and focused objectives.
- c) Provide recommendations to the Council for resolution of specific requests within the Events Strategy determined through the action of Priority Projects.
- d) Provide guidance and direction on event acquisition opportunities.
- e) Provide Council with balanced advice and recommendations for event sponsorship opportunities and assessment of applications.
- f) To strengthen partnerships and business support for events and the event industry.

4. SCOPE

As an advisory committee, it is not intended that the FCEAC deal directly with operational event tasks. The FCEAC will provide advice and recommendations to Council and Fraser Coast Tourism and Events (FCTE) to implement actions required.

5. CORE AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

The FCEAC will be the body that oversees the delivery of the Regional Events Strategy and will provide recommendations to Council for resolution.

The FCEAC will hold an annual strategy session with FCTE and Council to review and agree event acquisition priorities for the year ahead.

The FCEAC will provide strategic input into the development of the Event Strategy:

- review and align existing strategies for inclusion in the planning process to ensure consistent, targeted and focused outcomes.
- including the identification of an action plan and the establishment of key performance indicators.

6. MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the FCEAC is proposed to be made of six (6) positions with equal voting rights:

- Two (2) Councillors of the Fraser Coast Regional Council appointed in accordance with practices and procedures of Council; and
- Two (2) Council Officers appointed in accordance with practices and procedures of Council; and
- Two (2) representatives from FCTE;

The FCEAC may seek expert advice from other sources and may invite other members of the community, representatives from relevant stakeholder groups, and council staff to attend one or more meetings to discuss specific issues however these people will not have voting rights.

The Chief Executive Officer and Mayor will be invited to attend meetings of FCEAC in an observation capacity.

Appointments are voluntary roles and are not paid meeting fees.

Appointment Process

Council may seek expressions of interest for nominations for community membership or invite suitably qualified persons to apply. Regard will be given in the selection process to:

- Geographical representation for the Fraser Coast region
- Representation from a diverse range of skills and interests
- Commitment to work in a positive relationship with Council
- Ability to represent and work with others in the community
- Understanding of the principles/practices of event management, tourism and sponsorship.
- Experience/qualified in events, tourism and sponsorship.
- Understanding of the wider social and economic implications of the event market/industry for the Fraser Coast region.

Members will be appointed by resolution of Council.

7. DURATION OF THE APPOINTMENT

Membership of the FCEAC, excluding Council employees of the Economic Development and Tourism section is to be for a period of 2 years with the members being eligible for re-selection.

The FCEAC will make a recommendation to Council for replacement members who resign from the committee prior to the end of the term.

8. ATTENDANCE

Members will attend or nominate a delegate to attend all meetings of FCEAC for which reasonable notice has been given.

The nominated delegate requires the permission of the Chair to attend. The Chair may deem a member to have vacated his or her appointment if the member is absent from **two** consecutive meetings without leave.

In the first instance attendance should be in person, secondly via telecommunication link and finally in exceptional circumstances telephone communication will be accepted.

If required, all attendees of a meeting can do so electronically via telecommunication link.

For items that require a vote, members that cannot attend a meeting may provide their vote to the Secretary 48 hours prior to the meeting, and that vote will be recorded; alternatively, they may nominate a proxy Officer of Council to attend as a proxy vote. This must be provided 48 hours prior to the meeting.

9. REPORTING

The minutes, including any recommendations of the FCEAC will be reported directly to the Council Ordinary meeting as soon as is practical after each meeting of the group.

10. REVIEW

The advisory committee will hold strategy meetings as required to ensure the Event Strategy is implemented. At a minimum this must be an annual strategy session to review the strategy and ensure the required actions from the implementation plan are completed on time.

11. CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

The FCEAC will meet bi-monthly to assess event acquisition bids. Members may be asked to meet at an alternative time to provide appropriate feedback electronically if there is a certain urgency for an event opportunity.

For a committee to be achieved, one-half (quorum) of the members (one being the Chairperson or their alternative) must be present.

Where the voting on any issue is equal, the Chairperson shall have in addition to their deliberate vote, a casting vote, which they must exercise.

FCEAC members will also be required to review strategy and performance, at every second advisory meeting or at an agreed period.

Working Groups may be formed to undertake specific tasks or projects as required.

Agenda Papers will be circulated to members not less than 7 days before each meeting.

FCEAC members may submit items to the Chair for consideration by the FCEAC as long as those items are in keeping with the objectives and scope of the FCEAC. This must be done at least 14 days prior to the meeting to allow inclusion on the agenda.

Meetings will be conducted using recognised meeting procedures and all members will be expected to conduct themselves in a respectful, courteous and professional manner and show due regard to other members values and opinions and will make decisions by consensus.

12. GOVERNANCE**Media Comment and Confidentiality**

Members of the FCEAC are to acknowledge that some information may have a confidential status and consideration of confidentiality will be respected.

Comments to the media on behalf of the FCEAC shall only be made by those with FCRC delegation.

Commercial in Confidence

Proposals presented to the FCEAC are deemed commercial in confidence unless otherwise stated.

Conflict of Interest

Members of the FCEAC must, having reviewed the agenda for a meeting, or when becoming aware of a potential conflict of interest, immediately advise the Chairperson and, if appropriate, leave the meeting whilst the matter is discussed and not participate in any decision-making related to the issue.

**FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24**

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT: INFORMAL MEETINGS - RECORD OF MATTERS DISCUSSED
DIRECTORATE: OFFICE OF THE CEO
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Ken Diehm
AUTHOR: EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT - COUNCILLORS, Amanda Hall

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present Council with the record of matters discussed for Council Informal Meetings held 1 July 2024 to 31 July 2024.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

That Council note the following record of matters discussed for the following Informal Meetings:

1. Councillor and Executive Briefing held on 8 July 2024 – (Docs#5031300)
2. Council Concept Forum held on 10 July 2024 (Docs#5032719)
3. Councillor and Executive Briefing held on 15 July 2024 – (Docs#5035068)
4. Councillor Agenda Forum held on 17 July 2024 – (Docs#5037721)
5. Councillor and Executive Briefing held on 22 July 2024 – (Docs#5038933)
6. Councillor and Executive Briefing held on 29 July 2024 – (Docs#5043334)

3. RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the record of matters discussed of Council Informal Meetings held between 1 July 2024 to 31 July 2024 as detailed in the attachments.

4. ATTACHMENTS

1. Record of Matters Discussed - 080724 - Councillor and Executive Briefing (Docs#5031300) [↓](#)
2. Record of Matters Discussed - 100724 - Council Concept Forum (Docs#5032719) [↓](#)
3. Record of Matters Discussed - 150724 - Councillor and Executive Briefing Meeting (Docs#5035068) [↓](#)
4. Record of Matters Discussed - Council Agenda Forum held on 17 July 2024 (Docs#5037721) [↓](#)

5. Record of Matters Discussed - 220724 - Councillor and Executive Briefing Meeting (Docs#5038933) [↓](#)
6. Record of Matters Discussed - 290724 - Councillor and Executive Briefing Meeting (Docs#5043334) [↓](#)



**COUNCILLOR AND EXECUTIVE BRIEFING
RECORD OF MATTERS DISCUSSED**

Monday 8 July 2024

10.00am

Docs#5031300

Councillors	Mayor Seymour Deputy Mayor Paul Truscott Cr Byrne Cr Phil Truscott Cr Sanderson Cr Govers Cr Cosgrove Cr Weiland Cr Chapman Cr Faraj Cr O'Keefe
CEO and Directors	Ken Diehm, Chief Executive Officer Keith Parsons, Director Organisational Services Gerard Carlyon, Director Strategy, Community and Development Davendra Naidu, Director Infrastructure Services Mark Vanner, Director Water and Waste Services
Apologies	
Attendance	Hervey Bay Motor Complex representatives Justine Cooper, Executive Manager Economic Development and Tourism Paul Fendley, Executive Manager Transformation, Assets & Information Jodi Carlton, Project Support officer Transformation, Assets & Information Kat Lambert, Process and test Co-Ordinator Transformation, Assets & Information Jane Shannon, Disaster Management Project Officer – Infrastructure Operations Craig Hutton, Executive Manager Infrastructure Operations

BUSINESS ITEMS

1. Conflicts of Interest

Nil

2. List of Topics Discussed

- **Item 1** – Record of Matters Discussed 24 June 2024
- **Item 2** – Outstanding Action List
- **Item 3** – Wide Bay Motor Complex - Presentation
- **Item 4** - CiA Requests via FCRC Website

- **Item 5** – Emergency Management Levy Council Policy
- **Item 6** – General Business
- Boundary Road Extension
- Glenwood Community Centre
- Business Feedback – Melbourne flights
- Hervey Bay Chamber of Commerce Breakfast
- **Item 7** – Distributed Briefing Notes
- **Item 8** – Media Update
- **Item 9** – Concept Forum Topics and Projects of Interest
- **Item 10** – Meeting Review

3. Further Information Sought or Provided

MEETING CLOSED 11.58 am



**COUNCIL CONCEPT FORUM
RECORD OF MATTERS DISCUSSED**

Wednesday 10 July 2024

10am

Docs#5032719

Councillors	Mayor Seymour Deputy Mayor Paul Truscott Cr Byrne Cr Phil Truscott – Via Teams Cr Sanderson Cr Govers Cr Cosgrove Cr Weiland Cr Chapman Cr O’Keefe
CEO and Directors	Ken Diehm, Chief Executive Officer Keith Parsons, Director Organisational Services Gerard Carlyon, Director Strategy, Community and Development Davendra Naidu, Director Infrastructure Services Mark Vanner, Director Water and Waste Services
Apologies	Cr Faraj
Attendance	Max Corte, Executive Manager Open Space and Environment Jackie Harris, Business Support officer Amber Kelly, Manager Natural Environment

BUSINESS ITEMS

1. Conflicts of Interest

NIL

2. List of Topics Discussed

- **Item 1** – Commemorative Plaques and Memorials
- **Item 2** - Illegal Vegetation Damage

3. Further Information Sought or Provided

Item 1 – Commemorative Plaques and Memorials – Mayor Seymour requested statistics on the number of commemorative plaques and memorials that have been approved and installed across the region in the past 5 years, including location, i.e. in a park, pier etc.

MEETING CLOSED 12.10pm



**COUNCILLOR AND EXECUTIVE BRIEFING
RECORD OF MATTERS DISCUSSED**

Monday 15 July 2024

10.00am

Docs#5035068

Councillors	Mayor Seymour Deputy Mayor Paul Truscott Cr Byrne Cr Phil Truscott Cr Sanderson Cr Govers Cr Cosgrove Cr Weiland – Via Teams Cr Chapman Cr O’Keefe
CEO and Directors	Ken Diehm, Chief Executive Officer Sydney Shang, Acting Director Organisational Services Gerard Carlyon, Director Strategy, Community and Development Davendra Naidu, Director Infrastructure Services Mark Vanner, Director Water and Waste Services
Apologies	Cr Faraj – Leave Keith Parsons, Director Organisational Services
Attendance	John McLennan, Executive Manager Infrastructure Engineering Damion Beety, Principal Engineer Roads Rosalyn Acworth, Executive Manager Strategy & Sustainability Lauren Payler, Manager Strategic Land Use Planning Geoff Harris, Senior Engineer Drainage

BUSINESS ITEMS

1. Conflicts of Interest

Nil

2. List of Topics Discussed

- **Item 1** – Record of Matters Discussed 8 July 2024
- **Item 2** – Outstanding Action List
- **Item 3** – Public Realm & Placemaking Strategy Presentation
- **Item 4** - Motions with Due Notice
- **Item 5** - Proposed Temporary Local Planning Instrument
- **Item 6** – General Business
- **Item 7** – Distributed Briefing Notes

- **Item 8** – Media Update
- **Item 9** – Concept Forum Topics and Projects of Interest
- **Item 10** – Meeting Review

3. Further Information Sought or Provided

NIL

MEETING CLOSED 12.07 am



**MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AGENDA FORUM MEETING NO. 7/24
HELD IN THE FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL CHAMBERS, HERVEY BAY COUNCIL CHAMBERS,
TAVISTOCK STREET, HERVEY BAY
ON WEDNESDAY, 17 JULY 2024 COMMENCING AT 10:00AM**

PRESENT:

- Councillor George Seymour
- Councillor Michelle Byrne
- Councillor Phil Truscott
- Councillor Paul Truscott (Chairperson)
- Councillor Daniel Sanderson
- Councillor Michelle Govers
- Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove
- Councillor John Weiland
- Councillor Denis Chapman
- Councillor Sara Faraj (Via Microsoft TEAMS)
- Councillor Zane O'Keefe

STAFF IN ATTENDANCE:

- Chief Executive Officer, Mr Ken Diehm
- Director Strategy, Community & Development, Mr Gerard Carlyon
- (Acting) Director Organisational Services, Mr Sydney Shang
- Director Infrastructure Services, Mr Davendra Naidu
- Director Water & Waste Services, Mr Mark Vanner
- Executive Manager Development, Mr James Cockburn
- Meeting Secretary, Mrs Chaye Selby

Councillor Paul Truscott acknowledged the traditional owners of the land upon which we meet today, the Butchulla people and paid respects to the elders past, present and emerging.

CAF 1 APOLOGIES

Nil

CAF 2 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Nil

CAF 3 ORDINARY MEETING AGENDA

The following discussion and questions occurred:

ORD 4 MAYORAL MINUTES

Nil

ORD 5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF MEETINGS

ORD 5.1 Ordinary Meeting No. 6/24 – 26 June 2024

Councillors received and considered the Minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting No. 6/24 held on 26 June 2024.

Councillor Phil Truscott joined the meeting at 10:01am.

ORD 5.2 Special Meeting No.1/24 – 19 June 2024

Councillors received and considered the Minutes of the Special Council meeting No. 1/24 held on 19 June 2024.

ORD 6 OUTSTANDING ACTIONS

ORD 6.1 Open Resolutions Register - July 2024

Councillors received and considered the report titled Open Resolutions Register - July 2024 dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 7 ADDRESSES/PRESENTATIONS

ORD 7.1 Public Participation

Nil

ORD 8 DEPUTATIONS

Nil

ORD 9 PETITIONS

ORD 9.1 Receipt of Petitions

Nil

ORD 10 COMMITTEES' REPORTS

ORD 10.1 Water and Waste Services Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes - Meeting held on 21 June 2024

Councillors received and considered the report titled Water and Waste Services Advisory Committee Meeting Minutes - Meeting held on 21 June 2024 dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 10.2 Informal Meetings - Record of Matters Discussed

Councillors received and considered the report titled Informal Meetings - Record of Matters Discussed dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11 OFFICERS' REPORTS

ORD 11.1.1 The 2024 Local Government Association Queensland (LGAQ) Annual Conference

Councillors received and considered the report titled The 2024 Local Government Association Queensland (LGAQ) Annual Conference dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.2.1 LGAQ Conference - Motions

Councillors received and considered the report titled LGAQ Conference - Motions dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.2.2 Local Law Delegations Register Update - Council to CEO

Councillors received and considered the report titled Local Law Delegations Register Update - Council to CEO dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.2.3 Councillor Meeting Attendance for August 2024

Councillors received and considered the report titled Councillor Meeting Attendance for August 2024 dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.2.4 Renovation of Tinana Hall

Councillors received and considered the report titled Renovation of Tinana Hall dated 24 July 2024 and noted the following Requests for Further Information:

1. Councillor Lachlan Cosgrove requested further information in relation to the total amount of money that the Fraser Coast Regional Council has spent on flood repairs for the Tinana Hall since amalgamation.
2. Councillor John Weiland requested further information in relation to whether any community consultation has occurred.

ORD 11.2.5 Request for new lease - Tiaro Recreation Ground

Councillors received and considered the report titled Request for new lease - Tiaro Recreation Ground dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.2.6 2023/24 Operational Plan Progress Report - April to June 2024

Councillors received and considered the report titled 2023/24 Operational Plan Progress Report - April to June 2024 dated 24 July 2024.

Councillor Denis Chapman joined the meeting at 10:15am.

Councillor Phil Truscott left the meeting at 10:30am.

Councillor Phil Truscott returned to the meeting at 10:33am.

Councillor Michelle Byrne left the meeting at 11:30am.

Councillor John Weiland left the meeting at 11:31am.

Councillor John Weiland returned to the meeting at 11:32am.

Councillor Michelle Byrne returned to the meeting at 11:32am.

Councillor Sara Faraj retired from the meeting at 11:57am.

RESOLUTION (Paul Truscott)

That the meeting be adjourned for 30 minutes to reconvene at 12:31pm.

RESOLUTION (Paul Truscott)

That the meeting be reconvened at 12:30pm.

ORD 11.3.1 Material Change of Use - Multiple Dwelling, Short Term Accommodation and Business (Shop, Food and Drink Outlet, Office) and Entertainment Activities (Bar, Function Facility and Hotel)

Councillors received and considered the report titled Material Change of Use - Multiple Dwelling, Short Term Accommodation and Business (Shop, Food and Drink Outlet, Office) and Entertainment Activities (Bar, Function Facility and Hotel) dated 24 July 2024 and noted the following Request for Further Information:

1. Mayor George Seymour requested further information in relation to the nearest buildings in Queensland to the north and south of Hervey Bay that are of the proposed height of 79 metres.

ORD 11.3.2 Proposed Regulation of Quails

Councillors received and considered the report titled Proposed Regulation of Quails dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.3.3 Proposed policy position for the commencement of proceedings in the Magistrates Court for a dog attack, if the animal is not surrendered to Council.

Councillors received and considered the report titled Proposed policy position for the commencement of proceedings in the Magistrates Court for a dog attack, if the animal is not surrendered to Council. dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.3.4 Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee - Call for Nominations to fill Community/Key User Group positions

Councillors received and considered the report titled Mary to Bay Rail Trail Advisory Committee - Call for Nominations to fill Community/Key User Group positions dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.3.5 Free Entry to Aquatic Facilities (Declared heatwaves and Unscheduled closures Wetside Water Park and Splash Side)

Councillors received and considered the report titled Free Entry to Aquatic Facilities (Declared heatwaves and Unscheduled closures Wetside Water Park and Splash Side) dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.3.6 Proposed Temporary Local Planning Instrument - Flood Hazard Area

Councillors received and considered the report titled Proposed Temporary Local Planning Instrument - Flood Hazard Area dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.3.7 Report on Collaborative Car park Arrangement with RSL Hervey Bay and the Pialba Shopping Centre

Councillors received and considered the report titled Report on Collaborative Car park Arrangement with RSL Hervey Bay and the Pialba Shopping Centre dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.3.8 Request for Grant Funding Program Variation - Rapid Response Grant - Glenwood Community Centre Inc - New Shed, Pepper Road, Glenwood

Councillors received and considered the report titled Request for Grant Funding Program Variation - Rapid Response Grant - Glenwood Community Centre Inc - New Shed, Pepper Road, Glenwood dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.4.1 Feasibility of Name Change - Southern Section of Yangoora Avenue

Councillors received and considered the report titled Feasibility of Name Change - Southern Section of Yangoora Avenue dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.4.2 Burrum River Bridge - Provision of Pedestrian and other non-vehicular traffic over the Burrum River.

Councillors received and considered the report titled Burrum River Bridge - Provision of Pedestrian and other non-vehicular traffic over the Burrum River. dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.4.3 Amended Policy - Disaster Management Levy Policy

Councillors received and considered the report titled Amended Policy - Disaster Management Levy Policy dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.4.4 Outcome of Investigations - Damage Caused to Pavers at Maryborough Town Hall Green

Councillors received and considered the report titled Outcome of Investigations - Damage Caused to Pavers at Maryborough Town Hall Green dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.4.5 Endorsement of Hervey Bay Public Realm and Placemaking Strategy

Councillors received and considered the report titled Endorsement of Hervey Bay Public Realm and Placemaking Strategy dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.4.6 Request for Council to provide an alternative emergency exit for residents of Forest View, Bauple

Councillors received and considered the report titled Request for Council to provide an alternative emergency exit for residents of Forest View, Bauple dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.4.7 Harmonisation of Lighting Hours at Skate-side Anzac Park and Seafront Parklands

Councillors received and considered the report titled Harmonisation of Lighting Hours at Skate-side Anzac Park and Seafront Parklands dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 11.5.1 Exemption under S235(a) Local Government Regulation 2012 for the provision of Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) Data Services

Councillors received and considered the report titled Exemption under S235(a) Local Government Regulation 2012 for the provision of Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) Data Services dated 24 July 2024.

ORD 12 MATTERS/MOTIONS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

Nil

ORD 13 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Nil

ORD 14 GENERAL BUSINESS

Nil

ORD 15 CONFIDENTIAL

ORD 15.1 Chief Executive Officer - Contract of Employment

Councillors received and considered the report titled Chief Executive Officer - Contract Of Employment Dated 24 July 2024.

There being no further business, the Meeting closed at 1:32pm.

Confirmed at Ordinary Meeting No. 8/24 of the Fraser Coast Regional Council at Maryborough on 28 August 2024



**COUNCILLOR AND EXECUTIVE BRIEFING
RECORD OF MATTERS DISCUSSED**

Monday 22 July 2024

10.00am

Docs#5038933

Councillors	Mayor Seymour Deputy Mayor Paul Truscott Cr Byrne Cr Phil Truscott Cr Sanderson Cr Govers Cr Weiland Cr Chapman Cr Faraj Cr O'Keefe
CEO and Directors	Ken Diehm, Chief Executive Officer Sydney Shang, Acting Director Organisational Services Gerard Carlyon, Director Strategy, Community and Development Davendra Naidu, Director Infrastructure Services Mark Vanner, Director Water and Waste Services
Apologies	Cr Cosgrove Keith Parsons, Director Organisational Services
Attendance	Nancy Bates – Vice President Mary Inc. Jacqui Elson-Green – President Mary Inc. Deane Brieschke – Procurement Manager

BUSINESS ITEMS

1. Conflicts of Interest

Nil

2. List of Topics Discussed

- **Item 2** – Record of Matters Discussed 15 July 2024
- **Item 3** – Outstanding Action List
- **Item 4** – Mary Inc Presentation
- **Item 5** - Contractor Tender Evaluation Presentation

Cr O'Keefe left the meeting at 10.48 and returned at 10.55
Cr Faraj left the meeting at 11.02 and returned at 11.06
Cr Weiland left the meeting at 11.04 and returned at 11.07
Mayor Seymour left the meeting at 11.11 and returned at 11.14

- **Item 6** – K'gari Land Transfer

- **Item 7** – General Business

(a) Registered golf carts on shared pathways

Mayor Seymour left the meeting at 11.45 and returned at 11.48
Cr Govers left the meeting at 11.49 and returned at 11.51

- **Item 8** – Distributed Briefing Notes
- **Item 9** – Media Update
- **Item 10** – Concept Forum Topics and Projects of Interest
- **Item 11** – Meeting Review

3. Further Information Sought or Provided

Item 6 – K’gari Land Transfer

1. CEO to bring a report to council.

Item 7 – General Business –Registered golf carts on shared pathways

1. Director Infrastructure Services to discuss at a future Traffic Committee meeting and provide an update to Councillors

MEETING CLOSED 12.12pm



**COUNCILLOR AND EXECUTIVE BRIEFING
RECORD OF MATTERS DISCUSSED**

Monday 29 July 2024

10.00am

Docs#5043339

Councillors	Mayor Seymour Deputy Mayor Paul Truscott Cr Byrne Cr Phil Truscott Cr Sanderson Cr Govers Cr Weiland Cr Chapman Cr Faraj Cr O'Keefe Cr Cosgrove
CEO and Directors	Ken Diehm, Chief Executive Officer Gerard Carlyon, Director Strategy, Community and Development Keith Parsons, Director Organisational Services Davendra Naidu, Director Infrastructure Services Mark Vanner, Director Water and Waste Services
Apologies	
Attendance	Sydney Shang, Executive Manager Corporate Services Donna Wilson, Acting Manager Governance Rosalyn Acworth, Executive Manager Strategy & Sustainability Mark Lourigan – Regional Director, Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works James Ross – Regional and Spatial Planning - DSDLIPG David Bone – Regional and Spatial Planning - DSDLIPG

BUSINESS ITEMS

The order of discussion of agenda items was amended to accommodate external parties' attendance.

1. Conflicts of Interest

The Director Water and Waste Services declared a conflict of interest and left the room during the discussion on Agenda item – Lease Renewals 24/25, where he is associated with a Sporting Club listed in the lease renewal report.

2. List of Topics Discussed

- **Item 2** – Record of Matters Discussed 22 July 2024
- **Item 3** – Outstanding Action List
- **Item 4** – QFES Sponsorship

Cr Phil Truscott left the meeting at 10.03 and returned at 10.06

Cr Chapman left the meeting at 10.15 and returned at 10.20

- **Item 5 - Wide Bay Burnett Regional Plan**

Cr Chapman left the meeting at 10.35 and returned at 10.38
 Cr Govers left the meeting at 10.42 and returned at 10.45
 Cr Cosgrove left the meeting at 10.46 and returned at 10.50
 Cr Weiland left the meeting at 10.53 and returned at 10.55
 Mayor Seymour left the meeting at 10.57 and returned at 10.59
 Cr Cosgrove left the meeting at 11.00 and returned at 11.03
 Cr Chapman left the meeting at 11.09 and returned at 11.17

- **Item 6 – Lease Renewals 24/25**

Cr Weiland left the meeting at 11.30 and returned at 11.32
 Cr Govers left the meeting at 11.37 and returned at 11.39
 Cr Faraj left the meeting at 11.37 and returned at 11.41

- **Item 7 – General Business**

1. **Tree Policy regarding replacement of removed trees**
2. **Cattle Grids Policy**
3. **Welcome Signage to the region and beautification of entrances**
4. **Annual Scooter Convoy – demographic and social inclusions**

- **Item 8 – Distributed Briefing Notes**

- **Item 9 – Media Update**

- **Item 10 – Concept Forum Topics and Projects of Interest**

- **Item 11 – Meeting Review**

Cr Byrne left the meeting at 12.09 and returned at 12.011

3. Further Information Sought or Provided

Item 4 – QFES Sponsorship

1. The Director Organisational Services to provide further information regarding a funding model for the volunteer rescue portion of Marine Rescue.
2. The Director Organisational Services to provide further information regarding requests for flights to and from Hervey Bay Airport for Community Flights charity.

Item 7.2 – General Business – Cattle Grids Policy

1. Director Infrastructure Services to provide the detail of engagement that has taken place with Cattle Grid owners and/or relevant parties in relation to the new requirements.

MEETING CLOSED 12.19pm

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	COUNCILLOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE - COUNCILLOR PHIL TRUSCOTT
DIRECTORATE:	OFFICE OF THE CEO
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Ken Diehm
AUTHOR:	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT - COUNCILLORS, Amanda Hall
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Focused Organisation and Leadership. Demonstrate good leadership, and effective and ethical decision-making to foster confidence within our community.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to recommend that Council note a Leave of Absence for Councillor Phil Truscott in accordance with the request.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

N/A

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Approve and note a Leave of Absence for Councillor Phil Truscott for the 7 August 2024 to 30 August 2024.
2. Note that Councillor Phil Truscott will not be in attendance at the 28 August 2024 Council Ordinary Meeting.

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Leave of Absence form from Councillor Phil Truscott, indicating a leave of absence for the 7 August 2024 to 30 August 2024.

5. PROPOSAL

N/A

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

N/A

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Under Section 162(1)(e) of the *Local Government Act 2009* a Councillors office becomes vacant if the Councillor *'is absent, without the local government's leave, from 2 or more consecutive ordinary meetings of the Local Government over at least 2 months'*.

8. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

N/A

9. CONSULTATION

N/A

10. CONCLUSION

It is important for any Councillor who cannot attend an Ordinary Meeting for the Councillor to obtain leave of absence by Council resolution, pursuant to Section 162(1)(e) of the *Local Government Act 2009*.

11. ATTACHMENTS

Nil

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	CONTRIBUTIONS TO RURAL FIRE SERVICE AND LIFEFLIGHT
DIRECTORATE:	ORGANISATIONAL SERVICES
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR ORGANISATIONAL SERVICES, Keith Parsons
AUTHOR:	MANAGER BUDGETING & STRATEGIC ACCOUNTING, Tyson Deller
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Resilient and Environmentally Responsible Region. Partner with community and industry to protect and enhance our natural environment for future generations to enjoy.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to seek approval to enter into Contribution Agreements with Rural Fire Service Queensland and LifeFlight to provide funding for the 2024-2025 financial year to support operating costs for the Rural Fire Brigades within the Fraser Coast Regional Council area and local LifeFlight operations.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rural Fire Brigades currently provide a number of vital functions within the community as prescribed under the Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990. These are primarily based around fire prevention/mitigation activities such as hazard reduction burns and community education, this in addition to response to fires and other emergency incidents. The Rural Fire Brigades consist of volunteers and relies on contributions from Council and sponsorships from other the private and public sector to provide effective services.

LifeFlight provide life saving functions through emergency aeromedical services and as first responders for emergency evacuations in disaster events. They provide a critical service to rural and regional areas through the provision of high quality medical care and specialised aircraft to transport patients.

It is proposed that Council execute Contribution Agreements for the 2024/25 financial year to ensure funding is provided to both the Rural Fire Brigades and Lifeflight to assist them in continuing to provide emergency services to the Fraser Coast community.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Resolves to provide funding to the Queensland Fire Department on behalf of the 28 Rural Fire Brigades operating in the Fraser Coast Region for the 2024-2025 financial year for the amount of \$260,000.
2. Resolves to provide funding to LifeFlight for the 2024-2025 financial year for the amount of \$30,000.
3. Delegates the Chief Executive Officer the power to negotiate and execute contribution agreements with Queensland Fire Department and LifeFlight to document the terms upon which the funding will be provided.

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Historically, Council raised funding for the Rural Fire Brigades through a Rural Fire Levy Special Charge. A Rural Fire Working Group was formed in 2019 with an aim to better distribute funding to ensure the Rural Fire Brigades remain operational in the future. After consultation with various stakeholders, it was determined that a contribution arrangement with Council would be the preferred option and Council entered into an agreement to provide funding for the periods 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23 for the respective amounts of \$330,000, \$332,500, and \$335,000 and Council ceased levying the Special Charge for the Rural Fire Levy.

Following the initial 3-year agreement, an additional 1-year contribution of \$250,000 was provided for the 2023/24 year.

During Council's current year budget development, it was determined to include a further 1-year contribution for \$260,000 for the 2024/25 year and to provide funding to LifeFlight for a 1-year contribution for \$30,000 for the 2024/25 year.

5. PROPOSAL

It is proposed that Council execute Contribution Agreements for the 2024/25 financial year to ensure funding is provided to both the Rural Fire Brigades and Lifeflight to assist them in continuing to provide emergency services to the Fraser Coast community.

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

As part of the 2024/25 Budget the Disaster Management Levy has been increased from an annual levy of \$27.00 to \$27.90 for all rateable properties in the Fraser Coast Regional Council area, to raise sufficient revenue to fund both the Rural Fire Brigades \$260,000 and the Lifeflight \$30,000 contributions.

In addition to these contributions, there would remain \$45,000 in unallocated Disaster Management Levy funds available for Council to grant further contributions of this nature in the 2024/25 financial year.

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The Contribution Agreement will have requirements that the Rural Fire Brigades and LifeFlight must meet to be able to receive funds from Council.

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

No new risks identified.

9. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

The contribution agreements need to be executed prior to the Rural Fire Brigades and LifeFlight being able to receive funding. Previously, for the Rural Fire Brigades the agreement has allowed for payment in November once they have provided their audited financial statements.

10. CONSULTATION

Consultation has taken place as part of the budget preparation with Councillors and the Executive Leadership Team. Information has been provided to the Queensland Fire Department (QFD) regarding the funding and QFD have attended briefing sessions with Councillors. Lifeflight has also attended a briefing session with Councillors.

11. CONCLUSION

That funding be provided to both local Rural Fire Brigades and LifeFlight for the 2024/25 financial year to assist these organisations in providing emergency services to the Fraser Coast Region.

12. ATTACHMENTS

Nil

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	AMENDED COUNCILLOR ATTENDANCE POLICY
DIRECTORATE:	ORGANISATIONAL SERVICES
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR ORGANISATIONAL SERVICES, Keith Parsons
AUTHOR:	CORPORATE OPERATIONS OFFICER, Chloe Hansen
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Focused Organisation and Leadership. Demonstrate good leadership, and effective and ethical decision-making to foster confidence within our community.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to seek Council approval of the amended Councillor attendance Council Policy ("the Policy").

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Councillor Attendance Council Policy has undergone its scheduled review. The review of the Policy included an alignment with the Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works ("the Department") Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland which was revised on 22 February 2024. The Policy has also been transferred on the new Council Policy template.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopts the Councillor Attendance Council Policy (Attachment 1 – DOCS#3738968).

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The Councillor Attendance Council Policy was previously endorsed at the Ordinary Council Meeting No.3/19 on 27 March 2019. A review of this policy is conducted every three years or if required due to legislative changes.

Section 150D of the *Local Government Act 2009*, requires that:

"(1) The Minister must make a code of conduct that sets out the standards of behaviour for councillors in performing their functions as councillors under this Act.

(2) The code of conduct may also contain anything the Minister considers necessary for, or incidental to, the standards of behaviour."

During the scheduled review of the Policy, it was noted that the Department released an updated Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland document on the 4 August 2020, which was taken into consideration.

5. PROPOSAL

The following is a summary of the review amendments proposed for the Councillor Attendance Council Policy:

- An alignment with the Department's Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland (22 February 2024);
- Expanding definitions to provide greater clarity and understanding;
- Addition of a provision for an Authorised Officer to amend or cancel meetings;
- Improvements in the layout and general grammatical matters including the use of Council's new Policy templates.

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

N/A

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The head of power for this policy is the *Local Government Act 2009* and *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

N/A

9. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

N/A

10. CONSULTATION

Consultation has occurred with the Executive Leadership Team and Councillors.

11. CONCLUSION

The proposed amendments to the Councillor Attendance Council Policy align with the Department's Code of Conduct for Councillors and ensure sound Governance practice in considering meeting attendance for Councillors.

12. ATTACHMENTS

1. Councillor Attendance Policy - Clean (eDocs#3738968) [↓](#)
2. Councillor Attendance Policy - Track Changes (eDocs#3738968) [↓](#)

	COUNCIL POLICY	
	Councillor Attendance Council Policy	
	Policy Number	CP008
	Directorate	Organisational Services
	Owner	Executive Manager Governance & Customer Service
	Last Approved	28/08/2024
	Review Due	28/08/2027

1. PURPOSE

This policy sets out Council's expectation of a Councillor to carry out their responsibilities as described in the Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland relating to committee meetings, informal meetings, briefings, relevant workshops and training opportunities.

2. SCOPE

This policy is to give direction to Councillors on section 1.1 of the Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland, that is:

"Standards of Behaviour

1. Carry out **RESPONSIBILITIES** conscientiously and in the best interests of the Council and the community.

For example, Councillors will, at a minimum:

1.1 Attend and participate meaningfully in all Council meetings, committee meetings, informal meetings, briefings, relevant workshops and training opportunities to assist them in fulfilling their roles other than in exceptional circumstances and/or where prior leave of absence is given."

3. HEAD OF POWER

Local Government Act 2009

4. DEFINITIONS

To assist in the interpretation of this Policy the following definitions apply:

'Meetings' means the ordinary meaning of the word and includes any Council meetings, committee meetings, informal meetings, briefings, workshops, and training opportunities.

'Chief Executive Officer' means the person appointed and employed by the Council as its Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 194 of the *Local Government Act 2009*.

5. POLICY STATEMENT

5.1. Meeting Determination

For the purpose of this policy, Council will approve at each Ordinary Meeting of Council, a list of meetings that are considered mandatory for Councillors to attend for the following month.

As a general guide, meetings will only include those that have a formal Council appointment or those that will involve all Councillors for a strategic planning or policy purpose.

5.2. Authority to Change or Cancel Meetings

The Chief Executive Officer is authorised to change the date of an approved meeting or cancel a meeting, subject to consultation with the Chairperson of the meeting. If the meeting date is changed, attendance at the rescheduled meeting is not mandatory for Councillors.

5.3. Attendance

All meetings will record the attendance of Councillors via an attendance sheet or meeting minutes, whichever is suitable for the type of meeting.

5.4. Non-Attendance

The Mayor or Chief Executive Officer will give leave in advance for a Councillor who cannot attend an approved meeting. Leave of absence must be requested in writing by the Councillor.

5.5. Additional Meetings

For meetings not approved at an Ordinary Meeting, only the Chief Executive Officer can call additional meetings that require all or a number of Councillors to attend. A minimum of five working days' notice must be given for a meeting to be considered mandatory for this policy to apply.

5.6. Complaints

Complaints relating to attendance at meetings will be managed as per the Complaints Management Policy and Councillor Complaints Investigation Policy.

6. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

Complaint Management Policy
Councillor Complaint Investigation Policy

7. REVIEW

This Policy will be reviewed when related legislation/documents are amended or replaced, other circumstances as determined from time to time by Council or at intervals of no more than three years.

Version Control

Version Number	Key Changes	Approval Authority	Approval Date	Document Number
1	New Policy		27/03/2019	3738968
2	Amended to align with the updated Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland dated the 22 February 2024 and general administrative changes.	Council	28/08/2024	3738968

	COUNCIL POLICY	
	Councillor Attendance Council Policy	
	Policy Number	CP008
	Directorate	Organisational Services
	Owner	Executive Manager Governance & Customer Service
	Last Approved	27/03/2019 28/08/2024
Review Due	28/08/2027	

1. PURPOSE

~~This policy sets out To detail~~ Council's expectation of a Councillor to carry out their responsibilities as described in the Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland relating to committee meetings, informal meetings, briefings, relevant workshops and training opportunities.

2. SCOPE

~~The Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs released in December 2018 the Code of Code for Councillors in Queensland as required under section 150D of the Local Government Act 2009.~~

This policy is to give direction to Councillors on section 1.1 of the Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland~~on one component of this document~~, that is:

"Standards of Behaviour

1. Carry out **RESPONSIBILITIES** conscientiously and in the best interests of the Council and the community.

For example, Councillors will, at a minimum:

1.1 Attend and participate meaningfully in all Council meetings, committee meetings, informal meetings, briefings, relevant workshops and training opportunities to assist ~~Councillors~~them in fulfilling their roles other than in exceptional circumstances and/or where prior leave of absence is given."

3. HEAD OF POWER

Local Government Act 2009

4. DEFINITIONS

To assist in the interpretation of this Policy the following definitions apply:

'Meetings' means the ordinary meaning of the word and includes any Council meetings, committee meetings, informal meetings, briefings, workshops, and training opportunities.

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5. POLICY STATEMENT

5.1. Meeting Determination

For the purpose of this policy, Council will approve at each Ordinary Meeting of Council, a list of meetings that are considered mandatory for Councillors to attend for the following month.

As a general guide, meetings will only include those that have a formal Council appointment or those that will involve all Councillors for a strategic planning or policy purpose.

5.2. Authority to Change or Cancel Meetings

The Chief Executive Officer is authorised to change the date of an approved meeting or cancel a meeting, subject to consultation with the Chairperson of the meeting. If the meeting date is changed, attendance at the rescheduled meeting is not mandatory for Councillors.

5.2.5.3. Attendance

All meetings will record the attendance of Councillors via an attendance sheet or meeting minutes, whichever is suitable for the type of meeting.

5.3.5.4. Non-Attendance

The Mayor or Chief Executive Officer will give leave in advance for a Councillor who cannot attend an approved meeting. Leave of absence must be requested in writing by the Councillor.

5.4.5.5. Additional Meetings

For meetings not approved at an Ordinary Meeting, only the Chief Executive Officer can call additional meetings that require all or a number of Councillors to attend. A minimum of five working days' notice must be given for a meeting to be considered mandatory for this policy to apply.

5.5.5.6. Complaints

Complaints relating to attendance at meetings will be managed as per the Complaints Management Policy and Councillor Complaints Investigation Policy.

6. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

Complaint Management Policy
Councillor Complaint Investigation Policy

7. REVIEW

This Policy will be reviewed when related legislation/documents are amended or replaced, other circumstances as determined from time to time by Council or at intervals of no more than three years.

Version Control

Version Number	Key Changes	Approval Authority	Approval Date	Document Number
1	New Policy		27/03/2019	3738968
2	Amended to align with the updated Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland dated the 22 February 2024 and general administrative changes.	Council	28/08/2024	3738968

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	CTDC021 - 23/24 - SALE OF 7-19 HILLYARD STREET PIALBA
DIRECTORATE:	STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT, Gerard Carlyon
AUTHOR:	PROCUREMENT COORDINATOR, David Connelly
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Connected, Inclusive Communities and Spaces. Create vibrant community spaces to encourage community activation.

1. PURPOSE

This report is seeking approval for council to enter a contract for the sale of 7-19 Hillyard Street Pialba with HBC Build Australia Pty Ltd (HBC) for \$5,000,000.00 (including GST).

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council issued a prospectus and engaged an agent to actively market the property to attract tenders for the sale and development of 7-19 Hillyard St. Tenders have been evaluated in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy and approved Procurement Plan and the tendered sale price is greater than the price council paid for the land in 2019. The tender evaluation process included presentations from the short-listed tenderers.

This report is recommending that council enter a contract for the sale of 7-19 Hillyard Street Pialba with HBC Build Australia Pty Ltd (HBC). HBC Build Australia Pty Ltd is proposing that the land will be developed across five (5) parcels of land into approximately 152 room five (5) star Radisson Hotel (10 storeys) and 150 over 50s apartments Sunlife resort (16 storeys). The proposed multi-use residential and hotel complex includes a Wellness centre, Multipurpose Conference Room, Restaurant and Bar, Food and Retail Precinct and is consistent with the Hervey Bay City Centre Master Plan.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Accepts the tender submitted by HBC Build Australia Pty Ltd for the CTDC021-23/24-Sale of 7-19 Hillyard Street Pialba for \$5,000,000.00 including GST.
2. Pursuant to sections 257 and 262 of the *Local Government Act 2009 (Qld)*, delegates to the Chief Executive Officer the power to negotiate, approve and enter a contract or contracts, on behalf of Fraser Coast Regional Council, with HBC Build Australia Pty Ltd for the sale of 7-19 Hillyard Street, and that negotiations will have regard to the following principles:

-
- The development contributes to achieving the vision of the Hervey Bay City Centre Master Plan;
 - The development will be assessed under Council’s standard development approval processes;
 - The contract will include performance conditions;
 - The ownership of the land will be retained by council until agreed milestones are met; and
 - The development will be completed in a reasonable timeframe.
3. Notify the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Following a tender process (CORP 8 18/19 – New Fraser Coast Administration Centre – Hervey Bay CBD Precinct, Pialba), Council approved at the Ordinary Meeting No. 7/19 held on 24 July 2019, the purchase of 7-19 Hillyard Street Pialba as a future site for the Fraser Coast Regional Council Administration Centre.

Council purchased 7-19 Hillyard Street Pialba in 2019 for \$3,41,000. In its July 2023 meeting, Council decided by resolution that the land is now surplus to the needs of council and it was proposed to sell the land through an open process as a strategic opportunity to contribute to the Hervey Bay City Centre revitalisation and deliver significant social and economic benefits to the Fraser Coast community.

Council issued a tender on 13 October 2023 for 7-19 Hillyard Street Pialba to seek interest from potential developers for a greenfield, mixed-used, commercial development providing for high density permanent residential living or tourist accommodation in the form of short-stay apartments or a hotel. The prospectus supporting the tender is included as Attachment 1.

5. PROPOSAL

The proposal is for a sale contract for land to be developed into a mixed use, commercial development providing high density permanent residential living and resort style accommodation. The development is proposed to span across five (5) parcels of land with facilities including 152 room Radisson Hotel (10 storeys) and 150 over 50s Sunlife apartments with roof terrace (16 storeys). The proposed multi-purpose residential and resort complex includes a Wellness Centre, Multipurpose Conference Room, Restaurant and Bar, Food and Retail Precinct. An artist’s impression of the development concept, derived from the architectural massing models included with the tender submission, are included as Attachments 1, 2 and 3.

This project is anticipated to support benefits to the local economy through the creation of jobs and high density living within the Fraser Coast. This project is proposing to create a throughfare from the City Centre through to Seafront Oval further enhancing the development of a central CBD precinct.

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

The developer has offered \$5,000,000 for the land which is greater than the \$3,410,000 paid for the land in 2019.

The land subject to sale and development is:

Lot plans at 7-19 Hillyard Street, Pialba, Queensland:	(a) lot 19 RP35172, title reference 10693003; (b) lot 20 RP35172, title reference 17256186; (c) lot 1 RP102061, title reference 13614054; (d) lot 1 RP135054, title reference 15048166; and (e) lot 4 RP810582, title reference 18494013.
Land area:	9,972sqm.
Land Tenure:	Freehold.
Current use:	Vacant land.

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

This tender was conducted per the Local Government ACT 2009, Local Government Regulations 2012, clause s228 and complies to council's policy and procurement procedures. For more information on the tender process, see attached confidential tender evaluation report.

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

The risks associated with this sale may include land banking (where the developers purchase the land and does not develop) or non-completion of the project. To cover this risk, council outlined in the tender an Agreement to Grant Development Lease Contract. This means council still retains ownership of the land until the contractor has fulfilled their obligations to build as per their development plans.

Council also notified the tenderers in the tender process, that it was selling the land as a registered proprietor of the land, and it did not extend to FCRC in its role as a local government authority, meaning the proposal still needs to meet councils local planning laws.

Given the complexity and costs associated with this project and their ability to presell apartments, council will need to negotiate an agreement as to when the ownership will change to HBC. Council may also need to negotiate certain parts of development to meet Council's shared vision, objectives, and council's planning laws. Failing to meet these agreed requirements, Council will still retain ownership of the land as per the leasing contract.

The contract is proposed to outline performance conditions including project milestones. Failure to meet any of these milestones may result in termination. Milestones may include:

- Lodgement of applications for approvals
- Approvals (development permit, building permit etc).
- Approval dates.
- Completion date.
- Purchase date after development.

HBC will require all the appropriate insurances and council has provisions for a bank guarantee in the contract to cover such risks.

The draft contract has provisions in the form of a Bank Guarantee, providing security to council if the proposed developer defaults on the project, this security can be accessed to cover council's losses, if any.

Although council has drafted and issued the draft contract, it is still subject to agreement from HBC. It is common for developers to submit departures from the draft contract for council's consideration. Given the legal costs for the developers to review these complex contracts, Council deferred finalising these contracts until after award of the tender so this would not discourage tenderers from lodging an offer.

9. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

Critical dates as mentioned above will be negotiated during the negotiation stage.

10. CONSULTATION

Through this process the following staff have been consulted:

- Executive Manager Development Strategy & Community Development.
- Executive Manager Economic Development and Tourism.
- Executive Leadership Team.
- Procurement Manager
- Director Strategy, Development and Community
- Chief Executive Officer
- Director Organisational Services

McCullough-Robertson lawyers have provided professional advice on the procurement and contractual arrangements.

11. CONCLUSION

The establishment of an integrated Sunlife residential resort for over 50's and incorporating five short stay accommodation provided by Radisson it is anticipated to deliver positive outcomes including job creation, overnight tourism visitation and expenditure, a vibrant and connected City hub that delivers economic and community benefits for the Fraser Coast.

The imposition of reasonable and relevant conditions through the negotiation will ensure that any elements of the assessment identified as requiring conditioning are appropriately incorporated into the design, construction and or operational phases of the development. The sale price offered is greater than the price paid for the land by Council in 2019 and the negotiated contract will have regard to principles that protect council's interests.

Therefore, it is recommended that council accepts the offer from HBC and enter a contract or contracts for the sale and development of 7-19 Hillyard Street Pialba.

12. ATTACHMENTS

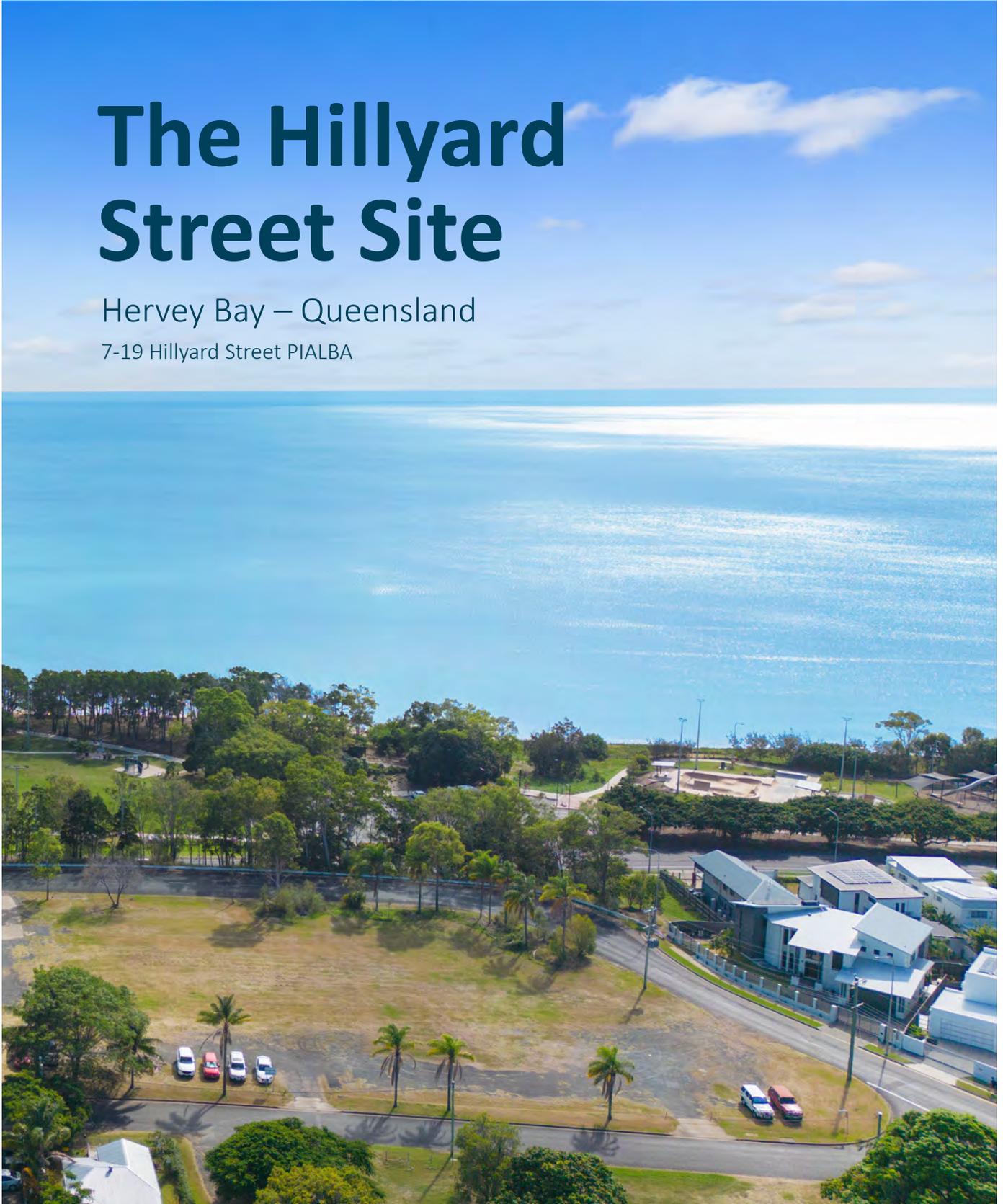
1. Prospectus for 7-19 Hillyard Street Pialba [↓](#)

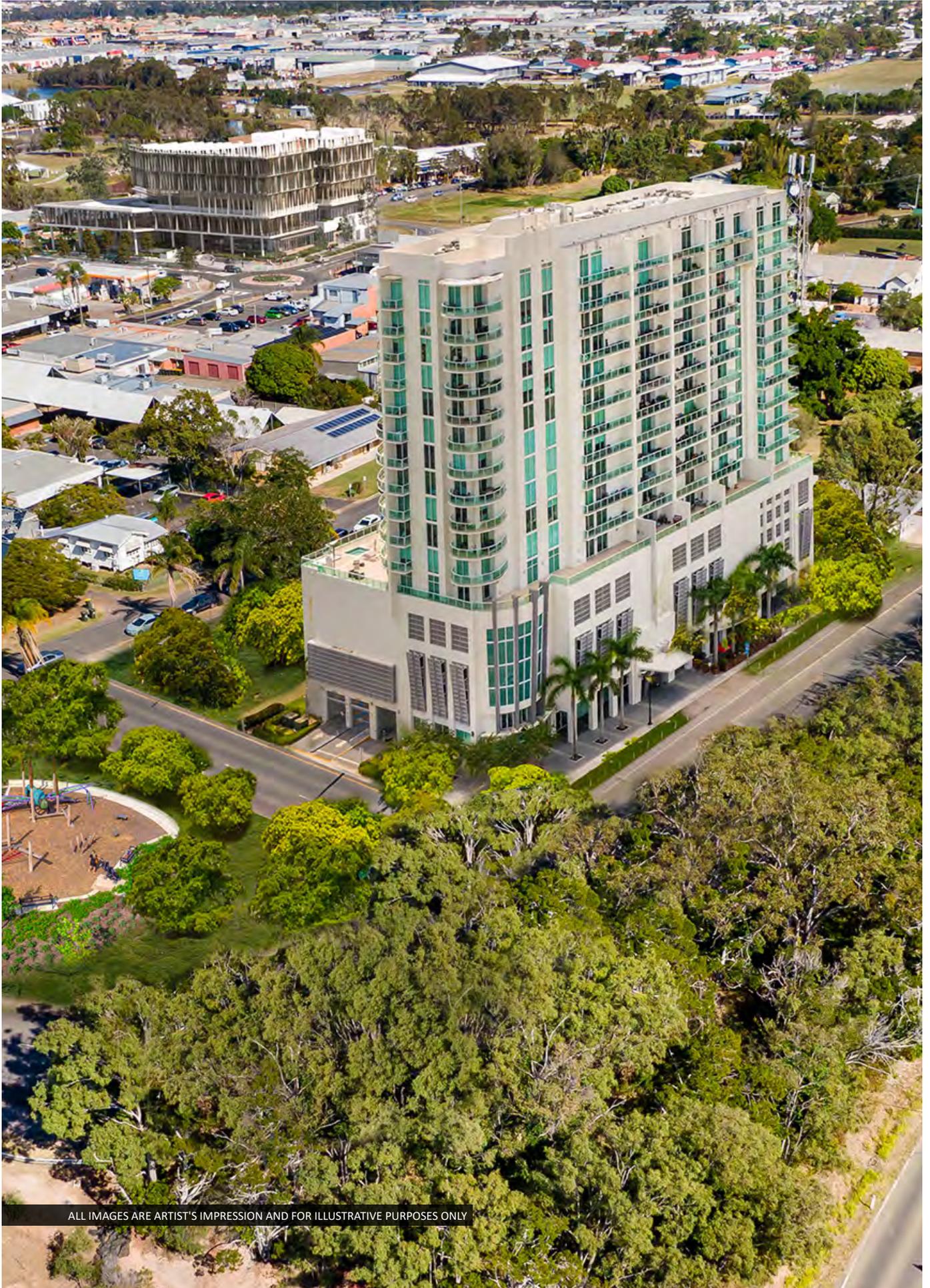
-
2. Appendix 1 - Northern Elevation [↓](#)
 3. Appendix 2 - Ground Floor Plan [↓](#)
 4. Appendix 3 - Massing Model [↓](#)
 5. Tender Evaluation Report - *Confidential*

The Hillyard Street Site

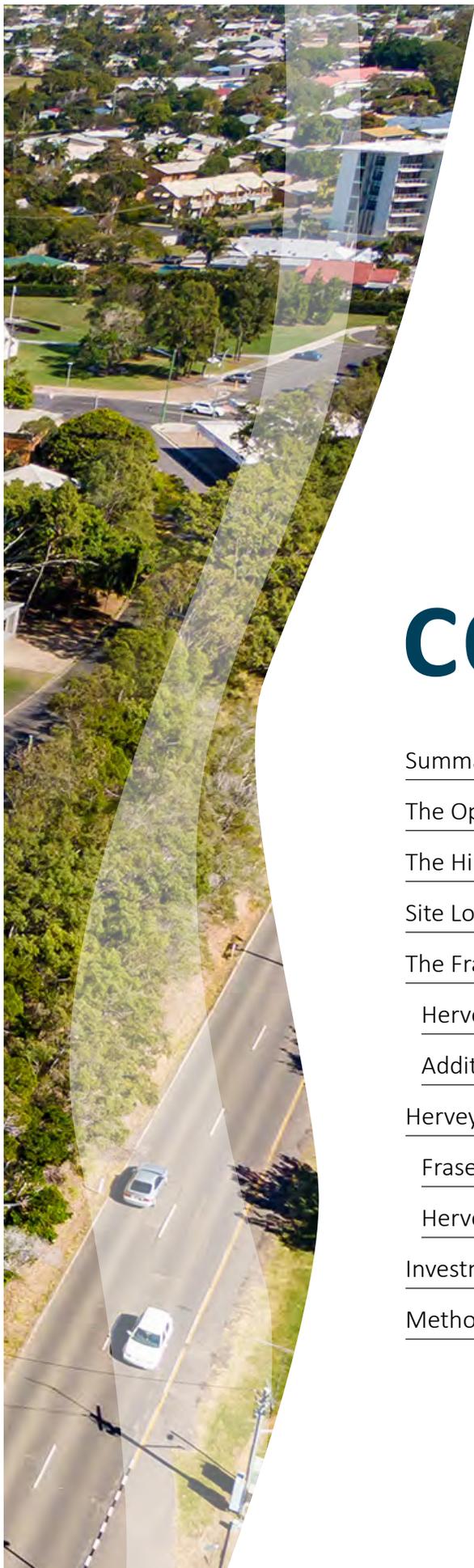
Hervey Bay – Queensland

7-19 Hillyard Street PIALBA





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SUMMARY

Legal Owner	:	Fraser Coast Regional Council
Zoning	:	Principal Centre
Address	:	7-19 Hillyard Street, Pialba QLD 4551
Position	:	-25.28050, 152.84141
Land Type	:	Undeveloped land- North facing, elevated site overlooking Hervey Bay.
Land Area	:	9,972sqm
Land Tenure	:	Freehold
Current Offering	:	TBC

Council is the owner of the following parcels of land, collectively referred to as 'The Hillyard Street Property':

Address	Legal Description	Property Number	Zone	Site Area
7 Hillyard Street	Lot 1 RP35172	102957	Principal Centre	0.1184 ha
9 Hillyard Street	Lot 20 RP35172	102958	Principal Centre	0.1196 ha
11 Hillyard Street	Lot 1 RP 102061	107402	Principal Centre	0.0516 ha
15 Hillyard Street	Lot 1 RP 135054	109624	Principal Centre	0.2175 ha
19 Hillyard Street	Lot 4 RP 810582	119383	Principal Centre	0.4901 ha
				Total: 0.9972 ha

THE OPPORTUNITY

The Fraser Coast Regional Council, in partnership with the Australian Government, is building a better lifestyle for Hervey Bay, creating a revitalised world-class city centre and civic hub. Re-shaping Hervey Bay’s community and significantly enhancing the heart of town, the Hervey Bay City Centre Revitalisation will transform the region into a primary and popular destination, and cultural and creative precinct, with diverse food, dining, social and shopping experiences on offer.

Council is the owner of freehold commercial land at 7-19 Hillyard Street Piabla (The Hillyard Street Property), which has been identified as being superfluous to Council’s operational requirements and is being considered for sale to a buyer with the ability to undertake the transformation of this site to provide maximum benefit to the Fraser Coast community. This presents a significant opportunity for the development of a greenfield, mixed-used, commercial building providing high density permanent residential living or tourist accommodation in the form of short-stay apartments or a hotel.

The Hillyard Street Property is one of a number of large lots and potential lot amalgamations within the City Centre capable of accommodating new development of a significant scale in the future. The site has broad physical and locational advantages that support its attractiveness for market-led development, including:

Site area of
9,972m²
which will support a
significant development scale



Flat topography
and absence of
constraints



Elevated, North facing,
panoramic ocean view



High levels of
accessibility
for vehicles



Access to
existing service
infrastructure
networks



Proximity to existing recreation
assets and future City
Centre activities such
as business, shopping,
entertainment and dining





6 Hillyard Street Overview

THE HILLYARD STREET PROPERTY

With North facing ocean views, and within a short walk to the heart of the City Centre’s future business, shopping, entertainment and dining precinct, the Hillyard Street property presents an outstanding urban renewal opportunity.

The Hillyard Street Property offers exceptional opportunities for high density permanent residential living or tourist accommodation in the form of short-stay apartments or a hotel.

Additionally, and given the possible scale of future development possible, the site presents an opportunity to establish a public pedestrian overpass or walkway to Seafront Oval as an integrated outcome of a new development. FCRC controls the road corridors of Hillyard Street and the Esplanade seafront which unlocks many impediments to infrastructure of this scale.

Leveraging its City Centre position and value-added setting, development of the property as an integrated hotel and conference/meeting/ event facility is considered to be a highly appropriate scenario.

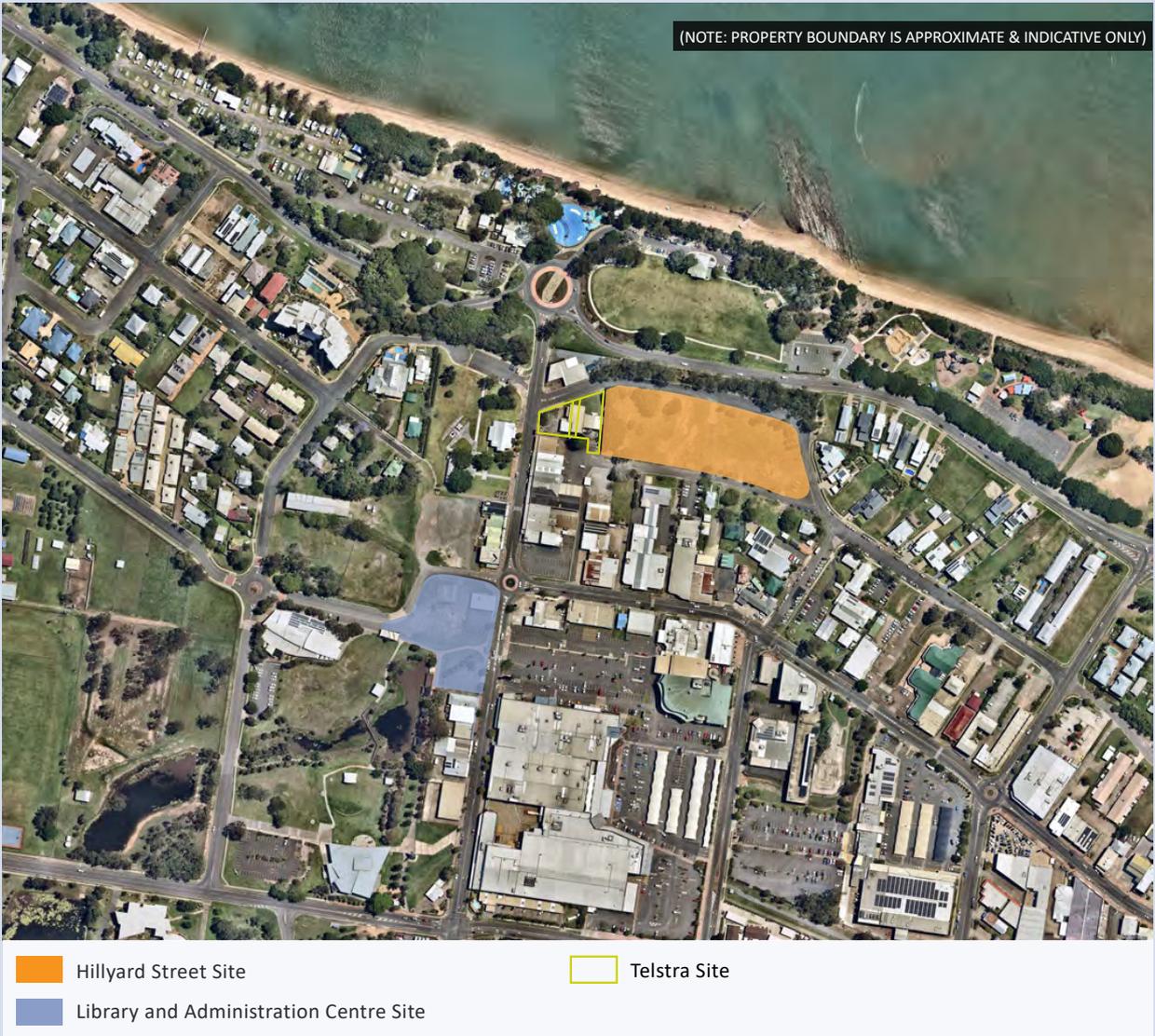
This type of development would not only boost the City Centre’s tourism and event venue offer but provide a valuable asset for a growing business community by offering high quality accommodation and business facilities for intercity and interstate business travelers.

Developed for this purpose in the short to medium term, the Hillyard Street property will deliver an additional catalyst to City Centre urban renewal along with FCRC’s Library and Administration Centre.

Fraser Coast Regional Council has committed to investigate options to realise this renewal opportunity. These options may include new planning scheme mechanisms, or the waiving of infrastructure charges and fees to incentivise the right type and form of development or working with a private sector investor to secure maximum community benefit.

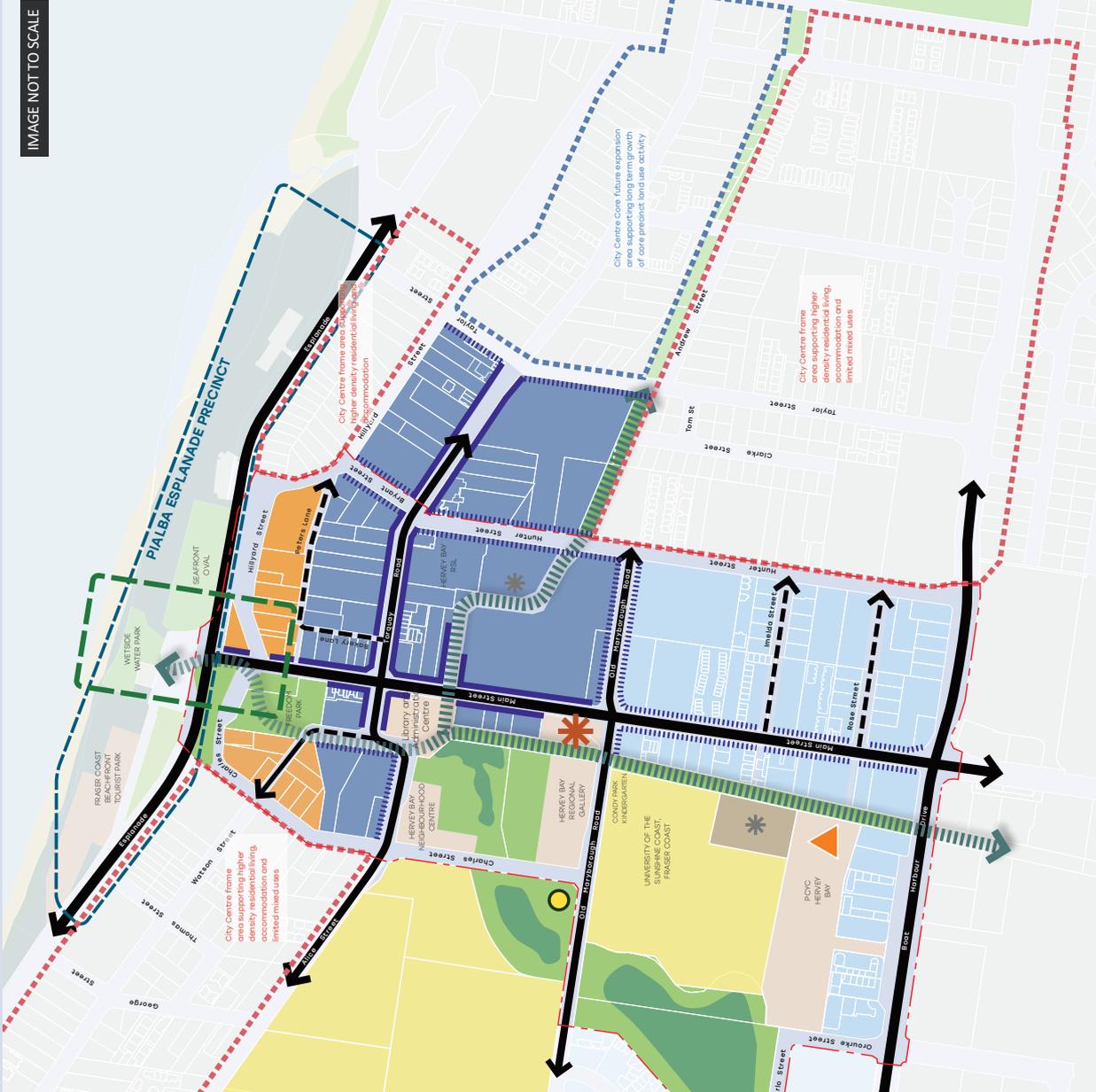
	Distance
Pialba Beach	250m
Wetside Water Park	250m
Fraser Coast Regional Council Library & Administration Centre Site (under construction)	270m
Pialba Place Shopping Centre	550m
University of the Sunshine Coast	700m
Stockland Shopping Centre	1.5 km
Hervey Bay Hospital	3.7 km
Urangan Harbour	7.9 km
Hervey Bay Airport (HVB)	10.3 km

SITE MAP



8 Hillyard Street Overview

IMAGE NOT TO SCALE



CITY CENTRE STRUCTURE PLAN

	<p>City Centre Core Precinct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality, commercial office space, cultural and entertainment activity and short-stay and permanent residential accommodation • Active restaurants, entertainment economy with bars • Highest quality public realm design
	<p>Tourism & Accommodation Precinct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix of residential apartment buildings, motels and short-stay accommodation • Water-adding ocean views and Northern orientation
	<p>Education Precinct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University campus, high school and primary school, Conroy Park kindergarten
	<p>Health Services and Employment Precinct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health care and social assistance services • Longer format retail businesses fronting Boat Quay • Mix of historic light industrial employment activities
	<p>City Centre Open Space Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkland and stormwater corridor
	<p>Community and Civic Uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage buildings, museums, civic/public buildings
	<p>Primary Activated Streets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly retail, food & beverage and entertainment ground level uses • High quality public realm, including street furniture, street lighting, street art, and opportunities for foreshore dining
	<p>Secondary Activated Streets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail and commercial service streets • High quality architectural facades with expressed car parking visible • High quality streetscapes (shade trees, feature planters, street furnishings)
	<p>City Centre Arrival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcoming plaza as an entry experience and wayfinding point
	<p>Future City Centre Bus Interchange</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-located with USC and City Centre Arrival and Information Precinct
	<p>New Car Parks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated with future campus expansion and development within the City Centre Entertainment Precinct
	<p>Rail Trail Active Transport Corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared pedestrian/cycleability vehicles • Expression of trail to the waterfront and to connect east-west corridor
	<p>Multi-purpose Community Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate opportunities to create a flexible outdoor space for community activities and events at the location of the existing basketball courts
	<p>Waterfront Connection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate short and long term opportunities to connect the City Centre Core Precinct and the Esplanade Tourist Precinct



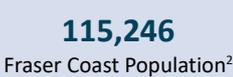
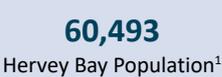
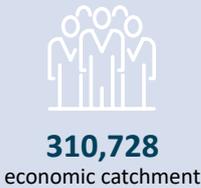
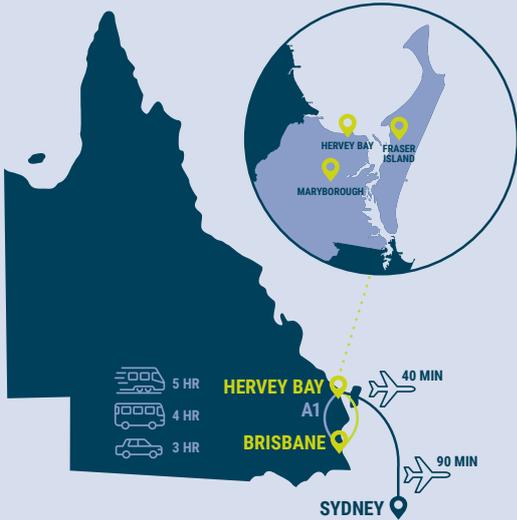
THE FRASER COAST

The Fraser Coast sits at the hub of the Wide Bay-Burnett, one Australia’s fastest growing regions. The region is centered on the twin cities of Hervey Bay and Maryborough and has direct road, rail and air access to major domestic centres including resource sectors to the west and north.

It lies just north of the Sunshine Coast, and south of the Bundaberg North Burnett region, only 250km north (about 3 ½ hours) from Brisbane by road and a 90-minute flight from Sydney.

Hervey Bay

Hervey Bay is the Fraser Coast’s main regional centre. It was proclaimed a city in 1984 and evolved from an amalgamation of small seaside villages along the Fraser Coast. The city is well-known nationally for its temperate climate, world-class beaches, proximity to Fraser Island and the whale watching industry. Over the past two decades, Hervey Bay has enjoyed one of the fastest growth rates in Queensland.



¹2021 ERP; Source: .id (informed decisions)
²2023 ERP; Source: .id (informed decisions)
³Source: .id (informed decisions)

HERVEY BAY CITY CENTRE REVITALISATION

The Fraser Coast Regional Council, in partnership with the Australian Government, is building a better lifestyle for Hervey Bay, creating a revitalised world-class city centre and civic hub. Re-shaping Hervey Bay's community and significantly enhancing the heart of town, the Hervey Bay City Centre Revitalisation will transform the region into a primary and popular destination, and cultural and creative precinct, with diverse food, dining, social and shopping experiences on offer.



12 Hillyard Street Overview



Fraser Coast Library & Administration Centre (due to be completed in 2025)

The backbone of the City Centre revitalisation will be a new regional library building and Council administration centre, located on the corner of Main Street and Torquay Road in Pialba. Injecting over 300 Council staff and 1300 visitors to the City Centre each day, the Library and Administration Centre (incorporating Disaster Resilience Centre) will generate significant uplift in street life and activity and will catalyse new development in the City Centre.

Hervey Bay City Centre Masterplan

The Hervey Bay City Centre Masterplan has been developed to capture the region’s collective vision for Hervey Bay’s City Centre and sets a 20-year plan to guide future growth and development aligned within the values of the Fraser Coast community. Emerging early-on as the dominant commercial centre in Hervey Bay, Pialba has all the ingredients and location to mature as a successful regional commercial centre and cultural heart for Hervey Bay, and a primary goal of this master plan is to reinstate Pialba to its status of Hervey Bay’s City Centre and to its role of serving the region with the highest order of administrative, community, commercial and entertainment functions.

Scan the QR code for more information



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FRASER COAST TOURISM SNAPSHOT

Well known around the world for its pristine natural environment, the Fraser Coast region offers visitors a compelling mix of wilderness, nature and historic locations. It is world-renowned for up close whale watching and manta ray diving. The region includes World Heritage listed K'gari (Fraser Island) and the urban hubs of Hervey Bay and Maryborough, offering a range of diverse experiences.

The Fraser Coast is encircled by the UNESCO recognised Great Sandy Biosphere. On the mainland, visitors can enjoy the beauty of the rural landscape, soak in the atmosphere of a quaint country pub or relax bayside and just take in the stunning water views.

In the three years preceding the COVID-19 pandemic the Fraser Coast region experienced a resurgence in domestic overnight visitors, thanks to its iconic nature-based attractions and experiences and a strong local drive and Recreational Vehicle (RV) market. More domestic visitors coupled with an increase in spend per night saw overnight expenditure grow by 13.2 per cent on average over the three years to December 2019 to \$412 million. Holiday travel is still by far the most common reason to visit, showing the depth of the region's tourism appeal.

Overnight visitation (Year ending December 2019)



898K

domestic & international
visitors in 2019



\$458M

↑ 12.5%
increase in spend
over the three years
to December 2019

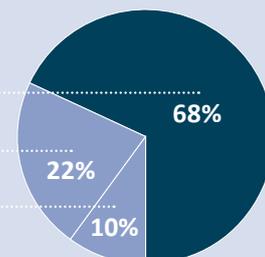
Domestic visitor night by purpose 2019

Holiday (2,009,000)

Friends & family (665,000)

Other (302,000)

Tourism Research Australia (TRA)





Fraser Coast accommodation market

The Fraser Coast’s accommodation market largely consists of motels and serviced apartments in the towns of Hervey Bay and Maryborough, and beachfront caravan and camping options along the foreshore of Hervey Bay and other seaside locations on the coastal strip. These midscale properties and holiday parks shielded accommodation operators from the worst effects of pandemic related economic impacts, as Queensland families embarked en-masse on driving ‘holidays at home’ in 2020 and 2021.

Overnight visitation (Year ending December 2019)



ADR Average Daily Rate

2017/18	\$122
2018/19	\$140
2019/20	\$139
2020/21	\$144



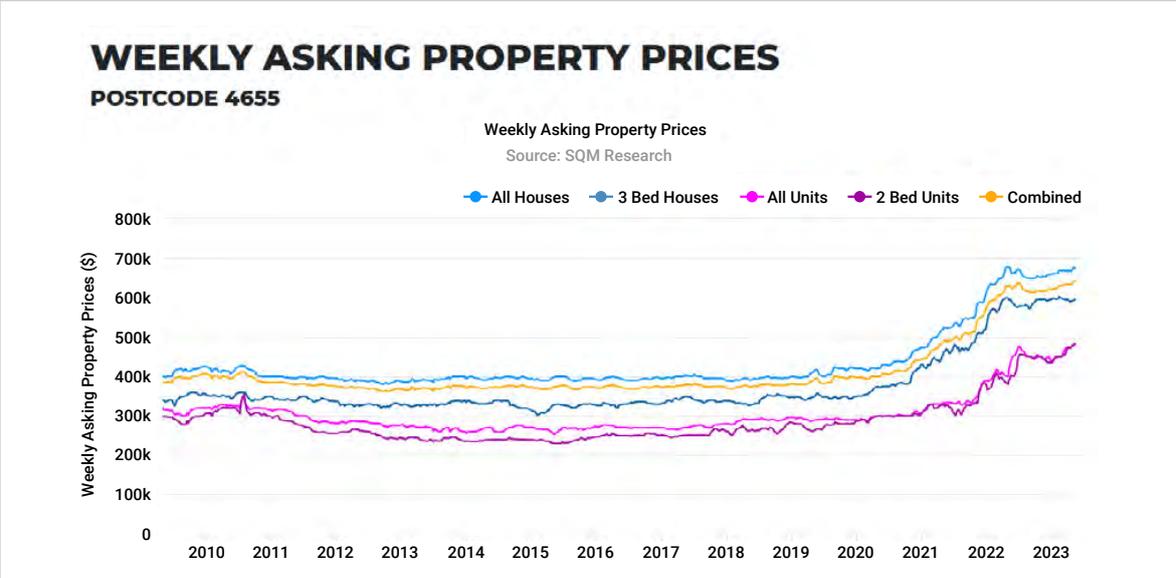
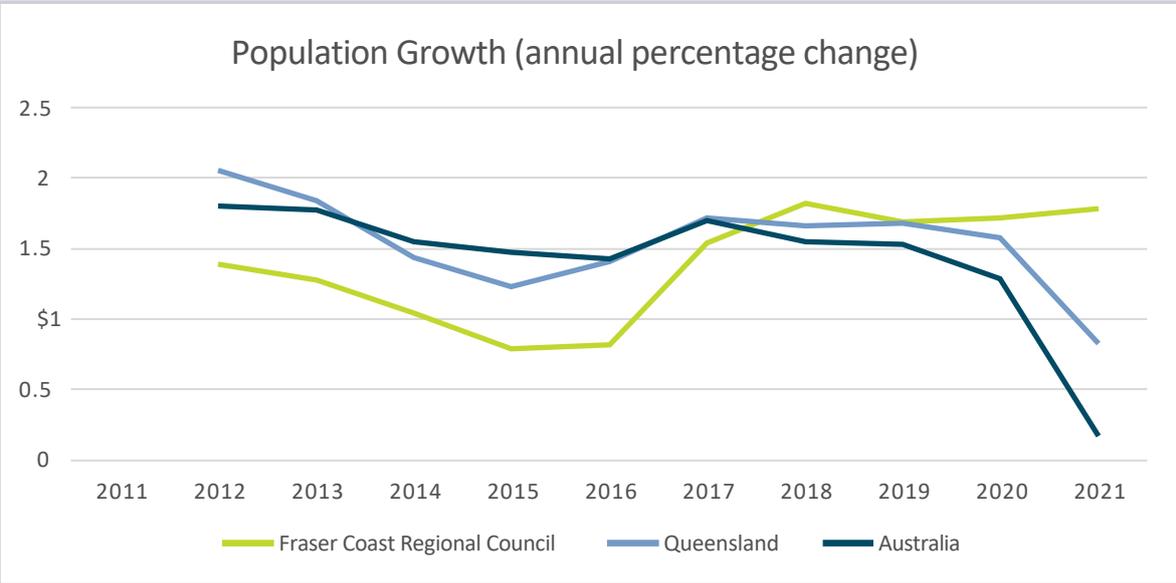
RevPAR Revenue Per Available Room **\$86** → **\$87**
in 2018/19 in 2020/21



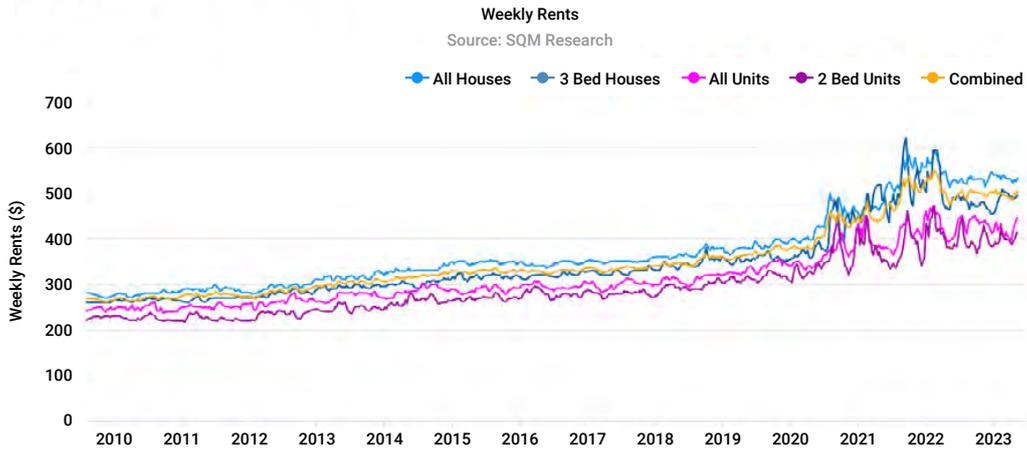
Occupancy **60.5%** ↑ **2.9%**
year ending June 2021

STR Australian Accommodation Monitor, TRA

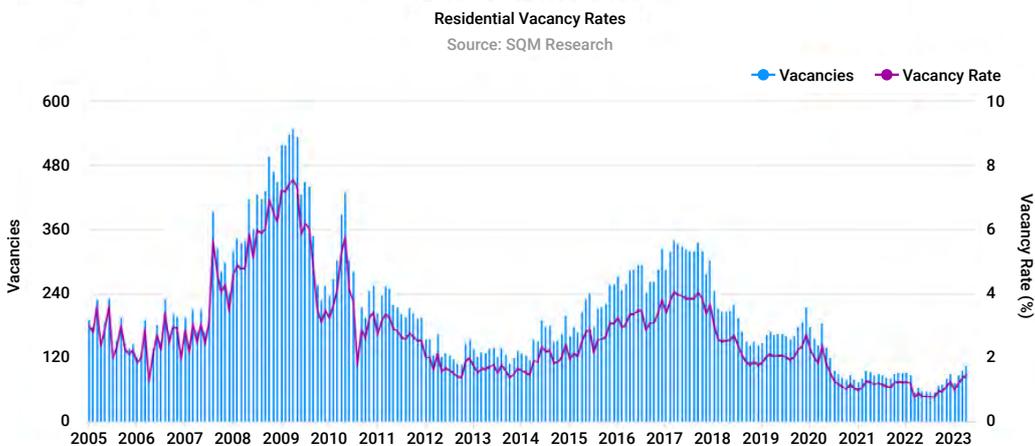
HERVEY BAY PROPERTY OVERVIEW



WEEKLY RENTS POSTCODE 4655



RESIDENTIAL VACANCY RATES POSTCODE 4655



INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

01

Unprecedented opportunity

This site represents a rare opportunity to play an integral role in shaping and creating a new city centre in one of Australia's fastest growing regions. Over \$100 million in Council and Federal Government backed investment will re-invent Hervey Bay's City Centre, providing a space that will attract workers, residents and tourists.

02

Growing Population

A pipeline of major projects across the Fraser Coast and Wide Bay Region is set to ensure strong population growth continues into the future, including:

- Queensland Train Manufacturing Program- \$229m Torbanlea Train Factory
- Energy Storage Industries – \$70m Battery Manufacturing Facility
- Spotlight Retail Group – Pialba Retail Complex
- Bunnings- \$55m development
- Urangan Harbour

Connectivity

The Fraser Coast sits at the hub of the Wide Bay-Burnett, one Australia's fastest growing regions. The region is centered on the twin cities of Hervey Bay and Maryborough and has direct road, rail and air access to major domestic centres including direct flights from Sydney. Located only 250km north from Brisbane, continued upgrades to the Bruce Highway including the Gympie and Tiaro bypass projects are set to bring the Fraser Coast increasingly closer to major economic activity centres.

03

The Hillyard Street Property sits within the Tourism & Accommodation Precinct, which has been highlighted for its suitability for a mix of residential apartment buildings, motels and short-stay accommodation that would benefit from the value-adding ocean view and Northern orientation

In the context of Hervey Bay's forecast growth, urban character and community aspirations, there are key planning and design elements that require consideration to ensure urban renewal of large sites supports an attractive and functional City Centre, including:

- New development alignment with regional forecasts for retail, commercial and housing demand and supportive of the wider local economy
- Balanced mix of uses and activities- retail, commercial services, office space, short term accommodation, residential living
- Response to local context- height, views, overshadowing, pedestrian movement, privacy
- High quality architectural and landscape design
- Contribution to the overall image and quality of the City Centre

Additional Conditions

To ensure that the disposal of the Hillyard Street Property can deliver maximum benefits to the Hervey Bay City Centre revitalisation and the wider Fraser Coast community, Council may seek to impose additional conditions on the sale of this site such as:

- Milestones around development approvals and construction.
- Buyback within 5 years at original sale price (no indexation) if milestones are not met.

METHOD OF SALE

Fraser Coast Regional Council is seeking a buyer with the ability to work in partnership to deliver an iconic development that meets community aspirations.

Disclaimer

The information in this document is for general information only. It does not constitute, and should not be relied on as, legal, investment, consulting, or any other professional advice. The Fraser Coast Regional Council (FCRC) recommends seeking appropriate independent professional advice before any action or decision is taken on the basis of any material in this document.

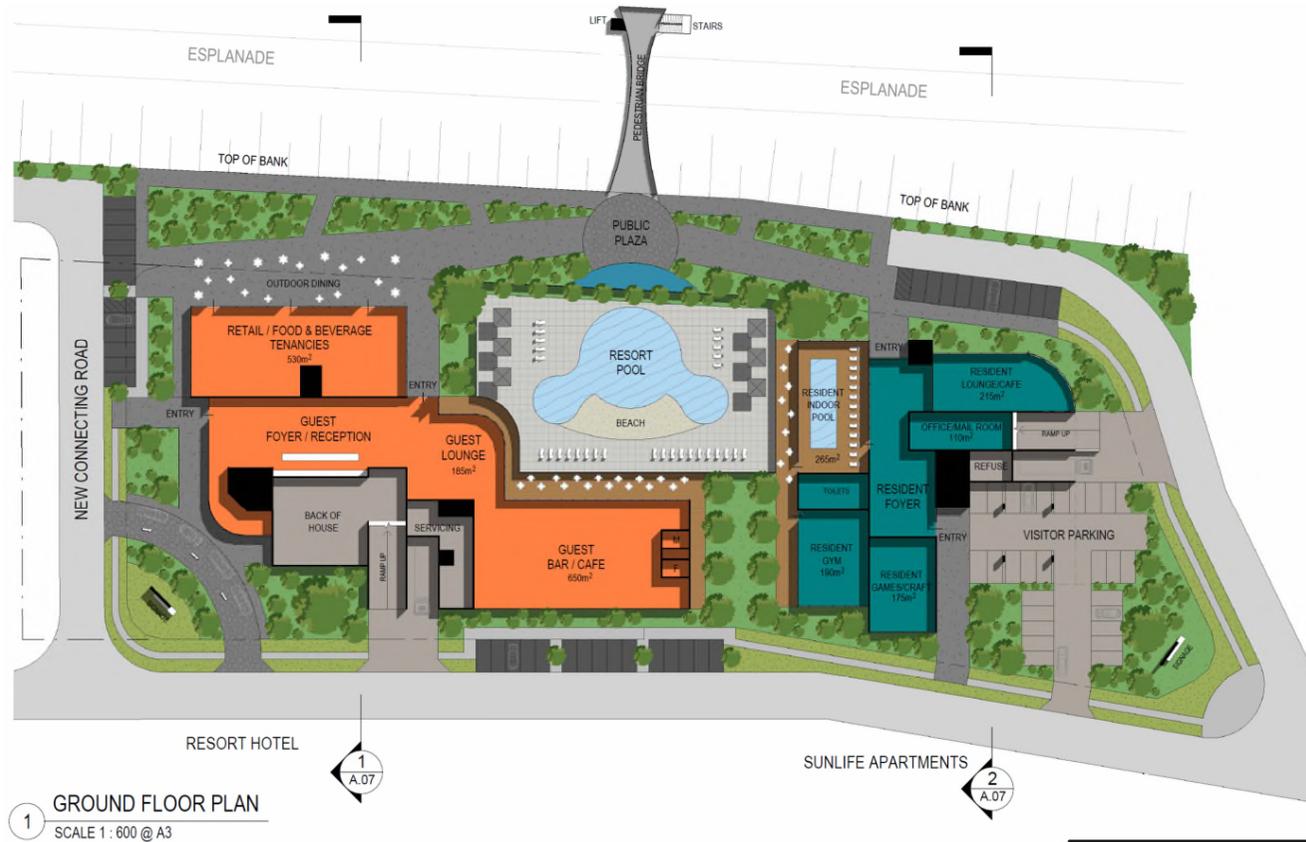
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Appendix 1 (Artist's impression only derived from massing models)

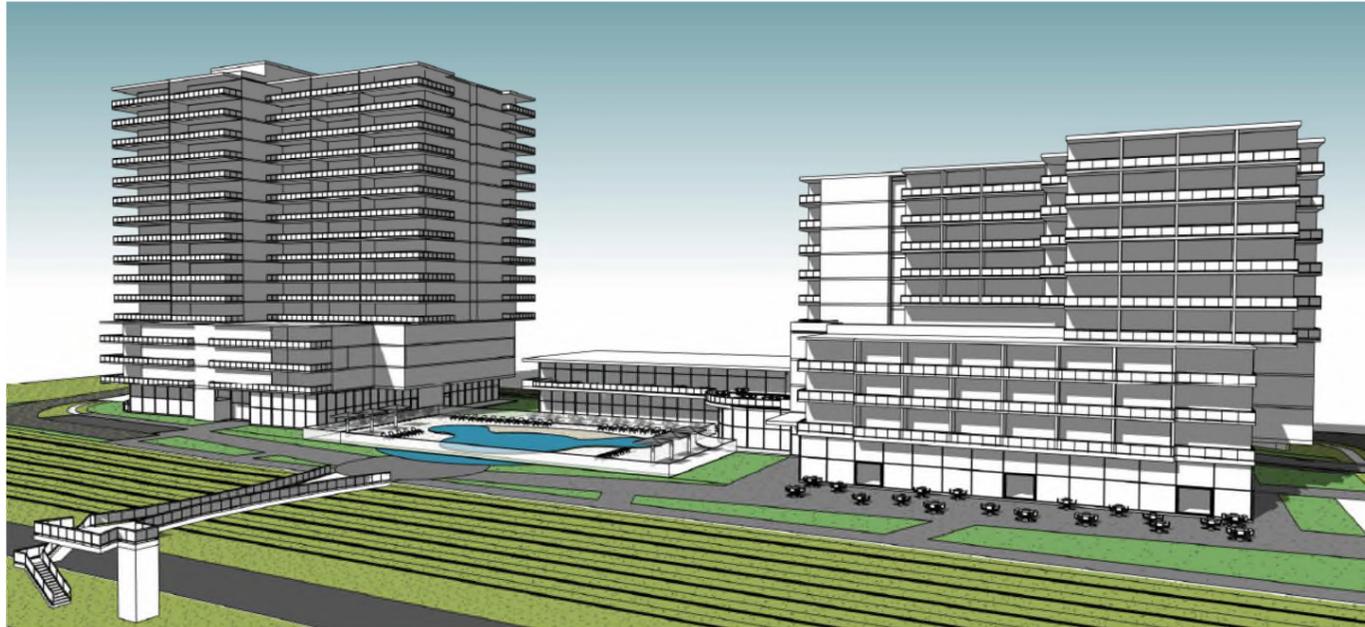


Appendix 2 (Artist's impression only derived from massing models)



1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 600 @ A3

Appendix 3 (Artist's impression only derived from massing models)



**FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24**

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	COUNCILLOR MEETING ATTENDANCE FOR SEPTEMBER 2024
DIRECTORATE:	ORGANISATIONAL SERVICES
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR ORGANISATIONAL SERVICES, Keith Parsons
AUTHOR:	CORPORATE OPERATIONS OFFICER, Chaye Selby
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Focused Organisation and Leadership. Demonstrate good leadership, and effective and ethical decision-making to foster confidence within our community.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to approve the relevant meetings as per the Councillor Code of Conduct and Councillor Attendance Policy.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report will outline Councillor's responsibility to meet the standards set out in the Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland by listing meetings, briefings, workshops, and training opportunities each month.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Approve the following meetings for the period 1 September 2024 to 30 September 2024 as relevant meetings which require the attendance and meaningful participation of all Councillors as per the Councillor Code of Conduct and Councillor Attendance Policy:

Date of Meeting	Time of Meeting	Meeting
2 September 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
4 September 2024	9.00am	Council Concept Forum
9 September 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
11 September 2024	9.00am	Council Concept Forum
16 September 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
16 September 2024	1.00pm	Councillor Workshop
18 September 2024	10.00am	Council Agenda Forum
23 September 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
25 September 2024	9.00am	Community Presentations

30 September 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
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2. Note the requirement to attend the Ordinary Meeting scheduled for 25 September 2024.

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Council adopted the Councillor Attendance Policy on 27 March 2019 which sets out Council's expectation of a Councillor to carry out their responsibilities as described in the Code of Conduct for Councillors in Queensland relating to meetings, briefings, relevant workshops, and training opportunities.

The policy requires Council to approve at each Ordinary Meeting of Council a list of meetings that are considered to be relevant for Councillors to attend for the following month.

5. PROPOSAL

It is proposed that the following meetings are considered relevant for all Councillors to attend:

Date of Meeting	Time of Meeting	Meeting
2 September 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
4 September 2024	9.00am	Council Concept Forum
9 September 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
11 September 2024	9.00am	Council Concept Forum
16 September 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
16 September 2024	1.00pm	Councillor Workshop
18 September 2024	10.00am	Council Agenda Forum
23 September 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing
25 September 2024	9.00am	Community Presentations
30 September 2024	10.00am	Councillor and Executive Briefing

As a result of consultation with Councillors, the starting time of Council Concept Forums has been rescheduled to 9:00am

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

N/A

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Head of Power is the *Local Government Act 2009* and the Councillor Attendance Policy.

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

N/A

9. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

N/A

10. CONSULTATION

Consultation has taken place with relevant Directors and Councillors.

11. CONCLUSION

The report details the meetings for the following month that Councillors are expected to attend.

12. ATTACHMENTS

Nil

**FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24**

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	REGIONAL ARTS DEVELOPMENT FUND 2024/25 PROGRAM
DIRECTORATE:	STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT, Gerard Carlyon
AUTHOR:	ARTS & CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR, Amanda Kratzmann
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Connected, Inclusive Communities and Spaces. Provide inclusive cultural, sporting and recreation opportunities to encourage community participation.

1. PURPOSE

To provide an overview of the 2024/25 Fraser Coast Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) agreement with Arts Queensland, and to seek endorsement of the Advisory Committee nominations, Committee Terms of Reference, and the Community Funding Program Guidelines.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council has entered a new Funding Agreement with Arts Queensland to deliver the RADF program on the Fraser Coast, including the RADF Community Funding Program. To implement the Community Funding Program, Guidelines must be endorsed, together with the nominated community members who will make up the RADF Advisory Committee.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Appoint Yuen Butler, Greig Bolderrow, Lesley Reid and Hannah Stanton as community members of the RADF Advisory Committee effective from 2 September 2024 until 30 June 2026 (Attachment 1).
2. Endorse the 2024/25 RADF Community Funding Program Guidelines (Attachment 2).
3. Endorse the RADF Advisory Committee Terms of Reference (Attachment 3).
4. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to approve 2024/25 RADF Community Funding Program funds based on the recommendations of the RADF Advisory Committee.

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

RADF promotes the role and value of arts, culture and heritage as key drivers of diverse and inclusive communities and strong regions. Delivered in partnership with the Queensland

Government through Arts Queensland and the Fraser Coast Regional Council, RADF is a multi-year program of co-investment in local arts and cultural priorities.

In July 2024, Council entered a funding agreement for the RADF program which sees a \$52,250 contribution from Arts Queensland and \$67,750 contribution from Council providing a total budget of \$120,000 for the RADF program. The 2024/25 funding agreement will deliver strategic Council-led initiatives and a Community Funding program as outlined respectively in sections 4.1 and 4.2 below.

4.1 RADF Council-led Initiatives

Strategic Arts Development Funding - \$70,000

These projects support collaborative initiatives between Council, community and industry as opportunities arise. They will include programming that delivers on key strategic objectives highlighted within our Fraser Coast Arts and Culture Strategy.

4.2 RADF Community Grants Program - \$50,000

There are three categories of funding available for individuals, groups and organisations with a total funding allocation of \$50,000 as follows:

Participate

Funding up to \$1,000 for individual local professional and emerging creatives to build their capacity by attending professional development activities.

Develop

Funding up to \$3,000 for development activities that build the capacity and develop skills of local professional or emerging creatives by producing and delivering professional development opportunities.

Share

Funding up to \$10,000 for projects that engage the Fraser Coast community to value, celebrate, share and participate in arts, culture and heritage by supporting projects that strategically promote and celebrate our stories; or focus on community participation in creative experiences.

At Council's Ordinary Meeting No 4/24, Council endorsed Cr Sara Faraj as the nominated Chair and Cr Zane O'Keefe as the nominated Councillor Representative on the RADF Committee.

5. PROPOSAL

5.1 2024/25 Community Funding Program Assessment Guidelines

Funding applications to the 2024/25 RADF Community Funding Program will be assessed on their ability to meet criteria and objectives outlined in the 2024/25 RADF Program Guidelines (Attachment 2).

5.2 RADF Advisory Committee and Funding Assessment Process

The RADF program is coordinated by Council's Arts and Cultural Development Coordinator and supported by a community RADF Advisory Committee. According to the Terms of Reference (Attachment 3), the Committee consists of two Councillors – currently Councillor Sara Faraj and Councillor Zane O'Keefe and six independent community members who have a commitment to regional arts and cultural development and serve a two-year term.

Of the current Advisory Committee, four members will complete their two-year term at the end of August 2024. Two members – Kym Walker and Cherie Treloar – will return to

complete their second year. Council called for nominations in July 2024 to fill the remaining four community positions. Seven (7) nominations were received, and Yuen Butler, Greig Bolderrow, Lesley Reid and Hannah Stanton are recommended as the successful nominees to complete the 2025/25 Committee (Attachment 1).

5.3 Allocation of 2024/25 RADF Community Funding Program grants

In response to community and Committee feedback to streamline the timeframes between the submission of an application and the notification of funding, it is proposed that Council's Chief Executive Officer continues to be delegated the authority to award funding based on the recommendations of the RADF Advisory Committee.

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

This program is within standard operational parameters. The 2024/25 operational budget allows for the revenue and expenditure to reflect the 2024/26 Arts Queensland/Council funding agreement.

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

This program is implemented according to the Funding Agreement between The Queensland Government (Arts Queensland) and Council and in alignment with Council's Community Grants Scheme Policy.

The RADF Advisory Committee is constituted under Section 264 of Local Government Regulation, which empowers the Council to appoint advisory committees.

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

No risks have been identified that fall outside the risk appetite statements.

9. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

Applications for the RADF 2024/25 Community Funding Program will open 2 September 2024 for projects commencing between 18 November 2024 and 16 June 2025. Applications will be accepted throughout the year with three rounds of assessment for administrative purposes.

10. CONSULTATION

The RADF program has been shaped around the feedback provided in the Fraser Coast Arts & Culture Strategy and the following consultations:

Internal: Manager Cultural Services, Senior Arts Development Coordinator, Senior Museums Coordinator, Hervey Bay Regional Gallery Director, Arts and Cultural Development Coordinator (RADF Liaison Officer) and the Grants Coordinator.

External consultation: Specific consultation has occurred with the Partnerships Manager - Arts Queensland and the 2023-24 RADF Advisory Committee.

11. CONCLUSION

The recommendations in this report respond to community feedback and reflect the aims of Council and Arts Queensland to promote the role and value of arts, culture and heritage as key

drivers of diverse and inclusive communities and strong regions. RADF supports arts and cultural activities that provide public value and build local cultural capacity, cultural innovation and community well-being.

12. ATTACHMENTS

1. RADF 2024/25 Advisory Committee Members [↓](#)
2. RADF 2024/25 Community Funding Guidelines [↓](#)
3. RADF Terms of Reference [↓](#)

Regional Arts Development Fund 2024/25 Program Advisory Committee Members



Expressions of interest to fill the position of two (2) outgoing community members of the Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) Advisory Committee were opened on 16 July 2024 and closed on 1 August 2024. Seven (7) applications were received via the SmartyGrants platform and were assessed for suitability based on experience or expertise in arts, culture or heritage; their connection to the arts community; and diversity of disciplines and demographics across the committee. There were three (3) unsuccessful expressions of interest for the RADF Advisory Committee.

Community Representatives

Name	Membership Status	Area of Expertise
Cherie Treloar	Current, 2 nd year	Dance, Literature, Music, Theatre, Visual Art
Kym Walker	Current, 2 nd year	Heritage, Visual Art, Indigenous Culture
Yuen Butler	New	Film, Theatre, Visual Art
Greig Bolderrow	New	Heritage, Music, Theatre
Lesley Reid	New	Music, Theatre, Visual Art
Hannah Stanton	New	Visual Art

Elected Member Representatives

- Councillor Sara Diana Faraj (chair) – Current, 2nd year
- Councillor Zane O'Keefe – Current, 2nd year

Outgoing Representatives

- Ms Nicky Fernandes
- Mr Paul Damms
- Ms Jillian Thompson
- Ms Suzanne Bushell.

The Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) is a partnership between the Queensland Government and Fraser Coast Regional Council to support local arts and culture in regional Queensland.
Docs#: 5035984

REGIONAL ARTS
DEVELOPMENT FUND



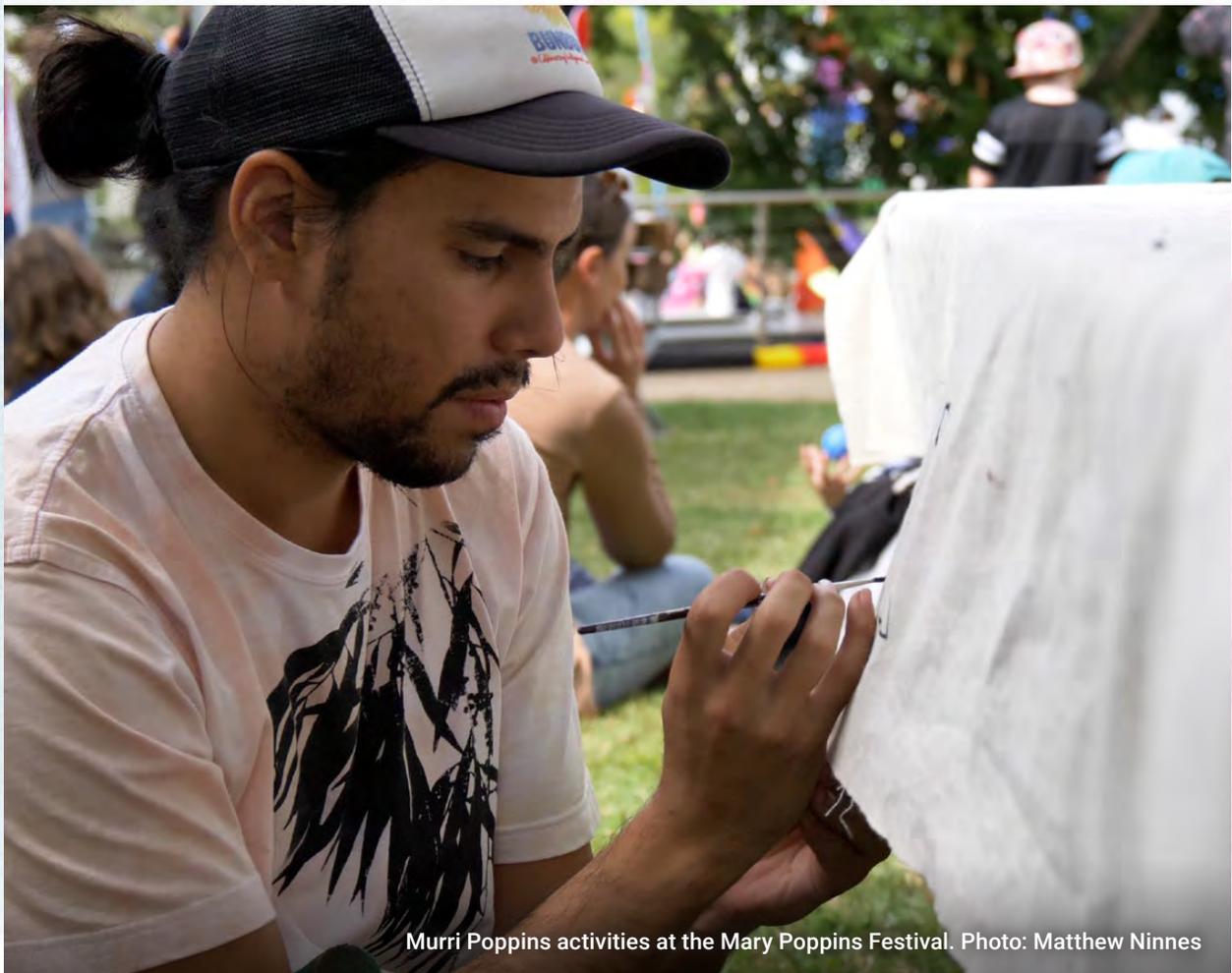
2024-25 Fraser Coast Community Funding Program Guidelines



The Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) is a partnership between the Queensland Government and Fraser Coast Regional Council.

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Murri Poppins activities at the Mary Poppins Festival. Photo: Matthew Nines



A Quiet Gentle concept
development by Nicole Jakins.
Photo: Amanda Kratzmann.

1. What is the Regional Arts Development Fund?

Established in 1991, the Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) promotes the role and value of arts, culture and heritage as key drivers of diverse and inclusive communities and strong regions. Delivered in partnership with the Queensland Government through Arts Queensland and the Fraser Coast Regional Council, RADF is a multi-year program of co-investment in local arts and cultural priorities.

RADF delivers quality arts and cultural experiences, and aligns to *Grow 2022-2026*, the second action plan for *Creative Together 2020-2030*.

RADF drives social change and strengthens communities through initiatives that:

- increase access to arts and cultural experiences in regional Queensland
- grow employment and capacity building opportunities for artists across regional Queensland
- deliver against local arts and cultural priorities and promote the value of arts, culture and heritage.

For information on other Arts Queensland programs and opportunities please visit www.arts.qld.gov.au

2. RADF regional priorities

The Fraser Coast RADF Community Funding Program is informed by Fraser Coast Regional Council's Corporate Plan 2023 - 2028 and the Fraser Coast Arts & Culture Strategy 2022-2026.

RADF shares the vision of the Fraser Coast becoming a leading regional centre for living heritage, lively culture, powerful stories and creative communities.

Priority will be given to applications that deliver the following outcomes:

- Support locally produced arts, culture and heritage activities that deliver personal, economic and social benefits within our region.
- Invest in professional, career and capacity development opportunities for local practitioners to extend local arts, culture and heritage practice.
- Provide opportunities for local communities to participate in and value the role of arts, culture and heritage and its contributions to resilient, diverse and sustainable communities.
- Promote the role of arts, culture and heritage to build a strong sense of place and identity.
- Encourage innovation and creativity in arts, culture and heritage.
- Nurture collaboration and partnerships within and beyond our region to maximise investment and outcomes.

3. Eligibility

Who can apply for a RADF Grant?

- Individual emerging and established artists, arts practitioners and cultural workers
- Businesses
- Registered not-for-profit organisations
- Groups and collectives

Applicants must:

- be based in the Fraser Coast Regional Council area; or able to demonstrate how the project will directly benefit arts and culture in the Fraser Coast community
- be Australian citizens or permanent residents
- have met all acquittal conditions of previous Council grants
- hold an ABN; or be able to obtain auspice by a suitable party*
- have Public Liability Insurance; or able to obtain auspice by a suitable party*.

*Not applicable to applicants of Participation category.

Who cannot apply for a RADF Grant?

- Government agencies or departments of state or federal government.
- Educational, religious or medical organisations, where the application is for the organisation's core business.

Eligible expenses

Some examples of expenses related to your funded activity that may be eligible for funding include:

- Administration costs of the funded activity
- Arts Practitioner accommodation and travel
- Arts Practitioner fees or wages
- Advertising and promotion of the funded activity
- Career development workshops and training
- Conference or seminar fees
- Material and supplies for funded activities
- Professional training to improve arts business practices
- Venue hire

What is not eligible for RADF?

- Projects for which arts workers are paid less than the recommended industry rates.
- Projects, activities or costs that are intended for financial gain or fundraising.
- Existing or ongoing projects or activities that do not have a clear start and finish date.
- Retrospective costs, including reimbursement of costs already incurred.
- Recurrent funding or regular operational costs
- Purchase of property, capital equipment or assets.
- Long-term accredited study, training or university courses that constitute the primary training of artists.
- Entertainment for events, unless there is a specific developmental outcome for the artist.
- Amateur arts activities, except for professional services to amateur arts activity. One of the main RADF aims is to develop emerging and established artists in the region.
- Insurance/licences, including but not limited to public liability insurance, liquor licences, event permits, etc.
- School arts activities, unless those activities form part of the broader community's arts and cultural development processes or include professional arts development for students from multiple schools.

General conditions of funding

- Applicants can only receive one (1) grant from RADF during the 2024/25 funding period (July 2024 – June 2025). Organisations may auspice multiple applicants.
- Applications must be submitted using the SmartyGrants application form.
- Successful grant applicants are required to sign a Funding Agreement and provide additional documentation, including an invoice prior to funding being released.
- Successful projects are to commence after the signing of a Funding Agreement.
- Organisations that receive funds from Council are required to acknowledge the contribution by Arts Queensland and Fraser Coast Regional Council in

- any publications or publicity material associated with funded activities.
- Funds must be used for the purpose which they are granted and any variations in the use of funds must receive prior written approval from Council.

- The project must be completed and funds expended within twelve (12) months of funds being granted, unless written approval has been given for an extension of your project.

4. Key dates

Application submissions:

Applications can be submitted anytime between Monday 2 September 2024 until Monday 12 May 2025. To reach the assessment periods, applications should be submitted by:

Submission date	Projects delivered after
14 October 2024	18 November 2024
3 February 2025	10 March 2025
12 May 2025	16 June 2025

It is recommended that applications are submitted prior to these dates so Council Officers can check for errors and if identified, endeavour to work with the applicant to correct the application.

Please note if all RADF funds are committed during initial rounds then additional rounds of RADF will not be offered. It is recommended that you apply for funds in early rounds to avoid disappointment.

Notifications:

Applicants will be notified of the outcome of their submission via email 4-5 weeks after applications close.

Payment:

RADF funds will be paid into the applicant’s nominated account within 4-6 weeks of signed Funding Agreement.

Project Completion:

Your project must be completed, and funds expended within 12 months of funds being granted, unless written approval has been given for an extension for your project.

Project Acquittal:

Acquittals for successful projects are due 28 days after the project completion date.



Actor Noah Byrne profiled in Fraser Coast Scene Guide. Photo: Cody Fox.

5. Funding categories

There are three categories of funding available for individuals, groups and organisations.

Participate

Objective

For individual local professional and emerging creatives to build their capacity by attending professional development activities.

What funding is available?

\$300 to \$1,000, covering up to 100% of eligible expenses

Examples of eligible expenses

Workshop, Conference or Seminar fees, meal allowances, travel and accommodation.

Develop

Objective

For development activities that build the capacity and develop skills of local professional or emerging creatives by producing and delivering professional development opportunities.

What funding is available?

\$500 to \$3,000, covering up to 75% of eligible expenses

Examples of eligible expenses

- Short-term venue hire for development activity.
- Marketing profile for an established or emerging artist, including professional photography, videography and/or biography to be shared on various platforms.
- Concept development including professional research and development of ideas and new project proposals to the implementation stage. The project should demonstrate how it will contribute to the future arts and cultural development of the region.
- Professional fees including producing, recording, videography, photography, graphic design and marketing.
- Short-term development activities with a suitably qualified mentor, coach or established practitioner.

Share

Objective

For projects that engage the Fraser Coast community to value, celebrate, share and participate in arts, culture and heritage by supporting projects that strategically promote and celebrate our stories; or focus on community participation in creative experiences.

- Host and support events with and for community, that maximise opportunities for arts and cultural engagement.
- Develop arts programs and promote local creative enterprise within other key festivals and events.

What funding is available?

\$500 to \$10,000, covering up to 75% of eligible expenses

Examples of eligible expenses

- A community-focused arts or culture experience within other local major events and festivals.
- A performance, activity or digital media project that shares a unique story.
- Sharing and preserving our heritage and culture collections through captivating storytelling and displays.

Please note: Only costs related directly to delivering the activity itself are eligible, such as:

- Artist/professional fees
- Travel and accommodation for visiting artists
- Project materials
- Promotion/advertising
- Venue hire
- Administration costs.

6. Applying for RADF

Application process

Council will publicise the availability of RADF grant programmes on [Council's website](#) and social media sites, in the local media and by direct email to individuals and organisations listed on the Grants Distribution list.

- 1. RADF Eligibility Checklist.** Complete the online form available at www.ourfrasercoast.com.au/radf to ensure you are eligible to apply, or view the eligibility criteria in this document.
- 2. Contact Council's RADF Liaison Officer.** They can assist with project development and general information about the application process.
- 3. Preview the SmartyGrants application form.** Visit www.ourfrasercoast.com.au/radf for a link to the preview the form. We recommend you preview the form before you begin planning your project.
- 4. Plan your project.** Check the timing of your project with the assessment dates. Define your project scope and ensure you gather all your initial application support materials and prepare your project budget.
- 5. Login to SmartyGrants.** Council's grant programs are based online via SmartyGrants. Applicants will require a SmartyGrants account to view the application form and submit their application. Once an application has been started, you can save and return anytime before the form's closing date.
- 6. Submit your application.** When an application is submitted, the applicant will receive an email confirmation of lodgement and a copy of the submitted application for the organisation's records. If this notification is not received please contact Council's RADF Liaison Officer.

Please note: If you are having difficulties accessing the SmartyGrants system, please call 1300 79 49 29 and ask to speak to the RADF Liaison Officer.

Support materials

Initial application

The following support materials should be supplied to support your application:

- A brief CV or link to biography for all key personnel that the RADF grant will pay for and written confirmation of their participation (for Organisations just the artistic/creative director). This will enable the assessors to determine the quality and suitability of personnel involved. Please keep CVs to a maximum of one (1) page.
- A minimum of one (1) and up to three (3) letters of support which includes the contact details of the author.
- Copies of quotes to support your budget.

After conditional approval

You will be sent an email requesting additional support materials, including

- A signed funding agreement
- An invoice from the Applicant to Council for the amount of agreed funding
- Bank account details on an official bank statement
- Public Liability Insurance Certificate of Currency
- Copies of other insurances and licenses as relevant to your project.
- An outline of potential risks to your project and how you plan to minimise these.
- An outline of how you will deliver your project in line with Covid 19 safety standards.
- If you are hosting an event or activity, various approvals and bookings may be required.
- For proposals involving Aboriginal people and/or Torres Strait Islanders, evidence you have followed required protocols to obtain support and confirmation of involvement from the relevant communities and organisations.

Project budget

All applications require details of expenses and income and applications in the Share category require the completion of a comprehensive budget.

You must ensure that:

- If you are registered for GST, amounts entered into your budget are GST exclusive.
- Supply written quotations for any amounts \$1000 and over. These quotations should be no older than 60 days from the date of submission of your grant application. It is recommended that quotations are supplied for all major expenses.

The RADF Advisory Committee reserves the right to request additional information on your project.

In some instances successful applicants may not receive the full amount of requested funding, but rather a percentage of the total sought. If your project cannot proceed without full funding requested, the reasons why your project requires full funding should be explained in your application.

Contributions

Your budget may include cash and in-kind contributions.

Cash contributions may include:

- funds from applicant/organisation
- workshop fees

- ticket sales
- sponsorships

In kind contributions may include:

- administration of RADF project
- in kind provision of venue hire
- volunteer hours
- in-house marketing/design
- in kind contributions from arts and cultural workers

Industry rates

Applicants must pay at least award rates or industry recommended rates of pay to arts and cultural workers involved in the funded activity.

Pay scales and conditions may be prescribed by legally binding industrial awards and agreements, such as those monitored by the [Media, Entertainment and Arts Alliance \(MEAA\)](#). In other cases, appropriate industry standards have been recommended by arts industry organisations, such as:

- [Australian Writers' Guild](#)
- [Musician's Australia](#)
- [Australian Society of Authors](#)
- [Australian Production Design Guild](#)
- [National Association for the Visual Arts](#)

Where an industry standard clearly applies, applicants are expected to meet those rates of pay.

7. Application assessment

Applications will initially be assessed by the RADF Liaison Officer to confirm eligibility. If the grant round has not yet closed, and errors are identified, Council Officers will endeavour to work with the applicant to correct the application.

After the grant round closes, the RADF Advisory Committee will assess the applications. The RADF Advisory Committee is an independent group of industry and community representatives that reflect the diverse arts and cultural practices on the Fraser Coast.

The RADF Advisory Committee makes recommendations for project funding to Council for the final decision. In assessing the grants, Council will ensure RADF monies are allocated in a fair and equitable way and ensure best possible value for money.

Once Council has decided grant funding allocations, applicants will be advised of the outcomes.

The RADF grants program is a competitive application process. Council often receives more funding applications than it can support.

The RADF Committee uses the RADF Grant Program Guidelines and the information contained in your grant application to assess all eligible applications.

Applications are assessed on how they respond to the assessment criteria. To offer a diverse range of funding, the advisory committee may consider previous funding history of the applicant and also compare competing applications.

Council reserves the right to reject any application that does not meet the eligibility and assessment criteria and to request further information in considering applications.

Assessment criteria

Participate

High quality

- invests in professional, career and capacity development opportunities for individual local practitioners to extend local arts, culture and heritage practice

Strong impact

- creates a new skills development opportunity for local artist or arts worker

Sustainable value

- demonstrates value for money

Develop

High quality

- invests in professional, career and capacity development opportunities for local practitioners to extend local arts, culture and heritage practice
- proven capacity to effectively support and deliver arts and cultural services
- supports local arts and cultural priorities.

Strong impact

- creates new employment opportunities and skills development for local artists and arts workers
- demonstrates community demand

Sustainable value

- demonstrates value for money
- demonstrates sound governance, and ethical business practices
- proposed activity has a strong delivery plan, including understanding potential risks and their management.

Share

High quality

- produces high-quality arts and cultural initiatives for the Fraser Coast community
- proven capacity to effectively support and deliver arts and cultural services
- supports local arts and cultural priorities.

Strong impact

- creates new employment opportunities and skills development for local artists and arts workers

- builds new audiences and markets and reputation for local arts and cultures
- demonstrates community demand and stakeholder involvement

Sustainable value

- demonstrates value for money
- demonstrates sound governance, and ethical business practices
- proposed activity has a strong delivery plan and risk management understanding.

8. Alterations to applications

In the event circumstances change and the activity cannot be carried out exactly as described in the application, the following must be completed:

- notify the RADF Committee through Council's RADF Liaison Officer in writing or by email; and
- receive approval of any changes before beginning the activity

*Note: If the application is changed without approval, Council may request the funds be returned.

9. Notification

Successful applications

Successful applicants will receive conditional approval of funding with:

- A Letter of Offer and Funding Agreement specifying allocation of funding and special conditions that may apply to the application
- An online form to upload the Funding Agreement and relevant supporting documents. This must be completed in full for funds to be released
- Information to acknowledge the State Government and Council who are providing the grant.

Unsuccessful applications

Unsuccessful applicants will receive an email notification that includes feedback from the RADF Committee. For further information contact Council's RADF Liaison Officer via telephone or email.

10. Attribution, marketing and communication

Funding recipients must ensure that the Queensland Government and Council's positive reputation is maintained at all times.

Successful RADF funded activities must acknowledge the Queensland Government and the Council in all promotional material, publications and products by inclusion of the RADF acknowledgement text below and logos provided to you by Council with your funding agreement.

Acknowledgement Text for RADF funding:

The Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) is a partnership between the Queensland Government and Fraser Coast Regional Council to support local arts and culture in regional Queensland.



The Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) is a partnership between the Queensland Government and Fraser Coast Regional Council.

11. Acquittal of funding

Grant recipients must complete an on-line acquittal form within 28 days of the completion of the project. You will be required to provide receipts or other evidence of payment to support the expenditure of grant funding in your acquittal. Information supplied in your acquittal is reported to Arts Queensland in accordance with our Funding Agreement with Arts Queensland.

12. Further information and assistance

For further information visit www.ourfrasercoast.com.au/radf. For additional assistance contact Council's RADF Liaison Officer, by phone 1300 79 49 29 or email: ArtsCulture@frasercoast.qld.gov.au.

For general advice and guidance on grant writing and developing a project for support, refer to the Grant Writing Resources on the Arts Queensland website at: www.arts.qld.gov.au/arts-acumen/grant-writing-support



Earth Coats workshop and fashion parade by Jo Williams. Photo: Amanda Kratzmann.

13. Glossary of terms

Activities – Activities refer to the project, program, initiative or event that will be delivered if the application is successful.

Artist – An artist is defined as an individual who creates work in the fields below as a profession or hobby.

Arts – In relation to the Australia Council for the Arts' areas of responsibility, the arts includes literature; music in all forms; theatre, musical theatre and opera; dance in all forms; other performing arts such as circus, comedy and puppetry; film and television; arts festivals; visual arts and crafts; arts education and training; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts; community arts and cultural development; emerging and experimental arts (Arts Nation, 2015.)

Arts Practitioner – An arts practitioner is defined as a practicing professional in the industry who is recognised by their peers, is committed to devoting significant time to artistic activity and/or has a career in the arts, i.e. cultural worker, project coordinator, producer, curator etc.

Auspice – An individual, partnership, group or unincorporated organisation without an ABN (auspicee) must work with an incorporated auspicor organisation (auspicor) to apply for funding. The auspicor will be required to complete and submit the application in consultation with the auspicee.

Culture – Arts and culture are inextricably linked, but while the arts are expressions of culture, culture is more than the arts alone. Culture encompasses diverse avenues of expression in architecture, arts, history, language, education, leisure, media, environmental heritage, work and daily life.

Community – Community is defined as a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common e.g. "the Fraser Coast community".

Emerging artist – An artist at an early stage in their career with no more than five years of professional experience. Emerging artists will have a demonstrated and recent track record of some professional work in their art form area, and will have created a modest body of artistic work.

Established artist – An artist who is at a mature stage in their career, who has specialised training in the art form, who has created an extensive body of independent work, who has garnered national or international recognition from their peers as having reached an advanced level of achievement.

Heritage – Heritage is defined as features belonging to the culture of a particular community, such as traditions, languages, or buildings that were created in the past and still have historical significance.

In Kind – The dollar value of non-cash contributions to a project, e.g. volunteer labour, free hire of venues or equipment.

Professional development – An activity that increases an applicant's skills, provides networking opportunities, introduces the applicant's work into new markets and/or enhances the applicant's ability to earn a living through their arts or cultural work.

Project(s) – Project refers to the activity, program, initiative or event that will be delivered if the application is successful.

Youth – Youth or young people as an individual or a group aged between the 12 and 25 years.

REGIONAL ARTS 
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Queensland
Government



Fraser Coast
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The Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) is a partnership between the Queensland Government and Fraser Coast Regional Council.

www.ourfrasercoast.com.au/radf



FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

REGIONAL ARTS DEVELOPMENT FUND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. NAME

Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) Advisory Committee

2. BACKGROUND/SCOPE

The Regional Arts Development Fund Advisory Committee (the Committee) is constituted under Section 264 of Local Government Regulation 2012, which empowers the Council to appoint advisory committees.

The Committee will provide advice and recommendations to Council to support the delivery of the Fraser Coast RADF Program. RADF is a partnership between the Queensland Government and Fraser Coast Regional Council to support local arts and culture in regional Queensland.

3. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Committee is to provide recommendations and advice to Council on the following:

- the appropriate allocation of RADF funds in accordance with Council's RADF Guidelines within the timelines advised by Arts Queensland;
- suitable opportunities for the development of Council initiated projects and advise on local priorities; and
- assist in revising the RADF Guidelines and application process when required.

4. MEMBERSHIP

4.1 Committee Membership

- a) The Committee will consist of up to 8 members as follows:
 - 2 Councillors representing Fraser Coast Regional Council, one who shall be designated as the Chairperson.
 - Up to 7 community members including one representative drawn from the Fraser Coast Regional Council Indigenous Advisory Committee (upon its establishment).
- b) The Committee will be supported by 2 Council Officers as follows:
 - RADF Liaison Officer (ex officio member).
 - Council Officer to provide administrative support.
- c) The Committee may seek expert advice from other sources and may invite other members of the community, representatives of other stakeholder groups, and Council staff to attend one or more meetings to discuss specific issues but these people will not have voting rights.

4.2 Appointment of Members

- a) Appointment will be made, on a biennial basis, after nominations have been invited on Council's website and social media, seeking expressions of interest from community members

- b) Members will be appointed by resolution of Council. Council may seek expressions of interest for nominations for community membership, or invite suitably qualified persons to apply. Regard will be given in the selection process to:
- Geographical representation for the Fraser Coast region
 - Representation from a diverse range of skills and interests
 - Commitment to work in a positive relationship with Council
 - Ability to represent and work with others in the community
 - Understanding of the principles/practices of arts and culture
 - Understanding of arts and cultural issues within the Fraser Coast region
 - Understanding of the principles of interpretation in arts and culture
 - Experience in events that focus on promotion of arts and culture
 - Knowledge of the history of the Fraser Coast region
 - Understanding of the wider social and economic implications of arts and culture and management for the Fraser Coast region.
- c) Membership as a community member shall be limited to a maximum of 2 years with the member being eligible for re-selection.
- d) Appointments are voluntary roles and are not paid meeting fees. Members will need to register as volunteers.
- e) The Council will ensure that all members of advisory committees are covered by appropriate insurances (e.g. voluntary workers, public indemnity).

4.3 Resignation and Replacement of Members

- a) A community committee member may resign at any time by way of written or email advice to the Chairperson. When a resignation is received, the resigning member may be replaced as follows:
- Council will call for expressions of interest for a suitable replacement unless the resignation is received less than 6 months from the conclusion of the biennial term of the committee.
 - Where such resignation is from a particular interest group or agency, the nominating agency may at its discretion nominate a replacement representative.

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS

Community representatives will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that they are aware of and accurately represent their respective stakeholder groups' views.
- Ensuring that outcomes of the RADF Programs are conveyed accurately to the relevant stakeholder groups.
- Assessing Community Funding Program applications in an unbiased manner.
- Ensuring that they do not participate in or try to influence discussion and recommendations on issues where they may have a material or personal interest; and
- Demonstrating due diligence by the preparation for, attendance at and participation in Committee meetings and assessment rounds.

Council representatives will be responsible for:

- Ensuring appropriate liaison with the various departments and other committees of Council.
- Ensuring an appropriate level of involvement of relevant professional/technical staff at appropriate times and meetings.
- Ensuring appropriate levels of administrative support.

- Ensuring recommendations from the RADF Advisory Committee are reported to Council's CEO and Arts Queensland in an appropriate and timely manner;
- Providing background information available through Council that is reasonably considered necessary to assist members to reach appropriate recommendations.

6. FUNDING ASSESSMENT

- a) The Fraser Coast Regional Council RADF Community Funding Program has 4 assessment rounds per year and will be assessed online using the SmartyGrants platform.
- b) Members will commit to completing all RADF Community Funding Program assessment tasks within the timeframes provided at the commencement of each annual program (generally within 9 days).
- c) Committee assessment round meetings will only be held if assessed applications are closely ranked and deliberation is required.

7. MEETINGS

- a) The Committee will meet a maximum of four (4) times per year to complete funding assessment deliberation. These meetings may be held in person or via an online meeting platform.
- b) Special meetings and workshops may be convened by the RADF Liaison Officer as necessary to address particular matters such as training on the SmartyGrants platform or to provide updates and seek feedback relating to program development and application to Arts Queensland.
- c) Members will commit to attending all meetings of the Committee for which reasonable notice has been given. In the instance where attendance is not possible, notification of apology must be provided to the RADF Liaison Officer within seven (7) days of the meeting.
- d) A quorum will consist of at least 51% of members.
- e) Council shall appoint a Councillor Representative as Chair of the Committee.
- f) If the Chair is absent, an interim chair will be appointed by the Committee to preside for that meeting.
- g) Meetings will be conducted using recognised informal meeting procedures and all members will be expected to conduct themselves in a respectful, courteous and professional manner and show due regard to other members values and opinions and will make decisions by consensus.

8. REPORTING AND PROGRAM REVIEW

- a) The Committee is exempted from the requirement to keep minutes of its proceedings, however, a written report of its deliberations and its advice or recommendations will be collated by the RADF Liaison Officer and provided to Council's Chief Executive Officer, or delegated representative, who shall present the report to Council as appropriate.
- b) A summary of approved projects and their progress will be provided on Council's website to keep the community informed of the work of the Committee.
- c) The Committee will review the annual performance and outcomes of the program and make recommendations to Council regarding potential improvements and priorities for future programs.
- d) The Committee shall perform an evaluation of its performance at least annually to determine whether it is functioning effectively, by reference to this Terms of Reference and current best practice.

9. GOVERNANCE

9.1 Media Comment and Confidentiality

- a) Members of the Committee are to maintain confidentiality of information relating to the details and status of individual funding applications.
- b) Comments to the media on behalf of the Committee shall only be made by the Chairperson, or by another member of the Committee with the approval of the Chairperson or RADF Liaison Officer.

9.2 Conflict of Interest

- a) Where Committee members have a conflict of interest, or could reasonably be taken to have a conflict of interest, in an issue being considered or to be considered at the meeting, the Member must declare the conflict of interest to the meeting and must not be present while the matter, or a related matter, is being considered by the Committee or otherwise take part in any decision of the Committee in relation to the matter or a related resolution.
- b) For the purposes of this clause, a Member has a conflict of interest in an issue if there is a conflict between the Member's private interest and the public interest.

9.3 Contact Officer

Manager Cultural Services



The Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF) is a partnership between the Queensland Government and Fraser Coast Regional Council.

**FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24**

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURE - MAYOR'S COMMUNITY BENEFIT FUND PROGRAM (FINAL ROUND)
DIRECTORATE:	STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR STRATEGY, COMMUNITY & DEVELOPMENT, Gerard Carlyon
AUTHOR:	MANAGER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & ENGAGEMENT, Tracey Genrich
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Focused Organisation and Leadership. Demonstrate good leadership, and effective and ethical decision-making to foster confidence within our community.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide a procedure and guidelines for the disbursement of the remaining funds within the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund which has been concluded by Council resolution on 26 April, 2023.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council's Community Development & Engagement Team have drafted a framework for delivering the final round of the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund Program. A Guideline document outlines the purpose, eligibility, application requirements, assessment, approvals and all other information required to distribute the remaining funds held in Trust, utilising an appropriately structured governance framework (Attachment 1).

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Endorse the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund Program (Final Round) Guidelines 2024/2025 (#5008106) as attached to this Report.
 2. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to undertake the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund Program (Final Round) process in accordance with the endorsed Guidelines.
 3. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to approve the successful applications in accordance with the recommendations of the Assessment Panel.
 4. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to review and approve any requests for variations, including extensions of time, that may be received from successful applicants after the distribution of funds.
-

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The Mayor's Community Benefit Fund was established in late 2012 in response to Council receiving funds for the purpose of 'helping those in need'.

At a meeting held on 9 September, 2015, Council resolved to conduct a review of the Fund with a subsequent resolution dated 2 December, 2015 adopting the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund Procedure, a copy of which is attached to this Report for the information of Councillors (Attachment 2).

Council considered a draft Policy relating to the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund at its Meeting held on 26 April, 2023, at which time it resolved to discontinue the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund and distribute the balance of funds held in trust as soon as possible in accordance with the purpose of the fund.

Council's Community Development & Engagement Team were requested in 2024 to develop and deliver a Grants Program to distribute the remaining funds held in Trust in response to Council's resolution.

5. PROPOSAL

A guideline document has been developed which outlines the purpose, eligibility, application requirements, assessment, approvals and all other information required to deliver a grants program process utilising a properly structured governance framework.

The objectives of the program remain consistent with the original fund procedure to:-

1. Respond to needs beneficial to the community:-
 - a. Directly or indirectly providing for the relief of poverty, sickness, suffering, distress, misfortune, disability or helplessness to people in the community;
 - b. Directly or indirectly providing relief to people in necessitous circumstances; and
 - c. Planning for and assisting underprivileged or neglected children and families, people who are unemployed, single parents, people with a disability, the sick, the infirm, the aged and others in need of assistance.
2. Assist community organisations and groups in order to pursue charitable purposes and/or other activities beneficial to the community;
3. Emergency support situations, including essential food items, emergency accommodation and/or repairs for life threatening situations; and
4. Do anything incidental or helpful to either of the above.

With a view to distributing the funds in a manner that does not require Council staff, or assessors, to make a determination on individual need, the guidelines for the final round of the Mayor's Community Fund has been drafted with community organisations as the target for the funding, noting that the community organisations need to link their applications back to the core objectives of the original funds intention.

An amendment has also been proposed in the guidelines from the \$1,000 maximum within the original procedure to a maximum of \$5,000 for community organisations. The increase in the maximum amount able to be sourced through the final round program should enable community organisations to apply for purposes that will make a tangible difference to the services that they are delivering and to address need within the community.

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Council's finance team have confirmed that the balance held in trust, for distribution, is \$66,001.48.

It should be noted that the guidelines for this final round of the Mayor's Community Benefit proposes a maximum grant amount of \$5,000 in lieu of the previous maximum of \$1,000.

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

As the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund is not included in a Council Policy a Council resolution is required to endorse the process for this program entitled Mayor's Community Benefit Fund (Final Round).

This report also proposes to delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer for approval of the recommendations of the Assessment Panel and also to review and approve any variations requested by the successful applicants.

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

The management of the final round of the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund via a Council grant's management style process, supported by a Guideline, will significantly increase accountability and transparency for the disbursement of these funds.

9. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

Dates proposed for the Mayor's Community Benefit fund (Final Round) are as follows:-

Timing	Eligible Project State & End Dates	Estimated Advice of Outcome
Opens – 1 October, 2024	1 December, 2024	30 November, 2024
Closes – 31 October, 2024	30 April, 2025	

10. CONSULTATION

Council's finance team have confirmed that the balance held in trust, for distribution, is \$66,001.48.

Discussions have also been held with staff of Council's Governance Team to ensure that the guidelines and recommendations relating to approvals and variations are appropriate.

11. CONCLUSION

To address Council's resolution of April, 2023, a guideline document has been developed which, if endorsed, will manage the process to be undertaken to disburse remaining trust funds relative to the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund (Final Round).

12. ATTACHMENTS

1. Guidelines - Mayor's Community Benefit Fund (Final Round) 24/25 (#5008106) [↓](#)
2. Original Procedure - Mayor's Community Benefit Fund [↓](#)



Waverley Council
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Building better communities together.

**Mayor's Community Benefit Fund Program
(Final Round)**

GUIDELINES 2024/25

Overview

Intent / Purpose

Objectives of the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund

The objectives of the program are to:-

1. Respond to needs beneficial to the community:-
 - a. Directly or indirectly providing for the relief of poverty, sickness, suffering, distress, misfortune, disability or helplessness to people in the community;
 - b. Directly or indirectly providing relief to people in necessitous circumstances; and
 - c. Planning for and assisting underprivileged or neglected children and families, people who are unemployed, single parents, people with a disability, the sick, the infirm, the aged and others in need of assistance.
2. Assist community organisations and groups in order to pursue charitable purposes and/or other activities beneficial to the community;
3. Emergency support situations, including essential food items, emergency accommodation and/or repairs for life threatening situations; and
4. Do anything incidental or helpful to either of the above.

Grants available

Eligible organisations can apply for funding of up to \$5,000 cash. Maximum 1 application per group will be funded, unless there is surplus funds available. Should this occur organisations will be invited to submit additional applications for consideration.

Total Pool of Funding Program (Final Round)	Grant Available (Max 1 Grant per Organisation)
\$66,001.48	\$5,000

If an applicant does not have access to a computer, Council libraries can provide access to a computer and the internet and some initial guidance to enable access to the application form.

An unsuccessful application does not mean that the project or activity is not worthy of support.

Logistics

Proposed grant round dates.

Applications open at 12:01am on the opening date and close at 3:00pm on the closing date.

Timing	Eligible Project Start and End Dates	Estimated Advice of Outcome
Opens 1 October 2024	Start 1 December 2024	30 November 2024
Closes 31 October 2024	30 April 2025	

Projects and activities are to be completed before the 30 April, 2025 (unless a variation has been sought from and approved by Council).

'Should a variation be required, please contact Council's Grants Team who will add a Request for Variation form to be added against the application in the SmartyGrants application site.

Assistance, Assessment and Approval Responsibilities

Council's Grants team is available to provide general advice and guidance to local groups when developing funding applications. It should be noted however that there is no capacity for Council Officers to write and submit applications on behalf of local groups.

Applications will be assessed for applicant and project eligibility by Council's Grants Team. Initial assessment of project suitability and organisational capacity to deliver will be undertaken by Council's Grants Coordinator. Council's Community Development and Engagement Team will be consulted during the assessment process for input on project relevance to adopted Community Plans and existing work within individual communities or groups of communities across the region. Feedback from other Council Departments will be sought as appropriate.

Applications will be assessed by an Assessment Panel appointed for the program, which in this instance will be the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Deputy Chief Executive Officer.

The panel will assess applications shortly after the grant round closes and make recommendations. The approval process for applications recommended by the Assessment Panel will be decided by Council. Successful applicants will be notified as soon as practical after the finalisation of the assessment and decision processes.

The Mayor's Community Benefit Fund has been discontinued by Council resolution in April, 2023, at this stage there will be no future funding rounds available.

Eligibility

Who can apply?

Incorporated not-for-profit community organisations are eligible to apply for this Grant program provided they meet the following criteria:

- The organisation:
 - Is based within the Fraser Coast local government area or is delivering a project within the Fraser Coast local government area;
 - Is a legal not-for-profit entity, complying with all incorporation requirements of the State and Commonwealth as at the closing date for the grant program;
 - Has appropriate insurances;
 - Has met all reporting and acquittal conditions for any previous Council grants;
 - Has no debt to Council outside standard trading terms or has entered into scheduled payment arrangements with Council that is being adhered to.

If a community group is not incorporated and wants to apply for a Grant, the group is able to do so provided that the application is auspiced and administered by an eligible incorporated not-for-profit community organisation that is willing and able to accept legal and financial responsibility for the grant.

Please contact Council's Grants Team for advice or assistance in identifying a suitable auspice organisation.

Who cannot apply?

- Government agencies or departments of local, state or federal government; or
- Commercial businesses and enterprises; or
- Individuals; or
- Not for profit community organisations with a liquor-licensed supporters / associated club, gaming licence or that commercially trades seven days a; or
- Organisations who have not provided requested reporting or Outcome Reports as required by any Council-provided grant or sponsorship.

Council will not consider applications that:

- Are incomplete or applications that do not include all the required supporting documentation
- Are for retrospective funding for events or projects
- Do not comply with any applicable legislative requirements;
- Are for projects or activities that provide any ongoing financial or in-kind commitment for Fraser Coast Regional Council, unless agreed to by Council. (e.g. **ongoing and regular** maintenance of equipment, grounds works or structures located on Council Property)
- Are for fundraising activities where the profits are directed to one or more other local organisations
- Do not utilise local (Fraser Coast) businesses or services. Approval to use out-of-region suppliers must be sought before the time of application. Evidence to support this request must be provided.

Selection Criteria to be addressed by applicants

- Demonstrated commitment aligning with the program objectives - relief of poverty, sickness, suffering, distress, misfortune, disability or helplessness to people in the community from the planned activity or project
- Clear explanation of the Project need including how this need was identified
- Explanation of how the grant funds are to be spent and proportion that is local expenditure
- Contribution of the applicant organisation to the proposed Project or Event (including in-kind contributions)

Application Requirements

All applications will require the following information:

- Incorporation Number; and
- ABN Number; and
- Latest Audited Financial Statement or Balance Sheet that is provided to Office of Fair Trading that shows organisational solvency; and
- Bank account verification (e.g. bank statement identifying bank account name and number); and

DOCS Ref: #5008106

- Information on the project to be undertaken. Outline of project need and the community benefit from the project. How the need was identified and expected outcomes of the project and how these will be measured; and
- Completion of a Budget Table; and
- In order to demonstrate value for money 2 quotes from different suppliers will be required for funding requested amounts of \$1,000 or more. 1 Quote required for funded requested amounts of under \$1,000. **Note:** If local suppliers are not used, a request to use non-local suppliers must be approved prior to application lodgement. Evidence of attempts to secure local suppliers must be included; and
- Land Owners Consent if applicable (includes leased properties); and
- Evidence of approval from Management Committee to lodge the Grant Application in the form of a letter from organisation signed by 2 members of Committee or a copy of minutes of management committee meeting approving grant application or flying minute of executive approving application; and
- Details of how you will acknowledge Council support.
- For all successful projects, the applicant/organisation must enter into a Funding Agreement with Council for the approved project and provide an invoice to Council for the approved grant amount.

Application Process

Council will publicise availability of its grants programs on Council's website and social media sites and by direct email to individuals/organisations listed on the Grants Distribution list.

Council will undertake ongoing engagement and capacity building with the community, assisting applicants to identify and develop projects.

Council's grant programs are based on-line and applications must be submitted through the SmartyGrants portal.

The application form can be previewed prior to commencement of the application, and a pdf file can be printed from the final (review) page once an application has been commenced.

The online form is the only method for submitting an application.

If an applicant does not have access to a computer, Council libraries can provide access to a computer and the internet and some initial guidance to enable access to the application form. If this process presents challenges for your Organisation please contact Council's Grants Team for advice.

Once an application is started, any number of people within the organisation can work on the application using the same login and password (only one person can be logged in at a time).

Council officers are available to provide advice to community organisations. They can assist organisations to identify additional and/or alternative sources of funding relevant to their project or activity.

For help with the questions within the application form, assistance can be provided by Council's Grants Team and Community Development and Engagement Team. Contact information is contained within the application form.

Quotes or qualified estimates for project costs must be submitted with the application.

When an application is submitted, the applicant will receive an email confirming lodgement and a copy of the submitted application for the organisation's records. If this email is not received, it means that the application was not successfully lodged. Please contact the Grants Team for advice.

Approval Process and Payments

Applications will initially be assessed by the Grants Officer to confirm organisational and project eligibility.

If the grant round has not yet closed, and errors are identified, the Grants Officer will endeavour to work with the applicant to correct the application. Any amendments must be undertaken within the open application status of the Grant Application Round.

After the Grant Round closes, the Assessment Panel will undertake assessment of applications.

The Assessment Panel makes recommendations for project grant funding.

In assessing the grants, the panel will:

- Ensure public monies are allocated in a fair and equitable way
- Ensure the best possible value for money

Panel recommendations will be approved utilising a process to be determined by Council.

Following the finalisation of the assessment approvals process, successful applicants will be notified by email and provided with a funding agreement for signing.

The agreement must be returned within 90 days of the 'advice of funding' to Council with a valid invoice from the applicant Organisation for the grant amount.

Failure to return within this time could result in cancellation of the offer of funding.

In some instances there may be specific Conditions of Funding that need to be met before payment can be made.

Where the application is auspiced, the invoice will need to be from the auspice organisation.

Unsuccessful applicants will be notified and will be provided an opportunity to seek feedback from Council's Grants Team on how they can strengthen future applications.

Grant Acquittal Requirements and Conditions

All successful applicants will be required to enter into a funding agreement with Council and acquit funds within the allocated timeframes.

Project Outcome reports (Acquittal) will be available to successful applicants online through the SmartyGrants portal.

All questions must be completed on the acquittal form and evidence supplied including:

- receipts;
- photographs of activities;
- proof of Council acknowledgement (logo placement on flyers, advertisements, social media etc.)

Successful applicants will be required to actively and publicly acknowledge Council's support. The level of acknowledgement will be determined by the amount funded and will be outlined in the funding agreement.

All projects must be completed within timeframe specified within this Guideline document.

Unspent grant funds must be returned to Council within 60 days of the project completion.

Changes must not be made to the approved project or activity without the prior agreement of Council. Council will endeavour to approve changes where the level of community benefit is maintained as per the application.

Any purchases associated with the project must be transacted with a Fraser Coast business where possible. Approval must be sought for the use of out of region contractors indicating reasons.

Examples of eligible projects and activities

- Food hampers for those experiencing poverty or financial distress
- Sanitary items for homeless
- Clothing and school items for underprivileged or neglected children and families
- Community meal event targeted to those experiencing homelessness and/or poverty
- Accommodation for those experiencing homelessness
- Other projects/initiatives that can be demonstrated to align with the objectives of the funding program.

Examples of in-eligible expenditure

- Core operational funding costs
- Repairs or maintenance to buildings or assets that form part of an Organisation's responsibilities in a lease agreement with Council
- Activities undertaken or committed to purchase before the organisation is notified in writing their application is successful
- Repayment of debts and loans
- Overseas travel costs
- Funding for a staff or member social event
- Purchase of Alcohol.
- Projects or activities that provide an ongoing financial or in-kind commitment for Fraser Coast Regional Council unless agreed to by Council. (e.g. **ongoing and regular** maintenance of equipment, grounds works or structures located on Council Property)
- Gifts or prizes in the form of cash, gift card or goods and services
- Donations to and sponsorship of other groups
- Grant writer fees and associated costs are ineligible for funding. Associated costs include project management fees (including payment for managing the construction of facility improvements and/or the purchase of funded items)

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
MAYOR'S COMMUNITY BENEFIT FUND

Objects and Purpose

The objects and purpose for which the Fund is established are to:

- (a) respond to needs beneficial to the community;
 - 1. directly or indirectly providing for the relief of poverty, sickness, suffering, distress, misfortune, disability or helplessness to people in the community;
 - 2. directly or indirectly providing relief to people in necessitous circumstances; and
 - 3. planning for and assisting underprivileged or neglected children and families, people who are unemployed, single parents, people with a disability, the sick, the infirm, the aged and others in need of assistance.
- (b) Assist community organisations and groups in order to pursue charitable purposes and/or other activities beneficial to the community;
- (c) emergency support situations, including essential food items, emergency accommodation and/or repairs for life threatening situations; and
- (d) do anything incidental or helpful to either of the above.

Examples that may be funded from the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund include local Flood Appeals, donations to individuals in necessitous circumstances e.g. House fire victims or large donations to recognised community groups/foundations/hospitals.

Eligibility Criteria

- (a) Applications may be made on a needs basis at any time to the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund.
- (b) Any decisions to allocate funding under the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund will be considered and approved by a committee, by majority decision, consisting of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Chief Executive Officer.
- (c) All funds donated are kept in a Council Trust Account.
- (d) The maximum donation to any recipient from the Mayor's Community Benefit Fund is \$1,000.
- (e) Funding cannot be provided under this Fund for the replacement of items that can be covered by insurance.
- (f) Other funding sources are not available or appropriate for the purpose.

Donations to the Fund:-

Donations to the fund are not tax deductible and can be made by forwarding a cheque to the:-

Mayor's Community Benefit Fund
Fraser Coast Regional Council
PO Box 1943
H E RVEY BAY QLD 4655

Or by donating at one of Council's three Customer Service areas located at:-

Hervey Bay - 77 Tavistock Street, Torquay, Old, 4655
Maryborough - 431-433 Kent Street, Old, 4650
Tiaro - Forgan Terrace, Old, 4650

Reporting: Total Donations received and funds distributed will be reported in the Council's Annual Report with a confidential detailed report provided to Councillors.

**FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24**

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	NAMING OF WATERBODY - ELI WATERS
DIRECTORATE:	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, Davendra Naidu
AUTHOR:	COORDINATOR PROGRAMMING & COMMUNICATION, Toni Souvlis
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Connected, Inclusive Communities and Spaces. Create vibrant community spaces to encourage community activation.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with details relating to outcomes associated with community engagement undertaken following Council resolution relating to the naming of a waterbody located in Eli Waters.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposal seeks Council's support relating to the naming of a waterbody located in Eli Waters as "Lake Eli" following Council resolution, representations from the local Neighbourhood Watch Eli Waters Hervey Bay 11 group and a community consultation exercise to assist with easier locality and recognition of the Neighbourhood watch activity in this area. (The location of the waterbody proposed for naming is highlighted in Attachment 1).

As Council would be aware, whilst Council does have a Parks and Reserves Naming Policy, there is no such Policy where the naming of waterbodies is referenced. It is believed however that based on the submissions received the name of "Lake Eli" does meet the naming conventions that were adopted as part of the Parks and Reserves Naming Policy as detailed below with the waterbody being located within the suburb of Eli Waters:

Park Function	Park Hierarchy	Naming convention
Sports Park	Regional, District, Specialised	Nearby feature, region, or district
Recreation Park	Regional, District, Connecting Corridor	Nearby feature, suburb, or street
Recreation Park	Local, Civic, Amenity	Street in which the park is located
Environmental Parks	Conservation, Bushland, Connecting Corridor, Coastal	Nearby feature or suburb
Environmental Park	Nature	Street in which the park is located
Constrained Parks	Utility or Drainage	Nearby feature, suburb, or street
Assets within a park	(not applicable)	Nearby feature, region, or district

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council name the waterbody as detailed in Attachment 1 which fronts Currawong Court, Bushlark Avenue, Spoonbill Way and Kestrel Court, "Lake Eli".

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

Council at its meeting held on 24 November 2021 resolved as follows:

ORD 12.1 Request for Public Submissions for the naming of waterbodies in Eli Waters

RESOLUTION (Jade Wellings/David Lee)

That Council call for public submissions for the naming of the unnamed waterbodies in Eli Waters.

Carried (9/1)

Unfortunately, action associated with the resolution of 24 November 2021 did not progress at the time and following this matter being again raised through Cr Cosgrove via the Neighbourhood Watch Eli Waters Hervey Bay 11 group. It was further confirmed by the group that they are only seeking to name this waterbody in Eli Waters and therefore, community submission was limited to naming this waterbody. Council recently undertook consultation with the local community to determine an appropriate name for the waterbody located in the suburb of Eli Waters via the following communication processes between the period 3 July to 28 July 2024:

1. Community survey via Council's Engagement hub;
2. Letters and emails sent to residents in the adjoining area advising of the consultation process being undertaken;
3. Corflute signs erected along the pathway located beside the waterbody encouraging users to participate in the consultation process.

Following the completion of the consultation period, 20 submissions had been made relating to this engagement process with six (6) submissions supporting the name suggested by the Neighbourhood Watch Eli Waters Hervey Bay 11 group i.e. "Lake Eli", with two (2) submissions suggesting the names of "Bushlark Lake" or "Lake Bushlark". The other thirteen (13) submissions were lone suggestions as follows, with some submitters suggesting more than one alternative associated with the naming of this waterbody:

- Fraser Lakes
- Calm Waters
- The Kanal
- Eli Lagoon Fishing & Recreation Reserve
- Mariners Cove Water Way/Mariners Cove Lakes
- Moon Lagoon
- Badtjala Lake
- Eli Dam (included in Lake Eli count)
- Lake Koo'loo'in (Black Swan Lake in Butchulla language)
- Lake Reflection
- Tranquility Lake
- First Lake
- Lake Storm

-
- Karinya, Karinya Lake (an Aboriginal term for Peaceful home or happy home)
 - Lake JILA or Lake Eli Jila (JILA is aboriginal for permanent body of water)

A copy of the engagement report outcomes is attached for the information of Councillors (Attachment 2).

In view of the outcome of the engagement process, it is suggested that should Council wish to proceed with the naming of this waterbody the name of "Lake Eli" be chosen. As detailed above, this is also the name supported by the Neighbourhood Watch Eli Waters Hervey Bay 11 group.

It should be noted that whilst there was a Council resolution relating to the naming of this waterbody, there has not been a proven need in the past relating to the naming of waterbodies and accordingly, should Council progress with the naming of this waterbody, there is no real need or priority for naming of other waterbodies across the Fraser Coast Region.

5. PROPOSAL

It is proposed that Council name the waterbody as detailed in Attachment 1 which fronts Currawong Court, Bushlark Avenue, Spoonbill Way and Kestrel Court "Lake Eli".

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

The costs associated with signposting of the naming of this waterbody will be sourced from the Infrastructure Services operational budget.

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

NA

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

The naming of this waterbody does introduce a risk that there will be requests for the naming of other waterbodies across the Fraser Coast Region. If further requests are received, these should be considered on a case by case merit basis.

9. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

Should Council resolve to progress the naming of this waterbody, action to undertake signposting of this waterbody will be undertaken following Council resolution.

10. CONSULTATION

Consultation relating to this matter was sought from adjoining residents located in the Currawong Court, Bushlark Avenue, Spoonbill Way and Kestrel Court Lake Eli area, users of the pathway surrounding the lake and via Council's Engagement hub. Council's Community Engagement area assisted with the engagement relating to this proposal.

11. CONCLUSION

The naming of this waterbody will assist with easier locality and recognition of the Neighbourhood watch activity in this area

12. ATTACHMENTS

1. Waterbody Location - DOCS#5044312 [↓](#)
2. Engagement Report Outcomes - Naming of Waterbody - Eli Waters - DOCS#5044276 [↓](#)

Aerial View of Waterbody, Eli Waters



View of Waterbody from Northern End





Fraser Coast Regional Council
NAMING OF WATERBODY AT ELI WATERS
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT CONSULTATION EVALUATION
Engagement period: 3 July to 28 July April 2024

Council has resolved to undertake consultation with the local community to determine an appropriate name for the waterbody.

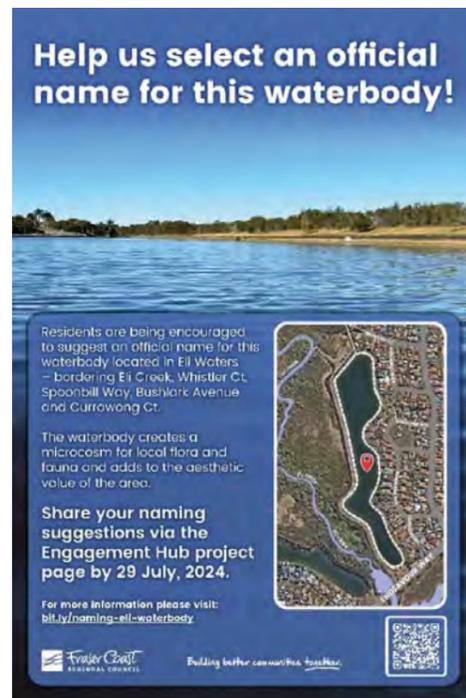
The engagement for this project will provide local residents and park users with the opportunity to provide naming suggestions for Council consideration. One local community group has submitted the suggested name of “Lake Eli”.

The collaborative approach is to ensure participatory communication and engagement with the local community and park users to ensure the community’s needs and views are a part of Council’s decision.

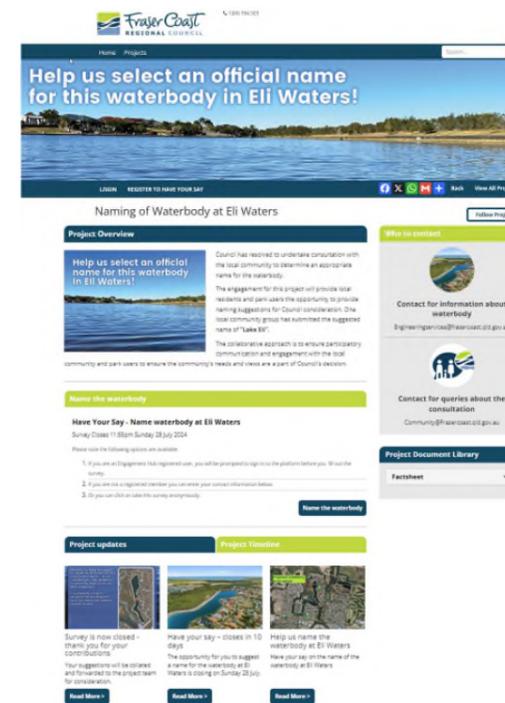


1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
1.1 OVERVIEW – ENGAGEMENT

The community engagement campaign was undertaken from 3 July to 28 July 2024. A preliminary discussion had occurred with one community group, which had submitted a proposal to name the waterbody “Lake Eli”. In accordance with a Council resolution to seek community engagement on a name for the waterbody water undertaken as detailed below:



1. Community survey to gain both quantitative and qualitative insights into suggested name for the waterbody and what stakeholders would like to see as the name.



2. Local residents adjoining the waterbody were emailed and/or mailed a letter and Fact Sheet inviting them to participate in the survey located on Council’s Engagement hub or alternatively to email Council with their feedback.
3. Corflute signs were erected adjacent to the pathway which travels adjacent to the waterbody inviting users to participate in the survey located on Council’s Engagement hub.

Key messages:

1. Fraser Coast residents are being encouraged to suggest an official name for the body of water located in Eli Waters – bordering Eli Creek, Spoonbill Way and Bushlark Avenue.
2. Council resolved at an ordinary meeting to undertake consultation with the local community to determine an appropriate name for the waterbody.
3. The waterbody adds to the aesthetic value of the area in Eli Waters.
4. The water body is also creating a microcosm for local flora and fauna to be enjoyed by residents.
5. The community can provide their naming suggestions via the Engagement Hub project page.

2. ENGAGEMENT KEY FINDINGS SUMMARY

This survey received 20 responses from adjoining residents and users of the space around the waterbody.

2.1 SUBMISSIONS

Council received only the one, initial submission, which was to suggest the name Lake Eli.

2.2 SURVEY FINDINGS

The most important question was **Question Three: What name would you like to propose that Council consider for the waterbody?**

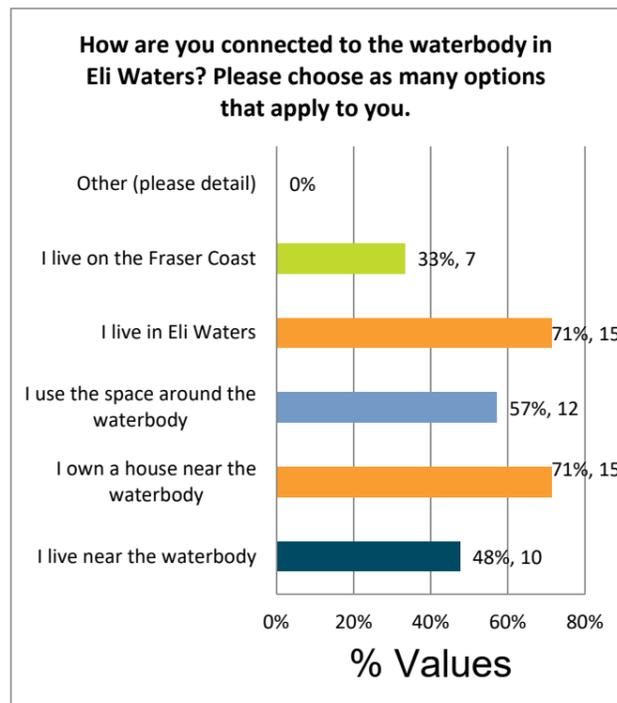
The most common response was “Lake Eli”, with six (6) suggestions. The next most popular was Bushlark

Lake, after the park nearby, with two (2) suggestions.

All others were lone suggestions, and these were:

- Fraser Lakes
- Calm Waters
- The Kanal
- Eli Lagoon Fishing & Recreation Reserve
- Mariners Cove Water Way/ Mariners Cove Lakes
- Moon Lagoon
- Badtjala Lake
- Eli Dam (included in Lake Eli count)
- Lake Koo'loo'in (Black Swan Lake in Butchulla language)
- Lake Reflection
- Tranquility Lake
- Lake Serenity
- First Lake
- Lake Storm
- Karinya, Karinya Lake (an Aboriginal term for Peaceful home or happy home)
- Lake JILA or Lake Eli Jila

Other Questions:



Question One: "Have you viewed the Engagement Hub page relating to this survey?"
100% of respondents indicated "yes".

Question Two: "What is your connection to the waterbody?"

Most of the respondents lived and/or owned a house near the water body (n=15 each). The next largest group used the space around the waterbody (n=12).

Question Four: "In a couple of sentences - Why do you believe your name suggestion should be chosen for the waterbody?"

This has been presented a table in attached appendix. This question required an open response. All 21 respondents provided a comment.

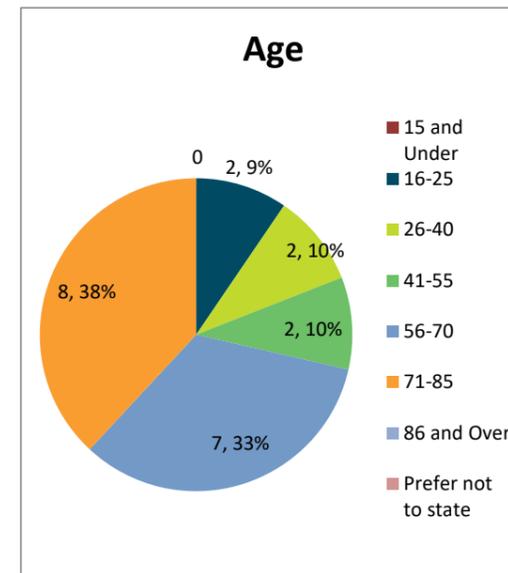
Question Five: "Do you have any further comments you would like to provide in naming the waterbody? (Optional)"

This question required an open response. Only five respondents provided a response. These were:

- Don't fall for the easy way out and name the whole lake system with the one name.
- In addition to naming, add facilities such as toilets, picnic areas, BBQs and if water quality is OK, a swimming area at the Endeavour Way end of the first lake
- We believe the name "Pickle Lake" is also being considered. Please note that we think it's a terrible name and would be very displeased if it was chosen.
- Serenity Lake: It evokes a sense of calm and tranquillity, perfect for a peaceful setting. We come daily to walk around the lake with a feeling of peaceful mind in the early morning, which creates vitality and energy every day.
- I personally enjoy morning walks with my canine friend around the waterways of Eli Waters. I am looking forward to all of them being signposted with beautiful individual names that reflect their beauty and serenity.

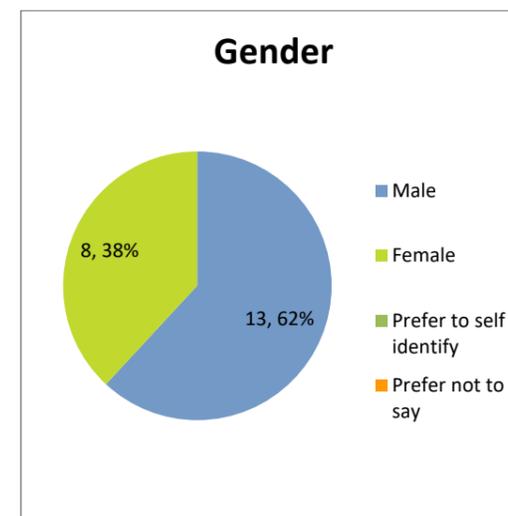
Question Six: Age

The largest age group was 71 to 85 years (n=8), and second largest was 56-70 years (n=7). This possibly reflects the age groups of the people living in that residential area.



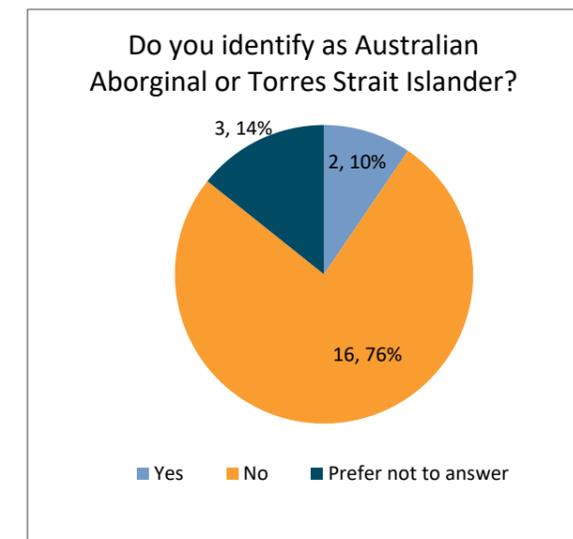
Question Seven: Gender

The largest group of respondents identified as male.



Question Eight: Do you identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?

Only two people identified as Indigenous; however, this is probably representative of the area. There is 5% of the population in the Fraser Coast region identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people (n=5647) of the general population (n=111,032), according to the 2021 Census.



"Most of the homes backing on to the lake are in Bushlark Avenue"

"Eli creek feeds Lake Eli so it makes sense to us!"

APPENDIX ONE: REASONS FOR SUGGESTING THE NAME:

NAME	REASON
Lake Bushlark.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why call it Lake Eli when there are numerous lakes in Eli Waters not just one. Bushlark Avenue borders the majority of the length of the lake and it would seem more appropriate, then the naming of other water bodies will not become confusing. Most of the homes backing on to the lake are in Bushlark Avenue. The park in Bushlark Avenue is called Bushlark Park, so why not be consistent and call it Bushlark Lake? "Lake Eli" sounds too generic, as the body of water is mostly in the enclave of Bushlark Avenue.
Lake Eli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eli creek feeds Lake Eli so it makes sense to us! Happy with the suggested name. The naming of this lake as Lake Eli is a no brainer as it is situated in Eli Waters. "Lake Eli makes sense but then what will you call the other lakes?"
Fraser Lakes	Encompassing the connected waterways to the west of the lake in question. These lakes/waterways are interconnected and the flow is designed to be in a clockwise direction thro The use of Fraser is aimed at inviting the entire community to utilise the waterway. Currently those recently moving to the area seem to want to claim exclusive use.
Calm Waters	Because when we look out our back door this is what we are greeted with every day. This is paradise.
The Kanal	Because it's a Kanal and everyone calls it that no point changing it otherwise people will be confused when someone says something else
Eli Lagoon Fishing & Recreation Reserve	It keeps the suburb name and it gives the indication you can fish and undertake other activities such as walking and jogging. The word reserve also indicates there is nature as well e.g. flora, fish, kangaroos etc.
Mariners Cove Water Way/ Mariners Cove Lakes	This estate on Endeavour way and surrounds is Named Mariners Cove but nowhere is there any sign to say this. I think it would be nice to have the Lakes named this
Moon Lagoon	"You need to come and see the reflection of the moon on it
Badtjala Lake	I believe the naming should be by the indigenous community of this area. This Fraser Coast area is called Badtjala which is why I suggested that.
Eli Dam	Why not
Lake Koo'loo'in (	Black Swan Lake in Butchulla language). Black swans frequently visit the lake.
Lake Reflection	We walk it morning & evening nearly every day"
Lake Jila or Lake Eli Jila	JILA IS aboriginal FOR PERMANENT BODY OF WATER, OR ELI JILA
Tranquility Lake	Cause if I'm having a bad day after work I'll take my dogs around it. After a few mins I'm taking photos of the horizon mirroring off the water, listening to birds and re grounded my spirit
First Lake	First Lake has been the colloquial name my whole life, due to being the first lake dug.
Lake Storm	Lake Storm was a name my daughter suggested."
Lake Eli Waters (included in the name Lake Eli for counting)	I adjusted the naming "Lake Eli" from the group published from your website already. There is an Eli Lake in America and there is an Eli Creek in K'gari (formerly Fraser Island), so I find it necessary to distinguish greatly from the similar names in other places, and also stands out the suburb's lake, which is the first manually constructed lake in Eli Waters. It captures both the sense of novelty and importance associated with being the symbol of its kind in the region, as now many other lakes
Karinya Lake	Karinya means peaceful home. This area is a peaceful home for an abundance of fish, birds and wildlife. It's also a peaceful place for many people who access the area.

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	WIDE BAY BURNETT REGIONAL WASTE & RESOURCE RECOVERY PLAN - STEERING GROUP REPRESENTATIVE
DIRECTORATE:	WATER & WASTE SERVICES
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR WATER & WASTE SERVICES, Mark Vanner
AUTHOR:	TECHNICAL OFFICER - WASTE SERVICES, Kate Pfrunder
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Resilient and Environmentally Responsible Region. Manage our activities in a way that reduces our environmental footprint.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to appoint a Councillor to represent Fraser Coast Regional Council on the Wide Bay Burnett Resource Recovery Steering Group for the implementation of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan (WBBRWRRP) (*the Plan*).

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the Ordinary Council meeting on 28 June 2023 (ORD 11.5.1), Council resolved to receive and support the WBBRWRRP (*Attachment 1*). Following this, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) (*Attachment 2*) was entered into by the six Local Governments within the Wide Bay Burnett (WBB) Region, with the objectives to:

- Enable the coordinated implementation of the Plan.
- Establish a governance framework including timing, roles and responsibilities, and
- Establish and maintain collaborative relationships with key stakeholders and industry to drive the implementation of the Plan actions for resource recovery efficiency and effectiveness.

The Governance Principles of the MoU includes:

The WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group is the governing and decision-making body for the implementation of the Plan and is the body that recommends projects to be put forward for funding decisions to the State, informed by advice from the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group.

This report seeks Councils support to appoint a Councillor to represent Fraser Coast Regional Council on the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Call for nominations for a Councillor to represent the Fraser Coast Regional Council on the Wide Bay Burnett Resource Recovery Steering Group.
2. Endorse Councillor [*insert Councillor name*] to represent Fraser Coast Regional Council on the Wide Bay Burnett Resource Recovery Steering Group.

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

In March 2022 the Department of Environment and Science and Innovation (DESI) wrote to Council announcing funding for the development of Regional Waste Management Plans (RWMP) across Queensland. The RWMP follows the model undertaken in South-East Queensland and is intended to assist regional areas achieve improved waste management and resource recovery outcomes by providing guidance on regionally appropriate solutions and priorities for investment.

The Plan was developed by a consultant engaged by LGAQ, funded by the State, in collaboration with the Project Steering Group (PSG). The plan considers the needs of each Council within the region, and the region as a whole, and retains flexibility to be able to respond to emerging issues and potential changes to the policy environment. The actions, priorities and timeframes are comprehensive, clear and evidence based.

5. PROPOSAL

Following the adoption of the Plan, this report seeks to appoint a Councillor to represent the Fraser Coast Regional Council on the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group, as per the conditions of the MoU (*Attachment 2*).

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications associated directly with the proposal of this report.

Possible cost of meeting venues and workshop cost are covered by the state funding received for the Regional Resource Recovery Coordinator funding package.

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

The MoU (*Attachment 2*) defines the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group as a specific regional group consisting of:

- One (1) elected representative nominated from each of the identified Parties.
- An Officer nominated from each of the identified Parties.
- The Executive Director (or delegate) from Department of Environment and Science (DESI).
- The Executive Director (or delegate) from Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDILSP).
- The Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ), and
- A designated Regional Support Resource.

The full roles and responsibilities of the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group will be established through the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the group, yet to be developed.

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

NA

9. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

The first meeting of the Steering Group is anticipated for September or October 2024. The meeting frequency is anticipated to be quarterly and will likely be scheduled for 2 hours.

Fraser Coast Regional Council is the Host Council as per MOU; thus the Council's elected representative will be the chair for the first meeting with support from the newly created Regional Resource Recovery Coordinator.

10. CONSULTATION

Consultation has been occurring with DESI, Gympie Regional Council, Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, North Burnett Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council through the Waste Managers Working Group.

Updates on the progress of the Plan will be presented to Council throughout its implementation.

11. CONCLUSION

The MoU for the Plan Implementation executed by the six Councils of the WBB Region requires an elected member to represent the relevant Council on the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group. This report seeks to appoint a Councillor to represent the Fraser Coast Regional Council on the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group

12. ATTACHMENTS

1. Wide Bay Burnett Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan (the Plan) - (eDocs #5042703) [↓](#)
2. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) - WBB Regional Waste & Resource Recovery Management Plan Implementation - (eDocs #4910477) [↓](#)

REGIONAL WASTE & RESOURCE RECOVERY PLAN

Wide Bay-Burnett Region

Prepared for:

Local Government Association of Queensland
Local Government House
25 Evelyn Street
Newstead
Fortitude Valley 4006

SLR Ref: 620.31107-R04
Version No: -v3.1
October 2023

SLR 

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BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR) with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Local Government Association of Queensland (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

This report is for the exclusive use of the Client. No warranties or guarantees are expressed or should be inferred by any third parties. This report may not be relied upon by other parties without written consent from SLR.

SLR disclaims any responsibility to the Client and others in respect of any matters outside the agreed scope of the work.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Reference	Date	Prepared	Checked	Authorised
620.31107.R04-v3.1	10 October 2023	Chris Hambling	Chani Lokuge	Chani Lokuge
620.31107-R04-v3.0	22 September 2023	Chris Hambling	Chani Lokuge	Chani Lokuge
620.31107-R04-v2.0	10 May 2023	Chris Hambling	Chani Lokuge	Chani Lokuge
620.31107-R04-v1.0	22 Feb 2023	Chris Hambling	Chani Lokuge	Chani Lokuge

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan

This Plan identifies a series of actions to be taken at a regional scale and for individual Councils to improve waste and resource recovery outcomes in the Wide Bay-Burnett (WBB) region. Participating Councils are Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council.

Under a working group established by councils, a series of workshops and interviews were undertaken to initially define current challenges and opportunities, to identify, refine and select preferred options, and to identify a pathway for implementation. Whilst this Plan sets the forward trajectory to improve waste and resource recovery outcomes in the WBB region, nothing in this Plan mandates Councils must deliver the actions identified in the Plan.

The Plan sets out a non-statutory, aspirational, long-term and co-ordinated path for action and collaboration across councils, to support the planning for and investment in waste and resource recovery infrastructure and non-infrastructure solutions in the region. It recognises that individual councils will choose to progress actions in the context of their individual circumstances, priorities and budgets, unique requirements and expectations of different communities with the goal being maximum alignment, flexibility and collaboration. It is also critical to the understanding of the Plan, that its implementation is not possible without substantial funding assistance from the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments.

The Plan will be used to support requests for funding and assistance from the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, and while it provides the primary vehicle for accessing available funding from the Queensland Government's Recycling and Jobs Fund, there may also be opportunities for initiatives to be funded that are not yet identified in the Plan. For clarity, it is recognised that the Plan is a living document and that it is also intended to auspice projects and activities not specifically identified at the time of its development, with those projects and activities clarified throughout the life of the Plan.

The population of the WBB region was reported to be 310,728 in 2021 with a population density of 6.39 persons per square kilometre over a total land area of approximately 48,598 square kilometres.¹ Population is forecast to grow within the region to between 324,778 and 396,515 by 2041². Growth across the region is forecast to be highest in Bundaberg (19%), Fraser Coast (21%), Gympie (15%) and South Burnett (12%) LGAs, with Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council to experience modest (6%) growth and North Burnett Regional Council expected to contract marginally by 2%. Land use within the region is predominantly rural, with rural-residential, residential, commercial, and industrial land uses in numerous urban centres and small townships. The Wide Bay Burnett Region's Gross Regional Product is estimated at \$14.19 billion, which represents approximately 3.79% of the state's Gross State Product (GSP)³ and contributes 109,360 local jobs.

¹ Regional Development Australia, Wide Bay Burnett, 2023. RDA Wide Bay Burnett Region – Community Profile

² Queensland Government population projections, 2018 edition; Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population by age and sex, regions of Australia, 2016 (Cat no. 3235.0).

³ Regional Development Australia, Wide Bay Burnett, 2023. RDA Wide Bay Burnett Region – Economic Profile <https://economy.id.com.au/rda-wide-bay-burnett>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Current state

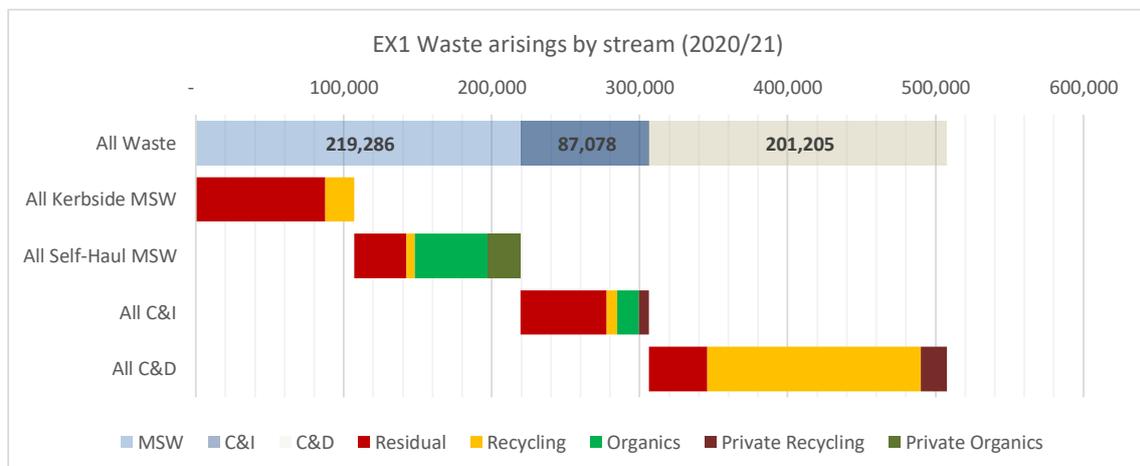
Waste arisings and services

Councils in the WBB region managed a total of 461,269 tonnes of waste in the 2020-21 financial year (FY20-21). This included (see **Figure EX1**):

- 197,286 tonnes of household waste
- 80,378 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste
- 183,605 tonnes of construction and demolition waste

A further 46,300 tonnes of private sector waste was identified as managed in the region. The combined arisings incorporating both council and private sector data, where available, are presented in **Figure EX1**.

Bundaberg Regional Council (42%) and Fraser Coast Regional Council (36%) manage the highest proportion of waste with Gympie Regional Council (9%), North Burnett Regional Council (4%), South Burnett Regional Council (9%) and Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council (<1%).



Without intervention, waste managed by councils in the region is forecast to grow to 545,000 tonnes in FY30-31, 582,000 tonnes in FY40-41 and 619,000 tonnes in FY50-51.

All Councils offer a kerbside residual waste collection service. Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council currently provide a 2-bin collection system comprising residual waste and kerbside recycling.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

All Councils offer a form of self-haul facility which receive householder, commercial and industrial, and construction wastes. This includes significant amount of garden organic waste managed at Council transfer and resource recovery facilities. Problematic wastes with limited currently available recovery options in the region include construction and demolition wastes (e.g., masonry, aggregates, and concrete), contaminated soils, e-waste, food and garden organics, timber, textiles, and tyres.

The plan identifies several regional or cross-regional solutions for these but acknowledges that Queensland or Commonwealth Government leadership and interventions will be needed for some of the more problematic waste streams.

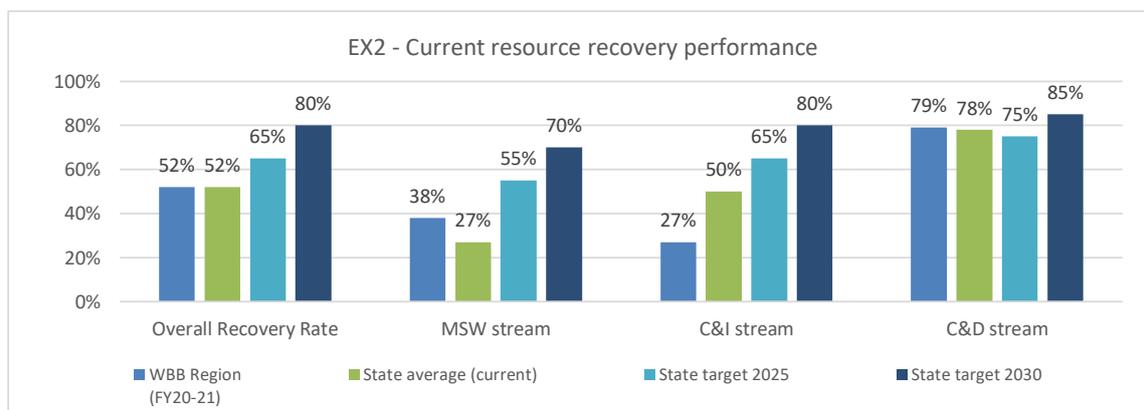
Key issues

To inform the development of this Plan, several key issues identified that were considered to limit waste outcomes in the region including:

- Some landfills in the region are approaching capacity which may prohibit long-term future landfilling.
- Individual councils do not have sufficient scale for processing or remanufacturing recyclable materials or residual waste.
- There are insufficient current local end markets for recycled materials and secondary raw materials, except for organic waste, generally limiting the commercialisation of resource recovery.
- Community behaviour lacks understanding to support production of high-quality recyclable output.
- Current policy settings do not support greater recovery and recycling.

Current performance against Strategy targets

The WBB region has a current recovery rate of 52% across all streams, compared to a current state average of 52% and 2025 state target of 65%. The MSW and C&D streams are consistent with the state average, whilst the C&I stream is performing poorly. Across all streams except C&D, the 2025 and 2030 targets are however challenging without intervention, as shown on **Figure EX2**.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plan outcomes

Education as a primary focus

A regional waste and recycling education strategy has been identified by Councils to focus investment on education and behaviour change activities that promote better outcomes for the region. Education will focus on problem areas including reducing the kerbside recycling bin contamination rates, which diminishes the value of sorted material and can increase operational costs. Other areas of focus will include food waste avoidance programs, and other behaviour change activities which educate residents on the benefits of getting recycling right.

The regional education strategy will be developed through collaboration by Councils in the region however will require investment from the Queensland Government to prepare and implement. Through further investment, this Strategy, and the resources deployed could also target education of waste producers in the C&I stream to drive better resource recovery outcomes.

Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council will develop its own community specific education plan to align with other education services in the area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Improved organic waste management

The WBB region already recovered and recycled 86,165 tonnes of organic waste in FY20-21 through material delivered to Council resource recovery facilities. A further 40,000 tonnes of food and garden organics is estimated to currently go to landfill (as show in **Figure EX3**) representing an opportunity in the region to divert some of this material from landfill and into organic waste recycling through composting, whether at commercial facilities, at home, or via community facilities.



In the region, policy and economic settings suggest that Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council have sufficient volume to introduce a separate kerbside collection for organic waste, to be processed in the region. For other councils in the region current policy settings may limit the potential establishment of kerbside organic waste services.

For those parts of the region that cannot access a kerbside organic waste collection service, the Queensland Government should establish mechanisms to participate in composting through community gardens or composting hubs, or by providing access to at-home composting infrastructure such as compost bins or worm farms. These interventions will be implemented as soon as practically possible and dependent on availability of funding. Food waste avoidance education should also be rolled out across the region.

Economic analysis identified that the introduction of a new kerbside organics service would result in extra cost. The estimated cost for Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council for a new organics collection service including recycling at a private sector organic waste processing is estimated at **\$153.5 million** (present value) assuming councils procure a service from an existing organic waste processing provider and over the 30-year model period. This assumes that open windrow composting is the preferred technology. The estimated annualised cost increase compared to business as usual, allowing for increasing levy costs, would be an additional estimated **\$55 per household** per year (present value, annualised) allowing for the residual bin collection being reduced to fortnightly where a kerbside organic waste collection is available. This includes:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- One-off-transition costs to purchase consumables and distribute to households including new bins, kitchen caddies, and compostable liners estimated at **\$2.7 million** for Bundaberg Regional Council and **\$3.1 million** for Fraser Coast Regional Council.⁴
- An additional potential one-off cost of \$11-\$21 per bin may also be incurred to change current residual bin lids from green to the standardised red.
- Additional establishment education and ongoing annual organics diversion education costs just for FOGO implementation are included in the estimate of an initial at **\$0.27 million per annum** for Bundaberg Regional Council and **\$0.29 million** per annum for Fraser Coast Regional Council, expected to commence 2-years before a new service commences.

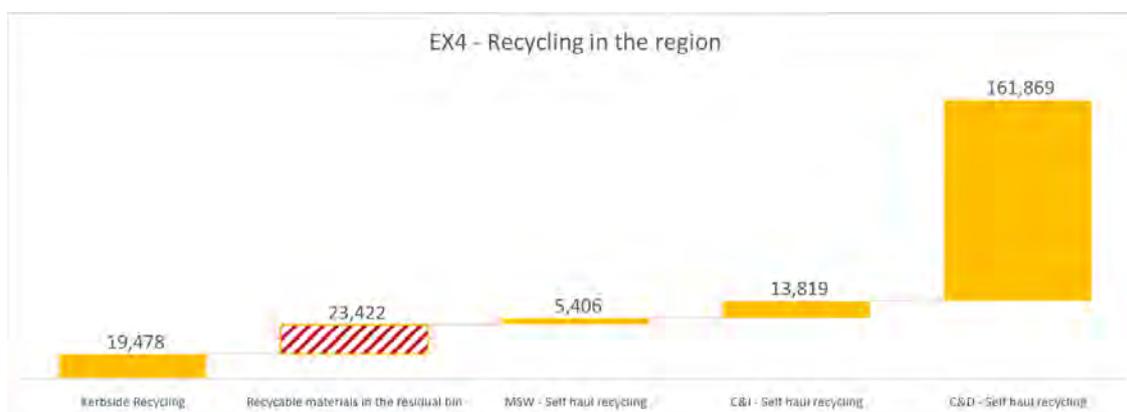
Whilst nothing in this Plan precludes other Councils from introducing a kerbside FOGO collection and processing solution, under current policy settings, the comparable cost per household would be higher due to 100% of landfill levy paid being returned to council in annual advance payments, in addition to the lack of scale and large distances required to transport waste for processing. Similar proportional costs may be incurred by other Councils progressing organic waste diversion.

It is estimated that the introduction of FOGO collection services in both Bundaberg and Fraser Coast Regional Council areas could capture an initial 28,000 tonnes of organic waste for recycling. At a regional scale this is forecast to improve the overall resource recovery rate from the existing 52% to an estimated 59% upon commencement in FY26-27. Between FY26-27 and FY30-31 this could divert an estimated additional 140,000 tonnes of organic waste from landfill into recycling.

Material recovery and recycling

Household kerbside stream

In FY20-21, 200,572 tonnes was reported as recovered in the region, of which the household kerbside collection of dry recyclables contributed 19,478 tonnes, and clean earth contributed 134,000 tonnes of the overall C&D recycled amount (see Figure EX4).



⁴ Assumes estimated 80% coverage of FOGO service across local government area. Actual number may vary.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At present Bundaberg Regional Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council collect kerbside recyclables individually on a fortnightly basis. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council collects kerbside recyclables individually on a weekly basis, and North Burnett Regional Council does not currently offer a kerbside recyclables collection service.

Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council deliver to their own MRFs for processing, with Fraser Coast in the process of developing a new MRF. Gympie Regional Council, South Burnett Regional Council and Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council direct their kerbside recyclables to the Cherbourg MRF for processing.

Contamination of the kerbside commingled bin in the region ranges up to 16-18%.

It is estimated that there is also approximately 23,500 tonnes of dry recyclable material in the kerbside residual waste bin that could potentially be captured.

Through focussed education campaigns as part of the regional education strategy it is expected that contamination will be reduced, and that there will be greater capture of recyclable material currently lost to landfill. There are material recovery facilities in Bundaberg and Cherbourg, with a new potentially regional scale facility to be operational in Maryborough in 2024. It is also proposed to install glass processing and washing equipment in Maryborough through implementation of this Plan.

There may be opportunities for the establishment of new recycling or reprocessing facilities in the region aligned with the Queensland Governments precinct approach, however this requires further refinement. Target reprocessors may access organic waste, C&D waste (clean earth, masonry, aggregates, and concrete), agricultural plastics, e-wastes, timber, and solar panels.

To facilitate future development and better diversion through resource recovery facilities, an allowance has also been made in the economic analysis for improvements to transfer facilities, additional operating costs, and transport to move recyclables from satellite sites to processing hubs and to upgrade existing sites and convert old landfills to transfer stations. This may also include community recycling hubs or hazardous waste transfer facilities, and implementation of circular economy solutions.

The estimated cost to implement the material recovery and recycling interventions is an incremental **\$47 million** (present value) equivalent to an annualised cost of approximately \$17 per household per year. This includes:

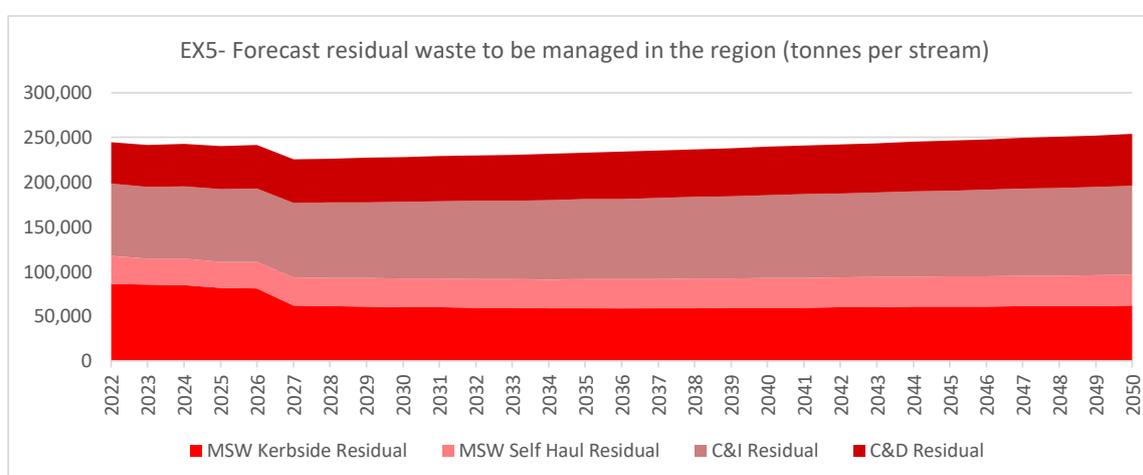
- Estimated capital expenditure of approximately **\$6.5 million** for new glass processing and washing technology to be deployed, and ongoing operational costs for over the 30-year lifetime.
- Small-scale transfer infrastructure improvement indicative budget of **\$7.5 million**.
- Allowances for funding supported improvements to provide household hazardous waste facilities, waste stream audit and other initiatives to support better segregation and understanding of waste flows in the region.
- The development and delivery of a regional education strategy that applies across all Councils to provide education priorities in collaboration with the Queensland Government, estimated to be **\$1 million** per annum commencing immediately.

It is assumed that additional education costs are funded by the Queensland Government. These changes are focussed on improving the quality and quantity of material captured for recycling and educating. A separate education plan will be developed by Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council specific to community needs.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Residual waste management in the long-term

In FY20-21, approximately 221,000 tonnes of residual waste was managed, of which 123,000 tonnes was generated directly by households. With the interventions identified in this Plan, resulting residual waste is expected to be 229,000 tonnes by FY30-31, 241,000 tonnes by FY40-41 and 256,000 tonnes by FY50-51 (see **Figure EX5**). For the household derived MSW stream only, Councils are forecast to need to manage 92,000 tonnes of residual waste in FY30-31, 93,000 tonnes in FY40-41 and 97,000 tonnes by FY50-51.



Challenges identified in the development of this Plan with regard to residual waste management include:

- Gympie Regional Council has an immediate need for new landfill capacity.
- Other councils are running out of approved and constructed landfill capacity in the medium term.
- The cost of residual waste management is expected to increase as new capacity is required, or alternative solutions procured.
- The immediate cost of landfilling is also rapidly increasing for Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council due to changes in annual advanced payments.

In developing this Plan, councils did not expect to develop energy from waste (EfW) facilities within the region but recognised the potential to send residual waste from within the region to energy from waste facilities, if established outside the region. The estimated cost per household of diverting residual waste to an out of region EfW facility is likely to be significantly greater than continued landfilling. As technology evolves smaller scale regionally located facilities may be established by the private sector which could prove an alternative solution to sending out of region.

Other problematic streams identified in the residual waste stream include timber and contaminated soils. Long term solutions for these streams that avoid the need for landfill will be developed at a regional scale and implemented.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Expected recycling and resource recovery outcome of the Plan

To achieve an estimated regional resource recovery rate of approximately 60%, which amounts to an overall improvement of 8% for the region, and an estimated 22% improvement in recovery rate on the kerbside MSW stream, Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council would need to introduce an organics diversion service targeting FOGO waste. This should be coupled with improvements to the existing yellow top bin recycling services through a combination of improved transfer facilities and education.

Beyond this, significant improvements to current material handling and management, including the C&I stream are required, but only after data for non-council managed wastes are collected and assessed.

In the longer term, the primary pathway to get closer to the Queensland Government's resource recovery targets of 90% of waste diverted from landfill by 2050 would require a significant proportion of residual waste to be sent to EfW. Under current policy settings this is expected to be more expensive than sending the same waste to landfill.

Implementation

Cost to deliver the Plan

The estimated cost for implementation (excluding residual waste management) is **\$84 million** over the period FY23-24 to FY30-31 as presented in **Table EX1**.⁵

Table EX1 Indicative Cost Estimate (costs in millions, p50 accuracy)

Item	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total to FY31
Regional Implementation									
Regional Support Resource	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.30	2.18
Administrative & Legal	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
Develop detailed implementation plan	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
Review Plan	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
Meetings (Council FTE requirement)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.43
Council contribution to actions	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.43
Sub Total – Plan Implementation	0.50	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.48	0.39	0.40	0.41	3.28
Regional Education Strategy									
Education Strategy (and updates)	0.05	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.00	0.10
FOGO implementation, BRC/FCRC only	Captured within organic implementation costs below								-
Kerbside Education & Other	Captured within material recycling & recovery costs below								-
Sub-Total – Regional Education	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.10
Regional Organics Solution⁶									

⁵ Costs are estimated to a maximum of p50 accuracy where presented in this Plan

⁶ Costs for new services presented here do not include benefits (e.g., reduced levy, reduced use of landfill airspace) however these savings are represented in the economic analysis. These costs represent actual costs for implementation. Benefits may not be realised at the same time.

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Item	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total to FY31
<i>FOGO Implementation, BRC only</i>									
Administration, business cases, PM	0.20	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.88
FOGO education costs (new service BRC)	-	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30	1.97
One off investment (bins) (BRC)	-	-	-	2.74	-	-	-	-	2.74
Collection costs (new, BRC)	-	-	-	1.71	1.75	1.80	1.84	1.89	8.99
Processing Costs (new, BRC)	-	-	-	1.56	1.60	1.65	1.69	1.75	8.24
FOGO implementation, BRC only	0.20	0.46	0.34	6.35	3.71	3.81	3.91	4.02	22.80
<i>FOGO Implementation, FCRC only</i>									
Administration, business cases, PM	0.20	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.88
FOGO education costs (new service)	-	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.34	2.21
One off investment (bins) (FCRC)	-	-	-	3.08	-	-	-	-	3.08
Collection costs (new, FCRC)	-	-	-	1.92	1.97	2.02	2.07	2.12	10.11
Processing Costs (new, FCRC)	-	-	-	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.77	8.32
FOGO implementation, FCRC only	0.20	0.49	0.38	6.95	3.98	4.09	4.20	4.32	24.59
<i>Organics Programs</i>									
Community composting	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.80
Roll out of compost bin program	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.61
Material flow analysis - organics	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.05
Sub-Total – Organics Programs	0.11	0.43	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.41	1.46
TOTAL (Regional Organics Solution)	0.51	1.38	0.82	13.40	7.79	8.00	8.23	8.74	48.86
Material recovery & recycling solution									
Education Implementation (kerbside + other)	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.14	1.17	8.59
Education Plan (Cherbourg)	-	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.18
Small scale infrastructure improvements	-	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25		7.50
Community circular economy programs	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.40
Household Hazardous Waste CRCs	-		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.20
Glass processing & washing plant	-	0.20	7.00	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.08	1.10	12.46
Supplementary funding for Waste Audits	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.70
TOTAL (MRR Solution)	1.11	2.64	9.64	3.67	3.72	3.78	3.83	2.64	31.03
Residual Waste									
Progress & implement R&D into problematic wastes	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.80
TOTAL (Residual Solution)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.80
OVERALL TOTAL – IMPLEMENTATION COST FOR RWRMP TO FY30-31	2.07	4.48	11.18	17.53	12.10	12.26	12.57	11.89	84.10

All costs presented in Million \$ based at 2023 rates, BRC-Bundaberg Regional Council, CASC-Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, FCRC-Fraser Coast Regional Council, GRC-Gympie Regional Council, NBRC-North Burnett Regional Council, SBRC-South Burnett Regional Council

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Processing costs assume that councils pay a gate fee for organic waste processing. Prior to business case and location confirmation, it is assumed that an open windrow facility will be utilised, with gate fee reflective of this. If alternative organics processing technology is utilized, costs may be higher.

Waste facility infrastructure improvements provides an allowance per year. A detailed assessment of individual council upgrade needs has not been undertaken. This cost may be higher or lower as determined by detailed design and cost estimation, and available funding.

Access to supporting resources and funding

Evidence prepared in development of this Plan indicates the cost of implementation will be significant compared to the current state. There is a need for support around the development of business plans and forecasting suitable for approval by the Queensland Government, particularly for infrastructure such as new or improved transfer facilities, new collections, or processing infrastructure. Access to regional facilitation / coordination support resources is essential for Councils implementation of the Plan, as would funding support to develop supporting documentation for funding applications. Implementation at the regional scale will also require funding to coordinate and liaise with the Queensland Government, and advocate for better waste outcomes in the region.

Funding for capital expenditure such as an organic waste processing facility (or enhancements to existing privately owned facilities), small scale infrastructure improvements, or potentially an energy from waste facility may also be facilitated by the Queensland Government, pending specific business case development.

Regional collaboration and responsibilities

To support development of this Plan, the region has utilised a collaborative approach to strategy development and implementation by establishing a specific working group. To implement the Plan, the region is required to formalise a working group. This group will continue to collaborate on Plan implementation, and seek to undertake regional procurement where beneficial, as well as collaborate on the implementation of education and awareness campaigns. This is a critical action required to be commenced immediately following finalisation of the Plan. The Queensland Government will fund a project or program manager to deliver the Plan. Depending on procurement and ownership decisions around certain infrastructure, there may be a need to establish additional governance structures.

Responsibility for decision making for the implementation of interventions under this Plan will sit with individual councils facilitated by the RRWG. The RWWG will coordinate funding requests required to the Queensland Government for approval under the following proposed structure:

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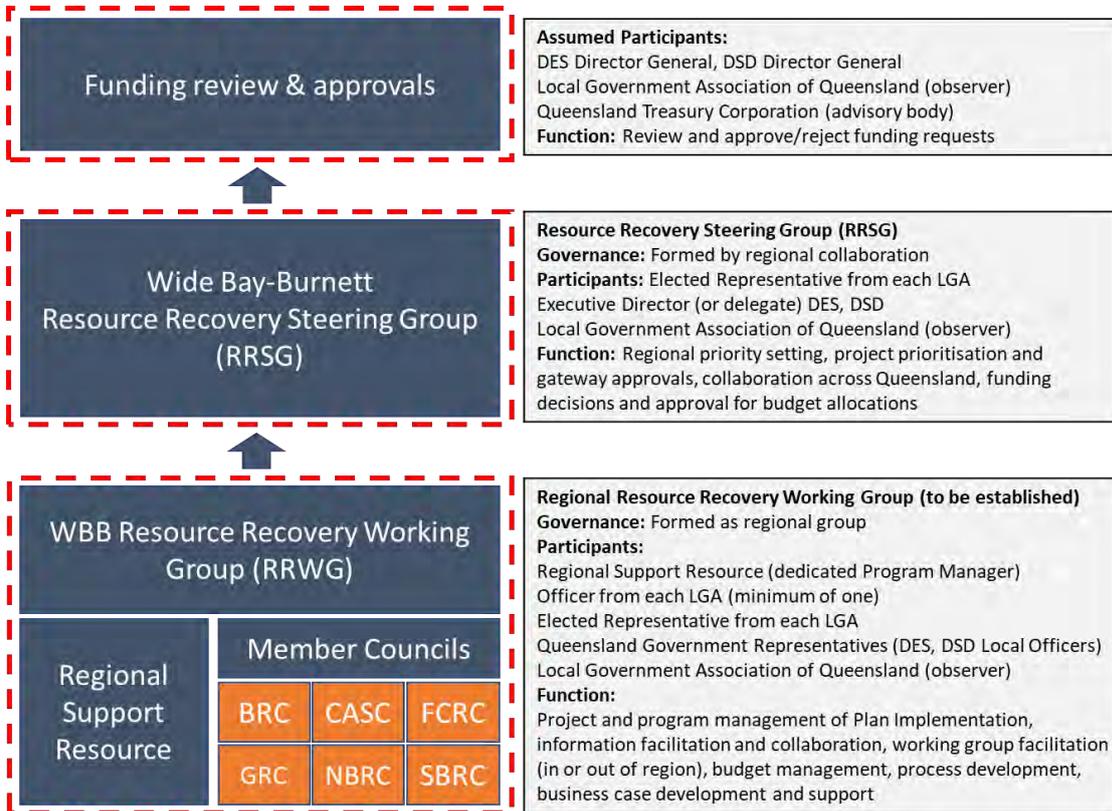


Figure EX6 – Regional governance structure

Review and monitoring

Implementation of the Plan will be the responsibility of the regional steering group through the regional facilitation / coordination support assistance. Initial actions will be measured against progress, but longer-term review should be against metrics including delivery of specific services identified in the Plan and achieving levels of education, capture of types of waste (e.g., FOGO, GO, Dry Recyclables) and resultant change to recovery rates compared to forecast. The Plan will be scheduled for review and update every 5-years, although it can also be reviewed at any time decided by the region.

The Plan is high level, and a set of detailed actions would need to be developed as part of the next stage of its implementation. It is also important to note that the Plan does not remove the need for councils to have individual strategies and drive their own local agenda. Councils, through regional collaboration, will have control over implementation of the Plan, and the subsequent more detailed action plan, to be delivered in co-operation with the Queensland Government.

Councils that endorse the Plan, are not obliged to deliver on any outcomes if they choose not to. Councils can be part of the Plan’s future development but opt out later or choose actions that better align with their objectives.

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The Plan will be used to support requests for funding and assistance from the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, and while it provides the primary vehicle for accessing available funding from the Queensland Government's Recycling and Jobs Fund, there may also be opportunities for initiatives to be funded that are not identified in the Plan. For clarity, it is recognised that the Plan is a living document and that not all potential initiatives will have been identified at the time of its development.

Implementation roadmap

An implementation roadmap has been developed identifying timing and activities to deliver this Plan, as show in **Table EX2**.

While the regional waste management plan provides the primary vehicle for accessing available funding from the Recycling and Jobs Fund, there may also be opportunities for initiatives to be funded that are outside the plan. For example, a pilot at a local level to 'test' the suitability of a model or infrastructure for the region (or sub-region). It is recognised that the plan needs to be a living document and that not all potential initiatives will have been identified in the plan.

However, it is expected that the bulk of the funding will come through the projects identified in the plan with a more streamlined pathway for funding approvals as it has already been identified in the plan. In the first instance any projects identified that are outside the plan would likely be discussed with the regional working and steering groups and the proposed regional support resource position that will be funded to support implementation of the plan, to assess suitability for funding under the plan or whether this would be considered under a separate funding process.

Councils, in participating in the development of this plan and subsequent endorsement of or support for its finalisation and publication, can do so in the knowledge that this consideration does not obligate individual Councils to any funding commitment. Subsequent business cases developed as part of implementing the plan and implementation decisions made by the region for implementing the plan would normally include that detail.

Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council is a member of the Wide Bay Burnett region for the purpose of developing and implementing this Plan. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council has been consulted during the development of this Plan and agreement reached for the first stage to refine its own local waste reduction and resource recovery plan which would then be acknowledged in the implementation of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan. This Plan should be read and interpreted with this inclusion in mind.

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Table EX2 Implementation Roadmap

Action	Responsibility	Immediate	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2040	2050
		Next 2 years		Within next 5 years			Within next 10 years					To 2040	To 2050	
General														
Establish regional waste working group to implement Plan	All													
Program management	WRRSG/WRRWG													
Regional collaboration (e.g., Working group meetings, action management, etc.)	WRRSG/WRRWG/All													
Focus on local employment where opportunities present	WRRSG/WRRWG													
Provide capacity building on issues / matters as identified by member councils and engage experts to assist as required	WRRSG/WRRWG													
Advocate for Transport subsidies consideration	WRRSG/WRRWG													
Focus on local employment where opportunities present	WRRSG/WRRWG													
Organic Waste Management														
Participate in Education and Behaviour Change Initiative (assumed continuation) as part of regional education strategy – incorporating a food waste avoidance component	WRRWG, All													
Review potential for behaviour change regulation (new services)	BRC, FCRC													
Roll out of at-home composting solutions	QGOV													
Develop business case for organics collection service for council approval including refinement of market price for recycled organics	BRC, FCRC													
Commence new organic waste collection service education	BRC, FCRC													
Procurement of organic waste collection solution	BRC, FCRC													
Procurement of organic waste processing solution	BRC, FCRC													
Commence and operate kerbside organic waste collection service (pending individual council approval)	BRC, FCRC													
Continuation of self-haul green waste receipt and processing	All													
Roll out of community composting solutions including guidance	QGOV													
Collaborate on regional solution for finding highest value market for green waste across region	WRRWG													
Develop regional solution for biosolids and timber	WRRWG													
Develop pathway to improve non-Council held data collection	QGOV, All													
Material Recycling & Recovery														
Participate in Education and Behaviour Change Initiative (assumed continuation) and develop regional education strategy, implement	WRRSG/WRRWG, All													
Review & agree pathway for improved enforcement activity for poor household behaviours in kerbside bin service provision, and implement	WRRWG, All													
Seek opportunities to collaborate on regional collections approach when contracts allow	WRRWG, All													
Develop business case for funding of glass processing and washing solution	FCRC													
Procure, construct and commission glass processing and washing solution	FCRC													
Develop business case, designs for new or improved transfer facilities	All (as required)													
Construct and commission upgrades or new transfer facilities	All (as required)													
Collaborate on establishment of regional scale precinct and ancillary satellite sites in accordance with precinct guidelines	WRRWG, All													

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Action	Responsibility	Immediate	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2040	2050
		Next 2 years			Within next 5 years			Within next 10 years					To 2040	To 2050
Construct enabling infrastructure for precinct	QGOV													
Establish new resource recovery processing facilities within precinct	GGOV, All support													
Work with Queensland Government agencies to improve uptake or recycled materials in procurement	QGOC, WRRWG													
Develop pathway to improve material flow data and knowledge across region for recyclable material	QGOV, WRRWG													
Collaborate to collect data on contamination within kerbside bins to improve education approach.	RWWG, WRRWG													
Residual Waste Management														
Councils to consider individual landfill capacity needs in short-medium and long-term	WRRWG, All													
Assist councils to develop new landfill opportunities including regional or sub-regional facilities.	WRRSG, WRRWG, All													
Consider long-term options and approach to managing residual waste in the long-term, pending availability of facilities out of region	WRRWG, All													
Feasibility and detailed business cases to support involvement in future EFW projects in or ex-region as opportunities emerge.	WRRSG, WRRWG, All													
Develop long-term approach to managing problem and emerging wastes	WRRWG, All													

Notes: BRC-Bundaberg Regional Council, CASC-Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, FCRC-Fraser Coast Regional Council, GRC-Gympie Regional Council, NBRC-North Burnett Regional Council, SBRC-South Burnett Regional Council; ALL: Indicates collaborative activities for all councils to participate in. WRRSG- Waste and Resource Recovery Steering Group. WRRWG-Waste and Resource Recovery Working Group (including Regional Support Resource), QGOV-Queensland Government and Agencies

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APPENDICES

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- Appendix B – Waste Flow Model Assumptions
- Appendix C – Economic Analysis Report
- Appendix D – Indicative implementation cost estimate

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Glossary

Acronym	Details
Annual advance payment	A payment made by the Queensland Government as part of a commitment made to avoid there being a direct impact of the waste disposal levy on households. Councils receive a percentage (depending on levy zone) of the amount paid in waste disposal levy on household waste as an advanced payment.
Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)	An expense incurred through the additional of capital infrastructure works
C&D	Construction and demolition – Waste generated by demolition and excavation companies, builders, contractors, and property developers. The waste from these activities can include excavated material, waste asphalt, bricks, concrete, plaster, timber, vegetation, asbestos, and contaminated soils.
C&I	Commercial and Industrial – Waste generated by manufacturers, shops and business of all sizes and varieties.
Circular economy	A model of production and consumption that avoids waste and depletion of finite resources through the reuse of materials and assets.
Composting	Repurposing of organic waste to produce compost or other soil improver products, which are then sold into landscaping and agricultural markets
DES	Department of Environment and Science – A department of the Queensland Government driving sustainability, wellbeing, and scientific excellence.
Diversion	Diversion in the context of this report refers to diversion of waste from landfill to an alternative recovery pathway
EfW	Energy from waste: Interchangeably termed ‘waste to energy’. A collection of treatment processes and technologies used to generate a usable form of energy, for example, electricity, heat, and fuels, from waste materials. The Queensland EfW Policy defines EfW under four categories: biological, chemical, mechanical, and thermal.
Expanded polystyrene (EPS)	A lightweight cellular plastic material, widely used in building and construction, and packaging.
FOGO collection	Food Organics and Garden Organics – Refers to a kerbside collection service of combined food and garden waste, mostly from domestic or municipal sources in one collection bin
Infrastructure	Infrastructure in the context of this report refers to waste and resource recovery infrastructure unless otherwise noted
In-vessel composting	Composting technology involving the use of a fully enclosed chamber or vessel in which the composting process is controlled by regulating the rate of mechanical aeration
Leachate	A form of wastewater that has percolated through waste such as that in landfills
Mixed recyclables	Comingled recyclable materials including plastic, aluminium, glass, steel, and paper
MRF	Material recovery facility – A Plant that separates and prepares recyclable materials to sell to end users as raw materials for new products.
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste – Primarily the waste and recyclables generated by households and collected by Councils but may also include other Council generated wastes
Operating expenditure (OPEX)	An expense a business incurs through its regular business operations.
Organics processing	The processing of organic materials into beneficial products such as soil conditioners and mulch
PEF	Process Engineered Fuel, also known as refuse derived fuel (RDF), is a solid fuel produced after processing of waste, for example in a dirty MRF, to increase the calorific value, homogenise the material, remove recyclable materials, remove inert materials, and remove hazardous contaminants

Acronym	Details
Processing facilities and infrastructure	Facilities which either receive materials directly from collection systems or from recovery facilities for further sorting and/or processing to provide material for use in the generation of new products.
PV	Photovoltaic- mechanism used in solar panels
Product stewardship	Recognition of the shared responsibility to reduce the environmental and human health and safety impacts of products and materials over their life from design to disposal.
QWDS	Queensland Waste Data System. The web-based data system used by the Queensland government to collect data from operators. Depending on reporting entity there are different reporting requirements. Data from QWDS has been utilised to inform this Plan.
Recyclate	Raw material transported to a waste recycling facility or a material recovery facility for processing into a new material or product
Reprocessing	Changing the physical structure and properties of a waste material that would otherwise have been sent to landfill to add value to the processed material and prepare it for reuse.
Resource recovery	The process of obtaining matter or energy from discarded materials
Secondary processing	Taking pre-sorted materials and changing their physical and/or chemical nature, adding value to the processed material so that it can become a feedstock for a manufacturing process or re-enter the economy
Single use plastic	Materials primarily made from petrochemicals to be disposed of directly after use. Commonly used for packaging and service ware, such as bottles. Wrappers, straws, and bags.
Sustainable procurement	Meeting the need for materials, goods, utilities, and services in a sustainable, environmentally friendly, responsible, and ethical way.
WBB	Wide Bay Burnett, refers to the collective region comprising Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council, and South Burnett Regional Council.

1 Introduction

Councils in the Wide Bay Burnett (WBB) region and the Queensland Government recognise the importance of regional implementation in the delivery of Queensland's *Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy*⁷ (WMRR Strategy). The Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) is therefore supporting the development of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan (the Plan) on behalf of the Councils within the Wide Bay Burnett region. This plan details a clear path for the future of waste management, resource recovery and recycling in the region through providing strategies and actions to strengthen regional collaboration regarding the delivery and improvement of waste management and resource recovery services across the region.

The intention of the plan is to provide long-term direction to 2050 for the needs of the region in terms of critical waste streams, infrastructure, and the identification of a particular suite of levers required to achieve regionally specific targets. Specific activities and actions in the short- to medium-term are identified, where there is a relatively high degree of certainty in process and outcome. Longer-term activities and actions are expected to be implemented later in the program of works or require further refinement and development. It is anticipated that the plan will require a degree of flexibility.

The Plan aims to achieve a balance between a clear implementation plan for the best whole of system outcome for the region, while reflecting the needs and wishes of each individual council and their rate payers.

The Plan will be used to support requests for funding and assistance from the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, and whilst it provides the primary vehicle for accessing available funding from the Queensland Government's Recycling and Jobs Fund, there may also be opportunities for initiatives to be funded that are not identified in the Plan. For clarity, it is recognised that the Plan is a living document and that not all potential initiatives will have been identified at the time of their development.

1.1 Purpose

The objectives of the Plan are to address problems and opportunities with the current waste management in the region and specifically to:

- Maximise the value of waste, including problematic waste streams.
- Deliver the best pathway for the region that identifies opportunities for government co-funding arrangements, and industry investment or co-investment.
- Provide councils with the data and options analysis required to make informed decisions about policy, location of infrastructure and optimal value for money investment, and non-infrastructure options
- Support improved waste management, resource recovery and recycling practices to contribute towards agreed regional and state targets
- Encourage and support opportunities to embed circular economy principles into business-as-usual practices, including through sustainable procurement principles
- Encourage and support job creation and economic and market development opportunities.
- Improve environmental outcomes for the community.

⁷ Queensland Government, 2019. *Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy*

- Identify non-infrastructure and social and community benefits and
- Establish and maintain collaborative relationships with key stakeholders to drive long-term sustainable outcomes.

This Plan is also a roadmap outlining actions and identifying and prioritising funding opportunities for the Queensland Government. Many councils do not have the resources to fully fund major waste infrastructure or behaviour change initiatives and as such, funding support may need to be sourced from the Queensland or Commonwealth Government for opportunities to be realised.

1.2 The region

This Plan is specifically for the Wide Bay Burnett region, comprising the Local Government Areas of Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council. Where appropriate, the Plan may look outside of the region to neighbouring regions or individual Councils for benefit of Plan implementation. Neighbouring regions include Southeast Queensland, Central Queensland, and the Darling Downs. The region is shown on **Figure 1**.

The population of the Wide Bay Burnett region was reported to be 310,728 in 2021 with a population density of 6.39 persons per square kilometre over a total land area of approximately 48,598 square kilometres.⁸ Population is forecast to grow within the region to between 324,778 and 396,515 by 2041⁹. Growth across the region is forecast to be highest in Bundaberg (19%), Fraser Coast (21%), Gympie (15%) and South Burnett (12%) LGAs, with Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council to experience modest (6%) growth and North Burnett Regional Council expected to contract marginally by 2%. Land use within the region is predominantly rural, with rural-residential, residential, commercial, and industrial land uses in numerous urban centres and small townships. The main urban centres are Bundaberg, Gayndah, Gympie, Hervey Bay, Kingaroy, and Maryborough alongside the aboriginal community at Cherbourg.

The Wide Bay Burnett Region's Gross Regional Product is estimated at \$14.19 billion, which represents approximately 3.79% of the state's Gross State Product (GSP)¹⁰ and contributes 109,360 local jobs. The largest industry by employment is health care and social assistance. Rural land within the region is used largely for forestry, agriculture, and horticulture, particularly sugar cane, fruit, vegetable, cereal, and crop growing and cattle grazing. Tourism and the resources industry are also important contributors to the economy.

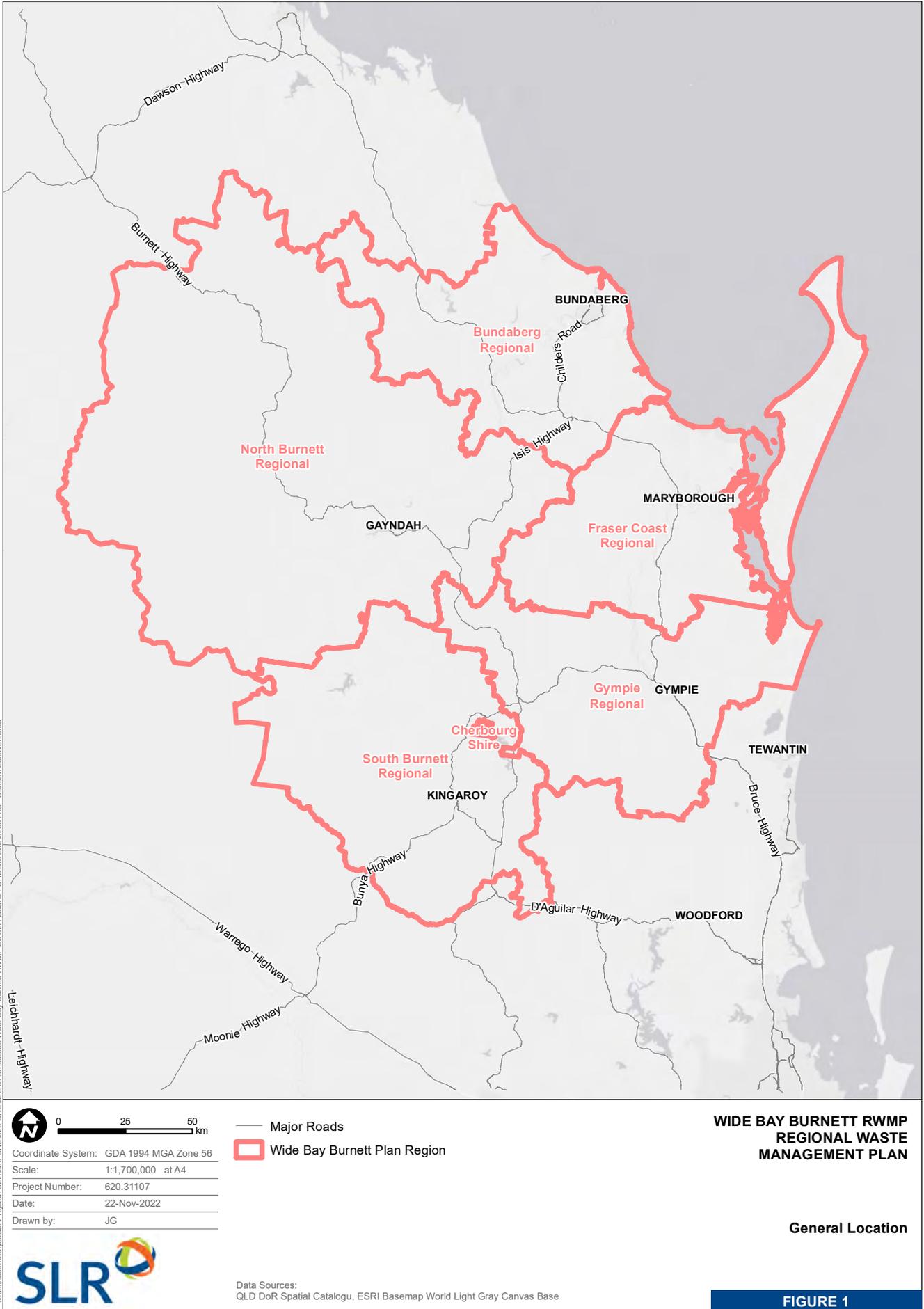
Several key projects are identified within the region which, when developed will contribute both to regional growth and potentially expansion of waste generated within the region including the manufacturing of new trains and associated supply chain in Maryborough, the Wide Bay Burnett minerals region activation, activities at the Port of Bundaberg and State Development Area, and facilitation to support the growth of food and beverage manufacturing. These are supported by the Queensland Government Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDILGP).¹¹

⁸ Regional Development Australia, Wide Bay Burnett, 2023. RDA Wide Bay Burnett Region – Community Profile

⁹ Queensland Government population projections, 2018 edition; Australian Bureau of Statistics, Population by age and sex, regions of Australia, 2016 (Cat no. 3235.0).

¹⁰ Regional Development Australia, Wide Bay Burnett, 2023. RDA Wide Bay Burnett Region – Economic Profile <https://economy.id.com.au/rda-wide-bay-burnett>

¹¹ State of Queensland, 2023. Strengthening Wide Bay Burnett,



1.3 Key issues to be addressed

Through an Investment Logic Mapping (ILM) process with WBB councils, elected officials and key plan stakeholders including the Queensland Government, the following needs for the plan to address (service needs) were identified:

- Some landfills in the region are approaching capacity, which will prohibit further landfilling and require further diverse investment to enable management of residual waste
- Individual councils do not have sufficient scale for processing and remanufacturing recyclable materials or residual waste, limiting the ability to achieve resource recovery at a commercial scale
- There are insufficient current local end markets for recycled materials and/or secondary raw materials, with the exception of recycled organic waste, generally limiting the ability to achieve commercial rates of return for resource recovery
- A lack of community understanding around the increasing cost of waste management and absence of incentives and benefits for households to improve behaviours is leading to inefficient waste management practices.
- There is an opportunity to develop and support new industries and create local economic and community benefits through collaborative waste management planning between WBB councils and outside the region.
- The objectives and targets in the Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy and National Waste Policy Action Plan cannot be met in the Wide Bay Burnett Region with existing infrastructure, initiatives, funding, resourcing, and supporting policy.

These key issues are explored further in **Section 3**.

1.4 Approach to plan development

This Plan has been developed through initial engagement between WBB Councils, the Queensland Government, and other key stakeholders. Engagement to inform this interim report has included:

- An investment logic mapping workshop with the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group including representatives from each member council and the Queensland Government.
- An options assessment workshop considering the key options available to councils as part of a regional collaboration or for individual council action with the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group including representatives from each member council and the Queensland Government.
- An implementation options workshop with the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group including representatives from each member council and the Queensland Government to identify roles and responsibilities, governance structures, funding needs and timeframes.
- A cost benefit analysis undertaken on major sub-regional scale solutions (Appendix A).
- A series of follow up sessions with individual councils to refine and improve on the understanding of workshop outcomes, capturing specific needs or to undertake editorial.
- Presentations to a working group comprised of elected representatives and waste officers from WBB Councils specifically to develop this Plan
- Presentations to individual Councils to update on scope, progress and overall outcomes as related to their specific Local Government Area.

- Additional follow up sessions with council teams and Department of Environment and Science (DES) relating to information and data provided to inform waste flow forecasting.
- Engagement with key non-Council or Queensland Government stakeholders in the region including peak bodies, local industry and other specialist businesses managing materials or waste.

1.5 Document map

This Plan is the result of a significant research, consultation, and collaboration effort by council representatives across the WBB region and draws together work undertaken by individual councils within the region. Key information utilised is referenced in the document. The following provides a document map to where information is presented:

Table 1 Document map

Detail	Section	Sub-section	Description / Relevance to Plan
Purpose of the RWRMP	1	1.1	The rationale and expected objectives of the Plan
Background information	1	1.2	Information on the Wide Bay Burnett Region
Policy setting	2	2.1, 2.2	The current policy setting in which this Plan is developed including approach to regional collaboration
Waste arisings, current baseline, and forecasting	2	2.4, 2.6	Analysis relating existing waste arisings in the region, current management, and processing infrastructure, and forecast arisings utilised to shape the plan.
Key issues & opportunities	3	1.3, 3.1-3.6	Description of strategic rationale and detail of key issues identified by stakeholders to be addressed by the Plan
Organic waste stream	4	Whole section	This section considers the role the region will play in diverting organic waste from landfill, whether by large scale intervention or community based non-infrastructure solutions, including estimated cost of the transition and role each Council will play.
Material recycling & recovery	5	Whole section	This section considers how material recycling and recovery can be improved in the region, including reducing contamination, improving transfer and segregation facilities, and identifying collaborative actions for MRF and precinct development.
Residual waste stream	6	Whole section	Following implementation of the outcomes of s4 and s5 this section considers how the residual waste stream will be managed in the context of reducing airspace and increasing cost for landfill disposal.
Plan implementation	7	Whole section	This section presents how the plan will be implemented, including key actions and agreements for collaboration, how the plan will be delivered, and where funding may make the impact on households lower or more meaningful.

1.6 Assumptions and limitations in preparing this Plan

The following assumptions and limitations have been used to develop this Plan:

- Data provided by the Queensland Government from annual returns is assumed to be free from errors. The data cut off allows the utilisation of data up to FY20-21 to inform the study. In some cases, Councils have provided additional data to supplement or reflect their own analysis, which may be inconsistent with the Queensland Government supplied data.
- Cost estimates provided in the cost benefit analysis and presented in the Plan are accurate at a p50 level. These estimates are built using proxy costs in the region (where available), from out of region or from benchmark data. It is a general assumption that any costed solution will require further definition during implementation of the Plan and to satisfy the needs of Local, Queensland and Commonwealth Government decision makers.
- The waste sector is highly dynamic. Over the duration of the Plan development changes have been captured, however the Plan should be reviewed on a regular basis during implementation to ensure it meets the needs of the current policy position.
- This Plan represents the inputs and requirements of Councils developed through an interactive process. Whilst decisions reflected in the Plan are current at the point of issue, these decisions require continued council involvement, authorisation, and funding (whether from Councils or other funding sources) to progress towards the targets and outcomes.
- This Plan identifies the pathway and the evidence base for the region to deliver on the objectives of Queensland's Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy, including suggested actions and costs to implement.

2 Existing Information

2.1 Policy & legislative drivers

The Plan is not prepared in isolation. There are a range of economic, environmental, policy and legislative factors that drive the need for a regional-scale response. The key policy and legislative drivers are:

2.1.1 National policy and legislation

The **National Waste Policy**, which was updated in 2018, and the **National Waste Policy Action Plan**, identify priority wastes and prioritises the increased diversion of organic waste from landfill. Under the policy, and the introduction of the *Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020*, a framework for the banning of export of certain waste materials (glass, plastic, tyres and paper and card). Reprocessors can now only export these materials under specific requirements¹², with a view to driving in Australia processing and remanufacturing. Support for the waste industry is provided by a partnership between the Commonwealth and State Governments under the Recycling Modernisation Fund. In relevance to this Plan, export bans provide a barrier to existing Material Recovery Facility (MRF) operators and likely, over time will lead to increased gate fees for users of these facilities (e.g., Councils who provide kerbside collected commingled recycling), particularly whilst onshore processing and secondary markets utilising the recycled material are catching up.

Under the National Waste Policy, the Commonwealth Government has initiated the **Ministers Priority List**¹³. This is a list of priority wastes and actions updated annually, with an aim to driving action through product stewardship to manage problematic or emerging wastes. From this list product stewardship schemes for photovoltaic (PV) systems (i.e., solar panels), electrical and electronic products (e-wastes), plastic oil containers, child car seats, clothing and textiles, and problematic and unnecessary single use plastics have been established or are in the process of being established. A series of national product stewardship schemes are established for oil, TVs and computers, plastics and packaging, mattresses, mobile phones, tyres, large plastic bags, batteries, aluminium cladding under mandatory schemes, co-regulatory arrangements, or government accredited industry-led voluntary schemes. In regional Queensland access to residents, whether directly or via Council operated resource recovery or transfer facilities can be variable.

2.1.2 Queensland policy and legislative environment

The Queensland Government's **Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy** (WMRR Strategy), released in 2019 provides a framework and series of actions for the Queensland Government, Local Government, and industry to move toward a Zero Waste Society by 2050. The state is required to have a waste management strategy under the *Waste and Recycling Act 2008*. The development of this Plan is an action under the Strategy, which sets specific resource recovery targets for 2025, 2030, 2040 and 2050. To support the implementation of the Strategy, the Queensland Government commenced a levy on the disposal of waste to landfill in 2019. The implication of this on this Plan is presented in Section 2.1.3. Under the strategy a series of action Plans and policies have been developed or are in progress.

¹² The regulation of export of paper and card will commence on 1 July 2024. Glass, plastic, and tyres are already regulated.

¹³ Australian Government, 2022. Minister's Priority List, from <https://www.dccew.gov.au/environment/protection/waste/product-stewardship/ministers-priority-list>

The Queensland WMRR Strategy points towards a **transition towards a circular economy**. Whilst the waste hierarchy and the traditional 3Rs of Reuse, Recycling and Recovery continue to dominate how waste is managed in the region, and will continue to do so, it is reasonable to expect over time the nature of waste will change as producers and consumers begin to adopt circular concepts. The 10Rs of the circular economy place (see **Figure 2**) a much greater emphasis on the use of design for consumers and producers to refuse, rethink and reduce waste. Consumption under the circular economy will support reuse, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing, and repurposing to minimise the return of materials for recycle or recovery. This Plan attempts to find a balance between meeting existing needs and allowing for future changes.

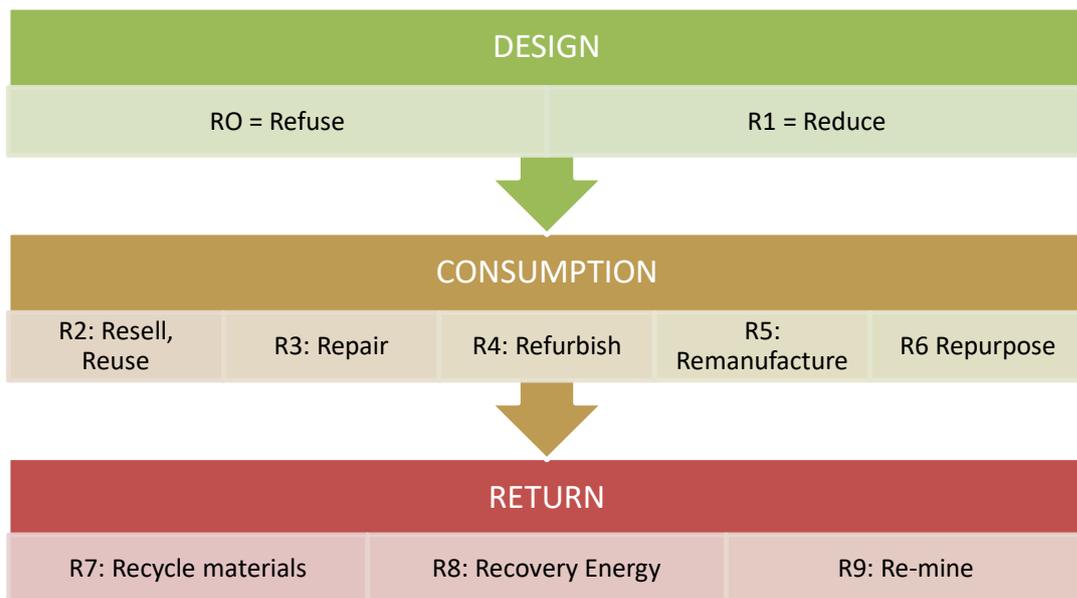


Figure 2 The 10 Rs of a Circular Economy¹⁴

¹⁴ Vermeulen, W.J.V, Reike, D. and Witjes,S. 2019. Circular Economy 3.0 – Solving confusion around new conceptions of circularity by synthesising and reorganising the 3R’s concept into a 10R hierarchy.

Table 2 Summary of relevant State legislation and policy

Document	Status	Relevance to regional Plan
Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report	Current	Statewide waste and resource recovery infrastructure report detailing stocks and flows, and locations and capacity of existing waste infrastructure. Used to inform baseline for this Plan
Queensland Resource Recovery Industries 10-Year Roadmap and Action Plan (2019)	Current	Action Plan under Waste Strategy Sets out a Plan to support industry growth and job creation in resource recovery, including framework for grant funding. Interaction with precinct planning provides for beneficial co-location of recycling and post-recycling
First Nation communities waste strategy and Action Plans	Current	Provides an innovative approach for Queensland's 17 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Councils in managing waste. Is supported by regional Action Plans, in development, with three Councils included in Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan, Palm Island, Woorabinda, Cherbourg
Queensland Energy from Waste Policy (2021)	Current	Non-statutory policy sets framework for role of EfW in Queensland and key performance and compliance indicators. Implications for EfW projects proposed under this Plan, requirements may impact analysis
Queensland Organics Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2032	Current	The Organics Strategy provides the framework and actions for improved management of organic materials across the supply and consumption chain. Regional Planning must be consistent with the Strategy aims and objectives and allow for the impact of the successful implementation in forward projections. The Action Plan provides specific actions for delivery across the avoidance, landfill diversion and recycling themes in the short, medium, and long term. The regional Plan will seek to contribute to these actions to support the Queensland Government in achieving the objectives of the strategy.
Queensland Plastic Pollution Reduction Plan	Current	Presents the strategy for how Queensland will be part of the solution to plastic pollution, including prioritised actions along every step in the supply chain. Implementation of the strategy has included the ban on sale or supply of single-use plastic items in 2021, with additional bans on other problematic plastics to commence soon. Solutions for improving the management of plastic wastes and moving towards a circular economy delivered under the regional Plan should align with the Plastic Pollution Reduction Plan.
Single-use plastic items ban	Current	Implemented on 10 March 2021, the legislation bans the sale or supply of straws, cutlery, unenclosed bowls and plates, stirrers and expanded polystyrene takeaway food containers and cups. This ban and future bans should be considered when forecasting future supply of waste containers such as compostable packaging.
Plastic bag ban	Current	The ban on the supply of single-use lightweight plastic shopping bags came into effect on 1 July 2018, forming part of broader measures to reduce single use plastic.
Containers for Change – container refund scheme	Current	The current container refund scheme facilitates a 10-cent refund for eligible drink containers at approved container refund points. The availability of recycled material collected through the scheme may be relevant to feedstock supply for certain types of secondary processing, for example, aluminium, plastics, and others. Recently announced consultation on the addition of wine and spirit bottles in late 2022.
Queensland E-Products Action Plan	In development	This plan seeks to address waste avoidance, reduction, reuse, repair, and recycling for electrical and electronic products, collectively known as e-products.
Queensland Textile Waste Action Plan	In development	This plan seeks to address problematic and hard to recycle textile wastes. It may present new pathways or avenues for support to improving recycling.
Landfill Disposal Bans	In development	The Queensland Government is currently undertaking analysis of the potential to implement bans on the disposal of certain types of waste to landfill.
End of waste framework	Current	Framework that allows waste to be used as a resource under certain conditions, including a range of waste types relevant to council operations.

2.1.3 Queensland's Landfill Levy

The Queensland Government introduced a landfill disposal levy in 2019 through amendments to the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*. The levy is payable on all waste (including waste generated in another state or territory) disposed to a leviable waste disposal site within the levy zone or if it has been generated within the levy zone and disposed of to a landfill outside the levy zone in Queensland.¹⁵ In the Wide Bay Burnett region, Bundaberg Regional Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council were all included within the levy zone. The waste levy does not apply to waste generated in the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council area.

In late 2021 changes to the approach were announced. From 1 July 2022, the levy zone has been divided into two areas:¹⁶

- the metro zone—comprising 12 south-east Queensland local government areas.
- the regional zone—made up of the remaining 27 local government areas in the current levy zone.

The two zones have different rates. These changes reflect the differences between South-East Queensland and regional areas in terms of waste volumes and opportunities for recycling and resource recovery. The non-levy zone has not changed and as such, there is no change for Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council.

From commencement in 2019, 105% of the levy collected on household waste (the MSW stream) disposed of to landfill was returned to levied councils via annual advanced payments to meet the Queensland Government commitment of no direct impact on households.¹⁵ The changes announced in late 2021 also have an implication on councils within the Wide Bay Burnett Region, in particular for Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council, as outlined in the table below.

Table 3 Announced changes to annual advanced payment proportions

Council	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
Bundaberg Regional Council	105%	95%	85%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fraser Coast Regional Council	105%	95%	85%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%
Gympie Regional Council	105%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
North Burnett Regional Council	105%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
South Burnett Regional Council	105%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Queensland Government¹⁵

From 1 July 2023 Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council, and South Burnett Regional Council will receive 100% of the annual advanced payment, a reduction from the 105% received up to this point. The annual advanced payments for Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council are different to other councils in the region, with a progressive reduction in the proportion of annual advanced payment received commencing from FY23-24 and reducing to an annual advanced payment of 20% by FY30-31. Four years' worth of payments were made to Queensland Councils at the start of the FY22-23 as summarised in **Table 4** and **Figure 3** below.

¹⁵ State of Queensland, 2022 [About Queensland's waste levy | Environment, land and water | Queensland Government \(www.qld.gov.au\)](https://www.qld.gov.au/about/our-work/department-of-environment-land-and-water/about-queensland-s-waste-levy)

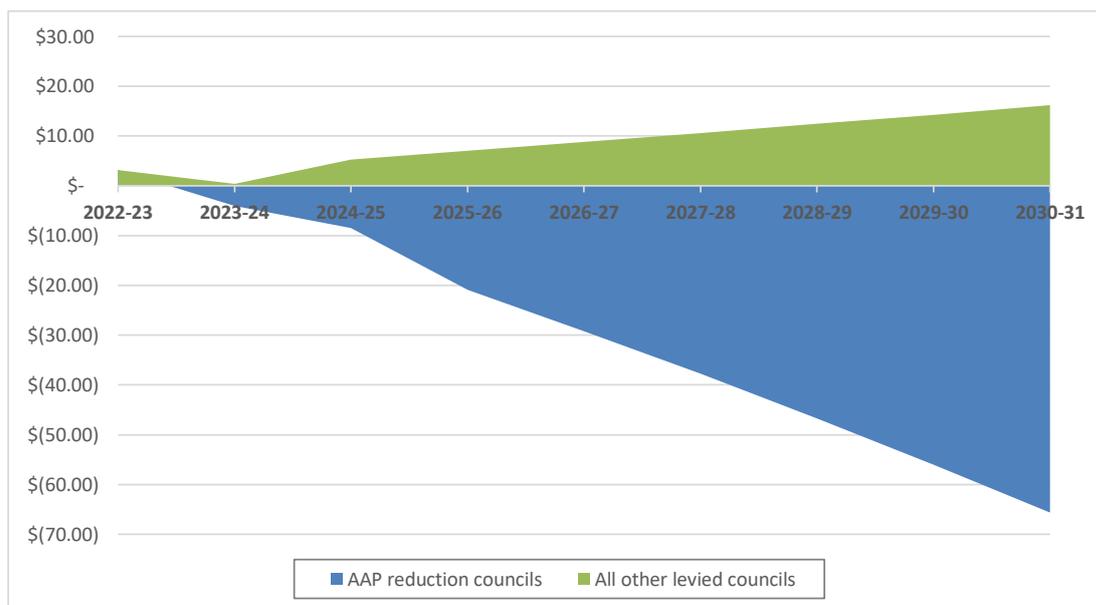
¹⁶ State of Queensland, 2022 [Waste levy changes from 1 July 2022 | Environment, land and water | Queensland Government \(www.qld.gov.au\)](https://www.qld.gov.au/about/our-work/department-of-environment-land-and-water/waste-levy-changes-from-1-july-2022)

Table 4 Regulated annual advance payments – FY22-23 to FY25-26

Council	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	Four-year total
Bundaberg Regional Council	\$3,723,443	\$3,428,137	\$3,168,400	\$2,720,303	\$13,040,283
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fraser Coast Regional Council	\$3,946,415	\$3,581,532	\$3,310,172	\$2,842,025	\$13,680,144
Gympie Regional Council	\$1,742,893	\$1,639,022	\$1,693,055	\$1,765,100	\$6,840,070
North Burnett Regional Council	\$404,232	\$422,550	\$436,481	\$455,054	\$1,718,317
South Burnett Regional Council	\$1,420,778	\$1,365,692	\$1,410,715	\$1,470,746	\$5,667,931

Source: as per Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation, Schedule 4A

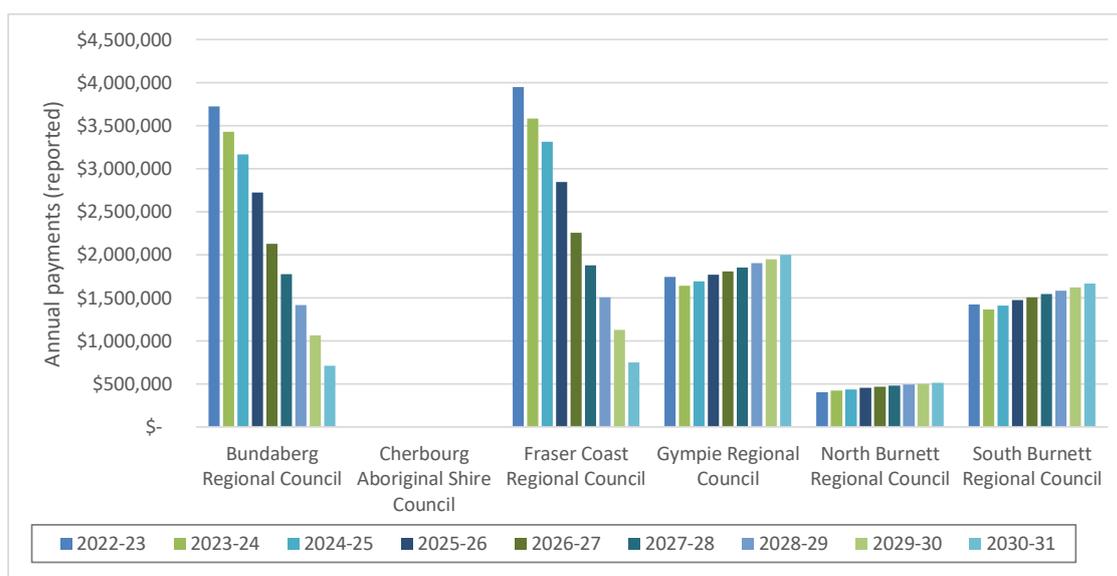
Beyond FY25-26 the regulated amounts of annual advanced payment have not been published; however, it is assumed they are based upon the same base year for calculating annual advanced payments through to FY30-31. Over this four-year period there may be changes to the amount of household waste that goes to landfill within some Councils. Based on current arisings, the regulated annual advanced payments have been extrapolated out based on the proposed changes to the annual advanced payments. Waste arisings are expected to be different to the base year, so there may be some variation across all councils.

**Figure 3 Impact of differential in annual advanced payment (\$/tonne)**

For Bundaberg Regional Council over the period FY22-23 to FY30-31 it is estimated, based on forecasting to inform this Plan, that the cost of the landfill levy without any intervention would be \$36 million. Bundaberg Regional Council estimates a shortfall between the levy cost and the amount received from annual advance payments of \$21.6M over the next 8-years.

For Fraser Coast Regional Council over the period FY22-23 to FY30-31 the estimated cost of the landfill levy without any action is around \$33 million. Over the same period Fraser Coast Regional Council will receive an estimated \$21.5 million in annual advanced payments, leaving a shortfall of an estimated \$20 million over 9 years. There may be some uncertainty beyond the 4-year reported annual advanced payments, including the ability for councils to receive higher payments to bridge the gap between forecast arisings and actuals.

The estimated cost impact is shown on **Figure 4**.



Note: Bundaberg and Fraser extrapolated based upon FY22-23 at 105% estimated based on current data. Other Councils assumed to receive 100% over duration with annual advanced payment increasing by generalised CPI of 1.9%

Figure 4 Change in annual advanced payments – Wide Bay Burnett Councils

2.1.4 Queensland's Resource Recovery 10-year Roadmap and Action Plan

The Queensland Resource Recovery 10-year Roadmap and Action Plan was released in 2019 following the release of the WMRR Strategy. As a key action plan under the Strategy, the Roadmap and Action Plan intends to support industry growth and job creation in resource recovery industries over the 10-year plan period. The Roadmap and Action Plan targets the acceleration of project pipelines, market and supply chain development, updates specifically, where required, to the planning framework and supporting the advancement of new and emerging technologies.

Under the Roadmap and Action Plan funding has been provided to support the establishment of businesses and local government through the establishment of:

- The Resource Recovery Development Program (RRIDP) provided funding support to an additional \$193.8 million of capital investment creating more than 360 jobs across Queensland and diverting 1.3 million tonnes of waste per annum from landfill. Within the region, funding was granted for:
 - Upgrade of the existing material recovery facility operated by Cleanaway Pty Ltd at Dundowran, Hervey Bay, within the Fraser Coast Regional Council area
 - The establishment of a construction and demolition waste processing centre by Horne Group Pty Ltd at Hervey Bay.

- To support a late-stage engineering report for Laminex looking at the potential for a cogeneration plant in Gympie.
- The Queensland Recycling Modernisation Fund (QRMF) – co funded \$20 million from the Commonwealth Government and \$20 million from the Queensland Government for investment to support sorting, processing, recycling, or manufacturing of waste and divert wastepaper and cardboard, plastic, tyres, or glass from landfill. This fund is now closed.
- The Regional and Remote Recycling Modernisation Fund (RRRMF) – provides grants of up to \$500,000 for local governments, and their industry partners, to improve the viability of sorting, processing, recycling, or remanufacturing of waste in regional and remote Queensland. Funding is available for infrastructure projects that divert waste plastics, mixed and unsorted paper and cardboard, unprocessed glass, or whole used tyres from landfill in regional and remote areas of Queensland. This fund is now closed to new applications.
- Industry Partnership Program – this \$350M program will invest in several priority industry sectors including resource recovery including financial and non-financial incentives or assistance packages. This program may be accessed to support implementation of this plan.
- The \$1.1 billion Recycling and Jobs Fund announced late in 2021 seeks to deliver more opportunities for businesses and industry as resource recovery infrastructure is expanded and new markets for waste material are developed. A portion of this will be administered under the Roadmap and Action Plan.

2.1.5 Recycling Enterprise Precinct Development

Under Queensland’s Resource Recovery 10-year Roadmap and Action Plan a key action was the development of enterprise recycling precincts. The Department of State Development, Local Government, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDLGIP) has undertaken a series of workshops during 2022 with the aim of engaging with local stakeholders, including local government and industry to identify opportunities and challenges, gain insight into how to progress and how the states approach to developing precincts for resource recovery and secondary processing can support local growth and existing initiatives. The expected outcomes of the workshops is the collation of feedback as well as the development of guidelines for precinct development and specific location strategies to be applied across Queensland.

A workshop was held in Bundaberg in August 2022¹⁷. During the workshop it was identified that:

- Wastes requiring most attention in the region were organic wastes including green wastes, sugar cane waste, timber waste, and food wastes. Other key wastes identified included agricultural plastics, mattresses, soft plastics, batteries, tyres, e-waste, cardboard, agricultural chemicals, and paint products.
- A precinct does not exist in the region. Transport infrastructure was identified as a critical element in addition to transport costs. The Port of Bundaberg State Development Area was identified as being able to support coastal shipping for end products which was supportable by the rail network.
- There was strong support for a hub-and-spoke approach to precinct development, with a larger precinct envisaged in one location with smaller “spokes” in other regional centres. Location close to existing facilities was considered desirable. There was also strong support biofuels and remanufacturing of agricultural plastics back into agricultural products or food grade plastics to be explored.

Two guiding documents have been released by the Queensland Government complementary to this Plan:

¹⁷ E3 Advisory, 2022. Resource Recovery Precincts, Regional Forum Report, Bundaberg 3 August 2022

- Recycling Enterprise Precincts: A “How To” Guideline¹⁸ – this document provides practical information to assist proponents seeking to establish a precinct including key actions, activities and matters to consider.
- Recycling Enterprise Precinct Location Strategy¹⁹ – this document presents guidance on potential locations for the establishment of a network of Recycling Enterprise Precincts across Queensland to maximise locational opportunities for industry development and recovered materials-based activities.

2.1.6 Queensland’s Organic Waste Strategy and Roadmap

Queensland’s Organic Waste Strategy and Roadmap provides a series of actions and outcomes that are directly relevant to this Plan.

Table 5 Organic Waste Strategy and Roadmap targets relevant to this Plan

Ref	Title	Detail & relevance
A1	Halve the amount of food waste generated	Utilising existing programs provide materials to Queensland Councils with dedicated education officers to assist deliver messaging. Targeting a 10% reduction in household food waste in the residual waste bin by 2025.
A2	Understand food waste behaviours in Queensland	Design effective interventions for state-wide and targeted messaging.
A3	Commence education for future generations	Develop materials and deliver food waste education materials as part of sustainability curriculum to reach 80% of Queensland schools by 2030.
A11	Lead by example at Government events	Driving food waste avoidance through action at State and Local Government events.
D1	Review fit for purpose solutions	Local governments are required to conduct a business case to identify the best fit-for-purpose option to improve household organic waste management in their local government area, including consideration of Food organics, Vegetable Organics, Garden Organics or combined Food and Garden Organics systems; or to implement small scale solutions to process organics such as through community composting hubs or encouraging home-based approaches for organics processing (e.g., composting at home, bokashi bins, worm farms etc.) Specific actions relevant to this plan including funding for additional council trials, this Plan is required to recommend improved organics management options by 30 June 2023, and 75% of councils within the levy zone have business cases for their solutions completed by 30 June 2023.
D2	Implement new household collection options which are consistent from the start	Based on D1 Local Governments are to implement solutions to improve household organic waste management in their LGA. The Queensland Government will provide support to better manage this material in a fit-for-purpose manner, including support for education and behaviour change, for consistency (bin lid colour harmonisation etc.), to understand and enforce contamination levels, and incorporate sufficient data collection and auditing processes to monitor uptake and contamination levels. Performance measures include improved organics management services in place by 2026 in major regional council areas with 80% of households participating in services within 3 years of a service commencing, plus demonstration of an increase in the volume of organics captured and reprocessed over time.

¹⁸ E3 Advisory, 2022. Recycling Enterprise Precincts, A “How To” Guideline

¹⁹ E3 Advisory, 2022. Recycling Enterprise Precinct Location Strategy

Ref	Title	Detail & relevance
D3	Make the inputs clear	Develop, implement, and align household education and behaviour change tools in partnership with local government and industry to minimise contamination across all household kerbside bins, to maximise organic material being captured in organics bins and minimise contamination. Key metrics are that 65% of households in Queensland will have organics capture services by 2025, and 80% by 2030, with a 90% capture rate for Food and Garden Organics comprising 50% capture of Food Organics, 90% of garden organics and less than 1% contamination rate.
D6	Set a clear end goal	Queensland Government looking at the potential feasibility and options associated with undertaking landfill disposal bans for organic wastes, with a feasibility assessment to be completed by the end of 2022, with a view to progressive bans starting in South-East Queensland by around 2025. No information has been provided on this.

2.2 Regional collaboration

There is no formal collaboration in the region on waste and resource recovery issues, and no formal overarching local government collaboration structure. There is collaboration between councils on an informal basis. To support the co-development of this Plan Councils have agreed to collaborate. An expected outcome of the Plan is to provide a template for future regional collaboration on waste and resource recovery issues.

The WBB region RRWG has prepared several region-specific reports, feasibility studies and business cases which provide a high level of detail to support this plan. Involvement by Council decision makers is high, which gives legitimacy to the decisions made by each council in supporting the group, which in turn supports ownership of this plan. Several council specific documents are also available and utilised to inform this Plan.

Table 6 Regional strategy documents

Document	Status	Relevance to regional plan
Regional Strategy Documents		
Wide Bay Burnett Regional Organisation of Councils Waste Strategy 2015-2020	Released 2015 however ROC disbanded in 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks to minimise waste to landfill, maximise the potential of waste as a resource and explores innovative solutions in management, resource recovery and recycling of waste. Provides short-, medium- and long-term actions and goals over the term of the five-year strategy. Outlines population trends, waste data and projections, waste reduction and recycling goals and targets, and details strategic goals and targets.
Key documents for member Councils		
Bundaberg Regional Council Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy 2017-2025	Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first waste management strategy developed for Bundaberg Regional Council Details current facilities, services, and regional profile Addresses waste avoidance, collection, treatment, resource recovery, final disposal, and remediation of site for post closure
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Corporate Plan 2020-2025	Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies waste management within the corporate plan, in particular maintenance of the existing waste management facility to an acceptable standard as an objective to develop and maintain a healthy living environment for the community and maintaining essential infrastructure for the community.

Document	Status	Relevance to regional plan
Fraser Coast Waste Strategy 2019-2029	Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets a clear path for the management of solid waste in the Fraser Coast region towards 2029. • Builds on the success of the Waste Management & Resource Recovery Strategy 2013- 2020 • Focus on resource leadership to deliver the greatest benefits to the local community in terms of resource recovery, environmental amenity, and economic development.
Gympie Regional Council, Regional Waste Management Strategy 2013-2020	Current (on GRC website)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared in 2013 so pre-landfill levy and current Queensland WMRR Strategy. Sets objectives, strategy development including levels of service required, and details around collection services for MSW, C&I and C&D within the region. • Presents a strategy implementation plan. • Presents records of consultation.
North Burnett Regional Council Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan 2021-2026	Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out waste reduction and recycling target and recommends actions to improve waste reduction and recycling. • Details current and proposed waste infrastructure • Discusses the performance of local government in terms of management and monitoring. • Promotes continuous improvement
South Burnett Regional Council Waste Management Strategy 2015-2022	Current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides overarching vision, objectives, and strategy framework for regional strategy. • Presents goals, level of service, waste reduction and resource recovery and infrastructure/network planning • Sets out measures for implementation of the waste hierarchy, strategy implementation and consultation undertaken.

At an individual council level all councils have undertaken an element of development of plans, typically around remaining capacity of existing facilities, potential options, and feasibility studies. In some cases, these have been extended into forward plans. The findings of these reports have been incorporated into the analysis undertaken to develop this Plan.

2.3 Existing services

Waste services provided by Wide Bay Burnett Councils are variable (see **Table 7**). All Councils provide a weekly residual or red lidded bin collection available to most households. Bundaberg, Fraser Coast, Gympie, and South Burnett offer a fortnightly commingled recycling bin collection, and only Cherbourg Aboriginal currently offers a kerbside weekly recycling bin collection. Self-haul to transfer station options are available across all Councils except Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, with weekly bulky waste collections operated by Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council.

Table 7 Existing Services by Council

Council	Residual Waste	Recycling	Garden Organics	Bulky Waste
Bundaberg Regional Council	Weekly, 240L	Fortnightly, 240L	Self-Haul only	No kerbside service, transfer station drop-off
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	Weekly, 240L	Weekly, 240L	None	Weekly, 240L
Fraser Coast Regional Council	Weekly, 240L	Fortnightly, 240L	Self-Haul only	No kerbside service, transfer station drop-off
Gympie Regional Council	Weekly, 240L	Fortnightly, 240L	Self-Haul only	No kerbside service, transfer station drop-off
North Burnett Regional Council	Weekly, 240L	Self-haul only	Self-Haul only	No kerbside service, transfer station drop-off
South Burnett Regional Council	Weekly, 240L	Fortnightly, 240L	Self-Haul only	No kerbside service, transfer station drop-off

In addition to the Container Refund Scheme eligible materials captured through kerbside recycling, each LGA has at least container refund point to allow residents to participate in the state's container refund scheme, Containers for Change, as shown in **Table 8**.

Table 8 Container refund points

Local Government Area	Number of Container Refund Points	Commentary
Bundaberg Regional Council	7	Located at Childers (1), Qunaba (1), Bundaberg (3), Moore Park Beach (1), Burnett Heads (1)
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	1	1 Facility located in Cherbourg. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council operate 4 further return points in South Burnett.
Fraser Coast Regional Council	13	Glenwood (1), Tiaro (1), Maryborough (2), Howard (1), Hervey Bay (8),
Gympie Regional Council	7	Gympie (3), Tin Can Bay (2), Rainbow Beach (1), Kilkivan (1)
North Burnett Regional Council	5	Biggenden (1), Gayndah (1), Mundubbera (1), Eidsvold (1), Mulgildie (1)
South Burnett Regional Council	4	Kingaroy (1), Nanango (1), Yarraman (1), Blackbutt (1)

2.4 Current performance

2.4.1 Overall waste managed

The total waste received at sites managed by or under contract to Wide Bay Burnett Councils in the 2020-2021 financial years was 461,269 tonnes. This includes kerbside MSW and self-hauled MSW, C&I and C&D waste streams as reported in the Queensland Waste Data Survey (QWDS). A further 46,300 tonnes of waste has been identified in the region as managed by the private sector. A breakdown of the regional waste by stream, and service type, residual, recycling, and organics, is shown in **Figure 5**.

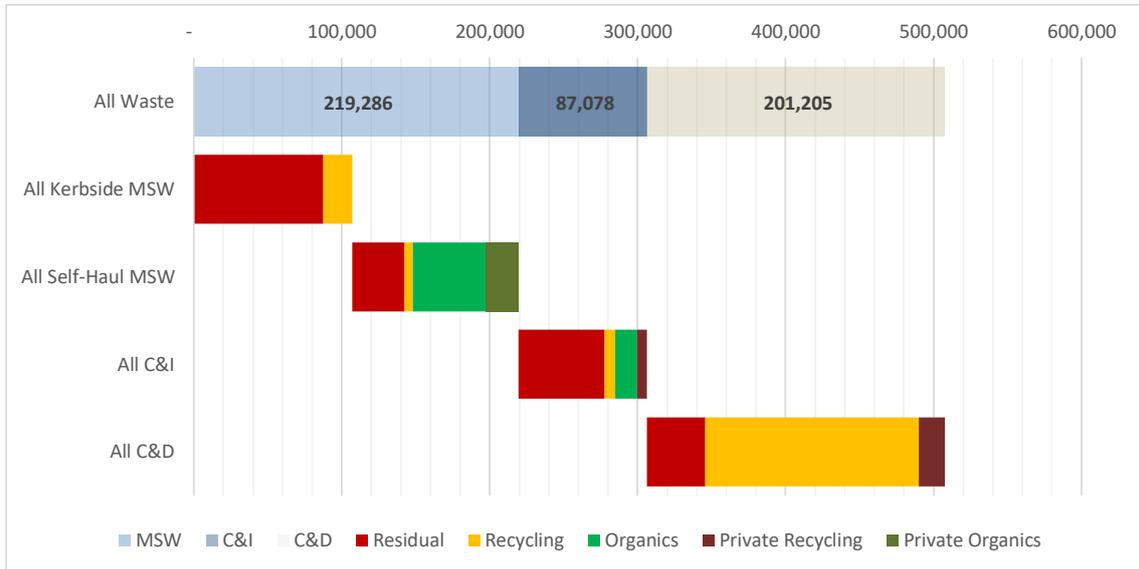


Figure 5 Regional waste summary by stream (tonnes, 2020/21)

A further 2,458 tonnes of other Council waste was recorded, including litter, street sweepings and public place waste. During the same period, no disaster waste was recorded, noting this can be variable depending on the nature of disasters. Biosolids totalled 3,822 tonnes reported as being disposed of to landfill during the period, however it is noted this data does not include biosolids deployed under the end of waste code under land application as the Queensland Government does not collect this data.

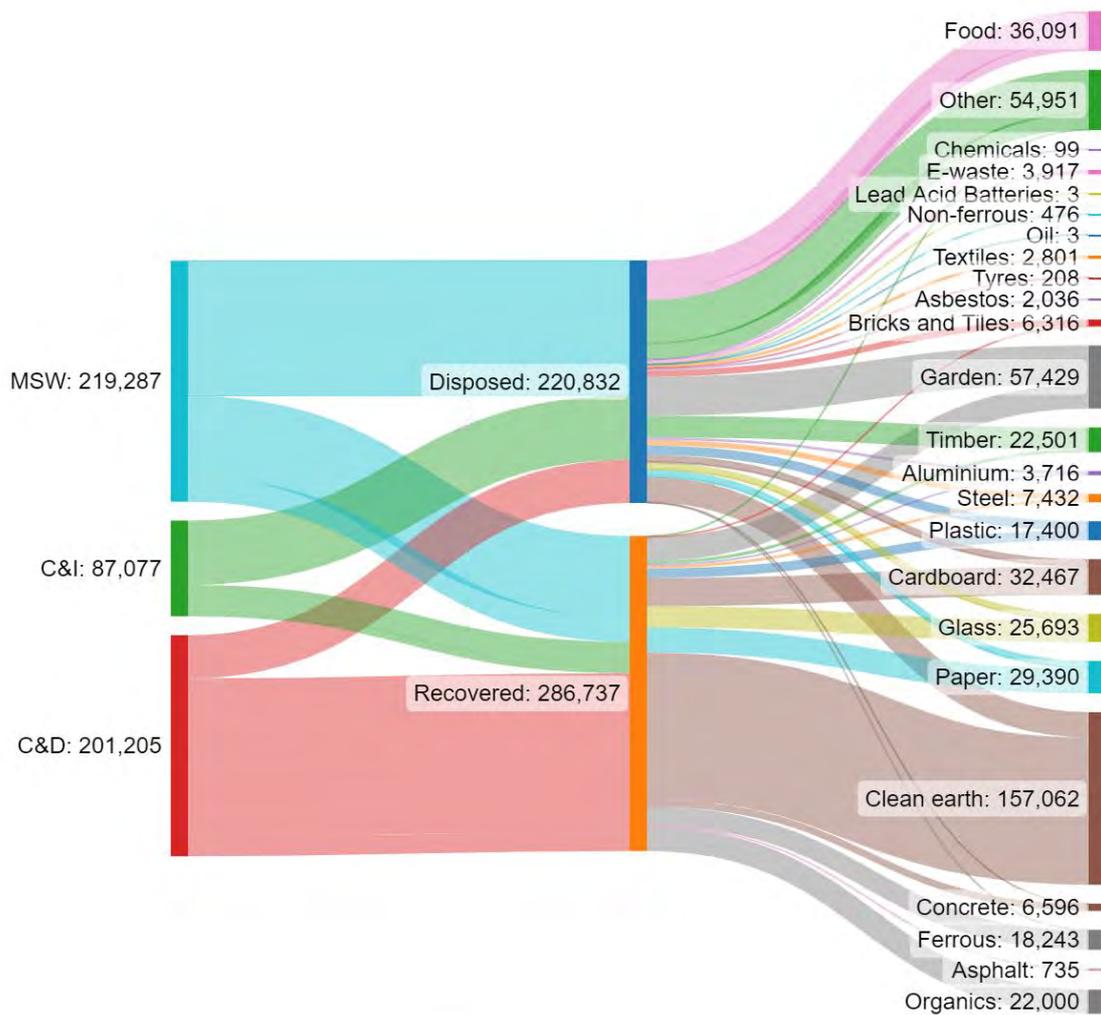
Table 9 provides a breakdown of the contribution of each council to the total regional waste quantities. Waste generated is dominated by the larger councils of Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council, with smaller contributions from the others. At a regional scale the contribution of Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council is approximately 0.1%.

Table 9 Distribution of waste across the Wide Bay Burnett region

Council	Percentage of Regional Waste by Tonnes
Bundaberg Regional Council	42%
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	<1%
Fraser Coast Regional Council	36%
Gympie Regional Council	9%
North Burnett Regional Council	4%
South Burnett Regional Council	9%

2.4.2 Breakdown of waste arisings in Wide Bay Burnett

Figure 6 is a waste flow diagram showing the fates by waste stream and the material types managed by Councils in the region. The materials represent what has been reported through QWDS, additional private sector information provided, and with a reference composition applied to kerbside waste and self-haul waste.



Made with SankeyMATIC

Figure 6 Summary of fates by stream and material for the Wide Bay Burnett region

A breakdown of all waste materials collected across the region is provided in **Figure 7** and shows the relative quantities that are recovered or disposed.

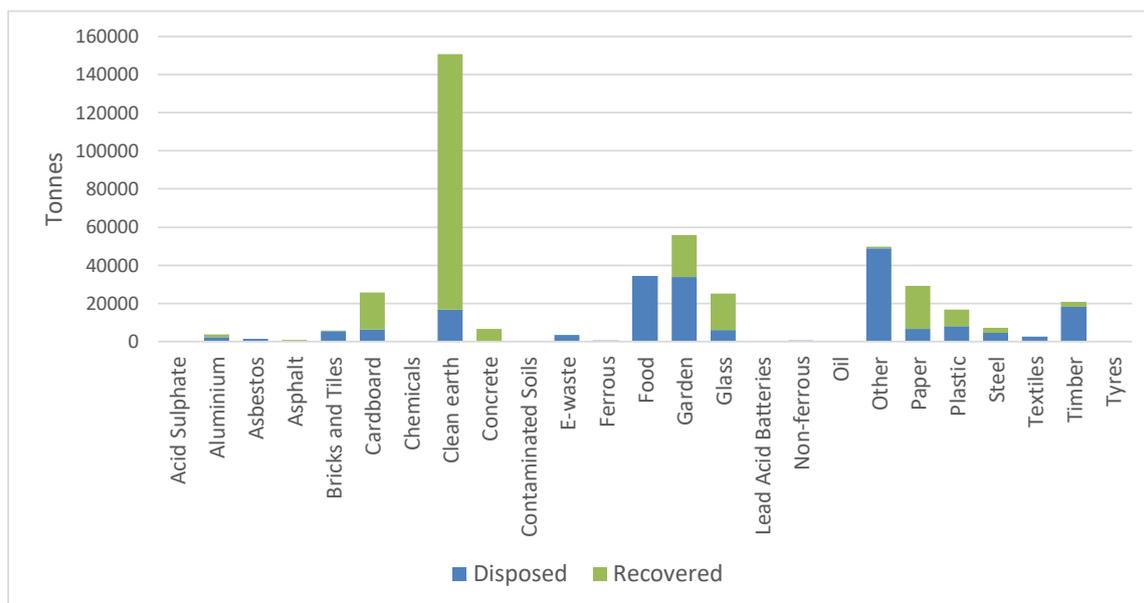


Figure 7 Waste materials by fate for the Wide Bay Burnett Region

The resource recovery potential of different materials can be observed in **Figure 7** with obvious opportunities for food and garden organic waste, plastic, timber and bricks and tiles, plus potential opportunities for e-waste and textiles that may currently go to landfill but for which the Queensland Government is currently developing Action Plans for.

2.4.3 Current resource recovery performance

Table 10 and **Figure 8** detail the Wide Bay Burnett regions' performance in comparison to the Queensland average and targets. The region has a current recovery rate of 52% across all streams, compared to a current state average of 52% and 2025 state target of 65%. The MSW and C&D streams are consistent with the state average, whilst the C&I stream is performing poorly. Across all streams except C&D, the 2025 and 2030 targets are however challenging without intervention,

Table 10 Wide Bay Burnett regional waste diversion target comparison

Waste Type	Diversion from landfill targets			
	WBB (FY20/21)	State average (current)	State target 2025	State target 2030
Combined waste (all categories)	52%	52%	65%	80%
MSW	38%	27%	55%	70%
C&I	29%	50%	65%	80%
C&D	83%	78%	75%	85%

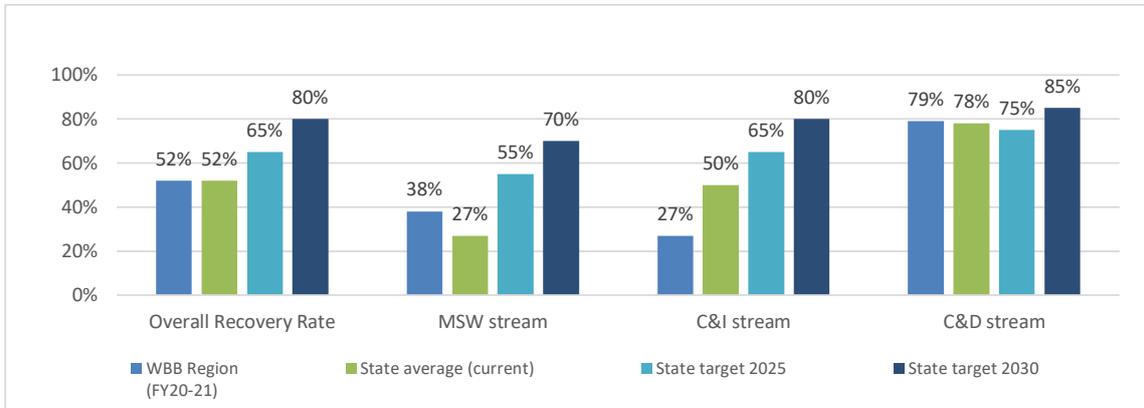
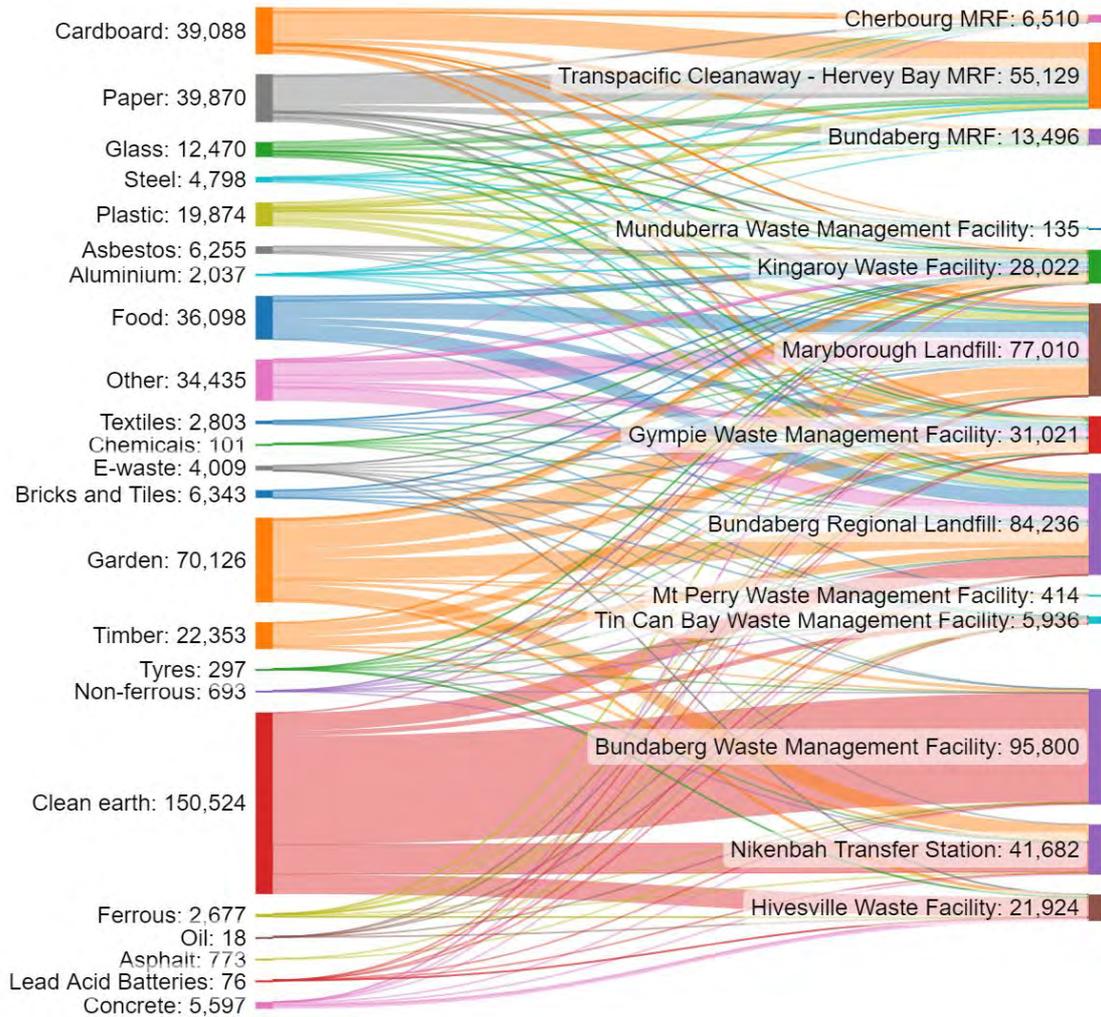


Figure 8 Current performance compared to state and 2025/2030 targets

2.5 Existing infrastructure

To accommodate all other potential destinations, waste can be broken down by materials. **Figure 9** shows the range of separate material streams reported, or where compositional data is known, and their destination. Infrastructure locations are shown on **Figure 10**.



Made with SankeyMATIC

Figure 9 Current waste flow mapping by materials and destination for Wide Bay Burnett²⁰

²⁰ Note end fate does not necessarily reflect final management point, however, is as reported in the QWDS data

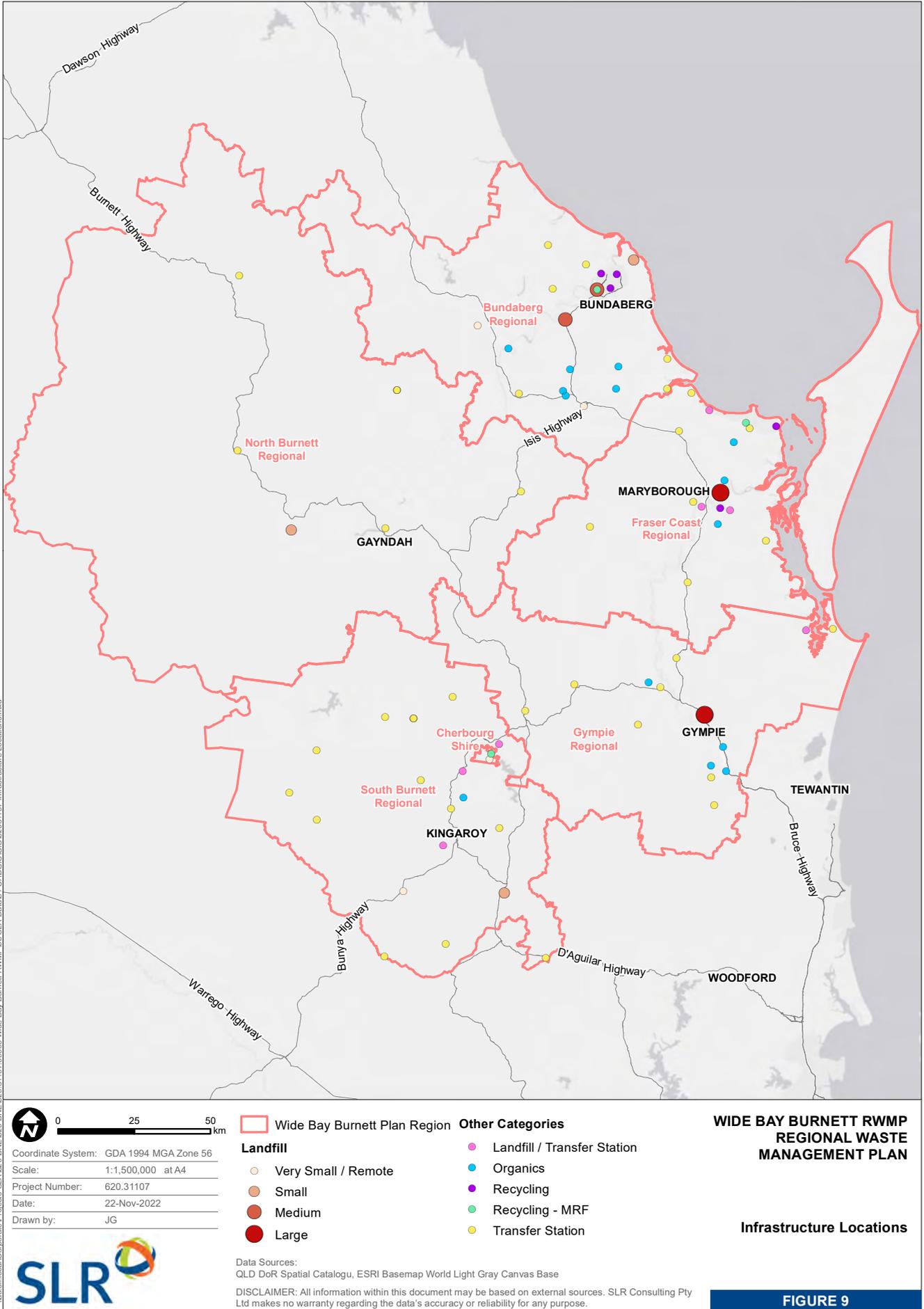


FIGURE 9

2.6 Forecast waste arisings

2.6.1 Regional waste growth projection

Figure 11 provides a 30-year summary of regional waste projections for waste management by councils by waste stream. Without intervention, total waste generation is expected to increase to 545,000 tonnes in FY30-31, 582,000 tonnes in FY40-41 and 618,000 tonnes in FY50-51.

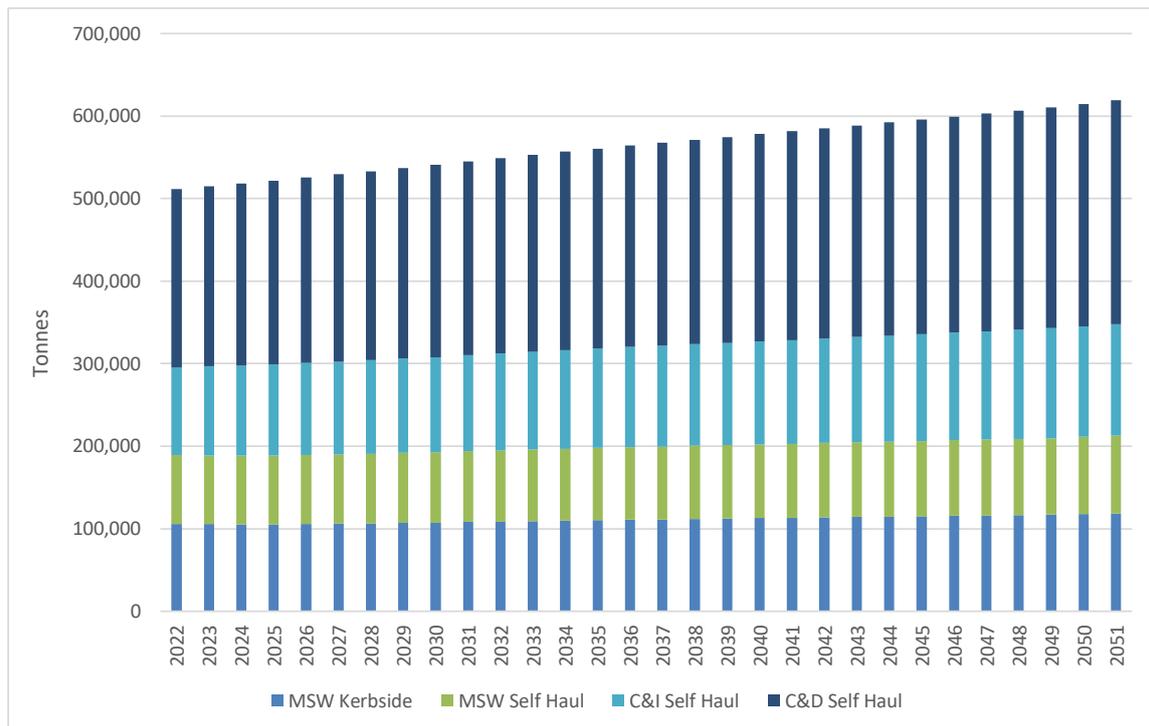


Figure 11 30-year waste projections for the Wide Bay Burnett region by waste stream

3 Key issues and Opportunities

3.1 Landfill capacity

Some landfills in the region are approaching capacity, which will prohibit further landfilling, and require further diverse investment to enable appropriate management of residual waste

Landfills are an essential component of Australia's waste management system. In the Wide Bay Burnett region, landfills receive approximately 45.6% of headline waste (based on FY20-21 reporting year) as reported by the Queensland Government and provide a final disposal solution for waste that cannot be recovered.²¹

The WBB region contains nineteen identified active putrescible landfills that are all council-owned, of which fourteen are considered to be small or very small rural facilities.²² The resource recovery infrastructure in the region includes eight composting, four mulching, three MRFs, two source separated recycling, and two metals recycling facilities. There are no existing C&D recycling facilities identified in the region. Each LGA has a principal landfill, with landfills in the region generally developed in existing holes, usually formed by quarrying or mining operations and as such, landfill lifespans are inherently finite.²³

Landfill capacity is primarily defined in terms of remaining airspace, the volume of void which is available to fill with waste.²¹ A landfill capacity assessment undertaken to support this Plan has identified that there is approximately 6 million tonnes of approved putrescible landfill capacity in the WBB region, with minimal potential for expansion of capacity. Gympie Regional Council has a need to develop a landfill solution with constructed capacity expected to expire early in 2024, noting additional capacity can be constructed at the existing landfill to give capacity through to approximately 2028. There are currently no inert landfills identified in the region. The landfill capacities and expected exhaustion years are presented in **Table 10**.

Table 11 Wide Bay Burnett Region landfill capacity

LGA	Landfill	Annual disposal (20-21, tonnes)	Current approved capacity (estimated tonnes)	Expected exhaustion of capacity
Bundaberg Regional Council	Bundaberg Waste Management Facility	11,880	600,000 ²⁴	25 Years
Bundaberg Regional Council	Bundaberg Regional Waste Management Facility	84,236	1,700,000	35 Years
Bundaberg Regional Council	Childers Waste Management Facility	1,563	11,000	Imminent conversion to transfer station
Bundaberg Regional Council	Qunaba Waste Management Facility	9,862	315,000	10 years
Bundaberg Regional Council	Tirroan Waste Management Facility	588	5,000	Imminent conversion to transfer station

²¹ Arcadis for Department of Environment and Science (2019). Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report. Accessed at https://www.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0034/199249/qld-waste-resource-recovery-infrastructure-report.pdf

²² Very small = < 2,000 tonnes to landfill p.a. Small = 2,000 to 10,000 tonnes to landfill p.a.

²³ Hyder for Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage, and the Arts (2009). Australian landfill capacities into the future. Accessed at <https://www.dceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/landfill-capacities.pdf>

²⁴ Information provided by Bundaberg Regional Council for this project.

LGA	Landfill	Annual disposal (20-21, tonnes)	Current approved capacity (estimated tonnes)	Expected exhaustion of capacity
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	Cherbourg Rubbish Tip	650	9,845	2030
Fraser Coast Regional Council	Maryborough Landfill	77,709	3,767,000	2052
Gympie Regional Council	Gympie Waste Management Facility	31,836	180,000	2028
North Burnett Regional Council	Biggenden Waste Management Facility	0	8,177	2025
North Burnett Regional Council	Eidsvold Waste Management Facility	0	518	2025
North Burnett Regional Council	Gayndah Waste Management Facility	0	8,221	2030
North Burnett Regional Council	Monto Waste Management Facility	0	14,861	2050
North Burnett Regional Council	Mt Perry Waste Management Facility	0	0	2020
North Burnett Regional Council	Munduberra Waste Management Facility	0	28,066	2200
South Burnett Regional Council	Kingaroy Waste Facility	35,091	158,543	2029
South Burnett Regional Council	Kumbia Waste Facility	0	TBC	2051
South Burnett Regional Council	Murgon Waste Facility	0	10,920	2031
South Burnett Regional Council	Nanango Waste Facility	0	39,338	2031
South Burnett Regional Council	Wondai Waste Facility	0	19,087	2030

The population of the Wide Bay Burnett Region is expected to grow by 18% between 2016 and 2041⁹ with growth forecast in the Bundaberg (19%) and Fraser Coast (21%) regions, moderate growth for Gympie (15%), South Burnett (12%), Cherbourg (6%) and North Burnett Regional Council remaining static. Overall population is expected to grow by 54,000 people by 2024. Population growth is typically linked to growth in waste arisings, however, evidence in Queensland suggests that per capita waste generation is falling, however in the Wide Bay Burnett region marginal growth of waste per capita has been experienced. Other factors such as economic activity, house building, or other construction can also influence growth in waste. As waste generation grows, there is an ongoing need for effective, fit-for-purpose waste avoidance and resource recovery pathways and solutions to avoid the need for expanding landfills or to extend the lifetime. Major projects, such as new hydrogen, renewables, highways, or mining in the region will also increase population and create additional waste volumes during construction, and in some cases wastes which are challenging to manage.

Whilst there is significant landfill capacity at a regional scale, Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council have the added constraint of the increasing cost of landfill disposal. At present there are no commercial scale energy recovery facilities in operation or planned within the region that could be used as a substitute for landfill. Outside of the Wide Bay Burnett Region, there may be opportunities to send some waste that would otherwise go to landfill to be converted into refuse derived fuel in South-East Queensland (e.g., at the in-construction ResourceCo facility in Brisbane) or as a coal substitute in the Cement Kiln at Gladstone.

3.2 Scale for processing and remanufacturing

Individual councils do not have a sufficient scale for processing and remanufacturing recyclable materials or residual waste (given the cost of transport and geographic size of councils), limiting the ability to achieve resource recovery at a commercial scale

Resource recovery is the process of creating value from waste materials, including by reusing, reprocessing, and re-manufacturing discarded materials for secondary purposes such as manufacturing or compost, or generating energy from waste. It excludes any processes that provide no value from waste, such as incineration alone. Resource recovery delays the need to use virgin materials in manufacturing processes that would eventually become waste, as quality recovered, or reprocessed materials can be used as a substitute.²⁵

While resource recovery is established in metropolitan Queensland, barriers including scale, transportation, distance, and staff retention reduce the ability to implement commercially viable solutions in regional areas. Following the release of the *National Waste Policy* in 2010, the Australian Government established the Regional and Remote Working Group to better understand the challenges faced by dispersed communities. The working group indicated that the primary barriers to resource recovery for regional and remote areas were poor economies of scale, distances and road conditions between regional centres and limited waste collection services.²⁶ These barriers are prevalent for Wide Bay Burnett Councils, although relative proximity to South-East Queensland and potential new processing facilities may present new opportunities in the future.

The existing resource recovery facilities in the region include three separate small Materials Recycling Facilities (MRF) which includes the Council owned and contractor managed Bundaberg MRF, the Cleanaway owned and managed Fraser Coast MRF in Hervey Bay, servicing the Fraser Coast and Gympie Regional Councils, and the Council owned and managed Cherbourg MRF, servicing the Cherbourg, Gympie, Fraser Coast, and North and South Burnett regions. The MRFs process aluminium, steel, mixed paper, cardboard, HPDE, PET and mixed plastics for distribution to offtake markets locally and further afield.²⁷ Fraser Coast Regional Council will shortly have a new MRF in Maryborough.

Cost and scale are the key barriers to waste collection and recovery in the region. Most LGAs provide fortnightly recycling with four councils, Bundaberg, Cherbourg, Fraser Coast, Gympie, and South Burnett offering a conventional two bin service of waste and recycling.²¹ All councils provide residents and local businesses with transfer facilities. Under current economic and policy conditions disposal of waste to landfill will remain the most viable solution unless a suitable and commercial alternative is available.

3.3 Insufficient end-markets

There are insufficient local end markets and demand for secondary raw materials, except FOGO/GO, where there is insufficient supply in the region, limiting the ability to achieve commercial rates of return.

The circular economy in Queensland, and Australia more broadly, is still developing. End markets for secondary raw materials are limited, however, national and state policies are prioritising the use of recycled materials in government projects. Generally, end markets are proximate to reprocessing and remanufacturing facilities to enable efficient and commercially viable outcomes.

²⁵ Queensland Government (2019). Queensland Resource Recovery Industries 10-Year Roadmap and Action Plan, https://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0014/17204/resource-recovery-roadmap.pdf

²⁶ National Waste Policy Regional and Remote Australia Working Group. Solutions for waste management in regional and remote Australia

²⁷ Queensland Government. (2019). Cleanaway on track to achieve a more sustainable future for the Fraser Coast. Accessed at <https://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/news/cleanaway-on-track-to-achieve-a-more-sustainable-future-for-the-fraser-coast>

Generally, private organisations are responsible for resource recovery processes and therefore investment attraction is critical to developing sustainable circular economies. Visy is one of Australia's leading resource recovery companies and in 2022, announced a \$700 million investment in Queensland recycling and re-manufacturing. Included in the commitment is \$500 million for a new glass food and beverage container recycling and manufacturing facility in Yatala, SEQ, a new \$150 million corrugated box factory at Hemmant, SEQ, and \$48 million towards major upgrades to the MRF on Gibson Island, SEQ.²⁸ Visy's product range covers food and beverage, commercial and industrial, retail and online and moving and storage, for which its major markets are located proximately in SEQ.

With local end markets concentrated in SEQ, the challenge remains for regional areas to achieve commercially viable local reprocessing and re-manufacturing. All kerbside collected recyclable material is processed locally at one of the three MRFs, with the outputs transported out of region to SEQ end markets or exported which is assumed to increase prices and limit value for money outcomes. Investment in the development of end markets, such as manufacturing industries, in Wide Bay Burnett would be required to change this approach, and to support resource recovery facilities in the region and drive increased use of local recycled materials.

While regional areas currently struggle to compete with metropolitan areas, there is increasing support from governments at all levels to shift business to the regions to drive job growth and economic activity. In June 2022, the Queensland Government committed an additional \$10 million to continue the *Manufacturing Hub Grants Program* for a further two years. Since its inception in 2017, the program has supported 104 advanced manufacturing projects across the state with 38 per cent delivered in regional Queensland.²⁹ Regional areas are attractive locations for large operations due to there being more space and fewer operation limitations such as transport and noise restrictions. Positioning Wide Bay Burnett as an attractive location for such activities would assist in creating end markets for recovered resources. There is a significant opportunity for the region as it aims to deliver increased regional wealth, as set out in the Wide Bay Burnett Economic Development Strategy 2019-2024,³⁰ with the strategy providing a strategic roadmap for the region whilst the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Plan (2011) is being reviewed to ensure it best reflects the Queensland Government's strategic direction for managing population growth and regional development.³¹ Furthermore, attracting industry and increasing regional development will create additional end markets for recycled material making resource recovery processes more viable.

Despite these challenges, progress is being made in some regional areas through support from the Resource Recovery Industry Development Program. Initiatives include the development of a new MRF in Maryborough to increase the recovery of recyclables from kerbside collection, the establishment of a C&D waste processing facility in Hervey Bay to increase recovery rates, and a feasibility study to inform a final investment decision for an energy cogeneration plant in Gympie which will support operations of the Laminex Gympie (Toolara) plant, which processes medium density fibreboards.³² There are a number of other established C&D and concrete reprocessors, and metal recyclers in the region although data is limited for volumes.

²⁸ Visy. (2022). Our \$700 million investment in Queensland recycling and re-manufacturing. Accessed at <https://www.visy.com.au/newsroom/2022/4/28/queensland-investments>

²⁹ Queensland Government. (2022) Made in Queensland. <https://www.rdmw.qld.gov.au/manufacturing/manufacturing-assistance-programs/made-in-queensland>

³⁰ Wide Bay Burnett Regional Organisation of Councils (2019). Economic Strategy 2019-2024. Accessed at <https://wbbroc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/WBBROC-Economic-Strategy-2019-2024-Web-version.pdf>

³¹ Queensland Government (2022). Planning – Wide Bay Burnett regional plan. Accessed at <https://planning.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning-framework/plan-making/regional-planning/wide-bay-burnett-regional-plan#:~:text=The%20Draft%20Wide%20Bay%20Burnett%20Regional%20Plan%202022%20assists%20local,affordable%20and%20diverse%20housing%20choices.>

³² Queensland Government (2022). Resource recovery, Industry Development Program. Accessed at <https://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/industry/priority-industries/resource-recovery/industry-development-program>

Despite a lack of end markets for reprocessed recycled materials, there are several composters in the region, such as Green Solutions Wide Bay who provide residents with free green waste drop-off for recovery. They operate an open windrow composting facility to process green waste where they screen the materials, ground, and form the materials in to windrows which are pasteurised and cured before being processed as a final product. NuGrow – Waste and Recycling operate the Bundaberg Composting and Recycling Facility which offers services for liquid, solid, and green waste, including garden organics from Fraser Coast Regional Council. This site has the potential to receive food organics in the future pending approval conditions and technology requirements. The compost products created both composting facilities are expected to comply with the Australian Standard for Soil Conditioners and Mulches AS4454.

Oreco Group manufacture high quality garden and animal care products through various processes using repurposed waste materials and organics sourced from their own products and from farms within the region. Operations of large-scale composters in the region would indicate a significant demand for garden waste and compost from within the region, most likely from agricultural producers who use the compost on their crops and farms.

3.4 Community understanding and behaviours

A lack of community understanding and concern around the increasing cost and environmental impacts of waste management and absence of incentives or disincentives for households to improve behaviours is contributing to inefficient waste management practices

There is a clear need and ambition to improve the resource recovery rate across Wide Bay Burnett to reduce environmental impact, optimise the life of the landfills, and manage cost pressures. However, much of the community do not understand the cost of managing their waste, or challenges faced by Councils and the value of resource recovery. There is a need for investment in long term community and industry education to improve resource recovery and add value to recyclables.

Contamination rates from audits undertaken by Councils range across the region from 16.3-18%.³³ The general community is not aware of the environmental problems caused by waste generation and find it difficult to connect individual actions to address those problems. Most people do not know where their waste goes, whether it is recyclable or if it can be recovered. Many people in the community are not sure what happens to their waste, or whether their actions make a difference. The lack of understanding across the region has led to high contamination rates in kerbside bins and low resource recovery rates, as potentially recyclable items are disposed rather than recovered. This exacerbates existing challenges regarding scale for reprocessing and remanufacturing in regional locations.

Illegal dumping is also a concern across the Wide Bay Burnett region, where low population density and distance from waste infrastructure leads to illegal disposal and dumping of large waste volumes in remote areas. Littered and illegally dumped wastes are a substantial source of environmental contamination. Waste in the environment can cause animal entanglement, injury and death, and the economic costs of litter and illegal dumping are nearly always borne by local councils.³⁴ Prevention of littering and dumping reduces or avoids these costs, demonstrating the importance of investment in litter and dumping prevention, targeted surveillance, and enforcement at identified illegal dumping hotspots, and efforts to modify behaviour.

³³ Combination of council provided information and that reported in QWDS.

³⁴ Queensland Government: Department of Environment and Science (2021). Keeping Queensland Clean: the litter and illegal dumping plan. Accessed at https://www.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0024/176262/keeping-qld-clean-lid-plan.pdf

Better messaging, such as emphasising how waste can be transformed into new objects, may make a difference. However, information alone cannot always drive sustainable behaviours. The community must feel motivated, and the best motivations may be a combination of environmental benefits with personal incentives, such as economic rewards, increased status, or social connections.³⁵

In the first instance, initiatives that encourage waste avoidance and product reuse should be prioritised to reduce end-of-life volumes. Waste education should be integrated into specific actions areas in each LGA and should be supported by regional campaigns such as consistent messaging across the region and shared resources and messages.

While education is valuable, behaviour change is often reliant on the choices available to the community. The provision of additional residential bin services, such as co-mingled recycling and FOGO, provides the community with a convenient alternative to standard disposal in the residual waste bin. While these services may be cost prohibitive to some Councils with low population density, resource recovery infrastructure such as MRFs and transfers stations may be feasible to further recover materials from the MSW stream.

3.5 An opportunity for local economic or community benefits

There is an opportunity to develop and support new and innovative resource recovery industries as well as create regional and local economic and community benefits through collaborative waste management planning between Wide Bay Burnett councils and the broader region

The Wide Bay Burnett region has a varied economic base and benefits from a diverse natural environment and range of industries, liveable cities, and its strategic position to provide goods and services to domestic and international markets. The region has access to these markets through the Port of Bundaberg, multiple intraregional highways, and numerous regional and local airports. The waste management and resource recovery sector is already an important contributor to the economy, however, there is further potential to grow the sector by improving recovery of resources and investing in the resource recovery industry.

The WBB Economic Strategy outlines a roadmap for WBB to deliver increased regional wealth to the region, and act as an enabler to facilitate businesses, the government, and stakeholders to grow the region's economy. For the waste management and resource recovery sector, this includes action relevant to this Plan such as planning and partnerships, circular economy development and regional infrastructure.

A focus on driving these outcomes through further industry growth presents opportunities for the development of downstream waste industries in the region. Economic value and jobs for Wide Bay Burnett residents can be created through the development of resource recovery industries, however, capacity for jobs requires scale of recovered waste. As identified in previous sections, this is a barrier at an individual council level in the Wide Bay Burnett region.

A key pathway to achieving economic growth in the Wide Bay Burnett region will be increased collaboration and knowledge sharing between Councils. Increased collaboration across policy planning, procurement and delivery of infrastructure will be necessary to respond to the State and national push towards a circular economy while ensuring solutions are right-sized and cognizant of regional economic drivers and community needs. This increased focus on collaborative planning can also provide opportunities to articulate and plan for challenges facing the region now and into the future.

³⁵ The Conversation (2019). How to boost recycling: Reward consumers with discounts, deals and social connections. Accessed at <https://theconversation.com/how-to-boost-recycling-reward-consumers-with-discounts-deals-and-social-connections-124389>

A key benefit of investment in the waste and resource recovery industry in the Wide Bay Burnett region is the opportunity to increase both skilled and unskilled employment. There is significant potential for economic growth in the waste management and resource recovery sector in Queensland. For every 10,000 tonnes of waste that goes to landfill, it is estimated that fewer than three jobs are supported, but where that waste is reused or recycled, it is estimated that there are more than nine jobs created. The higher job rate for recycling is due to the higher number of activities associated with the recycling process, and in particular the sorting, transfer, and transformation of materials into new products, and the labour-intensive nature of some of these processes compared with landfill-related employment.

3.6 Meeting state and Commonwealth waste objectives and targets for waste management

The objectives and targets in the Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy⁷ and National Waste Policy Action Plan³⁷ cannot be met with existing infrastructure, initiatives, funding, resourcing, and supporting policy in Wide Bay Burnett

Recognising that a shift to a circular economy requires a national approach, the *National Waste Policy*³⁶ was updated in 2018 by the Federal, State and Territory governments. In 2019, the *National Waste Policy Action Plan*³⁷ was delivered, outlining several strategic priorities as a framework and guide to implement the National Waste Policy.

Details the Wide Bay Burnett regions' performance in comparison to the Queensland average and targets was presented in **Table 10**. Overall, the region is performing slightly above the current state average, with C&D recovery reported as the highest performer achieving the 2025 target.

The issue with targets is not that the waste diversion (or reduction, or recycling) targets cannot be met, the critical issue is that the cost of making the transition towards zero waste to landfill, and greater recycling is not necessarily well understood. Furthermore, where change is required from an existing system, the question of who pays is fundamental, although adopting the polluter pay principals, ultimately the cost of these changes is borne by the consumer or ratepayer, who is typically the same. The introduction of the levy in 2019 provided a safeguard measure to protect the cost to households from implementation of the levy. Whilst this is now being reduced for some Councils (Bundaberg Regional Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council), this now becomes a cost that Council must recover, although potentially supported by funding from the State or Commonwealth Government, or via services provided by private sector operators, however the question returns to how this cost is covered and the environmental and economic benefit from achieving the targets.

The 2025 targets will not be met, and this is consistent across the state. There is a need for pragmatism when considering the technical, economic, and environmental practicalities of pursuing a zero waste to landfill strategy, particularly when set within the context of the waste legislation and policy settings in Queensland.

³⁶ Australian Government (2018). National Waste Policy. Accessed at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-waste-policy-2018.pdf>

³⁷ Australian Government (2019). National Waste Policy Action Plan 2019. Accessed at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-waste-policy-action-plan-2019.pdf>

As a qualifying statement, the Plan provides a pathway towards improved resource recovery and recycling but recognises that the path and outcome compared to the State and Commonwealth objectives and targets may be different. There is a need for pragmatism when considering the technical, economic, and environmental practicalities of pursuing the waste objectives and targets, particularly when set within the context of the current waste legislation and policy settings in Queensland.

4 Organic waste

Organic waste is identified in both National and State guidance documents as a low hanging fruit when it comes to diverting more waste from landfill. There is significant support via the National Food Waste Policy to divert more food waste from landfill, supported by the establishment of research and roll out of the Food Waste behavioural change programs by the Queensland Government, alongside a series of actions in Queensland's Organic Waste Strategy and Action Plan. A key consideration of the options assessment for this Plan was the prospect of introducing regional or individual council scale organics collections. This section considers:

- The existing dynamics of the organic waste stream in the Wide Bay Burnett Region
- Potential levers and interventions
- Major options considered
- The expected outcomes of the preferred options
- What is required to support the change including cost; and
- What may change during the implementation of the Plan

4.1 Organic material stream dynamics

Organic waste across the region is managed via several collection pathways. All councils provide self-haul facilities where residents and local industry can drop off garden waste. In Bundaberg there is also a privately operated facility where residents can drop off garden waste for free which is composted and reused in agriculture. In general, self-hauled garden waste is processed locally by councils. Fraser Coast Regional Council sends its garden organic waste to a private composting facility at Gregory River, located between Maryborough and Bundaberg. Bundaberg Regional Council sends its garden organic waste to a private composter located near Bundaberg where it is processed into soil amendment products and used in agriculture.

Within the region, Councils and the private sector received and recovered a reported 86,165 tonnes of green waste in FY20-21. For organic waste this represented a recovery rate of 69% for organic material and contributed 10% to the overall region recovery rate. This is solely green waste received and is typically processed into a mulch or compost. Information provided by Councils indicated that there is strong demand for high quality organic waste derived product for reuse within agriculture, particularly in the Bundaberg Region.

A significant proportion of household food and garden organics are still disposed of in the residual bin across the region. **Figure 12** presents the estimated breakdown of organic waste based on audit information for organic waste managed at Council sites within the region.

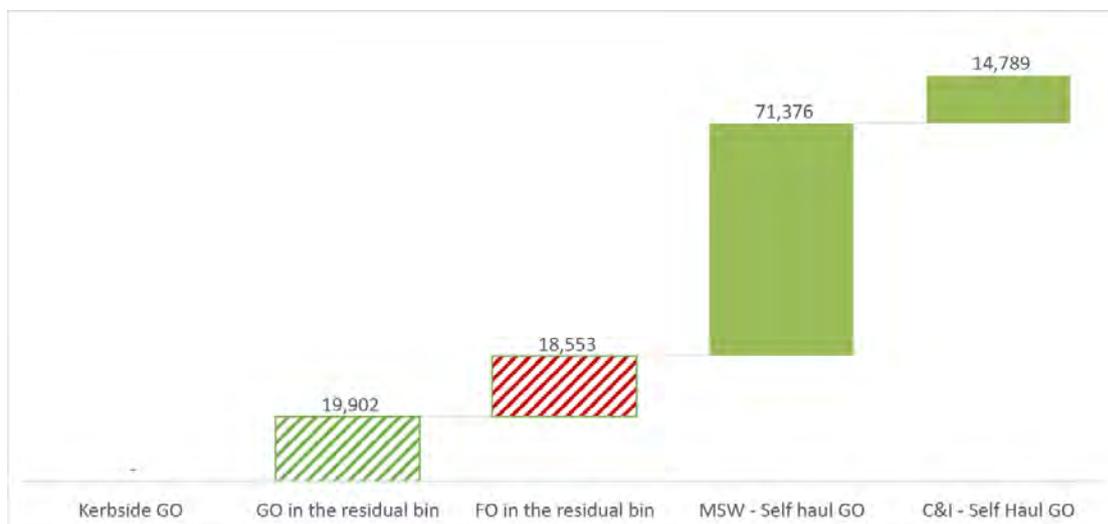


Figure 12 Estimated breakdown of organic waste managed by councils in region (tonnes)

Geographical diversity also influences organics collection and processing across the Wide Bay-Burnett region. For example, the Councils within the region with very low population density, and with households generally on larger blocks are more likely to have informal at home organics diversion solutions in place, such as compost heaps, chickens, or worm farms, compared to higher density parts of the region such as parts of the Bundaberg, Gympie, and Fraser Coast LGAs.

Away from reported kerbside organic waste, other organic waste streams are generated within the region. This includes a range of agricultural residues and wastes. Analysis undertaken by the Queensland Government in FY18-19 indicated that there was a combined total of 1,291,550 tonnes of food crop residues and 257,060 tonnes of organic wastes and other residues in the region. The latter includes material reported in the graph above. These values are significant although it is noted that a high proportion of this material is already managed and is not necessarily available for reprocessing.

4.2 Levers and interventions

4.2.1 Avoiding and reducing organic waste

Organic waste reduction or avoidance can be achieved through education with support from other levers, which may also link to regional or council landfill diversion solutions. Under Queensland's Organic Waste Strategy there are specific actions to support national objectives to halve food waste, including a reduction in food waste of 10% per household by 2025. The Queensland Government currently has the license to the Love Food Hate Waste branded education and engagement program developed by WRAP³⁸ in the UK. Fraser Coast Regional Council participates in Love Food Hate Waste already. Some existing councils within the region provide education packages that include composting at home^{39,40,41} however the ability to commit resources to education varies across councils within the region.

The roll out of state-backed education or behaviour change campaigns such as deployment of Love Food Hate Waste materials is likely to require additional resources to have a significant impact. Education could be delivered at a regional scale for issues such as behaviour change to avoid food waste without impacting individual council service delivery. This could be delivered to commercial or industrial premises. Avoiding household generated food or garden organic waste being disposed of into a residual bin could be supported by the provision of at-home composting equipment such as compost bins or worm farms supporting education campaigns.

Some Councils in the Wide Bay Burnett region have implemented behaviour change initiatives to improve household practices, increase community knowledge of waste streams, and improve the potential for resource recovery. The Bundaberg, Fraser Coast, and Gympie Regional Councils have all implemented waste and recycling education programs, which are facilitated through educational tours of waste facilities and consultations, with the main target audience being primary and secondary school students. The educational programs aim to develop environmental values and encourage long-term environmental behaviours.⁴² Utilising Queensland Government support these initiatives should include meaningful measures to avoid food waste.

4.2.2 Alternative pricing strategies / pay as you throw

Aligned with education and behaviour change is the development of a bin sizing and price incentive strategy. This approach, currently being considered by several councils in Queensland based on experience from elsewhere in Australia and overseas would seek to achieve higher landfill diversion by aligning bin volume pricing to the polluter pays principal and backing this up with targeted enforcement. This approach may also seek to include pricing mechanisms that prioritise recycling or organics collections over residual waste systems.

³⁸ WRAP, 2022. Love Food Hate Waste – Why we're here.

³⁹ Bundaberg Regional Council, 2023. Waste and recycling education: Waste minimisation – Bundaberg Regional Council. Accessed at <https://www.bundaberg.qld.gov.au/waste-recycling/education-waste-recycling/5>

⁴⁰ Fraser Coast Regional Council, 2023. Composting Workshop – Fraser Coast Regional Council. Accessed at <https://www.frasercoast.qld.gov.au/events/event/410/composting-workshop>

⁴¹ South Burnett Regional Council, 2023. Introduction to Composting and Worm Farming Workshop – South Burnett Regional Council. Accessed at <https://www.southburnett.qld.gov.au/events/event/211/introduction-to-composting-and-worm-farming-workshop>

⁴² Gympie Regional Council (2022). Waste Education Program. Accessed at <https://www.gympie.qld.gov.au/waste-education-program>

4.2.3 Levies and bans

4.2.3.1 Landfill levy and annual advanced payment

Organics managed within the residual waste stream and landfilled is subject to the landfill levy, except for waste generated in the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council area. The current landfill levy applied to general waste in the regional zone is \$88 per tonne disposed of, with the levy rate to increase by the rate of CPI in future years. The annual advanced payment for FY22-23 is 105%, which is scheduled to reduce to 100% for Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council, and South Burnett Regional Council through to at least FY30-31. Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council are scheduled to receive progressively lower annual advanced payments over the same period. The continued return of landfill levies paid by the three Councils through the continuation of annual advanced payments allows the continuation of the commitment of no-direct impact to households, however, provides little financial disincentive to reduce the amount of organic waste going to landfill.

For Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council the cost of landfill disposal will increase to be nearly \$90 per tonne in FY30-31. This provides a potential opportunity to consider the benefit of introducing further organics diversion to minimise the impact of upcoming cost increases.

4.2.3.2 Landfill bans

The Queensland Government is currently exploring the potential for banning of organic waste from landfill to help increase diversion⁴³. Individual landfill facilities could also adopt bans however this is considered unlikely in the region. It is expected that should the Queensland Government decide to legislate bans on organic waste to landfill within the region, there would be a very long-lead time to allow local government and industry to adjust, and to ensure collections and post-collection processing infrastructure could support the flow of material.

4.2.4 Introducing new organics collections services

Most Councils in the region provide a transfer station facility for self-hauled green organic waste across the MSW, C&I and C&D streams, noting no organic waste is captured in the C&D stream. No kerbside collection services are provided in the region, although there are substantial self-haul arisings managed by private sector organic waste processing businesses in the region.

An option for all Councils could be to introduce a new kerbside organics collection service. An estimate of potential material within the household organic waste system for each Council is shown in **Table 12** based on the FY20-21 dataset and audit data.

⁴³ State of Queensland, 2022. Queensland Organics Strategy and Action Plan.
<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/management/waste/recovery/reduction/organics-strategy>

Table 12 Potential organics in kerbside waste per LGA

LGA	Potential Food Organics in residual bin (tonnes per annum)	Potential Garden Organics in residual bin (tonnes per annum)	Total potential organics (tonnes per annum)
Bundaberg Regional Council	6,346	9,807	16,153
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	70	67	137
Fraser Coast Regional Council	7,765	7,412	15,178
Gympie Regional Council	2,995	2,859	5,853
North Burnett Regional Council	406	388	794
South Burnett Regional Council	1,044	865	1,909

Note – availability based on forecast arisings in FY25-26 and available compositional data

Key decisions for new organics collections within the region would need to include:

- Which Councils will introduce a service, and the drivers for this including cost of landfill disposal, geography, ability to meet any increased costs, and the general direction of council and commitments made in other strategic documents and planning.
- Who the service is offered to, whether to households, or for commercial premises, and the areas of service (i.e., not all councils provide a household garbage/recycling service to all households within the region). This includes consideration of whether individual councils provide the service.
- The type of material to be collected (e.g., whether to include all food wastes including meat, bones, dairy and fruit and vegetable scraps) or a restricted list. Councils may also wish to commence a kerbside garden organics collection service first, with a view to considering implementation of a kerbside FOGO service in the future.
- The frequency of service provided to optimise collections vs cost, and the potential to reduce the kerbside general waste collection frequency from weekly to fortnightly to offset new collection cost.
- Options for take up by residential or commercial service providers, including whether the service provided is mandatory, opt in, or opt out, noting that universal systems tend to have higher diversion rates.
- The type of facility to be constructed for processing, noting that some technologies are considered better for odour management than others however this also depends on the nature of feedstock.

Additional costs to support new services would include new organic waste bins (assumed 240L) for all households receiving the new service. Where the existing residual bin is not red (typically older waste bins are dark green lidded) it may also be necessary to replace the bin lid to avoid confusion with the light green coloured organics bin, and to meet national harmonisation standards.

Additional at home infrastructure such as kitchen caddies and bin liners may also be required, which add additional costs to implementation. The indicative one-off cost of new household equipment required for introducing a new FOGO service is estimated to be in the range \$60 to \$84 per household with the variance depending on whether councils provide a kitchen caddy and liners for residents. The breakdown of this cost is shown in **Table 13**.

Table 13 Indicative One-off Costs for Collection Consumables

Item	Cost per item excluding GST
Mobile bin (240L)	\$45
Delivery & distribution of bins	\$15
FOGO kitchen caddy liners including delivery	\$13 (pack of 200)
Kitchen caddies including delivery	\$11
Re-lidding of mobile bin	\$11-\$21

Source: Council provided information, indicative quote from equipment provider

4.2.5 Education to support a new kerbside organic collection

The introduction of a new collection service for organic waste within the region would require supporting education and engagement prior to and during implementation. Evidence from Victoria indicates whole of system education costs including a range of waste education and reduction measures for a 3-bin system including FOGO collections should be estimated at approximately 5% of overall waste management costs. Additional funding may be required in the first year of a new service to include business as usual, improvements to the yellow bin service and food waste avoidance, and organics education including FOGO education and food waste avoidance estimated at \$8 per household (noting if Councils decided to introduce a garden organics collection service these costs may be reduced). The breakdown of this cost is shown in **Table 14**.

Table 14 Indicative Costs for Education

Item	Cost per household per annum excl. GST (2021/22)
Business as usual (assumed for single or two bin system)	\$4 per HH/yr
Improvements to the yellow bin service and food waste avoidance	\$8 per HH/yr
Organics education including FOGO education and food waste avoidance	\$8 per HH/yr

Source: Council provided information.

To support a new organic collection education and soft enforcement through bin tagging are already applied for the kerbside recyclable collection, councils already have powers under local laws to apply penalties for offences around bin collection and materials placed in bins, which could be utilised or modified to support implementation. It is assumed that these activities are captured within the \$8 per household per year cost for FOGO service implementation education.

4.2.6 Post collections infrastructure

Organic waste processing infrastructure is required to recover or recycle a greater volume of material. There are several established organic wastes processing facilities, including shredding/grinding, and composting within the region. The compost product is understood to be sold predominantly for agricultural purposes, as well as in the landscape amenity market. The addition of food waste, either individually or via a mixed food and garden organics service (FOGO) may require more involved processing but have outputs that are generally of higher value. There are several considerations when choosing organics processing infrastructure, including the type and quantity of feedstock, quality of product required, and key location specifics such as proximity to sensitive receptors or product offtakers.

There are a range of technologies available to process the FO, GO and FOGO stream. Some of these are summarised in **Table 15** noting that there are a wide range of different technological solutions for composting that could be considered by Councils in detail.

Table 15 FOGO processing options

Description	Mulching	Open windrow	Covered aerated static pile (CASP)	Covered inoculated static pile (CISP)	In-vessel composting	Anaerobic Digestion
Process	Use of grinding equipment to create a mulch product.	Composting via open windrow methodology	Composting process enhanced by piped air supply with use of a membrane cover system to manage odours.	Process enhanced by fermentation – compost pile is inoculated with specialised microbes and covered.	Composting undertaken in tunnels with air circulated beneath tunnels; open windrow for maturation.	The breakdown of organics by microorganisms in an enclosed oxygen free environment
Suitable feedstock	Garden Organics	Food and/or Garden Organics	Food and/or Garden Organics	Food and/or Garden Organics	Food and/or Garden Organics	Food Organics
Capital cost	Mobile Plant	\$0.5M-4M	\$4M-\$20M	\$1M-\$5M	\$20M-\$34M	\$10M -\$30M
Estimated operating cost	\$10-\$40 / tonne	\$30-\$120 / tonne	\$50-\$70 / tonne	\$50-\$70 / tonne	\$20-\$120 / tonne	\$70 to \$200/tonne
Output product	Mulch	Compost	Compost	Compost	Compost	Energy, Digestate

Note: indicative costs provided based on 20k to 30ktpa organics processing facility; real costs would form part of detailed business case
Capital costs exclude site preparation, output product quality depends on quality of input. Detail based on benchmarking.

As there are existing composting facility operations in the region, where FOGO collection services are introduced, it may be more cost beneficial for Council to procure a service rather than seek to involve themselves in the build, ownership, or operation of their own facility. Under the service provision scenario, Councils would pay a gate fee for the processing, secondary product manufacturing and distribution of recycled organic material.

Key considerations for organics processing facilities in the region are:

- Type and volume of feedstock
- Location of facility, including number of facilities required within a region
- Transport costs, and benefit of location within a precinct
- Existing facilities and technologies that could provide a service, and whether a new service might impact their ability to continue operation.
- Specific technology to be deployed to meet specific location requirements.
- Facility procurement, ownership, operations, and funding models which provide greatest value for money
- Timeframes for intervention and required go-live date
- The potentially to introduce a garden organics service first as a precursor to a future FOGO service

- The requirements of the Queensland Government's model operating conditions for processing food waste as part of the FOGO stream

Additional technologies may be deployed at a smaller scale to manage organic wastes locally, including anaerobic digestion which may be an option at a small scale for more remote or island communities.

4.2.7 Establishing a market for recycled organics

At a regional scale several offtake markets will need to be identified for recycled organic products. Product quality may dictate the end market, but end market demand may also drive manufacturing of certain products containing recycled organics. In the region the urban amenity market and landscaping is identified as a key target and the establishment of new composting facilities in the regional could be expected to contribute to this.

Councils within the region may drive continued demand for this material by using on their own parks and gardens. Other markets may include intensive agriculture, broad acre agriculture or rehabilitation of mine sites, however the product value is likely to vary. Other markets may include or rehabilitation of mine sites, however the product value is likely to lower for this use. Agriculture is generally assumed to be able to utilise large volumes of FOGO compost that could be produced, but further work is required to establish supply or offtake agreements, and perhaps proven quality and benefit. The material may be sold in bulk, but further investment may be required to include screening and bagging infrastructure. Information provided by Councils to support this Plan indicates a price of \$30 to \$120/tonne for recycled organics product may be achievable in the Bundaberg Region depending on product quality.

Product quality is likely to determine the end price and applicability for all end markets. Contamination of both self-haul organics as well as future kerbside collections is a critical issue that has not yet been resolved. At a household level, education will be important in ensuring items that are not suited to composting are not placed in a FOGO collection service bin. Although compostable, some single-use containers can add additional contaminants, and do not currently meet the definition of FOGO in Queensland.

There also remains additional concern in operation of organics processing facilities with the presence of emerging contaminants such as PFAS in all waste streams, including organics. These concerns need to be addressed in waste collection, processing, and product quality to maintain offtake agreements.

4.3 Major options considered

Major options considered for how organic waste is managed in the region are presented in the following table and discussed in subsequent sub-sections:

Table 16 Major organic waste decisions

Decision area	Business as usual	Options				Rationale
Priority of focus on organic waste stream	Limited specific focus on organic waste diversion	Not a priority focus		Priority focus		Clear driver for BRC and FCRC with annual advance payment change. Focus under Organics Action Plan for region but specific to each Council.
Point of organics separation	At home composting + self-haul + one individual GO collection	FOGO collections for individual councils as business case and economic conditions dictate		FOGO collections for whole of region		BRC/FCRC to progress development of FOGO collections offering for LGA. Other councils to continue BAU collections.
Waste stream composition for collection	Garden Organics / Green waste only	Garden organics only	Food organics only	All garden organics and some food organics	All food and garden organics	BRC and FCRC only – assumed move to FOGO collections. Accepted contents to be determined.
Waste stream for self-haul	Garden Organics / Green waste only	Garden organics only	Food organics only	All garden organics and some food organics	All food and garden organics	All councils to continue to receive self-haul green waste to transfer stations.
Processing technologies	Mulching & local composting (private sector)	Small scale organics infrastructure	Open Windrow	Covered windrow systems	In-vessel composting	Councils to work through individual solutions for processing technologies. May depend on private infrastructure.
Infrastructure ownership	Mulching infrastructure limited	Council owned and operated	Council owned, privately operated	Privately owned and operated	Other	BRC and FCRC likely to seek a service from private industry.
Market development	Mulch product used locally, given away, some challenges	Limited intervention	Moderate level of support or intervention to establish local offtake markets for all products		High level of support or intervention	Secondary market for recycled organics requires further establishment and support.
Approach to behaviour change: Food waste avoidance	Limited delivery through waste education team members.	Limited focus	Priority focus at individual council scale		Priority focus at regional scale	Food waste avoidance can be delivered at regional scale to tie in and leverage state-based support.
Approach to education: collections	Delivery through existing service offerings	Limited focus	Priority focus at individual council scale		Priority focus at regional scale	Different collections will require different approaches. For new collections BRC and FCRC will require significant input
Non-infrastructure organics solutions	No solutions offered	Provision of at home composting solutions (program)		Provision of community composting facilities to allow food scrap diversion		Additional non-infrastructure solutions to allow participation in LGAs or parts of LGAs with lack of access.

Cells in **GREEN** reflect decision made; BRC – Bundaberg Regional Council, CASC – Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, FCRC – Fraser Coast Regional Council, GRC – Gympie Regional Council, NBRC – North Burnett Regional Council, SBRC – South Burnett Regional Council

4.3.1 Priority of focus on organics waste stream

It is estimated that around 50% of the kerbside residual bin collected from households in the region is organic in nature. With the increasing cost of landfill disposal for Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council, a desire to minimise waste sent to landfill, and the known greenhouse gas emissions caused by organic waste in landfill, there is a clear need to divert organic waste from landfill in the region. However, this is tempered by the geography of the region and the economic conditions including waste levy and annual advanced payment settings for all Councils except Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council are developing feasibility and business case documentation to consider the establishment of an organics diversion service commencing from FY26-27. For the other council areas, the organic waste stream is not as much a priority, although efforts should be made to allow participation in reduction and diversion activities at a local scale through access to food waste avoidance programs or other participation events. Alternative collection approaches, such as a milk run for organic waste from households and businesses should be converted from concept into trials that can be supported by the Queensland Government.

4.3.2 Organics separation approach

In FY20-21 a reported 86,165 tonnes of green waste were self-hauled to transfer facilities in the region across the MSW and C&I streams. This includes an estimated 22,000 tonnes of green waste self-hauled in Bundaberg to private facilities. It is expected that self-haul will continue as the separation approach for garden organics across the region. For Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council, South Burnett Regional Council, and Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council separate kerbside organic waste collections are not a priority in the short-term under current levy and policy settings, due to the potential cost impact on household and relatively low resource recovery benefit. Education activities that focus on food waste avoidance and at home or community composting activities should be supported. These Councils may progress kerbside organic waste collection in the future, because of policy change or through community or council led change.

4.3.3 A new kerbside organics collection service in Bundaberg and Fraser Coast LGAs

To support greater organics collection in the Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council areas a kerbside FOGO collection service will be introduced. The service will commence as soon as economically practicable and pending individual Council approval. The service area is expected to be provided to residents that currently receive a kerbside commingled recycling bin collection, noting specific coverage will be identified by councils undertaking specific business case development. To support economic analysis, it was assumed 80% of households currently receiving a waste collection service would receive a kerbside food and garden organics service. There could be opportunities for councils to collaborate on collection or processing contracts, with benefits from duplication of procurement activities or from shared operational management. To support the roll out of a new kerbside collection system, significant and early investment is required in education to drive initial behaviour, followed up by ongoing education efforts.

Development of specific business cases will support the best value combination of cost versus service and impact on residual bin collections. In the future this service may expand or a new service to collect commercial food waste from commercial customers will be explored.

4.3.4 Processing technology

Mulching is a favourable solution for self-hauled green waste managed by most Councils. Large amount of garden organics are also used in composting processes particularly in Bundaberg and Fraser Coast LGAs. Composting is expected to be the primary processing technology for FOGO however technology may yet still be determined.

The Department of Environment and Science is currently considering the risks associated with processing FOGO and specific requirements for processing facilities which is expected to assist in determining facility location, technology to be deployed, and subsequently cost. This may necessitate improvements to existing facilities where food waste is received. A further consideration in the region is the integration of existing green waste processing into future composting activities. Open windrow composting is likely to be the most cost-effective solution for councils.

4.3.5 Infrastructure ownership and facility delivery vs service fee

There are a range of ownership and funding options available for organic recycling technology. This will be reviewed and considered during the development of business cases and funding requests, however, could include options for Councils to own facilities, design, build and operate, or engage the private sector to do one or all the options. The decision will be made on the most cost-beneficial approach and risk/impact on ratepayers.

Where the private sector is engaged to deliver services relating to organic waste collection or processing, decisions for technology will reside with the solution provider and be reflected in the gate fee paid by the Council or other waste providers. This approach reduces operational risk on Councils however reduces the control Councils have on price, and it would be expected that there would be penalties or increased gate fees associated with poorer quality material delivered.

There is an opportunity for Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council to collaborate on the organic waste processing solution with expected similar commencement dates however this may depend on existing contracts.

4.3.6 Improved understanding of whole of region waste stream composition

There are a range of different organic wastes that could be collected across the region. Business as usual activities for Councils receive a large proportion of garden waste through the self-haul system including both the household and commercial streams which is composted to higher values uses or mulched with little residual value. Across the region garden waste will continue to be processed in this manner.

For Councils that decide to include additional collection systems including the FOGO stream an opportunity is provided for composting activities providing a higher quality output than mulching. It is expected that a proportion or single stream garden organics will continue to be mulched and used by Council for operational purposes. Improved or refined data is required to support new systems, including the potential contribution of commercial food organics, and those that are not captured as waste (i.e., agricultural residues etc.,) but may support either public or private investment in new processing facilities. The work undertaken by the Queensland Government on organic material flows should be shared more broadly and used to support holistic discussions around potential feedstocks at a regional level not just limited to waste managed by Councils.

4.3.7 Market development

Market development activities are required to support both existing activities through mulching and the compost product to be produced by the organics processing facility. Whilst there is confidence that a market exists, or links with offtakers can be identified, further work is required to connect supply with potential users. This can be facilitated by individual Councils, through procurement of product for use within urban amenity and by the Queensland Government where recycled organics can be deployed in the road reserve. Use in agriculture may require further refinement of offtake product, strong quality management, and a period of trial with agricultural users to demonstrate product quality. Mulched product, though likely lower value, also has been challenging for some Councils to find a market for. The price of any organic waste processing derived product varies significantly with quality, with a range of between \$0 and \$130 suggested, the higher value where the product can be deployed locally in agriculture. The establishment of a market for high-quality product should be a consideration of business case activity, as it can determine the processing technology required.

If Councils, choose to follow the service fee approach then ability to influence the market is restricted to purchase of recycled organics product for use in landscaping or amenity purposes. Organic waste derived products have high demand for deployment in agriculture in the region.

4.3.8 Approach to behaviour change and education

For organic waste there are two clear elements for action. Behaviour change aligned to the Queensland Government supported campaign options like Love Food Hate Waste⁴⁴ program will support the entire region reduce the amount of food waste generated and proportions of food waste in waste. It is expected and essential that the Department of Environment and Science will provide support through resources, both financial and collateral, to allow regional delivery.

This messaging should be delivered at a regional scale, initially through the establishment of a regional waste education strategy, to allow all Councils to participate fully and allow economies of scale in messaging, however in the region it was also highlighted that individual Councils may need to tailor education packages to their own needs, whether specific to new collection or processing systems, community and business focused, or timeframes associated with other engagement activities.

For individual Councils messaging around existing services may be targeted to improve the quality of self-hauled garden waste provided to Council transfer stations, as this has an implication on mulch product quality. Where Councils approve the introduction of a kerbside organics collection a specific education and awareness campaign in the lead up to commencement will be required. It is expected that education coupled with behaviour change or enforcement activities will be required to ensure compliance with scheme requirements and to take actions to minimise contamination. Specifically in relation to penalising poor behaviour it is expected and essential that the Queensland Government will take the lead on legislating penalties, rather than individual Councils being required to introduce new penalties into local laws.

4.3.9 Regional collaboration on community initiatives to reduce organic wastes

The potential to support or develop trials for community composting, specifically in parts of the region that are unlikely to move to a kerbside organics service in the immediate term, is identified as an opportunity to allow residents to participate in organics diversion activities and is consistent with the Organic Waste Action plan. There are activities such as licensing arrangements, identifying sites, and procedures to encourage community composting that are better suited for development by the Queensland Government than by individual councils.

⁴⁴ Fraser Coast Regional Council already subscribes to Love Food Hate Waste

4.3.10 Tackling problem organic wastes

Regional collaboration to assess jointly higher order end uses in the region for recycled organics derived from green waste were identified as an opportunity. Additionally, the development of an approach to managing biosolids, although not necessarily a critical issue at present, noting successful projects in South-East Queensland (for example the Logan City Biosolids Gasification project or an Urban Utilities project pelletising biosolids for use as a fuel), particularly with the potential for regulatory change regarding the presence of emerging contaminants in biosolids. Gympie Regional Council is reviewing options for managing biosolids through co-digestion, which may have benefits for the whole of the region.

4.4 Expected outcomes

For this Plan, there are clear environmental and social benefits to implement new kerbside organic waste collections and processing solutions throughout the region, however there is no clear economic incentive for Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council or South Burnett Regional Council to implement such a solution. There are expected benefits for Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council to progress the development of an organic waste collection and processing solution which will commence when practicable and approved by individual Councils.

A FOGO collection service by both Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council is predicted to capture a combined 27,500 tonnes (initially upon commencement), rising each year through sustained investment in education and as population grows. Other councils may introduce their own services, and build their own processing facilities, or take advantage of existing facilities. The outcome in this Plan assumes:

- A new FOGO system captures 35% of food organics and 85% garden organics from the residual bin⁴⁵ estimated to be 2,092 tonnes of food waste and 7,850 tonnes of garden waste diverting a combined 9,942 tonnes of organic waste from landfill in Bundaberg Regional Council, and 2,092 tonnes (food) and 6,261 tonnes (garden) diverting around 8,911 tonnes of organic waste from landfill in Fraser Coast Regional Council.
- Additional garden organics captured with the provision of a new kerbside service (i.e., some material may currently be managed at home or that is currently self-hauled is captured in the new FOGO service, estimated at 8,700 tonnes.
- This includes the impact of education as well as the capture of existing food and garden organic waste currently in the residual bin, plus additional garden organics added to the system by residents.
- After implementation, across the region, there would still be an estimated 21,200 tonnes of organic waste in the residual bin.

Should Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council or South Burnett Regional Council decide to introduce a new kerbside organics service benefits based on volumes could generally be scalable, however due to distance and need for additional composting infrastructure costs could escalate significantly. The addition of a FOGO collection service for all other councils would add an extra 1-2% to the MSW kerbside recovery rate and likely have marginable impact on the regional recovery rate for all streams.

Figure 13 provides an estimate of the annual cumulative tonnes of FOGO waste collected through the potential Bundaberg and Fraser Coast FOGO collections. The lines are a reference mark showing the total amount of FOGO waste currently in the residual bin.

⁴⁵ RAWTEC, Analysis of NSW Kerbside Green Lid Bin Audit Data Report 2020

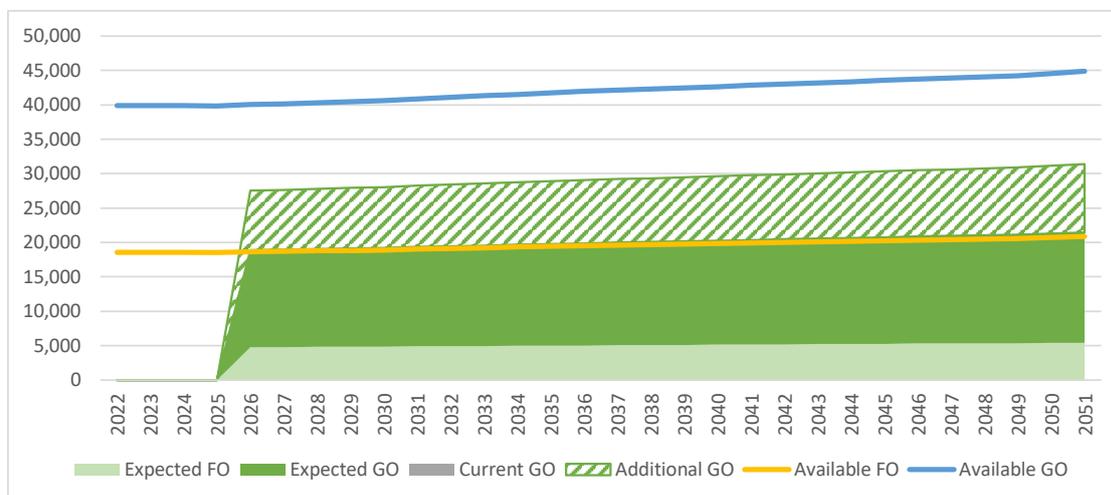


Figure 13 Future State for kerbside organics collections

Community composting is considered to provide a modest reduction in the food waste reduction where applied across the region, however overall, the combination of existing green waste processing across the region, growth of community composting and FOGO collection and processing service in Bundaberg and Fraser Coast is estimated to improve the MSW kerbside recovery rate from 18% to 42% and contribute an additional 5% growth in the regional recovery rate from the current 52% to 57%. New FOGO services could divert an estimated 96,000 tonnes from landfill, between FY26-27 and FY30-31. The estimated emissions savings from organic waste diverted from landfill to composting is 149,000 t/CO₂e over this period.⁴⁶

Table 17 summarises the expected outcomes for the region in implementing the Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan regarding organic waste.

Table 17 Expected Outcomes – changes to organic waste performance

Metric	Current (FY20-21)	Forecast 2030	Forecast 2040
Household organic waste recycling rate (kerbside)	0%	24%	26%
Household organic waste diversion tonnage (kerbside)	0 tonnes	28,000 tonnes	30,000 tonnes
Contamination rate	No service	<5%	<5%

⁴⁶ Australian Government, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 2022. Australian National Greenhouse Account Factors, November 2022 – direct comparison between processing technologies only.

4.5 The cost of making the change

Economic analysis undertaken to support the Plan has identified that the expected cost of making the change at a regional scale or for individual Councils would include:

- Capital, operating and lifecycle costs – for sending organic waste to a 3rd party organic processing facility and paying a gate fee, plus collection, transfer, and bulking infrastructure (if required for transport to a centralised facility). These costs also include one-off costs for the delivery and distribution of new bins for households. Costs may vary depending on the processing technology. For example, costs of anaerobic digestion or covered aerated/inoculated static pile have significantly higher capital costs than an open windrow system.
- Transport costs – these include both the delivery of new kerbside collections and transport to a facility in region; and an assumed reduction in the frequency of weekly residual waste services to fortnightly to partially offset the increased cost of the new collection.
- Education costs – education costs commencing before the establishment of new services and assumed to continue through service provision to support the change.

This analysis includes a rapid cost benefit analysis. For implementation of the organic waste component of the Plan, it was assumed that existing organic waste processing facilities in the region would be utilised by Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council and so Councils would pay a gate fee. This would be supported by new kerbside collections, assumed weekly, offset by a reduction in the residual waste collection services to fortnightly collections for those households receiving an organic waste collection service. It was assumed that the kerbside FOGO collection service would be rolled out to 80% of households in Bundaberg and Fraser Coast.⁴⁷

The estimated whole-of-life cost for the introduction of FOGO collection and processing services in Bundaberg and Fraser Coast LGAs, over a modelled 30-year period is estimated to be **\$153.5 million** (present value⁴⁸) or annualised at **\$55 per household per year** over the whole period compared to business as the business-as-usual scenario. In summary:

- The kerbside collection cost is estimated to be **\$48.5 million** (present value) reflective of the addition of 52 weeks of FOGO kerbside collection and reduction of 26 weeks of residual waste collections over the period.
- Assuming Council's pay a gate fee for processing, the estimated cost of processing forecast collected organic wastes is **\$105 million** (present value) over the forecast period. This assumes an initial gate fee of \$110 per tonne for a simple windrow facility in the region at an existing facility.
- Initial one-off costs for the purchase of new bins and other consumables (kitchen caddies, liners etc.,) estimated to cost **\$2.7 million** for Bundaberg Regional Council and **\$3.1 million** for Fraser Coast Regional Council.⁴⁹ These costs may vary depending on the final service configuration and decisions made by Councils (e.g., provision of liners for caddies) and the point when they are purchased.
- Additional one-off costs may be required to replace existing residual bin lids with Australian Standard red lids, estimated at between \$11-\$21 per household, although it is assumed that these can be replaced progressively as bins are replaced.

⁴⁷ A blanket 80% of households value was used to estimate uptake of new FOGO collection services. It is noted that as Councils develop their own detailed business cases this coverage will vary depending on their own geographic coverage and service decisions.

⁴⁸ Note whole of life costs are discounted at a rate of 7% per year and presented as present value costs.

⁴⁹ Cost based on \$84 per household establishment costs

- Education costs (included in the OPEX costs above) associated with the introduction of a new kerbside organic waste collection service are estimated to be **\$0.27 million per annum** for Bundaberg Regional Council and **\$0.29 million per annum** for Fraser Coast Regional Council, assumed to start up to 2-years prior to commencement of a full service.

It is assumed that FOGO collection would be impracticable to introduce at this stage in Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council and North Burnett Regional Council due to scale and cost. It is also assumed at this stage that Gympie Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council do not have the economic driver (i.e., 100% annual advanced payment meaning levy cost is not realised) to add additional kerbside collection services. Nothing in this Plan or modelling undertaken precludes any council from deciding to implement a kerbside organics collection service.

Further refinement of the cost estimate would be expected as initially Councils establish whether there is a clear benefit for collaboration between Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council. There may be benefit in collaborating on project management, education, and collectively pooling feedstock to avoid duplication of cost.

Additional costs may be incurred in implementing the plan for:

- Support required to implement food waste avoidance education and behaviour change. This is included within whole of region education costs alongside activities identified in **Section 5**.
- Costs associated with developing a regional or individual council studies for problematic organic wastes such as biosolids and timber.
- Costs associated with the roll out of at home composting solutions such as worm farms or compost bins. This is assumed to be a whole of state response coordinated by the Queensland Government.
- Costs associated with the establishment of community compost facilities within communities in the Wide Bay-Burnett Region. This is assumed to be a whole of state response coordinated by the Queensland Government.
- Updates to material flow analysis commissioned by the Queensland Government to provide a snapshot of current material flows, demand and supply across the region and neighbouring regions to maximise the potential for reuse and recycling in the region.

A breakdown of expected costs for implementation of this Plan is presented in **Appendix D**.

4.6 Supporting the change

4.6.1 Getting to the decision point for investments

Councils require a significant understanding of the business case for delivering new service before making a decision that affects their ratepayers. The preparation of a business case for a proposal requires significant investment in time and potentially the procurement of specialist economic, engineering, and other technical services. Future funding requests associated with the implementation of this Plan will likely require a gateway approval from State Government entities, who will expect documentation of a high standard to support any application.

4.6.2 Funding support for Capital Expenditure

The introduction of a new kerbside organics service in the region will cost more than the current service offering to provide additional collections and support gate fees or operational costs at a new processing facility. This includes preparing business cases that will consider existing fleet capacity and capability in the context of an additional collection service, and the establishment of a new organics processing facility. Ownership and delivery of the latter are to be established, but whether Council or privately owned, capital costs are expected to be significant.

A new organic waste processing facility may be located within a Precinct or existing industrial zone land. Support will be required from the host Council or from the Queensland Government to facilitate the establishment of the precinct to support organics or other resource recovery activities (see **Section 5**) which may be financial, planning and approvals. This includes a clear role for the Department of State Development to support establishment of both enabling infrastructure and industry attraction for new businesses to fill the precinct. There may be benefit in locating an organic processing facility in a future precinct development. The cost of the enabling infrastructure is included in the whole of life cost estimate, however broader precinct costs would require additional investment.

4.6.3 Behaviour change and education support to support food waste avoidance

Central to this Plan is the establishment of regionally focussed education and behaviour change programs. Engagement is required, plus the potential for support through partnerships with the State Government to fully recognise the benefits of a food waste avoidance program, and other behaviour change activities under the National Food Waste Strategy. This should be extended not just to new programs, but for existing services such as self-haul green waste to ensure product quality targets can be met.

4.6.4 Clarity of regulation

Clarity is required around regulation of sites processing food waste (FOGO) at scale as this has a cost implication on ratepayers as well as siting of facilities. Immediate clarity is required from the Queensland Government to ensure clear and transparent application of legislation that enables rather than hinders the establishment of organics processing facilities. This includes providing certainty on the type of facility required to process FOGO. Clarity is also required to how the Queensland Government intends to use landfill disposal bans about organic waste. This need for clarity or certainty also extends to how emerging contaminants (e.g., PFAS) potential in organic waste derived products are managed.

4.6.5 Setting the parameters of community composting

Community Composting could be deployed throughout the region, including in remote and regional communities. Whilst unlikely to have a high cost, consideration of funding for the development of state-wide education and information resources, education staff support, and support to facilitate community action should be provided by the Queensland Government. Priority should be given to Councils and populations without access to an organic waste service in the first instance, however documents and guidance should be available to all.

4.7 Timeframes

The proposed timeframe for implementation of the organics stream are:

Table 18 Organics implementation timeframes

Immediate action (ASAP)	Within next 5 years	Within next 10 years
Education & Behaviour Change		
ALL: Development of Regional Education Strategy incorporating food waste avoidance behaviour change program (all) as well as specific education for new services or re-enforcing existing rules (e.g., around self-hauled green waste)	Update and continuation	Update and continuation
DES + Councils: Consider how State based legislation/regulation or individual council action may need to be implemented.	DES + Councils: Implementation of agreed approach	Continuation
	ALL: Support state-based roll out of at home composting or worm farm equipment subsidisation (pending State funding & administration) linked to avoidance and broader education needs.	
Collections		
Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council (pending Council approvals) will further progress plans for kerbside organic waste collection including detailed cost estimate.	BRC and FCRC (pending Council approval) commence modified kerbside organics collection at point where optimal. ALL: Review potential for long-term regional or sub-regional collaboration to collaborate on collection contracts	BRC and FCRC continue to deliver. ALL: monitor policy position.
Processing solutions		
ALL: Continue to process green waste under BAU	ALL: Continuation	ALL: Continuation
ALL: Collaborate with DES to develop guidance on community composting	ALL: Implement community composting where feasible and guidance allows	ALL: Continuation
BRC and FCRC collaborate on potential procurement of organics processing solution.	BRC and FCRC: implement preferred processing solution to coincide with commencement of collection service.	BRC and FCRC: Continued implementation. ALL: other councils to monitor opportunity to utilise new facilities.
ALL: Commence discussions regarding to the potential for alternative solution to land application for biosolids	ALL: Implement alternative solution for biosolids if triggered by change in regulation or economics	ALL: Continuation
Market development		
BRC & FCRC: As part of feasibility study or business case identify likely opportunities to purchase recycled organics from organics processor(s).	BRC & FCRC: Procurement of recycled organics for use in council projects.	BRC & FCRC: Continuation
Data & Information		
ALL: Work with DES to refine data associated with non-council managed organic waste within region and identify opportunities to collaborate on processing or supply. Collaborate as part of overarching data strategy.		

Cells in **GREY** indicate action not expected to commence during the timeframe, BRC-Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, FCRC-Fraser Coast Regional Council, GRC-Gympie Regional Council, NBRC-North Burnett Regional Council, SBRC-South Burnett Regional Council; ALL: Indicates collaborative activities for all councils to participate in.

4.8 What could affect implementation?

The following variables could affect implementation of the organics comment of this Plan:

The following variables could affect implementation of the organic waste component of this Plan:

- Changes to regulation or rules relating to the processing of food wastes within composting facilities, and in particular the stipulation of technology type specific to this processing.
- The updating of Australian composting standards (e.g., AS 4454 Composts, soil conditioners and mulches) with more stringent controls associated with the nature of emerging contaminants or other issues that hamper the distribution of recycled organics, including products derived from organic waste.
- The price of recycled organics product (e.g., compost, etc.,) can vary significantly. The typical compost product generated by existing composters running FOGO projects in Victoria and NSW may achieve only \$20/tonne for their outputs, whereas high-quality (and low contamination) outputs reported in strong agricultural market areas may achieve up to \$120 per tonne. The establishment of high-quality output producing facilities coupled with market development activities could achieve a lower overall whole of life cost for organics diversion.
- Changes to the landfill disposal levy (i.e., incremental prices in levy rate greater than CPI) or annual advanced payments could impact the viability of decisions made to support this Plan, including making the economics of kerbside FOGO collection more or less viable.
- The Queensland Government are considering the potential to introduce landfill disposal ban for certain types of wastes including organic wastes. The introduction of a ban on organic waste to landfill (either holistically or for single streams) would support the establishment of a local or regional scale infrastructure. For those Councils with existing landfill gas to power generation facilities a ban on organic waste to landfill could potentially affect the commerciality of these systems, although this would also support a general reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from landfills and promote diversion.
- The expectation in implementation of the education and behaviour change components of the Plan imply reduction in food waste as well as a movement towards low levels of contamination in organics collection services. This will require ongoing effort and financial commitment to reinforce this messaging throughout delivery of the service offering.
- Incorporation of other organic waste streams could allow for growth of proposed processing facilities over time (e.g., commercial food waste, agricultural wastes, timber etc.,)

5 Material recycling and recovery

This section is intended to capture actions and interventions associated with the kerbside recycling scheme and materials recovered or potentially recoverable and recyclable across the region. Challenges in recent years for the kerbside collected bin have stemmed from restrictions on the export of mixed recyclables firstly due to restrictions in China and other receiving countries due to quality or contamination issues, and more recently due to the implementation of export bans on certain unsorted waste streams imposed by the Commonwealth Government. This section considers:

- The existing dynamics of the recyclable waste stream in the Wide Bay-Burnett Region
- Potential levers and interventions
- Major options considered
- The expected outcomes of the preferred options
- What is required to support the change; and
- What may change during the implementation of the Plan

5.1 Waste stream dynamics

All councils except North Burnett Regional Council offer a kerbside commingled recycling service. There are three MRFs within the region, at Bundaberg, Hervey Bay and at Cherbourg, with a new MRF under construction by Fraser Coast Regional Council in Maryborough. All councils provide transfer facilities for self-haul recycling.

In FY20-21, 200,572 tonnes was reported as recovered, of which the household kerbside collection of dry recyclables contributed 19,478 tonnes. A further 180,994 tonnes is self-hauled to council managed facilities within the region comprising 5,406 tonnes of household, 13,819 tonnes of C&I and 161,869 tonnes of C&D waste (of which 134,000 tonnes is reported as clean earth). **Figure 14** presents a breakdown of estimated quantities, combining audit data with projections.

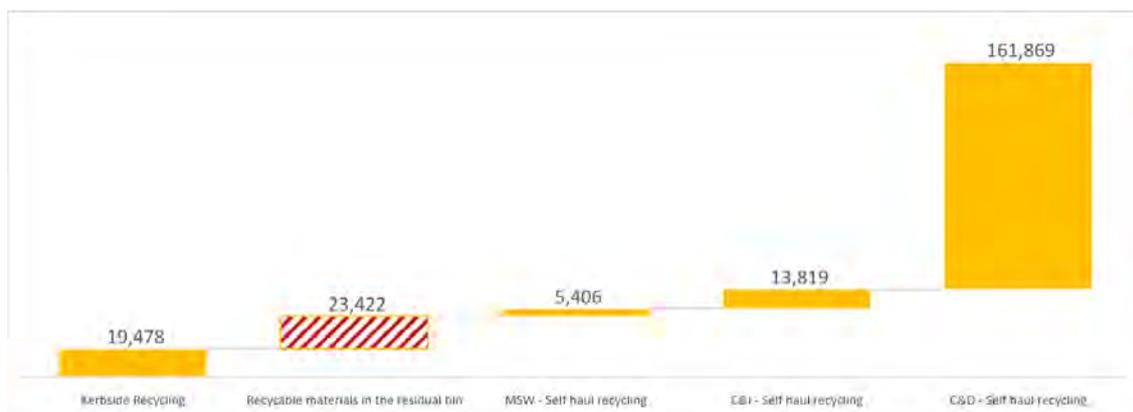


Figure 14 Proportion of recyclable material forecast in each source (FY20-21)

The overall recovery rate (including organic waste) reported in FY20-21 was 38% for the MSW stream. The overall recovery rate for the C&I stream is 29% and the C&D stream is 83%, although it noted that approximately 80% of C&D waste recovered in the region in FY20-21 was clean earth.

Contamination in the yellow-top bin is a significant issue across the region with rates across the region ranging from 16-18%.⁵⁰ Contracts MRF operators typically have penalties in for exceeded contamination, and this also can affect downstream quality and price of MRF sorted materials.

Waste education is provided across the region which strives to drive the avoidance of waste and drives better performance in existing services. Waste education provision is dependent on funding and resource availability, with larger Councils having greater resources. All kerbside collected materials is sorted via existing MRFs and then further processing and remanufacturing is undertaken outside of the region.

Some self-hauled C&I materials are recovered within the region, although recovery rates are low. Wastes in the C&D stream achieve a regional recovery rate of around 83% already, with Councils recycling and recovering large proportions of this material. The levy, operational since 2019 is likely to have driven this diversion rate with a common response observed across the state. This stream already exceeds the target for 2025 and is marginally below the 2030 target of 85% recovered, suggesting significant further intervention is not required.

Although Councils in the region manage a relatively high proportion of non-household waste, private sector businesses operate in the region, including providing waste collection services on behalf of some councils. Whilst some of this data has been captured in the forecasting, it is likely that there are gaps in the reported data for private sector operations not captured in the annual waste data survey by the Queensland Government. These gaps may represent opportunities for material that could be processed locally.

5.2 Levers and interventions

5.2.1 Refuse, reduce, avoid, and reuse through education

For kerbside collection, education of households is critical for reducing contamination. The Queensland Government is currently (as of mid-2023) preparing a behavioural change campaign under its State Education and Behaviour Change Initiative (EBCI) which is understood to include Statewide advertising as well as toolkit resources to be deployed locally at a regional or individual Council scale. Education around putting the right thing in the right bin will not necessarily impact recovery rates, so education around what can and should go in the recycling bin is also critical. Likewise helping residents understand what happens to their recycling and validating that it is recycled and turned into new products is critical, as is understanding what non-kerbside recycling options may also be available. By extension there are numerous reuse and “op” shop type facilities across the region. These facilities could grow their scope to include preparation of certain recyclables for further transport and processing. A critical need for education is not just initial funding, but ongoing funding throughout the lifetime of this Plan.

⁵⁰ Contamination rates provided by Councils based on most recent audit data and as reported in QWDS.

5.2.2 Policy and legislation

At a national scale the phase out of materials, especially plastics or other packaging materials that are harder to recycle would help to drive better quality in the commingled bin; however, this cannot be controlled by those collecting the waste locally and requires Queensland and Commonwealth Government negotiation and intervention. The waste industry, including both Councils and private industry are responsible for managing the end-of-pipe products produced and consumed by residents and visitors to their regions and Council areas. As such they can have limited impact on the materials that flow through the economy and ultimately become waste. Alignment with upcoming recommendations regarding harmonization of bins should be incorporated, where relevant to the services offered, noting that a case for a separate glass collection as currently being implemented in Victoria does not appear to offer significant benefit to existing arrangements and infrastructure. More assistance is needed from the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments on this front.

There are several circular economy transition changes currently being progressed that may achieve some of the higher order 10Rs before the material becomes waste such as changes to right to repair legislation. These activities over time may impact the material flows eventually becoming waste, most likely through delays or keeping products in use for longer.

5.2.3 Regulation and enforcement

Enforcement activities will support education, but Councils need to be able to enforce requirements or even penalise repeat offenders. This could be undertaken under either local laws, or preferable consistent laws at a state-level to allow repeat offenders to be penalized for their repeated poor behaviour. This could include the introduction of alternative pricing systems or potential removal of service.

5.2.4 Collection systems

Collection systems for materials that can be recycled or recovered (excluding organics and residual waste which are addressed in other sections) rely on a combination of kerbside recycling collections or via the self-haul system. Private sector operators undertake collections within the region, although typically this is understood to be for niche wastes (e.g., liquid regulated wastes), for businesses with multi region collection contracts, or where they are contracted to provide a collection service on behalf of a Council. Councils often end up managing large amounts of the non-Council collected waste at resource recovery facilities.

Enhanced material recovery and recycling also requires improvements to self-haul facilities to for both household waste and that generated by the private sector operators, particularly in parts of the region where Councils manage a high proportion of the C&I and C&D stream. This would include better segregation and separation of problem wastes which typically end up in landfill such as tyres, timber, mattresses, e-waste, paint, and construction wastes. Separation of these wastes needs to be supported also by existing or future product stewardship schemes providing a service to all Councils, and not just those on major routes, or subsidising the transport from more regional areas into a centralised hub to allow collection and reprocessing.

In areas where there are kerbside services there are numerous household hazardous waste products (e.g., mattresses, paint tins, batteries, household chemicals etc.) that cannot be collected from the kerbside, but often end up in the yellow top bin as contamination, or the residual bin where they can cause issues such as fires or contamination. Education can support the non-inclusion of this material in kerbside service bins, but a clear pathway for these materials to be recycled at Council transfer stations should be expanded. Dedicated household hazardous waste transfer facilities (such as the NSW Community Recycling Centres (CRCs)) would help facilitate better capture of these materials. In NSW such facilities are state funded, and there is a clear role for the Queensland Government to support establishment of facilities across the region.

Alignment with an expanded Container Refund Scheme with the updated scheme capturing wine and spirit bottles from late 2023 helps to remove lower quality items, as well as items that cause contamination of other streams (e.g., broken glass to paper/card) helps to further improve the quality. These changes may impact the flow of material into the recycling processing solution which in turn have a material impact on processing contract rates (i.e., less volume being processed typically increases cost to Councils for processing). Councils estimate that annual weight reduction through MRFs may amount to 10-15% less because of the change.

5.2.5 Processing infrastructure

Material recovery facilities typically process and sort wastes. With the new MRF in Maryborough is expected to be operational by mid-2024, it is considered that there are sufficient MRFs with capacity to meet the needs of improved kerbside sorting and commingled recycling. The new MRF in Maryborough has been designed to allow increased throughput to become a regional scale facility in the future, as required. Therefore, it is not proposed for new MRF infrastructure to form part of this Plan, although it is identified that glass processing and washing technology would be beneficial in the region.

Following sorting at an MRF, or taking materials collected individually under specific schemes or at Council transfer facilities, material can be reprocessed into a resource. These reprocessing facilities take pre-sorted materials and change their physical and/or chemical nature, adding value to the processed material so that it can become a feedstock for a manufacturing process or otherwise re-enter the economic cycle.⁵¹ Reprocessing facilities typically manage single-stream materials such as paper, cardboard, plastics, glass, timber, metals, batteries, e-waste, tyres, and oils. The Recycling Enterprise Precinct Location Strategy suggests there may be opportunities for organics, C&D waste, and solar panel recycling within the region. **Table 19** presents indicative processing costs for different types of processing based on published documentation.

Table 19 Indicative Costs for Reprocessing

Item	Capacity tonnes per year	CAPEX	OPEX per Year	Reference
E-waste processing – batteries	4,000	\$1.75 million - \$2.2 million	\$250,000-\$300,000	Infrastructure Victoria, 2020 ⁵²
E-waste processing – batteries, monitors, and televisions	5,500	\$2.8 million - \$3.4 million	\$400,000-\$500,000	
E-waste processing – solar panels	5,000	\$1.5 million - \$10 million	\$250,000 - \$550,000	Infrastructure Victoria, 2020 ⁵² Council provided information
Glass beneficiation	108,000	\$8.1 million - \$13.34 million	\$1.5 million – \$2 million	Infrastructure Victoria, 2020 ⁵²
Glass – sand/aggregate plant - crushing/grinding/washing	10,000	\$3 million – \$7 million	\$500,000 - \$1 million	
Small scale paper and cardboard processing	20,000	\$3 million - \$3.5 million	\$300,000 - \$400,000	
Medium scale paper and cardboard processing	50,000	\$8.5 million - \$10 million	\$750,000 - \$850,000	
Plastics processing – flaking and pelletising plant	10,000 – 20,000	\$6 million - \$14 million	\$1 million-\$2 million	
Tyre processing	15,000	\$6 million - \$8 million	Unknown	

⁵¹ Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report 2019

⁵² Infrastructure Victoria, Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Gap Analysis, 2020. <https://www.infrastructurevictoria.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/2.-Resource-Recovery-Infrastructure-Gap-Analysis-Final-IV.pdf>

Costs indicative based on published information, Council provided information, or consultant benchmarked data.

The establishment of post-processing infrastructure can be supported by Councils, working with industry and Queensland Government agencies to reduce barriers to entry. The establishment of precinct type infrastructure allowing short transport distances between MRF and post-sorting processing, and the provision of long-term leases on prepared, connected (e.g., to services) and appropriately approved or zoned land can also facilitate the reduction of barriers for processing infrastructure. Councils may play a facilitation role.

5.2.6 Market development

At the moment most MRF processed recyclable (glass, paper and card, plastics, metals) material is sent out of region. Exported recyclable material is typically taken to South-East Queensland and beyond to be processed into new material. Whilst this remains a good outcome, there may be opportunity to establish new industry to process this material in region, thus creating secondary markets and minimizing the long-distance transport of waste. But this requires private sector investment where Council and State Governments' role is to facilitate through identification of land (e.g., in precincts) or for utilities connections, and provide certainty of supply that gives industry the confidence to invest.

Councils and the State Government can support demand for recycled content through their own procurement policies and strategies. When the levy commenced in Queensland in 2019, support was also provided to councils to support the transport of recyclables from regional centres to reprocessing facilities. The Queensland Government should consider reintroducing this program to support implementation of this Plan.

5.3 Major options considered

Options are limited for commingled collections where existing contracts are active. Education is critical to help lift the quality of material that enters the post-collection recycle processing service via the kerbside bin, but also to ensure dangerous materials do not enter any other bin.

Table 20 Major recyclable waste decisions

Decision area	Business as usual	Options			Rationale
Increasing coverage of kerbside collections	Kerbside collection in all councils except NBRC	Current level of service	Increasing number of households serviced in each Council area	Expand service to all Councils	Existing services may grow as population/dwellings grow. SBRC recently commenced kerbside collection.
Getting more from kerbside recycling	Current recovery rate is 20% for kerbside MSW	No significant action	Individual Councils take action to address	Significant action – addressed at regional scale	Bin audits indicate a further 24,000 tonnes of the residual bin could be diverted into the kerbside commingled bin.
Reducing contamination	Current contamination rate is 16-18%	No significant action	Individual Councils take action to address	Significant action – addressed at regional scale	Including support from DES, behaviour change focussing on getting more from the kerbside bin and reducing contamination.
Enhanced and improved transfer facilities	Transfer facilities in each LGA	No significant action	Significant action – individual councils upgrade transfer facilities where needed	Significant action – regional scale transfer facilities	Upgrade and enhancement of transfer facilities in each LGA to better segregate and aggregate recyclable wastes and participate in product stewardship scheme.
Regional collaboration on future MRF and kerbside collections contracts	Existing commercial MRF with individual supply arrangements	No regional collaboration on single MRF	Sub-regional collaboration on single MRF	Regional collaboration in future for regional MRF as required	No need for new MRF at present with Maryborough MRF soon to be operational. Potential for new FCRC MRF to act as regional MRF in future if required
Improve knowledge of material flows for recycle in region	Data held by DES/Councils limited.	No significant action	Individual councils develop material flow analysis for each LGA	Regional collaboration to identify other feedstocks or materials within region to facilitate localised industry	Current gap in C&I and C&D stream plus other non-waste materials within region. Seek opportunity with DES to improve knowledge to facilitate establishment of new facilities to process regional wastes.
Increased recycling and post-processing technology	Limited recycling or post-processing infrastructure	No significant action	Individual councils attract new technologies and providers to LGA	Regional collaboration for new technologies and consideration of location	Need to attract and support establishment of new processing infrastructure for wastes not currently recycled.
Establish a regional precinct	No existing precinct	No significant action	Establish individual recycling facilities in each LGA	Regional collaboration on precinct including hub and spoke approach	Working with State Development and Councils to develop precinct and attract new recycling and secondary processing industry to region.

Cells in **YELLOW** reflect decisions made, BRC – Bundaberg Regional Council, CASC – Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, FCRC – Fraser Coast Regional Council, GRC – Gympie Regional Council, NBRC – North Burnett Regional Council, SBRC – South Burnett Regional Council

5.3.1 Behaviour change and education are critical deliverables

Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gympie Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council currently provide kerbside recycling services to most dwellings within their respective LGAs. There will certainly be opportunities to grow the number of services as population grows over time, however it is generally considered that coverage is optimal when balanced with the cost of collecting from areas with very low population density with trucks travelling long distances. The cost associated with introducing a new kerbside recycling service in the North Burnett Regional Council area would yield less than an estimated 450 tonnes per year across the whole LGA and so a new service here was also not warranted.

There is an opportunity, through education and enforcement, to both reduce the level of contamination in the kerbside collection recycling bin whilst also increase the volume of acceptable recyclable materials collected. What enters the yellow top bin will be captured to a degree by a proposed state-wide education campaign encouraging behavioural change. This is funded by the Queensland Government at \$17M for the next 4-years (to FY26-26) and will include partnerships opportunities for Councils to participate further. There may be a cost to participate, and it might be reasonable to assume the deployment of additional staff to support the campaign which may require financial support, with necessary funding support needed to extend beyond 4-years. This could be from direct funding, the procurement (and funding) at a regional scale, or the allocation of resources procured centrally by the Queensland Government. Regional collaboration may help to gain efficiencies in the roll out of this behaviour change approach. This package of behaviour change should explore use of consistent approach to continued poor behaviour as a last resort, which could be supported by modifications to existing Waste Management local laws enacted by each Council in the region.

5.3.2 Glass processing

It is proposed to develop a new glass processing and recycling facility at the location of the new MRF in Maryborough to support regional recycling. The estimated capital cost for glass processing technology is \$6 million. Funding support will be required as part of implementation of this Plan to establish the new technology which can process and recycle glass from across the region.

5.3.3 Improved or new transfer facilities for community and business recycling

The new MRF in Maryborough will be operational during 2024, complementing facilities in Bundaberg and Cherbourg. Self-haul facilities receiving household, commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste streams represent a large proportion of waste managed in region. At an individual council level there is a need to improve the ability of facilities to capture problematic wastes to pull away from kerbside and offer opportunity to participate in recycling in areas where kerbside collection is limited (i.e., parts of LGAs where kerbside is not economic). Upgrades to other transfer stations may be required to facilitate better segregation of wastes, and arrangements, particularly in more remote locations, need to be in place to aggregate and transport wastes for reprocessing and recovery.

Upgraded facilities to segregate waste however are limited by the cost of transport, particularly the further a collection site is from aggregation or from processing infrastructure. In some cases, it may be considered economically beneficial to do nothing (i.e., stockpile) with this material, or dispose of to landfill than transport at cost. Regional transport assistance may be required to help support flow of material towards centralised sites, avoiding their loss to landfill but mitigating transport costs.

5.3.4 Improved knowledge of recyclable material in region

Data relating to the nature of waste captured at the kerbside is generally granular and of good reliance and captured by Councils through existing data management systems that flow through to the Queensland Government. Data quantity and quality is lower or absent for wastes not managed by Councils. This limits the visible feedstock available for certain types of waste that are expected to flow through the region, which may present an opportunity for localised processing. The Queensland Government has developed materials flow analysis for organic waste, e-waste, and textiles. The region will work with the Queensland Government to provide data and intelligence to update and support future material flow analysis to enable regional analysis to be undertaken to support new business establishment. It is noted that existing material flow analysis data, particularly in regional Queensland, is limited by confidentiality of data providers as aggregation is not usually possible.

5.3.5 Establish an enterprise recycling precinct and attract investment in new industry

A potential option within the region is to collaborate on a regional approach to the attraction, siting, and establishment of new recycling businesses. This includes collaboration with the Queensland Government to develop a Recycling Enterprise Precinct adopting a hub and spoke approach. Under this approach is the establishment of a centralised “Transform Precinct” where most primary and secondary processing will be undertaken, supported by “Prepare Precincts” within the region (and outside of region) where material is pre-processed prior to transport. Work has been prepared by the Queensland Government to identify a location strategy and guidelines to allow precincts to be developed in a consistent manner. Within the region, Bundaberg is identified as the potential location for the “Transform Precinct” with Cherbourg and Curra proposed for potential “Prepare Precincts” however further investigation is referenced in the location strategy to refine locations and understand further the demand for industry within proposed precincts.

Whilst the funding source for establishment of the precinct is uncertain, it is assumed that Councils will not be required to contribute to establishment fees. Councils can also support the establishment of facilities by providing certainty of supply for wastes that they manage which will contribute to feedstock assessments for business cases for new facilities.

To reduce barriers further support is recommended to support the transport of recyclable materials to spokes, or from spokes to the regional processing facility. This can help to support the establishment of new industry within the region. The Queensland Government has previously provided transport assistance for recycling, particularly in remote locations to facilitate greater resource recovery. Whilst long-term sustainability of logistics should be the aim of new business, support over a defined period may encourage investment.

5.3.6 Promoting the 10Rs hierarchy

Opportunities to promote higher order activities under the 10Rs framework should be sought in the region. This could include supporting resale or reuse of materials through existing tip shops on Council resource recovery facilities. Opportunities to repair and refurbish could be promoted in the region, either through identifying specific areas within a precinct site, or through the encouragement or establishment of repair facilities within individual Council areas. This should include working collaboratively with ratepayers to identify opportunities for services such as repair centres or cafes to be established. These likely require minimal funding but could be supported through education activities or minor funding for booking of locations (such as Men’s Sheds, PCYCs etc.). Funding for the establishment of community repair services should come from program funding by the Queensland Government.

5.4 Expected outcomes

At present 12,784 tonnes of kerbside recycling material is collected by councils in the region via two council owned MRFs in Bundaberg and Cherbourg, with new MRF to commence operation in Maryborough in 2024. Education to encourage greater use of the kerbside bin for household recyclables could reasonably divert a further 6,500 tonnes of material from the residual stream per year by FY30-31. The addition of a kerbside service by North Burnett Regional Council is considered unlikely as it would only add less than 400 tonnes for processing per annum and require collection across a large geographical area. Forecasting to support this Plan indicates that the volume of available material for kerbside recycling will increase to 28,500 tonnes per year by FY30-31, 33,000 tonnes by FY40-41 and 35,000 tonnes by FY50-51.

An important element of engagement and behaviour change is buy-in from residents within the participating communities. A region wide Education Strategy will be developed with investment from the Queensland Government to support both additional staff resources as well as funding for advertising to support implementation. This is important across all streams and gives ownership. Communities will be better informed as to what should go in their bin, and what happens to the waste that is collected. This education needs to be sustained and should not be viewed as a one-off intervention. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council will develop their own community focussed waste education strategy.

Evidence from other regions suggests that education and behaviour change campaigns could reduce contamination in the kerbside commingled bin from the regional contamination rate of 18-20% contamination a target by of <5% by FY30-31. Whilst the Queensland Government is currently baselining contamination rates as part of a kerbside education and behaviour change program and initiative, which should define target contamination rates, other Councils in Australia have sought to achieve 2% contamination.⁵³ It is noted however the presence of contaminants such as glass fines may restrict contamination rates below 5%. Contamination rates would form a new baseline for the procurement of a new recycling processing or MRF contract for the region. This would also form part of the objectives of a regional Education Strategy.

Enhanced transfer facilities for non-kerbside waste will give residents better opportunities to participate and remove hazardous or harmful materials from the kerbside collected waste, protecting a new MRF or recycling solution contract, as well as reducing the potential for these materials to get into the organics and residual waste streams. Provision of these facilities should be dependent on the establishment of collection, processing and treatment systems for these wastes being available in region, or for transfer out of region. There is little benefit in providing better sorting and separation for there to be no processing available.

Table 21 presents the expected outcomes from the material recycling and recovery stream by way of metrics to measure the performance of this action.

⁵³ NSW Government, Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2007. Reducing Contamination of Dry Recyclables and Garden Organics at the Kerbside – The NSW Experience, <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/~media/EPA/Corporate%20Site/resources/warrlocal/070211-kerb-dry-recycling.ashx>

Table 21 Expected Outcomes – material recycling and recovery

Metric	Current (FY20-21)	FY30-31	FY40-41
Kerbside recycling rate (Proportion of kerbside waste collected sent for recycling excluding organics)	18%	25%	27%
Kerbside recycling tonnes (Material collected at the kerbside sent for recycling excluding organics)	19,478 tonnes*	28,500 tonnes	33,000 tonnes
Contamination rate (Contamination rate as reported by waste audits)	16-18% Requires baselining across the region	< 5%	< 5%

*Value does not include new service for South Burnett Regional Council which commenced in FY22-23. These are included in the forecast numbers.

5.5 The cost of making the change

The economic assessment considered the cost of incrementally adding to the intervention scenario described for organic waste in Section 4. The estimated costs for implementing the changes described for materials recycling and recovery include:

- Capital, operating and lifecycle costs – for the delivery and operation of a new material recycling solution within the region beyond existing business as usual costs, and processing facilities for local beneficiation. It is noted this does not include the establishment costs for a new precinct or capital costs for establishing new facilities which is assumed to be driven by private sector involvement.
- Transport costs – which include the ongoing increased cost in region from local improved transfer stations to a regional facility.
- Education costs to support behaviour change activities described in this section (assuming these would be delivered in tandem with organic waste behaviour change and new system implementation). Evidence collected during the development of this plan suggests approximately 5% of overall operating budget would be allocated to education to achieve best practice results.

Through analysis undertaken to support this Plan, the estimated whole-of-life costs for the proposed interventions of the material recycling and recovery stream is **\$53 million** (present value) over the economic model lifetime.⁵⁴ This can be summarised as an incremental cost of **\$19 per household per year** (present value) compared to the base case (and on top of the organics diversion cost per household for Bundaberg and Fraser Coast) In summary:

- Estimated capital expenditure of approximately **\$6.5 million** for new glass processing and washing technology to be deployed, and ongoing operational costs for over the 30-year lifetime.
- Small scale improvements to transfer facilities have been estimated without formal assessment of need or build-up of designs. For this Plan, it is assumed the cost of upgrades will average \$1.25 million in CAPEX, comprising **\$7.5 million** in overall expenditure with resulting increases in OPEX and an allowance for transport. Councils may need funding support to develop specifications for design upgrades, which may be determined by the establishment of precincts within the region.

⁵⁴ Includes discount rate of 7%

- Allowances for funding supported improvements to provide household hazardous waste facilities, waste stream audit and other initiatives to support better segregation and understanding of waste flows in the region.
- Additional education costs will be incurred to both increase the capture of recyclable material at the kerbside (from the residual bin) and optimise levels of contamination. As part of a broader education strategy this could be developed at a regional level but implemented by each Council. Funding should support additional FTEs to provide education in partnership with the Queensland Government and partially under the Education and Behaviour Change Initiative. All councils should be able to access resources. Using the metrics discussed in Section 4, a further \$8 per Household per Year is estimated to provide additional education funding across the region. Based on the total number of waste services offered across the region, this gives an overall per year estimate of **\$1 million** to cover additional staff cost, marketing material and advertising. As a region there are clear benefits from working together on collaborative campaigns (in partnership with the Queensland Government) but it would be also reasonable for the distribution of funding to be allocated to a degree based upon scale (i.e., number of services) or population. Extrapolated over the period from FY23-24 to FY30-31 the overall funding required would be an estimated **\$8 million**. This investment in education will need to be maintained on an ongoing basis beyond this period and this has been assumed in the waste flow and financial models.
- It is expected that Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council will require an individual community specific education and engagement strategy, working collaboratively across other services provided by Council.
- Within the economic analysis there is an additional cost is considered for the development of beneficiation facilities. There would be a capital cost to build such facilities, which could be aligned with the proposed precinct plans. The economic analysis includes new beneficiation facilities, noting the intent and allowance for new glass processing technology in the region. In the cost per household presented it is assumed the capital costs associated with the development of new beneficiation facilities would be funded by industry, potentially with industry support funding from the Queensland Government and would not have a direct impact on Council or householder cost, so these costs are excluded.

5.6 Supporting the change

For the material recycling and recovery stream getting better quality and greater quantity from existing services has a direct impact on overall recovery rates. The following supporting actions are required to move towards a future state for recycling:

- **Education resourcing and collaboration:** The Queensland Government has announced funding to support the development of a behavioural change and education campaign over the next 4-years targeting contamination of the kerbside comingled bin. At a regional scale Councils will benefit from collaboration to develop an approach, particularly for the three Councils currently providing a kerbside collection for recycling. Through a partnership approach with DES, support could be provided to roll out the campaign, whether funding for additional education staff resources or for materials and events.
- **Establishing regional precinct infrastructure:** The region in collaboration with the Queensland Government may progress the development of plans for a precinct to house resource recovery and secondary processing infrastructure. There are initial start-up costs associated with construction of a precinct, including planning, enabling infrastructure (roads, connections etc.,) that may present barriers to establishment or colocation of new resource recovery or secondary processing infrastructure. Both Councils and the State Government can support establishment of infrastructure at a centralised precinct hub, or at local spoke sites facilitating pre-processing and transport.

- **Upgrading or building new transfer, aggregation, and bulking facilities:** This Plan has identified the need to upgrade existing or build new transfer facilities within the region. This will facilitate the better separation of materials brought to local transfer facilities. This includes better separation of household hazardous wastes. New facilities designed to accommodate better separation, plus the potential for storage of collected material for longer to allow bulk transport would help to reduce the cost of transport but require capital investment. This also includes the potential for the Queensland Government to support the establishment of community recycling centres to target household hazardous wastes.
- **Offsetting transport costs for recyclables.** The hub and spoke approach, and collection of recyclable materials at transfer facilities will require the transport of these materials to either a precinct, or out of region for processing. Transport costs may require short-term support through grant funding to reduce barriers for supply to new facilities, however a long-term strategy may need to be developed to ensure viability of these arrangements in the medium to long term. Take back schemes or reverse logistics could also be explored to support transport of materials.
- **Procurement for recycled content.** Through updated local, Queensland and Commonwealth Government procurement, there is an opportunity to drive the uptake of recycled material demand by specifying use of recycled product in procurement documentation and tendering processes. The Department of Transport and Main Roads in Queensland has a significant opportunity to drive this process within the region.
- **Improved granularity and availability of data:** Data quantity and quality is generally good for Councils within the region, and through weighbridge transaction software records of transactional data have a high degree of reliability. There are gaps in the data set that limit the discussion with regard to the total volumes of recyclable material that flows through the region, which in turn hinders the development of new reprocessing or remanufacturing solutions. This includes the C&I stream for which there remains opportunities to reduce and avoid waste going to landfill. Whilst Councils in the region have provided some knowledge of private processing tonnes, records are not complete.

5.7 Timeframes

Table 22 Recycling Stream implementation timeframes

Immediate action (within next 2 years)	Within next 5 years	Within next 10 years
Education & Behaviour Change		
ALL: Development of Regional Education Strategy incorporating behaviour change and education associated with 1) reducing contamination and 2) improving recovery of the kerbside commingled recycling bin, working with DES to support behaviour change campaign. Options to refine messaging for all councils depending on	ALL: roll out and continued delivery of regional campaign associated with existing collections. Delivery mixed between region and individual councils.	Update and continuation
Collections		
ALL: Consider regional or sub-regional collections approach when contract expiry dates align.	ALL: Implement join approach (if in agreement) for collections to commence (if within next 5-years)	ALL: Consider new collection contract when existing expires within this period.
ALL: Develop business cases/plans for enhancements to existing, or new transfer facilities to facilitate better segregation of self-haul recyclables and capture household hazardous materials	ALL: With funding support, construct, and commission improved transfer facilities	Continued operation
Regional infrastructure & precinct		
ALL: Collaborate on establishment of a regional scale precinct (hub) with identification of site and location of potential feeder (spoke) sites across region.	ALL (funded by State): Construct enabling infrastructure for precinct (road, utilities, approvals etc.,) within Continue to collaborate on approach to providing feedstock to processing sites within precinct	Continued
Processing solutions		
ALL: Working with Queensland Government agencies establish and attract new resource recovery processing or secondary material processing facilities within precinct.	Continued support.	Continued support.
Market development		
	Queensland Government + ALL: Work with State Government agencies to improve update of recycled materials in procurement.	
Data & Information		
QGOV + ALL: Led by the Queensland Government, councils collaborate to obtain and understand material flow data from the region from council and non-council managed streams with a view to supporting establishment of recycling and reprocessing technologies in region.	ALL: Update and refinement under regional data strategy	ALL: Update and refinement under regional data strategy

Immediate action (within next 2 years)	Within next 5 years	Within next 10 years
ALL: Collaborate to collect data on contamination and materials within all kerbside bins to facilitate improvement. This may include regional or subregional procurement of audits facilitated by a governance body (if progressed)	Continuation	Continuation

Cells in GREY indicate action not expected to commence during the timeframe, BRC-Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, FCRC-Fraser Coast Regional Council, GRC-Gympie Regional Council, NBRC-North Burnett Regional Council, SBRC-South Burnett Regional Council; ALL: Indicates collaborative activities for all councils to participate in.

5.8 What could affect implementation

This Plan provides certainty over the direction and actions required to support Queensland's Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy for the region. In the recycling space, flexibility or alternate delivery of the Plan may be necessary due to unforeseen circumstances, or potential challenges such as:

- Wine and spirit bottles will be included within the container refund scheme, which will further divert material from the kerbside recycling bin. If wine and spirit bottles are incorporated into the CRS, this will reduce the volume of material that needs to go to the existing, or a future MRF for sorting. A future MRF or kerbside collected recyclable processing contract would need to allow for this, particularly as glass reprocessing will still be undertaken at this private facility. The benefits seen for MRFs under this scenario is that MRFs with CRS processor capability will benefit from a separate income stream by processing CRS collected material. Conversely the removal of wine and spirit bottles may increase the proportion of contamination of MRF glass above the levels permitted under the existing end of waste code for glass, requiring MRFs to invest in washing equipment or charge a higher gate fee for beneficiation.
- Reduction in variability of materials in household products. Over time as the 10Rs and circular economy approach drives the rejection of materials used in products that cannot be reused or recycled, a simpler stream of products may develop. This in turn may support larger volumes of material for single stream reprocessing opportunities or less mixed waste processed in the MRF stream. This is likely to be a long-term outcome.
- There is a significant amount of investment required to establish the enabling infrastructure for a precinct, and for the establishment of new industry to lease land and contribute to the precinct objectives. If this precinct is not available at the time of construction, then implementation of these solutions could be delayed, or alternative sites may be required.

6 Managing Residual Waste in the Wide Bay Burnett region

Residual waste refers to the material left over and managed in, or out of region, after all other technologically, economically, and environmentally practicable alternatives are exhausted. This typically includes material captured in the household kerbside recycling bins, but also unsorted mixed loads delivered to transfer stations, and portions of commercial waste. This chapter considers actions for the region to take to support the identification of an acceptable long-term solution for residual waste. Each of these are discussed in turn:

- i) An overview of residual waste stream dynamics
- ii) Discussion over key levers including potential costs and benefits.
- iii) Options considered.
- iv) Recommendations and agreed actions to move towards a 2032 outcome.
- v) Expected outcomes.
- vi) Consideration of what may change in execution.

6.1 Residual waste stream dynamics

In FY20-21, approximately 221,000 tonnes of residual waste was managed, of which 123,000 tonnes was generated directly by households. By FY30-31, with greater organics diversion and improvements in capture from the kerbside streams, the amount of residual waste is expected to be 224,000 tonnes (allowing for growth) across the MSW, C&I and C&D streams, growing to 235,000 tonnes by FY40-41 and 250,000 tonnes by FY50-51. For the household MSW stream only, Councils are forecast to need to manage 90,000 tonnes of residual waste in FY30-31, 91,000 tonnes in FY40-41 and 94,000 tonnes by FY50-51. The forecast residual waste arisings including interventions are presented in **Figure 15**

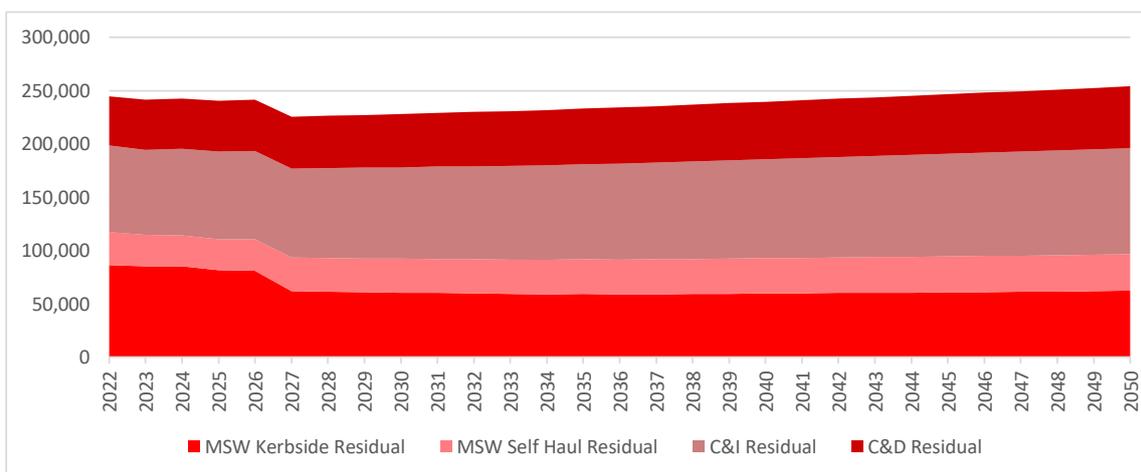


Figure 15 Current forecast – residual waste within the region to 2050 (tonnes per stream)

Each Council manages its own landfill capacity, including both current and historic landfill. Landfill capacity at a regional scale is not constrained, with the two largest facilities at Bundaberg and Maryborough having significant remaining airspace. However, concerns over regional capacity at other centres have been identified as follows:

- Gympie Regional Council has an immediate need to secure or construct additional landfill capacity to service the Gympie population with current solutions costly and short term in nature.
- South Burnett Regional Council's Kingaroy Waste Facility is forecast to be full by 2029.

Whilst actions taken under the organics and recycling streams will reduce the amount of residual waste going to landfill across the region, it is expected that there will continue to be a long-term need for approved and constructed landfill to 2050 and beyond.

The Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy and supporting action plan *Queensland's Energy from Waste Policy* both clearly present a role for energy recovery within waste management. In the Wide Bay Burnett region, there are no commercial scale energy from waste facilities that can process mixed household or commercial residual waste. There are also none planned. Outside of the region there are plans to establish Energy from Waste facilities in the Southeast Queensland region but there are no large-scale approved combustion projects, meaning it could take several years for a plant to be approved, constructed, and commissioned.

6.2 Levers and interventions

6.2.1 Avoidance and residual waste reduction

Education programs associated with reducing food waste, diversion of food and garden organics and improving returns in the kerbside recycling bin and providing more choice or separation opportunities for away from home recycling there is expected to be a knock-on effect on the residual waste bin.

6.2.2 Landfill levy and bans

The landfill levy rate is scheduled to increase with the prevailing rate of inflation over the forward estimated period. For residual waste, the levy rate is paid on all waste disposed of to landfill. As previously detailed within the region all Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council will receive 100% of the levy paid on household waste that goes to landfill as an advanced payment. The landfill levy liability, the difference between levy paid and annual advanced payment, will continue to reduce to 20% by FY30-31 increasing the operating cost of this service for Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council, which is likely to need to be passed onto ratepayers. It is noted there is a commitment from the Queensland Government to review the annual advanced payment arrangements by 2025.

The introduction of landfill bans for additional materials will further support diversion from landfill and reduce the amount of residual waste generated. This work has not yet been completed by the Queensland Government, and implementation is likely to focus on materials that either pose an unacceptable risk when placed in landfill or where economically feasible recycling exists for a product.

6.2.3 Infrastructure – landfill capacity and new landfill

Landfill capacity is severely constrained for Gympie Regional Council and in the medium term for South-Burnett Regional Council, but generally not constrained within the broader region in the short-medium term. In the longer term if long-term landfill was the preferred solution, then additional capacity may need to be added as current approved and engineered cells are used up. The true cost of adding additional landfill capacity extends beyond solely traditional capital and operational expenditure, but into provisions for capping and closure, and long-term geotechnical and environmental monitoring for 20-25 years beyond exhausted airspace capacity. Where extension is not possible, the approvals process and cost of identifying a new site for a large-scale landfill can be significant.

Landfills are often cited as a major landfill gas emitter, however actions in the region removing a portion of the putrescible component may reduce these emissions. The traditional view is that energy recovery of material that otherwise would go to landfill would be environmentally beneficial however evidence from Scotland has cited the reducing emissions benefit of incineration (with energy recovery) technology that is processing a higher proportion of fossil fuel derived non-recyclable wastes (e.g., plastics)⁵⁵, particularly with the expected growth of alternative renewable energy sources in Queensland. It is noted however that Scotland has several operational EfW facilities and planning approvals in place for several further facilities, compared to the region which has none. The carbon benefits would need to be explored further in a life cycle assessment as part of a future business case.

6.2.4 Infrastructure – Energy recovery

The Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy places an emphasis on the waste hierarchy with energy recovery placed higher than landfill. **Table 23** presents summary information on potential energy recovery technology that could be deployed in the region.

Table 23 EfW technologies and options

Description	Combustion	Pyrolysis	Gasification	Processed Engineered Fuel as fuel substitute
Indicative capacity	50ktpa to 200ktpa plus	Range from 10ktpa to 70ktpa	Approx 50-100ktpa	Range from 50ktpa to 250ktpa
Process	Moving grate combustion technology with energy recovery	Thermal breakdown of waste in the absence of air.	Thermal breakdown & partial oxidation of waste under controlled oxygen environment	Development of fuel from waste
Suitable feedstock	Mixed residual waste with limits on certain materials	Single source feedstock or PEF/RDF derived from MSW/C&I mixed waste that is homogenised and uniformly sized.	Requires pre-processing system to extract unsuitable materials (glass, inorganics, metals etc.). Can target specific feedstocks at smaller scale. Some technologies use mixed waste feedstock.	Post-processed mixed waste targeting non-recyclable plastics, cardboard, paper, textiles, and waste timber.
Capital cost	\$300M-\$500M	\$9M-\$119M	\$150M-\$200M	\$40M

⁵⁵ Scottish Government, 2022. Stop, Sort, Burn, Bury – incineration in the waste hierarchy: independent review, from <https://www.gov.scot/publications/stop-sort-burn-bury-independent-review-role-incineration-waste-hierarchy-scotland/documents/>

Description	Combustion	Pyrolysis	Gasification	Processed Engineered Fuel as fuel substitute
Indicative gate fees	\$140-\$350 per tonne	\$180-\$300 per tonne	\$180-\$300 per tonne	\$100-\$200 per tonne
Output product	Electricity, heat, steam, metals	Biochar	Syngas converted to electricity	Engineered fuel
By products	Flue gas residues Incinerator bottom ash Fly ash	Bio-oil and syngas	Biochar / slag material Flu gas residues	Pre-processing wastes (i.e., rejected material)
Environmental concerns or benefits	Would need to operate under EfW Policy and environmental limits Relatively large footprint Would require EIS	Pyrolysis is not harmful to the environment when it is done properly. Some reasons for pollution from pyrolysis include incomplete pyrolysis, no gas recycling, oxygen entry, improper feedstock, dangerous disposal of products and inappropriate storage and transport.	Limited emission as closed system. Emissions managed under EfW policy and environmental limits.	Greater proportion of residual waste goes to landfill. Can require long-distance transport Can offset use of fossil fuels (e.g., if burnt in cement kiln)
Community concerns or benefits	Untested in North Queensland. Would require long community interaction and strong social license.	Tyre pyrolysis has a poor compliance record with planning and EPA requirements in Victoria. In Queensland, a pyrolysis plant, treating tyres and plastics, is in the process of obtaining approval.	Typically deployed in smaller scale Plants. Larger Plants may have similar challenges to combustion	Generates a fuel product. Fuel may be utilised out of region
Technology certainty	Proven technology at large scale: smaller scale also proven internationally. By-products 20-25% of feedstock and require approved pathway for reuse.	Limited maturity. Largely unproven on mixed wastes such as un-treated residual MSW. There are no pyrolysis facilities or proposals for mixed waste in Australia.	Technology still developing, particularly at large scale. Some high profiles with facilities in Europe. Unproven on required scale in Australia. Small scale deployment for specific wastes viable or can be deployed on mixed feedstock	Existing technology deployed in Australia servicing local and international markets. It is understood that Cement Australia has approved the use of PEF in the Gladstone Cement Kiln.

Note: Accurate costings would form part of detailed business case

Capital costs exclude site preparation, output product quality depends on quality of input. Detail based on benchmarking.

Whilst there is a clear acceptance of the role of energy from waste within Queensland, its deployment has been hindered to date by a lack of need (e.g., levy or other fiscal drivers, general availability of landfill airspace), or by a lack of community support. Key questions to be answered in the region in relation to EfW would be:

- Timeframes when an EfW facility is required to come online and expected benefits (compared to the modified current state) compared to landfilling. A life cycle analysis should be undertaken as part of business case development.

- The approach to be taken to engage with the community and broader stakeholder groups to develop a proposal that allows engages prior to key decisions being made and supports the community.
- The type of technology to be deployed.
- A solution for incinerator bottom ash allowing its safe and environmentally sound reuse and recycling, ideally within the region, would help support the development of future business cases. This will require liaison with the Queensland Government to facilitate through existing policy and legislation.
- The ownership and contracting approach for development of a facility. Typically, there would be some private sector interest in providing investment, alongside opportunities for co-ownership or even for Councils to own themselves, although this is likely undesirable.
- The cost and affordability of a long-term energy from waste facility warrants further scrutiny. Whilst there is a need to secure a long-term solution for how residual waste is managed, Councils will need to decide based on best value for their ratepayers.

Individually procured or delivered larger scale traditional EfW may be beyond even the largest Council within the region based on a current technology assessment. Smaller scale portable EfW is already deployed for processing of some specific wastes, such as tyres, however technology is still emerging, and cost-effectiveness and reliability may not be attractive at scale and by-products (e.g., biochar) remain challenging for reuse. Over the next several years this is expected to change, as technologies are proven to be operable and profitable for technology providers, which may present an alternative to conventional residual waste solutions.

6.3 Options considered

Major options considered for how residual waste is managed in the region are:

Table 24 Major residual waste decisions

Decision area	Business as usual	Options			Rationale
Short term residual capacity considerations	No action on existing capacity	No need for action	Individual council action	Immediate regional solution	In the immediate term Councils continue to manage their own landfill airspace. GRC has an immediate need.
Long term residual waste solution needed	Existing landfills manage residual waste	Do nothing	Individual council action	Develop long-term regional solution	Councils to work through individual solutions
Residual waste solution	Landfill	Extend existing landfills	Close smaller landfills and move to regional landfill	Develop energy from waste solution as a region	Councils to work together consider long-term regional landfill feasibility
Develop EfW solution in region	No current EfW	No action	Develop individual EfW solutions for Councils	Develop regional EfW solution	Councils decided there was no desire to have an EfW facility within the region.
Send residual waste to EfW	No waste sent to EfW	Do nothing	Send to regional EfW facility	Send out of region to EfW or PEF facility	Councils were of the view that some residual waste may be sent out of region to EfW facilities, or a PEF facility, once constructed (likely in SEQ) and operational.
Other problem wastes: timber, contaminated soil, PFAS etc.	Manage via existing arrangements (e.g., landfill)	Do nothing (BAU)	Develop individual council solutions	Develop regional solution to problem wastes	Regional collaboration to identify alternative management solutions or safe disposal options for range of problematic wastes or emerging contaminants within the region
Regional management plan for disaster wastes	Manage under existing arrangements	Do nothing (BAU)	Councils develop individual solutions	Collaboration at regional scale to manage disaster wastes	No change in existing disaster waste management procedures

Cells in **RED** reflect decisions; BRC-Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, FCRC-Fraser Coast Regional Council, GRC-Gympie Regional Council, NBRC-North Burnett Regional Council, SBRC-South Burnett Regional Council; ALL: Indicates collaborative activities for all councils to participate in.

6.3.1 Short term residual capacity considerations

In the short to medium term Councils will continue to manage their own landfill airspace. Where a Council exhausts its landfill airspace before an alternative solution, whether at their own facility or at a regional scale, is available, it may seek to transport residual waste to another facility out of LGA. This is an immediate action for Gympie Regional Council who are expected to run out of landfill capacity shortly. Others will run out of capacity in the short-medium term and may need to seek similar alternative arrangements.

6.3.2 Deciding on a long-term residual waste solution

At a regional scale there may be a need to develop a collaborative long-term approach to residual waste management which could involve development of a long-term regional landfill facility. The decision is whether to send most residual waste to landfill over the medium and long-term, or to utilise EfW. Through development of the Plan, it was decided that Council led EfW facilities at large scale are unlikely to be developed in the region, however an alternative solution could be to utilise facilities out of region.

As there are currently no commercial scale EfW facilities in development that can receive and process mixed MSW or C&I wastes, there is uncertainty over this option. Until such a facility is commissioned and contracted, Councils will need to continue to send their residual waste to landfill. Even if Councils decide to send waste out of region, long-term landfill capacity will need to be maintained in the region to manage lower volumes of residual waste.

Decisions to send waste out of region to EfW will be driven by commercial decisions associated with the differential between local disposal and gate fee plus transport cost for the receiving facility. It is also feasible that in the long-term smaller scale EfW technologies may emerge at a commercial scale locally that can provide a similar service for Council. In delivering this Plan Councils may need to allow for the cost of developing their own business cases to send waste to future EfW facilities, whether in or out of region.

Councils also receive a significant portion of predominantly C&I waste that is disposed of to landfill. This material may also be targeted by EfW facility operators outside of the region. The diversion from Council facilities may drive a further reduction in residual waste managed by Councils pending commercial decisions by those collecting the C&I waste in the region.

6.3.3 Managing disaster waste

A long-term management approach to disaster waste within the region was identified as a collaborative opportunity for the region, however it was decided that there already sufficient processes in place to manage this, so no further action was identified.

6.3.4 Managing problem wastes

Additional to biosolids already identified, the region manages several other problematic residual wastes. This includes timber, contaminated soils, asbestos and material containing emerging contaminants. Councils will collaborate at a regional scale to develop solutions for these wastes and identify appropriate management fates.

6.4 Expected outcomes

Decisions supporting how residual waste is managed within the region could have a direct impact on households. The quantity and quality of residual waste is dependent on the avoidance and diversion activities undertaken in the region. Solutions and actions are not just around additional resource recovery, but also ensuring that there is sufficient residual treatment and disposal capacity in the region in the long-term to meet the needs of a growing population. Residual waste will continue to be sent to landfill.

6.4.1 Residual waste management - landfill

With landfill as the preferred solution for at least the next 10-years, capacity will need to be able to manage as a minimum 89,700 tonnes of residual MSW per year in FY30-31, 90,700 tonnes in FY40-41 and 95,000 tonnes by FY50-51, however across the region Councils also manage significant volumes of the C&I and C&D streams. Based on current proportions and a long-term forecast, Councils in the region will still need to manage 224,700 tonnes of residual waste per year by FY30-31 and potentially 250,000 tonnes by FY50-51. Additional capacity can be progressively added over time. If all residual waste continues to go to landfill, the resulting recovery rate in FY30-31 will be 59% with little change through to FY50-51. This recovery rate assumes improvements to organics recovery and material recovery as described in prior sections. **Figure 16** shows the forecast residual waste arising under the landfill scenario (compared to the do nothing current residual scenario).

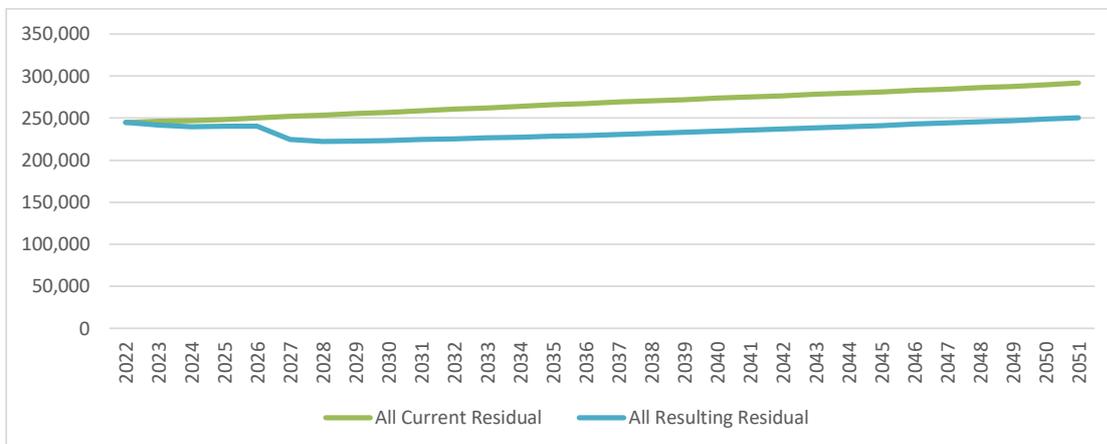


Figure 16 Forecast whole of region residual waste arisings (landfill scenario)

6.4.2 Sending waste out of region to future EfW facility

Under the assumption that an EfW facility will be established out of region that is commercially viable for Councils to utilise, by FY35-36, it is expected that a combination of MSW and C&I streams will be captured. If such a facility was available in proximity to the region it may target mixed C&D loads currently managed by Councils. Additionally, not all residual waste will be suitable for EfW such as asbestos and soils. The deployment of an EfW solution capturing residual waste from the region could significantly increase the regions resource recovery rate to an estimated 70% to 80%. There is uncertainty over how much residual waste would be sent under this scenario, however this is likely, under current policy and technology settings, the only pathway to the region getting close to the Queensland Government’s resource recovery rate target of 90% by 2050. The impact on the MSW stream inclusive of kerbside and self-hauled waste is show on **Figure 17**.

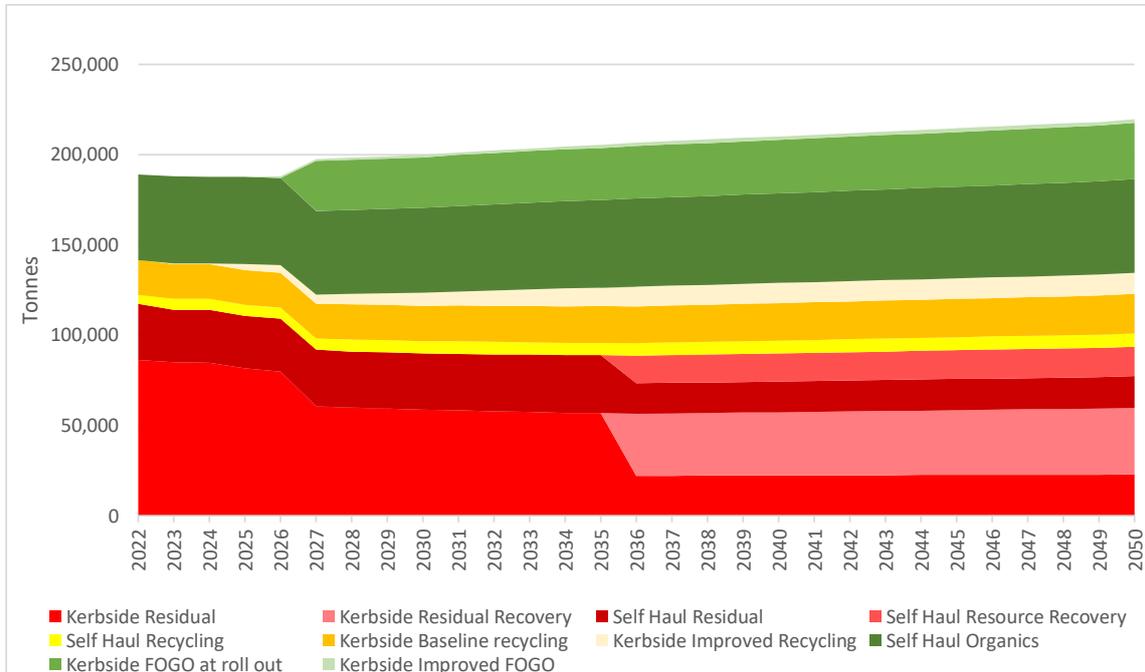


Figure 17 Forecast changes to MSW stream with energy recovery (out of region)

There is a high degree of uncertainty over the councils sending waste to EfW at this stage of Plan development, notably as facilities do not exist. Whilst it is likely they will be available in the future, it is unlikely this will be within the next 10-years, and so there is time for Councils to adapt to new facilities and technologies becoming commercially available. For all councils there would be little incentive to send waste to EfW unless commercially comparable to their own landfill costs. Even if EfW was utilised, it is estimated that Councils would still need to manage 40,000 tonnes of residual waste from the MSW stream per year from FY35-36. **Figure 18** shows that an estimated 125,000 tonnes of residual waste may still need to be managed in landfill, even if 80% of residual MSW and C&I waste from Bundaberg and Fraser Coast LGAs was sent to an EfW facility in FY35-36.



Figure 18 Impact on residual waste volumes if EfW is utilised

6.5 The cost of making the transition

For residual waste the solutions tested under economic analysis included sending residual waste via road to a hypothetical EfW facility utilising combustion technology on the northside of the Greater Brisbane Area. There is a general expectation that under current policy settings, the utilisation of EfW is more expensive than sending the same waste to landfill, even accounting for the cost of adding additional landfill airspace. The costs of implementing EfW were considered in the context of decisions made in relation to streams discussed in Section 4 and Section 5.

Costs included in the analysis include:

- Capital, operating and lifecycle costs – focussed predominantly on operating costs associated with paying a gate fee and any primary processing (e.g., bulking) associated with preparing waste for transport to an out-of-region EfW facility.
- Transport costs, including transport of bulked waste to hypothetical EfW facility in Brisbane.

Managing residual waste will cost more than the pre-FY22-23 levy settings for Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council, regardless of preferred solution. For other leviable councils, it is assumed that costs will still be considered as business as usual, including the establishment of new landfill capacity. The following costs are identified depending on the solutions chosen:

- **Residual waste to landfill:** Under the current proposed levy settings, by FY30-31 the increased levy liability after improvements in organics diversion and recycling capture are expected to be **\$2.7 million per year** for Bundaberg Regional Council and **\$3.0 million per year** (in real terms) for Fraser Coast Regional Council if all resulting residual waste continues to be sent to Landfill. This amounts to an additional cost per household of \$66-68 to account for the increased cost in landfill disposal allowing for a reduction in waste to landfill because of actions and interventions in this Plan. For the other levy paying councils in region the costs for sending waste to landfill are not forecast to increase above business-as-usual. Business as usual costs for new cell development, and for closing and rehabilitating former landfill may still be significant and require funding support.
- **Sending residual waste to an out-of-region combustion facility:** If a proportion of residual waste was sent to an energy from waste facility out of region, the indicative whole-of-life costs in modelled period for doing so are estimated to be **\$92 million** (real cost, based on 2023 values) over the period FY35-36 to FY50-51. Councils would be a price taker, and largely these costs would be operational covering gate fee plus transport.⁵⁶ It is estimated that this might add an additional \$130 per household per year considering the levy benefit of not sending this waste to landfill. The economic analysis assumes such a facility would not be operational until at FY35-36. There is a high-degree of uncertainty in the cost per household per year which depends on the procurement approach, and, assuming a private-sector owned facility, the expected gate fee. Consideration of saved landfill airspace also significantly affects the overall cost. All of these will require detailed consideration as the as a potential solution becomes available.

⁵⁶ Note the CBA covers the 30-year period of the Plan however an EfW solution is not expected to be operational until halfway through this period (assumed in FY35-36), and as such costs are not necessarily indicative of full solution costs. Cost per household per year above sending the same waste to landfill may be more beneficial.

6.6 Timeframes for delivery

The timeframes for delivery of the residual waste component of the plan require the development or continuation of work to identify the feasibility and required timings for a solution to be in place. Long-term residual solutions are not required immediately, but the establishment of new landfill capacity or EfW could take several years to progress from inception to commissioning. **Table 25** summarises proposed timeframes for managing the residual waste stream.

Table 25 Residual Waste Stream implementation timeframes

Immediate action (within next 2 years)	Within next 5 years	Within next 10 years
ALL: Ongoing management of own councils landfill requirements	ALL: Ongoing management of own councils landfill requirements	ALL: Ongoing management of own councils landfill requirements
	ALL: Collaborate on the development of long-term approaches to managing problematic and emerging wastes, including contaminated soils, asbestos, PFAS containing materials and biosolids.	
	ALL: Develop long-term solution for regional infrastructure including either a regional landfill or sending waste out of region for energy recovery, progressing from feasibility study to business case.	ALL: Construct and commission long-term infrastructure solution including provision of bulking facilities where out of LGA residual waste transport is required.

Cells in GREY indicate action not expected to commence during the timeframe.

6.7 Supporting the change

There is a clear choice to be made between the most economically beneficial approach to residual waste management in the region, whether acceptance of long-term landfill or the development of a long-term energy from waste solution. The latter will still require long-term landfill airspace, however significantly less. To support the definition of the future state for residual waste:

- **Long term strategic planning requires support:** A long-term residual waste strategy for the Wide Bay Burnett region should be developed in collaboration. This could be expanded to incorporate neighbouring Councils or regions to identify potential scale and transport costs. This strategy should identify and work in partnership with industry to identify feasible solutions but also expected costs versus the need to ensure residual landfill capacity is available beyond currently approved capacities.
- **Levy clarity supports planning beyond the next 10-years:** long term certainty of the waste levy rate and annual advanced payment is required. For residual waste that goes to landfill, where there are no other options, there is little benefit of applying a waste disposal levy other than to raise revenue as further diversion has been proven to be unachievable without an unreasonable cost burden on households and industry.

7 Implementing the Plan

The previous sections have identified current issues and opportunities and developed a series of preferred actions and approaches for how waste and resource recovery is managed in the Wide Bay Burnett Region.

7.1 Key actions & collaborations

This Plan has been developed to identify areas for Councils within the WBB region to collaborate on in the delivery of waste services, as well as to identify and accept individual Council actions and decisions. To support development of this Plan, the region has utilised a collaborative approach to strategy development and implementation by establishing a specific working group. Due to the varied economic and geographical conditions in the region agreement has been reached on the actions for regional collaboration and for individual council action.



Figure 19 Regional Collaboration & Individual Council Actions

7.2 Delivery mechanism

The Plan will be delivered by the region via the establishment of a Resource Recovery Working Group which will be formalised by member councils. The structure of a steering group and working group and its functionality has been endorsed by member councils. **Figure 23** provides a schematic of the proposed governance structure and function.

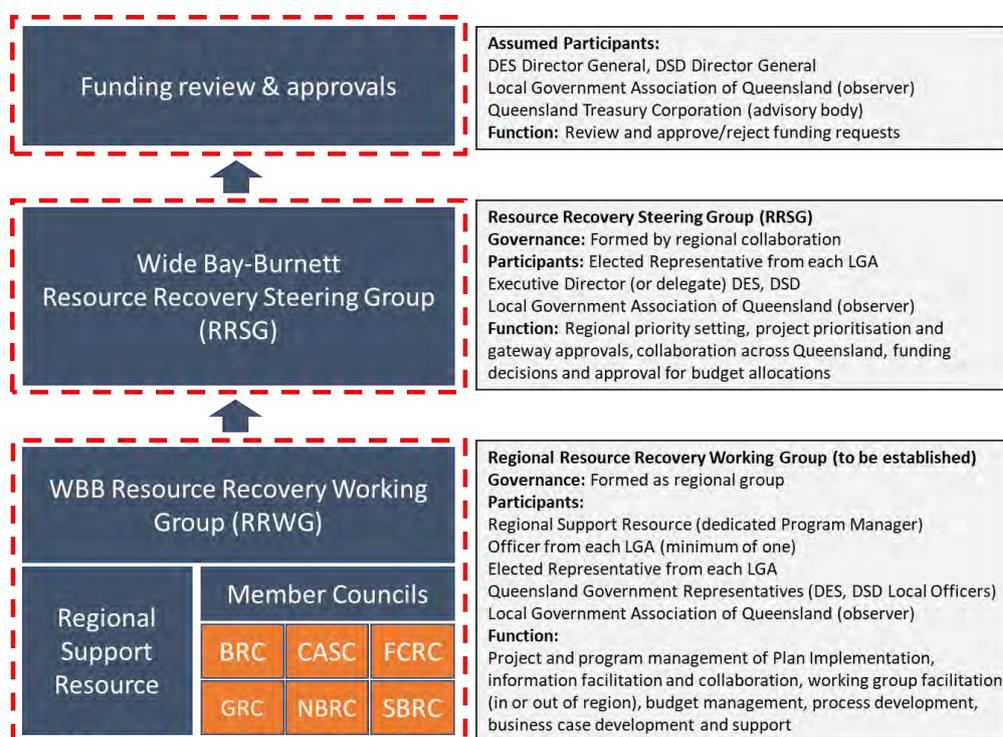


Figure 20 Governance and collaboration structure for implementation

7.2.1 Regional Working Group

Strategic ownership of this Plan and the underlying actions sit with the member councils. A Waste and Resource Recovery Working Group will be formalised to deliver the Plan. This will need to be established as the first action in implementing the Plan, including establishing terms of reference, participation expectations and implementation goals. This group will have responsibility to steer the outcomes of the region in resource recovery and recycling, including the following activities:

- Ownership, monitoring, and review of the WBB Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan
- Support identification and priorities (as per the RWRRP) as they require decisions for funding from the Queensland Government decision making body
- Access support via a regional resource or centralised function for administration, funding, and development of supporting documentation and access to shared information.
- Collaboration on:
 - Education and behavioural change, including a regional Strategy
 - Data harmonisation, management, and reporting
 - Capacity building and education for resource recovery staff
 - Establishment of circular economy community initiatives such as repair cafes or hubs, community composting, tool libraries

- Development of feasibility studies, business cases and other research activities relating to progressing regional solutions that benefit Councils in the long-term

The Queensland Government would be required to facilitate a coordinator for the established group to manage collaboration, progress against the plan and generally be a champion for collaborative actions across the region. One full-time equivalent resource will be included as part of Plan Implementation to coordinate the regional plan response and act as secretariat to the group.

Whilst detail will be developed as part of the terms of reference. Implementation of the Plan including an allowance for Council Officer time (above existing commitments), and a project or program manager is likely to be approximately **\$0.3 million per year**. The majority of this is for new staff requirements to implement the Plan.

7.2.2 Regional Procurement

Where the working group progress actions that will require the contracting (of more than one Council) of a service provider consideration of setting up a separate regional procurement entity would be advantageous. It is noted that the current model by Councils (with one Council leading procurement but each Council signing an individual contract) may continue to be the preferred approach. The actions that potentially would require either approach are:

- Procurement of technical or commercial advisory services relating to research and development
- Regional scale contracts for waste audit, surveys, software
- Development of a new contract(s) for kerbside recycling collections and processing
- Development of a long-term regional residual waste solution(s) or other problem wastes

For some elements of regional scale procurement at a regional scale (notably long-term contracts for collection or post-collections services) it is expected that the entity would need to have authorisation from the Australian Consumer and Competition Commission (ACCC) to collectively procure.

7.2.3 Support for delivery

To support the execution of the regional plan, and the development of detailed business cases, procurement and contract development activities support will be required. It is understood that this function will be developed and funded by the Queensland Government, for which details are currently being finalised. This function will support:

- Governance and management system development for implementation of projects
- Project Management and scheduling associated with development of key initiatives.
- Non-technical support to development of business cases and funding plans for key initiatives
- Support with preparation of information to support funding applications specific to the gateway processes setup by the Queensland or Commonwealth Government
- Support the coordination of the monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements arising from the implementation of the plan

7.3 Implementation Plan

An implementation schematic, bringing together the details of this Plan and timeframes for implementation has been developed as presented in **Table 26**.

While the regional waste management plan provides the primary vehicle for accessing available funding from the Recycling and Jobs Fund, there may also be opportunities for initiatives to be funded that are outside the plan. For example, a pilot at a local level to 'test' the suitability of a model or infrastructure for the region (or sub-region). It is recognised that the plan needs to be a living document and that not all potential initiatives will have been identified in the plan.

However, it is expected that the bulk of the funding will come through the projects identified in the plan with a more streamlined pathway for funding approvals as it has already been identified in the plan. In the first instance any projects identified that are outside the plan would likely be discussed with the regional working and steering groups and the proposed regional support resource position that will be funded to support implementation of the plan, to assess suitability for funding under the plan or whether this would be considered under a separate funding process.

Councils, in participating in the development of this plan and subsequent endorsement of or support for its finalisation and publication, can do so in the knowledge that this consideration does not obligate individual Councils to any funding commitment. Subsequent business cases developed as part of implementing the plan and implementation decisions made by the region for implementing the plan would normally include that detail.

Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council is a member of the Wide Bay Burnett region for the purpose of developing and implementing this Plan. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council has been consulted during the development of this Plan and agreement reached for the first stage to refine its own local waste reduction and resource recovery plan which would then be acknowledged in the implementation of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan. This Plan should be read and interpreted with this inclusion in mind.

Table 26 Implementation Schematic

Action	Responsibility	Immediate	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2040	2050
		Next 2 years		Within next 5 years			Within next 10 years					To 2040	To 2050	
General														
Establish regional waste working group to implement Plan	All													
Program management	WRRSG/WRRWG													
Regional collaboration (e.g., Working group meetings, action management, etc.)	WRRSG/WRRWG/All													
Focus on local employment where opportunities present	WRRSG/WRRWG													
Provide capacity building on issues / matters as identified by member councils and engage experts to assist as required	WRRSG/WRRWG													
Advocate for Transport subsidies consideration	WRRSG/WRRWG													
Focus on local employment where opportunities present	WRRSG/WRRWG													
Organic Waste Management														
Participate in Education and Behaviour Change Initiative (assumed continuation) as part of regional education strategy – incorporating a food waste avoidance component	WRRWG, All													
Review potential for behaviour change regulation (new services)	BRC, FCRC													
Roll out of at-home composting solutions	QGOV													
Develop business case for organics collection service for council approval including refinement of market price for recycled organics	BRC, FCRC													
Commence new organic waste collection service education	BRC, FCRC													
Procurement of organic waste collection solution	BRC, FCRC													
Procurement of organic waste processing solution	BRC, FCRC													
Commence and operate kerbside organic waste collection service (pending individual council approval)	BRC, FCRC													
Continuation of self-haul green waste receipt and processing	All													
Roll out of community composting solutions including guidance	QGOV													
Collaborate on regional solution for finding highest value market for green waste across region	WRRWG													
Develop regional solution for biosolids and timber	WRRWG													
Develop pathway to improve non-Council held data collection	QGOV, All													
Material Recycling & Recovery														
Participate in Education and Behaviour Change Initiative (assumed continuation) and develop regional education strategy, implement	WRRSG/WRRWG, All													
Review & agree pathway for improved enforcement activity for poor household behaviours in kerbside bin service provision, and implement	WRRWG, All													
Seek opportunities to collaborate on regional collections approach when contracts allow	WRRWG, All													
Develop business case for funding of glass processing and washing solution	FCRC													
Procure, construct and commission glass processing and washing solution	FCRC													
Develop business case, designs for new or improved transfer facilities	All (as required)													
Construct and commission upgrades or new transfer facilities	All (as required)													
Collaborate on establishment of regional scale precinct and ancillary satellite sites in accordance with precinct guidelines	WRRWG, All													
Construct enabling infrastructure for precinct	QGOV													
Establish new resource recovery processing facilities within precinct	QGOV, All support													

Action	Responsibility	Immediate	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2040	2050
		Next 2 years		Within next 5 years			Within next 10 years					To 2040	To 2050	
Work with Queensland Government agencies to improve uptake or recycled materials in procurement	QGOV, WRRWG													
Develop pathway to improve material flow data and knowledge across region for recyclable material	QGOV, WRRWG													
Collaborate to collect data on contamination within kerbside bins to improve education approach.	RWWG, WRRWG													
Residual Waste Management														
Councils to consider individual landfill capacity needs in short-medium and long-term	WRRWG, All													
Assist councils to develop new landfill opportunities including regional or sub-regional facilities.	WRRSG, WRRWG, All													
Consider long-term options and approach to managing residual waste in the long-term, pending availability of facilities out of region	WRRWG, All													
Feasibility and detailed business cases to support involvement in future EfW projects in or ex-region as opportunities emerge.	WRRSG, WRRWG, All													
Develop long-term approach to managing problem and emerging wastes	WRRWG, All													

Notes: BRC-Bundaberg Regional Council, CASC-Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, FCRC-Fraser Coast Regional Council, GRC-Gympie Regional Council, NBRC-North Burnett Regional Council, SBRC-South Burnett Regional Council; ALL: Indicates collaborative activities for all councils to participate in. WRRSG- Waste and Resource Recovery Steering Group. WRRWG-Waste and Resource Recovery Working Group (including Regional Support Resource), QGOV-Queensland Government and Agencies

7.4 Roles and responsibilities

It is assumed that the region will establish a resource recovery working group who will overall ownership of the Plan. Roles and responsibilities for implementation of the Plan sit with individual councils collaborating under the RWWG. A RACI (responsible, accountable, consulted, informed) matrix has been developed to describe the participation of various stakeholders in delivering the regional plan. It is expected that this matrix is updated as implementation of the Plan progresses by the RWWG.

The definitions adopted for the RACI matrix are in **Table 27**, with the matrix presented in **Table 28**.

Table 27 RACI definitions

Item	Definition	Abbreviation
Responsible	Entity responsible for completing the work associated with the action/task, may be split across multiple entities	R
Accountable	Entity responsible for signing off/approving the outcome of the task. May reside with Councils to sign off, or with funding entities or gateway approvals to sign off.	A
Consulted	Provides input into the delivery of the task/action based on their specialist knowledge or experience.	C
Informed	Important to keep stakeholders engaged/informed as an activity progresses or decisions are made.	I
Where required	Identifies where RACI action will sit if the activity is required. This may denote an activity where Council in the future decides to progress a particular option.	*
Not required	Specific to decisions made in this Plan, to complete the RACI, not required is applied to stakeholders who do not have role in addressing specific tasks or actions.	NR

Table 28 RACI Chart – Plan Implementation

Action	RACI										
	QGOV (DES)	QGOV (DSD)	Project & Funding Support Function	RRWG	Bundaberg Regional Council	Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	Fraser Coast Regional Council	Gympie Regional Council	North Burnett Regional Council	South Burnett Regional Council	Industry
General Actions											
Establish regional waste working group to implement Plan	C	C	I	NR	A	A	A	A	A	A	I
Program management	C	C	I	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR
Regional collaboration (e.g., RRWG meetings, action management, etc.)	C	C	I	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	C
Liaison with State Agencies, PMO, industry	C	C	I	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	C
Organic Waste Management											
Participate in Education and Behaviour Change Initiative (assumed continuation) as part of regional education strategy – incorporating a food waste avoidance component	A	I	NR	R	R	R*	R	R	R	NR	A
Review potential for behaviour change regulation (new services)	C	I	NR	I	A/R	I	A/R	I	I	I	C
Roll out of at-home composting solutions	A/R	I	I	C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Develop business case for organics collection service for council approval including refinement of market price for recycled organics	C	C	C	I	A/R	I	A/R	I	I	I	C
Commence new organic waste collection service education	I	I	I	I	A/R	I	A/R	I	I	I	I
Procurement of organic waste collection solution	I	I	C	I	A/R	I	A/R	I	I	I	C
Procurement of organic waste processing solution	I	I	C	I	A/R	I	A/R	I	I	I	C
Commence and operate kerbside organic waste collection service (pending individual council approval)	I	I	C	I	A/R	I	A/R	I	I	I	R
Continuation of self-haul green waste receipt and processing	I	I	NR	I	A/R	A/R*	A/R	A/R	A/R	A/R	NR
Roll out of community composting solutions including guidance	A/R	I	NR	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR
Collaborate on regional solution for finding highest value market for green waste across region	C	C	NR	R	A	A*	A	A	A	C	C
Develop regional solution for biosolids and timber	I	C	I	R	A	A*	A	A	A	C	I
Develop pathway to improve non-Council held data collection	A	C	NR	R	C	C	C	C	C	C	A
Material recycling and recovery											
Participate in Education and Behaviour Change Initiative (assumed continuation) and develop regional education strategy, implement	R	I	C	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	NR
Review & agree pathway for improved enforcement activity for poor household behaviours in kerbside bin service provision, and implement	A/R	I	I	I	A/R	A/R	A/R	A/R	I	A/R	C
Seek opportunities to collaborate on regional collections approach when contracts allow	C	C	C	I	A	A	A	A	A	A	C
Develop business case, designs for new or improved transfer facilities	C	I	C	I	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	I
Construct and commission upgrades or new transfer facilities	C	I	C	I	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	I

Action	RACI										Industry
	QGOV (DES)	QGOV (DSD)	Project & Funding Support Function	RRWG	Bundaberg Regional Council	Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	Fraser Coast Regional Council	Gympie Regional Council	North Burnett Regional Council	South Burnett Regional Council	
Collaborate on establishment of regional scale precinct and ancillary satellite sites in accordance with precinct guidelines	C	A	C	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	C
Construct enabling infrastructure for precinct	C	A/R	A	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	C
Establish new resource recovery processing facilities within precinct	C	A/R	A	I	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	R
Work with Queensland Government agencies to improve uptake or recycled materials in procurement	A	A	I	I	R	R	R	R	R	R	C
Develop pathway to improve material flow data and knowledge across region for recyclable material	A	C	NR	R	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Collaborate to collect data on contamination within kerbside bins to improve education approach.	C	I	NR	R	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	NR
Residual waste management											
Councils to consider individual landfill capacity needs in short-medium and long-term	I	I	NR	I	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	NR
Consider long-term options and approach to managing residual waste in the long-term, pending availability of facilities out of region	C	C	C	I	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	C
Develop long-term approach to managing problem and emerging wastes	C	I	NR	R	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	A/R*	C

Responsibility highlighted in **BLUE** indicates owner(s) of the activity.

7.5 Cost estimate

A high-level cost estimate for implementation of this Plan has been developed for the period between FY23-24 (year 1) through to FY30-31 (the year to which regulated changes to the AAP has been forecast). Costs should be assumed with a level of accuracy than p50 be considered indicative, and subject to change as Plans are refined and the level of funding available is confirmed. The estimated cost for implementation (excluding residual waste management) is **\$84 million** over the period FY30-31. A breakdown is presented in **Appendix D**.

7.6 Funding

Funding needs to support implementation of the preferred option has been identified within Sections 4-6 as specific to initiatives across each stream. The following summarises prospective funding sources.

7.6.1 Local Government funding & financing

Local government can fund the provision of resource recovery infrastructure and initiatives through Council revenue, which is primarily derived from municipal rates, other duties and charges, or transfers from Federal and State Governments. Depending on the population size, Local Governments often have limited resources to directly support capital investment in resource recovery infrastructure and initiatives.

7.6.2 Private sector funding & financing

The significant capital costs to construct and deliver the packages suggests that co-funding with non-government organisations and private sector proponents may be viable. The private sector can participate in a variety of capacities, from concept and design, to construction, operations, and maintenance. They can also provide financing to a greater capacity than the public sector and relieve Local Governments of borrowing constraints. However, by assuming financial risk in the proposed project, the private sector will require confidence in an expected return. The private sector will typically be involved in two ways – a traditional public-private partnership (PPP) model, or through complete ownership of the process and operations. Local Government may attract private sector investment by providing land, concessions, guaranteed feedstocks, or product offtake agreements. Private funding is most likely to be sought for options that incur high capital costs such as anaerobic digestions or an energy from waste facility, or for facilities where private sector expertise and innovation are critical.

7.6.3 State Government funding - Annual Advanced Payment for Local Governments

The forward estimates for the period to FY25-26 has resulted in the payment of \$40.95 million to the region in annual advanced payments. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council sits outside the levy zone and has not received annual advanced payments. For Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council these payments are expected to be used to offset the amount paid on the levy to avoid passing those costs on to households. As they are based on forecast from previous years landfilled amounts it is feasible that the amount may vary and be less (or more) than paid, however recent legislative changes allow for top up at the discretion of DES. For Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council, who have received around \$13 million each, their landfill levy liability is expected to be significantly higher than this amount over the same period and this differential will continue to grow significantly over the period to FY30-31. Annual advance payments are not perceived by Councils as a significant source of funding.

Annual advanced payments form part of the Queensland Governments \$2.1 billion waste and recycling package, which includes the \$1.1 billion jobs and recycling fund. This funding, allocated over a 10-year period to FY30-31 is identified as the funding mechanism to implement this Plan. Some funding has already been announced; however, it is intended that this Plan will help to shape funding required for the Wide Bay Burnett region. This includes one-off-costs to make transitions (e.g., the cost of FOGO bins) plus longer-term funding support.

7.6.4 State Government funding – Infrastructure

Funding from the State Government typically occurs in the form of direct investments, grants, and subsidies. The State may provide cash transfers to local governments, direct investments in projects, or offer low-interest loans.

Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) is the central financing authority for the Queensland Government and provides financial resources and services to the State. Typically, QTC does not provide project-specific funding for Local Councils so Councils should seek resource recovery infrastructure funding from QTC as part of their annual funding request (i.e., whole of Council funding). There may be potential for a group of Councils to set up a special purpose vehicle (SPV) to request funding for a specific project as a group, however, there is no precedent for this.

Access to grant funding from the State typically requires the proponent and the project to meet a certain set of criteria which may include funding requirement, potential economic impact, location, partnership arrangements with the private sector and several other factors. Relevant to Councils, grant funding may be dependent on the location and scale of the proposed infrastructure. Resource recovery facilities in larger LGAs are likely be self-sufficient owing to the expected scale and output of the facility and therefore may not require grant funding. However, small facilities may rely more on grants and transfers from the State as their revenue may be uncertain and slow to achieve.

The Federal Government may be able to fund the delivery of the project however, the benefits for the broader Australian economy would need to be explicitly demonstrated. A concessional loan from facilities such as Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility (NAIF) or the Clean Energy Finance Corporation (CEFC) may be appropriate as these loans can be offered below the market rate of interest and often provide other benefits such as long payback periods, grace periods in which only interest or service fees are due, and interest holidays.

Public funding may be used for low to medium technology options, such as organics composting (e.g., open windrow or similar), local community solutions including community composting and repair hubs, funding for education and landfill expansion.

7.6.5 Government funding – Subsidising & supporting new systems

Financial mechanisms for resource recovery operations vary widely however, operational expenditures must be financially self-sustaining. There are recent and relevant examples of failed resource recovery projects in Queensland that utilised grant funding for capital expenditure however, ultimately collapsed due to the inability of the owner to support operational costs. Operational expenditures can be managed through traditional methods of improving businesses' processes and maximising revenue streams, including gate fees, and selling products such as compost.

Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs) may also be utilised to secure ongoing financing. ACCUs are a financial instrument awarded to eligible energy efficiency, renewable energy generation and carbon sequestration projects that result in a reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. One ACCU represents the avoidance or removal of one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent GHG. CCUs are a financial product that can reduce the total capital expenditure for an emissions reduction project. ACCUs are traded or sold on the national environmental commodity market, through carbon market agents, to organisations looking to offset their carbon footprint or meet emissions reduction obligations. ACCUs are also purchased by the Federal Government in a commitment to decarbonise Australia's economy through emission reduction projects.

7.6.6 Government funding – non-infrastructure

Through the delivery of grant programs additional funding may be provided by the Queensland or Commonwealth Governments to support non-infrastructure solutions. These include education, such as the already commenced support program for improving kerbside behaviour support, or the roll out of love-food-hate-waste education packages. These programs should be developed to account for the non-infrastructure interventions presented in this Plan to support participation and education activities across the region.

7.7 Managing change

It is expected that the economic, environmental, and technical assumptions that this Plan is based on will change over the next 10-years, as documented in the individual stream sections. It is important that in implementing the Plan, the RWWG is aware of and able to respond or react to disruptions caused by policy change, industry, or technology. The biggest potential disruptors are:

- Changes to the levy rate (beyond the forecast CPI increases) and annual advanced payments (beyond the current state) – the potential introduction of a reduction in annual advanced payments to those Councils in the region who currently receive the full levy amount returned. Even the gradual reduction in payment would likely increase the cost of waste management for ratepayers within these Councils whilst adding limited resource recovery or other benefits.
- Policy changes imposed by the Queensland Government or Commonwealth Government that have a direct impact on the services provided by Councils (e.g., the introduction of landfill disposal bans or mandatory collections).
- Changes to the composition of waste within household and other streams due to action taken by the Commonwealth Government on imported materials.
- The change in packaging materials, particularly an increase in the type of packaging used to favour a greater proportion of recyclable packaging.
- The development of new technologies, or the establishment in Australia of technologies that are more commonly deployed elsewhere in the world (e.g., proven small-scale EfW technologies or anaerobic digestion).

7.8 Monitoring and review

Responsibility for monitoring of this Plan will reside with member Councils under the overall leadership of the WBB Region. It is expected that Plan implementation will reside with the RRWG under the WBB Region. Key metrics to be monitored area:

Table 29 Monitoring parameters

Criteria	Measurement	Rationale
Establish a regional delivery mechanism to support Plan implementation	Mechanism in place by 31 Dec 2023	To facilitate implementation of the regional Plan a mechanism should be formalised and in place by 31 December 2023 to maintain momentum.
Action tracking and accountability	Working group develops action tracking register with specific dates for action of key players. Project Management tracking against actions. Quarterly updates reported back to Councils.	The implementation of the Plan has a series of actions, and sub actions to deliver. These actions require allocation to specific Councils or other actors (e.g., State Government) who should be held to account. Project Management reports should be prepared Quarterly to track progress and correct delays.
Regional Targets		
Contamination percentage in comingled kerbside recycling	Measurement of contamination via standard methodology reported at least annually.	To measure impact of behaviour, change program in achieving target of <5% contamination.
Regional resource recovery target (all streams)	Current: 52% 2030: 59% 2040: 65%	To measure long term progress and commitments under Plan to achieving regionally specific resource recovery target rates. This assumes that organics diversion commences in Bundaberg and Fraser Coast prior to 2030.
Organics specific targets		
Regional organics diversion target (kerbside household organic waste)	Current: 0% 2030: 24% 2040: 30%	This Plan sets out the potential for organics diversion rates for kerbside organic waste.
Organics collection contamination rate	Current: Baseline to be established 2030: <5% 2040: <5%	Where service provided, data will be collected on contamination rates as a proxy for effectiveness of education and awareness campaigns.
Kerbside recycling specific targets		
Regional kerbside recycling diversion target (excluding organic waste)	Current: 19% 2030: 25% 2040: 27%	Diversion rate to increase because of education but excluding organic waste diversion. Measured by Council data records, annual returns.
Kerbside recycling tonnes (material collected at the kerbside sent for recycling)	Current: 19,478 tonnes 2030: 28,500 tonnes 2040: 33,000 tonnes	Target takes account of increased population but also improved capture of material from the residual bin (plus recently introduced service in South Burnett)
Regional kerbside recycling contamination rate	Current: 16-18% 2030: <5% 2040: <2%	Contamination rate to be measured through audits undertaken by participating Councils.
Residual waste monitoring		

Criteria	Measurement	Rationale
Collect data on type and management fate of residual waste	No specific target	As a function of other streams, the regional should continue to monitor how residual waste is managed to facilitate future opportunity development. Revisit relevance of targets if long-term solution is developed.

Appendix A:

Investment Logic Mapping & Strategic Rationale Outcome

Problem / opportunity	Benefits	Strategic responses	Solution options
Some landfills in the region are approaching capacity, which will prohibit further landfilling, and require further diverse investment to enable appropriate management of residual waste	Reduction in potential resources to landfill	Update regional waste reduction targets	Do nothing
	Reduction in all waste generated		Reform
Individual Councils do not have sufficient scale for processing and remanufacturing recyclable materials or residual waste (given the cost of transport and geographic size of Councils) limiting the ability to achieve resource recovery at a commercial scale	Reduction in environmental impacts (leachate, landfill, fires etc.)	Educate community and industry on better resource recovery practices	Change/expand/review local Council policy, procurement and standards to incentivise use of recycled material
	Reduction in illegal dumping and other illegal waste management practices		Advocate for State Government and industry policy, procurement and standards to incentivise use of recycled material
There are insufficient local end markets for secondary raw materials (except FOGO/GO, where there is insufficient supply in the region), limiting the ability to achieve commercial rates of return	Improved waste management practices	Legislative/regulatory action including state and local government policy to reduce waste to landfill	Implement local, targeted landfill bans for certain products
	Improved resource recovery and reuse		Invest in compliance and enforcement of regulations
A lack of community understanding/concern around the increasing cost and environmental impacts of waste management and absence of incentives/disincentives for households to improve behaviours is contributing to inefficient waste management practices	Increased downstream industry capacity and resulting economic activity in WBB	Collaborative approach to waste management in the region	Establish formal governance arrangements for the region
	Reduction in methane emissions and carbon emissions (due to better waste management)		Research into future potential waste streams
There is an opportunity to develop and support new and innovative resource recovery industries as well as create regional and local economic and community benefits through collaborative waste management planning between WBB councils and the broader region	Better engaged and empowered community	Incentivise resource recovery	R&D for waste avoidance, minimisation processing and reuse
	Increase in local skilled jobs		Better use
The objectives and targets in the <i>Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy and National Waste Policy Action Plan</i> cannot be met with existing infrastructure, initiatives, funding, resourcing and supporting policy in WBB	Improved value for money of waste management (environmental, social, economic, infrastructure)	Invest in new or upgraded resource recovery infrastructure	Regional, targeted and specific education campaign that encourages better consumer behaviour to avoid waste generation, improve source separation and promote circular economy objectives
	Development of circular economies for recovered materials		Investment in Councils' staff education (capacity building)
	Ability to meet State and Federal targets		Improve data collection and reporting
			Advocate for new/expanded product stewardship schemes
			Investigate commercial viability of waste transportation to and/or from other regions/private facilities
			Undertake strategic waste management assessment and mapping of LGAs to determine local capacity and constraints and suitable areas for infrastructure development
			Investigate highest value for money secondary raw material streams for each LGA
			Investigate raw material streams with the highest environmental impacts for each LGA
			Facilitate investment attraction in resource recovery services or support existing providers to enhance their service offerings
			Advocate for waste transport assistance/funding for recyclables and waste to energy inputs
			Improve existing
			Mine resource from existing landfills
			Create additional landfill disposal capacity
			Expand (geographically) household source separation i.e. recycling and/or organics bin collections
			Provide household organics solutions (where viable)
			Regional collaboration to purchase mobile plant and equipment/long term service contracts to service the broader region
			Optimise/expand existing facilities
			Develop product stewardship hubs
			New
			Investigate potential for development of a waste precinct, including partnerships with industry
			Construct new transfer stations in strategically located areas
			Construct materials recovery facilities in strategically located areas
			Construct new processing facilities (MSW, C&D, C&I) in strategically located areas
			Construct an energy from waste facility (residual waste)

Appendix B:

Waste Flow Model Assumptions

B1 Modelling Methodology

The following works have been undertaken:

Step 1 - Data Request

- Prepared and issued formal data requests to each Local Government Area (LGA)

Step 2 - Review of Information

Review of available information including:

- Suitability for use / data quality
- Data type (arisings, infrastructure, materials/service, and cost factors).
- Completion of data gap analysis
- Review of future policy and legislative requirements

Step 3 – Stakeholder Engagement

- Attended initial project inception meeting with the working group established by councils to develop the Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan
- Developed baseline status and forecasting for inclusion in WBB Interim Report
- Undertook Options Assessment and Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA) Workshop with key LGA stakeholders to discuss findings of WBB Interim Report.
- Additional follow up sessions with relevant LGAs and Department of Environment and Science (DES) to validate data / address identified data gaps provided to inform waste flow forecasting.

Step 4 - Modelling

- Develop forecast scenarios to analyse variation of generation rates, recovery rates, processing, and landfill demand scenarios for different waste streams
- Develop predictive scenarios based on population change within the region

B2 Data sources

The following State-wide primary data sets reviewed during the development of this model include:

- Queensland Waste Data Survey (QWDS) – Waste Arisings
- Queensland Waste Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report (QWRRIR) – Waste Infrastructure
- Recycling and Waste Collection Options Tool (RAWCOT) – Waste Materials/Service

In addition, the following WBB specific data sets were reviewed such as local waste audits / independent studies not captured under the above as summarised below:

- Council responses to the DES Annual Waste Data Survey
- Council data provided for the Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report (2019)
- Council waste management strategy, operational planning, and reporting documents
- Council infrastructure data including remaining airspace
- Council waste site and facility statistics
- Australian Bureau of Statistics government population and householder forecasts
- Studies, business cases and other documentation prepared at a council or regional scale to inform the development of new or optimised services for collection or post-collection
- Workshops, interviews and discussion with regional working groups, councils, mayors, CEOs, councillors, economic development, waste management.

A full list of data sources used is presented in **Table C1** below.

Table B1 Data sources

Title / Dataset	Date	Provided by	Summary
2015-16 WBBROC_Regional_Waste_Strategy_Final	2015-20	WBBROC	regional waste strategy
20171101 ATCW COM Transport Analysis	11/1/2017	ATC Williams	Transport Analysis – Centre of Mass
20171101 Figure 1 - haulage routes	2017	ATC Williams	regional waste transport network infrastructure map
2021_22_23 Annual Tonnage and Levy Liability (A5833502)	2019-2023	WBBROC	annual tonnage data
2022 Forecast Life of Landfills	2022	WBBROC	forecast life of landfills
620.31107-WBB-RWMP-RFI-01	5-Aug-22	WBBROC	RFI on WtE feasibility study 2020
AECOM Report. Note: Title is Implementation of Regional Waste Strategy Feasibility Study - Options Paper	24-Jan-18	WBBROC	"Implementation of Regional
BRC Waste Fees 202223	2022-23	WBBROC	Waste Strategy Feasibility
BRC_Waste_Management_and_Resource_Recovery_Strategy_2017___2025 (5)	Jan-17	BRC	Study - options paper"

Title / Dataset	Date	Provided by	Summary
Bundaberg Council - RAWCOT - 5 August 2020 (A7060956)	2020	Ricardo	waste disposal fees
Cedars Airspace Option Ltr 6.6	6-Jun-16	BRC	"WASTEMANAGEMENT& RESOURCE
Cedars Road Landfill Development Plan 2019	7 November 2019	ATC Williams	RECOVERY STRATEGY
Confidential - FINAL Report updated - Waste to Energy Feasibility 2020	16-Apr-20	Ricardo	2017–2025"
FW Waste Reserves Spreadsheet and historic information	Monday, August 22,	BRC	resource and waste collections options tool
Local Government Survey 2021 (2020 - 2021) (A6187963)	2021	BRC	Cedars Road landfill Airspace 2015 – 2035
QTC Analysis - New Regional Landfill information	2021?	QTC	BRC - update to the 2013 Cedars Road Landfill Site Development Plan
Qunaba Landfill Development Plan 2019	7-Nov-19	ATC Williams	Regional Waste Strategy for WBBROC – Waste to Energy Feasibility Study
SLR Info Request BRC	September 5, 2022,	BRC	Email thread, no data, refer to financial summary fund PDF
SLR Information Request - Items 1 - 17 (A7098998)	5-Aug-22	BRC	local government survey on waste services/ composition
University Drive Landfill Development Plan 2019	8-Nov-19	ATC Williams	New Regional Landfill information
Waste Collections Business case for the introduction of a Food Organics and Garden Organics Service in 2026 (A6429083)	8/19/2022	BRC	BRC - update to the 2016 Qunaba Road Landfill Site Development Plan
Waste Service charges 202223	2022	BRC	SLR Info Request BRC
Waste Services - Monthly Budget Report - June 2022 Alt version	Jun-22	BRC?	completed RFI by BRC from SLR
2019003 Maryborough Landfill Optimisation - Rev 2	31-Mar-20	Maryborough Landfill Optimisation	"Update to the 2013 the
CTWW008 - Waste Services Contract 2020 - Material Recovery Facility Feasibility Assessment - Redacted Version - Specification At	29-May-20	Fraser Coast Council	site development plan (SDP) for University Drive Landfill"
DOCSHBCC_3854587_v2_FINAL_Fraser_Coast_Waste_Strategy_2019_2029	2019	Fraser Coast Council	Waste Collections introduction of a Food Organics and Garden Organics service in 2026
FCRC FCP MODEL v15.0	2020	Fraser Coast Council	waste disposal fees - long term financial plan
2022_DES-Waste-Survey-Final_Local Government	2022	DES/NBRC	XL SS with monthly budget report
620.31107-WBB-RWMP-RFI-01	5-Aug-22	NB	Landfill Optimisation Study for the Maryborough Landfill which will inform the extent and design criteria for Cell 9
Confidential - FINAL Report - Waste to Energy Feasibility 2020	see row 013	see row 013	"MRF Feasibility Assessment -

Title / Dataset	Date	Provided by	Summary
Confidential - FINAL updated Waste to Energy Feasibility presentation 2020	15-Apr-20	Ricardo	derives from basic assumptions and the general direction from Council's Waste Strategy 2019-2029 (Waste Strategy), yellow lid bin composition surveys from other comparable councils and the research performed by the Waste Services team."
NBRC-Waste-Reduction-and-Recycling-Plan-2021-26-020821	7/28/2021	North Burnett Regional Council	waste Strategy document
2022_DES-Waste-Survey-Final_Local Government	2021-22	DES/South Burnett Regional Council	FRC financial model
Master facility Register_Fixed	31/08/2019	Arcadis	waste survey for local government
2019 Operator Site_Updated LH	18/19	Arcadis	North Burnett response to SLR RFI
LG Survey Qual responses	18/19	Arcadis	WBBROC Waste to Energy Feasibility CEO and Mayors Briefing
018 QunabaTransfer Station Opinion of Probable Cost_draft_18.12 Draft Rev	19-Dec-13	AECOM	waste reduction and recycling plan 2021-26

B3 Model Assumptions

Assumptions

Regional waste projections have been developed (see Figure 2) based on the data sources and assumptions summarised below:

- Medium population projection applied
- Per capita generation rates (tonnes per capita) calculated from historical population and waste data
- Two-year historical average per capita rate applied to all waste streams and all councils.
- Historical waste quantities and generation rates are prone to inter-yearly fluctuations due to administrative issues including reporting changes, or underlying changes to consumption.
- Economic and social factors influence what residents and businesses buy, use, consume and dispose of, which is particularly relevant considering COVID-19 induced restrictions.
- Variations are especially prevalent with C&I and C&D waste as these streams are dependent on a range of external market forces and can be price sensitive.
- The Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report (QWRRIR) outlined trends in waste generation rates and their relationship with GDP to determine if an adjustment factor might be applied. However, no conclusive adjustment factor was determined due to data quality concerns and inconsistency in waste tonnage data reporting back to 2010-2011.
- At a national scale, the National Waste Data Report 2020,5 reported a 20% reduction in per capita generation of waste for MSW and C&I over a 13-year period, equating to an annual decrease of approximately 2.5%. However, analysis of regional waste generation rates does not support this.

Regional waste projections have been developed based on the assumptions summarised below:

Table B2 Model Assumptions

Title	Input	Description
Population Scenario	Implied Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 0.9% for 2021-2031 and 1.0% 2021 to 2041 Medium population projection has been applied	CAGR and Medium population scenario applied based on existing QLD State government forecasts: Projected Populations - sourced from QLD Government Statistician's Office (2019) <i>The State of Queensland, Queensland Treasury, 2022. Projected-dwellings-series-local-government-area-qld-2016-2041.xlsx</i> accessed at: https://www.ggso.qld.gov.au/statistics/theme/population/population-projections/regions Historical Population - sourced from Queensland Government Statistician's Office (2022), <i>The State of Queensland, Queensland Treasury, 2022. Estimated-resident-population-lga-qld-2001-2021pr.csv</i> accessed at: https://www.ggso.qld.gov.au/statistics/theme/population/population-estimates/regions
Generation per capita	Assumed kerbside yield (kg/capita):	Generation per capita
Bundaberg - 334		Bundaberg - 334

Title	Input	Description
Recycling Bin	80% Default bin coverage	Default bin coverage assumption based on Council of Mayors Southeast Queensland (COMSEQ) SEQ Waste Management Plan, Final Report 2021.
Organic Bin Assumptions	<p>100% proportion of food organics can go in Food Organic and Garden Organic (FOGO).</p> <p>0% proportion of food organics can go in GO</p> <p>100% proportion of garden organics can go in FOGO</p> <p>100% of garden organics can go in GO.</p> <p>80% Default Organics bin coverage</p> <p>14% Additional GO from service introduction (based on yield per person).</p> <p>5% Loss of self-haul GO due to FOGO service introduction (best guess estimate / nothing reported).</p>	<p>Organic bin assumptions based on COMSEQ SEQ Waste Management Plan, Final Report 2021.</p> <p>Capture rates based on existing services and review across NSW from Analysis of NSW Food and Garden Bin Audit Data, RAWTEC (2018)</p> <p>FO: High (50%), Med (35%) & Low (25%)</p> <p>GO: High (95%), Med (85%) & Low (75%)</p>
Residual Waste Recovery Options	<p>90% Energy for Waste (EfW)</p> <p>80% Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)</p>	<p>Nominal recovery rates for EfW assuming Air Pollution Control residues will be disposed to landfill and assuming bottom ash has a viable recovery option such as base material for road construction.</p> <p>Recovery rate for RDF assumes estimated 25% loss of materials required to meet RDF acceptance criteria (defined by moisture content and calorific value)</p>

Appendix C:

Economic Analysis Report

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Regional Waste Management Plan - Cost Benefit Analysis

Wide Bay Burnett Regional Organisation of Councils

September 2023



Strictly private and confidential

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1 Introduction

The purpose of the report is to evaluate the economic viability of implementing the Regional Waste Management Plan package solutions in the local government areas (LGAs) which make up the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Organisation of Councils (WBBROC) region. This chapter includes:

- Project context
- Project objectives
- Study area.

1.1 Project context

Wide Bay Burnett (WBB) Councils have identified that there is a strategic need to improve regional waste management and resource recovery practices. Landfills are an essential component of Australia's waste management system, and currently landfills in the WBB region receive approximately 49.5 per cent, or 197,000 tonnes of headline waste and provide a final disposal solution for waste that cannot be recovered.¹ The WBB region contains nineteen identified active putrescible landfills that are all council-owned, of which fourteen are small or very small rural facilities.² The resource recovery infrastructure in the region includes eight composting, four mulching, three MRFs, two source separated recycling, and two metals recycling facilities. There are no existing C&D recycling facilities identified in the region. Each LGA has a principal landfill, with landfills in the region generally developed in existing holes, usually formed by quarrying or mining operations and as such, landfill lifespans are inherently finite. At the end 2021, it was announced that there would be a differential levy rate for waste generated in some LGAs, as well as a progressive reduction in the differential annual advanced payment to the 2030-31 financial year. In WBB, the annual advanced payment for Bundaberg Regional Council and Fraser Coast Regional Council will reduce from 105% to 20% by FY30-31. For all other councils except Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, who sit outside the levy zone, annual advanced payments are scheduled to continue at 100% over the same period, however, this determination is set to be reviewed in 2025. Therefore, it is critical that waste is increasingly diverted from landfill to ensure Councils and ratepayers are minimally impacted.

To achieve reduced waste to landfill, improved recycling and resource recovery practices are required, however there is currently a poor understanding of the costs and benefits. The scale of waste generated by individual LGAs in the WBB region is relatively small, with significant distances and dispersion between populations and resource recovery and waste disposal infrastructure. Due to the region's geographic dispersion, transport costs are often prohibitive and there is currently insufficient scale locally for commercially viable resource recovery exclusively in the region. Councils are unable to collect or sort a commercial amount of recycled materials, resulting in a lack of recovered materials for processing and remanufacturing. As a result, it is difficult to attract downstream industries and private investment to the region. Furthermore, there is often a lack of community understanding around waste management and little incentive to improve practices, resulting in waste disposal to landfill. Without intervention, WBB LGAs will find it difficult to meet the objectives and targets in the Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy and National Waste Policy Action Plan.

In response to this, SLR and PwC have been engaged by the LGAQ to undertake the development of a Regional Waste Management Plan (RWMP) to confirm the strategic need, investigate potential options to improve waste management and resource recovery practices in the region, and to find agreement on a collaborative pathway forward for councils in the region. Implementation of the plan to achieve agreed strategic outcomes will support access to the announced \$2.1 billion funding for waste and resource recovery activities announced by the Queensland Government in late 2021. This Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) considers the solutions as discussed and agreed upon by the WBBROC Waste Management Group.

¹ Arcadis for Department of Environment and Science (2019). Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report. Accessed at https://www.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0034/199249/qld-waste-resource-recovery-infrastructure-report.pdf

² Very small = < 2,000 tonnes to landfill p.a. Small = 2,000 to 10,000 tonnes to landfill p.a.

1.2 Project objectives

The objectives of the overarching Plan are to:

- Maximise the value of waste, including problematic waste streams
- Deliver the best pathway for the region that identifies opportunities for government co-funding arrangements, and industry investment or co-investment
- Provide councils with the data and options analysis required for them to make informed decisions about policy, location of infrastructure and optimal value for money investment, and non-infrastructure options
- Support improved waste management, resource recovery and recycling practices to contribute towards agreed regional and State targets
- Encourage and support opportunities to embed circular economy principles into business-as-usual practices, including through sustainable procurement principles
- Encourage and support job creation and economic and market development opportunities
- Improve environmental outcomes for the community
- Identify non-infrastructure and social and community benefits
- Establish and maintain collaborative relationships with key stakeholders to drive long-term sustainable outcomes.

The intention of the Plan is to provide long-term direction to 2050 of the needs of the region in terms of critical waste streams, infrastructure, and the identification of a particular suite of levers required to achieve regionally specific and agreed targets. Specific activities and actions in the short- to medium-term are identified, where there is a relatively high degree of certainty in process and outcome. Longer-term activities and actions are expected to be implemented later in the program of works or require further refinement and development. It is anticipated that the plan will require a degree of flexibility.

The scope of the Plan is defined by engagement with stakeholders. Focus is on waste and recycle typically managed within the region by local government. In regional Queensland, local government often manages large proportions of the commercial and industrial (C&I), and construction and demolition (C&D) waste streams, due to the absence of private post-collection processing facilities. Activities and actions will be identified in the Plan for key streams, with a view to continuously seek opportunities to capture new and emerging or problematic streams as implementation progresses.

The Plan aims to seek a balance between defining a clear implementation plan for the best whole of system outcome for the region, while reflecting the needs and wishes of each individual council and their rate payers, with the base assumption to minimise cost impact to councils and current waste operations.

1.3 Study area

The WBB region comprises of the LGAs of Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Gympie Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council, and South Burnett Regional Council. Where appropriate, the Plan may look outside of the region to neighbouring regions or individual Councils for benefit of Plan implementation. The WBB region has a total land area of 48,600 km² and an Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of 310,728 people as of 2021 and is forecast to grow to around 360,000 in 2041.³ Approximately 113,961 residents are employed.⁴

The WBB region has a varied economic base and benefits from a diverse natural environment and liveable cities. Its broad industry base and strategic position to provide goods and services to domestic and international markets is supported by access via the Port of Bundaberg, multiple intraregional highways, proximity to SEQ and numerous regional and local airports. The region's Gross Regional Product (GRP) is estimated at \$14.2 billion,⁵ representing 3.8% of Queensland's

³ Based on medium series projections by the Queensland Government Statisticians Office.

⁴ Economy ID (2021). Regional development Australia Wide Bay Burnett Region economic profile - population & employment. Accessed at <https://economy.id.com.au/rda-wide-bay-burnett/employed-residents>

⁵ Economy ID. Regional development Australia Wide Bay Burnett Region economic profile – gross product (2021). Accessed at <https://economy.id.com.au/rda-wide-bay-burnett/gross-product>

estimated Gross State Product (GSP) of \$366.3 billion.⁶ The waste management and resource recovery sector is already an important contributor to the economy, however, there is further potential to grow the sector by improving recovery of resources and investing in the resource recovery industry.

⁶ REMPLAN. Queensland Economic Profile, Gross Regional Product (2021). Accessed at <https://app.remplan.com.au/eda-queensland/economy/industries/gross-regional-product?state=KbP5hXlPmxBTYgwaTrJxRnhY2d5PH0hAFYBghmf3fZlwf80d>

2 Economic appraisal framework

This chapter outlines the economic appraisal framework implemented to assess the packages against the base case to recommend the most economically viable option for implementation in the RWMP. This chapter includes:

- Overview
- General approach and limitations
- Cost benefit analysis methodology.

2.1 Overview

The economic analysis was undertaken using a cost benefit analysis (CBA) framework that applied discounted cash flow techniques, in accordance with Infrastructure Australia (IA) guidelines. The CBA assesses the benefits and costs of the project options to evaluate whether incremental benefits exceed the incremental costs of achieving them.

The key steps undertaken in developing the economic appraisal are:

1. **Establish the economic appraisal framework:** Defines the approach and overarching methodology to be used for the economic appraisal and determine the key modelling assumptions.
2. **Define the Base Case and project option scenarios:** Defines the Base Case, which represents the counterfactual against which the project options will be assessed and defines the project options.
3. **Develop and incorporate cost estimates:** Incorporates delivery and operating phase cost estimates associated with the project options, and relevant costs for the Base Case, into the economic appraisal.
4. **Identify and quantify economic benefits:** Estimates the incremental benefits for the project options based on a range of inputs using economic assumptions/parameters. The economic benefits framework has been designed to reflect the impacts of the Project on user groups in society.
5. **Economic appraisal:** Involves discounted cashflow assessment within a cost benefit analysis framework to determine key metrics including the benefit cost ratio (BCR) the net present value (NPV).

This chapter is structured to provide a summary of each of the steps above.

2.2 General approach and limitations

CBA is an economic analysis framework that examines the broad range of economic, social and environmental impacts of a proposed initiative across all affected stakeholders. A robust CBA requires:

- Costs and benefits to be expressed as far as possible in monetary terms to allow options to be compared on a consistent basis
- Results to be discounted to 'present value' terms to allow for consistent comparison of impacts that may occur at different points in time
- The valuation of costs and benefits based on the impacts they have on the community as a whole
- A holistic approach that considers and quantifies impacts across all impacted parties, rather than a specific project proponent or stakeholder. The WBB region member LGAs are the referent group in this CBA.

2.2.1 Assumptions

The initiative is in early stages of analysis and as such, a number of assumptions were made to define the inputs for the analysis and to undertake the CBA. The results of this CBA should not be relied on to form an investment decision and it is recommended that a detailed assessment of individual option components is undertaken. The broad assumptions include:

- A detailed quantification of costs was not undertaken for the options packages. All capital and operating cost assumptions were provided by SLR and are indicative and based on professional experience and benchmarking, supplemented with desktop research. They represent basic building costs (where appropriate) and typical processing costs. Land acquisition and site preparation costs are excluded.

- Arcadis provided detailed waste generation data and waste flow modelling to determine potential volumes of resources that may be recovered under each package. PwC did not perform a detailed review of data quality or integrity and all data is assumed to be appropriate for the purpose of this CBA.

2.3 Cost benefit analysis methodology

CBA uses discounted cash flow analysis to convert future costs and benefits to a common time, the present value (PV). PVs are calculated by discounting future values using IAs recommended real discount rate of seven per cent per annum (which reflects the time value of money). These discounted costs and benefits are then used to produce conventional CBA measures of economic performance, including:

- **NPV** – the difference between the PV of total incremental benefits and the PV of the total incremental costs, which allows the project options to be compared on the same basis to determine the greatest net benefit to the community or the most efficient use of resources
- **BCR** – ratio of the PV of total incremental benefits to the PV of the total incremental costs. A BCR greater than 1.0 indicates that quantified project benefits exceed project costs. However, projects with BCRs less than 1.0 may still be considered to have net benefits if some of the benefits cannot be fully captured within an economic appraisal framework, for example, where data is unavailable to quantitatively measure additional benefits expected to result from the project.

These economic metrics are part of a broader initiative valuation process and should be considered in conjunction with non-monetisable costs and benefits, the results of a financial analysis, and the potential economic impact on the region. Revenues exceeding costs is not a sole reason to proceed with a project. It is essential to also consider community and social costs, as a project that causes significant harm to the community may not have a direct financial cost, however, could still be damaging. If the BCR is below one, the project may still be suitable for government investment provided there are other project benefits which were not able to be monetised and included in the BCR (e.g., social benefits). The CBA uses both market and non-market monetisable costs and benefits to ensure impacts to the referent group are captured. Non-monetisable costs and benefits are detailed but are not quantified.

2.3.1 Parameters

This analysis requires a range of general assumptions which have been developed in line with relevant guidelines, preliminary technology considerations and scoping of the project. The general assumptions are outlined in Table 1 and form the basis of the economic model. These are subject to sensitivity testing as appropriate.

Table 1: General economic analysis assumptions

Assumption	Value	Comment
Base year	FY23	The base year is the year the evaluation is conducted as the CBA is forward looking. Any costs of benefits incurred in the past years are treated as sunk and excluded from the analysis.
Pricing year	FY23	All values are expressed in FY23 dollars, in the year they are expected to be incurred.
Appraisal period	Construction + 30 years of operation	Commencement of operations of the first implemented solution (2023).
Discount rate	7%	Consistent with Queensland Government Business Case Development Framework and the Infrastructure Australia Assessment Framework. Sensitivity scenarios run at 4% and 10% as identified by Infrastructure Australia.

3 Base Case and project options

The base case and package options were defined in collaboration with LGAQ and WBBROC LGA representatives. The package options address the following waste streams and recovery measures, to different levels (low, medium and high intervention):

- Organics education, collection, and resource recovery
- Recycling education, collection, and resource recovery
- Residual waste disposal and resource recovery.

This chapter defines the base case and options packages, and includes:

- Base Case
- Solution descriptions
- Options.

3.1 Base Case

The base case is defined as the continued resource recovery and waste management scenario in the LGAs in WBB. It represents the 'do minimum' approach, where the majority of the waste generated across the WBB is transported to local landfills or the regional Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) located in Cherbourg, Hervey Bay and Bundaberg, without significant capital investment in alternative solutions or major operational changes.

The Bundaberg, Fraser Coast, Gympie, and South Burnett Regional Councils, and Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council provide fortnightly recycling collections services, offering a two-bin service of residual waste and recycling.⁷ The North Burnett Regional Council offer a weekly single-bin residual waste service.

The landfill capacity assessment undertaken in the Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report highlights that within the WBB region, existing approved regional landfill capacity will start to approach exhaustion by approximately 2030 in a low recovery scenario.

The landfill capacities and expected exhaustion years are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: WBB LGA landfill capacity

Council	Landfill	Annual disposal (20-21, tonnes)	Current approved capacity (tonnes)	Expected exhaustion of capacity
Bundaberg Regional Council	Bundaberg Waste Management Facility	11,880	600,000	25 years
Bundaberg Regional Council	Bundaberg Regional Waste Management Facility	84,236	1,700,000	35 years
Bundaberg Regional Council	Childers Waste Management Facility	1,563	11,000	Imminent conversion to transfer station

⁷ Arcadis (2019). Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report. Accessed at https://www.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0034/199249/qld-waste-resource-recovery-infrastructure-report.pdf

Council	Landfill	Annual disposal (20-21, tonnes)	Current approved capacity (tonnes)	Expected exhaustion of capacity
Bundaberg Regional Council	Qunaba Waste Management Facility	9,862	315,000	10 years
Bundaberg Regional Council	Tirroan Waste Management Facility	588	5,000	Imminent conversion to transfer station
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	Cherbourg Rubbish Tip	650	9,845	2030
Fraser Coast Regional Council	Maryborough Landfill	77,709	3,767,000	2052
Gympie Regional Council	Gympie Waste Management Facility	31,836	180,000	2028
North Burnett Regional Council	Biggenden Waste Management Facility	0	8,177	2025
North Burnett Regional Council	Eidsvold Waste Management Facility	0	518	2025
North Burnett Regional Council	Gayndah Waste Management Facility	0	8,221	2030
North Burnett Regional Council	Monto Waste Management Facility	0	14,861	2050
North Burnett Regional Council	Mt Perry Waste Management Facility	0	0	2020
North Burnett Regional Council	Munduberra Waste Management Facility	0	28,066	2200
South Burnett Regional Council	Kingaroy Waste Facility	35,091	158,543	2029
South Burnett Regional Council	Kumbia Waste Facility	0	TBC	2051
South Burnett Regional Council	Murgon Waste Facility	0	10,920	2031
South Burnett Regional Council	Nanango Waste Facility	0	39,338	2031
South Burnett Regional Council	Wondai Waste Facility	0	19,087	2030

The base case includes regulations set out in the following legislations:

- *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2008*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Local Government Act 2009*.

The following legislation act on initiatives in the following strategies and policies:

- Queensland Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy (2019)
- Queensland Resource Recovery Industries 10-Year Roadmap and Action Plan (2019)
- Wide Bay Burnett Waste Management & Resource Recovery Strategy 2015-2020
- Bundaberg Regional Council Waste Management & Resource Recovery Strategy 2017-2025
- North Burnett Regional Council Waste Reduction & Recycling Plan 2021-2026
- South Burnett Regional Council Waste Management Strategy 2015-2022
- Gympie Regional Council – Regional Waste Management Strategy 2013-2020
- Fraser Coast Waste Strategy 2019-2029
- Waste disposal levy
- Queensland Energy from Waste Policy (2021)
- Queensland Organics Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2032
- Queensland Plastic Pollution Reduction Plan
- Single-use plastic items ban
- Plastic bag ban
- Containers for Change - container refund scheme.⁸

The base case also includes committed and funded waste projects which are subject to further analysis.

3.2 Solution descriptions

There are several solutions implemented as part of each package to enable resource recovery. These solutions are described in Table 3. Detail on which solutions are included in each package is provided in Section 3.3. Some solutions detailed in Section 3.3 are considered in sensitivity testing.

Table 3: Description of solutions

Category	Solution	Description
Organics	Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) to open windrow composting including collection.	Councils provide FOGO bin to residents and implement FOGO kerbside collection for residential and commercial waste (in addition to self-haul green waste). This waste is transported to open windrow composting facilities (either in-region or a regional facility). Waste is processed in an open air environmental where the materials break down in the presence of oxygen into compost or other soil improver products that can be sold into landscaping and agricultural markets. It is noted that there remains uncertainty related to the Queensland Government requirements associated with FOGO processing and requirements to process this stream within a more expensive enclosed system but likely this will be determined on a case-by-case basis depending on risk assessment. For the purpose of this assessment, it is assumed that an outdoor composting site can be located in an area where risks can be managed satisfactorily for the regulator.
	FOGO to anaerobic digestion (AD) including	Councils provide FOGO bin to residents and implement FOGO kerbside collection for residential and commercial waste (in addition to self-haul). This waste is transported to a dry AD facility and processed into biogas and digestate. AD decomposes FOGO waste by anaerobic bacteria in the absence of oxygen (usually in a sealed tank). Biogas and digestate are collected, and secondary

⁸ This analysis does not account for the upcoming introduction (pending approval) from the State to include wine bottles and spirit bottles.

Category	Solution	Description
	collection.	products can be sold and reused.
Kerbside recycling	Commingled kerbside (BAU or amended services)	Councils continue BAU commingled kerbside collection. Recovered recyclables are transported to a regional MRF either direct or via transfer stations for sorting and processing. Paper and cardboard, glass, plastics, and metals can be sent from the facility for reprocessing. The Bundaberg Regional Council owned and private sector operated MRF in Hervey Bay currently performs this function as well as the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council owned and operated MRF. This option assumes existing MRF contracts are either extended or a new regional MRF contract is agreed as contracts expire.
Residual (including feedstock location)	Landfill	Councils invest in additional landfill capacity as required. This could be the addition of new landfill cells within existing facilities, or the construction of new landfills. Landfills could be at a Council scale, or collaboratively deliver a regional landfill servicing all Councils in the region.
	Energy from Waste (EfW)/ Alternate Waste Treatment (AWT) Feedstock location (from within region)	Waste is sent out of region to an EfW/AWT facility. Residual waste generated within the region is provided as a feedstock. Energy recovery process is via incineration or thermal treatment. Energy is recovered from waste through a steam boiler and turbine as electricity, while heat, in the form of steam or hot water, may also be captured. Secondary materials are sold for reuse. EfW residual is disposed of in landfill. Recovery of incinerator bottom ash (IBA) may be a critical factor in the financial viability of an incinerator as 20% of input becomes bottom ash. Potential for this material to be used under an end-of-waste code once developed to avoid landfill cost,
Processing capacity	Local beneficiation (e.g., glass, tyres, etc)	A local beneficiation operation is established to process recyclable materials that are either sorted at the MRF or self-hauled to transfer stations by residents (non-council managed waste). Local beneficiation could be established at the MRF to reduce transportation costs. It is anticipated for this option that private industry would provide the solution (i.e., facilities to process and convert recyclate into feedstock for manufacturing) however Councils may play an important role in facilitation and providing feedstock to these facilities, which in turn will help progress regional resource recovery rates.

3.3 Options

Nine options packages were assessed at the multi-criteria assessment (MCA) workshop. Packages were assessed against their ability to meet the objectives of the project, using criteria including:

- Waste diversion and resource recovery
- Environmental impact
- Downstream economic impact
- Cost
- Community impact.

The packages are displayed in Figure 1.

Package	Package 1	Package 2	Package 3	Package 4	Package 5	Package 6	Package 6a	Package 7	Package 7a
Intervention level	Minimum intervention	Low intervention	Medium intervention A	Medium intervention B	Medium intervention C	High intervention A	High intervention A	High intervention B	High intervention B
Organics solution	-	FOGO to composting incl collection	FOGO organics to AD incl collection	FOGO to composting incl collection	FOGO to composting incl collection	FOGO to composting incl collection	FOGO to composting incl collection	FOGO to composting incl collection	FOGO to composting incl collection
Kerbside recycling solution	BAU commingled	BAU commingled	BAU commingled	commingled kerbside (new or additional services)	commingled kerbside (new or additional services)	commingled kerbside (new or additional services)	commingled kerbside (new or additional services)	commingled kerbside (new or additional services)	commingled kerbside (new or additional services)
Residual waste solution	Landfill	Landfill	Landfill	Landfill	Landfill	Landfill + EFW/AWT/PEF/RDF (regional)	Landfill + send residual waste of out region	Landfill + EFW/AWT/PEF/RDF (regional)	Landfill + send residual waste out of region
Feedstock location	In region	FOGO sourced from in or out of region	FOGO sourced from in or out of region	FOGO sourced from in or out of region	FOGO sourced from in or out of region	FOGO sourced from in or out of region	FOGO sourced from in or out of region	FOGO sourced from in or out of region	FOGO sourced from in or out of region
Processing capacity	Out of region	Out of region	Out of region	Out of region	Beneficiation locally e.g. glass, agricultural plastics, tyres, solar panels etc.	Out of region	Out of region	Beneficiation locally e.g. glass, agricultural plastics, tyres, solar panels etc.	Beneficiation locally e.g. glass, agricultural plastics, tyres, solar panels etc.

Figure 1: Options packages

The three packages that scored the highest (illustrated above) were assessed in the economic appraisal and are:

- Package 2 - Low intervention
- Package 5 - Medium intervention C
- Package 6a – High intervention A
- Package 7a - High intervention B.

It is important to note that each Council is different in geographic area, population, resource recovery capability and local economic drivers. The proposed packages are regional solutions, however, are not 'one size fits all'. In addition to the proposed regional solutions, Councils can:

- Maintain existing service and other non-red bin activities such as self-haul etc.
- Opt-in (or -out) of proposed solutions for certain waste streams if it is not commercially feasible/viable, in favour of a more local solution
- Collaborate as a region on problem solving (e.g., disaster waste, problem wastes)
- Deliver regional education campaigns to improve community understanding and behaviour
- Provide feedstock to regional facilities, such as the regional MRF
- Collaborate for transport solutions or hub and spoke style models
- Participate in regional solutions in the future once sufficient capacity/demand is achieved locally
- Investigate opportunities to work with industry to facilitate or support non-council managed waste for example, tyres, plastic and glass.

The analysis is predicated on a number of assumptions, including:

- For each package, it is assumed that the waste infrastructure (e.g., FOGO processing and beneficiation facilities) is located at an appropriate location in the Bundaberg LGA (to be determined in the future) near the MRF, to estimate required transport costs. It is assumed that some waste will be transported outside of the WBB region to an EFW facility in South East Queensland (SEQ).
- The package descriptions below are incremental to 'business as usual' waste management and resource recovery practices.

3.3.1 Package 2 – low intervention B

As a low intervention option, Package 2 involves the introduction of kerbside FOGO collection, transported to a processing facility for composting. All other waste streams are managed as per the base case. It is noted that South Burnett Regional Council commenced a kerbside recycling collection in early 2023 which is captured as an expansion in the waste forecasting model and included under Package 2. The package and its components are outlined in Table 4.

Table 4: Package 2 implementation (commencing operations)

	Bundaberg	Cherbourg	Fraser Coast	Gympie	North Burnett	South Burnett
Kerbside FOGO collection	2027	-	2027	-	-	-
FOGO education	2026	-	2026	-	-	-
Kerbside recycling collection (expansion)	-	-	-	-	-	2023

3.3.2 Package 5 – medium intervention C

As a medium intervention option, Package 5 incorporates the Package 2 FOGO solution, an improved recycling collection, as well as local beneficiation of collected recyclables (plastic and glass) while paper and cardboards are sent out of region for beneficiation. The package and its components are outlined in Table 5.

Table 5: Package 5 implementation (commencing operations)

	Bundaberg	Cherbourg	Fraser Coast	Gympie	North Burnett	South Burnett
Kerbside FOGO collection	2027	-	2027	-	-	-
FOGO education	2026	-	2026	-	-	-
Kerbside recycling collection (expansion)	-	-	-	-	-	2023
Recycling education	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025
Glass beneficiation	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025
Plastics beneficiation	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028

3.3.3 Package 6a – high intervention A

As a high intervention option, Package 6a incorporates the Package 2 FOGO solution, an improved recycling collection (i.e., expanding service offering with the exception of North Burnett Regional Council), as well as recycling education, however, does not include local beneficiation. It also incorporates transporting a portion of residual waste outside of the region to an EfW facility assumed to be in SEQ. The package and its components are outlined in Table 6.

Table 6: Package 6a implementation (commencing operations)

	Bundaberg	Cherbourg	Fraser Coast	Gympie	North Burnett	South Burnett
Kerbside FOGO collection	2027	-	2027	-	-	-
FOGO education	2026	-	2026	-	-	-
Kerbside recycling collection (expansion)	2026	2026	2026	2026	-	2023

	Bundaberg	Cherbourg	Fraser Coast	Gympie	North Burnett	South Burnett
Recycling education	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2023
Residual waste solution	2036	-	2036	-	-	-

3.3.4 Package 7a – high intervention B

As the highest intervention option, this package provides a solution for all headline waste streams. It incorporates transporting residual waste outside of the region to an EfW facility in SEQ, in addition to the FOGO and kerbside recycling solutions and local beneficiation included in Package 5. The package and its components are outlined in Table 7.

Table 7: Package 7a implementation (commencing operations)

	Bundaberg	Cherbourg	Fraser Coast	Gympie	North Burnett	South Burnett
Kerbside FOGO collection	2027	-	2027		-	-
FOGO education	2026	-	2026	-	-	-
Kerbside recycling collection (expansion)	2026	2026	2026	2026		2023
Recycling education	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2023
Glass beneficiation	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025	2023
Plastics beneficiation	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028	2028
Residual waste solution	2036	-	2036	-	-	-

4 Costs

The costs of the packages that form part of the economic analysis include capital, lifecycle and operating costs of new infrastructure as well as education costs, transport and collection costs.

4.1 Capital expenditure

Owing to the preliminary nature of the analysis, assumptions have been made regarding the technology, scale and location of resource recovery facilities and requirements in WBB. Sensitivity testing will utilise different technologies to understand how this effects the economic analysis.

The estimated capital costs (CAPEX) for the facilities were provided by SLR, using industry benchmarks, information from Councils, and supplemented with desktop research. Detailed cost estimates were not undertaken for the analysis and the costs do not include land acquisition or site preparation. A description of key cost inclusions in the core scenario is presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Capital cost inclusions

Capital cost item	Description
FOGO facility	Organic waste (kerbside and self-hauled) will be collected from Councils across WBB and transported to a regional facility to be processed. Location: Bundaberg LGA Technology: Open windrow composting Scale: 60,000 tonnes per annum (tpa)
Transfer/bulking station infrastructure Dedicated household hazardous waste transfer facilities	New transfer stations/bulking stations/dedicated household hazardous waste transfer facilities may be required to sort waste in each Council area prior to be transported to the regional facilities. Allowance has been made for one station per Council (i.e., six stations). Location: All LGAs - exact location within LGA not specified. Technology: Surface infrastructure amendments to provide new pads, storage locations, access roads and other enabling infrastructure. Cost estimates for these sites may vary depending on existing infrastructure, scale, complexity (i.e., if developed on landfill or new site) as well as specific mobile or fixed plant required. Scale: 10,000 tpa at each station
Bin provision	New kerbside organics and recycling services will require provision of bins to households. Provision for collection vehicles has not been included as the procurement and operating model for these new services is unknown (i.e. it has been assumed these are incorporated as part of a contracted bin lift cost (detailed in the operating costs)). This also does not include re-lidding of bins in response to national harmonisation recommendations. Location: Councils introducing kerbside FOGO collection and/or expanding kerbside recycling collection Inclusions: 240L GO bin, FO kitchen caddy, 240L recycling bin
Beneficiation facilities	Local beneficiation facilities have been assumed to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass processing • Plastics processing. For the purpose of this analysis, it is assumed that the local facilities are located in the Bundaberg LGA.

Capital cost item	Description
	Paper processing is assumed to be done in SEQ.
Lifecycle costs	Lifecycle costs represent the cost of owning and maintaining a facility. The lifecycle costs have been estimated at 2.5% of CAPEX annually.

A summary of the capital costs is presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Capital costs (\$2023, real, millions)

Component	Package 2	Package 5	Package 6a	Package 7a
FOGO facility	-	-	-	-
Transfer/bulking station	-	7.50	7.50	7.50
Hazardous waste transfer facility	-	1.20	1.20	1.20
Bin provision (for new services)	3.60	3.99	3.99	3.99
Glass beneficiation facility	-	5.70	-	5.70
Plastics beneficiation facility	-	10.00	-	10.00
Total CAPEX	3.60	29.59	13.89	29.59

4.2 Operational Expenditure

The estimated operating costs (OPEX) for the facilities were provided by SLR, using industry benchmarks, information from Councils, and supplemented with desktop research. Detailed operating cost estimates were not undertaken for the analysis. Table 10 presents the operating costs over the life of the project. As discussed in Section 3.3, all OPEX costs are incremental to BAU. Note that beneficiation facility capital and operating costs are included for the purposes of the economic assessment, however, it is assumed these may be delivered by the private sector and therefore, costs are not incorporated into the cost to Councils/households discussed in Section 6.3.

Table 10: Operating costs (\$2023, real, millions)

Component	Package 2	Package 5	Package 6a	Package 7a
FOGO*	296.66	296.66	296.66	296.66
Transfer/bulking station	-	1.61	2.50	2.50
MRF	-	47.96	48.07	48.07
Bin collection costs (new services)	94.71	110.51	110.51	110.51
FOGO education	19.37	19.37	19.37	19.37
Recycling education	-	30.49	30.49	30.49
Transport costs	35.61	40.94	65.07	63.66
EfW gate fee**	-	-	152.40	145.09

Component	Package 2	Package 5	Package 6a	Package 7a
Glass beneficiation facility	-	45.50	-	45.50
Plastics beneficiation facility	-	39.00	-	39.00
Total OPEX	446.35	632.05	725.07	800.85

*It is assumed that a third party will develop and operate the FOGO facility. The operating cost represents the \$110/tonne gate fee incurred by participating Councils to send collected FOGO waste for composting (open windrow).

** For Package 6a and 7a, residual waste is sent out of region to an EfW facility in SEQ. This cost represents the \$225/tonne gate fee incurred by participating Councils to send collected residual waste for processing. It is assumed 80% of residual waste from Bundaberg and Fraser Coast is sent to EfW.

Additional detail on the methodology for different components of OPEX is presented in the sections below.

4.2.1 Infrastructure costs

The proposed packages include the ongoing operation of resource recovery infrastructure in WBB. The inputs used to quantify the operating costs of these facilities are displayed in Table 11.

Table 11: Infrastructure operating cost input assumptions

Infrastructure	Input	Assumption
FOGO gate fee	\$110/tonne	SLR benchmarking
Transfer/bulking station	\$60/tonne 10,000tpa facility (each station)	Using annual waste projections for self-haul recyclables provided by Arcadis and extrapolated to 2053
MRF	\$170/tonne 10,000 - 25,000tpa facility	Using annual waste projections for recyclables provided by Arcadis and extrapolated to 2053 MRF operation costs only calculated based on new recycling volumes above BAU (resulting from education and expanded collection)
Beneficiation facilities	Glass: \$1.75 million p.a Paper: \$0.35 million p.a Plastic: \$1.5 million p.a	Using annual waste projections for recovered recyclable products and extrapolated to 2053 Provided by Arcadis
EfW gate fee	\$225/tonne	SLR benchmarking and input from LGAs

4.2.2 Bin collection costs

The proposed packages include the introduction or expansion of kerbside FOGO and/or recycling services. The inputs used to quantify costs are displayed in Table 12.

Table 12: Collection cost inputs

Component	Input	Assumption
Kerbside bin provision	FOGO service: Bundaberg and Fraser Coast	Based on defined options and waste flow data

Component	Input	Assumption
	Recycling service: Expansion of services for Bundaberg, Fraser Coast, and Gympie. Implementation of service in South Burnett	
Kerbside collection cost (\$/bin lift)	Major cities: \$1.67 Inner regional: \$1.95 Outer regional: \$2.72	Inner regional – All councils <i>Provided by Arcadis</i>
Households (new/additional)*	FOGO service (weekly): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bundaberg: 32,565 households Fraser Coast: 36,623 households Recycling service (fortnightly): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Burnett: 11,540 households 	Number of new household collection services to match current kerbside MSW collection coverage in each LGA. Number of new household collection services to match current service coverage of kerbside recycling collection.

* For the basis of modelling, we have assumed 80% of households receiving residential waste collection services will receive a new FOGO service across all LGAs. It is noted that as Councils progress with their own more detailed business cases, the number of new/additional households may vary.

4.2.3 Education costs

The proposed packages include provision for education regarding the introduction of organics and expanded recycling collections to households that do not already offer this service. The inputs used to quantify costs are displayed in Table 13.

Table 13: Education cost input assumptions

Component	Input	Assumption
Ongoing collection support – weekly collection (FOGO)	\$8.00/household All LGAs introducing a FOGO service	Cost per household to deliver education campaigns and initiatives for a change in kerbside collection and general education regarding source separation.
Ongoing collection support – including fortnightly collection (commingled recycling), food waste avoidance and other waste education needs.	\$8.00/household All LGAs	Cost per household to deliver education campaigns and initiatives for reduced contamination, food waste avoidance and general education regarding source separation on top of BAU (BAU assumed to be \$4/hh).

4.2.4 Transport costs

Transporting recovered materials to be reprocessed will result in an increase in transport costs, measured through increased kilometres travelled from LGAs to the regional processing facilities. The transport costs for the collection routes have not been calculated. Transport modelling was not undertaken for this analysis therefore transport costs were calculated using standard national methodology. A summary of the annual transport costs is displayed in Table 14.

Table 14: Annual transport costs (\$2023, real)

Component	Input	Assumption
Bulk transport cost by road	\$0.147/tonne/km	Source: SLR

Component	Input	Assumption
Kilometres travelled to Bundaberg FOGO facility	From Cherbourg Rubbish Tip, Cherbourg: 197km	Assumed start location is existing landfill in each LGA and location of regional facility is assumed to be proximate to Bundaberg Regional Landfill. Bundaberg assumed as a central point to inform this analysis, and the actual location will depend on a Detailed Business Case.
	From Maryborough Landfill, Fraser Coast: 95km	
	From Gympie Waste Management Facility, Gympie: 175km	
	From Kingaroy Waste Facility, North Burnett: 232km	
	From Kingaroy Waste Facility, South Burnett: 232km	
Kilometres travelled to Hervey Bay MRF (Fraser Coast)	From Gympie Waste Management Facility, Gympie: 89km	Assumed that Fraser Coast and Gympie LGAs transport waste to existing Hervey Bay MRF
Kilometres travelled to Cherbourg MRF	From Kingaroy Waste Facility, South Burnett: 55km	Assumed that Cherbourg and South Burnett LGAs transport waste to existing Cherbourg MRF
Kilometres travelled to Bundaberg MRF	-	Assumed that Bundaberg LGA transports waste to existing Bundaberg MRF
Kilometres travelled to SEQ EfW facility	From Bundaberg Regional Landfill, Bundaberg: 336km	Assumed start location is existing landfill in each LGA and regional facility is proximate to SEQ EfW facility
	From Maryborough Landfill, Fraser Coast: 255km	

4.3 Summary of costs

A summary of the costs over the life of the project for each option is displayed in Table 15. The costs of the project were calculated over the lifetime of the project with two distinct periods:

- Construction period
- Operational period.

CAPEX is calculated as only occurring in the construction period. OPEX, transport costs, education, and bin collection costs are calculated as only occurring in the operational period.

Table 15: Summary of costs (\$2023, millions, real)

Cost	Real	PV
Package 2		
CAPEX	-	-
Lifecycle costs	-	-
OPEX	316.03	105.13
Transport and bin costs	133.92	48.48
Total	449.95	153.61

Cost	Real	PV
Package 5		
CAPEX	24.40	19.96
Lifecycle costs	16.88	5.92
OPEX	482.62	161.38
Transport and bin costs	156.28	56.46
Total	680.18	243.71
Package 6a		
CAPEX	8.70	7.60
Lifecycle costs	6.53	2.52
OPEX	551.52	169.37
Transport and bin costs	179.57	61.04
Total	746.31	240.54
Package 7a		
CAPEX	24.40	19.96
Lifecycle costs	17.16	6.16
OPEX	628.71	195.10
Transport and bin costs	178.28	60.83
Total	848.54	282.04

5 Benefits

5.1 Overview of benefits

Table 16 provides an overview of the identified benefits and disbenefits in each category, and notes whether they can be monetised for inclusion in the CBA.

Table 16: Overview of benefits

Benefits/disbenefits	Description	Monetised
Benefits		
Reduction in waste to landfill	Value of airspace at landfill as a proxy for deferred investment in expanding landfill	Yes
Increased resource recovery and reuse	Value of beneficiated products (recyclables and FOGO)	Yes
Energy and environmental benefits	Value of carbon saved from redirecting residual waste to EfW (rather than remaining in landfill) Value of carbon saved from diversion of FOGO waste to composting (rather than remaining in landfill)	Yes
Avoided cost of levy	Reduced waste to landfill will reduce to ongoing cost of the residual waste levy for Council	No
Reduction in environmental impacts (leachate, landfill, fires etc)	Reduced volumes of waste in landfill owing to higher resource recovery	No
Reduction in illegal dumping	Reduction in illegal dumping as residents have more options for resource recovery and disposal	No
Improved waste management practices	Provision of waste management education and additional waste management solutions resulting in improved household and industry practices	No
Increased downstream industry capacity and resulting economic activity in WBB	Manufacturing and processing activity in the region owing to the increase in feedstock available for local beneficiation	No
Better informed community	Resulting from waste management education	No
Increase in local skilled jobs	Increase in jobs in WBB across multiple industries	No
Improved value for money of waste management (environmental, social, economic)	More sustainable waste management will lead to improved long-term outcomes for Council and the community through reduced fees and better environmental outcomes	No
Development of local circular economies for recovered materials	Access to beneficiated materials provides opportunity for development of local circular economies	No
Ability to meet State and Federal targets	Increased diversion rates and use of secondary raw materials with reduced volumes of waste to landfill	No
Disbenefits		
Negative environmental externalities	Increase in transport emissions as a result of a transporting waste	Yes

Benefits/disbenefits	Description	Monetised
Impact to rate payers	Increase in rates for householders due to costs associated with package implementation. This is not monetised as an economic benefit - however a high-level analysis has been undertaken in Section 6.3.	No

5.1.1 Monetisable benefits

Value of airspace at landfill

The implementation of the packages proposed in the Regional Waste Management Plan will incentivise community and industry to improve waste management practices by providing additional solutions for resource recovery through Council and industry led services.

Within each package, there will be an opportunity for the community to increase resource recovery by utilising new household collection services and for industry to reduce waste through the provision of new waste processing facilities. This will reduce the volume of waste deposited at landfill, increasing the available airspace and potentially prolonging the life of the asset. To reflect the value of the saved landfill airspace to the economy, the value of the airspace has been calculated.

Assumptions

The estimated benefit of the value of airspace at landfill relies on a number of industry level benchmarks and assumptions, including:

- Waste volume projections across each LGA have been forecast by Arcadis
- The introduction of FOGO education and composting capability in WBB will incentivise the community in all LGAs to separate waste at the household level, using a new bin collection service that will reduce volumes of organic household waste going to landfill. The analysis assumes capture of Food and Garden Organics in the same FOGO stream rather than individual streams.
- The introduction of an amended recycling collection service (to meet current service coverage of MSW kerbside waste collection) coupled with waste education in WBB will incentivise the community to improve waste separation behaviour at the household level that will reduce volumes of recyclable materials going to landfill
- Transporting waste outside of the WBB region to an EfW facility in SEQ will utilise volumes of residual waste that are unable to be recycled, reducing the volumes of waste going to landfill however, landfill will still be required for residual wastes.
- The value of the benefit can be represented through the value of the gate fees at each landfill. Landfill gate fees typically cover the costs of operation, overheads, mobile plant and equipment, labour depreciation costs of roads and building and other fixed assets and profit.⁹ It is assumed that the gate fees also account for future post-closure management, rehabilitation and long-term monitoring and replacement of the asset.

Table 17 lists the assumptions used to calculate the total landfill airspace benefit to Councils in WBB.

Table 17: Value of airspace benefit input assumptions

Input	Assumption	Source
Gate fees at landfill (\$2023)	Bundaberg: \$90.0	Gate fees based on WBBROC Waste to Energy Feasibility Study 2020.
	Cherbourg: \$90.0	
	Fraser Coast: \$90.0	Gate fee ranged from \$20-\$165, with a median value

⁹ MRA Consulting Group (2015). What is air worth? How to price a landfill. Accessed at <https://mraconsulting.com.au/what-is-air-worth-appropriately-pricing-landfills/>

Input	Assumption	Source
	Gympie: \$90.0 North Burnett: \$90.0 South Burnett: \$90.0	assumed for the assessment.
Waste volumes	Baseline current residual waste volume projections extrapolated to 2053 Forecast residual waste volume projections based on intervention package implemented	Arcadis: WBB WMP Options Model v2.1 Waste projections are based on QWDS data and Council validation and also consider projected population growth and capture rates of waste streams

Approach to monetise

Using these assumptions, the value of landfill airspace has been calculated for each relevant Package. The following equations were used to calculate the avoided cost at each landfill over the appraisal period:

$$\text{Baseline residual waste volumes} - \text{projected landfill volumes with intervention} - \text{waste volume diverted from landfill}$$

$$\text{Waste volume diverted from landfill} * \text{landfill gate fee} = \text{value of airspace saved}$$

The results of these calculations for each LGA were summed to calculate the total benefit under each package.

Value of recovered and reprocessed products

Increased collection services and waste education in WBB is expected to result in better waste management practices and subsequent volumes of sorted materials that can be reprocessed for use. The implementation of reprocessing facilities, such as composting or glass/plastic/paper beneficiation plants are able to turn diverted waste volumes into secondary raw products that have value. As such, this benefit represents the avoided cost of making each product from raw materials.

Assumptions

The estimated benefit of the value of reprocessed products relies on a number of industry level benchmarks and assumptions, including:

- The increase in kerbside collection of organic and recyclable materials, as well as improved education regarding resource recovery in WBB will incentivise the community to separate waste and provide enough feedstock for use as secondary raw materials
- Industry will be incentivised to invest in the region and establish reprocessing operations, most likely in a larger LGA such as Bundaberg, close to the location of sorted feedstock
- The value of the benefit can be represented through the value (sale price) of the product after it has been reprocessed
 - It is assumed that paper and cardboard products will be sent to SEQ for beneficiation. No costs or gate fees have been included in this CBA for paper and cardboard products, therefore, the benefit for this material is currently excluded

Input assumptions are presented in Table 18.

Table 18: Value of reprocessed product input assumptions

Input	Assumption	Source
Waste volumes	Forecast volume of materials diverted through improved kerbside collection Forecast residual waste projections based	Arcadis: WBB WMP Options Model v2.1 Waste projections are based on QWDS data and Council validation and also consider projected

Input	Assumption	Source
	on Package implemented	population growth and capture rates of waste streams
Product value	Compost: \$30/t Glass sand: \$72/t Plastic pellets: \$350/t	Compost: Industry benchmarking based on previous projects has indicated a compost sale price of \$30 - \$120, depending on the quality of the compost. \$30 has been used as an average and sensitivity testing will test different prices. Glass: Department of Environment and Energy 2019 ¹⁰ Plastic: Department of Agriculture 2019 ¹¹
Conversion factor	Compost: 0.5 Glass, plastic: 0.8 Used to determine the loss in material volume after waste has been processed	Industry benchmarking

Approach to monetise

Using these assumptions, the value of landfill airspace has been calculated for each relevant Package. The following equation was used to calculate the avoided cost at each landfill over the appraisal period:

*Projected waste volume for each stream * conversion factor * \$/tonne = value of product*

Environmental benefit

The diversion of residual waste (transported to SEQ EfW facility) and FOGO waste (to composting facility) from landfill generates a carbon saving benefit due to the reduction of greenhouse gases associated with these resource recovery practices.

Assumptions

The estimated benefit of the value of avoided carbon emissions relies on a number of industry level benchmarks and assumptions, including:

- The value of these benefits can be represented through the current price of an Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU) given that the avoided carbon emissions could be sold as credits.

Table 19: Value of energy and environmental benefit input assumptions

Input	Assumption	Source
Waste volumes	Forecast residual waste projections based on the Package implemented, and extrapolated to 2053	Arcadis: WBB WMP Options Model v2.1
	Forecast FOGO diverted waste projects based on the Package implemented, and extrapolated to 2053	Waste projections are based on QWDS data and Council validation and also

¹⁰ Department of the Environment and Energy (2019). Assessment of Australian recycling infrastructure – Glass packaging. Accessed at <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/assessment-australian-recycling-infrastructure-glass-packaging.pdf>

¹¹ Department of Environment and Energy (2019). Recycling market situation: Summary review. Accessed at <https://www.dceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/recycling-market-review-paper.pdf>

Input	Assumption	Source
		consider projected population growth and capture rates of waste streams
Value of CO ₂ -equivalent	FOGO landfill CO ₂ -e emissions factor: 1.85 FOGO compost CO ₂ -e emissions factors: CH ₄ : 0.021 N ₂ O: 0.025	Landfill emissions factor is the average of emissions factors for food waste and garden waste Australian Department of industry, Science, Energy and Resources: National Greenhouse Accounts Factors. 2021
Carbon savings EfW	Carbon savings per tonne if EfW replaces landfill = 600kg	The Role of Waste-to-Energy in the EU's long term greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy ¹²
Price of carbon	ACCU = \$31.00/t of carbon	Clean Energy Regulator ¹³

Approach to monetise

Using these assumptions, the value of avoided carbon emissions has been calculated for each relevant benefit and Package. The following equations were used to calculate the value of carbon emissions saved over the appraisal period:

EfW facility:

$$\text{Volume of residual waste} * \text{savings factor} = \text{tonnes of waste removed}$$

$$\text{Tonnes of waste removed} * \text{price of carbon} = \text{total carbon savings from transition to EfW}$$

Compost facility:

$$(\text{Volume of diverted FOGO} * \text{landfill CO}_2\text{-e emissions factor}) - (\text{Volume of diverted FOGO} * \text{compost CO}_2\text{-e emissions factor}) = \text{CO}_2\text{-e saved from FOGO composting}$$

$$\text{CO}_2\text{-e saved from FOGO composting} * \text{price of carbon} = \text{total carbon savings from FOGO composting}$$

The cost of emissions associated with transporting waste to the compositing and EfW facilities is captured in the environmental externality disbenefit, outlined in Section 5.1.2, and is therefore not factored into this benefit's monetisation.

5.1.2 Monetisable disbenefits

Environmental externalities

Changes to the pattern and distance of travel by freight vehicles results in reduced urban amenity and increased costs to the environment by increasing the total distance travelled for waste transportation. Table 20 displays the assumptions used to calculate the environmental disbenefit.

¹² The Role of Waste-to-Energy in the EU's long term greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy. Accessed at https://www.vivis.de/wp-content/uploads/WM8/2018_wm_025-036_clerens

¹³ Australian carbon credit units (ACCUs). Accessed at [https://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/Infohub/Markets/Pages/qcmr/september-quarter-2022/Australian-carbon-credit-units-\(ACCUs\).aspx](https://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/Infohub/Markets/Pages/qcmr/september-quarter-2022/Australian-carbon-credit-units-(ACCUs).aspx)

Table 20: Environmental externalities input assumptions

Input	Assumption	Source	
Environmental impacts	Environmental impact (\$2021)	\$/1000 tkm	<i>Australian Transport Assessment and Planning Guidelines PV5, 2021¹⁴</i>
	Air pollution	0.57	
	Climate change	3.53	
	Well-to-tank emissions	1.06	
	Noise	0.08	
	Soil and water	0.98	
	Nature and landscape	3.31	
	Urban effects	0	
	Biodiversity	2.86	
	Total	\$12.39/1000 tkm	
Waste volumes	Forecast volume of organics and recyclable materials diverted through improved kerbside collection and self-haul volumes	Arcadis: WBB WMP Options Model v2.1 Waste projections are based on QWDS data and Council validation and also consider projected population growth and capture rates of waste streams	
Kilometres travelled to Bundaberg FOGO facility	From Cherbourg Rubbish Tip, Cherbourg: 197km From Maryborough Landfill, Fraser Coast: 95km From Gympie Waste Management Facility, Gympie: 175km From Kingaroy Waste Facility, North Burnett: 232km From Kingaroy Waste Facility, South Burnett: 232km*	Assumed start location is existing landfill in each LGA and location of regional is proximate to Bundaberg Regional Landfill. Bundaberg assumed as a central point to inform this analysis, actual location will depend on a Detailed Business Case.	
Kilometres travelled to Bundaberg MRF	Assumed that Bundaberg LGA transport waste to existing Bundaberg MRF	Assumed that Bundaberg LGA transport waste to existing Bundaberg MRF	
Kilometres travelled to Hervey Bay MRF (Fraser Coast)	From Gympie Waste Management Facility, Gympie: 89km	Assumed that Fraser Coast and Gympie LGAs transport waste to existing Hervey Bay MRF	
Kilometres travelled to Cherbourg MRF	From Kingaroy Waste Facility, South Burnett: 55km	Assumed that Cherbourg and South Burnett LGAs transport waste to existing Cherbourg MRF	
Kilometres travelled to SEQ EfW facility	From Bundaberg Regional Landfill, Bundaberg: 336km From Maryborough Landfill, Fraser Coast: 255km	Assumed start location is existing landfill in each LGA and regional facility is proximate to SEQ EfW facility	

Approach to monetise

Using these assumptions, the value of transport emissions has been calculated for each package.

¹⁴ Australian Transport Assessment and Planning Guidelines (2021). PV5 Environmental parameter values. Accessed at <https://www.atap.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/pv5-multi-modal-update.pdf>

The following equations were used to calculate the annual transport emissions over the appraisal period:

$$\text{Volumes of waste} * \text{kilometres traveled} * \$\text{tkm} = \text{environmental impact}$$

5.1.3 Non-monetisable benefits

New upstream and downstream economic activity attracted to the region

Development of new waste sorting and processing infrastructure in WBB will provide economic stimulus to the regions where infrastructure is developed, as well as Queensland more broadly. Increasing resource recovery services available in WBB will require increased inputs throughout the supply chain, which may encourage businesses to establish in WBB to be closer to the market.

New upstream and downstream industrial activity in WBB will increase the resilience of the region through increased diversity of services and will decrease reliance on suppliers based elsewhere. This will improve efficiency for business and industry within WBB, potentially reduce logistics costs and further stimulate job growth in WBB.

Increased Gross Regional Product (GRP)

The whole of the WBB is expected to benefit from improving waste management and the development of new waste industries due to increased GRP. GRP is a measurement of the total final value of goods produced in a region. WBB is a major contributor to the state and national economy, generating \$14.2 billion in GRP in 2021. The investment in resource recovery infrastructure and associated downstream industry activity is expected to support an increase in GRP, through stimulating the demand for resource recovery services and encouraging private investment in the region.

An increase in resource recovery services may provide better offerings for businesses and greater diversity in waste management options. This may increase the attractiveness of WBB to private investors, however, the impact on the cost of resource recovery may be a deterrent for some investors.

Increased jobs

Investment in resource recovery infrastructure across WBB is expected to create direct jobs as well as indirect jobs in upstream and downstream industries during construction and operations. Industries that will be positively impacted include:

- Waste management: there may be an increase in jobs across the waste industry in waste management and resource recovery services, compliance and enforcement, data analysis and monitoring, waste collection, infrastructure operations and maintenance across the public and private sector.
- Materials production/manufacturing: increased volumes of secondary raw materials may lead to an increase in demand for recycled materials and inputs in the supply chain from businesses that are seeking to increase sustainability of their operations. The input materials can be sourced locally from newly established and expanded businesses within WBB, requiring an increase in production and manufacturing jobs in the region to cater for the increased demand of such goods.
- Logistics: indirectly, the project will increase jobs in transport and logistics companies as waste services and transportation requirements are expanded across WBB.

Meeting Queensland resource recovery targets

Most LGAs within WBB have set targets to work towards a circular economy and reduce waste disposal in landfills. The WBB recovery rates are reported in the Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report as approximately 60% for MSW – outperforming the state average of 32%, 47% for C&I – in line with the state average of 47%, and 38% for C&D – below the state average of 51%. To reach and maintain State targets, upgrades to infrastructure, policy and initiatives are required at both an individual Council and regional level. Organics processing in the region is also limited to mulching at Council landfills. Currently, the region has two MRFs, one in Cherbourg and one in Bundaberg which may be insufficient to process all current and emerging waste streams efficiently and may require further refurbishing and upgrades in the medium term. Without a fundamental shift in policy or investment in infrastructure, State and Federal targets will not be met.

6 CBA results

This section consolidates the costs and benefits to present the headline BCR and economic NPV.

6.1 Summary of costs and benefits

Table 21 summarises the total discounted incremental costs and benefits for the Project, based on the estimation of project benefits and costs relative to the base case. Incremental costs are dominated by capital expenditures. The incremental benefits are dominated by the value of landfill airspace.

Table 21: CBA summary (\$2023, millions, discounted at 7%)

Expenditure item	Package 2	Package 5	Package 6a	Package 7a
Costs				
CAPEX	0.00	19.96	7.60	19.96
Lifecycle costs	0.00	5.92	2.52	6.16
OPEX	105.13	161.38	169.37	195.10
Transport and collection costs	48.48	56.46	61.04	60.83
Total costs	153.61	243.71	240.54	282.04
Benefits				
Value of airspace at landfill	17.73	26.60	43.36	44.21
Value of compost	-	14.81	14.81	14.81
Value of carbon savings (FOGO)	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.26
Value of beneficiated glass	-	4.59	-	4.59
Value of beneficiated plastics	-	10.19	-	10.19
Value of energy and carbon savings (EFW)	-	-	2.89	2.76
Environmental disbenefit	-0.16	-0.35	-0.74	-0.88
Total Benefits	27.83	66.11	70.59	85.93
NPV	-125.78	-177.60	-169.95	-196.11
BCR	0.18	0.27	0.29	0.30

Figure 2 displays the resulting residual waste from each package, compared to the residual waste under a business-as-usual scenario. The increasing waste volumes are a result of increasing population growth in the region.

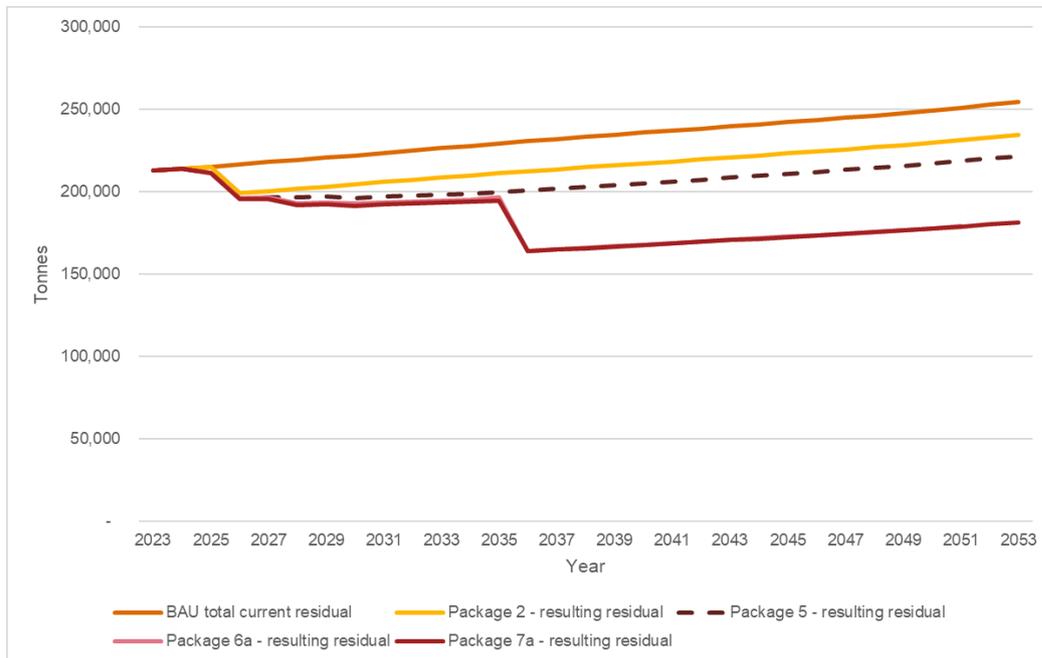


Figure 2: Residual waste from package implementation

The economic analysis results indicate that Package 5, Package 6a and Package 7a perform similarly based on the BCR metric. While Package 6a and 7a divert more waste from landfill, the benefits are outweighed by the greater costs associated with transporting residual waste out of region to the SEQ EfW facility. Package 5 has lower costs but diverts less waste from landfill given residual waste is not sent out of the region to the SEQ EfW facility. Package 2 has the lowest NPV and BCR owing to the costs associated with transport and collection and operating expenses, while the package experiences lower benefits due to no local beneficiation, compost value, or energy and carbon savings.

While the economic analysis reports negative NPVs and BCRs lower than one, this does not mean the project is not economically viable. The assessment has been undertaken from a regional perspective, assuming that Councils are involved in each component where viable. However, as discussed in Section 3.3, there is scope for Councils to 'opt in or out' of some components of the packages. This would reduce/increase capital costs, costs for transfer/bulking infrastructure, collection and transport costs, as well as operating costs where they are dependent on throughput, as well as influence overall waste diversion from landfill. It is recommended that further analysis is undertaken by Councils with detailed cost estimates of infrastructure as this is a key driver of economic viability.

6.1.1 No beneficiation scenario

It is likely the local beneficiation will be undertaken by the private sector and as such, a scenario assessment was undertaken to exclude the costs and benefits of local beneficiation, to understand the effect that this component has on the economic results.

Noting beneficiation is not included in Package 2 or Package 6a in the core scenario, the headline economic results excluding beneficiation are presented in Table 22.

Table 22: No beneficiation scenario results (\$2023, millions, \$PV)

Expenditure item	Package 2	Package 5	Package 6a	Package 7a
Total costs	153.61	200.31	240.54	238.65
Total benefits	27.83	66.11	70.59	85.93
NPV	-125.78	-134.21	-169.95	-152.72
BCR	0.18	0.33	0.29	0.36

6.2 Sensitivity analysis

This section presents a range of sensitivity and scenario analyses applied to the default economic analysis results. Several analyses have been undertaken to assess the responsiveness of the economic modelling results with respect to changes to key parameters and assumptions.

The analysis in this section is focused on specific alternative scenarios for key assumptions, reflecting different outcomes for Project performance or impact. Table 23 outlines the results from the sensitivity testing undertaken.

Table 23: Sensitivity analysis (\$2023, millions, discounted at 7%)

Sensitivity		Package 2	Package 5	Package 6a	Package 7a
Core	NPV	-125.78	-176.28	-168.56	-194.72
	BCR	0.18	0.27	0.30	0.31
4% discount rate	NPV	-190.66	-260.13	-261.22	-295.46
	BCR	0.18	0.28	0.30	0.32
10% discount rate	NPV	-87.64	-128.49	-117.46	-138.38
	BCR	0.18	0.26	0.29	0.29
20% increase in CAPEX	NPV	-125.78	-182.52	-171.70	-201.06
	BCR	0.18	0.27	0.29	0.30
20% decrease in CAPEX	NPV	-125.78	-172.69	-168.21	-191.17
	BCR	0.18	0.28	0.30	0.31
20% increase in OPEX	NPV	-127.15	-184.61	-177.03	-203.19
	BCR	0.18	0.26	0.29	0.30
20% decrease in OPEX	NPV	-124.41	-170.60	-162.87	-189.04
	BCR	0.18	0.28	0.30	0.31
20% increase in transport costs	NPV	-128.51	-180.79	-174.05	-200.17
	BCR	0.18	0.27	0.29	0.30
20% increase in bin collection costs	NPV	-126.33	-178.23	-170.57	-196.74
	BCR	0.18	0.27	0.29	0.30

Sensitivity		Package 2	Package 5	Package 6a	Package 7a
Compost sale price increased to \$120	NPV	-125.78	-133.18	-125.53	-151.69
	BCR	0.18	0.45	0.48	0.46

6.3 Effect on households

To understand the impacts on individual stakeholders such as Queensland Government, Local Government or the private sector, a detailed financial and commercial analysis should be undertaken. A financial and commercial assessment would assess the financial viability of the proposed options packages from the viewpoint of the owner of the infrastructure or initiative, such as Councils or the State. It would consider only those cashflows which directly impact the owner. An economic and financial assessment examine different measures of project viability, and neither should be considered in isolation.

For the purpose of this analysis, a high-level assessment of the effect that each package would have on households at a regional level (i.e., not individual Councils) was undertaken using:

- Estimated costs over the appraisal period excluding beneficiation costs (construction + 30 years of operation)
- The expected reduction in levy payment (for each LGA) due to a reduction in residual waste going to landfill based on the package implemented
 - This was calculated based on each LGAs resulting tonnes of residual waste post package implementation, times the annual levy
 - This analysis also took into account the reduction in annual payments from 1 July 2023, as per Table 23, noting that these payments continue to cover the full levy amount (100%) for all LGAs in North Queensland except Townsville over the appraisal period.

The number of serviced households within the coverage area - 108,330

Table 24: Annual payment percentage from 1 July 2023¹⁵

Financial Year	Bundaberg & Fraser Coast	All other LGAs
2022-23	105%	105%
2023-24	95%	100%
2024-25	85%	100%
2025-26	70%	100%
2026-27	60%	100%
2027-28	50%	100%
2028-29	40%	100%
2029-30	30%	100%

¹⁵ Queensland Government. Waste levy charges from 1 July 2022. <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/management/waste/recovery/disposal-levy/about/from-1-july-2022>

Financial Year	Bundaberg & Fraser Coast	All other LGAs
2030-31	20%	100%

Table 25 presents the approximate costs to households in the region over the life of the analysis as well as an approximate annual cost. This cost to household is developed based on the discounted economic costs, with an annuity calculation based across the 30-year appraisal period.

Table 25: Cost to households (\$PV, 2023) (non-beneficiation scenario)

	Package 2	Package 5	Package 6a	Package 7a
Total costs over appraisal period (\$millions)	153.61	200.31	240.54	238.65
Total levy benefit over appraisal period (\$millions)	16.23	21.74	39.40	40.11
Annual cost per household (\$/hh)	62.05	80.92	97.17	96.41
Annual levy reduction per household (\$/hh)	6.56	8.78	15.92	16.20
Approximate net annual cost per household (\$/hh)	55.50	72.14	81.25	80.20

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Appendix D: Indicative Cost Plan

Table D1 Indicative Cost Estimate (costs in millions, p50 accuracy)

Item	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total to FY31
Regional Implementation									
Project Manager (RWG)	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.30	2.18
Administrative & Legal	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
Develop detailed implementation Plan	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
Review RWWP	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
Meetings (Council FTE requirement)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.43
Council contribution to actions	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.43
Sub Total – Plan Implementation	0.50	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.48	0.39	0.40	0.41	3.28
Regional Education Strategy									
Education Strategy (and updates)	0.05	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.00	0.10
FOGO implementation, BRC/FCRC only	Captured within organic implementation costs below								-
Kerbside Education & Other	Captured within material recycling & recovery costs below								-
Sub-Total – Regional Education	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.10
Regional Organics Solution⁵⁷									
<i>FOGO Implementation, BRC only</i>									
Administration, business cases, PM	0.20	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.88
FOGO education costs (new service BRC)	-	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.30	1.97
One off investment (bins) (BRC)	-	-	-	2.74	-	-	-	-	2.74
Collection costs (new, BRC)	-	-	-	1.71	1.75	1.80	1.84	1.89	8.99
Processing Costs (new, BRC)	-	-	-	1.56	1.60	1.65	1.69	1.75	8.24
FOGO implementation, BRC only	0.20	0.46	0.34	6.35	3.71	3.81	3.91	4.02	22.80
<i>FOGO Implementation, FCRC only</i>									
Administration, business cases, PM	0.20	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.88
FOGO education costs (new service FCRC)	-	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.34	2.21
One off investment (bins) (FCRC)	-	-	-	3.08	-	-	-	-	3.08
Collection costs (new, FCRC)	-	-	-	1.92	1.97	2.02	2.07	2.12	10.11
Processing Costs (new, FCRC)	-	-	-	1.56	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.77	8.32
FOGO implementation, FCRC only	0.20	0.49	0.38	6.95	3.98	4.09	4.20	4.32	24.59
<i>Organics Programs</i>									
Community composting	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.80
Roll out of compost bin program	-	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.61
Material flow analysis - organics	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.05
Sub-Total – Organics Programs	0.11	0.43	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.41	1.46
TOTAL (Regional Organics Solution)	0.51	1.38	0.82	13.40	7.79	8.00	8.23	8.74	48.86
Material recovery & recycling solution									

⁵⁷ Costs for new services presented here do not include benefits (e.g., reduced levy, reduced use of landfill airspace) however these savings are represented in the economic analysis. These costs represent actual costs for implementation. Benefits may not be realised at the same time.

Item	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Total to FY31
Education Implementation (kerbside + other)	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.14	1.17	8.59
Education Plan (Cherbourg)	-	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.18
Small scale infrastructure improvements	-	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25		7.50
Community circular economy programs	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.40
Household Hazardous Waste CRCs	-		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.20
Glass processing & washing plant	-	0.20	7.00	1.00	1.03	1.05	1.08	1.10	12.46
Supplementary funding for Waste Audits	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.70
TOTAL (MRR Solution)	1.11	2.64	9.64	3.67	3.72	3.78	3.83	2.64	31.03
Residual Waste									
Progress & implement R&D into problematic wastes	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.80
TOTAL (Residual Solution)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.80
OVERALL TOTAL – IMPLEMENTATION COST FOR RWRMP TO FY30-31	2.07	4.48	11.18	17.53	12.10	12.26	12.57	11.89	84.10

All costs presented in Million \$ based at 2023 rates, BRC-Bundaberg Regional Council, CASC-Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, FCRC-Fraser Coast Regional Council, GRC-Gympie Regional Council, NBRC-North Burnett Regional Council. SBRC-South Burnett Regional Council

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Memorandum of Understanding

WBB Regional Waste & Resource Recovery Plan Implementation

Wide Bay Burnett Councils

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Made on the 10th day of November 2023

BETWEEN

Wide Bay Burnett Councils comprising of:

- (a) Bundaberg Regional Council ABN 72 427 835 198 of PO Box 3130, Bundaberg, QLD 4670
- (b) Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council ABN 17 862 722 505 of 22 Barambah Ave, Cherbourg. QLD 4605
- (c) Fraser Coast Regional Council ABN 19 277 850 689 of PO Box 1943, Hervey Bay. QLD 4655
- (d) Gympie Regional Council ABN 91 269 530 353 of PO Box 155, Gympie. QLD 4570.
- (e) North Burnett Regional Council ABN 22 439 388 197 of PO Box 390, Gayndah. QLD 4625
- (f) South Burnett Regional Council ABN 89 972 463 351 of PO Box 336, Kingaroy. QLD 4610.

RECITALS

- (a) Each of the signatory councils (**the Parties**) share the view that effective waste management is essential for the Wide Bay Burnett (**WBB**) region.
- (b) The Parties have collaborated on the development of a Wide Bay Burnett Regional Waste & Resource Recovery Plan (the Plan).
- (c) The Parties seek to collaborate alongside other stakeholders and industry on implementation of the Plan across WBB region.
- (d) The Parties are entering into this Memorandum of Understanding (**MOU**) to set out:
 - (i) the principles in implementing a collaborative approach to waste management for WBB;
 - (ii) the provisions that enable the Parties to work together; and
 - (iii) the overall scope and goals for the collaboration.

OPERATIVE PART

This MOU is a non-binding statement of the Parties' mutual understanding of their proposed responsibilities in relation to the coordinated implementation of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan (the Plan) for the WBB region. It is not intended to create

any legally binding rights or obligations in respect of the Parties. The Parties' intention in signing this MOU is not to agree or finalise any terms until a formal agreement is executed.

1. Definitions

- (a) **Confidential Information** means all information which is provided by or on behalf of a Party (including by a Party's subsidiaries or affiliates) to the other Parties of any nature and in any form under this MoU or in connection with the Permitted Purpose, and any material or information which is derived from or contains such information, but does not include information which:
- (i) is or becomes readily available in the public domain, other than as a result of a breach of this MoU;
 - (ii) is independently developed or already known by the Party it is disclosed to, and is not otherwise subject to an existing obligation of confidence;
 - (iii) is provided to the other Party by a third party who is not under an obligation of confidence in respect of such information.
- (b) **Data and Information** means:
- (i) current and forecast Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial and Industrial (C&I) and Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste generation at each council facility,
 - (ii) compositional studies and information,
 - (iii) collection, transport, processing and disposal costs,
 - (iv) fixed and variable council waste operating costs,
 - (v) transport and supply chain information,
 - (vi) landfill capacity and rehabilitation information,
 - (vii) current operational contractual commitments,
 - (viii) current waste infrastructure and future waste infrastructure plans,
 - (ix) current and forecast waste capital expenditure, and
 - (x) any other information as reasonably requested by the appointed consultant,
- but does not include any data which, in a Party's opinion:
- (xi) is commercially sensitive in nature and may adversely affect a Party's current or future procurement: or
 - (xii) is confidential and not able to be disclosed due to a Party's obligations under another agreement.
- (c) **Host Council** means Fraser Coast Regional Council as the Council agreed by the Parties to perform the functions outlined in this MOU
- (d) **Party** means each or any of the signatories to this MoU
- (e) **Permitted Purpose** has the meaning set out in clause 8(a).
- (f) **Personal Information** means:

- (i) information or an opinion, whether true or not, and whether recorded in a material form or not, about an individual whose identity is apparent, or can reasonably be ascertained, from the information or opinion; or
 - (ii) information or a document that relates to the affairs or personal particulars of another person.
- (g) **Privacy Laws** means the *Privacy Act 1988 (Cth)* and any other legislation, principles, industry codes and policies relating to the handling of Personal Information.
- (h) **Regional Support Resource** means a resource (including an employee or contractor) procured on behalf of the region to fulfill the scope of works included in Appendix A.
- (i) **WBB Regional Waste & Resource Recovery Plan (The Plan)** means a regional, long-term and coordinated plan that identifies options and opportunities, to support the planning for and investment in waste and resource recovery infrastructure and non-infrastructure solutions in the WBB region. The Plan provides the means through which funding assistance may be sought from the Australian and Queensland Governments to establish infrastructure and non-infrastructure needs for the region.
- (j) **WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group** means a specific regional group consisting of:
- (i) one (1) elected representative nominated from each of the identified Parties,
 - (ii) an Officer nominated from each of the identified Parties,
 - (iii) the Executive Director (or delegate) from Department of Environment and Science (DES),
 - (iv) the Executive Director (or delegate) from Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (DSDILGP),
 - (v) the Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ), and
 - (vi) a dedicated Regional Support Resource.
- (k) **WBB Resource Recovery Working Group** means a specific regional group: and consisting of:
- (i) a minimum of one (1) officer representative nominated by each of the Parties, and
 - (ii) a dedicated Regional Support Resource.

2. Objectives

The primary objective of this MoU is to:

- (a) enable the coordinated implementation of the Plan,

- (b) establish a governance framework including timing, roles and responsibilities, and
- (c) establish and maintain collaborative relationships with key stakeholders and industry to drive the implementation of the Plan actions for resource recovery efficiency and effectiveness.

3. Principles

The Parties will work together in cooperation and collaboration based on the following core principles:

- (a) *Governance*: Acknowledge the governance and collaboration framework agreed by the Parties;
- (b) *Confidentiality*: Acknowledge the confidentiality protocols agreed by the Parties;
- (c) *Data Rules and Sharing*: Acknowledge the data rules and sharing framework agreed by the Parties
- (d) *Data and evidence driven*: Agree that decision making will be data and evidence driven;
- (e) *Flexibility*: Acknowledge that the waste environment will change, so, the approach to implementation of the Plan must be agile and flexible in a changing environment;
- (f) *Connection with other stakeholders*: Work collaboratively with relevant stakeholders including the private sector, other waste producers and governments (including both the State and Commonwealth);
- (g) *Informative*: The Plan will consider member Councils in providing a fit for purpose flexible delivery approach with options and allow informed, detailed analysis. Decisions about what to do will still reside with individual participating Parties; and

Plan Implementation: While the Plan provides the primary vehicle for accessing available funding from the Recycling and Jobs Fund, there may also be opportunities for initiatives to be funded that are outside the Plan. For example, a pilot at a local level to 'test' the suitability of a model or infrastructure for the region (or sub-region). It is recognised that the plan needs to be a living document and that not all potential initiatives will have been identified in the Plan.

However, it is expected that the bulk of the funding will come through the projects identified in the plan with a more streamlined pathway for funding approvals as it has already been identified in the Plan. In the first instance any projects identified that are outside the Plan would likely be discussed with the WBB Resource Recovery Steering and Working Group and the Regional Support Resource

position, to assess suitability for funding under the Plan or whether this would be considered under a separate funding process.

Councils, in supporting for the Plan have done so in the knowledge that this consideration does not obligate individual Councils to any funding commitment. Subsequent business cases developed as part of implementing the plan and implementation decisions made by the region for implementing the Plan would normally include that detail.

- (h) *Review:* Acknowledge the need for regular reviews of the plan and progress towards implementation, noting that reviews may also be triggered by changes in State legislation and policy settings and priorities.

4. Term of this MoU

This MoU takes effect immediately upon signing by all Parties and remains in effect until terminated by a Party providing written notice to the other parties or by mutual agreement between the Parties (**Term**).

Any Party may cease to participate in this MoU after giving one (1) month's notice of it's intent.

5. Governance Principles

- (a) Decisions about what to do will still reside with individual participating Parties.
- (b) The WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group is the governing and decision-making body for the implementation of the Plan and is the body that recommends projects to be put forward for funding decisions to the State, informed by advice from the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group.
- (c) The chair of the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group will be rotated through each Party by agreement of the Party and on a frequency determined by the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group.
- (d) Meetings of the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group will be convened by the chair of the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group.
- (e) The chair of the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group will be rotated through each Party by agreement of the Party and on a frequency determined by the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group.
- (f) Meetings of the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group will be convened by the chair of the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group.
- (g) Each Party will be required to nominate one (1) representative, one (1) proxy at elected representative level to represent their member council in the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group.
- (h) Each Party will be required to nominate one (1) representative and one (1) proxy at officer level to represent their member council in the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group.

- (i) Officer membership on the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group will be those members fulfilling that role on the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group.
- (j) All elected representatives of the participating Parties on the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group have equal voting rights. Other stakeholders will participate as observers.
- (k) All members of the participating Parties on the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group have equal voting rights. Other stakeholders will participate as observers.
- (l) Other relevant stakeholders such as nominated representatives from Queensland Government, Australian Government and the relevant waste peak bodies may also be engaged.
- (m) To give effect to the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group and WBB Resource Recovery Working Group and enable the conduct of the roles and responsibilities, the Host Council, as a legal entity, will engage and when required to work on site, will host the Regional Support Resource on behalf of the region as required.
- (n) In addition to clause 5(m) when required to work on site, the Regional Support Resource will rotate residency at all Parties on a frequency determined by the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group.

6. Roles and Responsibilities

- (a) Each Party will:
 - (i) establish and manage identified governance arrangements;
 - (ii) provide direction and advice to the Parties through the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group;
 - (iii) consider priorities, business cases recommendations and progress reports on the implementation of the Plan from the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group.
- (b) WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group will:
 - (i) establish and maintain the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Group, and
 - (ii) initially be chaired by the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group delegate from the Host Council.
- (c) WBB Resource Recovery Working Group will:
 - (i) establish and maintain the ToR for the Group, and
 - (ii) initially be chaired by the member of the Working Group nominated by the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group.
- (d) The Host Council will:
 - (i) Enter into a funding agreement with DES to access funding for the Regional Support Resource,

- (ii) Be responsible for:
 - a. engaging a suitably qualified and experienced Regional Support Resource to facilitate implementation of the Plan in accordance with an agreed scope of works included in Appendix A; and
 - b. managing the Regional Support Resource contract and delivery measures;
 - c. administration and acquittal of funds against the Regional Support Resource funding under the funding agreement with DES; and
 - d. subject to clause 5(e) undertaking the role of chair of the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group.

7. Data Rules and Data Sharing

- (a) The Parties agree to make Data and Information available to the Regional Support Resource and WBB Resource Recovery Working Group in a timely manner.
- (b) The Parties agree that commercially sensitive information may be included in the appendices for restricted release to the Parties and other identified stakeholders agreed by the Parties in any report, application or publication.
- (c) The Parties agree that Data and Information will not be released to the public or any third party without the approval of the Parties that provided the Data and Information.

8. Confidentiality

- (a) The Parties have agreed to provide for the objectives of this MoU certain confidential information about their respective businesses and/or processes for the purpose of developing the Plan (the **Permitted Purpose**).
- (b) Each Party agrees to:
 - (i) keep the Confidential Information of the other Party confidential and not disclose it to others except as permitted under this MoU;
 - (ii) not access, use or reproduce the Confidential Information of the other Party for any purpose other than the Permitted Purpose, nor assist or permit any other person to do so;
 - (iii) take all steps reasonably necessary to safeguard the Confidential Information of the other Party from unauthorised access, use or disclosure;
 - (iv) comply with the Privacy Laws in relation to Personal Information contained in the Confidential Information;
 - (v) notify the other Party (where legally permitted to) prior to any disclosure of the other Party's Confidential Information as required by law;
 - (vi) not (unless the other Party agrees in writing) disclose the Confidential Information of the other Party to any agents, contractors or professional

- advisers (Representatives) of any Party unless it is required for the Permitted Purpose;
- (vii) each Party will be liable for any unauthorised access, use or disclosure of the Confidential Information of the other Party by its own representatives.
- (c) Each Party acknowledges to the other that:
- (i) no Party represents or warrants that its own Confidential Information is accurate, complete, current or fit for any particular purpose, and that each Party must make their own assessment and satisfy itself as to the accuracy and completeness of any Confidential Information provided;
 - (ii) each Party may be involved in or contemplating waste management-related procurements and that the confidentiality of this MoU, and the Data and Information is critical;
 - (iii) any existing or contemplated collaborative arrangements and procurements between a number of Parties are not compromised by this MoU;
 - (iv) no Party is obliged to enter into any further agreement or discussion with the other Parties or to refrain from entering into an agreement or discussion with a third Party as a result of the entry into this MoU; and
 - (v) nothing in this MoU may be construed as granting or conferring any proprietary rights, licences or other rights in any of the Confidential Information of the other Party (other than those expressly granted).
- (d) No Party may make any public statement or announcement regarding this MoU or the Plan or otherwise publicise the relationship between the Parties or the terms of this MoU without the consent.

9. Intellectual Property

- (a) Each party retains ownership of any intellectual property that it had developed or acquired prior to commencement of this MoU or independently of its activities under this MoU (**Background IP**), including all associated intellectual property rights.
- (b) Any modifications, enhancements or improvements of a Party's Background IP (Modifications) and all associated intellectual property rights will be owned by that Party, regardless of who created the modifications, but they will be treated as Background IP for the purposes of the licence granted to the other Party under clause 9(a). Each Party assigns to the other Party any rights, title and interest the first Party may have in the Modifications so as to perfect the other Party's ownership.

10. Funding

- (a) Each Party is responsible for their own costs of entering into and participating in this MOU.

- (b) The Host Council will be responsible for cost management of the MOU scope and will report through the Regional Support Resource to the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group.
- (c) The Host Council will seek approval for any third-party cost of the MOU scope from the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group and invoice the Parties in proportion of their population.

11. Further Provisions

- (a) Each Party acknowledges the consideration received by virtue of the other Party entering into and performing this MoU.
- (b) Each Party must comply with all applicable laws in respect to their performance of this MoU.
- (c) This MoU constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties about its subject matter and supersedes any previous understanding, agreement, representation or warranty relating to that subject matter.
- (d) This MoU may only be varied by written agreement between the Parties.
- (e) This MoU may be executed in counterparts. All counterparts when taken together are to be taken to constitute one instrument.
- (f) Clause 7 (Data Rules and Data Sharing) (Confidentiality) and 9 (Intellectual Property) will survive expiry or termination of this MoU along with any other provisions that by their nature are intended to survive.
- (g) This MoU is governed by the laws applicable in the State of Queensland and the Parties submit to the jurisdiction of the courts of that state and those courts entitled to hear appeals from them.

EXECUTED by

Signed for and on behalf of the Parties by each authorised representative in the presence of:	
..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Bundaberg Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Fraser Coast Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Gympie Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness .....	..... Delegated Officer North Burnett Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness .....	..... Delegated Officer South Burnett Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

Appendix A – Regional Support Resource Scope

Title:

Coordinator – Wide Bay Burnett Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan

Purpose of position:

The Coordinator will work cooperatively with all councils of the Wide Bay Burnett Region to implement the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Waste and Resource Recovery Plan (the Plan). They will work with councils to deliver projects and actions identified in the Plan to help achieve the region's waste and resource recovery targets, which contribute to the achievement of Queensland's targets in the *Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy*.

Responsibilities:

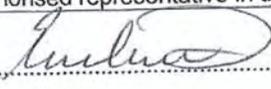
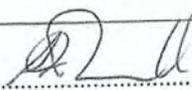
- Forming, and providing secretariat services for, the WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group and the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group to ensure engagement, collaboration, consultation and communication to facilitate implementation of the Plan.
- Developing and maintaining the following documentation:
 - a forward plan of implementation activities for endorsement by the WBB Resource Recovery Working Group to be recommended for approval by the Steering Group,
 - a reporting framework for the Parties, and the Department of Environment and Science (DES) on implementation progress and delivery of activities and projects,
 - a forward schedule of prioritised projects under the Plan, obtaining WBB Resource Recovery Working Group approval and providing the forward plan to Parties and DES for noting.
 - a Program Risk and Opportunities Register.
- Engaging, consulting and communicating with industry about the forward plan of prioritised projects and their opportunities.

- Managing the development and application process for prioritising projects, including:
 - developing business cases,
 - preparing reports and correspondence.
 - providing briefings to and responding to information requests from stakeholders,
 - obtaining WBB Resource Recovery Working Group endorsement as required.
 - identifying Queensland and Australian Government funding opportunities
 - coordinating preparation of funding applications for assessment and approval
 - providing briefings to and responding to information requests from stakeholders.
- Preparing documentation on WBB Resource Recovery Working Group recommended projects for state funding consideration for WBB Resource Recovery Steering Group endorsement,
- Providing briefings and responding to information requests, coordinating the preparation and execution of state funding arrangements as well as project contracts and providing feedback to unsuccessful applicants.
- Project delivery and contract management services, including project tenders and contracts and/or funding documentation and processes, ensuring project milestones/deliverables are met and reporting on project delivery to Parties, WBB Resource Recovery Working Group, and DES.
- Working closely with the working group/technical group to ensure clear and considered advice to (insert regional collective) and member councils on matters relating to the plan.
- Coordinating and liaising with other Coordinators and Queensland and Australian Government agencies to share information and learnings.

Engagement:

- Upon executing a funding agreement with DES for the Regional Support Resource position, the Host Council will undertake a selection process seeking applications/proposals from suitably qualified persons and organisations.
- A panel comprising of the Host Council and two other Parties to the MoU, and chaired by the Host Council, will be convened to assess and select a suitable applicant.
- Engagement will be by contract with a person or entity for an agreed period with review and renewal options.

EXECUTED by

Signed for and on behalf of the Parties by each authorised representative in the presence of:	
 Witness	 Delegated Officer Bundaberg Regional Council
ELIZABETH WHITWORTH Print name	STUART RANDLE
Date 25 OCTOBER 2023	25 October 2023

..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Fraser Coast Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Gympie Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

EXECUTED by

Signed for and on behalf of the Parties by each authorised representative in the presence of:	
..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Bundaberg Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... <i>Dickson</i> Witness	..... <i>[Signature]</i> Delegated Officer Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
..... <i>SIRAN NICHOLSON</i> Print name	
Date	..... <i>30/10/2023</i>

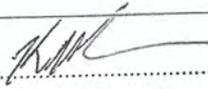
..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Fraser Coast Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Gympie Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

EXECUTED by

Signed for and on behalf of the Parties by each authorised representative in the presence of:	
..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Bundaberg Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

 Witness	 Delegated Officer Fraser Coast Regional Council
Amanda Hall..... Print name	
Date	24/10/2023.....

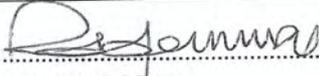
..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Gympie Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

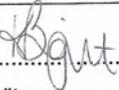
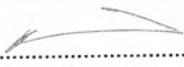
EXECUTED by

Signed for and on behalf of the Parties by each authorised representative in the presence of:	
..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Bundaberg Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

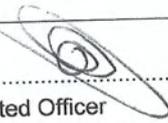
..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer Fraser Coast Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

..... Witness	 Delegated Officer Gympie Regional Council
<u>R JENNINGS</u> Print name	
Date	<u>27 12 23</u>

 Witness Kathryn Bright Senior Executive Assistant to the CEO and Mayor North Burnett Regional Council Print name	 Margot Stork Chief Executive Officer Delegated Officer North Burnett Regional Council
Date	.08/11/2023.....

..... Witness Print name	..... Delegated Officer South Burnett Regional Council
Date	.....

..... Witness	..... Delegated Officer North Burnett Regional Council
..... Print name	
Date	.....

<i>emckenzi</i> Witness	 Delegated Officer South Burnett Regional Council
<i>Emily-Jaye McKenzie</i> Print name	
Date	<i>25/10/23.</i>

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	WATER AND WASTE SERVICES BUSINESS PLAN 2024-28
DIRECTORATE:	WATER & WASTE SERVICES
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR WATER & WASTE SERVICES, Mark Vanner
AUTHOR:	MANAGER BUSINESS SERVICES, Megan Gibbs
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Focused Organisation and Leadership. Demonstrate good leadership, and effective and ethical decision-making to foster confidence within our community.

1. PURPOSE

This report presents the final Water and Waste Services Business Plan 2024-28 for approval by Council.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Water and Waste Services Directorate (WWS) develops a whole of directorate Business Plan (the Plan) to inform and guide how it will achieve Council priorities and strategic focal areas over the term of the Corporate Plan. The Plan helps the Advisory Committee and Directorate to identify priorities and initiatives for consideration in future budgets.

The previous WWS Strategic Plan 2020-2024 was due for review following the Fraser Coast Regional Council (FCRC) Corporate Plan being approved in June 2023. This report presents the final draft Water and Waste Business Plan 2024-28 developed in consultation with the Water and Waste Advisory Committee.

3. OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopt the Water and Waste Services Business Plan 2024-28 (eDocs #5010796) as a guiding document for operational planning and budget development.

4. BACKGROUND & PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The Water and Waste Advisory Committee Charter requires the development of a business plan that will help to deliver the strategic priorities in the Fraser Coast Regional Council Corporate Plan. With the update of the FCRC Corporate Plan in June 2023, the previous Water and Waste Services Strategic Plan 2020-2024 is now due for review. The Water and Waste Services Advisory Committee (the Committee) played a central role in the development of the Plan, which included several internally facilitated workshops with the Committee in November 2023, followed by a Directorate staff workshop in January 2024.

The draft Plan was initially presented to the Committee in February 2024 where further iterations were completed to move the plan from a prescriptive, action-based document to a guiding document with Key Result Areas (KRAs) that would allow the plan to be adjusted in response to Councils needs and priorities at that time.

The final Plan was endorsed by the Advisory Committee at their meeting in June 2024 and included a mapping document to demonstrate the initiatives proposed in the 2024/25 financial year that would work toward the Corporate Plan priorities and the Plan's KRAs (Attachment 2).

5. PROPOSAL

Having received the endorsement of the Advisory Committee, this report proposes that Council adopt the 2024-2028 Water and Waste Services Business Plan as a guiding document that will be used by the Committee and Officers to propose initiatives and projects in future budgets.

6. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

The 2024-28 WWS Business Plan will give guidance and direction to future years budget and operational plans. The plan and workshops were developed using internal resources.

7. POLICY & LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Section 3.2 (a) of the WWS Advisory Committee Charter notes that a key responsibility of the Committee is to develop, in consultation with officers, a five-year strategic plan that aligns with the Fraser Coast Regional Council Corporate Plan.

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

Risks were considered during several workshops conducted during the development of the plan. A review of Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT), a Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental and Legal (PESTLE) Analysis, and a Futures Thinking workshop considered current and future risks that may influence the plan over its term.

9. CRITICAL DATES & IMPLEMENTATION

While there are no critical dates impacting the Plan, once adopted by Council the Directorate will use the Plan to guide future budgets and operating and capital projects.

10. CONSULTATION

Engagement activities undertaken to help determine the content of the 2024-2028 Plan included:

- Initial workshop with the Committee in November 2023.
- A workshop with senior leaders within the WWS directorate in January 2024.
- A draft presented to the Committee at its February 2024 meeting.
- A final draft was presented to the Committee at its June 2024 meeting.

11. CONCLUSION

Providing a high-level direction for the directorate, the Water and Waste Services Business Plan 2024-28 is a key document in the Directorate's Strategic Planning Framework, and aids in informing the development of annual operational plans and budgets.

12. ATTACHMENTS

1. 2024-28 Water and Waste Services Business Plan (eDocs #5010796) [↓](#)
2. 2024/25 Budget - Mapping Document (eDocs #4995855) [↓](#)

2024-28 Water and Waste Services Business Plan



Focus Area	FCRC Objective	Directorate Strategy	Key Result Areas
Resilient and Environmentally responsible region	Plan for and provide community infrastructure to support growth, connectivity and liveability	We will provide the infrastructure required to maintain water, wastewater, waste and resource recovery services that supports our growing communities needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and implementation of specific infrastructure projects and maintenance activities. Service metrics meet Council, community and regulatory requirements.
	Manage our activities in a way that reduces our environmental footprint	We will proactively identify environmental impacts of our essential water, wastewater, waste and resource recovery services and implement strategies and processes to manage them effectively. We will look for opportunities to reuse resources including treatment residuals and waste products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of potential environmental risks, the development of impact mitigation strategies, and compliance with regulatory requirements. Adoption of environmentally-friendly technologies and implementation of circular economy principles.
Focused Service Delivery	Effectively manage and maintain our assets to reduce asset failure	We will effectively and efficiently maintain our assets that provide our essential water, wastewater, waste and resource recovery services to our customers now and into the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and maintain Asset Management Framework to achieve our Customer Service Standards. Key performance indicators including asset uptime and availability, reductions in maintenance costs and unplanned downtime, and enhancements in asset reliability and longevity are set and monitored to ensure Customer Service Standards are met. Whole of life costing is utilised to ensure asset longevity and value for money.
	Improve our project management processes to deliver our budgeted commitments	We are committed to maintaining our levels of service by setting and delivering our capital plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects are executed in alignment with the requirement of the Council and the Customer Service Standard. Projects completed to schedule with controlled budget variances. Optimised resource allocation and utilisation.
Focused Organisation and Leadership	Grow the region through partnerships, advocacy and changemaking for the community	We will advocate with other levels of Government and Regulatory groups on major projects of regulatory changes impacting our service provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering productive partnerships to advance mutual interests. Identifying opportunities and risks and developing strategies to influence policy outcomes in alignment with Council objectives. Formulation of clear and coherent policy positions and preparation of advocacy materials and position papers.
	Ensure sound financial management to maintain our long-term financial sustainability	We will provide strong financial management to the directorate through the maintenance of our long-term financial plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sustainable revenue stream to fund our services, and efficient service delivery, considerate of our community's ability to pay. Establishment of realistic budgets and allocation of financial resources based on strategic priorities. Timely and accurate preparation of financial reports, analysis of variances and trends, and identification of opportunities for cost savings or revenue enhancement.
Engaged and Agile Workforce	Embed a value-based culture to enable employees and volunteers to work to the peak of their abilities	We are an engaged team that upholds a workplace culture consistent with our TRAIT5 values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active promotion and involvement in FCRC Culture initiatives including ongoing employee engagement and action planning. Active promotion and involvement in Organisational Development and Culture's implementation of the People Strategy Initiatives.
	Improve workplace health and safety and employee wellbeing to better support the physical and mental health of our employees	Safety is our number one priority. We have a positive safety culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active promotion and implementation of the Fraser Coast Safety Strategy. Improved safety performance by providing statistics, reinforcing positive behaviour and providing staff with relevant information including accessibility to information in the Safety Health Management System. Recognition of safety achievements and contributions, and encouraging staff to proactively share safety improvements.

These priorities form the lenses that we apply across **everything we do**.

The Corporate Plan is based on focus areas and under each focus area there are objectives.

The Council's focus areas are: Connected, Inclusive Communities and Spaces, Resilient and Environmentally Responsible Region, Focused Service Delivery, Focused Organisation and Leadership, and engaged and agile workforce.

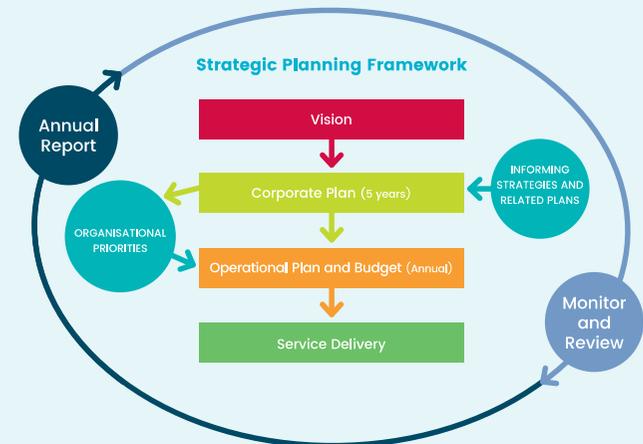
The WWS Directorate provides essential water, sewage, waste management, and resource recovery services to our community.

This plan will detail the Directorate Strategies and KRAs that we will deliver and hold ourselves accountable to. Our Annual Operations Plans and Budgets will cascade from our 5 year Directorate plan and organisational priorities.

At the Fraser Coast Regional Council (FCRC), our vision is to **build better communities together**. FCRC achieves this through the strategic themes and objectives in its Corporate Plan.

The WWS Business Plan expands on the initiatives reflected in the Corporate Plan and aims to identify Directorate Strategies and Key Result Areas (KRAs) that will be the focus of our Directorate over the coming 5 years.

Our Organisational Priorities are: Provide focused service delivery, effectively manage and maintain our assets, maintain financial sustainability and plan for the future.



Focus Area: Resilient and Environmentally Responsible Region

FCRC Objective	Directorate Strategy	Key Result Areas	Proposed 24/25 Special Project Deliverables
<p>Plan for and provide community infrastructure to support growth, connectivity, and liveability.</p>	<p>We will provide the infrastructure required to maintain water, wastewater, waste, and resource recovery services that supports our growing community's needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and implementation of specific infrastructure projects and maintenance activities. • Service metrics meet Council, community, and regulatory requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraser Coast Desalination Plant Preliminary Evaluation (\$150k) • Trade Waste Strategic Planning Report (\$90k) • Fraser Coast Water Demand Management Strategy (\$130k) • Teddington Raw Water Pipeline - Planning Report (\$100k) • K'gari Waste Service Contract Mobilisation – Onboarding & Bulk Bin Renewal Program (\$160k) • Waste Strategy 5 Year Review (\$35k) • MB Recycled Water Site Investigation • Burgowan WTP Expansion – Planning report (\$250k) • Burgowan WTP Ion Exchange R&D Trial (\$200k) • Teddington WTP Pathways Project (\$100k) <p>Capital Investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commencing Howard STP Construction (25/26) • Commencing Pulgul STP Capacity Upgrade (28/29)
<p>Manage our activities in a way that reduces our environmental footprint.</p>	<p>We will proactively identify environmental impacts of our essential water, wastewater, waste and resource recovery services and implement strategies and processes to manage them effectively.</p> <p>We will look for opportunities to reuse resources including treatment residuals and waste products.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of potential environmental risks, the development of impact mitigation strategies, and compliance with regulatory requirements. • Adoption of environmentally friendly technologies and implementation of circular economy principles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic Waste Collection Implementation Plan (\$100k) • Landfill licence amendment (\$50k) • Recycled Water and Biosolids Reuse 5 Yr Sustainability Review (\$65k) <p>Capital Investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Material Recovery Facility (Jan 2025) • Teddington WTP Sludge upgrade

eDocs: #4995855-v2

Focus Area: *Focused Service Delivery*

FCRC Objective	Directorate Strategy	Key Result Area	Proposed 24/25 Special Project Deliverables
Effectively manage and maintain our assets to reduce asset failure.	We will maintain critical assets that provide our essential water, wastewater, waste and resource recovery services to our customers now and into the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain Asset Management Framework to achieve our Customer Service Standards. • Key performance indicators including asset uptime and availability, reductions in maintenance costs and unplanned downtime, and enhancements in asset reliability and longevity are set and monitored to ensure Customer Service Standards are met. • Whole of life costing is utilised to ensure asset longevity and value for money. Establish and maintain Asset Management Framework to achieve our Customer Service Standards. • Asset uptime and availability, reductions in maintenance costs and unplanned downtime, and enhancements in asset reliability and longevity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dam Safety and Design Review – Lenthalls dam (\$1.64M). • Dam Safety – Eli Ck Effluent Storage – 5-year Comprehensive inspection (\$30k). • Reuse Plantation Thinning. • Progress the development of our Asset Management Plans (AMP) through the delivery of AMP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2024 – Water Networks Mains ○ 2024 – Clear water reservoirs ○ 2024 – Sewage Treatment Plants ○ 2024 – Water Pump Stations ○ 2025 – Sewage Pump Stations ○ 2025 – Sewerage Network ○ 2026 – Effluent Facilities ○ 2026 – Landfills ○ 2026 – Bin Fleet • Critical Asset Condition Assessment Water/Sewer (\$20k). • Eli Creek STP – Recoat secondary and primary launders (\$195k). • Waste Facility Improvement Projects – Resource Recovery Bay Reconfiguration/Steel Stockpile Relocation (\$70k). • Teddington Reactivator #2 Major Maintenance – Steel, Concrete, Paint repairs (\$400k).
Improve our project management processes to deliver our budgeted commitments.	We are committed to maintaining our levels of service by setting and delivering our capital plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects are executed in alignment with the requirement of the Council and the Customer Service Standard. • Projects completed to schedule with controlled budget variances. • Optimised resource allocation and utilisation. 	

eDocs: #4995855-v2

Focus Area: Focused Organisation and Leadership

FCRC Objective	Directorate Strategy	Key Result Area	Proposed 24/25 Special Project Deliverables
Grow the region through partnerships, advocacy and changemaking for the community.	We will advocate with other levels of Government and Regulatory groups on major projects of regulatory changes impacting our service provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering productive partnerships to advance mutual interests. Identifying opportunities and risks and developing strategies to influence policy outcomes in alignment with Council objectives. Formulation of clear and coherent policy positions and preparation of advocacy materials and position papers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the annual budget outcome review and update of Council Priority Projects Prospectus. Present Council endorsed HB/MB Water Grid Concept Report to Government Stakeholders.
Ensure sound financial management to maintain our long-term financial sustainability.	We will provide strong financial management to the directorate through the maintenance of our long-term financial plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A sustainable revenue stream to fund our services, and efficient service delivery, considerate of our community's ability to pay. Establishment of realistic budgets and allocation of financial resources based on strategic priorities. Timely and accurate preparation of financial reports, analysis of variances and trends, and identification of opportunities for cost savings or revenue enhancement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of the Water Full Cost Price model as an input into the 25/26 budget process. Monthly Financial reporting. Roundtable workshop – Business plan priorities to inform budget (Sept/Oct).

eDocs: #4995855-v2

Focus Area: Engaged and Agile Workforce

FCRC Objective	Directorate Strategy	Key Result Area	Proposed 24/25 Special Project Deliverables
Embed a value-based culture to enable employees and volunteers to work to the peak of their abilities.	We are an engaged team that upholds a workplace culture consistent with our TRAITS values.	<p>Active promotion and involvement in FCRC Culture initiatives including ongoing employee engagement and action planning.</p> <p>Active promotion and involvement in Organisational Development and Culture's implementation of the People Strategy Initiatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the Annual Employee Engagement Survey with the goal of improving employee engagement across the Water and Waste Directorate. • Support and lead the implementation of the People Strategy.
Improve workplace health and safety and employee wellbeing to better support the physical and mental health of our employees.	Safety is our number one priority. We have a positive safety culture.	<p>Active promotion and implementation of the Fraser Coast Safety Strategy.</p> <p>Improved safety performance by providing statistics, reinforcing positive behaviour, and providing staff with relevant information including accessibility to information in the Safety Health Management System.</p> <p>Recognition of safety achievements and contributions and encouraging staff to proactively share safety improvements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation of FCRC Safety Strategy. • Completion of Stage 2 of the ARC Flash Study and Hazard Assessment. • Monthly WHS Report presented in the Directorate Performance Report. • Safety and Values shares, Annual Service & Values Awards.

eDocs: #4995855-v2

**FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24**

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

MOTION OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

**SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR A REPORT THAT CONSIDERS REDUCING THE SPEED LIMIT
ALONG THE HERVEY BAY ESPLANADE**

Councillor Zane O'Keefe has given notice of the following motion:

MOTION

That Council be provided with a report that considers reducing the speed limit to 40km/hr along the Hervey Bay Esplanade, or sections of the Esplanade between Beach Road and Pier Street.

BACKGROUND

Nil

**FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24**

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

MOTION OF WHICH DUE NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

**SUBJECT: REQUESTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN THE 2024/25 BUDGET REVIEW
PROCESS**

Councillor Zane O'Keefe has given notice of the following motion:

MOTION

That Council list the following matters for consideration in the 24/25 Budget Review process:

1. The provision of pedestrian safety improvements through the installation of line marking, rumble bars, tactile matting on the 12 major intersections along the Hervey Bay Esplanade footpath southern side between Elizabeth Street and Taylor Street.
2. The provision of pedestrian safety improvements through the installation of road surface treatments, to highlight crossover conflict points, on the Esplanade pathway between Pines Park and Pier Park.
3. The provision of alternative parking to the Hervey Bay Esplanade through completion of footpaths connecting the Esplanade to back streets between Beach Road and Pier Street.
4. The provision of improved shade and aesthetics through additional landscaping and planting of mature trees at the Hervey Bay pump track.
5. The development of a program to audit and rectify defects on footpaths throughout the Fraser Coast to prevent trip hazards.

BACKGROUND

Nil

FRASER COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL
ORDINARY MEETING NO. 8/24

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST 2024

SUBJECT:	REQUEST TO NAME THE PARK RESERVE AT THE CORNER OF PIALBA BURRUM HEADS ROAD AND PETERSEN ROAD CRAIGNISH
DIRECTORATE:	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	DIRECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, Davendra Naidu
AUTHOR:	EXECUTIVE MANAGER OPEN SPACE & ENVIRONMENT, Max Corte
LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN:	Connected, Inclusive Communities and Spaces. Create vibrant community spaces to encourage community activation.

1. QUESTION

At Council's Ordinary Meeting No.7/23 held on 26 July 2023, Councillor Jade Wellings requested the Chief Executive Officer to provide further information in relation to the previous resolution to name the park on Petersen Road, Craignish.

The Question on Notice is in relation to Council Ordinary Meeting No.9/21 held on 22 September 2021, where Council resolved to undertake community consultation to identify a possible name for the reserve at the corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road, Craignish.

2. RESPONSE

Investigations identified that community consultation was not undertaken as per Council resolution.

In February 2024, Council's Community Development and Engagement Team initiated a project for community engagement to seek feedback from the public as originally outlined in the September 2021 resolution.

Between 15 April – 8 May 2024, Council undertook a consultation process to inform the naming of the park. The process involved online engagement through Council's Engagement Hub platform, which included 108 submissions. Council also received 29 hard copy submissions from the Craignish Meet the Neighbours event.

Attachment 1 - Engagement evaluation report - Name your park, Craignish provides a detailed analysis of the engagement project undertaken and the associated outcome.

Attachment 2 - Supporting commemorative information provides details submitted by residents to further inform the reasoning behind submissions of a commemorative nature. This attachment has been marked as confidential due to the personal nature of some submissions. There is no value to making these submissions public at this stage.

ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

The engagement findings were not overly conclusive with a broad spread of suggestions, however the top three (3) themes identified were:

- Craignish Park (in reference to the suburb) – 21%
- Petersen Park (in reference to two categories: the road/location of the park (15%) and in reference to Alf and Joan Petersen and family (5%)) – 20%
Although Petersen Park comes a close second in the percentage score, this name was not considered due to an existing park of the same name in Dundowran.
- Campbell Park (in reference to the local family incl. Lizzie Campbell and the Campbell family) – 12%

See **Attachment 1** for further detail and analysis.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The principles by which Council names parks, reserves, wetlands and gazetted foreshores is identified in the Parks and Reserves Naming Council Policy CP090 (the Policy).

The Policy states that parks and reserves will generally be named after the region, district, suburb or road in which they are located, or a nearby feature of the park or its surrounds. The approval of the top theme “Craignish Park” would satisfy the requirements of the policy.

If Council were to approve one of the commemorative naming suggestions, further consultation, consideration and investigation is recommended. Due to the naming being a perpetual honour, Council must ensure that the action is appropriate by identifying the person/family has contributed significantly to the development of the immediate locality or greater region, has demonstrated outstanding levels of civic service, has widespread community support and is of good repute and not likely to be the subject of controversy.

A search of Council’s asset database confirmed there are no other parks in the Fraser Coast region bearing the name “Craignish Park”.

3. OFFICER’S RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve that Lot 108 on Plan RP865181 at the corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road, Craignish be named Craignish Park.

4. ATTACHMENTS

1. Engagement Evaluation Report - Name Your Park, Craignish - Docs #4992287 [↓](#)
2. Supporting Commemorative Information - *Confidential*
3. Parks and Reserves Naming Policy - Docs #4578457 [↓](#)



Name Your Park - Craignish

ENGAGEMENT & EVALUATION REPORT

April-May 2024
Fraser Coast Regional Council

Council recently sought suggestions for the naming of the much-loved park on the corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road, Craignish.



Remit: Help us name popular park in Craignish. (Cnr of Pialba Burrum Heads Rd and Petersen Rd, Craignish)



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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 OVERVIEW

Council recently invited the community to help officially name the much-loved Park on the corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road, Craignish.

The Craignish park has evolved over the years and features a BMX/ Pump track, playground, basketball court, walkways, BBQ facilities and an off-leash area for dogs. In recent years the park has undergone several upgrades, including the addition of a new car park and shade over the playground.

It has become a community hub for all ages with opportunities to be physically active or to relax in a green space.

Council resolved at an ordinary meeting to undertake consultation with the local community to determine an appropriate name for the park in line with Council's Parks and Reserves Naming Policy.

Between **15 April – 8 May 2024** Council undertook a consultation process to inform the naming of the Craignish Park. The process involved online engagement through Council's Engagement Hub platform, which included 108 submissions. Council also received 29 hard copy submissions from the Craignish Meet the Neighbours event.

The aim of the engagement was to seek suggestions for the naming of the park from the community and welcome ideas for Council consideration.

This report will assist Council in their decision making process for naming the park.

1.2 KEY ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

Through the theming of the engagement three top themes have emerged in regards to possible names for the park on the corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road, Craignish.

The top three themes were:

- Craignish Park (in reference to the suburb) – **30 / 21%**
- Petersen Park (in reference to the road/ location of the park) – **21 / 15%**
- Campbell Park (in reference to local family incl. Lizzie Campbell and the Campbell family) – **17 / 12%**

Other themes included (but not limited to):

- Jacobsen Park (in reference to the Jacobsen Family) **6%**
- Petersen Park - (in ref. to Alf and Joan Petersen – and family) **5%**
- Butchulla/ Indigenous Names **3%**
- Ladybug Park (In reference to the ladybug in the park – local children reference) **4%**
- O'Regan Park (in reference to the Creek) **1%**

Therefore, the engagement was not definitive in identifying one theme for consideration in the naming of the Park. All name suggestions are listed in the appendices under the theme categories ([Section 8.1](#)).



2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PROJECT OUTLINE / BACKGROUND

Council is seeking input from the community on officially naming the park located on the corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Rd and Petersen Road, Craignish. Council has resolved to undertake consultation with the local community to determine an appropriate name for the park in line with Council's Parks and Reserves Naming Policy.

Naming suggestions in line with the policy should include, nearby features, region, district, suburb or street. In addition, Council will also consider commemorative naming suggestions from the community. Naming a park or asset is a perpetual honour, Council must ensure that in each case the action is appropriate. Council must ensure that the person, family, or organisation: (a) has contributed significantly to the development of the immediate locality or greater region; and/or (b) has demonstrated outstanding levels of civic service; and (c) has widespread community support; and (d) is of good repute and not likely to be the subject of controversy.

The engagement for this project will provide local residents and park users the opportunity to provide naming suggestions for Council consideration.

The collaborative approach is to ensure participatory communication and engagement with the local community and park users to ensure the community's needs and views are a part of Council's decision.

The park is a much loved feature of the local community that has evolved into a community hub for all ages.

The park features include a BMX/ Pump track, playground, basketball court, walkways, BBQ and more.

The space nurtures recreation with opportunities to be physically active and relax in a green space.

2.2 ENGAGEMENT OVERVIEW

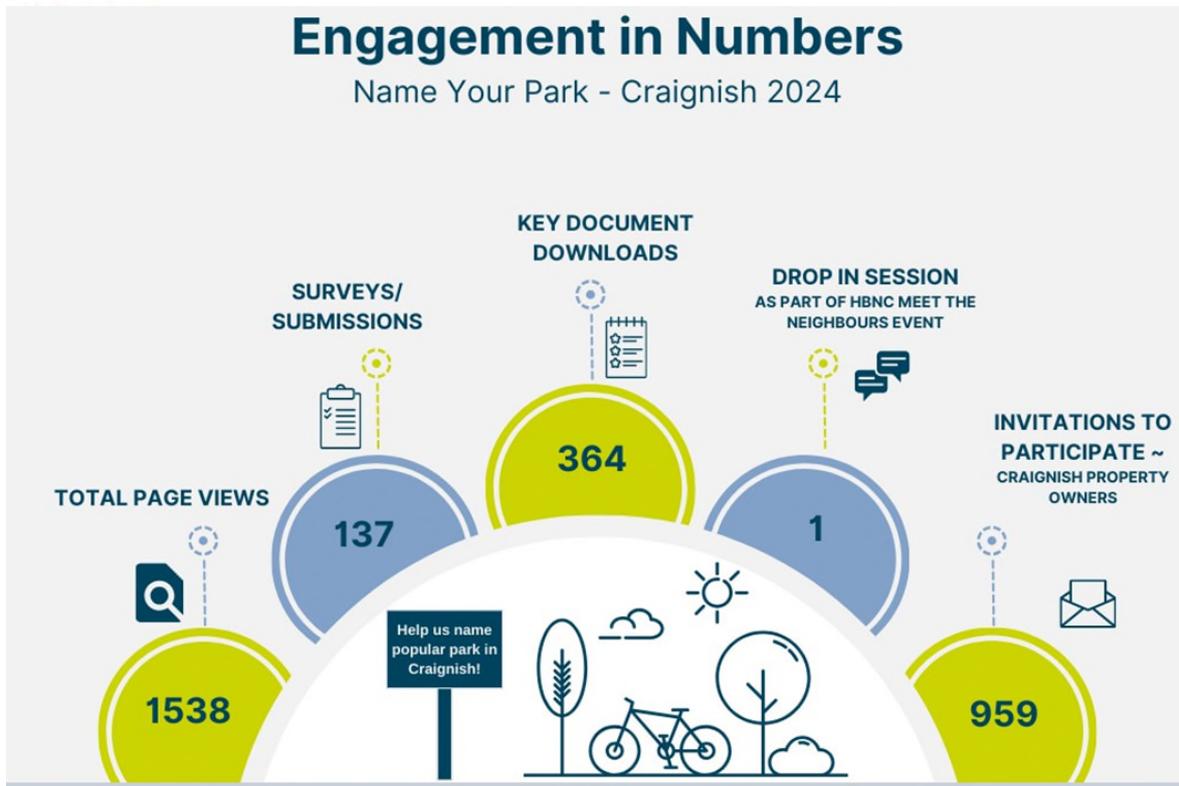
Remit: Help us name popular park in Craignish. (Cnr of Pialba Burrum Heads Rd and Petersen Rd, Craignish)

The purpose of the engagement for this project was to seek suggestions for the naming of the park on the corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road, Craignish.

The project included levels of inform, consult and involve IAP2 levels of engagement.

Community Development and Engagement team provided advice on engagement practice, methods and processes and led the activities as part of the engagement process in consultation with the Economic Development team. The level of engagement was determined by the project owners after discussion of the project's purpose and outcomes. The project owners determined this process met their engagement outcomes and needs for the project.

To facilitate the engagement Council undertook an online submission process as well as a community drop in session at the Hervey Bay Neighbourhood Centre's Meet the Neighbours event at the park in May. The engagement took place from 15 April – 8 May 2024.



2.2.1 Engagement Timeline

The engagement timeline is outlined in the following diagram:





3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 THEMES AND CATEGORISATION

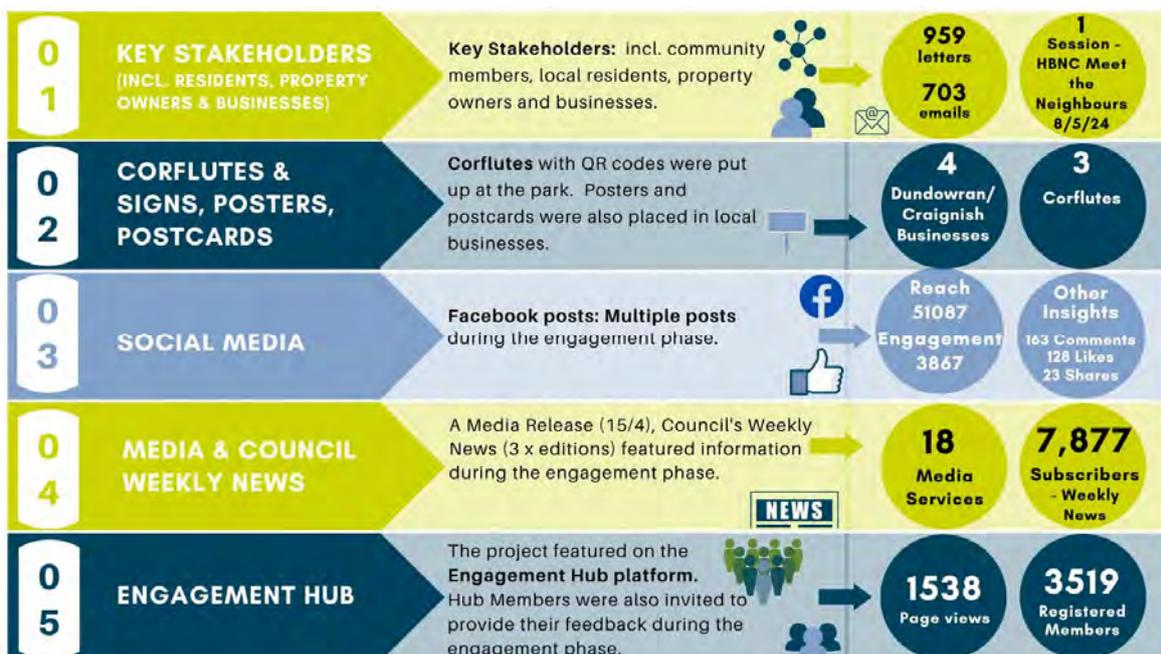
Council identified themes based on comments made by stakeholders through the online survey. These themes are to illustrate a common or inclusive view of the community in relation to the overall issue as well as analysing the comments in regards to the following engagement topic identified in the remit of the engagement.

- Feedback – Naming Suggestions and Ideas

The numerical values of comments, in relation to each theme, has been determined based on the total number of comments received in an engagement activity, for example the number of responses to a survey question. Please note in some cases comments have been categorised under more than one theme due to multiple comments within a response. Furthermore, some responses did not relate to a theme at all. Consequently, the total number of comments categorised under a theme within a question may not correspond to the total number of comments given to each question.

3.2 COMMUNICATION CHANNELS

Council utilised a diverse range of communication channels to promote the engagement process, inviting stakeholders to have their say and communicate with the community in relation to the project.



3.3 ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

3.3.1 Survey Submissions

The survey was conducted through Council’s Engagement Hub platform, 15 April – 8 May 2024 (11:55pm) – receiving 138 responses.

3.3.2 HBNC Meet the Neighbours Craignish – Drop in Session

147 community members attended the Hervey Bay Neighbourhood Centre’s Meet the Neighbour event at the Craignish park on the 8 May 2024. Council staff attended the event to seek feedback and chat to community



members about the project. Council received 29 hardcopy submissions on the day which were added to the online survey data. Many community members had already submitted feedback.

3.3.3 Email and Letters to Residents

Council wrote to Craignish property owners advising of the engagement. Property owners also received a reminder email towards the end of the engagement.

3.3.4 Other Feedback

Informal comments were received via Council's Facebook posts in relation to communicating about the consultation. These comments were not included in the broader engagement analysis and evaluation. Individuals were encouraged to complete the online submission to formalise their feedback.

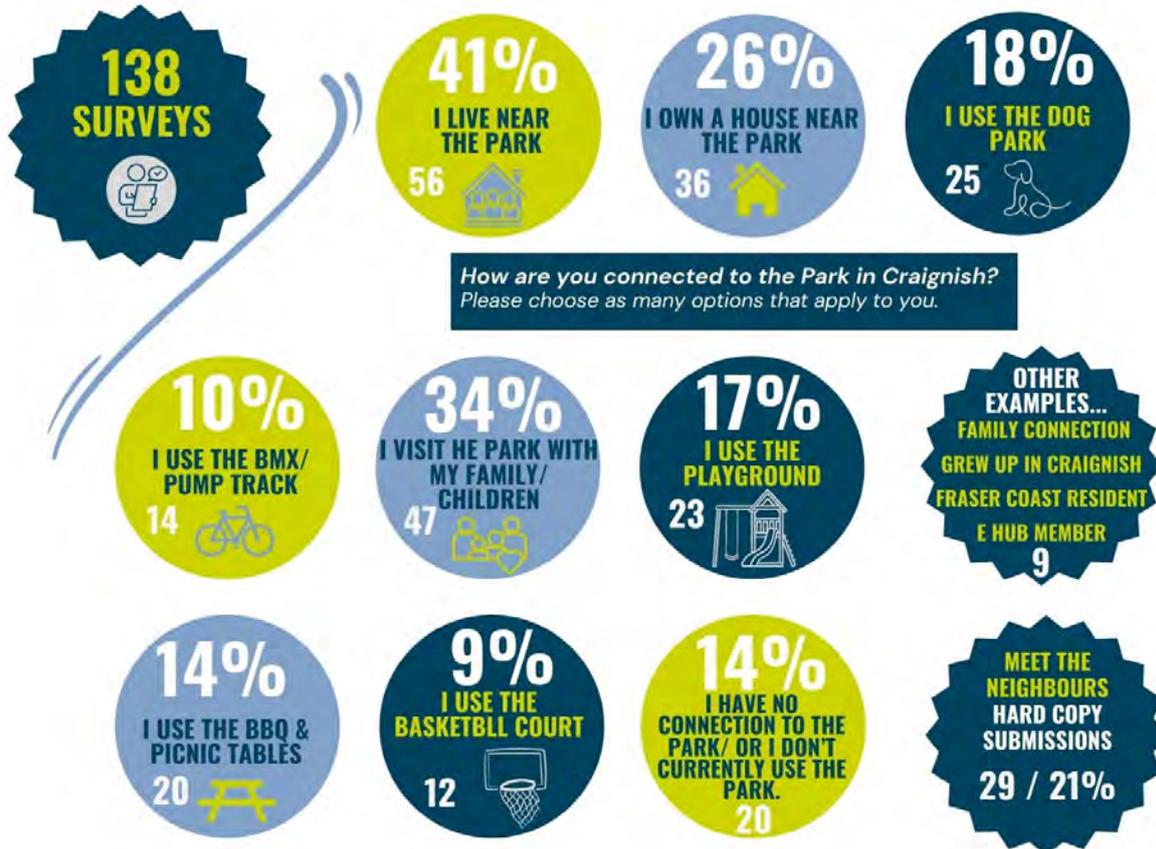


4 ENGAGEMENT FINDINGS

4.1 SURVEY

4.1.1 Who participated

Council received 108 survey responses. The following diagrams and information outline survey participation.



AGE		GENDER	
• 2% 17 and Under	• 12% 55-64	• 52% Female	
• 7% 18-24	• 19% 65-74	• 43% Male	
• 11% 25-34	• 12% 75 and Over	• 1% Self Identify	
• 27% 35-44		• 4% Prefer not to say	
• 10% 45-54			

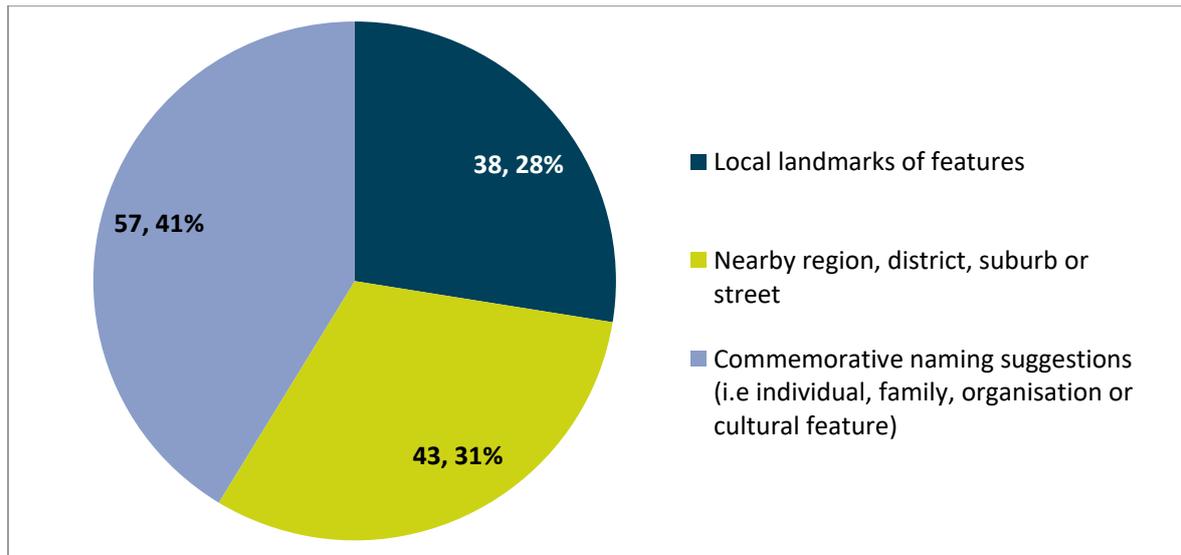
4.1.2 Survey Submission Feedback

Below is a summary of the submissions responses including comment examples. Some questions were open ended questions or had 'Other/ Comment' fields – these answers have been themed with comment examples – as well as the number of responses against the theme. Please note that the sequence below does not correlate to the questions on the original submission form. Demographic questions are included above in the who participated graphics.



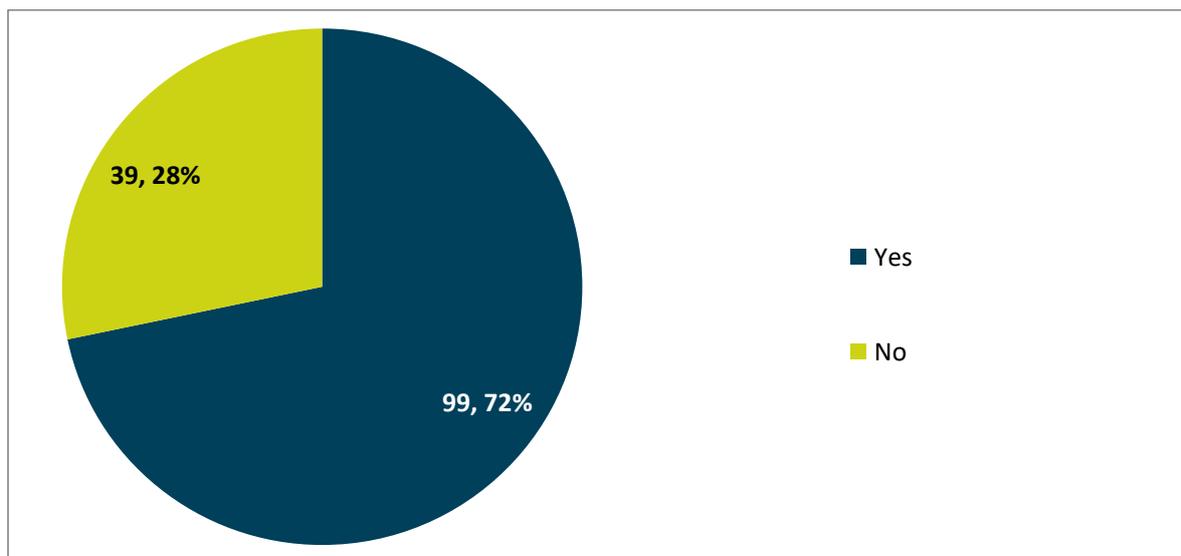
What name criteria does your name suggestion fall under?

Respondents were asked to choose which name criteria from Council’s policy did their name suggestion fall under. Not all respondents answered this question correctly. Noting some naming suggestions do not relate to the Council policy criteria. However, all suggested names have been analysed and included for Council’s information.



Have you read the fact sheet regarding naming options for the park that are in line with the Park Naming Policy?

Respondents were prompted to read the policy or fact sheet before suggesting names to make sure naming suggestions were in line with Council Policy. 72% of respondents answered that they had read the fact sheet and 28% responded that they had not read the fact sheet.

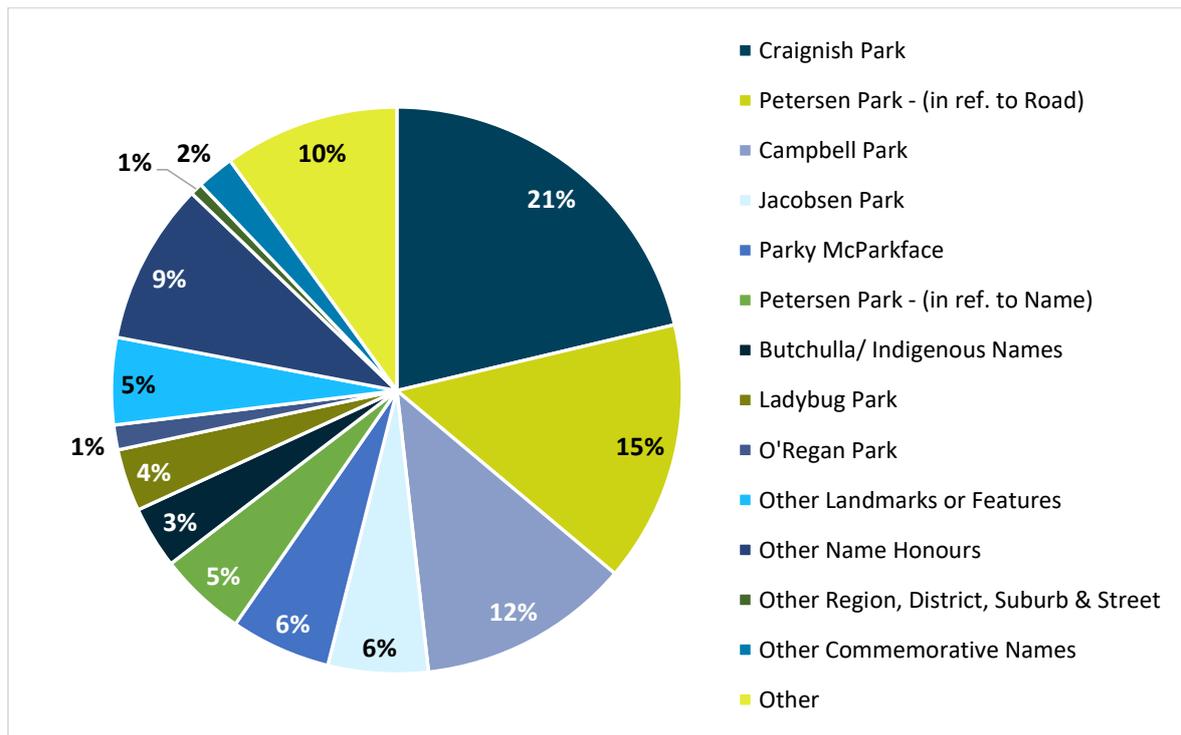




Naming Suggestions

Respondents were asked to provide name suggestions/ ideas for the formal naming of the Park located on the corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road, Craignish. The **top three themes** were names relating to:

- Craignish Park (in reference to the suburb) – **30 / 21%**
- Petersen Park (in reference to the road/ location of the park) – **21 / 15%**
- Campbell Park (in reference to local family incl. Lizzie Campbell) – **17/ 12%**



Below is a breakdown of comments (name suggestions) including themes and comment examples – as well as the number of responses against each theme. There was also a small number of comments that either didn't relate to the topic of the question or were out of scope (for the submission process) – and could not be contributed to any theme. **Please note full list of all names under each theme** – is located in the appendices ([Section 8.1](#)).

Theme	No. of Responses	Comments/ Examples
LOCAL LANDMARKS OR FEATURES		
Ladybug Park (in reference to the park features – local children call the park this name)	5	<i>Because it has a ladybug in the playground</i> <i>Because families in the area know the park as the Ladybug park as there is a Ladybug piece of equipment there.</i>
O'Regan Park (in reference to local Creek)	2	<i>This park and much of Craignish falls within the catchment of O'Regans Creek. Petersens Rd also leads to two beach access points that are closest to the mouth of O'Regans Creek which is a popular recreation location for Craignish Locals. With the park and new facilities intended as a focal recreation area for Craignish locals, O'Regan Park is a fitting name for multiple reasons.</i>
Other Landmarks or Features	7	Melaleuca Park <i>Melaleuca trees are one of the dominant species in Craignish. Including at the water body behind the park.</i>



		<p>Three Little Birds Park <i>There are three little parks</i></p> <p>Sandy Strait Park <i>(no response given)</i></p> <p>Pineapple Park <i>Most of the land in Craignish was previously farmland of local Pineapple farmers.</i></p> <p>Croggy Park <i>Croggy refers to bmx and bike riders seeing as the park has a bmx/bike park. Croggy also represents craignish which is where it's located. Croggy also is close to and has reference to 'doggy' and this park has a dog park. Croggy represents all aspects and location of this park so it's easy to recognise and know where to meet up with people.</i></p> <p>Ocean Views Park <i>The view from the park and the road going to it sees the water</i></p> <p>Sunset Park <i>Sunset Park would suit the place</i></p>
NEARBY REGION, DISTRICT, SUBURB OR STREET		
<p>Craignish Park (incl. Craobh Haven, Family Park Craignish, Craignish Farms, Craignish Community Park, Craignish Fun Park, Family Adventure Oasis Craignish, Pedal and Play Park Craignish, Adventure Trails Park Craignish, Craignish Family Park, The Niche, Rocky Park, Craignish Kids Kingdom, Craignish Recreation Kingdom)</p>	30	<p>Craignish Park <i>Easy/ Craignish</i></p> <p><i>In Craignish</i></p> <p><i>The park is situated on the corner of Petersen Rd and Burrum Heads Road at Craignish.</i></p> <p><i>Easy to find, understand where it is</i></p> <p>Craignish Community Park <i>I think the name Craignish Community Park is reflective of how our community uses the park as there is something for everyone there between the dog park, bmx, playground and bbq/picnic facilities.</i></p> <p>Craobh Haven <i>As Craignish is the name of a district in Scotland, it is fitting for a Scottish feature from that part of Scotland be chosen. Craobh Haven is a beautiful small inlet on the coast nearby to Craignish I thought that for a park to be named as a HAVEN is fitting as a park can be a haven from the hurly burley of daily life.</i></p> <p>Rocky Park <i>Craignish was named after a Scottish term for 'rugged rocky place'. Rocky Park has a nice ring to it and will be easily recognised by locals and tourists. 'Lets go to Rocky Park in Craignish'. My kids say 'that rocky park' when referring to it.</i></p>
<p>Petersen Park (in reference to Petersen Rd)</p>	21	<p><i>Naming it after the street makes it easy to identify the location of the park.</i></p> <p><i>Petersen Park is an alliterative name. It easily rolls off the tongue and it relates to where it is located on Petersen Road which leads off the Burrum Heads / Pialba Road. It is very suitable and memorable.</i></p> <p><i>Because it on the corner of Pietersen road and that's what we have called it for the 10 years we have lived in Hervey Bay</i></p> <p><i>Easy to Locate</i></p> <p><i>It is on Petersen Street and it is commonly known by that name and referred to by it already by locals</i></p>



Other Region, District, Suburb, & Street	1	<p>Rumba <i>Rum from Burrum, ba from Pialba. Rumba Park. Short & sweet.</i></p>
COMMEMORATIVE NAMING SUGGESTIONS (i.e Individual, Family, Organisation or Cultural)		
Campbell Park (incl. Campbell Park, Lizzie Campbell Park, Bruce Campbell park and more)	17	<p><i>My father Bruce was the eldest of the Campbell brothers who farmed this land all his life.</i></p> <p><i>My great, great grandparents (Lizzie and Robert Campbell) owned this area of land.</i></p> <p><i>Craignish was a name given to his property by Mr Robert Campbell who was an early resident. The Campbell family also donated the land for the Craignish School to be built on and in gratitude the School was name Craignish. iT is how Craignish got it's name. There are still Campbell family in the area. Keep the history alive and in gratitude to one of our early pioneers name the Park Campbell.</i></p> <p><i>The Campbell family settled in this area and started the Craignish state school in the mid1930 ,s I believe some recognition to our earlier settlers would be appropriate and meaningful. Maybe a plaque as well to explain the history of the area.</i></p> <p><i>The Campbell Family owned the surrounding land for farming. Bob Campbell is the father of Mal & Strud Campbell. My father, his brothers, cousins, father & uncle worked for the family in the 50's-70's. It would be nice to see a sign with the history of this land along with original photos. The Campbells descendants are still in Hervey Bay. My Dad made this suggestion. It will also help keep the memory of the Craignish farming land alive, so generations can appreciate progress.</i></p>
Jacobsen Park (in reference to Jacobsen Family)	8	<p><i>Roy Jacobsen commenced living at the end of Petersen Road in 1926, lived there till he was 99. His great grand children now live there.</i></p> <p><i>Roy Jacobsen leased the land at the end of Petersen Road at 16years old and worked and lived on the land until he died in 2020 at the age of 99. His wife Jean served others and helped Roy and lived there until the day she died in 2023 at the age of 99. Now 4th generation Jacobsens reside in the very residence that they welcomed all and sold off pieces of land that have been developed to what we know as Craignish.</i></p> <p><i>My father-in-law commenced farming on lease hold land at the beach end of petersen road in 1936 I think .married my mother I law in 1956. Soon after they purchased the land from the government and it became freehold. Dad lived here till he was 99 sied 2020. Mum continued to live here till her passing November 2023 aged 99. Survived by grandson and 3 great grandsons living on same land .</i></p> <p><i>Family friends have lived in the adjacent house for generations. Both 'Ma and Pa' passed in recent years, although it would be wonderful to support them to have a legacy in Craignish long after 2024.</i></p>
Petersen Park (in reference to Petersen family – incl. Alfred Petersen Park, Petersen Park)	7	<p><i>My late husband Alf Petersen spent his whole life in Petersen rd 85yrs . In 1917 his father Daniel Petersen bought 160 acres across the rd from the park . He farmed cane pineapple & bananas . He reared all his 7 children there . Alf took over the farm and grew pineapples & cane . Alf and I reared our 4 children there & 2 of our sons live permanently in Craignish . In 1933 Daniel was among a group who purchased & dismantled the CSR sugar mill barracks & loaded the timber into rail wagons .</i></p> <p><i>My Dad farmed sugar cane & pineapples it's been in the family since 1917. My Dad has a tree planted in the park in his honour . It would be a great privilege for our family to have the park named after him .</i></p>



		<p>It reflects (presumably) on a person who had influence in the naming of the road for a reason but by including the the word "Road" in the name it is not a direct link to that person. The name Petersen in the Hervey Bay region also provides a link to the settling of Hervey Bay by people from Denmark. This name also provides location to the reserve/park.</p> <p>One of the original families to the area and park is on the corner of Petersen Road so easy for people to find Petersen Park on Petersen Rd.</p>
Other Name Honours	13	<p>Beattie Park I believe our family name has played a major part in the Fraser coast over the last few years. Yvette Beattie giving the elderly cheaper car ride than taxis and myself have been volunteering for SES and FRS for almost 10 years.</p> <p>Weidon Memorial Park The Weidon family has a long history on K'Gari helping to make many inland roads on throughout the island. Keith Weidon explored many wrecks off the eastern side of K'gari and I believe there was a sign that he salvaged off the Marloo wreck that he donated to the boat club many years ago which is where the Marloo bar name came from. He also ran a charter boat here called Time N Tide for many many years. Keith Weidon has recently passed away and was also a long time Craignish resident.</p> <p>Boyle Martin Park To honor Boyle Martin who was the first settler in what was then Pialba in 1850. The area and land would have been foreign and life so isolated. Pioneers had to be self sufficient and capable with very little equipment. Boyle Martin was one such man and we should honor him by naming the park after the brave settler. The first in Hervey Bay area.</p> <p>Fraser's Last Run It might be the last opportunity for the historic name of Fraser to receive recognition in the region ...</p> <p>Greg Harding Park Greg Harding was the owner of Craignish Country Club ... His establishment brought the whole community together he always met with everyone, had a dry sense of humour and supplied work to the local tradesmen and contractors. He will be sorely missed.</p> <p>Wicks Park The contribution of the Wicks family to local events, & community through their business ventures.</p> <p>Wilkin Park Wilkin is the family name of my grandparents Les and Valda Wilkin (and their parents Bill and Jean Wilkin) who have lived in Hervey Bay since 1961. They have owned many properties here including Dundowran. They were founding members of the Historical Village and my Grandmother Valda was the only remaining founding member at their recent 50th Anniversary. My Great Grandfather Bill owned a real estate on the esplanade back in the 70's and Wilkin Furniture. I'd love their name to be remembered.</p> <p>Otto's Park The Otto brothers, Bruce and Paul took over the local school bus run in the 90's. Their fleet (Bay bus and coach) commenced with 2, ensuring primary, secondary and TAFE students were safely collected and delivered to and from school. Occasionally there would be a bonus stop to celebrate end of year at the Craignish store where they'd buy all the kids a paddle pop. They would navigate cyclone flooded roads, wait for kids known to be late and truly cared about their passengers.</p> <p>Bert Hinkler Park One of the Fraser Coasts most famous people.</p>



		<p>Len McNeil Park <i>Len McNeil was personal Pilot to Dr Allan Vickers. They flew through QLD and the Fraser Coast Region saving lives and assisting the sick and injured. Much is written about the establishment of a network of flying doctor bases across the country and the foundation of the Flying Doctor Service and Dr Vickers. However little about the Pilots that made the service actually work. Thus this would be a suitable memorial name for the park.</i></p> <p>Peacock Park <i>My last name!</i></p>
Butchulla/ Indigenous Theme	5	<p>Birrbam Park <i>Butchulla language - Birrbam means play or perform</i></p> <p>Yawar Warray <i>This means play jump and dance in the local Butchulla language</i></p> <p>Wu'runi Njugin Park <i>Njugin (ju'gin), meaning Creek. Wu'runi, which means, before. Wu'runi Njugin Park, or just Njugin Park. Also the word Korrawinga, meaning, Great Sandy Strait. I believe it deserves a first people's name.</i></p>
Other Commemorative Names	3	<p>Anzac Park or Slipper Park <i>Hervey Bay has a large population of military veterans and Operation Slipper was the operation name that we fought under for the majority of the war in terror. Commemorations for veterans of the war on terror are few and far between as we tend to focus on Vietnam and WW2. I'd like to see something that helps to remember the latest generation of veterans.</i></p> <p>The Nunnery Park <i>The area was leased to the Sisters of Mercy in the late 1800's, and the whole area up to Oregon Creek was informally known as 'The Nunnery'. The area was used as a place for sisters to rest and relax from their duties.</i></p>
Other Themes/ Comments		
Parky McParkface	8	<p><i>It will create interest and be great for tourism.</i></p> <p><i>We all know this is the best name!</i></p> <p><i>I feel you should never let an opportunity pass you by.</i></p> <p><i>Would get attention</i></p> <p><i>Hilarious. It will generate more attention with an on point name like this.</i></p>
Other 1-2 Responses		<p><i>Be Well Park 1</i></p> <p><i>The People's Park 2</i></p> <p><i>Tricksy Park 1</i></p> <p><i>The Park 1</i></p> <p><i>Cooinda 1</i></p> <p><i>Pippi Park 1</i></p> <p><i>Pickle Park 1</i></p> <p><i>Happy Dudge Park 1</i></p> <p><i>Pelican Park 1</i></p> <p><i>Best Park 1</i></p> <p><i>Fun Bay Park 1</i></p> <p><i>The Jump Park 1</i></p> <p><i>All Rounder Park 1</i></p>



Commemorative Supporting Documentation

Respondents who provided Commemorative Name suggestions were asked to provide supporting documentation for their submissions. Please note not all respondents provided supporting documentation. The information provided by respondents is listed in the Appendices under each Commemorative Name. Please see separate confidential attachment Appendix 8.11.

Do you have any further comments you would like to provide in naming the Park?

Respondents were given the opportunity to provide additional comments in relation to the engagement. This question was optional. There were some comments that were either “No Comment” or did not relate to the consultation – they have not been included in the analysis below.

Theme	No. of Responses	Comments/ Examples
Commemorative Names	7	<p><i>Please consider this option in memory of Roy and Jean Jacobsens legacy to the Craignish area. We cannot provide documents from 1936 to show his lease but council records will evidence the above statements.</i></p> <p><i>Greg Harding was a foundational character in the progress of Craignish.</i></p> <p><i>... also has a tree in the park with a plaque . [Alfred Petersen Park]</i></p> <p><i>... I think it would be a collective voice for all students who had them as bus drivers around the Craignish and Dundowran areas.[Otto's Park]</i></p> <p><i>This would directly link the Fraser Coast to The Flying Doctor Service / Qantas & the RAAF. [Len McNeil Park]</i></p>
Engagement/ Consultation	6	<p><i>Great idea to get the community connected.</i></p> <p><i>Yes. Council needs to consult with the Traditional Owners regarding new names.</i></p> <p><i>It is great to give residents a voice. But all this keeps council busy, costs rate payers money.....so why not just leave it simple and name it CRAIGNISH PARK ?</i></p>
Craignish Park	4	<p><i>I have no files but Craignish was the name of our farm on this land.</i></p> <p><i>I think keeping the name with Craignish in it allows people to identify its location.</i></p> <p><i>If this major park is named CRAIGNISH PARK, then if any other parks in the region need naming, they could have other names of significance for the area, such as O'Regan.</i></p>
Additional Features for Park	3	<p><i>It would be good if there was some more sheltered picnic tables spread throughout the rest of the park for more users.</i></p> <p><i>Can parking be upgraded?</i></p> <p><i>The Council could put up a history sign about how Craignish got it's name.</i></p>
Naming the Park	4	<p><i>Please don't name park after councillors or politicians. Let's keep the name pertinent to the area and long term residents.</i></p> <p><i>All people should be included from all cultures, young ,old, disabled we are all own and live in this great country recognition for all for all the people</i></p>



		<i>I feel Pineapple park is fun (as a park should be) but also recognises the rich history of Pineapple farming in the Craignish area. Its catchy & easy to remember</i>
General Positive - Park	2	<i>Thank you for adding a baby swing recently! We love this park Such a lovely green space with amenities to suit the whole family, individuals and visitors alike.</i>
Other Comments		<i>Parky McParkface 2 General Negative 1</i>



4.2 STAKEHOLDER SESSIONS



4.2.1 Who participated

147 community members attended the Hervey Bay Neighbourhood Centre’s Meet the Neighbour event at the Craignish park on the 8 May 2024. Council staff attended the event to seek feedback and chat to community members about the project. Council received 29 hardcopy submissions on the day. Many community members had already submitted feedback.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Session Feedback

Hard copy submissions were added to the online survey data and have been included in the survey section of this report.





4.3 FEEDBACK RESULTS SUMMARY

4.3.1 Feedback – Naming Ideas and Suggestions

Through the theming of the engagement three top themes have emerged in regards to possible names for the park on the corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road, Craignish.

The top three themes were:

- Craignish Park (in reference to the suburb) – **30 / 21%**
- Petersen Park (in reference to the road/ location of the park) – **21 / 15%**
- Campbell Park (in reference to local family incl. Lizzie Campbell and the Campbell family) – **17/ 12%**

Other themes included:

- Jacobsen Park (in reference to the Jacobsen Family) **6%**
- Petersen Park - (in ref. to Alf and Joan Petersen – and family) **5%**
- Butchulla/ Indigenous Names **3%**
- Ladybug Park (In reference to the ladybug in the park – local children reference) **4%**
- O'Regan Park (in reference to the Creek) **1%**

Please note all names have been included in the appendices for Council consideration.

5 ENGAGEMENT CONCLUSIONS

There are a number of key overarching messages throughout the engagement:

- Three themes were identified as the most popular for name suggestions (Craignish Park, Petersen Park and Campbell Park)
- The engagement was not definitive in identifying one theme for consideration in naming the Park.
- The Park is extremely popular with the local community and much loved by the users.

6 FUTURE STEPS

Council will consider this report in their decision-making process for naming the park in the coming months.



7 ENGAGEMENT EVALUATION OVERVIEW

The following evaluation overview takes into consideration the engagement from April – May 2024.

IAP2 CORE VALUES

1. Public participation is based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process.

This is evident through the community engagement commitments of this project and Council's overall commitment through Council's Community Engagement Policy and Framework.

2. Public participation includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.

This has been displayed through the community engagement processes and activities, highlighted by the inclusion of the community's ideas and feedback in choosing the name.

3. Public participation promotes sustainable decisions by recognising and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision makers.

The needs and interests of all stakeholders (including Council) were considered during the project. Analysis was also performed during the planning phase to make sure that all key stakeholders were identified.

4. Public participation seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.

This has been highlighted through the process in engaging with key stakeholders and the wider community.

5. Public participation seeks input from participants in designing how they participate.

Council utilised a variety of community engagement activities through the process – including (but not limited to) online engagement, surveys and stakeholder face-to-face sessions.

6. Public participation provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.

The community were provided with various pieces of information throughout the engagement to enable them to participate in the process in a meaningful way. For example, for the engagement the community had access to (but not limited to) websites, factsheets, images and posters etc in relation to information about naming the park.

7. Public participation communicates to participants how their input affected the decision

This engagement report Council has been able to show how the community's input has been an important part in the decision making of choosing a name for the park. It is also important to note that the intention is to communicate the findings from this process with the community once endorsed by Council. This commitment will be carried once Council has made its decision in regards to the name of the park.



8 APPENDICES

8.1 ALL NAME SUBMISSIONS – THEMED BY CATEGORY

Please note if suggested name ideas contain more than one theme – they are only listed once under one theme. Secondly, Names that may have been suggested many times are only listed once. Furthermore, some respondents submitted multiple names in their submissions. Names are (generally) listed in order of submission. For reasons why names have been suggested please return to Survey Feedback section.

LOCAL LANDMARKS OR FEATURES	
O'Regan Park (in reference to local Creek)	Ladybug Park (in reference to the park features – local children call the park this name)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> O'Regan Park O'Regan Creek Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ladybug Park
Other Landmarks or Features	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melaleuca Park Three Little Birds Park Sandy Strait Park Pineapple Park Croggy Park Ocean Views Park Sunset Park 	

NEARBY REGION, DISTRICT, SUBURB OR STREET	
Craignish Park	Petersen Park (in reference to Petersen Road)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craignish Park Craignish Community Park Craobh Haven Rocky Park Family Park Craignish Craignish Farms Craignish Fun Park Family Adventure Oasis Craignish Adventure Trails Park Craignish Pedal and Play Park Craignish Craignish Family Park The Niche Park Craignish Kids Kingdom Craignish Recreation Corner Craignish Petersen Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petersen Park Petersen Road Reserve Petersen Road Park Lake Petersens Park on Petersen Road
Other Region, District, Suburb & Street	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rumba 	


COMMEMORATIVE NAMING SUGGESTIONS (i.e Individual, Family, Organisation or Cultural)

Campbell Park (In reference to the Campbell family)	Jacobsen Park (in reference to Jacobsen Family)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lizzie Park • Bruce Campbell Park • Campbell Park • Campbell Farms • Robert Campbell Park • Elizabeth Campbell Park • Lizzie Campbell Park • Barbara Campbell Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jacobsen Park
Petersen Park (in reference to Petersen family)	Other Name Honours
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petersen Park • Alfred Petersen Park • Alf Petersen Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beattie Park • Weidon Memorial Park • Boyle Martin Park • Fraser's Last Run • Greg Harding Park / Harding Park • Wicks Park • Wilkin Park • Otto's Park • Bert Hinkler Park • Len McNeil Park • Peacock Park
Butchulla / Indigenous Names	Other Commemorative Names
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birrbam Park - <i>Birrbam means play or perform</i> • Yawar Warray - <i>This means play jump and dance</i> • Wu'runi Njugin Park <i>Njugin (ju'gin) - meaning Creek. Wu'runi, which means, before.</i> • Njugin Park. • Korrawinga - <i>meaning, Great Sandy Strait.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anzac Park • Slipper Park • The Nunnery Park

OTHER

- Parky McParkface
- Be Well Park
- The People's Park
- Tricky Park
- The Park
- Coinda
- Pippi Park
- Pickle Park
- Happy Dudge Park
- Pelican Park
- Best Park
- Fun Bay Park
- The Jump Park
- All Rounder Park
- Flat Head Park
- The Park



8.2 SURVEY SUBMISSION FORM

Have Your Say - Naming Craignish Park

Q.1 How are you connected to the Park in Craignish?
Please choose as many options that apply to you.

*

(Maximum selection Limit : 9)

*Please note, if you are completing this survey via a mobile device you may need to turn your device to landscape to view the whole survey correctly.

- I live near the park
- I own a house near the park
- I use the dog park
- I use the BMX track
- I visit the park with my family/ children
- I use the playground
- I use the BBQ and picnic tables
- I use the basketball court
- I have no connection to the Craignish Park/ or I don't currently use the park
- I attended the Meet the Neighbours Event

Other - please specify

(Max Character Limit : 500)

Q.2 Have you read the fact sheet regarding naming options for the park that are in line with the Park Naming Policy?

[Click here to read the Fact Sheet](#)

*

- Yes
- No

Name Your Park - Craignish

Names will be selected using the following criteria (adapted from Parks and Reserves Naming Policy)

- Local landmarks or features
- Nearby region, district, suburb or street
- Commemorative naming suggestions (i.e individual, family, organisation or cultural feature)

Please note if you are recommending an individual, family or organisation, they should have made a substantial contribution to the area's development or broader region, demonstrated commitment to public service, have community support and maintained a positive reputation.

To read the policy in full please visit the project page or follow this link: [Parks and Reserves Naming Policy](#) or the **Fact Sheet** can be downloaded [here](#).

Q.3 What name would you like to propose that Council consider for the Park? *

Character Limit : 200

Names should be no longer than 50 characters, and preferably three words or less.



Q.4 In a couple of sentences - Why do you believe your name suggestion should be chosen for the Park?

Character Limit : 500

Please note this section is 500 characters (approximately 70-100 words)

Q.5 What name criteria does your name suggestion fall under? *

Please note if you are suggesting a commemorative name (i.e individual, family, organisation or cultural feature) you will be required to upload supporting documents/ information in Question 6.

- Local landmarks of features
- Nearby region, district, suburb or street
- Commemorative naming suggestions (i.e individual, family, organisation or cultural feature)

Q.6 COMMEMORATIVE NAMES ONLY - Please upload supporting documentation if you have suggested a commemorative name for the park - Please choose your file and upload below. (Optional) (i.e document or image to support your comments (letter, report, photo etc). *

Choose a file to upload

(Allowed File Types : PDF, DOC|DOCX, PNG, JPG|JPEG)

Q.7 Do you have any further comments you would like to provide in naming the Park? (Optional)

Character Limit : 350

Please note this section is 350 characters (approximately 50-80 words).

All about you

These details enable us to identify if we have reached a wide section of the community in this consultation.

Q.8 Age

- 17 and Under
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65-74
- 75 and Over

Q.9 Gender

- Male
- Female
- Prefer to self identify
- Prefer not to say



Stay Informed

Q.10 Would you like to be informed of the final outcome of this consultation?

- Yes
 No

Please provide your email address below (only if you haven't provided one on the first page)

(Max Character Limit : 500)

Enter the code as below. *

Enter Captcha Code

10g8e4



[Submit Now](#)

[Save Draft](#)



8.3 FACT SHEET



Overview

Fraser Coast residents are being encouraged to help officially name the much-loved Park on the corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road, Craignish.

Council resolved at an ordinary meeting to undertake consultation with the local community to determine an appropriate name for the park in line with Council's Parks and Reserves Naming Policy.

The Craignish park has evolved over the years and features a BMX/ Pump track, playground, basketball court, walkways, BBQ facilities and an off-leash area for dogs. In recent years the park has undergone several upgrades, including the addition of a new car park and shade over the playground.

It has become a community hub for all ages with opportunities to be physically active or to relax in a green space.

What do I need to know? (adapted from Council Parks and Reserves Policy see project page for full Policy)

Naming Parameters

- Names can include nearby features, region, district, suburb or street. Council will also consider commemorative naming suggestions.
- Names should be easy to recognise, spell and pronounce.
- In the case of Indigenous languages, it is accepted that a traditional name which might appear at first to be complex will, over time, become familiar and easy to use within the community. Council supports the preservation, recovery, and revival of the First Nations language. Names should be local to the area and chosen in consultation with the First Nations community where there is a strong cultural or historical connection.
- Names should be no longer than 50 characters, and preferably three words or less.
- Only characters from the standard alphabet can be included (i.e. no special characters, diacritical marks, or punctuation marks). Possessive apostrophes should be removed (e.g. 'Grahams Creek' not 'Graham's Creek'), but apostrophes that are part of a personal name (e.g. 'O'Connor') can be retained. Hyphens should be replaced by spaces.
- Numbers should be spelled out (e.g. 'Seventeen Seventy' not '1770').
- Names should not begin with 'The' unless there are strong historical reasons for doing so.
- Abbreviations, initials, or acronyms are not permitted, except for the use of 'St' for 'Saint'.

Commemorative Names

- From time-to-time Council receives requests to name parks and assets after a person, a family, or an organisation.
- Because so naming a park or asset is a perpetual honour, Council must ensure that in each case the action is appropriate. Whilst persons should ordinarily be recognised in memoriam, Council may deem the adoption of a personal name appropriate during their lifetime in exceptional circumstances.
- Council must ensure that the person, family, or organisation: (a) has contributed significantly to the development of the immediate locality or greater region; and/or (b) has demonstrated outstanding levels of civic service; and (c) has widespread community support; and (d) is of good repute and not likely to be the subject of controversy.
- As well as complying with the general principles at 5.2 (in the policy) commemorative naming applications will be assessed in accordance with the Parks and Reserves Naming Procedure.





How can I have my say?

To facilitate this engagement Council will be conducting a variety of activities, including a survey. The survey submission process will run for four weeks, **concluding 11:55pm Wednesday 8 May 2024**. Council staff will also be at the “Meet the Neighbours” event at the park on 8 May – residents are welcome to come and have a chat and get a free ice cream.

The community are encouraged to visit the project page for more information on the engagement activities and provide their feedback:

<https://frasercoast.engagementhub.com.au/naming-craignish-park>

Alternatively, requests for a hard copy of the survey can be made by contacting Council on the details provided in the ‘**Who do I contact**’ section.

Timeframes

Park Map

An overview of the Park Map is outlined below.



Who do I contact?

Should residents and property owners wish to discuss the project with Council staff please contact:

Contact Information	
<p>Community Development & Engagement (enquiries relating to the engagement, incl. survey, submissions or engagement website)</p>	<p>Email: community@frasercoast.qld.gov.au (Subject line: Naming Craignish Park Engagement) Phone: 1300 79 49 29</p>
<p>Open Space and Environment (enquiries relating to the naming policy or process)</p>	<p>Email: enquiry@frasercoast.qld.gov.au (Subject line: Naming Craignish Park Engagement) Phone: 1300 79 49 29</p>

For more information visit <https://frasercoast.engagementhub.com.au>

Building better communities.



8.4 POSTER

NAME YOUR PARK

Help us name popular park in Craignish!

Council needs your help in coming up with an official name for the park on the corner of Pialba-Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road in Craignish.

The park is a much-loved feature of the Craignish community and has evolved over the years to include a BMX track, playground, basketball court, BBQ facilities, dog park and car parking.

For more details and to submit your naming suggestions, please visit: bit.ly/naming-craignish-park before 5 May 2024.

Fraser Coast
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Building better communities together.

SCAN ME!



8.5 CORFLUTE

NAME YOUR PARK

Help us select an official name for this park!

Share your naming ideas on the Fraser Coast Engagement Hub by May 8, 2024.

This park is a much-loved feature of the Craignish community and has evolved over the years to include a BMX track, playground, basketball court, BBQ facilities, dog park and car parking.

We're looking for a name that reflects the park's character, location, and the values of our community. Whether it's inspired by nearby landmarks, the history of our region, or something commemorative, we want to hear your creative suggestions in line with Council's Parks and Reserves Naming Policy.

For more details and to submit your naming suggestions, please visit: bit.ly/naming-craignish-park

Fraser Coast
REGIONAL COUNCIL

Building better communities together.



8.6 POST CARD



NAME YOUR PARK
 Help us name popular
 park in Craignish!

NAME YOUR PARK

Council needs your help to officially name the park on the corner of Pialba-Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road in Craignish.

The park is a much-loved feature of the Craignish community and has evolved over the years to include a BMX track, playground, basketball court, BBQ facilities, dog park and car parking.

For more details and to submit your naming suggestions, visit: bit.ly/naming-craignish-park or by scanning the QR code, before 8 May 2024.



Building better communities together.





8.7 ENGAGEMENT HUB (PROJECT WEBPAGE)



Name Your Park - Craignish

Project Overview



Fraser Coast residents were invited to help officially name the much-loved **Park** on the **corner of Pialba Burrum Heads Road and Peteresen Road, Craignish.**

The Craignish park has evolved over the years and features a BMX/ Pump track, playground, basketball court, walkways, BBQ facilities and an off-leash area for dogs. In recent years the park has undergone several upgrades, including the addition of a new car park and shade over the playground.

It has become a community hub for all ages with opportunities to be physically active or to relax in a green space.

Council resolved at an ordinary meeting to undertake consultation with the local community to determine an appropriate name for the park in line with Council's Parks and Reserves Naming Policy.

Names could include nearby features, region, district, suburb or street. Council will also consider commemorative naming suggestions.

If recommending an individual or family organisation, they should have made a substantial contribution to the area's development or broader region, demonstrated commitment to public service, have community support and maintained a positive reputation.

The survey is now CLOSED.

Document Library

- [Parks and Reserves Naming Policy](#) ↓
- [Poster and Factsheets](#) ↓
- [Park Map](#) ↓
- [Media Releases](#) ↓

Engagement Timeline

- Planning and Pre-Engagement**
March - April 2024
- Community Engagement**
April - May 2024
- Engagement Evaluation & Analysis**
May - June 2024
- Report to Council**
July 2024 (TBC)

Have Your Say! Survey Closes 8/5/2024



Gallery



[View all](#)

Contact Information

Department

Community Development & Engagement Team
- (Enquiries relating to engagement, including survey, submission or technical difficulties with engagement website).

Phone | Email



Park Features

BBQ & Table and chairs with shade

Walkways / paths

Playground with shade

BMX track

Basketball Court

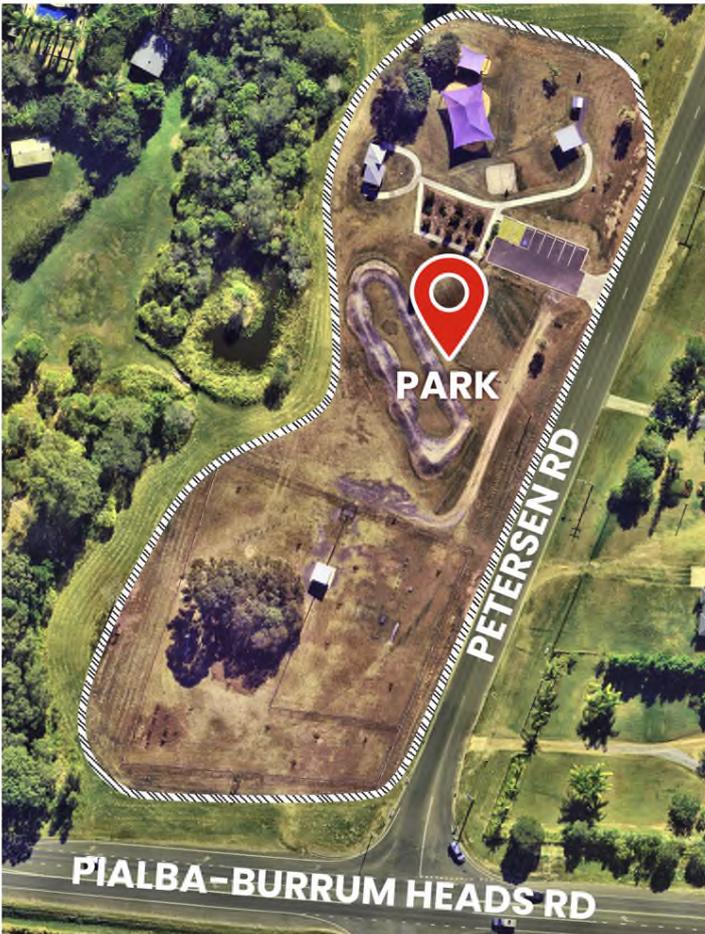
Dog Park

Memorial Tree - in honour of Mr Alfred Petersen

Parking

Amenities

Craignish Park - Map Overview



1300 79 49 29
community@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Department

Open Space and Environment - (Enquiries relating the naming policy or process).

Phone | Email

1300 79 49 29 enquiry@frasercoast.qld.gov.au



8.8 SOCIAL MEDIA

Fraser Coast Regional Council
April 15 · 🌐

Council needs your help in coming up with an official name for the park on the corner of Pialba-Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road in Craignish.

The park is a much-loved feature of the Craignish community and has evolved over the years to include a BMX track, playground, basketball court, BBQ facilities, dog park and car parking. 🚲🏀🍷🐕🚗

We're looking for a name that reflects the park's character, location, and the values of our community. Whether it's inspired by nearby landmarks, the history of our region, or something commemorative, we want to hear your creative suggestions in line with Council's Parks and Reserves Naming Policy.

For more details and to submit your naming suggestions, please visit <https://frasercoast.engagementhub.com.au/naming-craignish...> before May 8, 2024.



👍 You, Paige Moreno and 49 others · 121 comments · 10 shares

Fraser Coast Regional Council
April 29 at 8:00 AM · 🌐

Don't miss out on lodging your suggestion for an official name for the park on the corner of Pialba-Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road in Craignish.

No, not Parky McParkface. 🙅

We're looking for a name that reflects the park's character, location, and the values of our community. Whether it's inspired by nearby landmarks, the history of our region, or something commemorative, we want to hear your creative suggestions in line with Council's Parks and Reserves Naming Policy.

SUBMISSIONS CLOSE WEDNESDAY 8 MAY, 2024

For more details and to submit your naming suggestions, please visit <https://frasercoast.engagementhub.com.au/naming-craignish...>



👍 You, Brooke Baker, Christine Kelly and 44 others · 34 comments · 3 shares

Fraser Coast Regional Council
May 7 at 12:22 PM · 🌐

Tomorrow, HBNC and their *Meet the Neighbours Outreach Trailer* are popping up in **Craignish**

📅 Wednesday 8 May
🕒 3pm - 4.30pm
📍 Craignish Dog Park, Petersen Road, Craignish

It's an afternoon of fun games and activities, and... FREE ice cream!! 🍦🍌🍩🍪🍫

Plus Council's Community and Engagement Team will be there to hear your suggestions for an official name for the park.

So head on down and connect with your neighbours and learn about HBNC's services and resources. 🗣️👥



👍 You, Christine Kelly and 28 others · 10 comments · 10 shares



8.9 MEDIA RELEASE



MEDIA RELEASE

15 April 2024

Help us name popular park in Craignish

Fraser Coast residents are being encouraged to help officially name a much-loved park in Craignish.

Cr Michelle Govers said the park on the corner of Pialba-Burrum Heads Road and Petersen Road in Craignish had undergone several upgrades in recent years, including the addition of a new car park and shade over the playground.

“The Craignish park has evolved over the years and features a BMX track, playground, basketball court, walkways, BBQ facilities and an off-leash area for dogs where small dogs can be kept separate from big dogs,” she said.

“It has become a community hub for all ages with opportunities to be physically active or to relax in a green space.

“Now Council needs your help in choosing an appropriate name for the park. We’re looking for a name that reflects the park’s character, location, and community values.

“Whether it’s inspired by nearby landmarks, the history of our region, or something commemorative, we want to hear your creative suggestions in line with Council’s Parks and Reserves Naming Policy.

“If you recommend an individual, family, or organisation, they should have made a substantial contribution to the area’s development or broader region, demonstrated commitment to public service, had community support, and maintained a positive reputation.

“It’s fantastic to see how local families have embraced this park and we’re looking forward to officially naming it to reflect the community’s ideas.”

For more information on Council’s Parks and Reserves Naming Policy visit:

<https://www.frasercoast.qld.gov.au/downloads/file/5008/parks-and-reserves-naming-council-policy>

Naming suggestions can be submitted via Council’s Engagement Hub website at

<https://frasercoast.engagementhub.com.au/naming-craignish-park> by 8 May 2024.

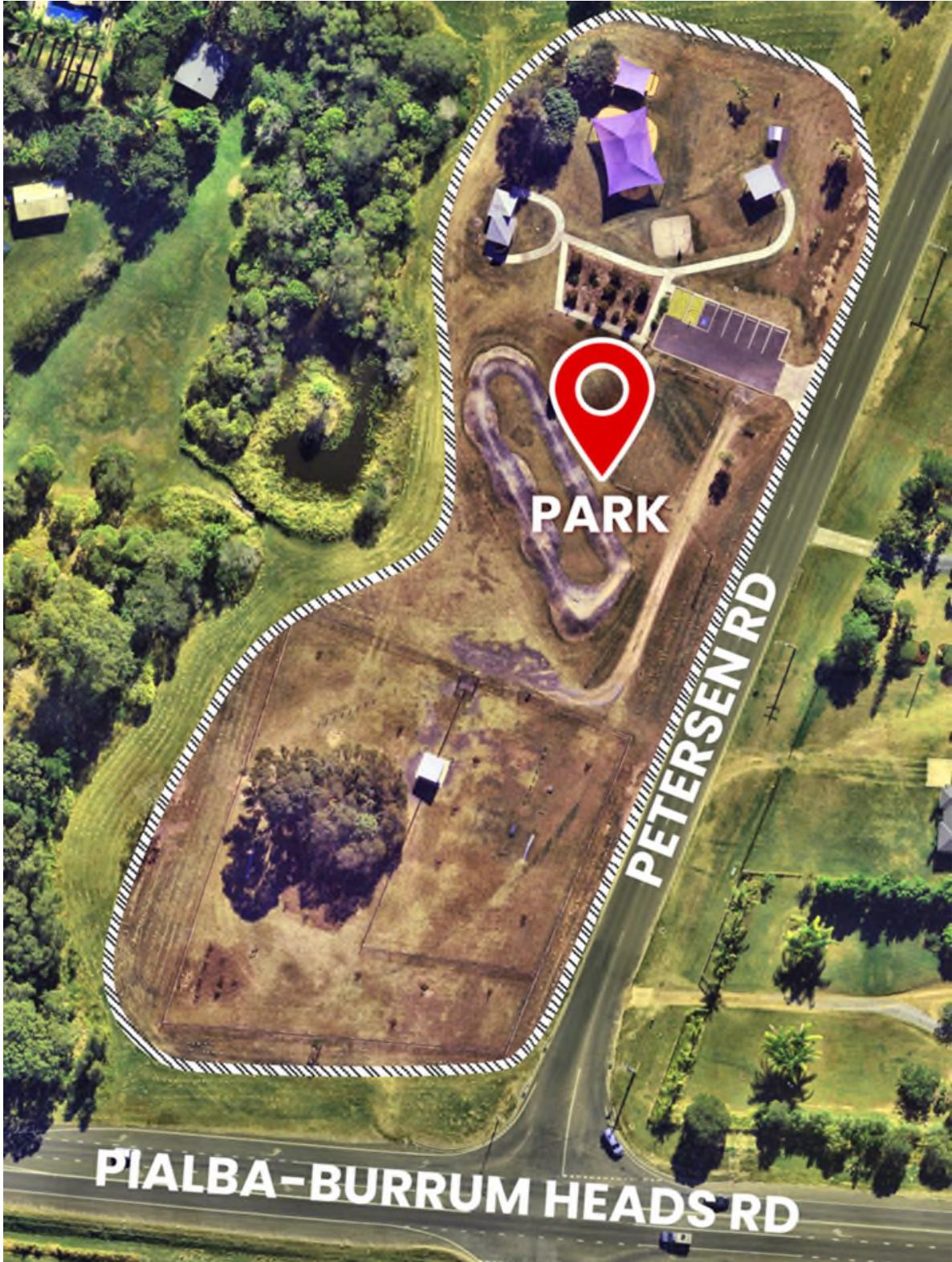
Council will also be partnering with HBNC for a ‘Meet the Neighbours’ event at the Craignish park on 8 May from 3pm to 4.30pm. Residents are invited to come along to share their naming ideas and enjoy a free ice-cream and children’s activities.

ENDS

www.frasercoast.qld.gov.au



8.10 MAP





8.11 COMMEMORATIVE SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Please see attached document – due to privacy of some individuals this appendix is confidential.

	COUNCIL POLICY	
	Parks and Reserves Naming Council Policy	
	Policy Number	CP090
	Directorate	Infrastructure Services
	Owner	Ken Diehm, Chief Executive Officer
	Last Approved	22/11/2023
	Review Due	22/11/2026

1. PURPOSE

This Policy outlines the principles by which Fraser Coast Regional Council names parks, reserves, wetlands, and gazetted foreshores, ensuring that a consistent, fair, and equitable approach is followed.

2. SCOPE

This Policy applies to the naming and renaming of Council controlled parks, reserves (including sports fields/grounds) and gazetted foreshores, and any Council assets (e.g. buildings, grandstands) contained thereon.

This Policy does not apply to commercial naming rights/sponsorship, roads, marine parks, national parks, conservation areas, nature refuges, or any other land or assets that is/are not controlled by Council.

3. HEAD OF POWER

Local Government Act 2009

4. DEFINITIONS

Commemorative naming - where a park or asset is named after a person, family, organisation, or cultural feature in accordance with Sections 5.2 and 5.3 of the policy.

Default naming – where a park or asset is named after a nearby feature, region, suburb, or street in accordance with Section 5.1 of the policy.

Park Classification System - The Park Strategy 2041 defines Council's park classification system. Parks and reserves are classified by function (the primary use of the park), hierarchy (the level of the park) and setting (main characteristics surrounding the park). Attachment A shows the functions and hierarchies that are applicable to this policy.

5. POLICY STATEMENT

5.1. Naming hierarchy

Parks and reserves will generally be named after the region, district, suburb, or road in which they are located, or a nearby feature of the park or its surrounds.

Parks and reserves are grouped in accordance with the parks classification system (Attachment A), and each classification is named in accordance with Table 1, below:

Table 1 – Naming convention for parks/reserves according to park classification

Park Function	Park Hierarchy	Naming convention
Sports Park	Regional, District, Specialised	Nearby feature, region, or district
Recreation Park	Regional, District, Connecting Corridor	Nearby feature, suburb, or street
Recreation Park	Local, Civic, Amenity	Street in which the park is located
Environmental Parks	Conservation, Bushland, Connecting Corridor, Coastal	Nearby feature or suburb
Environmental Park	Nature	Street in which the park is located
Constrained Parks	Utility or Drainage	Nearby feature, suburb, or street
Assets within a park	(Not applicable)	Nearby feature, region, or district.

Council will consider commemorative naming suggestions from the community in accordance with this Policy.

5.2. General principles of names

5.2.1. Language

Names should be easy to recognise, spell and pronounce. In the case of Indigenous languages, it is accepted that a traditional name which might appear at first to be complex will, over time, become familiar and easy to use within the community.

Names should be no longer than 50 characters, and preferably three words or less.

Only characters from the standard alphabet can be included (i.e. no special characters, diacritical marks, or punctuation marks). Possessive apostrophes should be removed (e.g. 'Grahams Creek' not 'Graham's Creek '), but apostrophes that are part of a personal name (e.g. 'O'Connor') can be retained. Hyphens should be replaced by spaces.

Numbers should be spelled out (e.g. 'Seventeen Seventy' not '1770').

Names should not begin with 'The' unless there are strong historical reasons for doing so.

Abbreviations, initials, or acronyms are not permitted, except for the use of 'St' for 'Saint'.

5.2.2. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander names

Council supports the preservation, recovery, and revival of the First Nations language. Names should be local to the area and chosen in consultation with the First Nations community where there is a strong cultural or historical connection.

5.2.3. Discrimination

Names must not be offensive, racist, derogatory, or demeaning.

5.2.4. Commercial names

Names that may be construed as advertising a commercial or industrial enterprise must not be used, except as part of a temporary sponsorship arrangement. Commercial names no longer in use that promote the heritage of an area are acceptable.

5.2.5. Duplication

New place names may be duplicated, provided there is no duplication of the name within the local government area or adjoining local government areas. However, duplication should be avoided wherever possible.

For the avoidance of doubt, where there are multiple parks on the same road, the parks must have unique names.

5.3. Commemorative names

From time-to-time Council receives requests to name parks and assets after a person, a family, or an organisation.

Because so naming a park or asset is a perpetual honour, Council must ensure that in each case the action is appropriate. Whilst persons should ordinarily be recognised in memoriam, Council may deem the adoption of a personal name appropriate during their lifetime in exceptional circumstances.

Council must ensure that the person, family, or organisation:

- (a) has contributed significantly to the development of the immediate locality or greater region; and/or*
- (b) has demonstrated outstanding levels of civic service; and*
- (c) has widespread community support; and*
- (d) is of good repute and not likely to be the subject of controversy.*

As well as complying with the general principles at 5.2, above, commemorative naming applications will be assessed in accordance with the Parks and Reserves Naming Procedure.

5.3.1. Community engagement and consultation

All proposals for naming requested by the community or commemoratively will undergo appropriate community consultation in accordance with Council's 'Community Engagement' policy.

Council will determine whether a request will be approved, taking into consideration the outcomes of any community consultation. Council's decision will then be reported to the community and submitters.

Where Council approves a request to have a park or asset named after a person, a standard park naming sign will be installed in accordance with the function and hierarchy of the park.

5.4. Renaming

Names are intended to be enduring and should only be changed where there are sound reasons. Renaming must have substantial community support, and will be considered where:

- the current name is not in accordance with this policy, and/or
- a wrong or inappropriate name has been used, and/or
- the spelling of the name is incorrect (unless the current spelling has been in use for an extended period of time), and/or
- a non-Aboriginal name is currently used and a new name sourced from Aboriginal communities is proposed, and/or
- local Aboriginal community members object to the use of a name that has been sourced from an Aboriginal language, and/or
- it is proposed to amalgamate, including through re-categorisation, two or more adjacent parks (that is, apply an existing park name to an adjoining park and discontinue use of name of the park subsumed), and/or
- the person after whom the park has been commemorated is no longer considered to be of good character, and/or
- the current name is being confused with a similar feature in the region.

5.5. Roles and responsibilities

The table below outlines who may request and approve applications to name and re-name parks and assets under this Policy.

Application	Requestor	Assessor(s)	Approver
Default naming of new or unnamed park/asset	Council	Executive Manager Open Space and Environment or delegate	Executive Manager Open Space and Environment or delegate
Renaming of park/asset	Council or Community	Councillor(s) and Executive Manager Open Space and Environment	Council
Commemorative naming of park/asset	Council or Community	Councillor(s) and Executive Manager Open Space and Environment	Council

6. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

‘Principles for the Consistent Use of Place Names’, Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping, Commonwealth of Australia, October 2016,
www.icsm.gov.au/publications/principles-consistent-use-place-names

‘Community Engagement Policy’, Fraser Coast Regional Council,
www.frasercoast.qld.gov.au/downloads/file/740/community-engagement-council-policy (EDOCS #1896552)

7. REVIEW

This Policy will be reviewed when related legislation/documents are amended or replaced, other circumstances as determined from time to time by Council or at intervals of no more than three years.

Attachments

Attachment A - Park Classification System - functions and hierarchies

Park Classification	Hierarchy
Sport	Regional
	District
	Specialised
Recreation	Regional
	District
	Local
	Connecting corridor
	Civic
	Amenity
Environmental	Conservation
	Bushland
	Nature
	Connecting corridor
	Coastal
Constrained	Utility
	Drainage

Version Control

Version Number	Key Changes	Approval Authority	Approval Date	Document Number
1	New Policy – Management		4/11/2013	
2A	Updates to Policy – Upgrade to Council Policy	Council	22/11/2023	4578457