



# **AGENDA**

## **Infrastructure, Environment and Compliance Standing Committee Meeting Wednesday, 2 November 2022**

**I hereby give notice that a Meeting of the Infrastructure, Environment and Compliance Standing Committee will be held on:**

**Date: Wednesday, 2 November 2022**

**Time: 9:00am**

**Location: Warren Truss Chamber  
45 Glendon Street  
Kingaroy**

**Mark Pitt PSM  
Chief Executive Officer**

## Order Of Business

<b>1</b>	<b>Opening</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Leave of Absence / Apologies</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Recognition of Traditional Owners</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Declaration of Interest</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Confirmation of Minutes of Previous Meeting</b> .....	<b>6</b>
5.1	Minutes of the Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting held on 5 October 2022.....	6
<b>6</b>	<b>Portfolio - Infrastructure Planning, Works (Construction &amp; Maintenance)</b> .....	<b>19</b>
	Infrastructure Planning, Works (Construction & Maintenance) Portfolio Report.....	19
6.2	Kingaroy CBD Smoking Restrictions Community Consultation .....	38
6.3	Minutes of the Traffic Advisory Committee Meeting held Tuesday 13 September 2022.....	51
6.4	Walter Road Park Bollards .....	58
6.5	Rogers Drive Kingaroy .....	62
6.6	Tingoorra Village Road Widening and Kerb and Channelling .....	67
6.7	Blackbutt Kerb & Channelling extension.....	70
6.8	Red Tank and Nords Road RFI .....	72
<b>7</b>	<b>Portfolio - Water &amp; Wastewater</b> .....	<b>77</b>
7.1	Water and Wastewater Portfolio Report .....	77
7.2	South Burnett Water Feasibility Phase Two .....	84
<b>8</b>	<b>Portfolio - Natural Resource Management, Rural Services, Agricultural Innovation</b> .....	<b>85</b>
8.1	Natural Resource Management, Compliance and Environmental Health Portfolio Report .....	85
8.2	Natural Resource Management Operational Update .....	87
<b>9</b>	<b>Portfolio - Rural Resilience &amp; Disaster Recovery</b> .....	<b>90</b>
9.1	Rural Resilience & Disaster Recovery, Parks & Gardens, Property & Facility Management and First Nation Affairs Portfolio Report.....	90
9.2	Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program - Round 2 .....	92
<b>10</b>	<b>Portfolio - Parks &amp; Gardens</b> .....	<b>245</b>
10.1	QEII PARK - Design Plan.....	245
<b>11</b>	<b>Portfolio - Property &amp; Facility Management</b> .....	<b>248</b>
11.1	Facilities and Parks Operational Update .....	248
11.2	Kingaroy Memorial Park - Dog Park Relocation.....	260
11.3	Petition - Murgon Dog Park .....	268
11.4	Kingaroy Depot Workshop - roller door replacement .....	275
11.5	Swimming Pool Revenue .....	277
11.6	Options for Proston Swimming Pool.....	279

11.7	Goodger School - Land Reserve .....	281
11.8	Ficks Crossing Public Use Area .....	290
<b>12</b>	<b>Portfolio - Disaster Management .....</b>	<b>293</b>
12.1	Local Disaster Management Portfolio Report .....	293
<b>13</b>	<b>Portfolio - Waste &amp; Recycling Management.....</b>	<b>295</b>
13.1	Waste & Recycling Management Portfolio Report .....	295
13.2	Environment and Waste Services Operational Update .....	297
<b>14</b>	<b>Questions on Notice .....</b>	<b>301</b>
14.1	Question on Notice - Kingaroy Memorial Park.....	301
14.2	Questions on Notice - Infrastructure .....	302
<b>15</b>	<b>Confidential Section .....</b>	<b>305</b>
15.1	Development opportunities – Pound Street, Kingaroy .....	305
<b>16</b>	<b>Closure of Meeting.....</b>	<b>305</b>

In accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, please be advised that all discussion held during the meeting is recorded for the purpose of verifying the minutes. This will include any discussion involving a Councillor, staff member or a member of the public.

- 1 OPENING**
- 2 LEAVE OF ABSENCE / APOLOGIES**
- 3 RECOGNITION OF TRADITIONAL OWNERS**
- 4 DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

**5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

**5.1 MINUTES OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 5 OCTOBER 2022**

**File Number: 02-11-2022**

**Author: Coordinator Executive Services**

**Authoriser: Chief Executive Officer**

---

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the Minutes of the Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting held on 5 October 2022 be received.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Minutes of the Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting held on 5 October 2022**



# **MINUTES**

## **Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting**

**Wednesday, 5 October 2022**

**Order Of Business**

<b>1</b>	<b>Opening</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Leave of Absence / Apologies</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Declaration of Interest</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Confirmation of Minutes of Previous Meeting</b> .....	<b>4</b>
5.1	Minutes of the Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting held on 7 September 2022.....	4
<b>6</b>	<b>Notices of Motion</b> .....	<b>4</b>
6.1	Notice of Motion - SBRC Transport Asset Maintenance Management Plan.....	4
6.2	Notice of Motion - Wondai & Murgon Drainage.....	5
6.3	Notice of Motion - Report on the breakdown of expenditure by division and category of % of total General Revenue .....	6
<b>7</b>	<b>Portfolio - Infrastructure Planning, Works (Construction &amp; Maintenance)</b> .....	<b>6</b>
7.1	Infrastructure Planning, Works (Construction & Maintenance) Portfolio Report .....	6
7.2	Kingaroy Transformation Project Update.....	7
7.3	Kingaroy Alfresco Dining .....	7
7.4	2026/2027 Regional Roads and Transport Group (RRTG) Funding Nominations .....	8
7.5	School Transport Infrastructure Program.....	9
7.6	McCauley Weir Road Access .....	9
<b>8</b>	<b>Portfolio - Disaster Management</b> .....	<b>9</b>
8.1	Local Disaster Management Portfolio Report .....	9
8.1.1	Question on Notice Signage - Flood Prone Areas .....	10
<b>9</b>	<b>Portfolio - Water &amp; Wastewater</b> .....	<b>10</b>
9.1	Water and Wastewater Portfolio Report .....	10
9.2	Proston Rural Non Potable Water Supply Scheme.....	10
<b>10</b>	<b>Questions on Notice</b> .....	<b>11</b>
10.1	Questions on Notice .....	11
10.1.1	Question on Notice - Clarification on Betterment Funding .....	11
<b>11</b>	<b>Confidential Section</b> .....	<b>11</b>
11.1	Tim Dwyer Road Quarry Operations .....	12
11.1.1	Question on Notice - Fogs Quarry .....	12
<b>12</b>	<b>Closure of Meeting</b> .....	<b>12</b>



**MINUTES OF SOUTH BURNETT REGIONAL COUNCIL  
INFRASTRUCTURE STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING  
HELD AT THE WARREN TRUSS CHAMBER, 45 GLENDON STREET, KINGAROY  
ON WEDNESDAY, 5 OCTOBER 2022 AT 9.00AM**

**PRESENT:****Councillors:**

Cr Brett Otto (Mayor), Cr Gavin Jones (Deputy Mayor), Cr Jane Erkens, Cr Kirstie Schumacher, Cr Kathy Duff, Cr Scott Henschen

**Council Officers:**

Mark Pitt (Chief Executive Officer), Anthony Bills (Acting General Manager Finance & Corporate), Aaron Meehan (General Manager Infrastructure), Peter O'May (General Manager Liveability), Kevin Searle (Manager Works), James D'Arcy (Manager Infrastructure Planning), Tim Low (Manager Water & Waste Water), Joanne Newbery (Communications Officer), Kristy Champney (Executive Assistant Infrastructure), Kimberley Donohue (Executive Assistant)

**1 OPENING**

The Mayor opened the meeting with the Lords Prayer and welcomed all attendees.

**2 LEAVE OF ABSENCE / APOLOGIES****APOLOGY**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/56**

Moved: Cr Brett Otto

Seconded: Cr Scott Henschen

That the apology received from Cr Potter be accepted and leave of absence granted.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

**3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL OWNERS**

Cr Duff acknowledged the traditional custodians of the land on which the meeting took place.

**4 DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

Nil

---

**5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING****5.1 MINUTES OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 7 SEPTEMBER 2022**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/57**

Moved: Cr Scott Henschen

Seconded: Cr Jane Erkens

That the Minutes of the Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting held on 7 September 2022 be received.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0****6 NOTICES OF MOTION****6.1 NOTICE OF MOTION - SBRC TRANSPORT ASSET MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/58**

Moved: Cr Kathy Duff

Seconded: Cr Jane Erkens

That a report be brought back to the December 2022 Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting with a review of the SBRC Transport Asset Maintenance Management Plan to closer align to the pothole repair intervention timeframes with the Department of Main Roads Routine Maintenance Guidelines.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

---

**6.2 NOTICE OF MOTION - WONDAI & MURGON DRAINAGE**

---

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION**

Moved: Cr Kathy Duff

Seconded: Cr Scott Henschen

That the Committee recommends to Council that:

That Council engage contractors to excavate the waterways of Dingo Creek, Wondai and in front of Murgon Dairy & Heritage Museum on the Murgon Gayndah Road in order to mitigate flood damage and that such works be completed by 30 November 2022 subject to weather and environmental factors and consultation with the adjacent land owners.

---

**AMENDMENT**

Moved: Cr Kirstie Schumacher

Seconded: Cr Gavin Jones

That the Committee recommends to Council:

That Council investigate and consult with the adjacent land holders with regards to the appropriate measures to treat the waterways at Dingo Creek, Wondai and in front of the Murgon Dairy Heritage Museum at the Murgon Gayndah Road with the intent of mitigating any potential flood damage due to predicted weather patterns and the report detailing the environmental considerations and funding mechanisms be brought back to the December Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting.

In Favour: Crs Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher and Scott Henschen

Against: Crs Brett Otto and Kathy Duff

**CARRIED 4/2****The amendment became the resolution.**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/59**

Moved: Cr Kathy Duff

Seconded: Cr Scott Henschen

That the Committee recommends to Council:

That Council investigate and consult with the adjacent land holders with regards to the appropriate measures to treat the waterways at Dingo Creek, Wondai and in front of the Murgon Dairy Heritage Museum at the Murgon Gayndah Road with the intent of mitigating any potential flood damage due to predicted weather patterns and the report detailing the environmental considerations and funding mechanisms be brought back to the December Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting.

In Favour: Crs Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher and Scott Henschen

Against: Crs Brett Otto and Kathy Duff

**CARRIED 4/2**

---

---

**6.3 NOTICE OF MOTION - REPORT ON THE BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE BY DIVISION AND CATEGORY OF % OF TOTAL GENERAL REVENUE**

---

**MOTION**

That a report be prepared and brought back to a February Executive & Finance Standing Committee Meeting detailing:

- The financial contribution and percentage of total general revenue Council received from every town and village in the South Burnett since 2013/2014 to what has been budgeted for in 22/23 along with the number of constituents in each division.
- The financial spend and percentage of Council's capital budget (including grant funds) spent across all asset classes and departments in each division since 2013/2014 to what has been budgeted for 22/23.

**That the Mayor rules item 6.3 out of order in accordance with Item 3.14.1 and Item 3.14.2 of the Conduct of Council & Committee Meetings Policy as the motion was received less than 7 days prior to the meeting and as such is in contravention of Council's policy and is now set aside.**

---

**7 PORTFOLIO - INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING, WORKS (CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE)****7.1 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING, WORKS (CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE) PORTFOLIO REPORT**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/60**

Moved: Cr Gavin Jones

Seconded: Cr Scott Henschen

That Councillor Jones's Infrastructure Planning, Works (Construction & Maintenance), Portfolio Report to Council be received for information.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

**Attendance:**

At 9:56am, Manager Infrastructure Planning James D'Arcy left the meeting.

At 9:58am, Manager Infrastructure Planning James D'Arcy returned to the meeting.

At 9:59am, Communications Officer Joanne Newbery left the meeting.

At 10:01am, Communications Officer Joanne Newbery returned to the meeting.

---

**7.2 KINGAROY TRANSFORMATION PROJECT UPDATE**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/61**

Moved: Cr Gavin Jones  
Seconded: Cr Scott Henschen

That Council note the attached Kingaroy Transformation Project Update report for information.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

---

**7.3 KINGAROY ALFRESCO DINING**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/62**

Moved: Cr Gavin Jones  
Seconded: Cr Kirstie Schumacher

That the Committee recommend to the Council that:

1. Council delegate to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate agreements with the proponents of the Club Hotel Kingaroy and the Commercial Hotel Kingaroy for the occupancy of the adjacent alfresco structures with an annual fee of \$500, and;
2. Council call for expressions of interests from adjacent hospitality businesses for the occupancy of the four (4) alfresco structures in Kingaroy Street for a period of two (2) years or otherwise nominated with an annual fee of \$250 to be implemented upon uptake of the second year option.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Cr Jane Erkens

**CARRIED 5/1**

---

**ADJOURN MORNING TEA**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/63**

Moved: Cr Brett Otto  
Seconded: Cr Scott Henschen

That the meeting adjourn for morning tea.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

**Attendance:**

At 10:45am, General Manager Infrastructure Aaron Meehan left the meeting,

---

**RESUME MEETING**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/64**

Moved: Cr Brett Otto  
Seconded: Cr Scott Henschen

That the meeting resume at 11am.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

**Attendance:**

At 11:02am, Acting General Manager Finance & Corporate Anthony Bills returned to the meeting.

**7.4 2026/2027 REGIONAL ROADS AND TRANSPORT GROUP (RRTG) FUNDING NOMINATIONS**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/65**

Moved: Cr Gavin Jones  
Seconded: Cr Jane Erkens

That the committee note the nominations of Kingaroy Barkers Creek Road, Kumbia Road and Memerambi Barkers Creek Road for 2026/27 TIDS funding as part of the future capital works program.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher and Scott Henschen

Against: Cr Kathy Duff

**CARRIED 5/1**

---

**AMENDMENT**

Moved: Cr Kathy Duff  
Seconded: Cr Kirstie Schumacher

That this matter be put on hold until we are given a list of what roads are on the strategic plan and also a list of other roads that could be considered.

In Favour: Cr Kathy Duff

Against: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher and Scott Henschen

**LOST 1/5**

---

**Attendance:**

At 11:43am, Communications Officer Joanne Newbery left the meeting.

---

## 7.5 SCHOOL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

---

### COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/66

Moved: Cr Kathy Duff

Seconded: Cr Scott Henschen

That the Committee recommends to Council:

That Council submit funding applications for the following sites near schools:

1. Murgon School Crossing Upgrades;
2. St Mary's Catholic College Footpath;
3. Murgon State High School Parking Upgrades;
4. Murgon State High School Footpath;
5. Markwell Street Bus Interchange, Kingaroy; and
6. William/Toomey/Avoca Street Intersection & Parking Upgrades.

And that the above projects also be considered for LRCI funding.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

---

### Attendance:

At 11:47am, Communications Officer Joanne Newberry returned to the meeting.

---

## 7.6 MCCAULEY WEIR ROAD ACCESS

---

### COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/67

Moved: Cr Jane Erkens

Seconded: Cr Kathy Duff

Procedural Motion:

That the matter lay on the table until the December Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

---

## 8 PORTFOLIO - DISASTER MANAGEMENT

---

### 8.1 LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PORTFOLIO REPORT

---

### COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/68

Moved: Cr Gavin Jones

Seconded: Cr Kathy Duff

---

---

That Councillor Potter's Local Disaster Management Portfolio report to Council be received for information.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

### 8.1.1 QUESTION ON NOTICE SIGNAGE - FLOOD PRONE AREAS

---

#### OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

Question on Notice from Cr Kirstie Schumacher:

Is there State or Federal funding available to upgrade signage for areas prone to flooding?

## 9 PORTFOLIO - WATER & WASTEWATER

### 9.1 WATER AND WASTEWATER PORTFOLIO REPORT

---

#### COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/69

Moved: Cr Gavin Jones

Seconded: Cr Kathy Duff

That Councillor Jones's Water and Wastewater Portfolio Report to Council be received for information.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

### 9.2 PROSTON RURAL NON POTABLE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

---

#### COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/70

Moved: Cr Kathy Duff

Seconded: Cr Gavin Jones

That the Committee recommend to Council that:

1. The report be noted, and;
2. The attached draft Non Potable Water fact sheet be included on councils website and possible inclusion with rates notice for the schemes of Proston Rural, Kumbia and Wooroolin.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**



## 10 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

### 10.1 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

---

#### COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/71

Moved: Cr Gavin Jones  
Seconded: Cr Scott Henschen

That the responses to the questions raised be received and noted.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

#### 10.1.1 QUESTION ON NOTICE - CLARIFICATION ON BETTERMENT FUNDING

---

Question on Notice received from Cr Kathy Duff:

Seeking advice from Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) regarding clarification for applying for betterment funding through QRA – does it need to be submitted at the same time as the Restoration of Essential Public Assets (REPA).

#### **Attendance:**

At 12:11pm, Communications Officer Joanne Newberry left the meeting.

At 12:11pm, General Manager Liveability Peter O'May left the meeting.

At 12:12pm, General Manager Liveability Peter O'May returned to the meeting.

## 11 CONFIDENTIAL SECTION

---

#### COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/72

Moved: Cr Scott Henschen  
Seconded: Cr Gavin Jones

That Council considers the confidential report(s) listed below in a meeting closed to the public in accordance with Section 254J of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*:

#### 11.1 Tim Dwyer Road Quarry Operations

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 254J - i of the Local Government Regulation, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with a matter the local government is required to keep confidential under a law of, or formal arrangement with, the Commonwealth or a State..

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/73**

Moved: Cr Brett Otto

Seconded: Cr Scott Henschen

That Council moves out of Closed Council into Open Council.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

**11.1 TIM DWYER ROAD QUARRY OPERATIONS**

---

**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/74**

Moved: Cr Scott Henschen

Seconded: Cr Gavin Jones

That Council note this report as presented.

In Favour: Crs Brett Otto, Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Kirstie Schumacher, Kathy Duff and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 6/0**

**11.1.1 QUESTION ON NOTICE - FOGS QUARRY**

---

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

Question on Notice from Cr Gavin Jones:

Where is Council up to after the purchase of Fogs Quarry with extraction of materials and it's use?

**12 CLOSURE OF MEETING**

The Meeting closed at 12.25pm.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting held on 2 November 2022.

.....  
**CHAIRPERSON**

**6 PORTFOLIO - INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING, WORKS (CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE)**

**INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING, WORKS (CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE)  
PORTFOLIO REPORT**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022  
**Author:** Councillor  
**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

**PRECIS**

Infrastructure Planning and Works (Construction & Maintenance) Portfolio Report

**SUMMARY**

Councillor Jones presents his Infrastructure Planning and Works (Construction & Maintenance), Portfolio Report to Council.

---

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Councillor Jones's Infrastructure Planning, Works (Construction & Maintenance), Portfolio Report to Council be received for information.

**BACKGROUND**

N/A

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. Infrastructure Planning, Works (Construction & Maintenance) Portfolio Report [↓](#) 

## ROADS AND DRAINAGE PORTFOLIO REPORT

### Current Design and Planning Projects

#### Key Projects

Name	Description	Status
<b>Maidenwell Bunya Mountains Road, Wengenville</b>	Detailed design for TMR	Design 95% complete
<b>Wondai Industrial Estate</b>	Stage 2 road and intersection widening	Design 30% complete
<b>Alfred Street, Nanango</b>	Detailed design footpath (SafeST)	Design 10% complete
<b>Moffatdale State School</b>	Detailed design of bus set down & carparking (SafeST)	Design 15% complete

#### Minor Projects

Name	Description	Status
<b>Dalby Street, Nanango (W&amp;WW)</b>	Detailed Design Watermain Renewal	Design 50% complete
<b>George Street, Kingaroy Pavement Rehabilitation</b>	Pavement Rehabilitation Detailed Design	Design 80% complete
<b>Mackenzie Street, Wondai (W&amp;WW) (Osborne – End St)</b>	Detailed Design Watermain Renewal	Design 5% complete
<b>Mackenzie Street, Wondai (W&amp;WW) (Osborne – Scott St)</b>	Detailed Design Watermain Renewal	Design 5% complete
<b>Cadell Street, Wondai (W&amp;WW)</b>	Detailed Design Watermain Renewal	Design 5% complete
<b>Blake Street, Proston (W&amp;WW)</b>	Detailed Design Watermain Renewal	Design 50% complete
<b>River Road &amp; Kingaroy Street Roundabout</b>	Detailed Design Pavement Rehabilitation	Design 5% complete
<b>First Avenue, Kingaroy</b>	Pavement Rehabilitation Detailed Design	Design 5% complete

**Current / Planned Works for November**

As of 17 October 2022

**Capital Works**

Name	Description	Expected Start Date	Expected Completion Date	Budget Amount	Actual as at 19/10/2022
<b>Blackbutt CBD</b>	Blackbutt CBD update	February	November	\$1,605,000	\$1,463,976
<b>Elbow Road, Merlwood</b>	Pavement Rehabilitation	October	October	\$150,000	\$128,853
<b>George Street Carpark, Kingaroy</b>	Carpark upgrade	October	February 2023	\$825,000	\$121,151
<b>Glendon Street/ Markwell Street intersection, Kingaroy</b>	Round-a-bout construction (awaiting painting on traffic islands).	April	January 2023	\$353,000	\$380,183
<b>John Street, Kingaroy</b>	Pavement Rehabilitation	September	November	\$100,000	\$122,219
<b>King Street, Kingaroy</b>	Footpath Renewal	November	November	\$95,000	\$0
<b>Kumbia CBD, Kumbia</b>	Kumbia CBD upgrade	October	March 2023	\$350,000	\$3,703
<b>Leopard Court, Kingaroy</b>	Drainage Works	November	November	\$35,000	\$0

**Gravel/ Shoulder Resheeting**

As a major portion of this year's gravel resheeting and shoulder resheeting program has been impacted by flood damage, the resheeting works are anticipated to be completed in conjunction with the flood damage program. Currently the roads approved under the resheeting program are being assessed for flood damage to determine the scope of works to be completed under each program.

**Bitumen Resealing**

Name	Description	Expected Start Date	Expected Completion Date	Budget Amount	Actual as at 17/10/2022
<b>McGinley Road, Nanango</b>	Bitumen Resealing works between Ch.0 to Ch.0.430.	November	January	\$24,080	\$3,078
<b>Hicken Way, Nanango</b>	Bitumen Resealing works between Ch.0 to Ch.1.350.	November	January	\$62,570	\$1,722
<b>Drayton Street, Nanango</b>	Bitumen Resealing works between Ch.0.565 to Ch.0.775.	November	January	\$29,400	\$683

<b>Hart Street, Blackbutt</b>	Bitumen Resealing works between Ch.0 to Ch.1.050.	November	January	\$73,500	\$866
<b>Appin Street West, Nanango</b>	Bitumen Resealing works between Ch.0 to Ch.0.800.	November	January	\$95,200	\$796

### Patrol Grading

Patrol grading has commenced on selected roads to compliment the current emergency and restoration works program on roads that have had assessment or are considered to have enough evidence to support an assessment for eligibility and consideration by Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) under the restoration of essential public assets (REPA) program.

### Roadside Slashing

Slashing has re-commenced for two (2) crews, with a crew remaining on boom mowing and other vegetation control works across the region.

Locality	Description	Expected Start Date	Expected Completion Date
Abbeywood	Cridlands Road	November	November
Barkers Creek Flat	McNamara Road	November	November
Blackbutt South	Blackbutt Crows Nest Road	November	December
Booie	Haydens Road, Mount Hope Road, North Branch Road, Jorgensens Road, Faughnans Road, Harchs Road, Radunzs Road, Reagon Road, Malar Road, Burtons Road, Burkes Road, Siddans Road, Schellbachs Road, Hillsdale Road, Kingaroy-Barkers Creek Road	November	November
Boondooma	Mundubbera- Durong Road	November	November
Brooklands	Nanango Brooklands Road, Langans Road, Darley Crossing Road, Boldery Road, Brooklands Pimpimbudgee Road,	November	November
Bunya Mountains	Bunya Mountains Road	November	November
Byee	Friebergs Road, Sempfs Road, Byee Road	November	November
Charlestown	Weckers Road, Transmitter Road	November	November
Chelmsford	Jacksons Road, Red Hill Road, Springs Road, Old Chelmsford Road	November	November
Cloyna	Bicks Road	October	October
Coolabunia	West Coolabunia Road, Royles Road, Sommersfelds Lane, Peterson Drive, Mary Street, Coolabunia Road, Barsbys Road, Franklins Road	November	November
Cushnie	Cushnie Road, Reinkes Road, Reillys Road, G Andersons Road, Teschs Road, Olsens Road, Pedersons Road, Mcallisters Road, Magnussens Road, Schloss Road, Birds Road	November	November
East Nanango	Lowry Road, North Kerton Road, South Kerton Road, Mercer Springate Road, Greenwood Creek Road	October	October

Ellesmere	Parker Road, Pauls Parade, Gannon Drive, Lilian Avenue, Hilltop Drive, Acacia Drive	October	October
Fairdale	Fairdale Road	November	November
Glan Devon	Locke Lane	October	October
Glenrock	Glenrock Road	October	October
Goodger	Cairns Road, Weeks Road	October	October
Greenview	Jorgensens Road	November	November
Haly Creek	Ellesmere Road, Flagstone Creek Road, Haly Creek Road, Stuart Valley Drive	October	October
Hivesville	Stonelands Road, Hivesville Road, Hivesville Township	October	November
Hodgleigh	Semgreens Road, Coolabunia Malar Road, Roberts Road, Bellbird Road	November	November
Kawl Kawl	Kawl Kawl Road	October	October
Kingaroy	Edenvale South Road, Edenvale North Road, Clark & Swendson Road, Harris Road, Sonaree Drive, Premier Drive, Couchmans Road, Birt Road, Belair Drive, Booie Crawford Road, West Street, Weens Road, Redmans Road, Kingaroy-Cooyar Road	November	November
Kinleymore	Kinleymore School Road, Dionysius Road, Basin Road	November	November
Kumbia	Janetzki Street, Kearneys Road, Bunya Highway	October	October
Kunioon	Kunioon Road	November	November
Maidenwell	Coomba Waterhole Road, King Road, Maidenwell Upper Yarraman Road, McConnell Road, Beare Road, Coleman Road, Kingaroy- Cooyar Road, Maidenwell – Bunya Mountains Road	November	November
Memerambi	Corndale Road, Memerambi Cemetery Road, Meehans Road	November	November
Moffatdale	Barambah Road (Murgon Barambah Road)	November	November
Mondure	McConnel Way, Mondure Road	October	November
MP Creek	MP Creek Road	November	November
Mount McEuen	Mt McEuen Road	November	November
Murgon	Bunya Highway	November	November
Nanango	Rural Road, Old Rifle Range Road, Hicken Way, Old Esk North Road, Templetons Road, Finlay Road, George Street, Ironbark Place, Millis Way, GS Wilson Drive, Oliver Road, Carbeen Crescent, Bushnells Road, Golf View Drive, Kurrajong Drive, Tara Avenue, Parsons Road, Camp Creek Road, Burnett Highway, D'Aguilar Highway	October	November
Pimpimbudgee	Middle Creek Cooyar Road, Tanduringie School Road	November	November
Proston	Middle Road, Susan Crescent, Butler Drive, Proston-Boondooma Road	November	November
Redgate	Redgate Road (Kilcoy Murgon Road), Murgon Barambah Road	November	November
Silverleaf	Silverleaf Road, Mondure Wheatlands Road, Campbells Road, Farrers Road	October	November
South East Nanango	Hamilton Road, Muir Drive, Diggings Road	October	October
South Nanango	Old Yarraman Road, Buckland Road, Anderson Road, Tom Smith Drive, Pitts Road, Izzards Road,	October	November

	Elouera Drive, Booral Court, Weeronga Place, Reeve Road, George Green Road, Bochmann Road, Berlin Road, Nanango Neumgna Road, Behs Road, Hazeldean Road, W Dugdell Road, Hohnke Road, Embrey Road, Majors Road, Kassulke Road, Allen Road, Andrews Road		
Speedwell	Okeden Byanda Road, Speedwell Road	November	November
Stalworth	Range Road, Speedwell Abbeywood Road, Back Creek Road, Stalworth Road, Proston Abbeywood Road	November	November
Taabinga	Boonenne Ellesmere Road, Lankowskis Road, Geoff Ralph Drive	October	November
Tarong	Norman Road, Raymond Road, Devereux Drive, Tanduringie Drive	November	November
Tingoora	Tingoora Chelmsford Road, Tingoora Loop Road, Tingoora Charlestown Road	November	November
Wengenville	Saddle Tree Creek Road	November	November
Wheatlands	Wheatlands Loop Road, Kangaroo Yard Road, Flats Road	November	November
Wigton	Gayndah Hivesville Road	November	November
Wondai	Greenview Road, Wesslings Road, Wondai Charlestown Road, Chinchilla- Wondai Road, Wondai- Proston Road	November	November
Wooroolin	Sportsground Road, East Wooroolin Road, Quarry Road, Recreation Drive, Youngs Road, West Wooroolin Road	November	November
Wooroonden	Brand Road, Freemans Road, Wooroonden Road, Bradleys Road, Reidys Road, Webbers Bridge Road	October	October

#### Completed Works for Noting –

##### Design and Planning Projects

Name	Description	Status
King Street, Kingaroy	Footpath Renewal	Design 100% complete
Tipperary Flats, Nanango	Concept upgrade to park facilities	Design 100% complete
Kumbia Streetscape, Kumbia	Rehabilitation of CBD	Design 100% complete



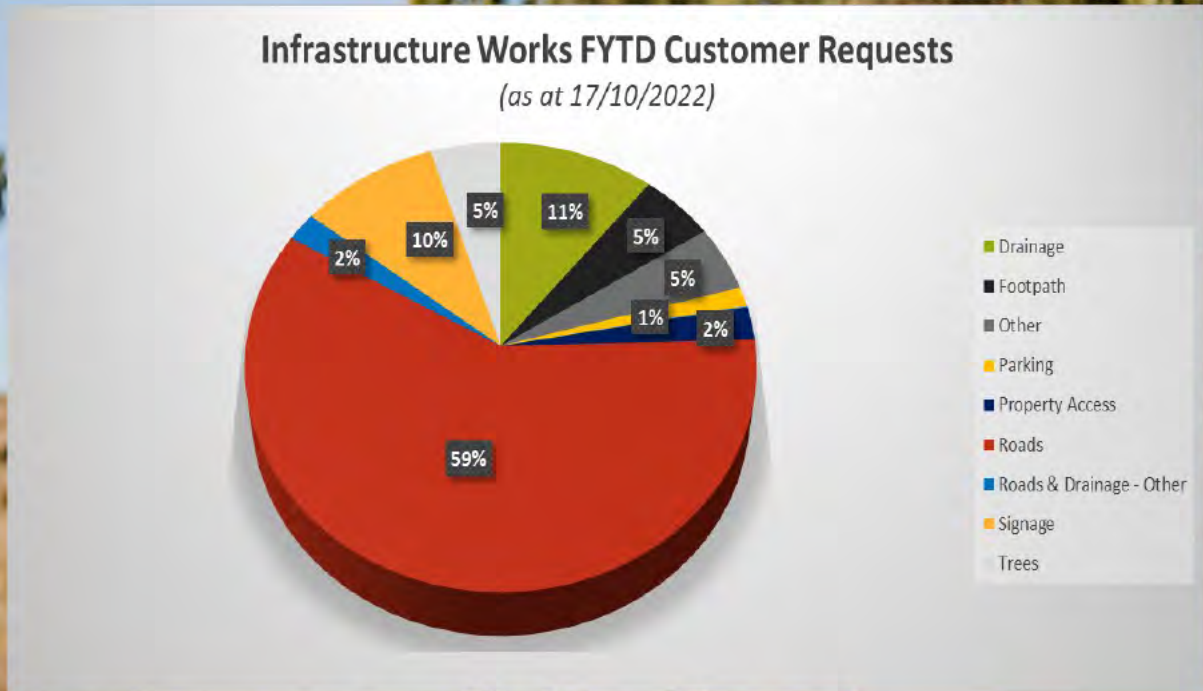
**Patrol Grading**

Locality	Description
Ballogie	Evans Road, Pryor Road, Seiler Road
Boyneside	Bilboa Road (Eastbound)
Byee	Friebergs Road
Chahpingah	Bassingthwaites Road, Burra Burri Road
Cloyna	Greens Road, Holdings Road
Cushnie	Andersons Road, Bells Road, G Andersons Road, Kintyre Road, Mcallisters Road, Quarry Road, Reillys Road
Durong	Arthurs Lane, Jacksons Road
Ironpot	Benjamins Road, Greystonlea Road, Jarail Road, McGills Road, Sarum Road
Kinleymore	Kinleymore School Road, Middle Road, Stumckes Road
Proston	Okeden Byanda Road
Silverleaf	Mitchells Road
Sunny Nook	Cobbs Hill Road, Hinchcliffes Road
Wilkesdale	Currawong Road, Giblin Road, Vanderlugt Road, Wilkes Road
Windera	Morgans Road
Wondai	Cherbourg Road, Racecourse Road, Ryans Road, Simpsons Road

**Roadside Slashing/ Boom Mowing**

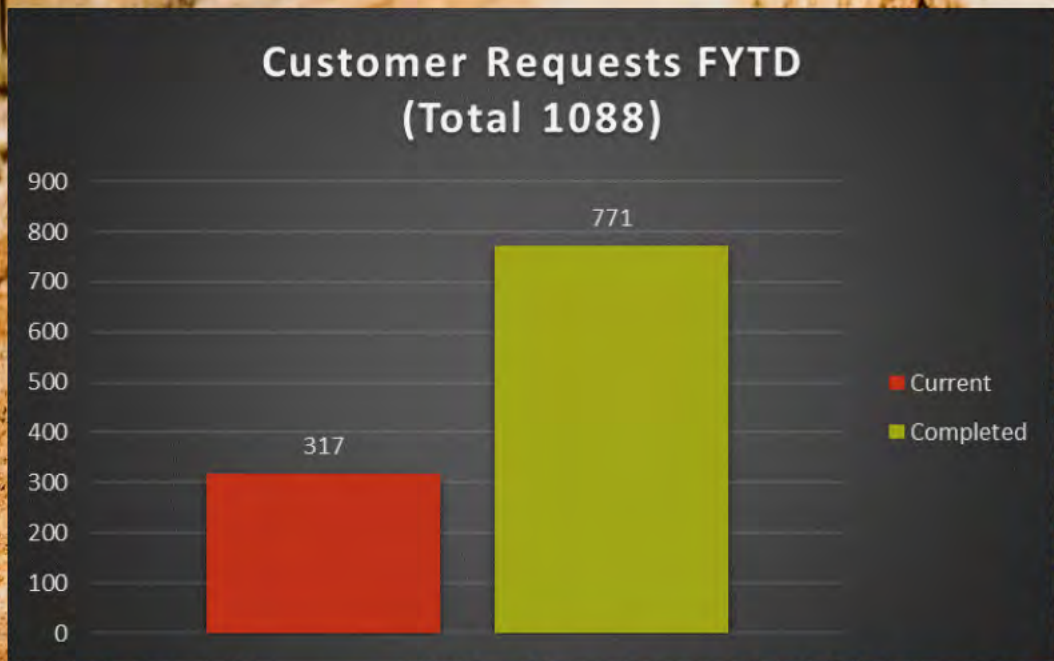
Locality	Description
Alice Creek	Glenclyffe Road
Barker Creek Flat	McCauley Broome Road
Barlil	Paul Holznagel Road
Booie	Booie Road, Faulkner Road, Malar Crescent, Robin and Lee Road, Smith Road
Brooklands	Forest View Drive, Kumbia Road
Bullcamp	Bullcamp Road, River Road
Cloyna	Cloyna West Road, William Webber Road, Wilsons Road
Crownthorpe	Blackburns Road, Crownthorpe Road, Nangur Road
East Nanango	Brights Road, East Nanango Road, Mt Stanley Road
Ficks Crossing	Ficks Crossing Road
Glan Devon	Chappell Road, Cobby Road, Cobby Service Road, Heights Road
Glenrock	Louttits Road
Goodger	Goodger Gully Road, Goodger Kunioon Road
Hodgleigh	Hodgleigh North Road
Johnstown	Johnstown Road
Kingaroy	Barron Park Drive (South), Curtis Road, Ferne Road, Geritz Road, Schellbachs Road, Taylors Road
Kitoba	Kitoba Road
Manyung	Annings Road, Hetheringtons Road, Koy Close, Reifs Road, Wittons Road
Merlwood	Eisenmengers Road, Elbow Road, Pringles Hill Road
Moffatdale	Clovely Lane, Stegemanns Road, Steinhardts Road, Verdelho Drive, Waterview Drive
Moondooner	Moondooner Road

<b>Murgon</b>	Boat Mountain Road, Borcherts Hill Road, Braithwaites Road, Burtons Road, Ferris Road, Gesslers Road, Oakview Lane, Zerners Road
<b>Nanango</b>	Muller Street, Phipps Street East, Phipps Street West, Ridley Street
<b>Oakdale</b>	Bellottis Road, Vieritz Road
<b>Redgate</b>	Goschnicks Road, Sippels Road, Tipperary Road
<b>Runnymede</b>	Braziers Road, Runnymede Estate Road, Runnymede Road, Scotts Lane, Thompson Road
<b>Sandy Ridges</b>	Manumbar Road, Wansbeck-Manumbar Road, Sandy Ridges Road
<b>South Nanango</b>	George Green Road
<b>Sunny Nook</b>	Headings Road
<b>Taabinga</b>	Aerodrome Road
<b>Tablelands</b>	Carters Road, Daniels Road, Hebbel Drive, Levers Road, Smiths Road, Uptons Road
<b>Wattle Camp</b>	Birch Road, Brocklehurst Road, Farr Court, Franklin Road, Granite Crescent, Maguire Road, McClymont Road, McNicholl Road, Memerambi Barkers Creek Road, Wattle Camp Road
<b>Windera</b>	Kratzmans Road, Morgans Road
<b>Wondai</b>	Cherbourg Road



*These figures are inclusive of Infrastructure Works only, excludes Water & Waste Water Requests.*

*Roads and Drainage Other- includes Street furniture, animals, bridges, gates and grids.  
Other – includes airports, buildings, council buildings, dams, economic development, mowing, disaster management, parks and gardens, rates valuation, telecoms, toilets, waste and weeds.*



**Recent storm damage and flood response**

(as at 17 October 2022)



Council crews continue to respond to Emergency Works under the jointly funded Commonwealth – State Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) relating to the South Queensland East Coast Low, July 2022 Event. Council is continuing its discussions with the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) with a focus on reducing the impact on Council's budget with five activations currently requiring five Trigger Point payments of \$212,168.

To date approximately \$8.88 Million has been spent across the five events. The QRA has provided grant advances and a 30% payment on three REPA submissions plus progress payments for emergency and immediate reconstruction works, total funding received to date is approximately \$7.56 Million. Further REPA submissions, Emergency Works and Immediate Reconstruction Works claims are being prepared in readiness for submission to QRA for approval.

The current SBRC capital works program and some of the operational programs such as patrol grading are being impacted by emergency and immediate reconstruction requirements.

The Redfrost Team recently completed a prioritised REPA inspection program that aligns with those assets identified in the SBRC 2022/23 CAPEX pavement reseal, rehab and gravel re-sheet programs. The findings of these inspections are being developed into priority REPA submissions and are currently in the process of lodgement with QRA.

**Contract Construction Status Overview (REPA)**

An external Contract to complete 16 priority roads was awarded to Yesberg Earthmoving and commenced in early May. These works are now finalised, and the submission has now progressed to the QRA acquittal process.

A second submission containing 35 roads was submitted to and approved by QRA. An invitation to offer was released to the market for 31 roads. 27 of those roads were completed by Yesberg

Earthmoving, Council are finalising the works on two of those roads. The works began in July and are scheduled for completion by the end of October, see overview of progress to date in table 1 below.

A third submission of reconstruction works on 64 roads in SBRC Zones 2 & 3, with a value of \$2.1Million has been approved by QRA. An Invitation to Offer was released to market. The target date for completion is December 2022, see overview of scope of works in table 2 below.

**Table 1 – SBRC Roads Submission 2 Contract Overview**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Description of Work Type</b> <i>Note: This is not the full scope of works for each road but indicative of the majority of works to be undertaken. Medium &amp; Heavy Formation Grading includes the reshaping of drains</i>	<b>Expected Start Date</b>	<b>Expected Finish Date</b>
<b>Armstrongs Road</b>	Wooroolin	Medium formation grading	Completed	Completed
<b>Barrons Road</b>	Inverlaw	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Beils Road</b>	Inverlaw	Heavy shoulder grading - incorporating 50mm of imported material, Bulk fill – imported,	Completed	Completed
<b>Borcharts Road</b>	Kingaroy	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Bridget Carroll Road</b>	Kingaroy	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>East Wooroolin Road</b>	Wooroolin	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Ellwoods Road</b>	Gordonbrook	Heavy formation grading incorporating 75mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Findowie Road</b>	Gordonbrook, Crawford	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Hodges Road</b>	Kingaroy	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Hoggs Road</b>	Wooroolin	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material, Rock protection	Completed	Completed
<b>Holts Road</b>	Gordonbrook	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material, Rock protection	Completed	Completed
<b>Hoopers Road</b>	Kingaroy	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of	Completed	Completed

		imported material, Rock protection		
<b>Jacobsons Road</b>	Wooroolin	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material,	Completed	Completed
<b>Lamperds Road</b>	Memerambi	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material, Rock protection	Completed	Completed
<b>Liesegangs Road</b>	Crawford	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material, Bulk excavate surplus material and remove from site	Completed	Completed
<b>Luck Road</b>	Inverlaw	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material, Bulk excavate surplus material and remove from site	Completed	Completed
<b>Meehans Road</b>	Memerambi	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material,	Completed	Completed
<b>Mount Wooroolin Road</b>	Kingaroy	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Ogilvys Road</b>	Wooroolin	Medium formation grading	Completed	Completed
<b>Old Wondai Road</b>	Charlestown	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material, Rock protection, Repair with flowable concrete	Completed	Completed
<b>Raineys Road</b>	Wooroolin	Heavy formation grading	Completed	Completed
<b>Recreation Drive</b>	Memerambi	Reconstruct unbound granular base. Excludes seal, Bitumen spray seal, 2-coat, Rock protection, Repair with flowable concrete, Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	In-Progress	In-Progress
<b>Ritchings Road</b>	Wooroolin	Medium formation grading	Completed	Completed
<b>River Road</b>	Kingaroy	Reconstruct unbound granular pavement. Excludes seal, Bitumen spray seal, 2-coat, clear mixed debris and remove from site. Clear mixed debris and remove from site.	In-Progress	In-Progress
<b>Shailers Road</b>	Wooroolin	Medium formation grading	Completed	Completed
<b>Slatterys Road</b>	Gordonbrook	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material, Rock protection, Bulk fill - imported	Completed	Completed

<b>Smiths Road</b>	Gordonbrook	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Ten Chain Road</b>	Hivesville	Bulk excavate surplus material and remove from site, Bulk fill - imported	Completed	Completed
<b>Trouts Road</b>	Crawford	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Wenzels Road</b>	Memerambi	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Wilsons Road</b>	Gordonbrook	Reconstruct unbound granular base. Excludes seal, Bitumen spray seal, 2-coat, Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material, Bulk excavate surplus material and remove from site	Completed	Completed
<b>Wingfields Road</b>	Crawford, Memerambi	Bulk excavate surplus material and remove from site, Heavy shoulder grading - incorporating 50mm of imported material	Completed	Completed
<b>Woodalls Road</b>	Inverlaw	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material, Bulk fill - imported	Completed	Completed

Table 2 – SBRC Roads Zones 2 &amp; 3 Submission Contract Overview

<b>Name</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Description of Work Type</b> <i>Note: This is not the full scope of works for each road but indicative of the majority of works to be undertaken. Medium &amp; Heavy Formation Grading includes the reshaping of drains</i>	<b>Expected Start Date</b>	<b>Expected Finish Date</b>
<b>Appin Street West</b>	Nanango	Patch repair - patch local unbound pavement failure (<20m <sup>2</sup> ). Includes 2 coat bitumen seal	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Arthur Street West</b>	Nanango	Patch repair - patch local unbound pavement failure (<20m <sup>2</sup> ). Includes 2 coat bitumen seal	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Ballin Road</b>	Hodgleigh	Heavy formation grading incorporating 75mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Barsbys Road</b>	Coolabunia	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Bellbird Road</b>	Hodgleigh	Patch repair - patch local unbound pavement failure	TBA	Dec 2022

		(<20m <sup>2</sup> ). Includes 2 coat bitumen seal		
<b>Bessons Road</b>	Charlestown	Heavy shoulder grading - incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Boardman Road</b>	Hodgleigh	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Booie Crawford Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Booie Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 75mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Bright Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Brisbane Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Burkes Road</b>	Booie	Patch repair - patch local unbound pavement failure (<20m <sup>2</sup> ). Includes 2 coat bitumen seal	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Burnett Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy shoulder grading - incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Bushnells Road</b>	Nanango	Patch repair - patch local unbound pavement failure (<20m <sup>2</sup> ). Includes 2 coat bitumen seal	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Cafferys Road</b>	Nanango	Patch repair - patch local unbound pavement failure (<20m <sup>2</sup> ). Includes 2 coat bitumen seal	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Carseldine Road</b>	Wattle Camp	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Chester Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 75mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Church Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Coolabunia Malar Road</b>	Hodgleigh	Patch repair - patch local unbound pavement failure (<20m <sup>2</sup> ). Includes 2 coat bitumen seal	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Cooper Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Elk Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading	TBA	Dec 2022



<b>Faughnans Road (Northbound)</b>	Booie	Patch repair - patch local unbound pavement failure (<20m <sup>2</sup> ). Includes 2 coat bitumen seal	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Fitzroy Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Frank Brown Road</b>	Nanango	Reconstruct concrete kerb	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Franklins Road</b>	Coolabunia	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>George Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>George Street North</b>	Nanango	Patch repair - patch local unbound pavement failure (<20m <sup>2</sup> ). Includes 2 coat bitumen seal	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Gipps Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Golf View Drive</b>	Nanango	Reconstruct concrete kerb	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Goode Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Granite Crescent</b>	Wattle Camp	Heavy shoulder grading - incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Grey Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy shoulder grading - incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Harchs Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Haydens Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Hodgleigh North Road</b>	Hodgleigh	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Home Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Hospital Terrace</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Jorgensens Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Karingal Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022

<b>Kunioon Road</b>	Kunioon	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Maguire Road</b>	Wattle Camp	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>McAuliffes Road</b>	Booie	Heavy shoulder grading - incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>McCauley Broome Road</b>	Barker Creek Flat	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>McClymont Road</b>	Wattle Camp	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>McIlhatton Road</b>	Booie	Construct rock mattress	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>McNamara Road</b>	Nanango to Barker Creek Flat	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Memerambi Barkers Creek Road</b>	Wyalla, Wattle Camp	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Mill Flat Road</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 75mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Mount Hope Road</b>	Booie	Bulk fill - imported	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Normanby Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Nystrom Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Old Hodgeleigh School Road</b>	Barker Creek Flat	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Old Hodgeleigh School Road</b>	Barker Creek Flat	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Old Rifle Range Road</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Pates Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Perrett Road</b>	Wattle Camp, Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 75mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Peterson Drive</b>	Coolabunia	Heavy formation grading	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Rackemanns Road</b>	Wooroolin	Bulk fill - imported	TBA	Dec 2022

<b>Radunzs Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 75mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Reagon Road</b>	Booie to Hodgeleigh	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Redvale Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Reinbotts Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Roberts Road (Hodgeleigh)</b>	Hodgeleigh	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Robin and Lee Road</b>	Sandy Ridges, Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Rural Road</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Sawtell Road</b>	Hodgeleigh	Bulk fill - imported	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Scott Street (Nanango)</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Selby Lane</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Semgreens Road</b>	Coolabunia to Kunioon	Medium formation grading	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Siddans Road</b>	Booie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Sloans Road</b>	Coolabunia	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Smith Road</b>	Hodgeleigh	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>South Street</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Swenson Road</b>	Hodgeleigh	Patch repair - patch local unbound pavement failure (<20m <sup>2</sup> ). Includes 2 coat bitumen seal	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Tingoora Charlestown Road</b>	Charlestown	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Transmitter Road</b>	Tingoora to Wooroolin	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Ushers Road</b>	Kingaroy to Taabinga	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022

<b>Walters Lane</b>	Nanango	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Wattle Camp Road</b>	Wattle Camp	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Weckers Road</b>	Charlestown	Bulk fill - imported	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Wiedens Road</b>	Coolabunia	Heavy formation grading	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Wittman Road</b>	Hodgleigh, Boobie	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022
<b>Wondai Charlestown Road</b>	Wondai, Charlestown	Heavy formation grading incorporating 50mm of imported material	TBA	Dec 2022

**Dig Out & Replace Status Overview**

The dig out and repair scope of work is still evolving as Council continues to inspect roads and identify damage in and around the SBRC region.

Some key works were completed at King Street, Arthur Street, Edward Street and Pound Street. SBRC crews continue to undertake pothole repair works on multiple locations throughout the SBRC region. There are currently over 150 individual pavement repair sites identified within the Kingaroy area.

After the inspections are completed, analysis will be undertaken to identify what damage will be covered by REPA funding and what existing damage will require Council maintenance to complete.

In October additional urgent works were undertaken by the dig out & replace team at Birch Road, Wattle Camp Road, Bowman Road & Blackbutt Crows Nest Road, Blackbutt. The photos below, show pre, during and post construction works on Blackbutt Crows Nest Road.



**Drain and Culvert Clean Out Activity Status**

Two sub-contractor crews were engaged to clear blocked road culverts as part of the Emergency and Immediate Reconstruction Works response, these works were scheduled for completion on 9 August 2022, however due to the South Queensland East Coast Low, July 2022 related event, these activities have now been extended until 21 October 2022.

To date a total of 130 roads across the region have been desilted and/ or cleaned out.

An updated overview of the recent flood damage restoration works both completed and upcoming programmed works can also be found on Council's website.

<https://www.southburnett.qld.gov.au/flood-damage-reconstruction-works>

## **6.2 KINGAROY CBD SMOKING RESTRICTIONS COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** Manager Infrastructure Planning

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Kingaroy CBD Smoking Restrictions Community Consultation

### **SUMMARY**

In September 2022, South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) officers engaged with business owners and the broader community to seek feedback regarding smoking within the Kingaroy CBD.

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the committee recommend to Council:

1. That signage be installed where appropriate to reinforce current restriction under the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*
2. Council restrict smoking to all of its structures and open spaces in the Kingaroy CBD that meet the requirements under the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*
3. That Council engage with Queensland Police and Queensland Health to increase enforcement of restrictions under the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*
4. Council review the need to further develop a local law for further smoking powers in its future review of local laws

### **FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

N/A

### **LINK TO CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN**

OR2 - Achieve community recognition as an ethical Council that values and practices community consultation, accountable governance and open and transparent decision-making.

OR6 - Implement consultative, responsible and sound project management practices.

OR10 - Increased commitment to community engagement and to proactive strategic delivery of media and communications

EN10 - Community education and assistance to support food and other local businesses to meet relevant Local Laws compliance standards

### **COMMUNICATION/CONSULTATION (INTERNAL/EXTERNAL)**

Face to face engagement with businesses located in the Kingaroy CBD were conducted during the 6 – 9 September 2022. Council officers provided a summary of the content of the feedback form and displayed supporting representative maps to highlight areas of interest in the consultation discussion and were also on hand to answer any questions, as well as listen to concerns expressed by the business owners. If an appropriate representative was not available for discussion, a feedback form

was left for completion with a Council officer to return to collect forms on Friday 9 September. Business owners and their staff were also encouraged to visit Council's website to provide their own personal feedback regarding the consultation content. A total of 56 responses were received in paper form from businesses located within the CBD scope.

From the 5 September, the Kingaroy CBD Parking and Smoking Restrictions feedback form and supporting maps were made available via media release on Council's website. The feedback form was modified to an online fillable form for interested parties to have their say and a total of 173 responses were provided.

### **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS (STATUTORY BASIS, LEGAL RISKS)**

In the State of Queensland, the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998* prescribes the current restrictions regarding smoking in Queensland. These restrictions are primarily enforced by Queensland Health Officers.

Local governments have broad powers under the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998* (Qld) (**TOSPA**).

Chapter 2C of TOSPA prohibits smoking in certain outdoor places, including:

- 1 Eating and drinking places;
- 2 Government precincts;
- 3 Patrolled beaches;
- 4 Outdoor swimming areas;
- 5 Near entrances to enclosed places;
- 6 Playgrounds, skate parks and under-age sporting events;
- 7 Outdoor pedestrian malls;
- 8 Near public transport waiting areas; and
- 9 National parks.

Local governments are permitted to make local laws (including subordinate local laws) prohibiting smoking at an outdoor place that is in the local government's local government area if the Act doesn't already regulate the place (TOSPA s 26ZPA). So broadly, Council can make a local law (usually in conjunction with a subordinate local law) prohibiting smoking in an outdoor place as it wishes, unless the outdoor area is already on the restricted list (presumably, to avoid duplication).

The local law must not prescribe a penalty of more than 20 penalty units.

### **POLICY/LOCAL LAW DELEGATION IMPLICATIONS**

Council will need to implement Local Laws to increase its smoking restrictions under the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*. It would be recommended that Council review their need for additional powers and restrictions during the future Local Law Review.

### **ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

N/A

### **REPORT**



In September 2022, South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) officers engaged with business owners and the broader community regarding the introduction of restricted smoking areas within the Kingaroy CBD (Attachment One (1)). After closure of the engagement period, all feedback received has been compiled and collated to provide an overview of the views of the South Burnett business and community members (Attachment Two (2)).

Do you support the introduction of smoking restrictions within the Kingaroy CBD precinct?				
	Yes	No	No Response	Total Responses
Local businesses	24 (43%)	17 (30%)	15 (27%)	56
Other responses	84 (49%)	89 (51%)	0	173

Council Officers recommend implementation of additional signage as appropriate within the CBD to clearly sign non-smoking areas within the CBD that meet the requirements of the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998* as a first stage approach. The second recommendation relates to Officers wishing to seek clarification with Queensland Health and review the application of the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998* to infrastructure within the Kingaroy CBD including all structures, seating and the open space area adjacent to the Kingaroy Street banks.

Enforcement of the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998* is the primary responsibility of Queensland Health Officers and can also be assisted by Queensland Police. Council Officers propose to consult with both agencies to discuss strategies for implementation, compliance and complaints of current laws. Council can increase its powers to restrict smoking within its precincts, however, Council will need to further develop a subordinate local laws and it is suggested that this may be done with a future review of all Local Laws, however, it can be undertaken at any time but the process could take some time particularly with consultation.

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. Kingaroy CBD Parking and Smoking Restrictions Feedback Form [↓](#) 
2. Kingaroy CBD Smoking Restrictions Feedback Summary [↓](#) 





CEO APPROVED FORM: 2943496  
Version 1 – August 2022  
Infrastructure - Planning

## KTP Parking and Smoking Restrictions Feedback Form

**PRIVACY COLLECTION NOTICE:** South Burnett Regional Council collects your personal information for the purpose of processing this form and for use in any Council matters. Your personal information is handled in accordance with the *Information Privacy Act 2009* and will only be disclosed to a third party as per the South Burnett Regional Council Information Privacy Policy. **A hard copy of this electronic document is considered uncontrolled when printed.**

South Burnett Regional Council ('SBRC') is seeking feedback from the Kingaroy CBD business owners and the broader community regarding the introduction of restricted parking and smoking areas within the Kingaroy CBD as part of the Kingaroy Transformation Project ('KTP').

### SHORT TERM (P10) PARKING

The Kingaroy Post Office has relocated from Kingaroy Shopping World to Australia Post's previous distribution centre on the corner of Alford and Kingaroy Street, which has been recently renovated to provide retail services. To support the high turnover, short-term use of customers accessing Australia Post, it has been proposed to introduce five (5) (3 – Kingaroy Street, 2 – Alford Street) x P10 carpark within close proximity of the outlet.

**Do you support the introduction of p10 carparking within close proximity of the Australia post outlet?**

Yes

No

**Do you think the number of carpark allowed is sufficient to support the operations of Australia Post and meet needs of the community?**

Yes

No

### Comments

### RESTRICTED TIME LIMIT PARKING

Currently there are no restrictions within the Kingaroy CBD regarding long term parking. Through development and construction of the KTP project, many pre-existing carpark within the Kingaroy CBD were removed to comply with current Australian safety standards. From this, Council have delivered additional 8P 'off-street' carpark, such as Alford Street carpark and the upcoming George Street carpark, to provide additional parking to the Kingaroy CBD and its businesses. Council has been approached by business operators to consider changes to parking conditions to assist in reducing the impact of long-term parking in front of businesses.

**What issues have you experienced with parking within the Kingaroy CBD?**

Do you support the introduction of time limited parking within the Kingaroy CBD precinct?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No
What time restrictions should be placed on the CBD on-street parking?		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Hour	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 Hour	<input type="checkbox"/> 4 Hour
Comments		
SMOKING RESTRICTIONS WITHIN THE KINGAROY CBD		
<p>Smoking, including the use of electronic cigarettes, is banned in many outdoor public areas, eating and drinking venues, education, healthcare and residential aged care facilities across Queensland (<a href="https://www.health.qld.gov.au/public-health/topics/atod/tobacco-laws/outdoor">https://www.health.qld.gov.au/public-health/topics/atod/tobacco-laws/outdoor</a>).</p> <p>Council is endeavouring to gather business and community perception of the effect smoking has on the liveability of the CBD, the impact on business entrances, as well as those businesses who offer inside and outside dining.</p>		
Do you have any feedback on the impact of smoking within the Kingaroy CBD?		
Do you support the introduction of smoking restrictions within the Kingaroy CBD precinct?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No
Comments		
Thank you for providing your feedback		
<p>On completion of this form, please forward to Council address on this form or email <a href="mailto:info@sbrc.qld.gov.au">info@sbrc.qld.gov.au</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;">South Burnett Regional Council PO Box 336 Kingaroy Qld 4610</p> <p>Closure date: 23 September 2022</p>		

## Business Feedback - Summary of Comments

### Feedback on the impact of smoking within the Kingaroy CBD

- Good for around food areas- hard to police- maybe signs to make people away from what I see- people pull up, have a smoke then go buy food.
- Haven't noticed any issues
- It would be nice if don't smoke/vape near entry of business
- No smoking in CBD
- I am a non-smoker but have rarely been bothered by smokers on Kingaroy St
- Frequent smoke drifts into my shop
- Doesn't bother us either way. Cigarette Smoke or Pigs. Give me cigarettes any day
- There is nothing worse walking along the street or into a business or the shopping centre and being forced to inhale the disgusting second hand smoke that has been exhaled from a smoker. The amount of cigarette butts found on the ground is equally disgusting
- we have no opinion on this issue
- Sometimes butts around, as a non-smoker the smell from smoking is pungent
- I am a non-smoker and have never had an issue with anyone smoking in the CBD
- no smoking
- Do not like the entrance of the mall and also the side of the mall. Also, the top entrance where you walk into Big W is awful especially when you have children with you. Please get them to stop or move the smoking areas further away.
- smoking is not illegal so don't think it should be banned but needs to have an exclusion at venues with outdoor dining
- smoking should be banned on the street. Not only is it offensive, but it also creates rubbish (butts) in the drains and waterways
- smoking shouldn't be permitted in the outside dining areas
- kids also get exposed to the smoke as they pass by the person smoking
- support restrictions
- we often have people sit on our steps and smoke. It is illegal but people just ignore us when we ask them to leave
- yes - good idea to restrict smoking
- smoking too close to business doors
- it is very hard to police unless council employ an ETO to start and hand out fines.
- no problem with smoking
- I certainly wouldn't like a bench seat directly outside my shop if people are allowed to smoke
- Outdoor smoking should be permitted. It is nonsense trying to forbid smoking outdoors. Is Australia a free country or not?
- No smoking at all on footpaths (especially when chairs are added, currently people sit on the garden beds to smoke) No smoking signs on garden beds- designated smoking area!
- State Govt laws as they stand now are more than adequate. A simple "NO SMOKING" sign on any seating would be enough to discourage most people
- Smoking should be banned in the entire CBD including the shopping centre. Council should also ban the sale of cigarettes and tobacco products all together
- total smoke free CBD

- I feel smoking restrictions in the general areas of the CBD creates a very non inclusive attitude and will cause further issues trying to then create a smoking area
- Maybe the council could address the ever-increasing abandoned shopping trolleys that are always present around the CBD. Woolworths don't ever seem to care!
- I don't think many people smoke these days, so I don't think it impacts people in the CBD
- No smoking in front of our business is supported
- as long as they are not standing and blowing the smoke directly in the doors or openings, it should not be an issue during events. Yes, I believe in no smoking but during normal days it should not be a problem
- so long as they are > 5 m away I can't see you enforce it
- I do, but how will this be policed? We have experience in Kingaroy with this.
- not necessary
- I certainly wouldn't like too many restrictions but the park near MAX Employment could maybe be a smoking area
- Absolutely not

## Other Feedback - Summary of Comments

### Feedback on the impact of smoking within the Kingaroy CBD

- The non-smoking restrictions should be enforced. I'm allergic to cigarette smoke, in addition to it being unpleasant and odorous. Restricting smoking in and around the CBD would be wonderful
- I support 'banning' smoking throughout the CBD, however having a designated smoke area would be wise
- Not really
- Smoking is legal
- People sit or stand in front of shops smoking even though they are meant to be 5 meters away. No smoking signage may help.
- Rarely smell cigarettes in the CBD but smoking near the entrances to the mall is perpetual and off-putting. I often wonder if visitors to our town think the people who congregate near the entrance to smoke are representative of our town.
- Smoking is not illegal, provide enough bins and it should not be an issue. Add seating in areas that don't impact shopfronts. Take a sensible approach to this issue please.
- Seems like discrimination to smokers
- You have got to be joking LOL. If you ban smoking you will have to ban wood fires, BBQ's and cars. I am shocked this question has been asked. Nod my head. Just remember we all have other places to shop just on principle if nothing else.
- I intensely dislike smokers outside the hospital and mall.
- There seems to be no positive effects from smokers. Current legislation on distances and locations are flouted and there are no repercussions.
- Should be banned
- for smoking, HELL NO. Look at how disgusting the outside of the mall is. There's nothing worse than walking into a place and being bowled over by cigarette smoke. It cheapens the place as well. You should be able to enjoy shopping and looking around without smoke being blown in your face which happens far too much. Smokers have no manners and they don't care.
- Yes. So many times, while walking from my car at shopping centre disabled car parks I cannot breathe because people stand near the disabled parks smoking. Outside the 4 metre from door rule but in an area where vulnerable people are parking. People with heart issues, breathing issues and other illnesses. That entire area should be no smoking. As to CBD the same. Smoking impacts non-smokers health
- The more places that support no smoking the better
- Have no issues at all. However, do have issues with broken and shattered glass from hotel drinking glasses.
- I don't think the CBD can afford to knock back shoppers, smokers or not.
- Make it no smoking on the footpaths at all. It should also apply to the shopping centre precinct. CBD businesses are already disadvantaged to foot traffic to shopping centre. Make a designated spot for all.
- Smoking throughout the CBD is terrible, not a good look and nobody wants to ask someone to stop smoking and move on if they are not following the laws. This will be expensive to police if SBRC introduces an EHO to police.

- None whatsoever. If a person wants to light up that's their choice. They pay taxes just like everyone else. Just leave them alone.
- Smoking outside businesses and on footpaths should be discouraged - particularly once seating benches are installed (people are currently sitting on garden beds smoking)
- Smoking should not be allowed in front of shops
- Ban it close by, especially under Woolies car park, hate my baby having to exhale the stuff just going to the car
- No it should not be banned as it is outdoors no worse than fumes from traffic
- No issues at all with people smoking in the CBD, I'm a non-smoker, I just continue walking and going about my business
- should not be allowed in CBD area
- Smoking is really offensive to the majority. Banning this would make liveability in the KTP so much better
- Actively fine smokers who litter the area with cigarette butts.
- Smoking is a diminishing activity; however, Vaping is becoming increasingly popular, and increasingly done in places where smoking is prohibited. This is at least somewhat because of the lack of referencing to no-vaping. Vapers do not associate their activity with 'smoking' and therefore convince themselves they are within rights to do it in places that otherwise would not be acceptable. This is going to become a much bigger youth issue in the short term, and you will need to begin to work to counteract that.
- I think this will be a difficult one to enforce. I don't have an opinion either way
- I'm not a smoker so this doesn't affect me personally. If someone's second hand smoke bothers me, I'll move on. If their smoke is drifting into businesses, then this is a problem.
- People that smoke respect others and observe state laws
- Most people stay away from entrances and exits anyway.
- I certainly don't want smoking near me when dining, but there should be designated areas with facilities for cigarette butts, where smokers can go. Not a fan of everybody's rights being eroded.
- It's a catch 22, you must weigh up personal freedom against infringing on personal space and the affect a ban may have on some businesses, let's not forget it is legal to smoke tobacco and for those who object simply to the smell let me tell you e cigs
- Telling someone they can't smoke when they are already outside isn't going to work because they are already outside especially if you don't provide a place for someone to smoke people won't care
- What do other towns implement regarding smoking?
- It is frustrating when smokers use the areas just adjacent to main shopping entrances which means you have to walk past them and get their smoke into your lungs to access the shop.
- Not too much of an impact
- Enough restrictions in place already
- For someone who doesn't smoke, personally I'd say no to smoking in the CBD. But I think this could affect business whose staff do smoke and would require longer breaks to walk to an area that they are allowed to smoke. Maybe designated smoking areas.
- There ought to be no issue if you are smoking outside of buildings & on a footpath. Who will be charged with policing this ridiculous notion?
- I don't know how this would work in the CBD. Should there be a designated smoking area?
- Who will police that? I am an adult & will smoke where I please in the open air.

- The seats are right outside the front of buildings meaning you have to walk past to enter buildings.
- I'm not a smoker but i don't care if people do it within the CBD
- Leave restrictions as is. Workers in their breaks need to smoke.
- What a ridiculous idea. Don't the laws on smoking state that you have to be so many metres from the entrance of a premises if you are stationary. Kingaroy isn't your local suburban shopping centre; some people have to drive for around an hour.
- No issue. 5m from entrances is sufficient
- Not impacting at all.
- Don't believe it is an issue and even though I don't smoke and hate cigarette smoke
- No! Who are council to suggest they can control people smoking?
- Just follow WPH&S recommendations
- Every turn of a corner there is someone smoking on the street, it's terrible for people with asthma
- Smoking should be kept far away from all shops and car parks. It is just as unhealthy to breath in second hand air and just because it's not right in front of shops doesn't mean you can avoid it another meter away
- It is gross, and people leave their dirty cigarette butts EVERYWHERE
- They drop their butts everywhere
- No smoking out front of any business, at least a 5-metre distance as is the case in most other places.
- It should be banned.
- Shopping in areas where people are smoking is off putting and reduces my desire to attend these places
- Should be banned completely
- Can't stand smoking anywhere near me.
- Current smoking law are sufficient
- Leave it as is. Stop trying to control every aspect of people's lives.
- How are you intending on policing this policy if introduced?
- Have designated areas
- Smoking is not illegal and tobacco is not a prohibited substance so there should be no issues just a number of bins for butts.
- Concentrate on Roads, Rates and rubbish.
- No, don't care.
- I do not smoke but to ban smoking in a public place? Huge No from me. Not sure it is the right of the council to do this.
- Bring the seating back to Kingaroy Street, make this street smoke free
- I very rarely see people smoking on the street
- Smoking makes the CBD look bad and smell bad
- Smoking is an unhealthy habit for all especially second-hand smoke around food outlets
- Install ashtrays on footpaths maybe on light poles. If you're outside then you should have a right to smoke.
- If satisfactory as it is. No change is needed.
- no issue with smoking
- Exhaust Fumes are just as bad
- What's the point as it's not policed now and people ignore it if you point it out

- I don't find an issue with people smoking publicly.
- I personally do not have any issues with current Smoking laws & would encourage people to Smoke ANYWHERE once outdoors
- I'm a non-smoker and don't like breathing in second-hand smoke, maybe designated areas - near pubs or set areas in car park
- PLEASE ban and police smoking in the CBD, and work with Kingaroy Shoppingworld on this. Not only is it a terrible look for the town to have people sitting around smoking, but the evidence is clear: second-hand smoke is extremely hazardous to health.
- No, no smoking in seating areas outside cafes. But public smoking walking up the street ok. Car fumes I'd imagine would do just as much damage. I'd be worried about the stray cats that pee on the front of shop fronts .
- People have equal rights, just use manners and provide plenty of bins. People are lazy and don't like walking too far.
- No. Long as not in eating areas. People are entitled to smoke
- No smoking is best but once again no one polices it so they won't care
- Way too much at shopping centre, underground park, and in the parent park zones
- Most smokers are aware that smoking isn't permitted near food places and stand away from doorways anyways just leave it be please
- ban it in the area mentioned, plenty of other areas for smokers in our towns
- Current no smoking laws are not enforced. Clear signage may assist to reinforce the laws that exist. Tightening the rules in the CBD would not be effective unless enforced.
- In public gathering and within food service areas should be banned
- Ban it!! Nothing worse than a face full of smoke when walking down a path, my kids cop it too! Also, the smoking outside the mall I've made several complaints and no one listens, it's disgusting and unavoidable on the paths! Ban it!
- There are already restrictions on distance from entrances of building, STOP trying to alienate people further.
- Ban it
- Doesn't bother me
- Most businesses have a designated smoking area
- Not really an issue as long as there are adequate smoking areas available near businesses
- As a person who is sensitive to smells and cigarette smell being one of them, I think a rethink of where smoking is allowed would be beneficial for all but have designated areas for those who do smoke to use
- Just demonizing smoking, car and truck exhaust is worse
- You should have designated areas and not allow smoking to happen close to shop fronts. Bins should be available to stop littering but patrons and employees both smoke and need areas safely to do so.
- haven't noticed too much, except in front of Woolworths
- There are already smoking laws in place that are not policed.
- That's ridiculous!
- Not necessary to stop it but supply places to be placed
- too many restrictions will damage business even more
- You have no right or authority to ban smoking on streets or footpaths.
- Ban it everywhere
- Personally, I think should be restricted on footpaths outside business to encourage walking traffic



- Doesn't bother me as a non-smoker
- Don't like smoking, as far as I'm aware the current restrictions already cover the issues mentioned
- Should have designated spots
- I don't smoke, but accept others do, lots of workers in small business do - I don't have an issue with individuals having a cigarette in designated spots
- It's a dirty messy habit and should be banned within the CBD or have allocated areas for smoking only
- Smoking restrictions are already in effect I believe? I don't smoke so not 100%.
- Although my personal choice is to not smoke, with the high population of smokers in the area to minimise isolation and enhance the community atmosphere, I disagree with enforcing additional restrictions
- Most people are respectful when smoking in public
- In front of stores is off putting and dirty
- Yes, it puts customers off when other customers etc are smoking near shop entrances.
- Leave the smokers alone, they aren't an issue
- it stinks don't like it but it's fine line to what you do
- Yep stop it, smoking is gross and harmful. I hate being around smokers!
- how do you police it?
- Merely walking around the CBD past people who are smoking is negatively impacting our health.
- Yes, ban all. People can smoke at their own residence. Passive smoking is a health concern as much as being the smoker.
- I do not think there should be any smoking within this area
- Only part of Kingaroy that should be monitored for smoking is Chemist entrance of shopping centre
- I find it offensive and hate having to walk my children through smoke
- The Qld govt legislation on smoking is more than adequate. We don't live in a Communist country!!
- You'll kill pubs and restaurants.
- No smoking on foot paths
- State laws already cover smoking more than adequately. If these aren't being correctly regulated that is another issue. The only way anyone could really be smoking in the CBD is if they are walking down the street.
- Leave it alone. People that smoke obey rules. But you should not be TELLING us where to smoke
- I do not support smoking in foot traffic areas.
- No outside of business on public property is for all bad habits included
- People have a right to smoke if they wish (I am a non-smoker who hates smoke). Smokers already have huge restrictions on them so leave them be
- smoking is already taxed at outrageous rates, if you are paying the tax you are entitled to use it, think about the Boston Tea Party taxation without representation = rebellion
- Sadly, they need to smoke somewhere. It would be nice if they had a designated area.
- As a smoker this is discrimination and very wrong
- People are allowed to have choice as long as it's within the rules
- Get real

- Absolutely necessary. To have clean air areas is important for patrons as well as business owners
- They can smoke at home
- I support it though smokers will whine.
- Smoking areas to be sign posted away from businesses and streets.
- It will be a waste of public money to erect signage to eliminate smoking in the CBD because it will not be enforced just as current Queensland smoking laws are not enforced.
- How is going to enforce and how much will it cost? Council is listening to a vocal minority.

**6.3 MINTUES OF THE TRAFFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING HELD TUESDAY 13  
SEPTEMBER 2022**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** Manager Infrastructure Planning

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

**PRECIS**

Minutes of the Traffic Advisory Committee Meeting held Tuesday, 13 September 2022.

**SUMMARY**

The minutes of the Traffic Advisory Committee Meeting held in Warren Truss Chambers, Kingaroy of the South Burnett Regional Council on Tuesday, 13 September 2022 are provided to note and consider.

---

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the committee note and receive the attached minutes from the Traffic Advisory Committee meeting.

**BACKGROUND**

N/A

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. **September Traffic Advisory Committee Meeting Mintues**  



# Traffic Advisory Committee Minutes

Infrastructure

**Chair:** Councillor Jones

**Minutes:** Stacey Wickson

**Date:** Tuesday 13 September 2022, 12.30pm

**Venue:** Warren Truss Chambers, Kingaroy

**Committee Attendance:** Cr Gavin Jones (SBRC), James D’Arcy (SBRC), Cody Granger (SBRC), Cr Scott Henschen (SBRC), Pawan Guatam (SBRC), Andrew Goatham (DTMR), Brendan Seymour (QPS), Todd Armstrong (QPS), Cr Jane Erkens (SBRC), Stacey Wickson (SBRC), Scott Prendergast (QPS), Michelle Hoffman (DTMR)

Agenda Item	Action Summary	Responsible Officer	Due Date
<i>Welcome and Apologies (Chair)</i>	Cr Gavin Jones chaired the meeting. All members welcomed. Apologies recorded. Meeting opened 12.34pm Apologies: Paul Anoleck (TMR Road Safety), David Tierney (QPS), Kate Whyatt (SBRC)	N/A	N/A
<i>Confirmation of previous minutes (Chair)</i>	Previous minutes of Tuesday 14 June 2022 were confirmed. Moved: Cr Gavin Jones Seconded: Cr Jane Erkens Vote: Unanimous	N/A	N/A
<i>Business Arising from Minutes of Last Meeting</i>	<b>Action: Speed limit review requested on Kumbia Road (Stuart River – Flagstone Creek)</b>  - Looking to implement signage to assist with winding corners (70-80km advisory)  <b>Status:</b> Signs to be installed by SBRC. Closed.	SBRC	CLOSED
	<b>Action: Request for high visibility signage at Winderera School on Murgon Gayndah Road</b>  - To be discussed with QPS at next TAC Meeting	QPS	December



# Traffic Advisory Committee Minutes

Infrastructure

	<p><b>Status:</b> SBRC to investigate and report back to December meeting.</p>		
	<p><b>Action: Discussion regarding Kratzmanns Road S-Bends and enforced speed limit solutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30km advisory through causeway</li> <li>- Suggestion of speed advisory sign</li> <li>- Feedlot expansion will change dynamic of road environment</li> </ul> <p><b>Status:</b> SBRC to review internally with town planning regarding engineering conditions associated with approval.</p>	QPS	CLOSED
	<p><b>Action: Discussion regarding verge near Phipps Street West, Burnett Highway, Nanango</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nanango Police to discuss with Andrew Goatham at TMR</li> </ul> <p><b>Status:</b> QPS &amp; DTMR to come to resolution. Closed.</p>	DTMR	CLOSED
	<p><b>Action: Discussion regarding Nanango State School School Crossing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TMR Road Safety have put on an additional crossing supervisor</li> <li>- TMR requesting to change crossing back to a 'single' crossing by their standards</li> <li>- DTMR &amp; SBRC resolved to remove western median.</li> </ul> <p><b>Status:</b> SBRC to demolish western side median. SBRC to manage internally. CLOSED.</p>	SBRC	CLOSED
	<p><b>Action: Request for installation of turn arrows (4 phase) to Avoca Street Intersection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TMR have Avoca intersection on list to upgrade lights Subject to funding and will be completed under TMR RMPC unable to provide timeframe of installation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Status:</b> DTMR to complete under their RMPC. CLOSED</p>	DTMR	CLOSED
	<p><b>Action: Request to paint centre line at Niagara Road, Boyneside</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roads should be more than 300 AADT</li> <li>- Current vehicle counts are below threshold</li> </ul>	SBRC	CLOSED



# Traffic Advisory Committee Minutes

Infrastructure

	<b>Status:</b> Road does not meet MUTCD guidelines for implementation. CLOSED.		
<i>Fatal Car Crashes</i>	<b>Discussions held surrounding recent car crashes in the South Burnett</b>	QPS	
<i>General Business</i>	<b>Item 1 – SBRC customer request regarding ‘hooning’ on Moore Street, Kingaroy</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Customer request received regarding ‘hooning’ on Moore Street, Kingaroy</li> <li>- SBRC set out traffic counters and if non-conformance found will report back to QPS</li> </ul> <b>Status:</b> QPS aware and advise residents to call Policelink. CLOSED	SBRC	CLOSED
	<b>Item 2 – Queensland Road Safety Strategy 2022-31</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategy has been updated with new guidelines and goals</li> <li>- Filtered right turn signals to be phased out</li> </ul> <b>Status:</b> Update only. CLOSED	TMR Road Safety	CLOSED
	<b>Item 3 – Malar Road Speed Limit</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request from Cr Schumacher regarding revision of speed limit on Malar Road</li> <li>- Children crossing sign has been installed</li> <li>- Traffic count from 2018 and road environment could make road eligible for change to 60km/hr</li> </ul> <b>Status:</b> SBRC to investigate and report to December TAC.	SBRC	December
	<b>Item 4 – Speed Limit Change Request at Kumbia Road/Stuart Street</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traffic count shows high non-conformance</li> <li>- QPS request to increase 70km zone length to 1km to assist with police enforcement</li> <li>- SBRC to support QPS with commentary to residents</li> </ul> <b>Status:</b> SBRC to retain 70km/hr zone and report back to December TAC in conjunction with QPS.	QPS (Kumbia)	December



# Traffic Advisory Committee Minutes

Infrastructure

	<p><b>Item 5 – Community Request for Police Enforcement Signage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community request to have “Police Enforcement Zone” or “Speed Cameras used in this area” signage between Kingaroy/Kumbia</li> <li>- Discussion to be had between QPS and DTMR</li> </ul> <p><b>Status:</b> QPS &amp; DTMR will discuss installation. CLOSED</p>	QPS (Kumbia)	CLOSED
	<p><b>Item 6 – School Zone Drop &amp; Go Audit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SBRC are amending drop &amp; go signage at St Mary’s CC, St John’s Lutheran School, Coolabunia, Murgon and Wondai SS with enforceable loading zone timeframes</li> <li>- Schools have been contacted and emailed regarding changes</li> </ul> <p><b>Status:</b> SBRC to install signage. CLOSED</p>	SBRC	CLOSED
	<p><b>Item 7 – Request for Supervised Crossing at Markwell St Bus Interchange</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Significant volume of KSHS and KSS students that utilise the school pedestrian crossing during this time with bus operators needing to be very aware of movements from locations that are not visible</li> <li>- Request School Safety to consider as supervised crossing</li> </ul> <p><b>Status:</b> DTMR to report back to December TAC.</p>	TMR	December
	<p><b>Item 8 – Installation of 40km/hr Signage in Kingaroy CBD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Updates to speed control in CBD settings</li> <li>- Looking to implement in Haly, Alford, Kingaroy, Glendon and Markwell Street</li> <li>- DTMR are supportive but require further traffic data</li> </ul> <p><b>Status:</b> SBRC to report back to future TAC meeting once data has been sourced.</p>	SBRC	TBA
	<p><b>Item 9 – New Speed Camera Sites</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- QPS Road Policing Command have advised of new speed camera sites within the South Burnett based on crash data and issued by traffic camera office.</li> </ul>	QPS	CLOSED



# Traffic Advisory Committee Minutes

Infrastructure

	<b>Status:</b> QPS advised of new sites. CLOSED		
	<p><b>Item 10 – Okeden Road, Proston Customer Request to Lower Speed Limit at Butler Drive Intersection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reopening of request by Cr Duff</li> <li>- Resident is using mobility scooter to get into town from his residence</li> <li>- DTMR to provide commentary as to why this speed reduction will not take place</li> </ul> <p><b>Status:</b> DTMR to provide feedback to Cr Duff regarding why speed limit will not be changed. CLOSED</p>	SBRC	CLOSED
<i>Report from Agencies</i>	<p><b>QPS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nothing to report</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A
	<p><b>TMR Road Safety</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nothing to report</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A
	<p><b>TMR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Boobie Crawford Rd to start construction soon</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A
	<p><b>QAS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not present</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A
<i>Further items for discussion</i>	<p><b>TMR proposal to reduce speed limit on Kingaroy Burrandowan Road</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TMR received request for speed limit reduction on Kingaroy Burrandowan Rd. TMR completed review and have recommended reduction from 100 to 80km/hr</li> </ul> <p><b>Status:</b> QPS &amp; SBRC to review data and report back to December TAC.</p>		





# Traffic Advisory Committee Minutes

Infrastructure

	<p><b>TMR Customer request to extend 80km/hr speed limit on D’Aguilar Highway South Nanango</b>  <b>Status:</b> Committee has recommended to maintain current speed environment. CLOSED.</p> <p><b>Pruning requested on trees on centre median on Youngman Street, Kingaroy</b>                      - Customer claim that trees are too bushy and blocking caravan entrance  <b>Status:</b> DTMR to confirm works through RMPC contract with SBRC. CLOSED.</p> <p><b>Kumbia State School requesting zebra crossing rather than school crossing</b>                      - Children’s crossing takes precedence in priority of 3 different types of pedestrian crossings                      - Children have right of way with children’s flags  <b>Status:</b> QPS to liaise with DTMR. CLOSED.</p> <p><b>Gipps Street sight lines regarding trees in centre median on Drayton Street, Nanango</b>                      - Hold line has been extended out to allow for better driver sight lines down Drayton Street, Nanango  <b>Status:</b> SBRC to review and co-ordinate action. CLOSED.</p>		
<p>Next Meeting</p>	<p>Date: 13 December 2022                      Location: Warren Truss Chambers, Kingaroy</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Meeting Closed</p>	<p>Meeting Closed: 2.28pm</p>		

## **6.4 WALTER ROAD PARK BOLLARDS**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** Manager Infrastructure Planning

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Walter Road Park Bollards.

### **SUMMARY**

An enquiry has been received from the Mayor regarding the tree removal from the rail corridor adjacent to Walter Road, Kingaroy and the potential to install bollards to prevent cars and trucks from parking in that area. This area overlaps with the Department of Transport and Main Roads project that facilitated the tree removal and infrastructure realignments through this area.

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the committee note the report.

### **BACKGROUND**

The Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) have a High Risk Roads program of works that has upgraded intersections along the D'Aguilar Highway between Nanango and Kingaroy to improve road safety and meet current demands. The program has partially delivered on these works over the past two (2) years with a number of improvements to facilitate the rural connection between the two towns and this package of urban works will complement the outcomes associated with it. There are five (5) intersections extending from Harris Road to the south up to Knight St to the north that will be upgraded with treatments ranging from shoulder widening, kerb and channel, stormwater drainage improvements and a roundabout at Knight Street. The scope of works does not include the section of Walter Road between the River Road and Duke Street intersections, creating a gap in the profile of works funded under the program.

In order to assist with these outcomes, TMR need the corridor adjacent to the highway which requires the realignment of overhead power, streetlighting, water mains and tree removal. The early stages of works have commenced with the tree removal allowing for the electrical realignment of infrastructure in that corridor which is anticipated to occur over the coming weeks, subject to weather. Concurrent to this is also the realignment of water infrastructure and the reconnection of water services to support the progress of the project. These works will be supervised and reported on back to TMR to provide them with confidence on a commencement date for RoadTek in early 2023.

Working collaboratively with TMR on this project through supporting the early works for this stage of the program, there is an opportunity to reinstate landscaping adjacent to the highway corridor. This will need to occur later in the program of works (mid 2023) with this being equitable to the profile and scale of planting near the D'Aguilar Highway/ Rogers Drive roundabout from a few years ago.

The consideration of bollards can occur at a future point in time when the plantings have been undertaken and associated discussions with TMR will be necessary to facilitate the installation.

### **ATTACHMENTS**

- 1. Walter Road Corridor Layout**  

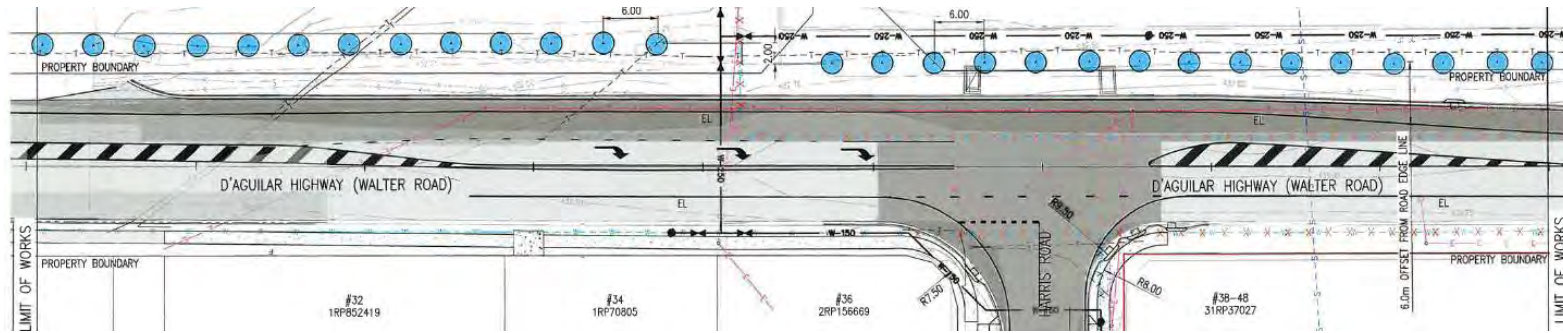


Figure 1: Walter/ Harris Rd intersection

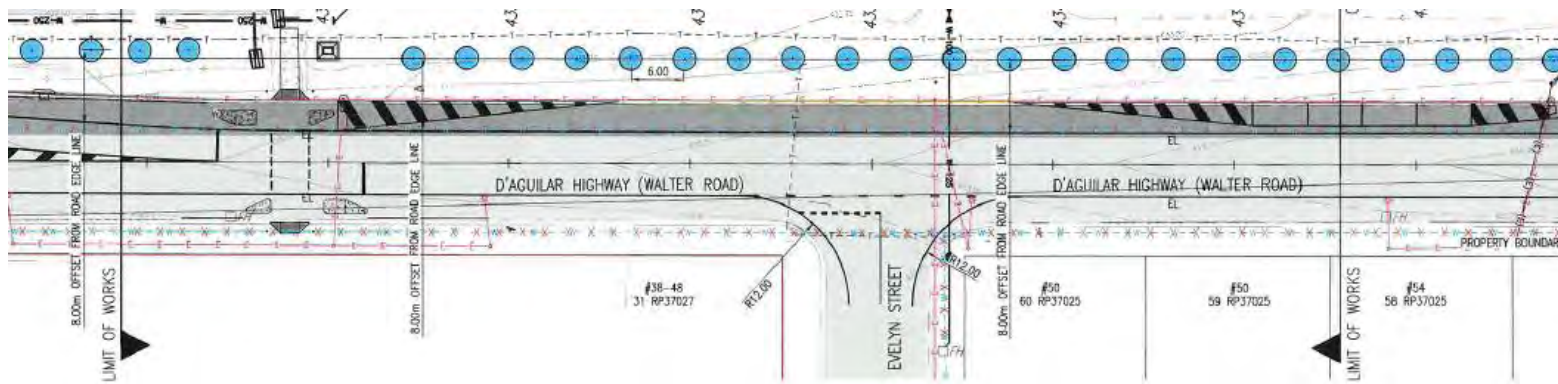


Figure 2: Walter/ School Crossing/ Evelyn St intersection

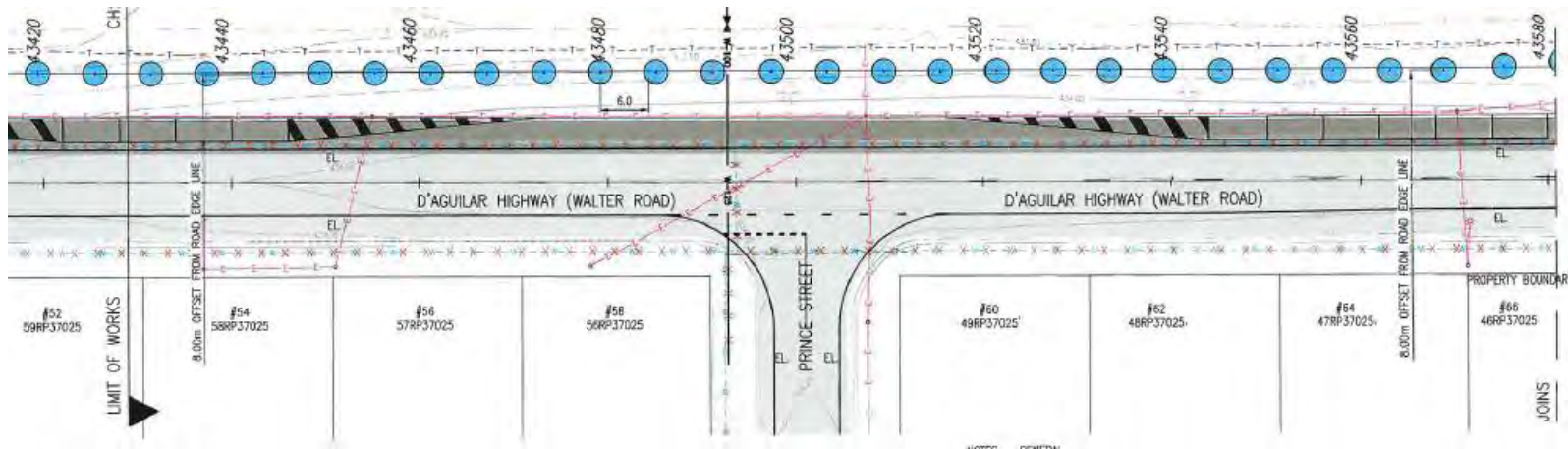


Figure 3: Walter/Prince St intersection

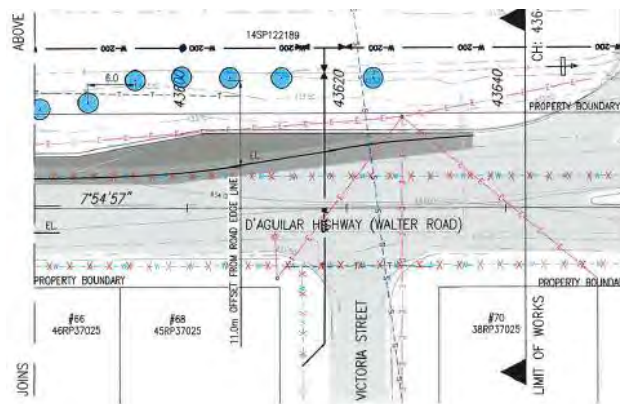


Figure 4: Walter/ River Rd connection

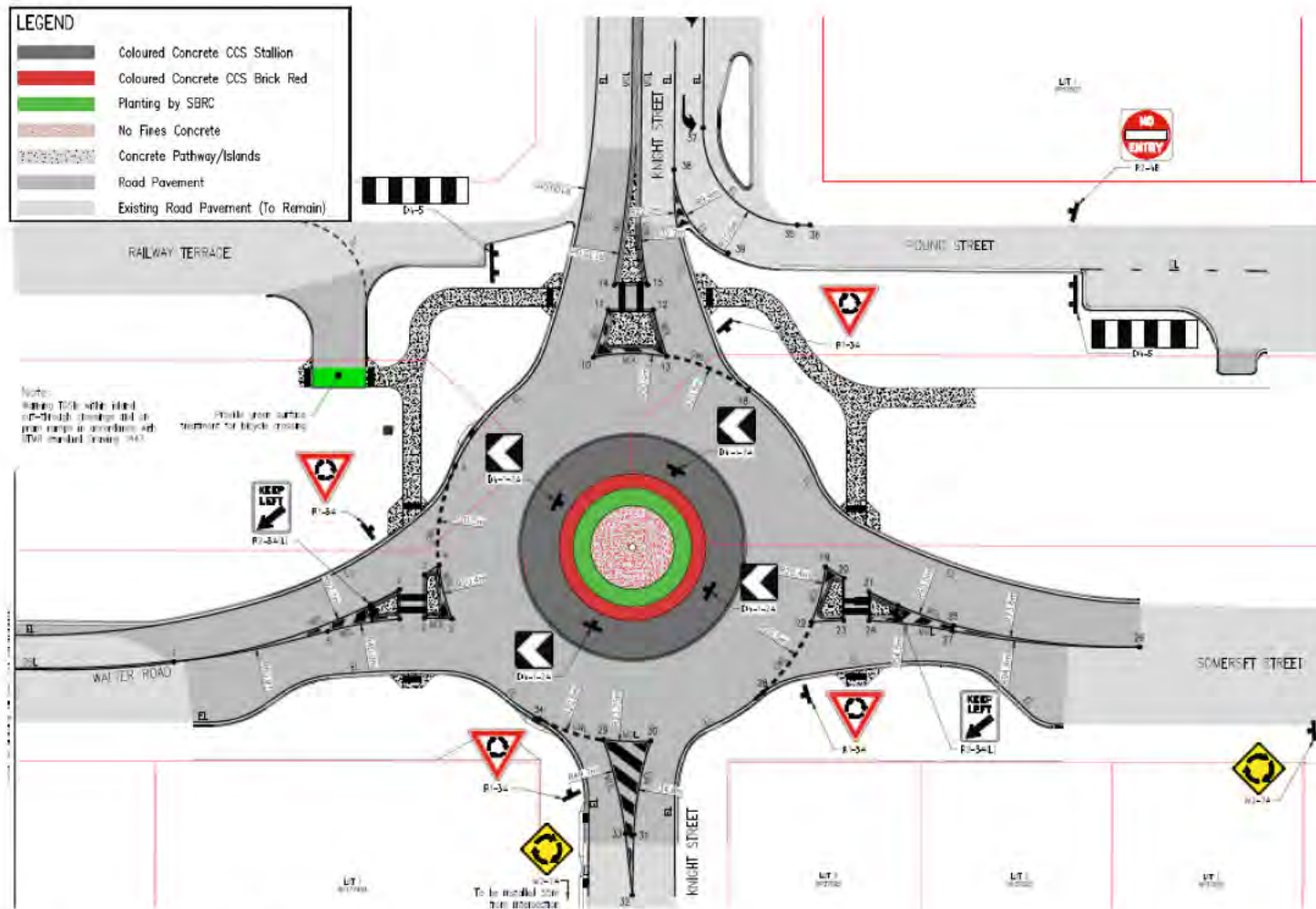


Figure 5: Walter/ Knight St Roundabout

## **6.5 ROGERS DRIVE KINGAROY**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** Manager Infrastructure Planning

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Rogers Drive, Kingaroy – Transport Operation Configuration Options

### **SUMMARY**

Business owners have approached Council to consider modifying Rogers Drive to ‘one-way’ operations which may improve road safety and transport logistics.

---

### **OFFICER’S RECOMMENDATION**

That the committee recommends to Council:

That Council seek feedback from Rodgers Drive landowners and business operators on the options for traffic within the report.

### **BACKGROUND**

Council has been approached by business owners within the Rogers Drive area, requesting the area be changed from two-way to one-way operations. The basis for the request for change is for perceived benefits in transport operations (including upgraded access configurations) and road safety.

Officers propose that the following options be presented to landowners & business operators to seek feedback.

#### **Option one (1) – Do Nothing**

That Rogers Drive continues to operate the area ‘as-is’ with two-way operation. Officers will continue to monitor the area to understand any developing road safety deficiencies. There have been no recorded traffic crashes in the estate, with the only crashes being at the D’Aguilar Highway intersection before the roundabout was installed. In the current configuration, there are deficiencies in intersection geometry to allow B-Double operation throughout the estate.

If Option one (1) was chosen, investigations should be undertaken following any development within the estate to better understand changes of the traffic environment. Any evident mitigating actions should be undertaken as required to ensure road safety and to optimise traffic operations.

#### **Option two (2) – Convert operations throughout the estate to ‘one-way’ clockwise direction of travel.**

This option involves change the transport operations within the entirety of Rogers Drive to a ‘one-way’ clockwise direction of operation, in which all vehicles must turn left initially and utilise the entire estate to exit the area. These changes to operations will allow sufficient room for B-Double operations in the area.

This option does not accommodate provisions for any future development at 5SP112069. Under this option, all vehicles accessing this property will be required to travel the entirety of the estate (approximately 600m).

Undertaking this option would provide minimal road safety benefits with all vehicles operating in the same direction and less conflict points. Physical work involved with Option two (2) includes extensive signage at each access location (‘one-way’ & ‘left-turn’ / ‘right-turn’ only signage) with line marking

in the form of arrows and chevrons throughout the estate. A concept layout for the intersection configuration is shown as Attachment two (2).

**Option three (3) – Convert operations of travel to ‘one-way’ clockwise operations, but allow two-way provisional access to any future developments at 5SP112069.**

This option includes all work involved with Option two (2), with the addition of a dedicated access to the any future developments at 5SP112069. This option will shorten the trip for motorists accessing the service station by approximately 600m.

A concept layout for the intersection configuration is shown as Attachment three (3).

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. **Rogers Drive Staged Development** [↓](#) 
2. **Option Two Concept Plan** [↓](#) 
3. **Option Three Concept Plan** [↓](#) 



Map 1 - Rogers Drive Staged Development - Blue Stage 1 (~1996), Green Stage 2 (~2006)





*Map 1 - Option 2 - Concept Plan*



*Map 2 - Option 3 - Concept Plan*

## **6.6 TINGOORA VILLAGE ROAD WIDENING AND KERB AND CHANNELLING**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** Manager Infrastructure Planning

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Tingoora Village – Road Widening and Kerb and Channelling.

### **SUMMARY**

This report is to inform Council on the costs associated with upgrading Muller Street, Magnussens Drive, Hill Street and Home Street, Tingoora to an urban sealed standard.

---

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the committee note the recommended staging of this project and consider it in the future capital works program.

### **FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

No allocation has been made in the current operational budget for any design work of this project. If Council wanted to further advance this project to detailed design, it would be in the order of \$50,000.

### **LINK TO CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN**

IN1 - Continue to provide sound asset management strategies to maintain and improve Council's road network, bridges, drainage, and street lighting

GR3 - Work with key stakeholders to create a pipeline of priority shovel ready projects that aim to improve the quality of life experienced by all residents, invest in strategic infrastructure and create a prosperous future for all

OR8 - High level implementation of Council's Customer Service Charter

OR10 - Increased commitment to community engagement and to proactive strategic delivery of media and communications

### **COMMUNICATION/CONSULTATION (INTERNAL/EXTERNAL)**

Petition received via Community Standing Committee meeting held on 15 June 2022 and presented at the General Council meeting on 20 July 2022 for resolution.

Report with concept layout and budget estimates presented to September Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting on 7 September 2022.

Question on Notice presented at October Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting on 5 October 2022 in relation to recommendations for the potential staging this project.

### **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS (STATUTORY BASIS, LEGAL RISKS)**

N/A

### **POLICY/LOCAL LAW DELEGATION IMPLICATIONS**

Council is obliged to manage its assets in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2009 and the Civil Liability Act 2002.

**ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

Assets relevant to the increased road width, pavement depth and kerb and channel, will be included as part of the capitalisation of the project if endorsed and funded by Council.

**REPORT**

This series of reports are in response to a petition (Resolution 2022/348) received from the undersigned regarding the state of the roads, drainage and kerb and channel within Tingoora village which was presented at the General Council meeting held on 20 July 2022. Current Tingoora village and interested South Burnett residents have signed a petition requesting South Burnett Regional Council (SBRC) fix the long-standing water runoff and drainage issues experienced by those living in Muller Street, Magnussens Drive, Hill Street and Home Street.

The resulting resolution (Resolution 2022/40) requested Council officers scope to upgrade to an urban sealed standard Muller Street, Magnussens Drive, Hill Street and Home Street, Tingoora and a report was presented at the September Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting with the estimated costs of delivering such equalling approximately \$1.25M.

Under resolution 2022/46 (received at September Infrastructure Standing Committee Meeting), Council requested a recommendation of staging the works which is shown in Table one (1).

Muller Street and Magnussens Drive are recommended to be built in the first stage because this area will service upstream as a collector and will improve areas currently most prone to scouring.



Hill Street, Gibson Street, Home Street and Philips Street are recommended to be delivered in Stage two (2) due to the downstream characteristics and current stormwater operation in the area.

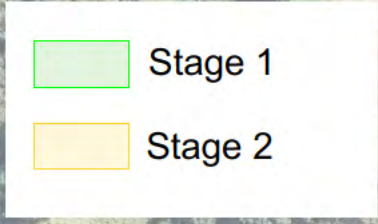
Please note, this area should be detail designed as one (1) project to fully understand the upstream catchment and the required stormwater storage capacity to ensure proper and sufficient operations.

Table 1 - recommended staging of works

	Stage 1	Stage 2
Muller Street	\$ 375,000	
Magnussens Drive	\$ 237,500	
Hill Street		\$ 200,000
Gibson Street		\$ 175,000
Home Street		\$ 162,500
Philips Street		\$ 100,000
Stage Total	\$ 612,500	\$ 637,500

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. Staging of Works  



## **6.7 BLACKBUTT KERB & CHANNELLING EXTENSION.**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** Manager Infrastructure Planning

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Blackbutt Kerb and Channelling extension.

### **SUMMARY**

This report is to inform Council on the costs associated with considering a 10 year capital plan for the extension of kerbing and channelling through Blackbutt. This report will provide a high-level overview in the urbanised development of Blackbutt where this profile of infrastructure to be extended in conjunction with an underground stormwater system.

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council note the report and consider the funding of this infrastructure in future capital works budget deliberations.

### **BACKGROUND**

Blackbutt is a town that has street profiles that differ significantly between full width kerbed and sealed roads to an unsealed, unkerbed street with table drains. The streets vary and a budget consideration can be provided to construct, seal and kerb improving the level of service to residents. A prioritisation process addressing the higher order urban streets as the first stage of works could be undertaken considering Hart Street, Sutton Street and Blackbutt Street. Another option is to undertake a gap analysis whereby inconsistencies are addressed along a street where it may go from a kerbed street profile to one with a table drain and then revert back to a kerbed street. Examples of these are along Sutton Street, Pine Street, Muir Street, Margaret Street and George Street.

Council officers have investigated and estimated the above streets and due to the existing road formations being constructed to a narrow single lane standard, the streets must be widened to accommodate two way vehicle movements to ensure the current road hierarchy remains in place.

The estimated project cost to populate a 10 year capital plan is estimated at a total of \$2.20M, with the breakdown as follows:

- Hart Street - \$708,000
- Sutton Street - \$225,000
- Blackbutt Street - \$254,000
- Pine Street - \$172,000
- Muir Street - \$237,000
- Margaret Street - \$278,000
- George Street - \$330,000

The above costs are indicative only and further detailed design work would need to be undertaken if Council wished to progress detailed stormwater and pavement solutions.

**ATTACHMENTS**

**Nil**

## **6.8 RED TANK AND NORDS ROAD RFI**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** Manager Works

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Red Tank and Nords Road RFI

### **SUMMARY**

The Infrastructure department received a request to provide the Mayoral Request for Information for Red Tank and Nords Roads to the November Infrastructure Standing Committee meeting.

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the committee note the report.

### **BACKGROUND**

On the 25 July 2022, Mayor Otto requested the following information being provided in accordance with S170A of the LG Act. 2009:

Further to an onsite meeting with Manager Searle and Ian and Judy Schafferius:

1. Details of any plans to complete road works on the following:
  - a. Causeway on Red Tank Road;
  - b. Gravel resheeting on a small section of exposed soil on Red Tank Road;
  - c. Causeway improvement on Nords Road

2. Estimated costings for these works should Council resolve to complete such.

Attached is a copy of the Request for Information given on the 4 August 2022.

By way of an update both Red Tank and Nords Road are expected to be further assessed in the next week to prepare for a REPA submission, it is anticipated that the submission will be lodged late December 2022.

### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. **Record of Request - S170A Mayoral RFI - Red Tank Nords Road** [!\[\]\(9560d9aa812eb21dfbefb805fa4b474e\_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(8686fbde1711ab118e00c60fc66443c2\_img.jpg\)](#)





CEO APPROVED FORM: ID 2899961  
Version 5 – May 2022  
Finance & Corporate – Corporate, Governance & Strategy

## Record of Request for Information

**PRIVACY COLLECTION NOTICE** South Burnett Regional Council collects your personal information for the purpose of processing this form and for use in any Council matters. Your personal information is handled in accordance with the *Information Privacy Act 2009* and will only be disclosed to a third party as per the South Burnett Regional Council Information Privacy Policy. A hard copy of this electronic document is considered uncontrolled when printed.

<b>This form is to be used in conjunction with the Acceptable Request Guidelines. Please submit the completed request form to the CEO, General Managers and <a href="mailto:info@sbrc.qld.gov.au">info@sbrc.qld.gov.au</a></b>			
Councillor name	Mayor Brett Otto	Division	
Date requested	25/07/2022	Date information is requested by (Allow 10 business days as per policy)	9/08/2022
Submitted to the responsible CEO/General Manager	Tim Lowe - A/General Manager Infrastructure	Date submitted	25/07/2022
<b>Information requested</b>			
Dear madame acting CEO,			
Will appreciate the following information being provided in accordance with S170A of the LG Act 2009:			
Further to an on-site meeting with Manager Searle and Ian and Judy Schafferius:			
1. Details of any plans to complete road works on the following:			
a. courseway on Red Tank Road;			
b. gravel resheeting on small section of exposed soil on Red Tank Road;			
c. courseway improvement on Nord Road.			
2. Estimated costings for these works should council resolve to complete such.			
<b>Summary of information provided by responsible CEO/General Manager (attaching all relevant documentation)</b>			
Please find attached the response to the Mayoral RFI for Red Tank and Nords Roads			
<b>Office Use Only - Time Spent on Task</b>			
Hours/ Officers:			
Responsible CEO/General Manager distributed information to Councillors, Senior Management Team and <a href="mailto:info@sbrc.qld.gov.au">info@sbrc.qld.gov.au</a>		Date	04/08/2022

R d f R t f l f t i ( C i l l ) F

P 1 f 2

**Causeway on Red Tank Rd**

Further to your site meeting with Ian and Judy Schafferius and Manager Kevin Searle, site survey of the floodway of concern on Red Tank Rd has been undertaken last financial year. A copy of correspondence to the customer, dated 19<sup>th</sup> August 2021, is also attached for your information indicating that Council would include the project in future capital budget deliberations.

During the Council's development of the 2022-23 Capital Works Budget, deliberations considered Council's project prioritisation model output. The potential capital project for improvement of the vertical geometry of the culvert on Red Tank Road was included within the prioritised project list with a project priority ranking of 111. Given the comparatively lower priority of this project to funded projects and with design funding focused on projects approved in the Capital Program by Council, necessary design to scope works for the capital improvement required has not commenced to date.

Should Council wish to consider potential funding of the project, basic design to scope works is required as a prerequisite. Preliminary design works in order to scope required improvements, as was indicated in the correspondence to the customer, are estimated at \$5,000. Should Council approve this additional expenditure in the future, options and costs for improvement of the floodway can be prepared and provided to Council for capital funding consideration.

**Gravel Re-sheeting on Red Tank Rd**

Re-sheeting of Red Tank Rd is anticipated to be programmed for the 2023-24 re-sheeting program with a budget value of \$152,000.00, subject to Council's consideration in the formulation of that financial year's budget.

Damage to Red Tank Rd has occurred during the numerous declared flood events in the South Burnett Region since November last year with Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) funding anticipated to be available to undertake restoration work.

Information has been provided to the customers in correspondence of 25th March 2022 advising that some emergency works and immediate reconstruction works such as pipe cleaning have been completed on Red Tank Road and Nords Road and that both of these roads are awaiting Restoration Essential Public Assets (REPA) assessment for future Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) funding submissions. Preparation of these submissions are continuing.

**Nord Rd Floodway Improvement**

As part of REPA assessment of Nords Road, consideration will be given to the eligibility of floodway improvement works as part of a Betterment Works submission.

**From:** "Kevin Searle" [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Fri, 20 Aug 2021 16:08:22 +1000  
**To:** "Councillors" [REDACTED]  
**Cc:** "Mark Pitt" [REDACTED]; "Samantha Allen"  
[REDACTED]; "Ged Brennan" [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** RE: RD2021/0690 - Red Tank Road  
**Attachments:** 3791\_001.pdf

Good afternoon Councillors,

Please see attached the letter response to Ian Schafferius regarding his concerns around an existing concrete floodway on Red Tank Road.

Additionally, Ian has been met onsite by a Council Officer on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June and provided a verbal response as per the attached letter on 16<sup>th</sup> of June.


Regards



**SOUTH BURNETT**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL

**Kevin Searle**  
Manager Works

P 07 4189 9100  
PO Box 336 Kingaroy QLD 4610  
[www.southburnett.qld.gov.au](http://www.southburnett.qld.gov.au)

 [southburnettregion](https://www.facebook.com/southburnettregion)



DISCLAIMER: This electronic mail message is intended only for the addressee and may contain confidential information. If you are not the addressee, you are notified that any transmission, distribution or photocopying of this email is strictly prohibited. The confidentiality attached to this email is not waived, lost or destroyed by reason of a mistaken delivery to you. The information contained in this email transmission may also be subject to the Right to Information Legislation (2009)

Enquiries: Kevin Searle  
 Phone:(07) 4189 9100  
 REF: RD2021/0690 KS: SA



**SOUTH BURNETT**  
**REGIONAL COUNCIL**

South Burnett Regional Council  
 ABN 89 972 463 257  
 PO Box 834  
 Kingaroy QLD 4610  
 1300 225 779 or (07) 4189 9100  
 (07) 4162 4006  
 ✉ info@southburnett.qld.gov.au  
 🌐 www.southburnett.qld.gov.au

19 August 2021



**RE: Request for upgrade of the Floodway approaches on Red Tank Road.**

Council acknowledges your recent letters dated 16 June 2021 and 29 June 2021. As advised at the onsite meeting Council's infrastructure design team are investigating what options there are for improving the alignment, as well as any costs associated with improvements. Adjusting the vertical alignment will likely involve at least a partial reconstruction of the floodway and/or the road approach into the floodway and would be a future capital item.

Pending the outcome of the design assessment, consideration would be given under future capital works budget deliberations for the floodway improvements.

Should you have any further questions, please contact Council's Infrastructure Department on (07) 4189 9100.

Kind regards



Ged Brennan

**ACTING GENERAL MANAGER - INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Customer Service Centres**

**Blackbutt** 67 Hart Street

**Kingaroy** 45 Glendon Street

**Warrego** 100 Dryden Street

Version: 1, Version Date: 23/08/2021

**Murgon** 42 Stephens Street West

**Wondal** 101 Mackenzie & Scoll Streets

## **7 PORTFOLIO - WATER & WASTEWATER**

### **7.1 WATER AND WASTEWATER PORTFOLIO REPORT**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** Councillor

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

#### **PRECIS**

Water and Wastewater Portfolio Report

#### **SUMMARY**

Councillor Jones presents his Water and Wastewater Portfolio Report to Council.

---

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Councillor Jones's Water and Wastewater Portfolio Report to Council be received for information.

#### **BACKGROUND**

N/A

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. **Water and Wastewater Portfolio Report** [↓](#) 

### WATER & WASTEWATER BRANCH PORTFOLIO REPORT

The following are Current/Planned Works

Updated as of 24 October 2022

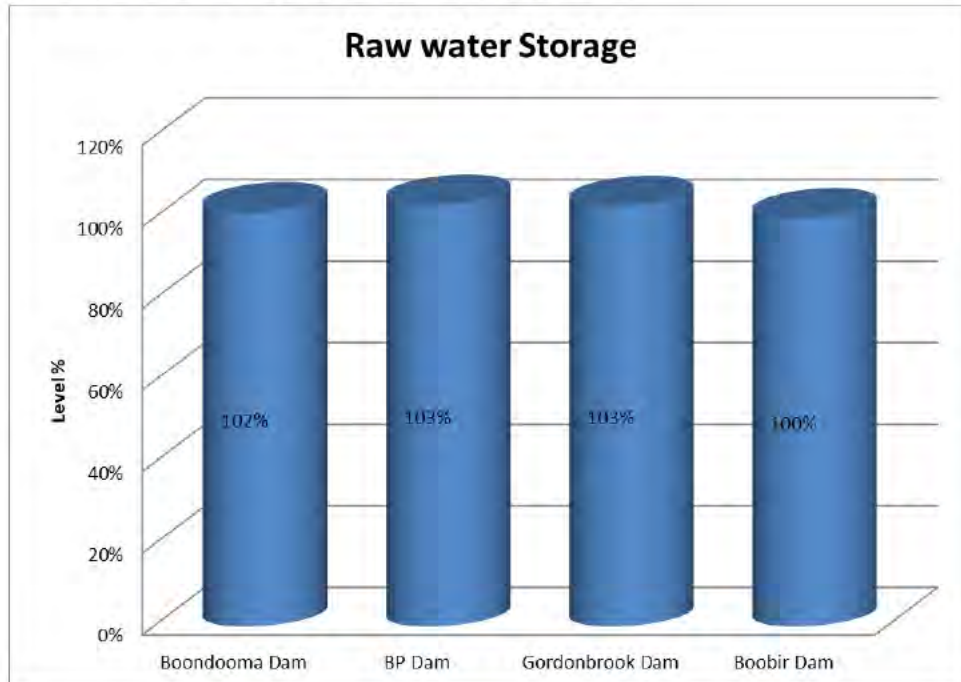
#### Capital Works 22/23 and Current Water Main Replacements

Name	Description	Expected Start	Expected Completion	Budget Amount	Actual
<b>Process Control, SCADA and Telemetry Migration</b>	Telemetry Outstation Migration to new network, Software Engineering to connect new hardware	July 2022	June 2023	\$350,000	\$7,800
<b>Eagle St Nanango</b>	Watermain Replacement	June 2022	Completed	\$60,000	\$77,308
<b>Birdie St Nanango</b>	Watermain Replacement	May 2022	Completed	\$60,000	\$80,836

#### Restriction & Dam Levels

Updated as of 28 September 2022 update not available due to staff shortage

All towns remain on level three (3) Water Restrictions.



Sunwater supply scheme	Water storage	Schemes supplied	FSL (m)	Current level	FS Volume (ML)	Current Volume (ML)	Current capacity (%)	High Priority water Allocation	Medium Priority Allocation
Boyne River & Tarong	Boondooma Dam	Boondooma Scheme, Proston Rural scheme, Kingaroy, Blackbutt	280.4	280.57	204,200	207,324	102%	100%	100%
Barker Barambah	BP Dam	Wondai, Murgon	307.3	307.49	134,900	139,284	103%	100%	100%
	Gordonbrook Dam	Kingaroy	391.5	391.62	6,800	6,820	103%	N/A	N/A
	Boobir Dam	Blackbutt	434	434	170	170	100%	N/A	N/A

Council continues to monitor water storage throughout the region. Current levels are:

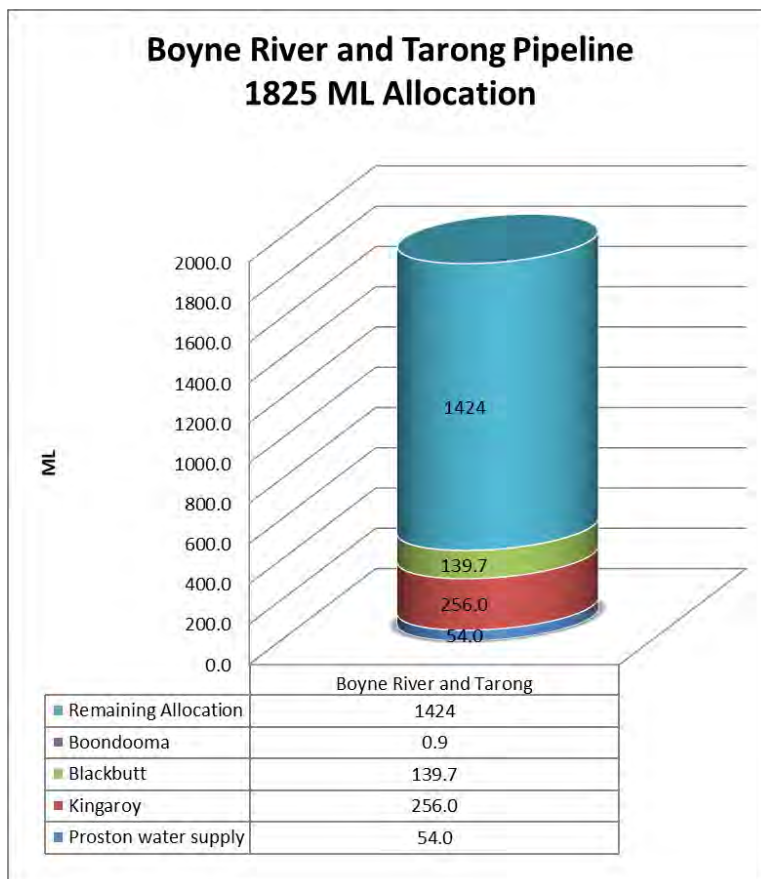
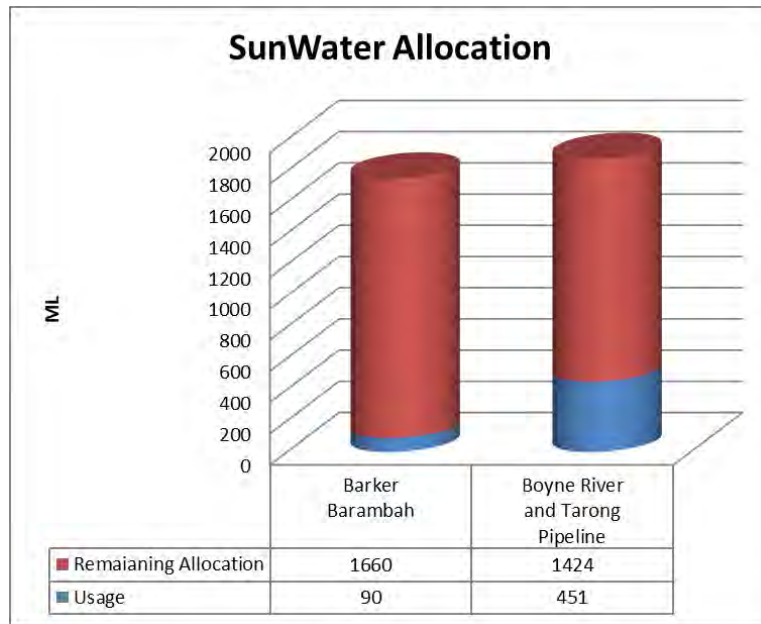
Recorded 24 October 2022

- Boondooma – 100.9%
- BP Dam – 102.9%
- Gordonbrook Dam – 100%
- Boobir Dam – 100%

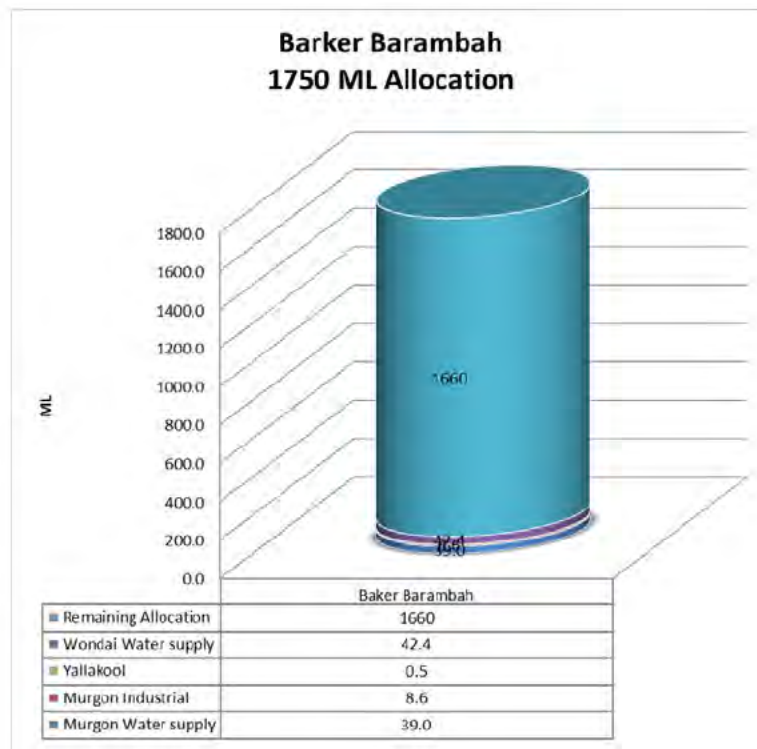
### Water Allocations and Financial Year Consumption

Recorded 28 September 2022 update not available due to staff shortage

Water allocation SunWater scheme	Location / Allocation	Usage to date (ML)	Annual Allocation (ML)	Remaining Allocation (ML)	Remaining Allocation in (%)	Year remaining in (%)
Barker Barambah	Murgon Water supply	39.0	1400	1351.9	97%	76%
	Murgon Industrial	8.6				
	Yallakool	0.5				
	Wondai Water supply	42.4	350	307.622	88%	
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1660</b>	<b>95%</b>	
Boyne River and Tarong Pipeline	Proston water supply	54.0	500	446.0	89%	
	Kingaroy	256.0	1110	854.0	77%	
	Blackbutt	139.7	250	110.3	44%	
	Boondooma	0.9	15	14.1	94%	
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1875</b>	<b>1424</b>	<b>76%</b>	



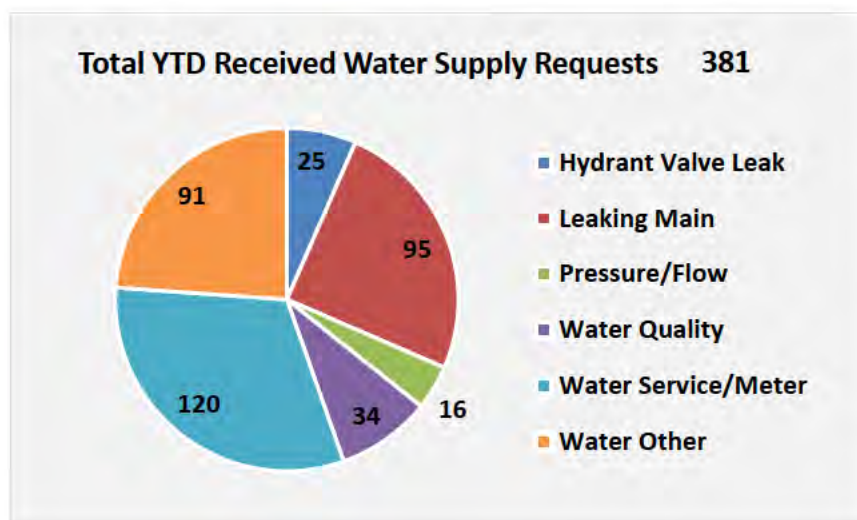
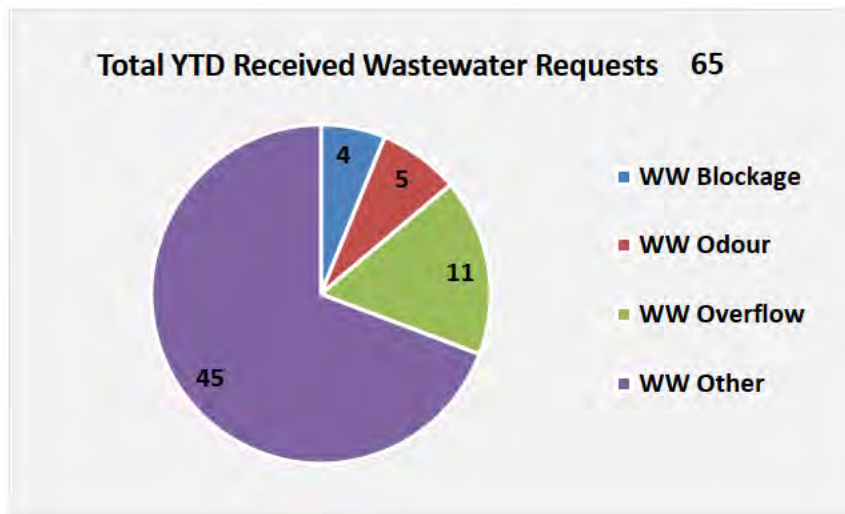




\*Annual allocations are for the financial yea

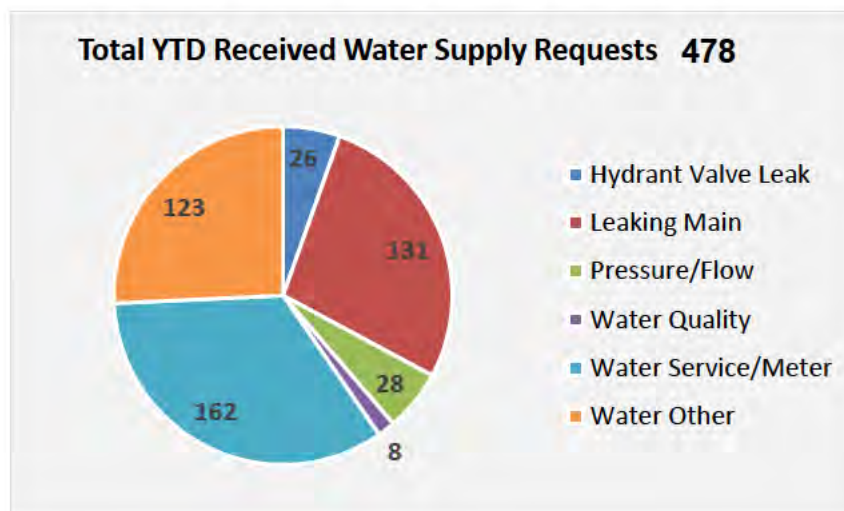
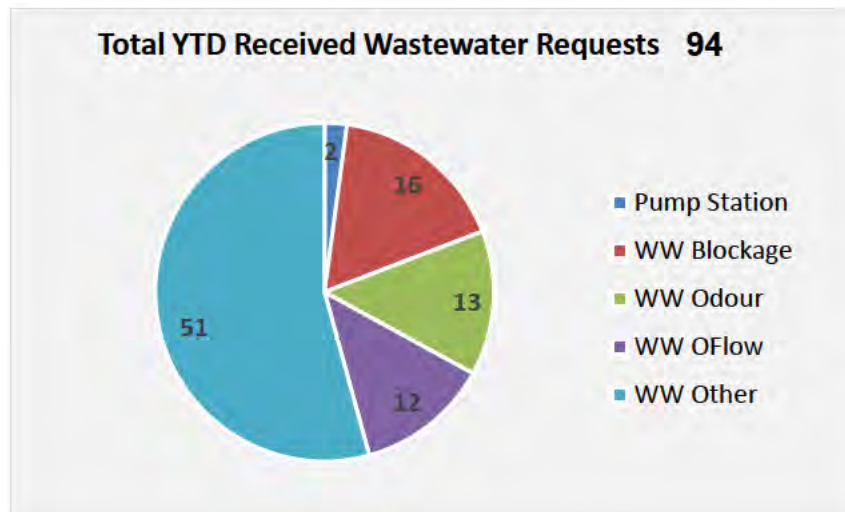
#### Reactive Work - Financial Year 2022/23

Town	Sewer Blockages	Other Sewer issues	Water Main Breaks	Other water issues
Kingaroy	4	11	6	124
Murgon	2	3	0	5
Wondai	0	0	2	7
Nanango	0	3	6	58
Blackbutt	0	1	7	30
Proston	0	0	0	3
Proston Rural	0	0	2	2
Kumbia	0	0	1	4
Wooroolin	0	0	0	5



**Reactive Work - Comparison Figures from November 2021**

Town	Sewer Blockages	Other Sewer issues	Water Main Breaks	Other water issues
Kingaroy	7	17	8	185
Murgon	0	2	1	11
Wondai	2	3	1	9
Nanango	2	6	10	69
Blackbutt	0	0	0	19
Proston	0	0	0	2
Proston Rural	NA	NA	3	7
Kumbia	NA	NA	0	3
Wooroolin	NA	NA	1	8



## **7.2 SOUTH BURNETT WATER FEASIBILITY PHASE TWO**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** General Manager Infrastructure

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

South Burnett Water Feasibility Phase Two (2) Report

### **SUMMARY**

Phase two (2) of the study developed a 25-year economic roadmap addressing key recommendations of the first phase of the study. Council's consultant for delivery of Phase two (2) of the South Burnett Water Feasibility Project has completed the final report.

This final report will be presented to Council at the Standing Committee

---

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the committee receive this report for information.

### **BACKGROUND**

In November 2018, the Australian Government announced a grant via the National Water Infrastructure Fund to conduct a feasibility study to examine a range of options to increase water supply, reliability and security, which would underpin an expansion of irrigated agriculture and deliver new jobs and economic growth in the North Burnett and South Burnett regions of Queensland.

Using this funding, the South Burnett Regional Council commissioned a Strategic Business Case and an Options Analysis which identified many opportunities to increase agricultural production and urban resilience, which will generate substantial economic value.

### **ATTACHMENTS**

Nil

## **8 PORTFOLIO - NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, RURAL SERVICES, AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION**

### **8.1 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, COMPLIANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PORTFOLIO REPORT**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Councillor

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

#### **PRECIS**

Natural Resource Management, Compliance and Environmental Health Portfolio Report

#### **SUMMARY**

Cr Henschen presented his Natural Resource Management, Compliance and Environmental Health Portfolio Report

---

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Cr Henschen's Natural Resource Management, Compliance and Environmental Health Portfolio Report to Council be received for information.

#### **Natural Resource Management:**

##### **Weed Management**

New fireweed infestations collected from a rural property near Maidenwell and a housing estate in Kingaroy have been officially confirmed by the Queensland Herbarium. A further large infestation on a rural property south of Nanango has also received official identification. Other likely fireweed plants collected the Gordonbrook and Memerambi districts have been inspected and samples taken for confirmation.

Given the distribution and abundance of fireweed in Council areas to the south and south-east of our region combined with the extended growing conditions aiding the persistence of fireweed through spring, we can expect more detections to occur across the South Burnett. Future public fireweed awareness sessions are planned for the November period to improve the knowledge base and identification skills of landowners and the general public.

##### **Feral Animal Management**

Cessation of the State Government supplied 1080 solution will occur on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2022. Any State Government supplied 1080 held by Council after this date cannot be legally used. Council will be responsible for the disposal of any State supplied 1080 solution still on hand prior to the 31 December 2022. Future 1080 supplies to allow Council to continue to provide 1080 baiting services to landowners will need to be purchased from commercial suppliers.

##### **Extension and Awareness**

Council has developed and erected Foot and Mouth Disease Awareness Posters at key locations around the region. Saleyards and popular public rest areas were targeted for the erection of the awareness signage. Work is underway to provide more information on emergency animal diseases through Council website. These additions will provide more accessibility to the public on symptoms and reporting for a number of high-risk diseases such as African Swine Fever, Foot and Mouth and Lumpy Skin Disease.

## **Queensland Feral Pest Initiative (QFPI)**

The “*Building an Invasive Species Management Alliance Project*” was officially launched through the dissemination of a regional media release. Key project milestones to date include the creation of a multi-partner project steering committee and advertising for a Project Coordinator. The roll out of the Alliance Project will assist in examining and demonstrating how we can build stronger regional biosecurity frameworks through creating more grass roots collaborative arrangements.

Lessons learnt from such an approach will help inform a potential model that could be further applied within and across our Council regions and in other areas of Australia.

## **Environmental Health / Compliance:**

Environmental Health has completed the annual Food Licence Renewals with assistance from Waste administration team to assist processing the renewal documentation. There are only three outstanding renewals that are being followed up and notices issued. This has been a fantastic outcome for this year as there is normally 20 + businesses that do not fulfill the legislative renewal requirements. It is a credit to the hard work put in by the team even when other items are outstanding.

## **Other Matters**

A new Environmental Health Officer in training has started with Council this month. Over the coming months the officer will be trained up to be able to support the Environmental Health Team. This will assist with the high demand area of legislative tasks that are devolved to this section of Council. There is currently a contractor on board assisting with attending to the back log of Customer Requests which has been a result of the Annual Food Licencing inspection tasks and the reduced resources within the team.

Environmental Health Officers have been assisting the Local Disaster Management Group in the Evacuation Centre Coordination preparation for the upcoming wet season. This item takes one officer offline to assist in this space, requiring non-urgent matters being put on hold including customer requests.

It is anticipated that over the coming months with the vacant Environmental Health Officer role being filled and Environmental Health Officer contractor that the backlog to actioning customer complaints and enquiries will be reduced significantly. Environmental Health still however receives valuable feedback from customers thanking Environmental Health Officers for their customer service and the high level of assistance that is provided.

It is the goal to recommence key public health tasks such as the mosquito surveillance program and proactive tasks including Food Safety and Environmental Health Risk programs to prevent public health and environmental incidences in the community.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

**Nil**

## **8.2 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONAL UPDATE**

**File Number:** 2.11.2022

**Author:** Coordinator Commercial Enterprises

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Natural Resource Management Operational Update

### **SUMMARY**

Natural Resource Management Operational Update

---

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the Natural Resource Management Operational update be received for information.

### **BACKGROUND**

Nil

### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Natural Resources Management Operational Update [↓](#) 

**NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UPDATE****Darryl Brooks**

Manager Environment and Planning

Project Name	Project Description	Expected Start Date	Expected Completion Date
<b>Queensland Feral Pest Initiative Project</b>	Development of pest animal and weed control syndicates across the North and South Burnett and Gympie Regions. Employment of a Project Coordinator and establishment of a Steering Committee for Project Oversight	August 2022	June 2024

Stats Item	Monthly 01/10/22- 25/10/22	This month last year	Year to date Cumulative 01/07/22- 25/10/22
<b>Wandering Livestock</b>			
Attendance	5	5	91
Impoundments	0	0	12
<b>Wild Dog &amp; Feral Pig Program</b>			
Landholders baiting	2	2	81
Doggone Baits	0	0	0
Pig Meat Injected 1080	0 kg	0 kg	1,246 kg
Dog Meat injected 1080	27 kg	19 kg	1020.5 kg
Hectares baited	270 ha	400 ha	54690 ha
Bounties processed	5	0	25
<b>Extension and Awareness</b>			
Number of Samples sent for Identification	7	-	16
Number of Awareness Flyers	0	-	309
Number of Web Based Media Promotions	13	-	22
Number of Radio Based Media Promotions	1	-	5
Number of Print Based Media Promotions	24	-	65
<b>Rabbit Control</b>			
Landholders assisted	0	2	11
Carrots K5 Virus	1 kg	3 kg	1 kg
Rabbits injected	0	0	3
<b>Equipment Loaned</b>			
Spray trailer, Splatter Guns, Portable Steel Yards, Camera, GPS, Dog Traps, Pig Traps, Cat Traps, tree spears	1 x Trailer: Lantana- Tingoora 1 x Splatter Gun – Fairdale 1 x Splatter Gun – Brooklands 1 x Splatter Gun – Coolabunia 1 x Splatter Gun – Boynside 1 x Fox cage trap – Murgon area	5	25



	1 x Dog cage trap - Cloyna Area 1 x Cat trap – East Nanango Area Steel Portable Cattle Yards – Durong Area		
Agistment Permits	0	0	0
Travel Permits	0	0	0
<b>Fire Management</b>			
Prescribed burns	0	0	3
Fire trails maintained	0	0	10

Stats Item	Monthly 01/10/22-25/10/22	This month last year	Year to date Cumulative 01/07/22– 25/10/22
<b>Environmental Assessments</b>			
Environmental Assessment prior to roadworks	0	2	0
Fence line clearing and roadside burning applications	3	2	8
<b>Weed Control</b>			
Council Roadside Weed Management	No roadside spraying on Council Roadside has occurred in October due to wet weather and re-direction of spraying crews to Cherbourg Parthenium Treatment		
State Controlled Roadside Weed Treatment	No roadside spraying on State controlled roads has occurred in October		
Cherbourg Parthenium Treatment	439.5 hours of work completed / 67,500 litres of herbicide mix		
Property Inspections	6	47	142
Number of Weed of the Month Promotions	7	-	10
<b>Customer Requests</b>	<b>Monthly 01/10/22-25/10/22</b>	<b>This month last year</b>	<b>Year to date Cumulative 01/07/22– 25/10/22</b>
Feral Animals	15	12	127
Wandering Livestock	10	3	57
Wildlife	1	4	21
Stock Routes	0	0	3
Weeds	19	3	105
Trees	0	2	7
Roads	0	0	0
NRM General / Other	3	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>334</b>

## **9 PORTFOLIO - RURAL RESILIENCE & DISASTER RECOVERY**

### **9.1 RURAL RESILIENCE & DISASTER RECOVERY, PARKS & GARDENS, PROPERTY & FACILITY MANAGEMENT AND FIRST NATION AFFAIRS PORTFOLIO REPORT**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Councillor

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

#### **PRECIS**

Rural Resilience & Disaster Recovery, Parks & Gardens, Property & Facility Management and First Nation Affairs Portfolio Report.

#### **SUMMARY**

Cr Duff presented her Rural Resilience & Disaster Recovery, Parks & Gardens, Property & Facility Management and First Nation Affairs Portfolio Report to Council,

---

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Cr Duff's Rural Resilience & Disaster Recovery, Parks & Gardens, Property & Facility Management and First Nation Affairs Portfolio Report to Council be received for information.

#### **Parks & Gardens:**

##### **Parks**

Ongoing weather conditions have affected the parks and gardens staff schedules. With many parks too wet and boggy to mow, our very resilient parks and gardens staff are attending to many other tasks including spring plantings, spraying to maintain weeds from turfed areas, and street scape plantings and maintenance. The community's tolerance is greatly appreciated during these unprecedented weather patterns.

Designs on upgrades to Tipperary Flats at Nanango are progressing well with Officers meeting on site recently to discuss the upgrades. These upgrades are an important commitment by Council for the upgrades to be completed for Nanango's 175<sup>th</sup> celebrations.

Council's Christmas Trees are being taken out of storage and dusted off in preparation for erection around the region's towns.

#### **Property & Facility Management:**

I am pleased to announce that the official opening of the squash courts at the PCYC Murgon on 11 October. There was a great turn out of local community for the event. The squash courts are a great asset to the community and the repairs will ensure the community will continue to enjoy playing squash into the future.

Playscape Creations are progressing on the Wondai Pool Splash play area. Slab for the splash play area is scheduled to be poured in the coming weeks. This is a milestone for the development as it continues to take shape.

Mondure Hall restumping is well advanced with about a quarter of the stumps are replaced.

The contractor has been engaged for replacement of Durong toilet septic system. This job involves extensive earthworks, but the job is expected to be completed before Christmas subject to weather conditions and supply of materials.

**BACKGROUND**

Nil

**ATTACHMENTS**

**Nil**

## **9.2 REGIONAL DROUGHT RESILIENCE PLANNING PROGRAM - ROUND 2**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Senior Grants Audit Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program – Round 2

### **SUMMARY**

In response to a request from South Burnett Regional Council Mayor Brett Otto, a report on the Regional Drought Resilience Planning (RDRP) program – Round 2 along with the officer's recommendation is provided below.

---

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council note this report for information.

### **FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

Council officers may be required to allocate their time to provide input for the development of the Regional Drought Resilience (RDR) Plan for the Burnett Region.

### **LINK TO CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN**

OR12 - Advocate strongly to key stakeholders, including state and federal governments, on regional priorities, including funding opportunities.

IN7 - Develop a secure and reliable urban and rural water supply system through increased allocations, upgraded and renewed infrastructure and pricing models.

GR4 - Support and advocate for the development of an expanded and diversified agricultural economy, which may include, for example regenerative agriculture and centre for rural excellence and innovation.

### **COMMUNICATION/CONSULTATION (INTERNAL/EXTERNAL)**

Internal - Chief Executive Officer, General Manager Liveability, General Manager Finance and Corporate, General Manager Infrastructure, Manager Water and Wastewater, Manager Works, Manager Infrastructure Planning, Manager Community and Lifestyle, Disaster Resilience Officer, Community Grants Officer.

External - Australian Government, Queensland Government (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries), Rural Economies Centre of Excellence (RECoE).

### **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS (STATUTORY BASIS, LEGAL RISKS)**

NIL

### **POLICY/LOCAL LAW DELEGATION IMPLICATIONS**

NIL

## **ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

NIL

## **REPORT**

### **BACKGROUND**

The Regional Drought Resilience Planning (RDRP) program is an initiative jointly funded through the Australian Government's Future Drought Fund and the Queensland Government. The purpose of the program is to help regions plan to survive and thrive into the future in the face of drought. Council has received an invitation from the Queensland Government to be involved in the consultation and development of a Regional Drought Resilience Plan by 30 June 2024 for the Burnett Region, funded by the Regional Drought Resilience Planning Program – Round 2.

### **Key Principles and Concepts: Drought and Resilience**

A drought is a long, dry period when there is not enough water to meet people's needs and are extreme climatic events that can have long-lasting effects on people, plants and animals. A drought declaration is an official acknowledgment by government that an area or individual property is affected by poor seasonal conditions.

In Queensland, a drought declaration can be for either:

- an area, shire or part-shire declaration
- an Individually Droughted Property declaration.

Resilience can be thought of as our collective ability to understand, anticipate and quickly bounce back better from disaster events. It means individuals, communities and businesses taking greater responsibility to be safe and to minimise personal and property impact and includes disaster response, communications, funding, and other resources provided by government and not-for-profit services to make sure no one is left behind. For the purposes of the Future Drought Fund (the Fund), 'drought resilience' means the ability to adapt, reorganise or transform in response to changing temperature, increasing variability and scarcity of rainfall and changed seasonality of rainfall, for improved economic, environmental and social wellbeing. The effects of changing climate include more severe fire weather, increased rainfall in Australia's north and decreases in the south, rising sea level, warming temperatures and the growing potential for cumulative or concurrent large-scale natural hazards.

### **Regional Drought Resilience Planning (RDRP) program – Round 2**

The Australian Government is working with state and territory governments to support regions to develop Regional Drought Resilience (RDR) Plans to prepare for and manage future drought risks. The Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries has partnered with the Rural Economies Centre of Excellence (RECoE), comprised of four Queensland research institutions, to deliver the RDRP – Round 2 program. RECoE is an alliance of four Queensland research institutions which are: The University of Queensland, James Cook University, University of Southern Queensland, and Central Queensland University, who together will continue to lead consultation for the second round of the RDRP program.

RECoE will lead consultation, working with regional communities in Queensland, to develop Regional Drought Resilience Plans to prepare for and manage future drought risks. The Plans are to identify actions to prepare for future droughts, with a sharp focus on the agriculture sector and

allied industries. The RDRP program will support the development of the Plans by providing access to evidence and data, independent expert feedback, as well as the opportunity to learn from the RDRP – Round 1 learnings and collaborate with the regions in RDRP - Round 2 program.

Five regional communities were selected for the foundational year. The final draft RDR Plans developed as part of the foundational year have been submitted to the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry for a review by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). In the second round, the remaining nine regions will develop Regional Drought Resilience (RDR) Plans specific to their regions to prepare for future droughts, with a sharp focus on the agriculture sector and allied industries.

The nine regions of RDRP Round 2 program are:

1. Burnett
2. Central West
3. Far North Hinterland to Gulf
4. Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday
5. Mary
6. North West
7. South East
8. Townsville and Palm Island
9. Wet Tropics

For the RDR Plan that is to be developed for the Burnett region with the Regional Drought Resilience Planning (RDRP) program - Round 2 funding, the four (4) Local Government Area's (LGAs) encompassing the South Burnett Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council, Bundaberg Regional Council and Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council will be part of the Burnett region.

Each Regional Drought Resilience (RDR) Plan will build upon the Regional Resilience Strategy as part of the Queensland Government's Strategy for Disaster Resilience, led by the Queensland Reconstruction Authority. The Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017 was released in July 2017 to guide the shared vision of making Queensland the most disaster resilient state in Australia. Subsequent strategies released by the Queensland Government include the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience - 2018-21(Resilient Queensland) and the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience - 2022-2027 (QSDR). The Queensland Government has also partnered with four members (Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, North Burnett Regional Council, South Burnett Regional Council) of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Organisation of Councils to deliver the *Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy* which harnesses local expertise to champion a holistic approach to strengthen disaster resilience for the region. Delivery of Regional Resilience Strategies in Queensland aim to address hazards such as cyclone (severe storm and wind), bushfire, earthquake and heatwave. The Burnett Regional Resilient Strategy is aligned to the QSDR (Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience), Resilient Queensland, as well as national and international disaster risk reduction and sustainable development agendas articulated by the Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Framework and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.

The above-mentioned *Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy document is enclosed as a separate document*. The Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience (2022 -2027) and the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience - 2018-21(Resilient Queensland) documents are also enclosed as separate documents.

The **Regional Drought Resilience Planning (RDRP) process** will:

- foster learning and build capital social capital
- foster co-designed, community-led planning and collective ownership of the resulting Plan and its implementation
- leverage existing local, regional and state strategic planning
- recognise the diversity of people, businesses and landscapes involved in agricultural production
- provide linkages with the Future Drought Fund (FDF) Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs.

A representative from RECoE will be contacting South Burnett Regional Council to seek Council's input for the development of a Regional Drought Resilience (RDR) Plan for the Burnett region. Several other local stakeholders and the three (3) other Councils that are part of the Burnett region will also be consulted as part of the process for the development of the RDR Plan. A workshop may also be held prior to the finalisation of the draft Regional Drought Resilience (RDR) Plan.

### **Benefits of Regional Drought Resilience Planning (RDRP)**

Regional communities will benefit by:

- being able to identify and plan for the impacts of drought
- being in a stronger position to adapt to changes and take advantage of opportunities as they arise
- building their economic, environmental and social resilience to future droughts
- learning from each other and share what's working and what's not
- forming stronger connections and relationships within and between regions
- having access to best practice data and information to make better decisions
- improving natural resource management across the region.

Regional Drought Resilience Planning (RDRP) has been identified as a program under the Better Risk Management focus theme of the Future Drought Fund (FDF). The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) will partner with the program to support development of RDR Plans by providing independent, expert feedback on every Plan. CSIRO will use the science of resilience, adaptation, and transformation at the local level, to ensure regions are well-placed to tackle the risk of future droughts. This will also enable best-practice and learnings to be applied across Australia.

The priority actions identified in the Regional Drought Resilience (RDR) Plan may be eligible for grant funding support from the Future Drought Fund (FDF) programs for implementing and completing the actions. Regions will also be able to partner with networks of researchers, primary producers and community groups through their local Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs to improve drought resilience. There are 8 Innovation Hubs in major climatic and agriculture

zones across Australia. Hubs connect farmers with regional agriculture experts, innovation, new practices and support farmers and communities to get ready for drought.

### **Future Drought Fund (Drought Resilience Funding Plan 2020 to 2024)**

The Future Drought Fund (FDF) was established on 1 September 2019 by the [Future Drought Fund Act 2019](#). The Future Drought Fund was announced by the Australian Government in October 2018 to provide an investment of \$100 million each year to build drought resilience in regional Australia. Each year, starting in 2020–21, \$100 million is made available to the Future Drought Fund (FDF) for drought resilience programs.

The aim of the Future Drought Fund is to enhance the public good by building drought resilience in Australia's agricultural sector, the agricultural landscape, and communities and endeavours to provide farmers and communities the tools and capabilities they need to prepare for, and live through, times of drought and reduce the impact of drought.

The fund has three (3) inter-connected strategic priorities being:

- economic resilience for an innovative and profitable agricultural sector
- environmental resilience for sustainable and improved functioning of farming landscapes
- social resilience for resourceful and adaptable communities.

Programs to build drought resilience are determined by the Australian Government in the context of the federal budget process. The Australian government has made total budget allocations of \$318.5 million for FDF programs over the period 2020-21 to 2023-24. Design of programs is guided by the 4-year Drought Resilience Funding Plan 2020–2024 and delivered in accordance with the principles outlined in the same Plan. The first round of the Future Drought Fund's foundational programs has been progressively rolled out since 1 July 2020 and the second round of programs was rolled out in the second half of 2021.

### **Future Drought Fund Themes**

- Harnessing innovation.
- Better risk management.
- Better climate information.
- More resilient communities.
- Better land management.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

1. **Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2018-21 (Resilient Queensland)** [↓](#) 
2. **Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience (2022-27)** [↓](#) 
3. **Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy** [↓](#) 





# Resilient Queensland | 2018-21

*Delivering the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience*



**Document details**

Security classification	Public
Date of review of security classification	May 2018
Authority	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Author	Chief Executive Officer
Document status	FINAL VERSION
Version	1.0

**More information**

Visit [www.qldra.org.au/ResilientQueensland](http://www.qldra.org.au/ResilientQueensland)  
 Contact the Queensland Reconstruction Authority directly on 1800 110 841

**Mailing address**

Queensland Reconstruction Authority  
 PO Box 15428  
 City East Q 4002

Alternatively, contact the Queensland Reconstruction Authority by emailing: [info@qldra.org.au](mailto:info@qldra.org.au)

**Licence**

This material is licensed by the State of Queensland under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) 4.0 International licence.

To view a copy of the licence visit: [www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/](http://www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

The Queensland Reconstruction Authority requests attribution in the following manner:  
 © The State of Queensland (Queensland Reconstruction Authority) 2018.

**Information security**

This document has been classified using the Queensland Government Information Security Classification Framework (QGISCF).



**Do you need an interpreter?**  
 If you need an interpreter to assist you in understanding this document, please call **13 QGOV (13 74 68)**.



## Foreword



### Message from the Minister

As the most disaster impacted state in Australia, Queensland is no stranger to natural disasters.

Since 2011, Queensland communities and infrastructure have been exposed to repeated damage from more than 50 significant natural disasters resulting in devastating loss of life and more than \$14 billion in damage to public infrastructure.

Experience shows communities that are well prepared and supported before a disaster occurs are more resilient and able to recover faster.

Increasing our knowledge and awareness of risks, strengthening our capability and capacity to respond and recover, and tightening our community bonds are all key to building resilience.

As an emerging area of culture and practice, our state is leading the way in understanding, managing and reducing risk. Our history of significant disaster events provides us with opportunities to strengthen our ability to 'bounce back' and enhance our resilience to future events.

Preparing our strategy for the future requires a detailed blueprint for use across government, the community, the not-for-profit sector, business and industry. *Resilient Queensland – Delivering the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2018-21* (Resilient Queensland) will deliver on our vision for a more disaster resilient Queensland by 2021.

I encourage all Queenslanders to get behind our efforts to improve the disaster resilience of their local communities and I call upon our partners to help drive that change for the better.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Cameron Dick'.

**Cameron Dick MP**  
Minister for State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning



# Contents

Foreword	3
Rationale	6
Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience	7
Progress to date	8
Insights from across the state	10
Engagement and implementation plan summary	13
Building Queensland's disaster resilience	14
Engagement and implementation process	16
Engagement and implementation approach	18
Roles and responsibilities in engagement and implementation	22
Priorities	24
Objective One	26
Objective Two	27
Objective Three	28
Objective Four	30
Delivery foundations	31
Foundation one – Understanding risk	32
Foundation two – Identifying drivers for change	34
Foundation three – Locally-led implementation models	36
Foundation four – Planning cycle aligns with tempo and seasonality of hazards	39
Foundation five – Leveraging current good practice	41
Foundation six – General and specified resilience	42
Governance	44
Coordination and facilitation of Resilient Queensland	45
Consultation that informed Resilient Queensland	46
Appendices	48
Appendix 1 Glossary	49
Appendix 2 Acronyms	50

# Resilient Queensland

## Rationale

Resilient Queensland is an engagement and implementation plan to ensure outcomes are delivered against the objectives of the *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience*.

## Resilient Queensland partners

The primary focus of Resilient Queensland is to coordinate a multi-partner approach to disaster resilience at the community level. This involves coordination and collaboration across local, district and state partners, including:

- local governments
- local and district Disaster Management Groups
- regional bodies (such as Regional Organisations of Councils)
- Queensland Government agencies\*
- the private sector

Subsequent phases of Resilient Queensland will incorporate broader engagement with a range of organisations such as community groups, not-for-profits, businesses and educational institutions.

\*Refer to Appendix 2 for organisational acronyms.

# Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience

## Delivering on our commitments

Through Resilient Queensland the Queensland Government will work with its partners to identify good resilience practice and projects, opportunities for greater collaboration, and prospects for influencing resilience policy and research into the future. Resilient Queensland acknowledges the seasonality of hazards in Queensland and provides a framework based on solid delivery foundations and insights from consultation undertaken throughout the state.

## The Strategy

As background, the *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017* (the Strategy) was released in July 2017 to guide our shared vision of making Queensland the most disaster resilient state in Australia. Resilient Queensland provides an engagement and implementation plan for how Queenslanders can work together to achieve this vision.

As the most disaster impacted state in Australia, Queenslanders have shown a great capacity for resilience and an ability to adapt and recover in a relatively short amount of time. In recent years, our communities have devoted significant time and effort to improving resilience measures before, during and after disasters. We have invested in mitigating the impacts of disasters on our people and infrastructure, saving time and avoiding significant costs when recovering and rebuilding. As a result, Queensland's resilience to disasters is steadily growing. We now need to take stock of where we are, so that we can continue to build on these efforts while identifying gaps and opportunities and develop clear pathways for the future.

**Queensland has a unique opportunity to harness our innate resilience, to understand, learn and reproduce in policy and action the best initiatives that deliver better outcomes for future generations. We must commit to adapting our behaviours, systems and capabilities to improve our disaster resilience.**

## Resilience – the Queensland experience

Resilience can be thought of as our collective ability to understand, anticipate and quickly 'bounce back better' from disaster events.

It means individuals, communities and businesses taking greater responsibility to be safe and to minimise personal and property impact.

It is about a 'safety net' of government and not-for-profit services including disaster response, communications, funding, and other resources to make sure no one is left behind.

It relies upon networks of people working together and championing resilience activities and efforts to ensure it is always front of mind.



# Progress to date

## Current initiatives delivering on the Strategy’s commitments

Queenslanders are already invested in delivering the improved resilience sought by the *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017*. The following is a snapshot of some of the good work delivered since the early adoption of the Strategy in 2017. These initiatives highlight our shared commitment to adapting to our changing climate and circumstances.

Objective 1 – Queenslanders understand their disaster risk		
<p><b>We committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• driving attitudinal, cultural and behavioural change across the state, enabling Queenslanders to anticipate, respond and adapt to disaster impacts</li> <li>• understanding the risks associated with a warming climate with improved coastal management</li> <li>• increasing community awareness and preparedness for all hazards through community engagement</li> <li>• initiating research and evaluation projects to promote the positive trajectory of building resilience in Queensland.</li> </ul>	<p><b>How we are delivering:</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QFES)</b> – provides a standardised approach to risk management in Queensland</p> <p><b>Queensland State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment 2017 (QFES)</b> – a state level risk assessment covering the seven most prevalent hazards in the state</p> <p><b>Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy 2017 – 2030 (DES)</b> – a coordinated approach recognising the state’s exposure to a range of climate hazards</p> <p><b>Queensland Climate Transition Strategy (DES)</b> – sets a target of a zero net emission economy by 2050</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>Get Ready Queensland (QRA)</b> – a year-round, all-hazards, community resilience building initiative</p> <p><b>Preparing Your Business for Natural Disasters 2016 (DITID)</b> – helps businesses prepare for natural disasters</p> <p><b>Cohesive communities: an action plan for Queensland 2016-18 (DPC)</b> – building community cohesion and resilience</p> </div> </div>	

- Locally-led initiatives that meet this objective include:
- Sunshine Coast Council’s Disaster Hub and other councils’ real-time disaster management dashboards and online portals
  - Southern Downs Regional Council’s flood awareness and community engagement programs.

Objective 2 – Strengthened disaster risk management		
<p><b>We committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building partnerships across community, industry, research organisations and government to improve the health of waterways and marine areas</li> <li>• providing opportunities for community-based solutions to the impacts of disasters</li> <li>• the development and implementation of a strategic framework for flood risk management.</li> </ul>	<p><b>How we are delivering:</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>Queensland Regional Natural Resource Management Investment Program 2013-2018 (DNRME)</b> – protecting, improving and restoring waterways and rangelands</p> <p><b>Strategic Policy Framework for Riverine Flood Risk Management and Community Resilience 2017 (QRA)</b> – the foundation for developing a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary flood risk management approach in Queensland</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>Indigenous Land and Sea Ranger Program 2017 (DES)</b> – achieving environmental, cultural and disaster recovery outcomes</p> <p><b>Queensland Recovery Plan (QRA)</b> – coordinates recovery efforts by providing information and guidance on the governance, planning and operations related to disaster recovery</p> </div> </div>	

- Locally-led initiatives that meet this objective include:
- township Fire Management Plans for North Stradbroke Island through a partnership between the state government and the Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation
  - the Money Ready Toolkit by Good Shepherd Microfinance.



**Objective 3 – Queenslanders are invested in disaster risk reduction**

<p><b>We committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• delivering more resilient infrastructure and transport systems</li> <li>• supporting the ability of our natural assets to serve as protective buffers against disaster impacts</li> <li>• promoting the incorporation of risk reduction in all planning and development</li> <li>• innovation in urban area design for living with the impacts of floods and droughts</li> <li>• furthering the understanding and management of natural landscapes to reduce the impacts and effects of floods and bushfires</li> <li>• building greater business resilience and preparedness</li> <li>• minimising disaster impacts through flexible and adaptive planning.</li> </ul>	<p><b>How we are delivering:</b></p> <p><b>Queensland Betterment Fund (QRA)</b>                      – <i>increasing the resilience of Queensland's communities and assets to natural disasters</i></p> <p><b>QCoast2100 - Queensland Local Government Coastal Hazard Adaptation Program (LGAQ &amp; DES)</b>                      – <i>addressing climate change related coastal hazard risks over the long-term</i></p> <p><b>The Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines (QFES)</b>                      – <i>a single source document providing guidance to local, district and state disaster management stakeholders, outlining an end-to-end process for planning and disaster management responsibilities across all phases</i></p>	<p><b>State Planning Policy 2017 (DSDMIP)</b>                      – <i>helping secure a livable, sustainable and prosperous Queensland</i></p> <p><b>Burnett River Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy – Pilot Project (QRA)</b>                      – <i>delivering a catchment approach to flood resilience and risk reduction</i></p> <p><b>Flood Warning Gauge Network (QRA)</b>                      – <i>providing plans for improvement to Queensland's flood gauge network in partnership with the Bureau of Meteorology</i></p> <p><b>The State Disaster Management Plan (QPS)</b>                      – <i>articulates Queensland's approach to disaster management</i></p>
---	---	--

Locally-led initiatives that meet this objective include:

- Community Disaster Plans developed by Tablelands Regional Council
- Emergency Liaison Officer Network developed by Mackay Regional Council.

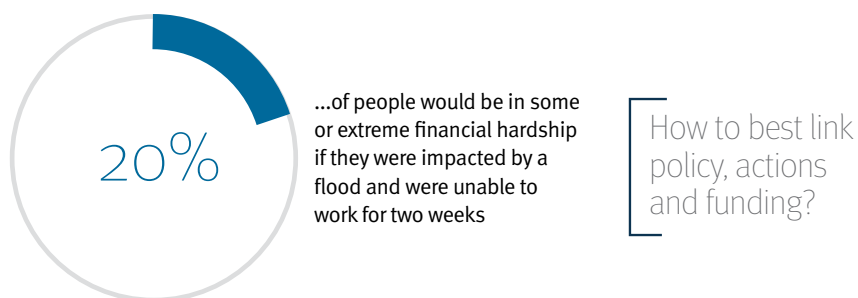
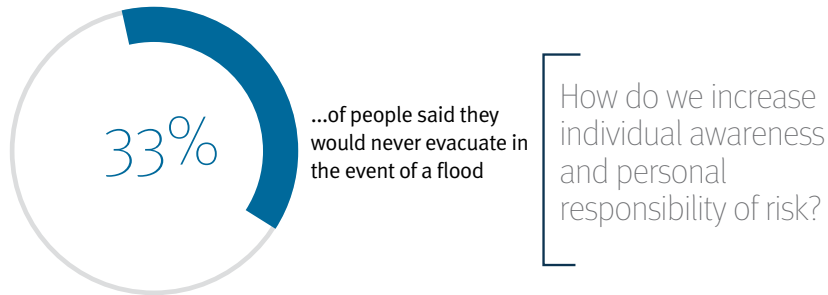
**Objective 4 – There is continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response and recovery**

<p><b>We committed to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identifying adaptation opportunities following disasters and in anticipation of climate change</li> <li>• driving continuous improvement in disaster management in Queensland via assurance frameworks and accompanying performance measures.</li> </ul>	<p><b>How we are delivering:</b></p> <p><b>Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy 2017 – 2030 (DES)</b>                      – <i>a coordinated approach recognising the state's exposure to a range of climate hazards</i></p> <p><b>Emergency Management Assurance Framework (IGEM)</b>                      – <i>promoting continual improvement of disaster management effectiveness</i></p> <p><b>Disaster Management Research Framework (IGEM)</b>                      – <i>collaboratively developing and promoting research for disaster management practitioners</i></p>	<p><b>The Cyclone Debbie Review: Lessons for delivering value and confidence through trust and empowerment (IGEM)</b>                      – <i>encouraging sharing of good practice and the identification of opportunities for improvement</i></p> <p><b>Emergency Management Prioritisation Tool (IGEM)</b>                      – <i>facilitating self-assessment of disaster management capabilities</i></p>
--	--	---

These commitments inform what we will deliver under Resilient Queensland.



## Insights from across the state



*Source: Queensland Reconstruction Authority's Brisbane River Catchment Flood Studies Market Research. Values are approximate, aggregated and drawn from a non-representative sample.*



...of local governments need further support developing floodplain risk management plans and policies

What forms part of Queensland's 'resilience toolkit'?



...of rural/regional local governments would benefit from assistance in collaborating with other local governments

The state should be 'on-tap', not 'on-top'

*Capacity is a real impediment to our ability to deliver on resilience initiatives.*

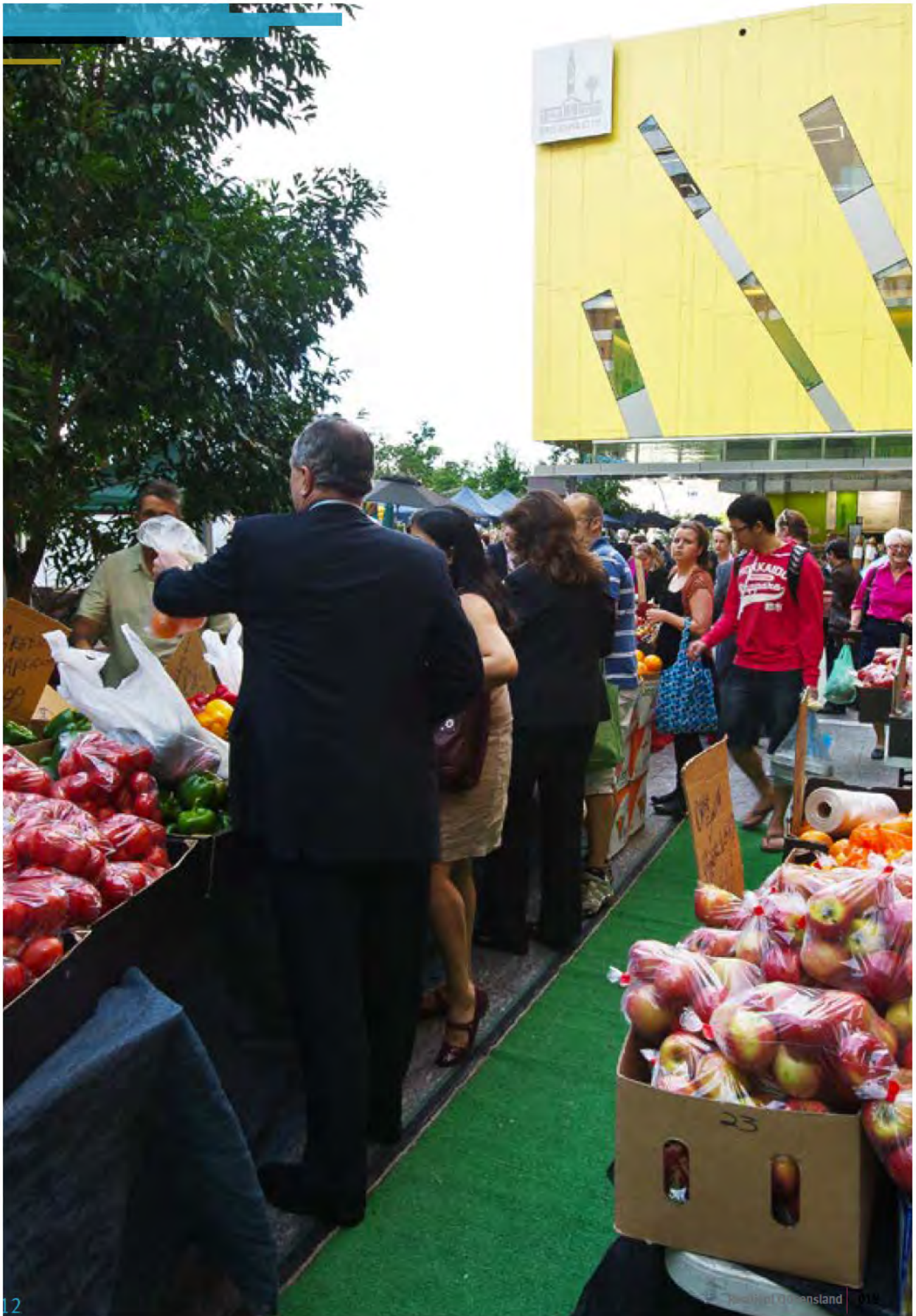
*We are receptive to working together with other councils and partners at a catchment scale.*

### Local government feedback from consultation

*The most important foundation is understanding the communities and local context we work in.*

*There are numerous entities working on multiple bodies of work – these need to be aligned to common objectives.*

Source: Queensland Reconstruction Authority's Review of Issues and Challenges faced by LGAs in Flood Risk Management and Resilience 2016.



12

Queensland

## Resilient Queensland

Engagement and  
implementation plan  
summary

The *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience* advocates tailored solutions developed by local people for local needs.

## Guiding principles for statewide collaboration:

- advance locally-led initiatives that reflect the community's risks and needs with particular reference to vulnerable communities including remote and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- co-design and co-deliver resilience activities through collaboration with various sectors and professions
- build upon existing work and networks through local leadership, regional coordination and state facilitation
- match resilience solutions to appropriate resources and funding opportunities
- incorporate and embed disaster resilience into business as usual.

Local leadership

Shared responsibility  
and collaborationFlexibility and  
adaptation

Prioritisation

Business as usual

Engagement will ensure local, regional and state level disaster resilience planning, priorities and projects are integrated and align with the objectives and commitments of the Strategy.



## Building Queensland's disaster resilience

The approach to implementing the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience



ster resilient state in Australia

Queenslanders are  
vested in disaster risk  
reduction

There is continuous improvement  
in disaster preparedness,  
response and recovery

**ptation**  
ging  
ext

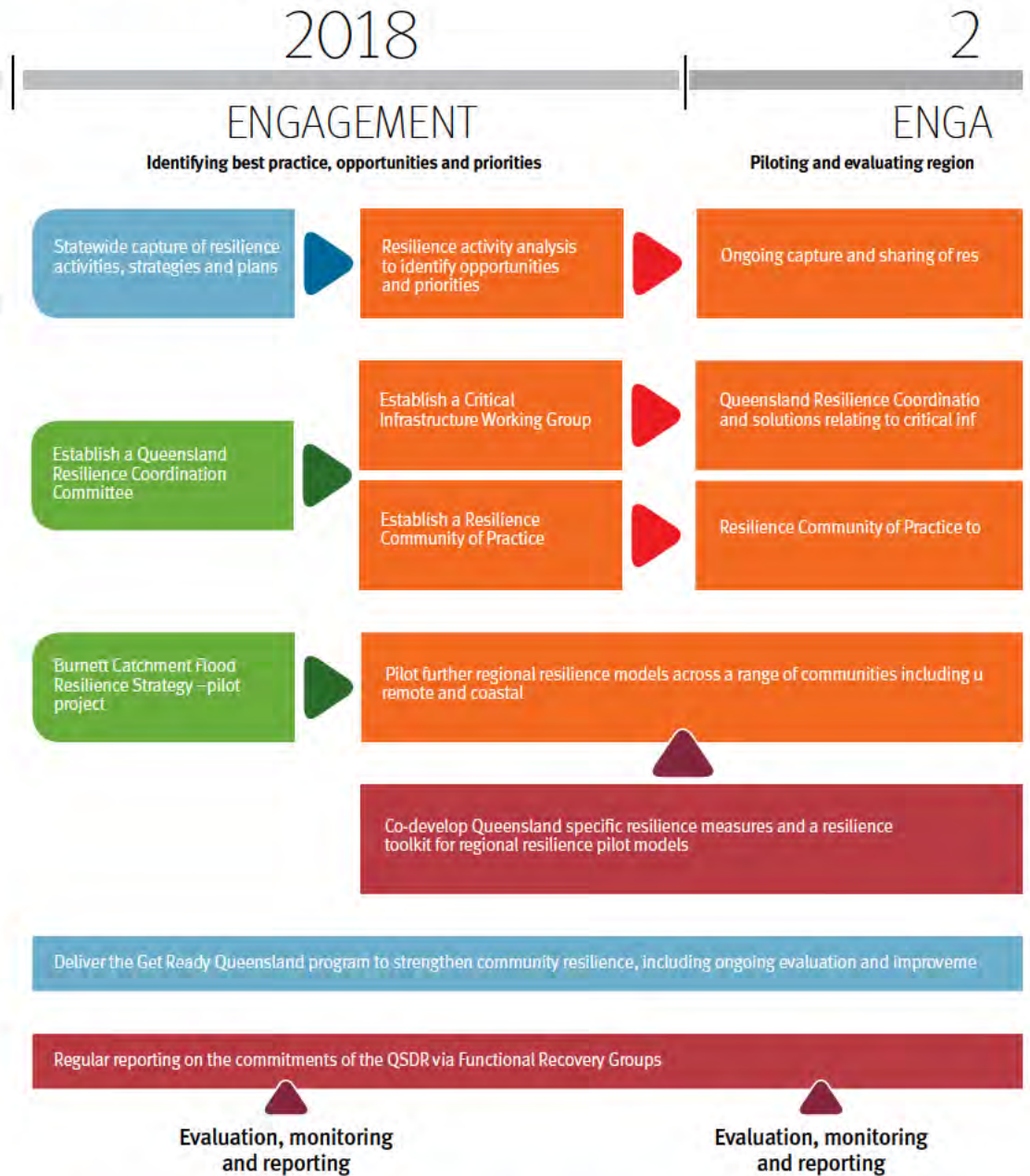
**Prioritisation**  
Right policy settings  
Right location  
Right measures

**Resilience becomes business as usual**  
Mainstream resilience  
into 'day to day'  
Proactive and not reactive  
to disaster events

Understand the 'current state of play'  
k policy, funding and prioritised action  
Build a disaster resilience culture  
'front of mind'

Mature our capacity and capability  
Work across disciplines  
Measure our success

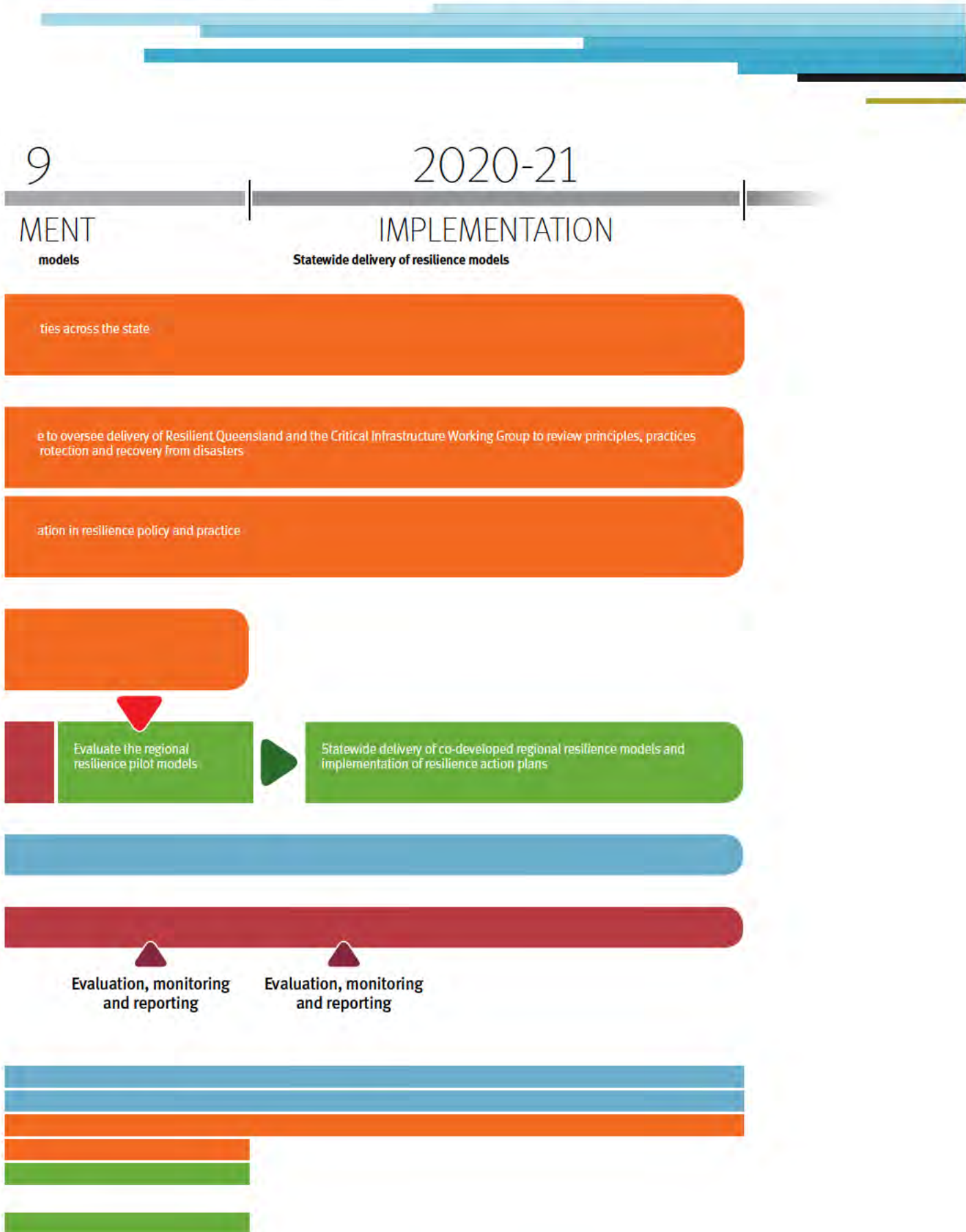
Resilient Queensland



Related Queensland Government Partner Projects and Programs

DES	Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy Implementation
QFES	Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework
DNRME	Natural Resources Investment Program
DPC	Queensland Social Cohesion Implementation Committee
DSDMIP	Building our Regions
DITID	Go Local Campaign (ongoing program)
DLGRMA	Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program
DCDSS	Disaster Management and Recovery Toolkit for Community-based Organisations
Health	Tackling Regional Adversity through Integrated Care







# Engagement and implementation approach

**The approach for Resilient Queensland is to ensure that local, regional/district and state level disaster resilience planning, priorities and projects are integrated, run to a seasonal cycle and align with the objectives and commitments of the Strategy.**

## **Engagement Phase: Join the dots, collaborate, invest and develop measures (2018-19)**

### **1) Joining the dots for disaster resilience building activities across Queensland**

Although there are a range of innovative approaches to disaster resilience building work across Queensland, this work is lacking a statewide collaborative and shared approach. To plan for the future, a holistic picture of this current work across Queensland is needed to:

- share and re-produce excellent practice and models
- identify gaps (and residual risks) and opportunities
- ensure Queenslanders are collectively working to the aims and objectives in the Strategy.

### **2) Statewide engagement and collaboration from 2018**

From 2018, engagement will commence with established disaster management groups including Local Disaster Management Groups, District Disaster Management Groups and state-level Functional Recovery Groups (Human and Social, Economic, Roads and Transport, Environment and Building) to:

- introduce Resilient Queensland
- consult on our engagement strategy
- outline the approach to identifying current activities including face-to-face workshops, surveys and research.

### **3) Collaboration**

Collaboration across various sectors and communities will help further identify the strengths and challenges being reported by a range of partners when implementing initiatives to build disaster resilience. This involves investigating and exploring solutions to address common challenges being experienced to identify preferred delivery models and opportunities for sharing resources.

### **4) Investment**

A stronger shared knowledge and investment amongst our networks of current work, tools and resources for building disaster resilience will complement the implementation of the Strategy.

By working together, our partners will be able to identify opportunities to invest further from their area of expertise and bring in new partners with new investment. This will help achieve a greater synergy of efforts and engagement with non-traditional partners.

### **5) Developing measures**

Resilience is different in every community. Measuring Queensland's resilience will incorporate an understanding of urban, remote, coastal, regional and rural communities.

Queensland-specific measures and indicators will be developed with project partners as the first phase of implementation. Experience with other state response and recovery activities will inform the development of this work.

**6) Identifying opportunities**

A holistic picture of disaster resilience activities across Queensland will identify gaps and opportunities that can be addressed to improve disaster resilience. These include but are not limited to:

- reducing the need to work in isolation
- communicating and clarifying governance structures
- developing capabilities for planning, assessing, implementing, evaluating and measuring disaster resilience outcomes
- sharing good practice and avoiding 're-inventing the wheel'.

This implementation approach for the Strategy aims to create a more sustainable base for continuing disaster resilience efforts into the future.

**7) Establishing pilot models for delivery of resilience planning and projects**

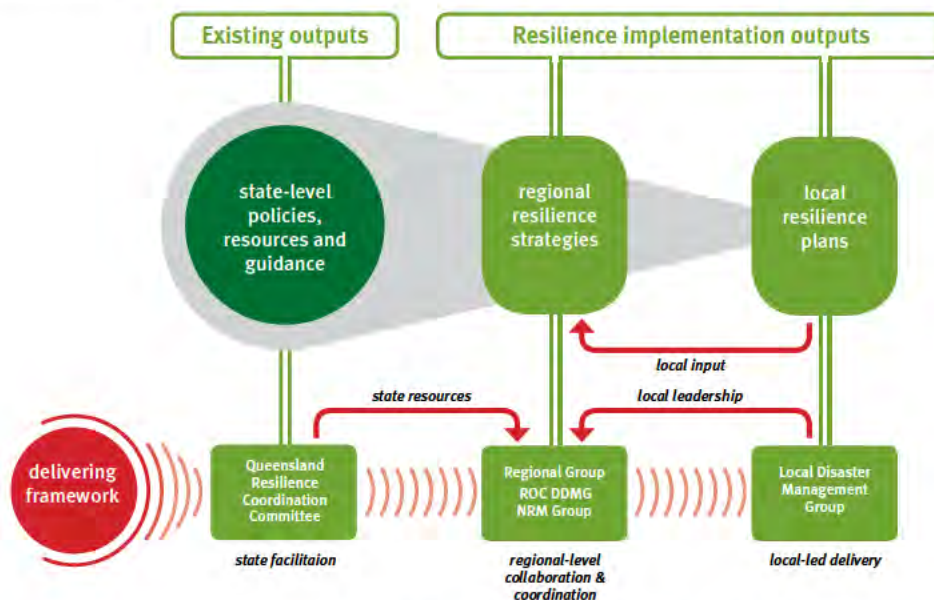
Resourcing the coordination and delivery of resilience planning and projects is a key consideration and intention of Resilient Queensland. However, a 'one size does not fit all' approach will be undertaken. It is therefore essential to collaborate with partners to develop, resource, pilot and measure delivery models in order to cater to local needs and priorities.

**Implementation Phase: Opportunities and models for delivery (2020-2021)**

The Implementation Phase will include a focus on the statewide delivery of local and regional resilience plans and state reporting on resilience building activities.

Delivery will be co-designed and co-developed with local partners. Monitoring the success of the projects will be underpinned by the principles of Resilient Queensland.

This approach recognises and anticipates that models of delivery will reinforce regional and local self-reliance and ownership of processes, initiatives and outcomes.



Future phases will be determined and planned based on outcomes and measures of the engagement and implementation phases to ensure continuous improvement.



### Evaluation Phase: Measure success (2022)

Following the engagement and implementation phases of Resilient Queensland, a reporting and evaluation framework will be developed to monitor the implementation of the Strategy over time. This framework will be based on the following:

- commitments made in the *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017*
- recommendations from key governmental reviews and inquiries such as the *Queensland Floods Commission of Inquiry* and the *Queensland Audit Office Report into Flood Resilience of River Catchments*
- Queensland-specific resilience indicators to be developed in the first phase of implementation
- other state response and recovery activities and evaluations.

Key foundations will be integrated for each phase of Resilient Queensland as provided below:

- general resilience – insurance against uncertainty.
- specified resilience – particular solution to a local problem, building resilience one project at a time.



## Roles and responsibilities in engagement and implementation

Sharing the responsibility – Queenslanders working together to improve their resilience

The Strategy sets out broad roles and responsibilities for all Queenslanders in building disaster resilience. Implementation of Resilient Queensland also involves specific responsibilities for each of these key partners.



Partner	Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience responsibilities	Responsibilities under Resilient Queensland
Individuals and households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• build healthy levels of community connectedness, trust and cooperation</li> <li>• understand their exposure to local risks</li> <li>• carry out activities to plan and prepare for all hazards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• participate in engagement activities</li> <li>• use the available tools to create awareness of disaster risk in their local community</li> <li>• incorporate resilience into day to day activities and planning</li> <li>• train/exercise resilience behaviours periodically</li> <li>• connect with the wider community to share local disaster knowledge</li> <li>• create a culture of interconnectedness with the broader community</li> </ul>
Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• leading local level disaster management arrangements through the effective operation of Local Disaster Management Groups</li> <li>• building community understanding and capability to manage risks</li> <li>• leading enhanced community resilience</li> <li>• reducing exposure to all hazards through responsible land use planning, development and construction</li> <li>• maintaining the natural environment to preserve natural buffers and critical ecosystems that contribute to resilience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lead, drive, and coordinate resilience activities</li> <li>• develop resilience networks beyond the traditional disaster management sector</li> <li>• help to grow existing social networks and organisations</li> <li>• embed resilience into 'business as usual' activity, including business continuity planning</li> </ul>
State government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coordinating and executing disaster management arrangements in Queensland</li> <li>• providing strategic direction and coordination of efforts to build resilience across all sectors of the community</li> <li>• enabling access to up-to-date and reliable risk information</li> <li>• ensuring all sectors of the community are aware of the options available for effective risk reduction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collaboration and engagement to catalyse action</li> <li>• work with partners to implement Resilient Queensland</li> <li>• facilitate locally-led resilience building initiatives</li> <li>• invest in resilience education programs, particularly for young people</li> <li>• assist local governments in planning and resilience building</li> <li>• embed resilience into 'business as usual' activity, including business continuity planning</li> </ul>
The tertiary sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work collaboratively with the public and private sectors to inform and develop risk reduction strategies based on emerging evidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• engage in disaster research that is relevant and accessible to the community</li> <li>• embed resilience into 'business as usual' activity, including business continuity planning</li> </ul>
Private sector and non-government organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• understanding their exposure to disaster risks</li> <li>• preparing business continuity plans</li> <li>• contributing to the social and economic recovery of affected communities</li> <li>• considering the prevention and reduction of risk as part of their core activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• further develop social networks, and assist in creating awareness of risks</li> <li>• embed resilience into 'business as usual' activity, including business continuity planning</li> </ul>

## Resilient Queensland

### Priorities

The *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience* recognises it is at the community level that the most powerful action can be taken to address disaster risk.



A summary of priorities that will drive effort and catalyse change across the Resilient Queensland implementation phases.

Objective	Phase 1 2018 - 2019	Phase 2 2020 - 2021
1. Queenslanders understand their disaster risk	1.1 Build a resilience culture of community involvement and collaboration around disaster risk management	
	1.2 Enable better access to real time information and data to make informed safety decisions	
	1.3 Engage young people	
2. Strengthened disaster risk management	2.1 Understand what people value	
	2.2 Involve the community in disaster preparedness	
	2.3 Enable better evidence-based decision making	
	2.4 Share the responsibility	
3. Queenslanders are invested in disaster risk reduction	3.1 Understand the 'current state of play'	
	3.2 Link policy, funding and prioritised action	
	3.3 Build a disaster resilience culture 'front of mind'	
4. There is continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response and recovery	4.1 Mature our capacity and capability	
	4.2 Work across disciplines	
	4.3 Measure our success	

### Objective One - Queenslanders understand their disaster risk

Priorities	Description
1.1 Build a resilience culture of community involvement and collaboration around disaster risk management	Harnessing the best of what does and doesn't work and encouraging a culture of community involvement will help Queenslanders to understand their disaster risk and be more prepared. This involves encouraging collaboration within communities to support their knowledge and understanding of disaster risks and impacts in the short and long term.
1.2 Enable better access to real time information and data for informed safety decisions	Access to real-time information about disaster impacts will enable Queenslanders to make informed decisions to prepare and respond to risk in their communities.
1.3 Engage young people	Tailoring disaster risk assessment education and awareness for young people will empower them to ensure their own safety during a disaster now and into the future. Informing young people can also be a means of engaging with hard-to-reach and vulnerable people such as those from non-English speaking backgrounds, as young people are likely to share what they know with their families.

### What we need – joining the dots to meet Objective One



### Case study

#### Sunshine Coast Council Disaster Hub

##### Real-time data to empower informed decisions

The Sunshine Coast Council Disaster Hub was developed in 2016 and provides a “one-stop-shop” for real-time, publicly-available disaster information.

The community and emergency service agencies can access a variety of information from a single location. Previously these were only accessible by viewing several different websites for information on road closures, power outages, location of evacuation centres, school closures and web cams. The Disaster Hub strengthens community resilience by raising awareness of natural hazards and risks during disaster events and enables users to make better informed decisions before, during and after disasters.

The functionality of this innovative and informative tool will continue to be enhanced over time. This approach is a practical example of the philosophy of continuous improvement that is beneficial in improving resilience.

*Image: Sunshine Coast Council Disaster Hub*



## Objective Two – Strengthened disaster risk management

Priorities	Description
2.1 Understand what people value	People place different values on different things. For some, pets are very much a part of their family. For others, possessions mean the world. Understanding what people value helps strengthen our system so that we can coordinate and concentrate our efforts where they are needed most.
2.2 Involve the community in disaster preparedness	Involving the community in disaster preparedness activities, for example exercising, helps disaster managers to tailor communications and operations to community need. It also builds an awareness that everyone has a role to play in strengthening our disaster resilience.
2.3 Enable better evidence-based decision making	A strong disaster management system relies on good evidence and confident decision making. This means a clear line of sight between vulnerability and risk, and the plans that address them.
2.4 Share the responsibility	Government can only do so much on its own, and more governance is not the answer. Responsible governance means being clear on whole-of-government responsibilities, enabling community-scale collaboration and encouraging everyone to contribute to their own safety.

### What we need – joining the dots to meet Objective Two



### Building resilience by strengthening our risk disaster management approaches

#### Case study

#### Mackay Regional Council – Emergency Liaison Network

##### Empowering vulnerable communities to be self-reliant

A number of properties in Mackay are frequently isolated during disasters. An Emergency Liaison Officer Network has been established by Mackay Regional Council to support the Local Disaster Management Group by assisting communities where access to emergency services is limited during disasters.

Many of the network volunteers are affiliated with the Rural Fire or State Emergency Services and reside in the affected areas of Seaforth, Midge Point, Eungella and Dalrymple Heights. Council provides the volunteers with key resources including a generator, computer and radio, which enables them to communicate with the Local Disaster Management Group and council to provide real-time intelligence from those isolated areas. The volunteers are also provided with training by council on the use of radios and also first aid due to the lack of services in their locality.

During Severe Tropical Cyclone (STC) Debbie, the Emergency Liaison Network provided rapid impact assessments, coordination of resupply activities and problem solving on the ground. Many of the volunteers assisted in clearing roads for access, clearing trees from homes, fueling generators to power infrastructure and relaying public information on behalf of the Local Disaster Management Group. The volunteers reported that during STC Debbie, their communities worked together and were able to be more self-reliant.

**Objective Three – Queenslanders are invested in disaster risk reduction**

Priorities	Description
3.1 Understand the 'current state-of-play'	Mapping the current resilience landscape of operations will highlight opportunities for making our communities, infrastructure and environment stronger and more adaptable to future stresses.
3.2 Link policy, funding and prioritised actions	Success will be achieved by taking a proactive approach to resilience building, not a reactive one. Taking a strategic approach that joins the dots between policy, funding and action on the ground means efficiency, clarity and opportunity.
3.3 Build a disaster resilience culture 'front of mind'	Resilience should be 'mainstreamed' into usual business and government decision-making. Keeping a focus on long-term risk reduction and resilience and what it means for people, communities, the economy and the environment helps draw out linkages and outcomes that might not be immediately apparent.

**What we need – joining the dots to meet Objective Three**



## Building resilience by investing in risk disaster reduction

### Case study

#### Brisbane River Catchment Flood Studies

Following the 2011 floods, a Commission of Inquiry recommended that a comprehensive Brisbane River Catchment Flood Study be completed and floodplain management plans be developed to improve community safety and reduce the costs of future floods.

This catchment approach to flood risk management was informed by lessons from 2011, which identified that flood waters don't respect government boundaries and that state and local governments need to work together to prepare for and manage future flood events with greater efficiency and coordination.

The Brisbane River Catchment Flood Study was completed in early 2017 and is the most comprehensive study of its kind ever undertaken in Australia. The study is informing the development of Queensland's first regional-scale floodplain management plan, which considers a full range of flood risk measures across the catchment including land use planning, structural mitigation, community awareness, building controls and disaster management.

As Queensland's first catchment approach to floodplain management, it is the catalyst project that has changed how we better prepare for and manage flood risk in Queensland. It is an approach that extends beyond local boundaries and calls for collaboration between the state and local governments.

### Case study

#### Township Fire Management Plans for North Stradbroke Island

##### Restoring resilience through traditional and contemporary fire management practices

In January 2014, North Stradbroke Island experienced a catastrophic bushfire with 70 per cent of the island's bushland impacted over a 16 day period.

Fire Ecologists and Traditional Owners are working together to develop and implement bushfire management plans for the North Stradbroke Island (Minjeribah) townships of Point Lookout, Dunwich, One Mile and Amity, to improve the community's resilience to fire. The plans apply fire management concepts based on contemporary and traditional knowledge.

A key strategy is the reinstatement of the traditional practice of planned regular low intensity burning around the townships by the Quandamooka people to mitigate hazards and maintain cultural landscapes.

The Township Bushfire Management Plans are another step forward towards managing fire risk on the island and achieving the community's long-term aspirations of maintaining cultural landscapes and protecting the unique ecology of North Stradbroke Island using concepts based on traditional knowledge.

**Objective Four – There is continuous improvement in disaster preparedness, response and recovery**

Priorities	Description
4.1 Mature our capacity and capability	Current and future disaster risks are being impacted by our changing climate and the increasing numbers of people and properties located in disaster impacted areas. Our disaster management system needs to be scalable to accommodate these increases without impacting on service delivery. This involves a journey of continuous improvement.
4.2 Work across disciplines	Resilience building is complex, with many interrelated elements. Planning for a community in isolation may inadvertently put other communities at risk. Better interaction between professions will help improve resilience over time.
4.3 Measure our success	It is difficult to gauge improvement without measuring it. A cycle of monitoring and evaluation that is based on a philosophy of supported self-help will help improve our collective knowledge across the state.

**What we need – joining the dots to meet Objective Four**



**Building resilience through measuring our success and continuous improvement**

**Case study**

**Cassowary Coast Regional Council**

**Working across disciplines**

‘Together Prepared! Together, We’re Stronger,’ launched in September 2012, is a community development campaign designed in direct response to feedback received through 14 months of intensive community consultation across the Cassowary Coast region.

Three key strategies were adopted as part of the campaign:

1. Business and Retailer Support Project
2. Personal and Household Resilience Toolkit
3. Online interactive website.

It was the first time all three of these strategies had been implemented across the region and, as such, the Cassowary Coast can proudly claim an Australian first in all three projects.

By fostering greater linkages between local businesses and community members, the campaign was able to:

- increase exposure for the disaster preparedness message across the community
- reduce the impact on retailers of ‘panic-buying’
- enhance the importance of self-reliance and self-efficacy in preparing and responding to events
- promote an understanding that all householders in the region should have a year-round reserve stock.

## Resilient Queensland

## Delivery foundations

The *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience* recognises improving levels of resilience relies on changing how we think and operate as part of our business as usual.

The following delivery foundations provide the basis for the implementation approach and actions outlined in Resilient Queensland. They have been based on detailed research and consultation, and include:

1. understanding risk
2. identifying drivers for change
3. locally-led implementation models
4. planning cycle aligns with tempo and seasonality of hazards
5. leveraging current good practice (case studies)
6. general and specified resilience.



# Foundation one – understanding risk

Understanding risk is fundamental to increasing Queensland’s level of preparedness and resilience to disasters. Ensuring this is not determined in isolation from community involvement will better inform our understanding of the hazards and vulnerabilities as well as to shape local priorities.

The Climate Change in Queensland Map Application is a tool developed by the Queensland Government to indicate the projected impacts of climate change on Queensland communities. This application provides information about the average projections of changes in temperature, rainfall and evaporation for different Queensland geographic locations for the years 2030, 2050 and 2070, presented in an accessible way to the public.

The Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) works in reference to the Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy. The 2017 State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment was the first assessment produced using the QERMF’s methodology.

The following excerpt from the 2017 State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment identifies the highest risk of tropical cyclones for January to March.

Month	November	December	January	February	March	April	May
Number of Tropical Cyclones since 1967	2	17	43	33	34	16	1
% of total events	1%	12%	29%	23%	23%	11%	1%

Source: 2017 Queensland State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services)

The framework outlines a methodology for harnessing scientific data relating to hazards and using geospatial information systems to analyse historical and/or projected impacts to identify exposures, vulnerabilities and subsequent risks. The approach promotes checking scientific data, mapping and modelling against local knowledge to ensure the outcomes make sense to affected communities.

QFES is supporting local governments across Queensland to apply the framework for more in depth understanding of risk and to enable a clear line of sight to effective risk-based planning.



*Intense storms, especially electrical thunderstorms have a greater tendency to manifest during summer months.*



Source: 2017 Queensland State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment (Queensland Fire and Emergency Services)

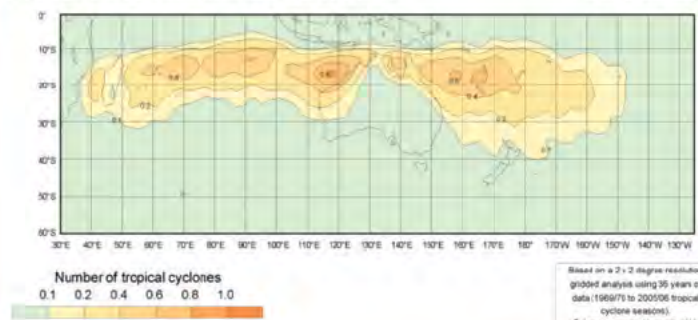
*Fires are more likely to occur in Southern Queensland in the summer months, and in Northern Queensland during winter and spring.*



Source: Bureau of Meteorology

*Cyclonic wind and coastal inundation are usually associated with cyclone events, though they can be associated with east coast lows. Therefore these hazards tend to occur during the same summer months as cyclonic activity.*

Average annual number of tropical cyclones



Source: Bureau of Meteorology



## Foundation two – Identifying drivers for change

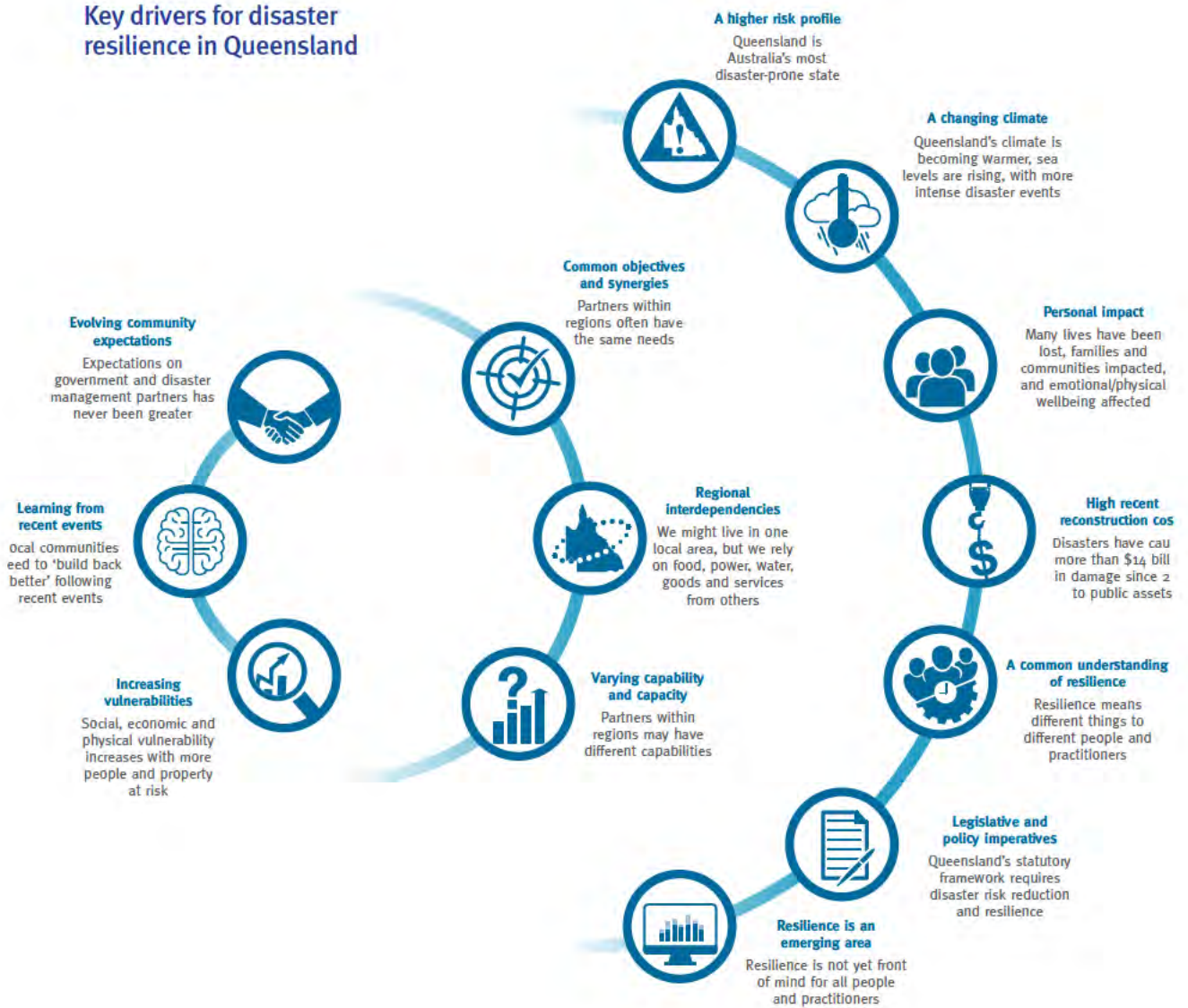
The *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017* is consistent with the policy reforms adopted by the 2011 *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience* and the United Nations *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030*. In addition, Resilient Queensland reflects several elements that are unique to Queensland at local, regional and state levels that drive the need for disaster resilience.

These drivers identify both risks and opportunities for building disaster resilience. They are the starting point towards mapping how we can work together to prioritise and develop areas of weakness, while also capitalising on our strengths. The drivers illustrate how important it is to have a clear understanding of the current situation in order to plan a clear way forward.

Statewide strategies that inform Resilient Queensland include:

- *Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy*  
(Department of Environment and Science)
- *People with Vulnerabilities in Disasters*  
– *A framework for an effective local response, to ensure local governments and community partners are supported to assist those most susceptible to the impacts of disaster events*  
(Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors)
- *Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework*  
(Queensland Fire and Emergency Services)
- *The Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships' 2017-2021 Strategic Plan.*

## Key drivers for disaster resilience in Queensland





## Foundation three – Locally-led implementation models

**Feedback from Local and District Disaster Management Groups and local and state government agencies indicates communities are best placed to understand and identify their needs for building disaster resilience.**

Local communities have inherent strengths, assets and resources that need to be actively engaged to increase their community and organisational capacity to develop disaster resilience.

**Experience shows this**

Resilient Queensland has been informed by a broad range of knowledge gained from recent work and research in progressing disaster resilience, as well as learnings, reviews and recommendations from disaster events.

**It's an adaptive approach**

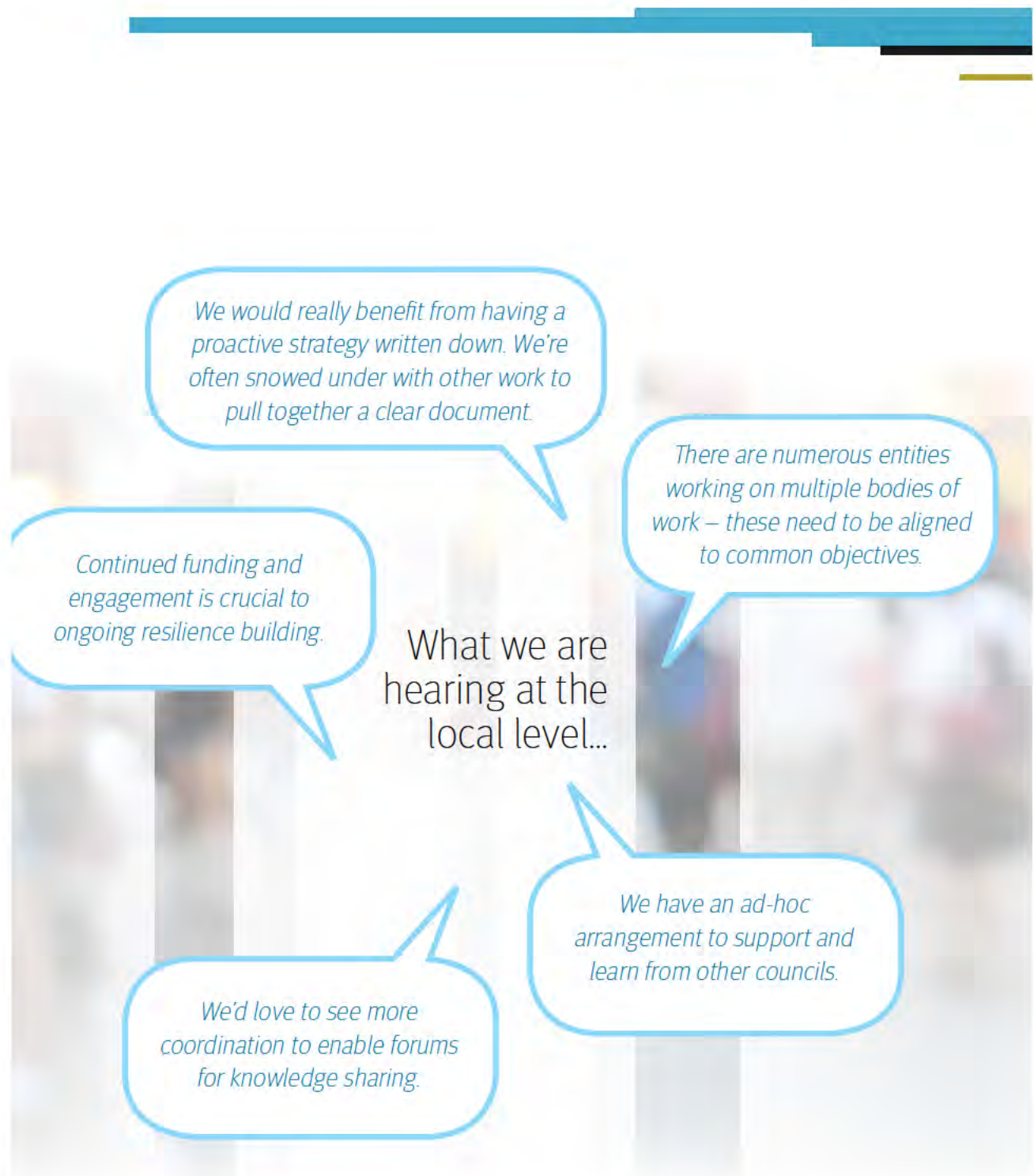
This 'collective knowledge' approach is designed to be dynamic and to adapt to the changing disaster context. It enables new information, experiences and evaluations to be used to modify this approach, and to be able to address disaster resilience issues and trends as they emerge.

**It builds on the expertise we already have across partnerships**

Achieving successful disaster resilience outcomes for Queensland will rely upon strong partnerships with key partners to provide their advice and guidance through collaboration.

**It allows us to match resourcing to locally identified needs and priorities**

Resources should be based on community needs and priorities. A locally-led delivery model will help to develop an agreement with partners regarding allocation of resources and efforts to achieve a collaborative approach.





# Building resilience through a locally-led model

## An example of our guiding principles in action

### Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy – pilot project

The Queensland Government is partnering with Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, North Burnett Regional Council and South Burnett Regional Council to deliver the Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy. This pilot project is scheduled for completion in mid-2018 and will inform the development of further catchment-scale risk reduction strategies for the state.

The purpose of this Strategy is to develop a consistent and coordinated approach to managing flood risk across four of the councils located within the Burnett River Catchment.

The Queensland Government and local councils are sharing their local knowledge to develop a catchment-scale plan for managing the impact of future floods and enhancing community safety and resilience.

The pilot project examines the benefits and challenges experienced in the implementation of a catchment-scale governance approach to identify lessons learnt for regional resilience service delivery across the state.

This pilot project is a good demonstration of how the Queensland Government will work with local governments and other stakeholders to deliver regional resilience plans across the state.

**Local leadership** – is being driven by local knowledge through state facilitated processes.

**Shared responsibility and collaboration** – a range of professionals from a number of disciplines are working together.

**Prioritisation** – riverine flooding is the number one natural hazard facing this community and regional coordination is needed to ensure community safety.

**Flexibility and adaption** – the project builds on work already delivered through the *Bundaberg 10 Year Action Plan* and other relevant local plans and activities.

**Resilience becomes business as usual** – the systems, processes and relationships established through this project will be embedded into business as usual activities beyond disaster management.



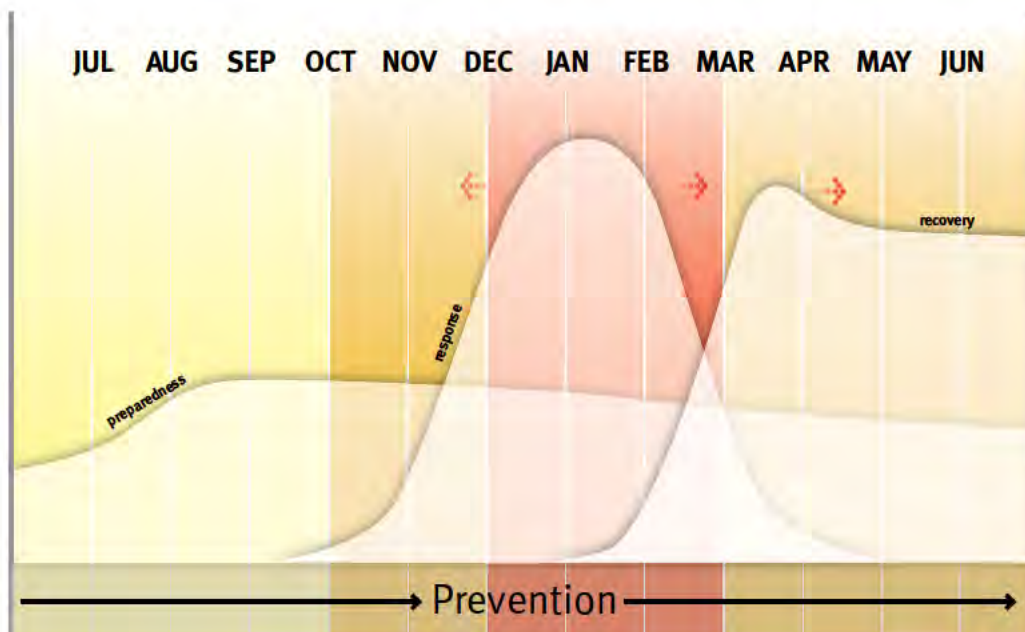
# Foundation four – Planning cycle aligns with tempo and seasonality of hazards

The seasonality of natural hazards experienced in Queensland means that governmental response is required in ebbs and flows, highlighting peak periods where disaster preparedness, response and recovery activities are likely to be undertaken.

It makes sense to further embed these seasonal considerations into normal business as usual operations for governments, non-government organisations, business and industry. Resilient Queensland recognises the implications on resourcing, personnel and operations during peak periods and that collaboration and engagement activities outside of these times is required.

The *Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines* describes best practice planning approaches including timing and capability planning.

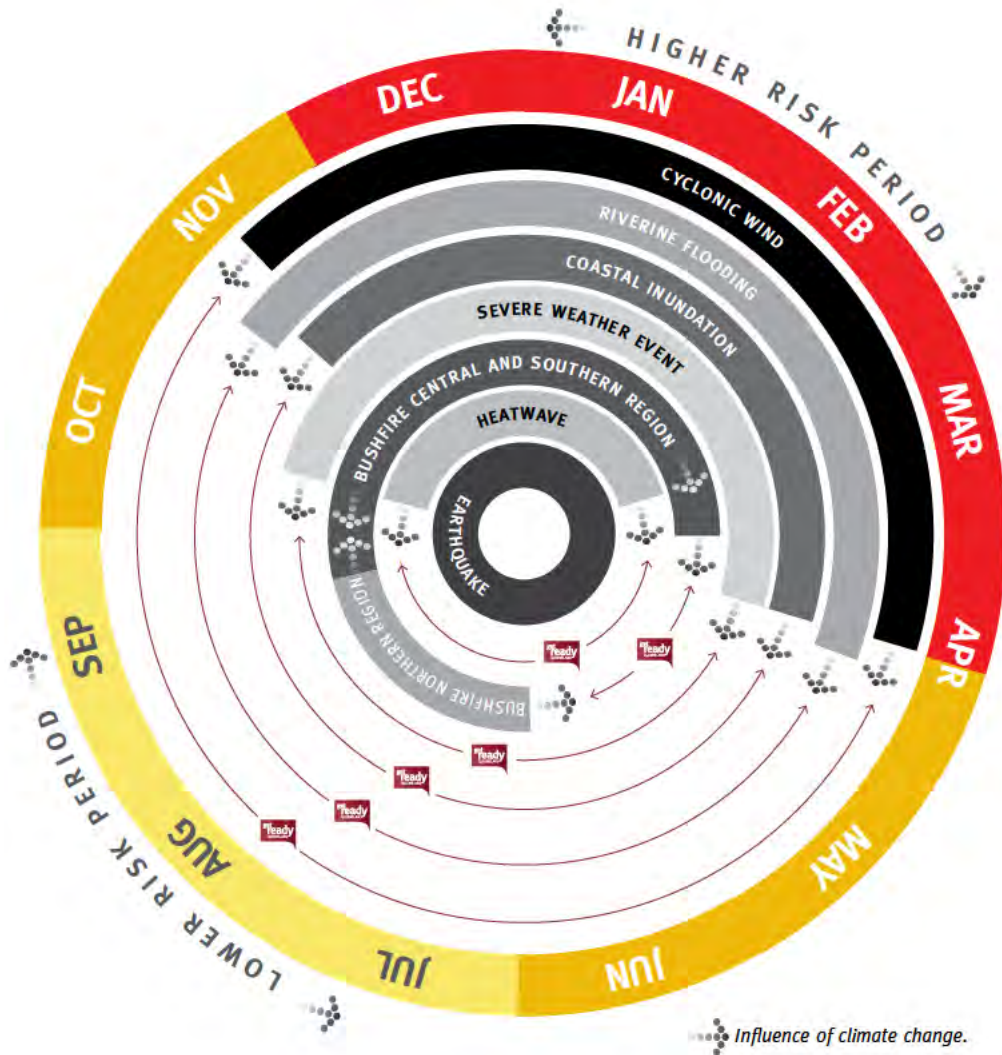
Note that, in accordance with the *Disaster Management Act 2003*, Local Disaster Management Groups and District Disaster Management Groups have disaster management plans in place, which are reviewed annually prior to key seasonal milestones.



This diagram demonstrates concentration of activity and planning according to the tempo and seasonality of Tropical Cyclones and severe weather events (Queensland's highest natural hazard risk) in Queensland and that the higher risk periods are likely to extend with climate change.

**Planning cycle for seasonality of hazards**

Although hazards can occur at anytime, certain natural hazards in Queensland are more likely during distinct periods. It is expected that our warming climate will influence the onset and duration of most natural hazards.





## Foundation five – Leveraging current good practice

Leveraging current good practice throughout the state is fundamental to the development of a more resilient Queensland. Below are some examples of current initiatives that are building disaster resilience and preparedness throughout Queensland.

### Get Ready Queensland (QRA)

#### Timing is everything

Get Ready Queensland is a year-round campaign that promotes all-hazards disaster preparedness and resilience building initiatives. The program aims to unite all of the state's preparedness and resilience activities under a single brand for a consistent and coordinated approach and is the primary vehicle for statewide resilience messaging and preparedness activities.

While this is a year-long awareness program, it is the launch of Get Ready Week in October of each year that triggers an amplification of community awareness and resilience building initiatives by government and non-government organisations.

Resilience is about more than just good preparation or effective response. It is about accepting that extreme weather is part of living in Queensland, and preparing to handle it accordingly. The program recognises it's not so much a matter of 'if' but 'when' this will happen in Queensland.

Currently the program provides \$2 million per year in state funding to help local governments tailor resilience and awareness activities to their local community based on their local needs.

### Operation Cool Burn (QFES)

#### Seasonal approaches to risk reduction activities

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) works with local communities to prepare for the bushfire season through Operation Cool Burn. This program generally takes place from April to August each year when partners in land management and local government are focused on fuel reduction and mitigation of bushfire risk across Queensland.

During Operation Cool Burn, fortnightly video conferences are held with QFES, regional personnel and the Bureau of Meteorology to share updates on planning and implementation activities being delivered to mitigate risk in bushfire prone locations.

While the efforts of Operation Cool Burn are focused during an operational period, additional risk mitigation activities occur at other appropriate times of the year. A network of Area Fire Management Groups, established in all Rural Fire Service areas in Queensland, assist with local coordination of bushfire preparedness, prevention and mitigation activities. These groups also play a major role in identifying priorities for hazard reduction burning through Operation Cool Burn.



## Foundation six – General and specified resilience

In practice, resilience comprises two complementary aspects that are best characterised as general and specified. While general resilience is about providing a measure of insurance against uncertainty, specified resilience is focused on delivering a particular solution to a local problem. There is always a balance to be struck between these two mutually reinforcing aspects of resilience.

**General resilience** is the broad capacity to deal with uncertainty and ensure the plans and procedures, governance arrangements, resources and ‘safety net’ provisions are available when required. Resilient Queensland will support general resilience by mapping resilience policy across the state and reviewing current disaster resilience funding arrangements and their effectiveness.

**Specified resilience** occurs when an explicit type of hazard or disturbance requires a particular response. For example, local governments work closely with affected communities to identify local solutions, based on local knowledge. Resilient Queensland will support the development of specified resilience through locally-led initiatives including collaboration with selected local governments and regional bodies to pilot local resilience plans.

Building resilience through an operational framework calls for:

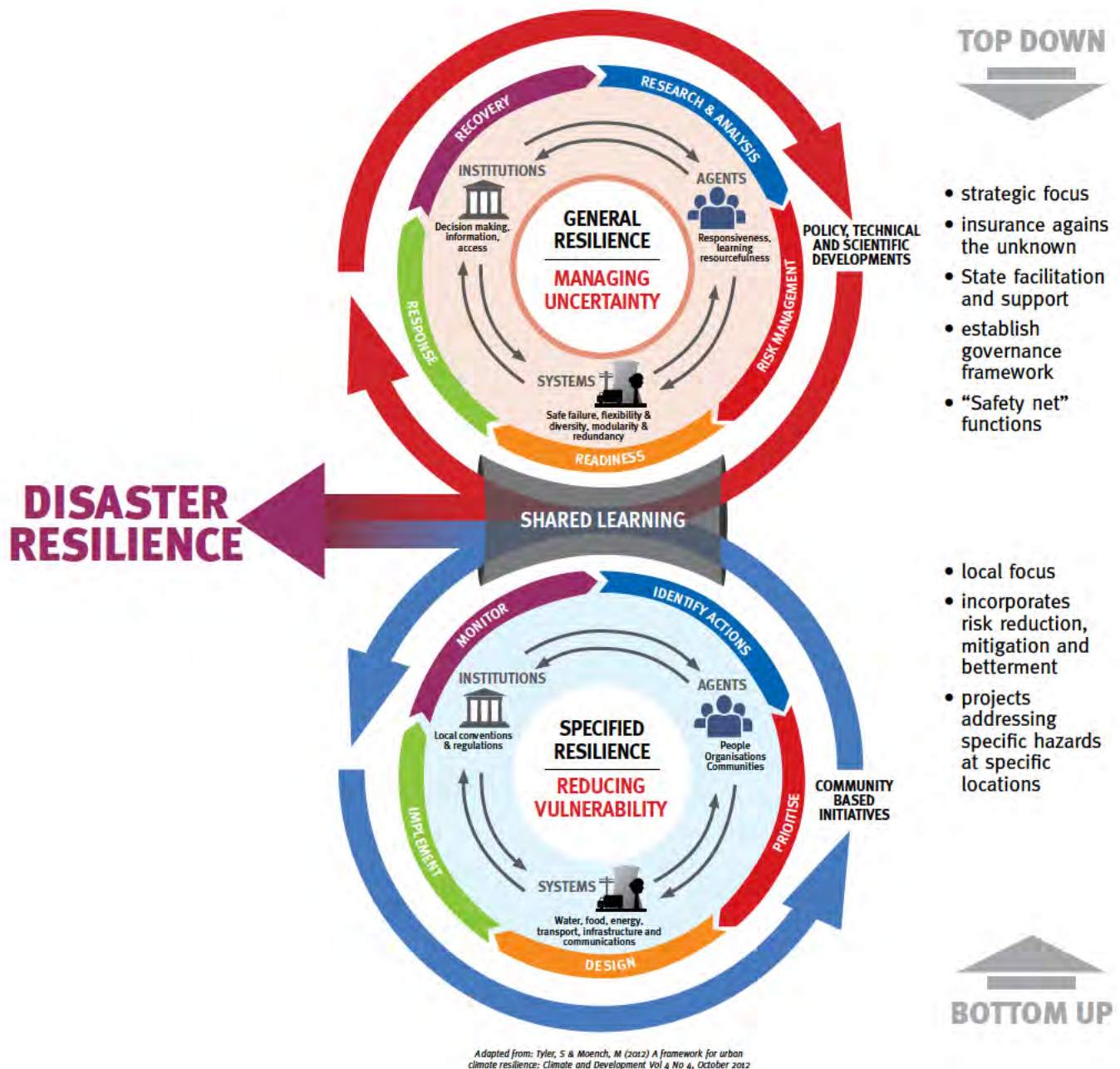
- a. structured dialogue that identifies and communicates knowledge, ideas, and best practice to guide planning and implementation
- b. vulnerability assessments of our systems (human and social, economic, built and natural environments)
- c. strategies to grow resilience through prioritised policy, investment and actions that are informed by vulnerability assessment
- d. adaptation that draws on new capacities, new knowledge and experience.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Strategy for Disaster Resilience - Council of Australian Governments, February 2011

## Queensland Concept for Disaster Resilience

### Building adaptive capacity

Two iterative and interactive cycles integrating the multistakeholder elements that make up a comprehensive approach to disaster resilience.



## Resilient Queensland

### Governance

The *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience* promotes collaboration across Queensland to accelerate and amplify resilience building efforts.

# Coordination and facilitation of Resilient Queensland

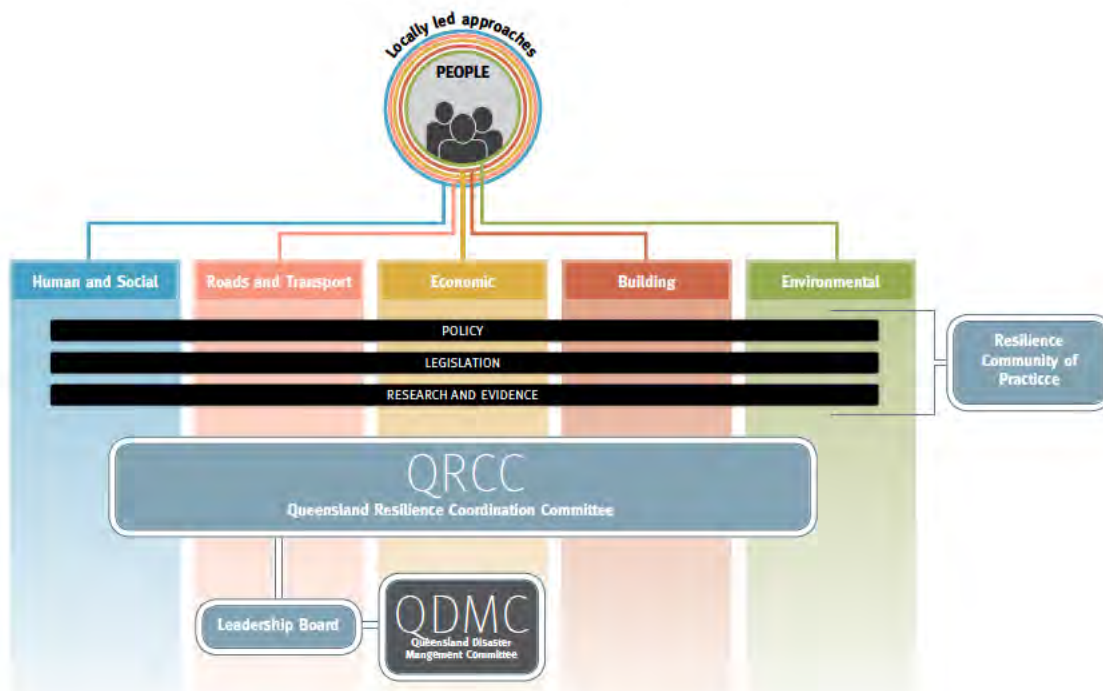
## Role of the Queensland Resilience Coordination Committee

In 2018, the Queensland Resilience Coordination Committee (QRCC) will be established to provide direction and coordinate actions under Resilient Queensland. The QRCC will report to the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC) via the Leadership Board, and will be supported by the five Functional Recovery Groups, whose membership is made up of lead recovery agencies and key partners across multiple sectors. The QDMC provides the strategic direction and state-level decision making for disaster management across Queensland, with membership comprised of a core group of Ministers supported by Directors-General.

The State Recovery Policy and Planning Coordinator will chair the QRCC.

The QRCC will include representatives from key state government agencies, and will consult with the Local Government Association of Queensland, peak bodies and other partners on initiatives and measures necessary to enhance disaster resilience.

The QRCC will also identify and consider resilience policy and project opportunities.





## Consultation that informed Resilient Queensland

The Queensland Government engages extensively with a broad range of partners to better understand the local issues and challenges for building disaster resilience across the state. This information has informed the development of Resilient Queensland.

### Disaster resilience projects and programs

- Get Ready Queensland
- Brisbane River Catchment Flood Studies
- Queensland Preparedness Survey

### Disaster recovery evaluations

- Queensland Flood Commission of Inquiry recommendations
- Inspector-General Emergency Management *Report 1: 2017-18 The Cyclone Debbie Review*
- Inspector-General Emergency Management *2016-17 Review of capability at a district and local level (Mackay Disaster District)*
- Inspector-General Emergency Management *Report 1: 2014-15 Review of state agency integration at a local and district level*
- Inspector-General Emergency Managements *Discussion Paper 2: 2016 Meta-analysis of Disaster Management Exercises*
- *Queensland Reconstruction Authority's Review of Issues and Challenges faced by LGAs in Flood Risk Management and Resilience 2016*

### Key policies and procedures

- *People with Vulnerabilities in Disasters: A framework for an effective local response*
- *Queensland Recovery Plan*

## Supporting legislation, policy and strategy

The *Disaster Management Act 2003* describes how Queensland approaches disaster management across the elements of Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery. These fundamental elements operate together to effect greater resilience to disasters, across all hazards. The *Disaster Management Act 2003* contains guiding principles and articulates the framework under which disasters are managed. The *Disaster Management Act 2003* also establishes a shared responsibility model through disaster management groups at local, district and state level, and the joint development of disaster management plans at each level. This includes the State Disaster Management Plan which sets out the State's disaster management intent.

Queensland has a strong supporting strategic framework, including the Emergency Management Assurance Framework encompassing Queensland's Standard for Disaster Management as established by IGEM.

*Resilient Queensland 2018-2021* is supported through the objectives of *The Queensland Disaster Management Strategic Policy Statement 2016* which strives to safeguard people property and the environment from disaster impacts, and empower and support local communities to manage disaster risks, respond to events and be more resilient.

*The Prevention Preparedness, Response and Recovery Disaster Management Guidelines* support local, district and State planning and the four key objectives of the *Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience*.

The *Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy 2017-2030 (Q-CAS)* will help Queensland prepare for current and future climate changes by understanding the impacts, managing the risks and harnessing opportunities for a more resilient approach to a changing environment.

The consideration of climate change projections is integral to a resilient approach to planning for natural hazards. The *State Planning Policy 2017* expresses 'safety and resilience to hazards' as a state interest to guide more effective land use planning and development, seeking to ensure natural hazards are properly considered in all levels of the planning system.

The *Queensland Recovery Plan* is Queensland's principal reference document when planning for and conducting recovery operations. The *Queensland Recovery Plan* adopts the principle that successful recovery relies on a community-led approach. Disaster recovery often provides a unique opportunity to rebuild a stronger, more resilient Queensland across our communities, economy and natural and built environments; in this way helping achieve the vision of making Queensland the most disaster resilient state in Australia.

The *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (the Framework) is the international framework for disaster risk reduction. The Framework was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on 18 March 2015. The Framework seeks to prevent and reduce disaster risk through seven global targets and four priorities for action.

The *National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (NSDR)* provides direction for territories, states and the Australian Government on disaster risk reduction. The NSDR's primary focus is on building disaster resilient communities across Australia.

## Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) supporting programs

As a key partner and delivery agent for resilience and disaster risk mitigation, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services are delivering the following programs to make communities more resilient to disaster risk.

### QFES community engagement programs

QFES delivers a range of community education and engagement programs and resources to build capability in communities and reduce risk, including local engagement initiatives at the regional level designed specifically to foster capability development across state, local government, community and corporate partners.

### QFES grants support to volunteers

QFES helps local communities build community resilience by providing support to volunteers in applying for internal and external (community) grants. This assists in the acquisition of equipment for volunteers which develops capability against local risk profiles.

### QFES partnerships

QFES actively seeks partnerships with the corporate and community sectors and within government to build community resilience, develop shared responsibility and address local risks through the provision of equipment and services.

QFES currently has agreements with;

- National Roads and Motorists Association for the provision of equipment to SES volunteers
- Energy Queensland (Energen and Ergon) and Powerlink to supply equipment to SES and RFS volunteers

QFES also works collaboratively with Police Citizens Youth Club Queensland, Surf Life Saving Queensland, Volunteer Marine Rescue, Coast Guard, Volunteering Queensland, Red Cross and emergency services volunteer associations, Rural Fire Brigades Association of Queensland and State Emergency Services Volunteers Association, to build community capability through the volunteer network.

Resilient Queensland

---

# Appendices



# Appendix 1

## Glossary

Adaptation	Can take many forms, including changing the way we do business, constructing better infrastructure, building resilient communities, and eliminating stressors on our biodiversity and critical ecosystem services. <sup>1</sup>
Climate change	An amplifier of existing climate variation and will affect Queensland's diverse communities, regions and industries in different ways, presenting both opportunities and risks. <sup>1</sup>
Community	A group of people with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function. <sup>2</sup>
Coordination	The bringing together of organisations to ensure effective disaster management before, during and after an event. It is primarily concerned with systematic acquisition and application of resources (people, material, equipment, etc) in accordance with priorities set by disaster management groups. Coordination operations horizontally across organisations and agencies. <sup>2</sup>
Disaster	A serious disruption in a community, caused by the impact of an event that requires a significant coordinated response by the state and other entities to help the community to recover from the disruption. <sup>3</sup>
Disaster Management	Arrangements about managing the potential adverse effects of an event, including, for example, arrangements for mitigating, preventing, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a disaster. <sup>3</sup>
Disaster mitigation	The taking of preventative measures to reduce the likelihood of an event occurring or, if an event occurs, to reduce the severity of the event. <sup>2</sup>
Disaster Preparedness	The taking of preparatory measures to ensure that, if an event occurs, communities, resources and services are able to cope with the effects of the event. <sup>2</sup>
Disaster risk	The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity. <sup>4</sup>
Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development. <sup>4</sup>
Event	(a) A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, storm tide, tornado, tsunami, volcanic eruption or other natural happening. (b) An explosion or fire, a chemical, fuel or oil spill, or a gas leak. (c) An infestation, plague or epidemic. (d) A failure of, or disruption to, an essential service or infrastructure. (e) An attack against the state. (f) Another event similar to an event mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e). An event may be natural or caused by human acts or omissions. <sup>2</sup>
Hazard	A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. <sup>4</sup>
Resilience	A system or community's ability to rapidly accommodate and recover from the impacts of hazards, restore essential structures and desired functionality, and adapt to new circumstances. <sup>5</sup>
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards. <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pathways to a climate resilient Queensland – Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy 2017-2030

<sup>2</sup> Queensland State Disaster Management Plan – Queensland Government, reviewed 2016

<sup>3</sup> The Disaster Management Act 2013 (The Act)

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

<sup>5</sup> Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience – Queensland Government, July 2017

## Appendix 2

### Acronyms

Acronym	Organisation
DCDSS	Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors
DDMG	District Disaster Management Group
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DITID	Department of Innovation, Tourism Industry Development and the Commonwealth Games
DLGRMA	Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
DSDMIP	Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning
IGEM	Inspector-General Emergency Management
LDMG	Local Disaster Management Group
LGAQ	Local Government Association of Queensland
NRM Group	Natural Resource Management Group
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
QH	Queensland Health
QPS	Queensland Police Service
QRA	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
ROC	Regional Organisation of Councils



[www.qldra.org.au/ResilientQueensland](http://www.qldra.org.au/ResilientQueensland)

[www.qldra.org.au/ResilientQueensland](http://www.qldra.org.au/ResilientQueensland)



# Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027

*Stronger, safer and more resilient communities*





**Document details**

Security classification	Public
Authority	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Document status	Final
Version	1.0
QRA Reference	QRATF/21/3031   GD 0698

**Copyright**



This publication is protected by the *Copyright Act 1968*. © The State of Queensland (Queensland Reconstruction Authority), September 2022.

**Licence**

This work is licensed by State of Queensland (Queensland Reconstruction Authority) under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) 4.0 International licence.

To view a copy of this licence, visit [www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/](http://www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

In essence, you are free to copy, communicate and adapt this publication, as long as you attribute the work to the State of Queensland (Queensland Reconstruction Authority).

**Interpreter**



The Queensland Government is committed to providing accessible services to Queenslanders from all culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. If you have difficulty in understanding this report, you can access the Translating and Interpreting Services via [www.qld.gov.au/languages](http://www.qld.gov.au/languages) or by phoning 13 14 50.

**Disclaimer**

While every care has been taken in preparing this publication, the State of Queensland accepts no responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of any data, information, statement or advice, expressed or implied, contained within. To the best of our knowledge, the content was correct at the time of publishing.

**Copies**

Copies of this publication are available on our website at: [www.qra.qld.gov.au/qsdr](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/qsdr)

Further copies are available upon request to:

Queensland Reconstruction Authority

PO Box 15428

City East QLD 4002

Phone (07) 3008 7200

[info@qra.qld.gov.au](mailto:info@qra.qld.gov.au)

[www.qra.qld.gov.au](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au)

**Acknowledgements**

Resilience is a shared responsibility. The Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027 has been developed in consultation with, and contributions from the partner agencies including:

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy

Department of Employment, Small Business and Training

Department of Energy and Public Works

Department of Environment and Science

Department of Premier and Cabinet

Department of Regional Development, Manufacturing and Water

Department of Resources

Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships.

Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning

Department of Tourism, Innovation and Sport

Department of Transport and Main Roads

Office of the Inspector-General of Emergency Management

Office of the Coordinator-General

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

Queensland Health

Queensland Police Service

Queensland Treasury

Bureau of Meteorology.

**Design**

The design element used in the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027 is symbolic of a river, while reflecting both the seasonal nature of Queensland’s disasters, and the surging nature of disaster recovery and resilience efforts. The objectives of this Strategy are to ensure that we: understand the potential disaster risks we face; work together to better manage disaster risk; seek new opportunities to reduce disaster risk; and continually improve how we prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. The five coloured lines represent the five functional lines of recovery and resilience (human and social, economic, built, environment and roads and transport) and the lead agencies proactively implementing the Strategy, by working both together and independently, to coordinate and strengthen Queensland’s resilience through the strategic priorities and actions outlined in this Strategy.

*Cover Image: Courtesy ADF.*



*Image: Deepwater Central Queensland Bushfires 2018. Courtesy QFES.*

2022–2027 Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience



## Foreword

Queenslanders know all too well the impact of natural disasters, with Queensland on the frontline of bushfires, cyclones, and floods. Since 2011, Queensland has experienced more than 97 significant natural disasters, with Commonwealth and State recovery and reconstruction efforts exceeding \$20 billion.

***But the cost to our community is far greater.***

We face significant challenges into the future, with more extreme weather events and climate change amplifying them. This will expose communities to previously unknown risks, making it critical to increase public understanding of likely impacts and identify opportunities to mitigate and reduce future disaster risk through continued investment in resilience across Queensland.

With this uncertain future environment, it has never been more important that we build our state to be more resilient. It is critical for us to take deliberate steps to enhance cooperation in disaster risk management and collaborate to achieve sustainable resilience.

Using what we have learned over the past decade, the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027 (QSDR) is designed to guide how Queensland can continue to strengthen its disaster resilience, guided by the local and regional needs of our large and diverse state.

### **Hon Anastacia Palaszczuk**

*Premier of Queensland  
Minister for the Olympics*

### **Hon Steven Miles**

*Deputy Premier, Minister for State Development, Infrastructure,  
Local Government and Planning and Minister Assisting the  
Premier on Olympics Infrastructure*

The QSDR sets four key objectives, underpinned by a series of strategic commitments and actions, to improve Queensland's resilience to disasters:

- **Understand risk** – applying data to strengthen risk reduction understanding, culture and education to help Queensland communities become more resilient to future disasters
- **Work together** – increase the role of state-led coordination of resilience outcomes by enhancing cooperation and working across silos to implement whole-of-government activities
- **Seek new opportunities** – leverage regional, local and community knowledge to enhance capability to drive best practice in building resilience
- **Continuous improvement** – clearer, more direct connection of funding to risk-based need.

Disaster resilience requires governments, industry and the community to work together to make a real difference in addressing systemic challenges and keeping Queenslanders safe.

The QSDR does just that, bringing together a range of agencies and sectors to deliver better outcomes for Queensland and make us a more resilient state.

### **Acknowledgement of Country**

**We acknowledge the Traditional Owners and Custodians of this Country.**

**We recognise and honour their ancient cultures, and their connection to land, sea and community.**

**We pay our respect to them, their cultures, and to their Elders, past, present and emerging.**

*Image: Brisbane River in flood, 2011. Credit: Shutterstock.*





## Contents

---

Foreword	3
Overview	6
Context	6
Background	6
<b>Setting the scene: Resilience in Queensland</b>	<b>7</b>
The drivers for change	8
Policy alignment	9
Case study: Queensland's Regional Resilience Strategies	11
Our partners	12
Governance	13
Disaster risk in Queensland	15
Timeline of natural disasters in Queensland	16
Climate change and future projections of disaster risk	18
Systemic disaster risk	20
Our resilience strengths and challenges	21
A systems approach: Queensland's resilience narratives	23
Learning from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and community	24
Case studies: Resilience, First Nations peoples and community	25
<b>Strengthening the lines of resilience</b>	<b>26</b>
Built	28
Human and social	30
Environment	32
Economic	34
Roads and transport	36
<b>The Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027</b>	<b>38</b>
Vision, objectives and strategic commitments	40
A renewed focus for resilience	41
Stronger, safer, resilient Queensland communities	41
Objective 1 – We understand the potential disaster risks we face	42
Objective 2 – We work together to better manage disaster risk	44
Objective 3 – We seek new opportunities to reduce disaster risk	46
Objective 4 – We continually improve how we prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters	48
Delivery and measuring success	50
References	51

## Overview

### Context

The Queensland Government is committed to strengthening disaster resilience so our communities are better equipped to deal with the increasing prevalence of natural disasters.

Queensland is the most disaster affected state in Australia having experienced 97 significant disaster events since 2011. With disaster events predicted to increase, it is crucial for Queensland to have a coordinated strategy to better understand, manage and reduce disaster risk, and to continually improve how we prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.

The purpose of the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027 (QSDR) is to provide an overarching framework to guide and coordinate the delivery of strategic commitments and actions to improve the resilience of Queensland communities across whole-of-government, with the support of key industry stakeholders.

***The vision for the QSDR is ‘Stronger, safer and more resilient Queensland communities’.***

Four objectives underpin the QSDR:

- **Objective 1** – We understand the potential disaster risks we face
- **Objective 2** – We work together to better manage disaster risk
- **Objective 3** – We seek new opportunities to reduce disaster risk
- **Objective 4** – We continually improve how we prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.

While disasters cannot be prevented, the Queensland Government can take steps to better understand the risks and use that knowledge to implement targeted measures that effectively mitigate disaster-related impacts, safeguard communities, reduce recovery and reconstruction costs, lessen the likelihood of injury, death and damage, and speed up recovery.

Through the updated QSDR, the Queensland Government has committed to the continued delivery of programs and initiatives that help to build safe, caring and connected communities, create jobs and a diverse economy and protect the natural environment.

Resilience in Queensland is a shared responsibility. The Strategy aims to embed the mandate for collaboration across stakeholders to ensure strategic commitments, actions and responsibilities are clearly outlined with agreed responsible lead agencies for delivery.

The QSDR aligns with international, national and state disaster risk reduction and sustainable development strategies, frameworks and legislation including the:

- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Framework
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework
- Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements
- Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA)
- Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF)
- Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy (QCAS).

### Background

The QSDR was originally developed in 2014, and first revised in 2017 to incorporate climate change risk and deliver a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to building disaster resilience.

From 2017–2022 resilience initiatives have been implemented statewide under Resilient Queensland, the implementation plan for the previous QSDR. One of the most significant achievements is Queensland’s UNDRR commitment to deliver Regional Resilience Strategies that ensure all local governments across the state are part of a locally-led and regionally-coordinated blueprint to strengthen disaster resilience.

In September 2022, it is timely that the QSDR be updated to reflect Queensland’s significant progress in resilience initiatives, and to reflect our new strategic commitments and actions that will strengthen disaster resilience over the next five years.

While the abovementioned four QSDR objectives remain strong and relevant, the revised QSDR reflects and focuses on new strategic commitments and actions to be delivered by state agencies to meet local and regional resilience needs.

### A new direction

In 2017, the focus of the QSDR was to have a locally-led and regionally coordinated approach to understand local and regional disaster resilience needs in Queensland.

Now in 2022, to continue to build on this work, the Queensland Government is focused on embedding disaster resilience activities into business as usual to improve disaster resilience and prevent complacency setting in once the memory of a recent disaster has subsided.



# Setting the scene: Resilience in Queensland

*Image: Caption: Flooding, Brisbane, 2022. Courtesy Raw.Exposed.*



## The drivers for change

We are facing unprecedented change in both the current and future operating environment with a dynamic political, social, economic and policy landscape surrounding disaster risk reduction and resilience. This is being amplified by natural hazards becoming more frequent and intense due to a changing climate. Essential services are more interconnected and interdependent than ever before, and people and assets are more exposed and vulnerable due to cascading shocks and stresses.

While Queensland has made significant investments in resilience building activities, momentum is still growing to address the financial impacts of a changing climate. As it stands, the cost of recovery and responding to natural disasters still outweighs funding and efforts expended on proactive and strategic resilience measures.

We need to ensure communities have a clear understanding of likely impacts and the strategic commitments that will help to mitigate and reduce future disaster risk through continued investment in resilience across Queensland.

The QSDR 2022-2027 reframes how we will approach and strengthen resilience processes, systems and actions in Queensland over the next five years.

Since 2017 when the last QSDR was released, there have been significant hazard events, both in Queensland and Australia more broadly, including:

- record breaking heatwave events from 2018 to now
- persistent and prolonged drought across much of Queensland
- catastrophic bushfires in central and southern Queensland in 2018–19

- the COVID-19 pandemic which has had a significant and ongoing impact on the economy, society, culture, health and the environment
- repeated and extreme floods, including the Monsoon Trough in 2019 and widespread flooding across Queensland in 2021–22.

The COVID-19 pandemic and climate change are rapidly making it clear that impacts increasingly cascade across geographies and sectors. The impacts of these repeat disaster events are not only felt by people, but also the economy, our infrastructure, and the environment.

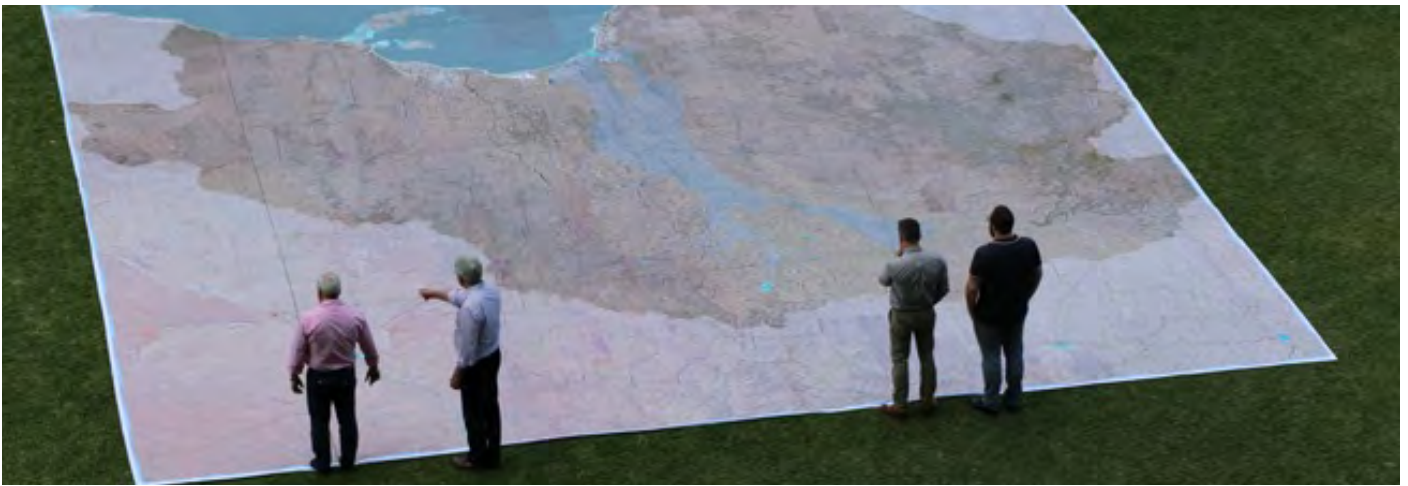
Over the past 10 years, our thinking and practice has evolved. What was once a reactive approach to recovery in response to events is now proactive and planned, taking a systems approach which integrates resilience into recovery measures.

However, we still face significant challenges. Disasters, economic loss and the underlying vulnerabilities that drive risk, are continuing to increase. Without increased action to build resilience to systemic risk, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development goals will not be reached. This will require transformations in what governance systems value and how systemic risk is understood and addressed.

Looking forward, we need our leaders in communities, governments and other organisations to consider and recommend resilient results when making decisions, investments and developing core services, products, policies, infrastructure and mitigation.

There are increasing numbers of players in the disaster risk reduction and resilience fields and we will need clear coordinated leadership and collaborative government at all levels. Leaders will require the space to think differently and creatively about problems with a systems approach supported with the latest technologies and up-to-date data and information.

*Image: Flooding, Maryborough, 2022.*



## Policy alignment

The QSDR 2022–2027 has a clear alignment to global, national, state, regional and local policy.

### Global

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015.

The Sendai Framework is one of three global agreements developed as part of the ‘post 2015 sustainable development agenda’. Together with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework sets the strategic approach for how nations should approach disaster risk to achieve a substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health, and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years.

Unsurprisingly, over the past decade extreme weather events, the pandemic, and failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation have remained as a central feature on the global risk landscape.

In May 2022, the Seventh Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022) was held to learn from the COVID-19 pandemic, evaluate successes and challenges in working on disaster risk reduction, and to accelerate progress towards disaster resilience and sustainable development.

As highlighted during the GP2022, managing complex and interconnected risks, such as climate change, pandemics, ecosystem degradation, nature and biodiversity loss represent some of the most pressing global challenges of today. There is significant opportunity within innovation, emergent capacities and collaboration that can help manage disaster risk.

### National

The Australian Government leads the nation's policy approach to strengthen national resilience to natural hazard induced disasters. The National Recovery and Resilience Agency, and its predecessors the National Resilience Taskforce and Emergency Management

Australia, have played a significant role in guiding disaster recovery and resilience activities through the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF), and the National Action Plan – which together provide the overarching framework to reduce disaster risk and improve Australia's resilience .

Increasing pro-active and coordinated investments and actions in resilience-building is critical to support the NDRRF and Action Plans. The second National Action Plan is under development and will continue the work towards improving Australia's disaster resilience.

### State

The QSDR aligns with international, national and state disaster risk reduction and sustainable development agendas with the key state strategies and frameworks being the QDMA, QERMF and QCAS.

Queensland's disaster resilience is built through collaborative approaches that are locally-led, regionally coordinated and supported by state resources. These are guided by local leadership, flexibility and adaptation, shared responsibility and prioritisation, with a view to resilience becoming business as usual.

Queensland recently achieved its voluntary commitment to the UNDRR Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – delivery of Regional Resilience Strategies in Queensland, which enables communities to be aware of their disaster risks and aims to reduce disaster risk through integrated resilience planning across economic, human and social, built, roads and transport and environmental lines of resilience.

[www.qra.qld.gov.au/qsdr](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/qsdr)

### Regional and local

The Queensland Government is committed to strengthening disaster resilience so our communities are better equipped to deal with the increasing prevalence of natural disasters. As a result of statewide engagement over recent years, by the end of 2022, every region across Queensland will be part of a locally-led and regionally-coordinated blueprint to strengthen disaster resilience.

*Image: North West Queensland Flood Warning Infrastructure Network Project.*



Diagram 1: Resilience policy line of sight.

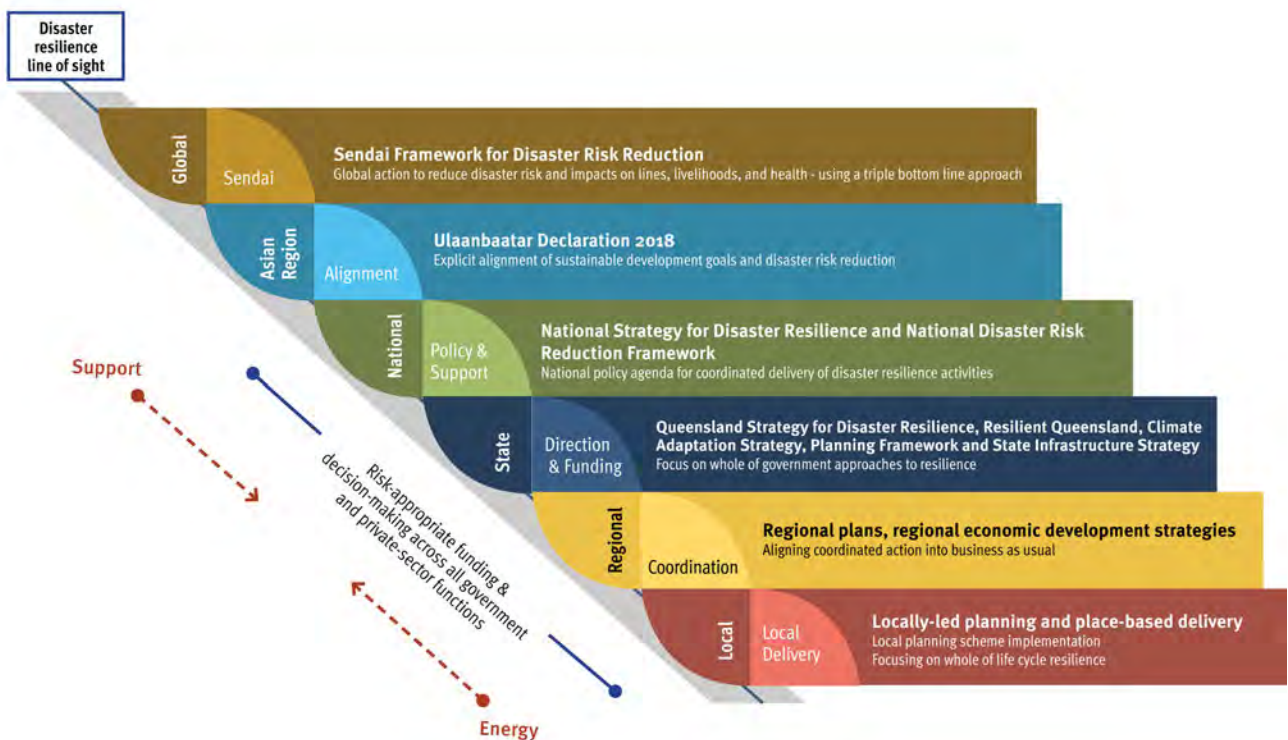


Image: International meeting in Brisbane to plan for the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, November 2019. Courtesy QRA.



### Case study: Queensland's Regional Resilience Strategies

Resilient Queensland 2018-2021: Delivering the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience (2018) was developed in consultation with state agencies, the private sector and local governments to coordinate the statewide delivery of the QSDR 2017. It is a whole-of-government response to disaster resilience that involves better coordination of government policy, information management, project delivery and stakeholder collaboration.

In 2022, every region across Queensland will be part of a locally-led and regionally-coordinated blueprint to strengthen disaster resilience. Under Resilient Queensland, a total of 14 resilience regions are identified and illustrated in the Resilience Strategy Regions Map below. The resilience regions consider District Disaster Management Groups (DDMG) areas with a level of alignment between the regions and DDMG areas. Due to the scope of the resilience strategies being broader than disaster management, the resilience regions also consider Regional Plan areas, Regional Organisation of Councils boundaries and catchment boundaries.

Queensland's Regional Resilience Strategies are supported by detailed local resilience action plans for councils that guide implementation of resilience actions over time aligned with potential investment pathways to

sustain effort by all stakeholders. Queensland now has a list of locally derived actions that can assist shape future investment in disaster resilience in Queensland.

The Regional Resilience Strategies and local resilience action plans will help to keep Queenslanders safe by providing a coordinated approach to identify and prioritise disaster resilience actions.

Resilient Queensland has:

- Enabled locals to tell their unique story of disaster resilience across each of Queensland's diverse regions
- Helped state and federal governments better understand what needs to be done to improve disaster resilience in Queensland
- Focused attention and effort on planning for disaster resilience across all levels of government
- Increased capacity and capability across Queensland to identify and address resilience issues
- Supported the coordination and prioritisation of future funding against identified needs
- Begun to unlock resilience and mitigation funding to address the identified needs

To review each of the Regional Resilience Strategies, please visit the QRA webpage [www.qra.qld.gov.au/regional-resilience-strategies](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/regional-resilience-strategies).

Queensland's Regional Resilience Strategies (Regions and Local Government Areas)

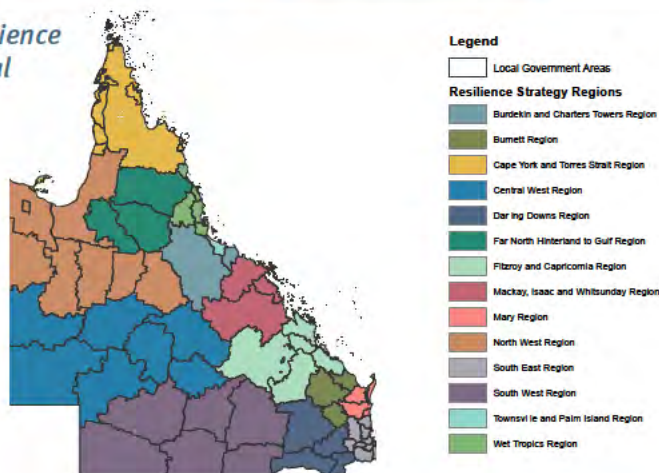


Image: Flooding, Rockhampton, 2010: Courtesy QRA.



### Our partners

Resilience is a shared responsibility and the success of the QSDR will depend on the collective effort of individuals, communities, businesses, and state agencies. Strong well connected networks, together with a coordinated collaborative approach to increase alignment of effort across the disaster management cycle, will provide a primed environment for disaster resilience initiatives to take effect.

The lead state agency for coordinating the QSDR is the Queensland Reconstruction Authority, under guidance of the Queensland Resilience Coordination Committee (QRCC). The QRCC is also responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Strategy and reports to the Queensland Disaster Management Committee (QDMC).

Everyone has a role to play, and all Queenslanders are encouraged to consider what the objectives, strategic commitments and actions mean for them and how they can contribute to improving overall community resilience.

In Queensland, it is recognised that a collective effort is required from all levels of government, businesses and the community to build well connected networks.

Partner agencies for the development and delivery of the QSDR are listed in the Acknowledgements (page 2).

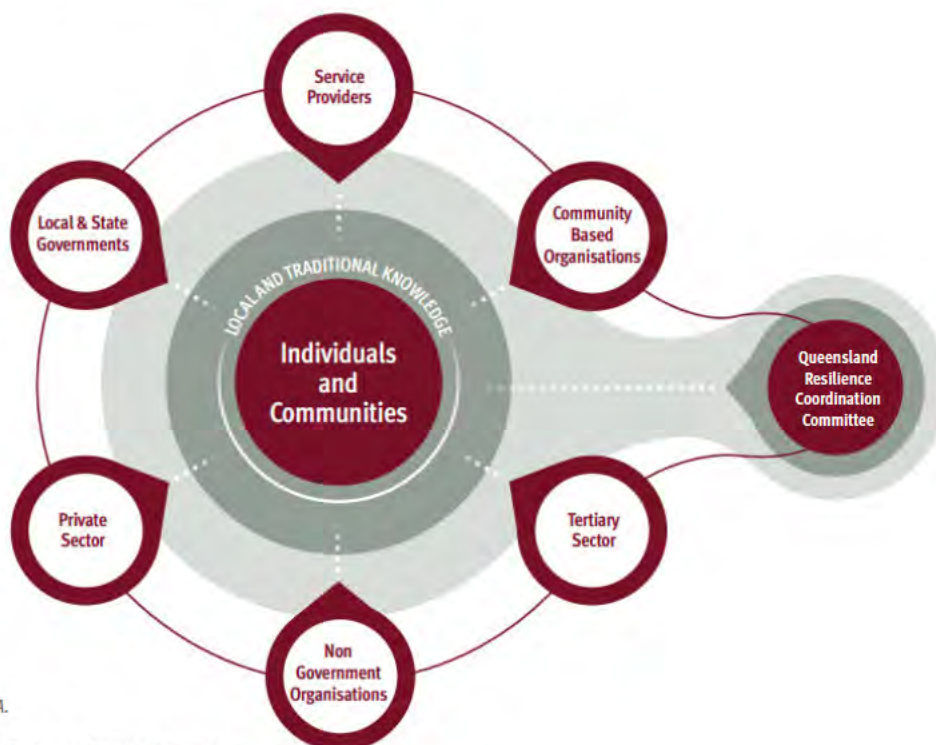


Image: Courtesy QRA.





### Governance

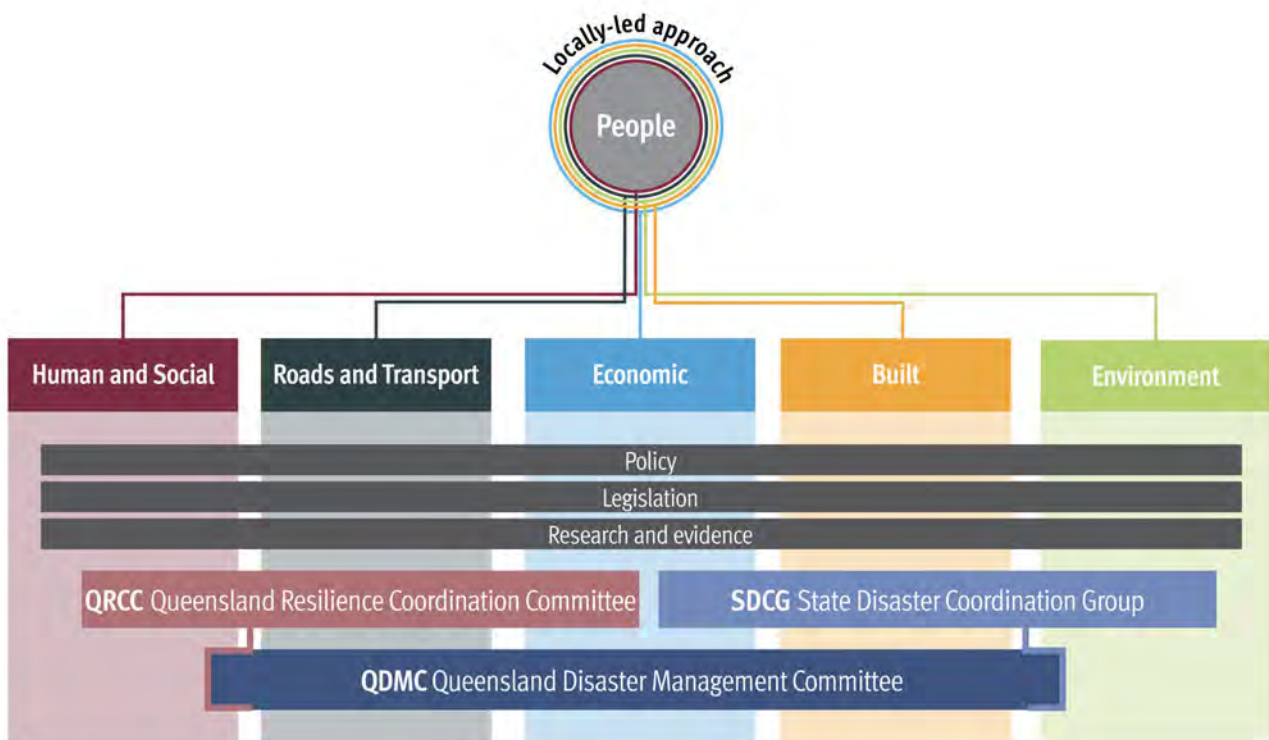
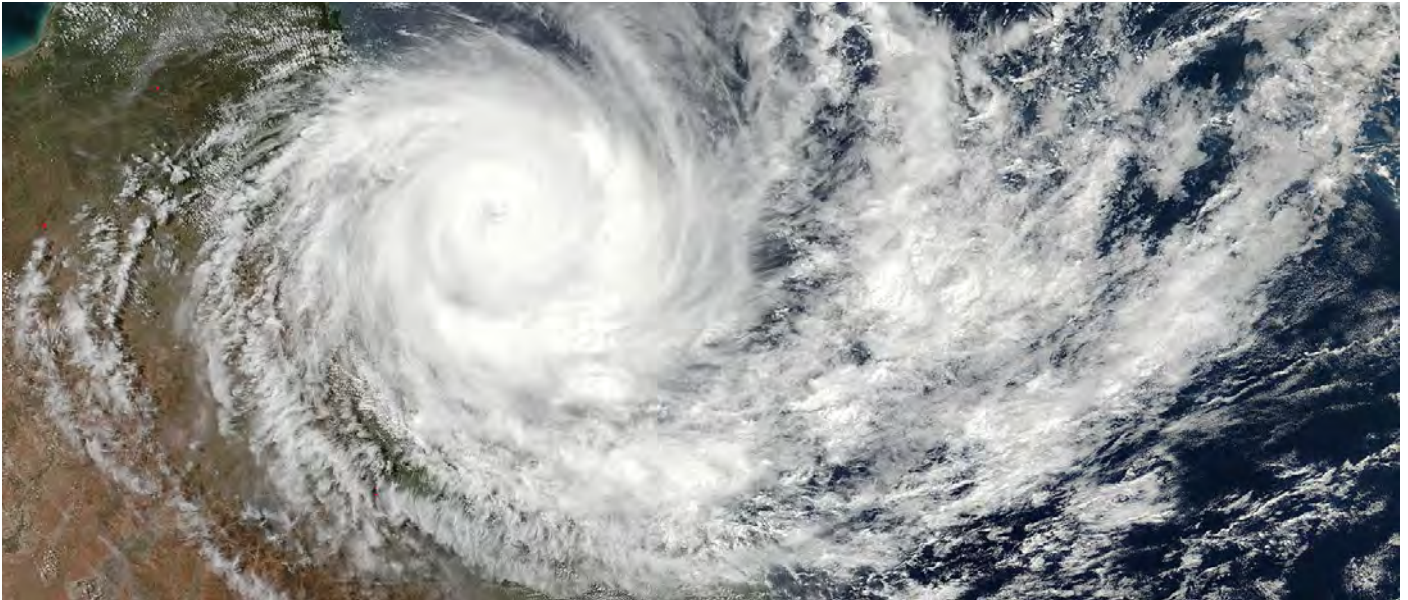


Image: Bloomfield River near Wujal Wujal. Credit: Shutterstock.



*Image: Cardwell, Cyclone Yas, February 2011. Courtesy Townsville Bulletin.*



## Disaster risk in Queensland

Queensland spans a very vast and diverse landscape. We have 77 local government areas, consisting of rural, remote, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, coastal and urban communities, with 75 per cent of our total population of 5.2 million people living in coastal areas and floodplains.

Queensland is vulnerable to a range of hazards including tropical cyclones, floods, bushfires, severe weather, heat waves and coastal inundation, and has endured more than 97 disaster events since 2011. Nearly every town in Queensland has been adversely impacted by one or more disaster event in that time. Since 2020, the impacts from these disaster events has been compounded by the ongoing affects of the COVID-19 pandemic on Queensland communities ability to recover and build resilience to future events.

The State Disaster Risk Report 2021/22 provides a comprehensive analysis of the ten hazards that are most relevant to the Queensland context, and is used to inform the management of risks that these hazards pose. Of particular note is that the report equates climate risk with disaster risk, and uses cutting-edge climate modelling to improve our understanding of present risk.

The report finds that flooding is of the highest priority hazard to Queensland due to potentially high impacts across the entire State. Other high priority hazards for Queensland include:

2. Tropical cyclone
3. Bushfire
4. Severe thunderstorm
5. Heatwave
6. Pandemic
7. Biosecurity incidents
8. Chemical, biological and radiological incidents
9. Earthquake
10. Tsunami

*Image: STC Debbie 2017 (NASA).*

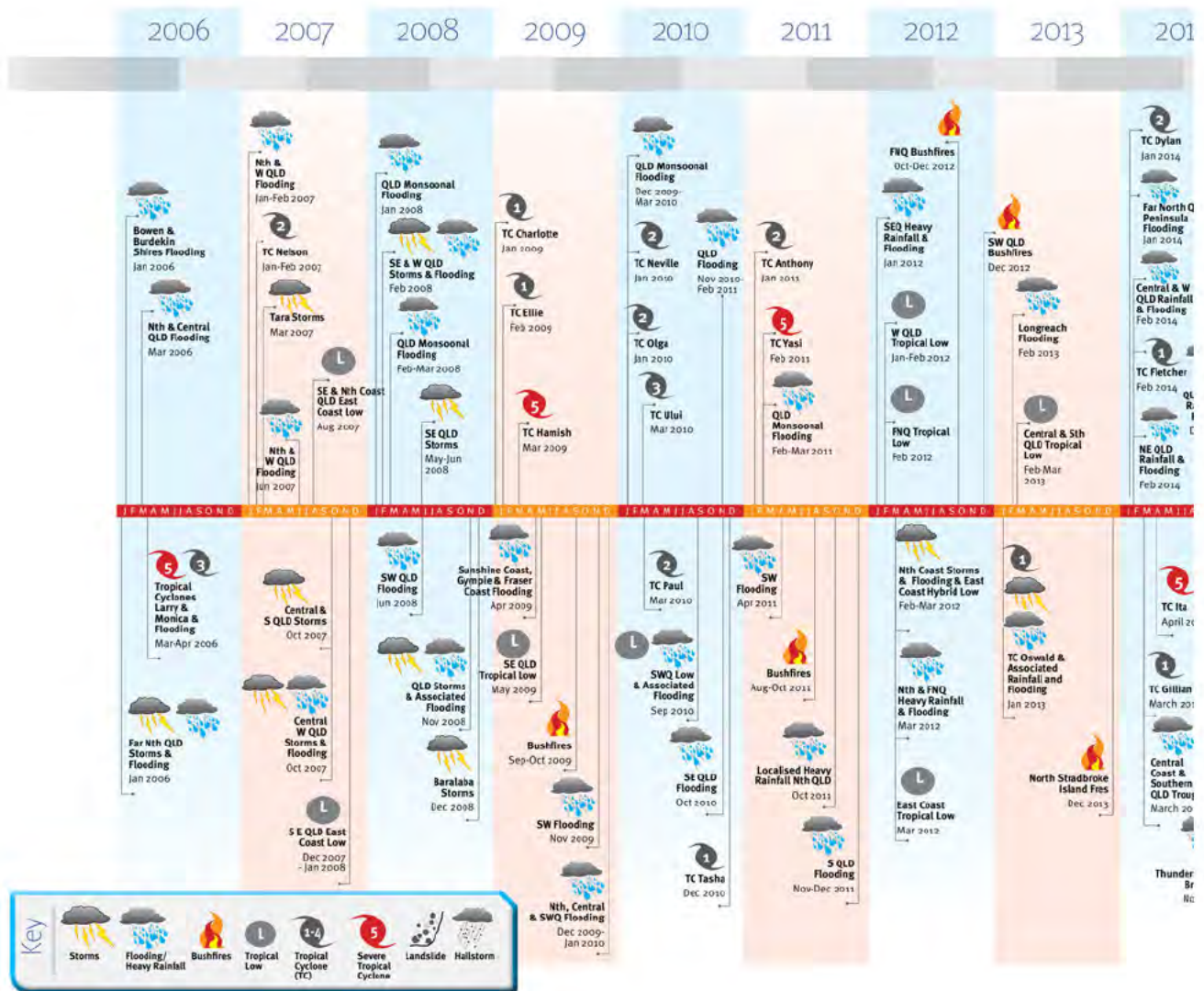
Natural disasters are also increasingly costly in human and economic terms. According to the *Special Report: Update to the economic costs of natural disasters in Australia (2021)*, Queensland has the greatest risk profile of any state due to geography and population density and is expected to incur the largest increase in costs related to natural disasters. Queensland will account for nearly 40 per cent of the national costs.

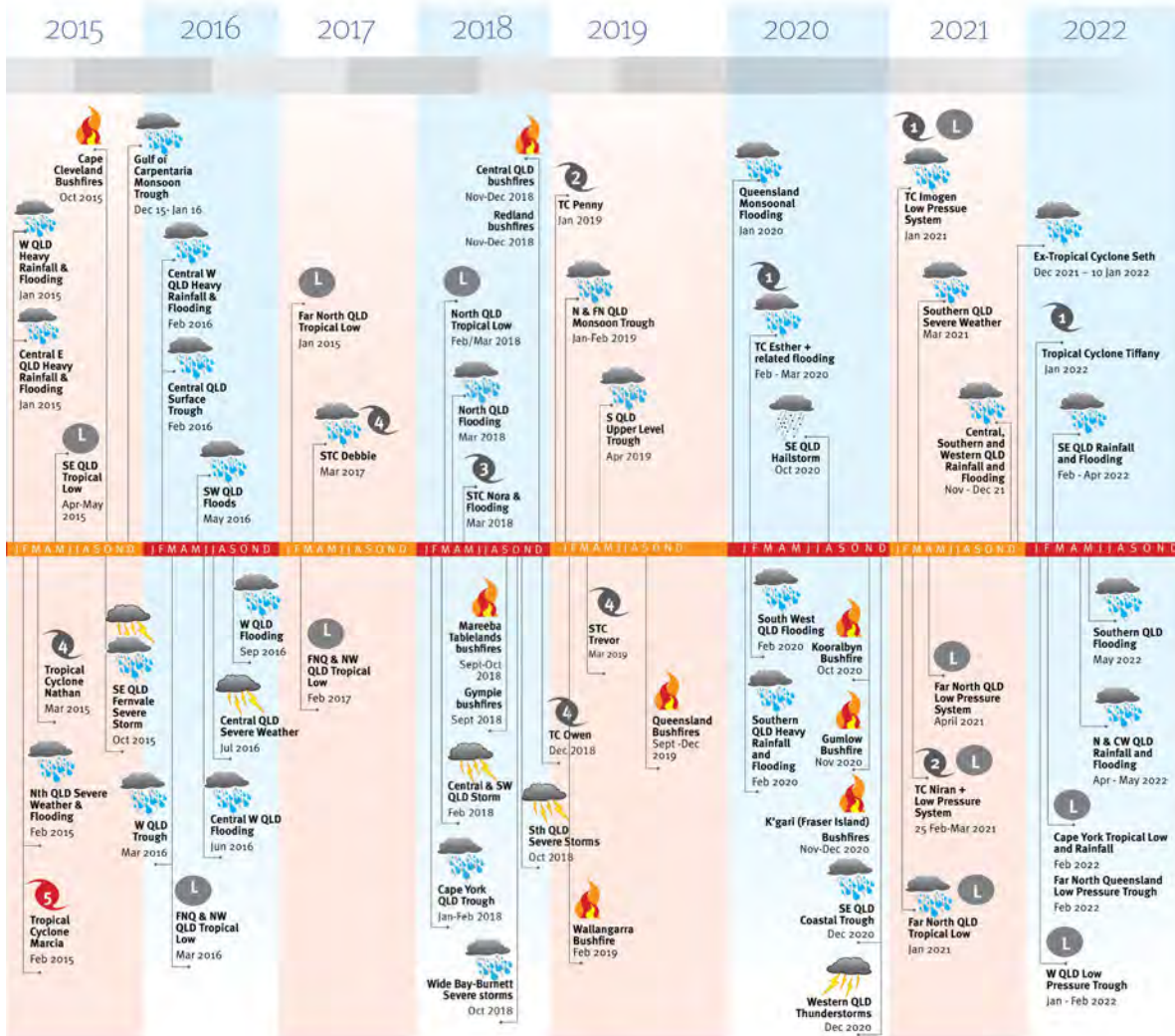
The report found that coastal population centres in South-East Queensland will experience some of the highest increases in damage costs related to natural disasters as they become more exposed to tropical cyclones and floods. Additionally, costs in Brisbane will also increase as major rivers in this city, alongside growing populations, will lead to greater costs associated to tropical cyclones and flooding. The estimated costs and identification of regions exposed to climate change highlight the need for ongoing investment in improving disaster resilience.

An in-depth understanding of the risks posed by different hazards can help to coordinate and target investments and activities to reduce impacts on some of the most vulnerable areas in Queensland. Understanding disaster risk within Queensland's context involves continued development, strategic partnerships, and community knowledge of exposure and vulnerability. Being a state well versed in disasters, local and regional level resilience has been embedded through decades of experience managing, planning for, and responding to disasters.

### Timeline of natural disasters in Queensland

Queensland's significant disaster events that have been activated for disaster funding visit are listed at: [www.qra.qld.gov.au/disaster-funding-activations/activations](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/disaster-funding-activations/activations)







## Climate change and future projections of disaster risk

The Queensland Government is committed to playing our part in the global effort to address the impacts of climate change and ensure the long-term viability of our communities, economy and industries.

Queensland already experiences climate extremes such as floods, droughts, heat waves and bushfires however, climate change is aggravating the frequency and severity of these events, and there is a likelihood of natural events to change in the future due to climate change.

The Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy (QCAS), developed by the Department of Environment and Science, provides a clear narrative on the effects that climate change can be expected to have on Queensland. The future climate projections influencing Queensland's disaster risks are highlighted in the following table.

These anticipated, and unknown changes will bring new and likely increasingly intensified threats to vulnerable locations. This will have a significant impact on ecosystems, life sustaining systems like water quality and produce, as well as a multitude of other consequences.

Under the QCAS, the Queensland Government is committed to incorporating climate risks into all management processes, including disaster management processes. Climate risks can be divided into physical and transition risks. Physical risks include the impacts of acute and chronic disasters, which give rise to financial and reputational risks.

Resilience, climate risk management and climate adaptation are well aligned. A lot can be achieved by combining efforts in these areas as climate related weather events are the primary driver for Queensland's increasing disaster risk.









While Queenslanders have an awareness of current and known disaster risks, the changing environment brings on new, intense and unknown scenarios that have not been fully integrated into system planning.

### *The role of the Bureau of Meteorology in disaster resilience*

The Bureau of Meteorology (the Bureau) provides trusted, reliable and responsive weather, water, climate and ocean services for Australia. Its expertise and services assist Australians in dealing with the harsh realities of their natural environment, including drought, floods, fires, storms, tsunamis and tropical cyclones. The Bureau leads national, regional and local community engagement with staff working alongside state, territory, local governments and emergency service agencies as part of the emergency management and disaster mitigation networks. This includes the out-posting of Bureau meteorologists and other specialists within several combat agencies and emergency management centres to provide direct access to the Bureau's expertise – with the goal of growing the Australian community's capacity to be more resilient to the impacts of weather, water, climate, space and oceans through data, education and knowledge building programs, in partnership with community-focussed organisations and the Emergency Management Sector.

*Image: Central Queensland Bushfires, 2018 (NASA).*

The following table has been informed by key documents including Regional Resilience Strategies, QCAS, Queensland Regional Climate Change Impact summaries and CSIRO's Report of Climate and Disaster Resilience.

Hazard risks	Future hazard risks
<b>Flood</b> 	Greater, short duration rain extremes associated with flash flooding are projected
	Greater risk of landslides as a consequence of high rainfall and severe storm
<b>Bushfire</b> 	The likelihood of dangerous bushfire weather has doubled over the past decade – more so for southern and eastern Australia
	Will likely affect most communities across Queensland in some way
<b>Cyclone</b> 	Climate change may mean fewer cyclones but an increase in the intensity
	During cyclones, the increased rainfall and higher storm surge are projected to increase the overall impact
<b>Coastal inundation</b> 	Australia's average sea level is projected to rise between 26cm and 82cm by 2090, depending on level of global warming reached
	Increase in flooding in low-lying coastal areas which may result in erosion, loss of beaches, and higher storm surges
<b>Earthquake</b> 	Increase in risk of earthquakes of higher magnitudes in Queensland
	An unrealised risk to life and property across Queensland
	Current building standards are not based on possible future increased risk
<b>Heatwave</b> 	Already causes most natural hazard related deaths in Australia compared to all other natural hazards combined
	Heatwave is projected to increase across Queensland through to 2090, which will affect all communities but particularly those in Far North and Western Queensland
	Emergent and long-term risks to life, human habitation and built infrastructure, and temperature sensitive industries such as agriculture (particularly pastoral)
<b>Drought</b> 	A long term, increasing stress with complex socio-economic systemic impacts that interrelate with episodic shocks like flood or bushfire
<b>Tsunami</b> 	Queensland is exposed to tsunami generated from submarine landslides, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Increase in risk is due to increased population along the Queensland coastline, short warning times for timely evacuation and increased inundation due to sea-level risk

While heatwaves and drought are not currently listed as eligible disasters under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements, they have been included to reflect the need to consider how to strengthen resilience activities to minimise the impacts of these disaster events on local communities, rather than to reflect legislative change.



### Systemic disaster risk

While there is a link between climate change and disasters, there are other factors that contribute to the occurrence and the magnitude of disaster impacts – these compounding factors make up systemic disaster risk.

Some factors that impact on resilience – such as climate change, demographic shifts and a reliance on interconnected systems and infrastructure hazards - only lead to systemic disaster risk if they intersect with an exposed and vulnerable society, and when the consequences exceed people’s capacity to cope. The changes in climate, and the changing nature of disruption and escalating scale of disasters in recent decades are underscored by cumulative impacts of chronic stresses and changes, as well as acute events. To develop resiliency or reduce risk, we must seek to understand vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics, and the environment.

The best defence against systemic risk is to remove risk and transform systems to make them more resilient. Policy and personal action can reverse this trend, but only if systemic risk is better understood and risk reduction action is accelerated. The fundamental equation that risk is a function of a hazard event combined with vulnerability and exposure has not changed. However, systemic risk occurs in today’s environment through interconnected digital and physical infrastructures, integrated supply chains and factors such as urbanisation and increased human mobility.

One of the most effective ways to avoid worsening outcomes is to understand the causes and effects of ‘cumulative, cascading and compounding’ risk, and take collective action across the whole system – communities, infrastructure, goods and services, economies and natural assets.

Diagram 2. How resilience is affected by stresses and shocks

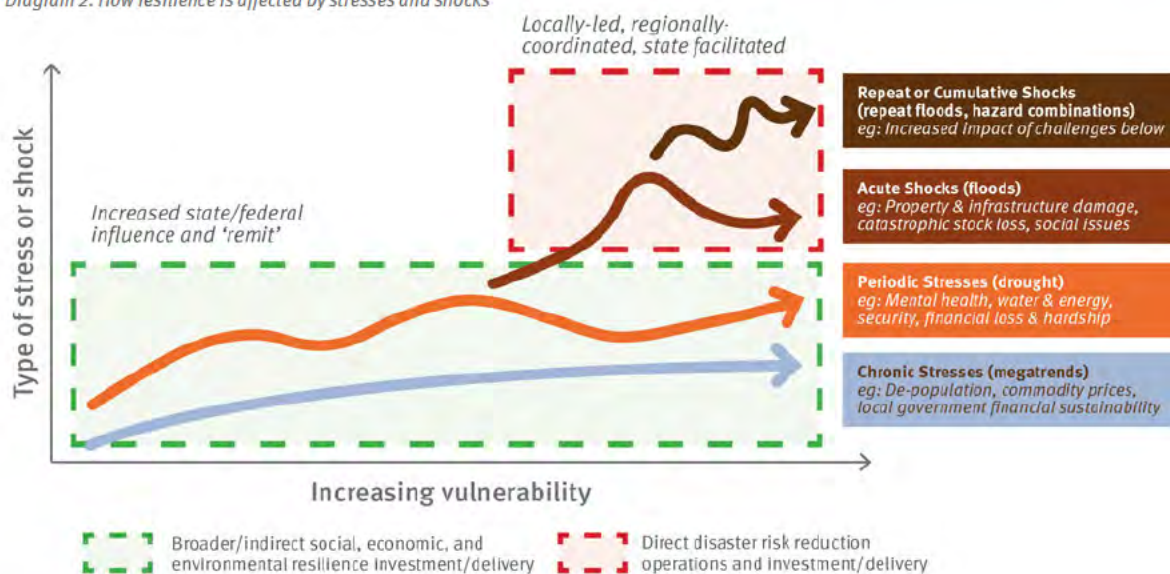


Image: Drought, Outback Queensland. Shutterstock.





## Our resilience strengths and challenges

### Strengths

Over the past ten years, our thinking has evolved and matured. We have strong relationships with local governments and have worked hard to ensure that the Queensland Government is a trusted partner in supporting communities get back on their feet.

Our approach to locally-led, regionally coordinated and state facilitated resilience is showing that communities want to contribute to, and drive, their own recovery and resilience. We are using data and information more effectively to inform planning and decision making, and to ensure we have the right capability and capacity when planning for disaster events.

Queensland promotes a proactive approach to resilience planning, by helping communities to identify and match their resilience priorities to investment opportunities. Recent reforms to the disaster recovery funding arrangements provides opportunity to direct reconstruction efficiencies to investment opportunities for statewide priority disaster mitigation and resilience purposes.

We now have a clear understanding of how to link policy and funding to prioritised resilience and risk reduction actions so we can make lasting change into the future through investment in resilience and mitigation activities. This will allow us to make a real difference at the local and regional level.

### Challenges

A systems approach to disaster resilience is required to tackle existing and emerging threats. A key challenge will continue to be the need for strengthened cooperation between all levels of government, and our partnering non-government organisations, private sector and academics to build on existing frameworks and research to continue to strengthen resilience activities to improve overall community resilience.

Some of the known and emerging challenges are highlighted below:

1. A narrowing window for preparedness, recovery and learning with simultaneous disaster events, creating limited time to recover from one event and prepare for the next.
2. Resilience is often interpreted as returning to business-as-usual or maintaining business continuity - resilience discussions need to mature beyond this comfort zone.
3. Stakeholders are anecdotally seeing reductions or limitations in economic investment in some regions due to disaster risk.
4. Insurance affordability has been emerging for several years as a core issue across Queensland for investor confidence, cost of living, and settlement viability.
5. Capacity and capability – many local governments and communities do not have sufficient resources to undertake resilience activities.

Increased disaster resilience is a long-term outcome, requiring a coordinated and strategic approach to address systemic challenges and build safer, stronger, more resilient Queensland communities.

*Image: Bloomsbury Community Recovery Meeting 2018.*



Image: Binna Burra, Southern Queensland Bushfires, 2016, Courtesy TMR

2.2 Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027



## A systems approach: Queensland’s resilience narratives

Establishing a shared language, shared goals and shared understanding is critical to coordinating agencies’ efforts to build resilience.

Queensland is adopting a systems approach to build resilience and inclusive systems across key narratives.

The following four narratives have been developed to talk about the complex systems that need to be understood by decision-makers.

Transformational shifts such as climate change, population growth, new technologies and supply chain disruption effect our ability to cope during disaster events and requires collaboration across the lines of recovery and resilience to overcome.

These narratives were developed as part of the Queensland Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformational Approach project (QRAPTA), a partnership between the Queensland Government and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO),

### Narrative 1 – Becoming more resilient

Chronic, periodic and acute stresses combine and amplify to create systemic risk, leading to the potential for catastrophic disaster. Changing roles, responsibilities and approaches to managing chronic, periodic and systemic risk will lower risk, and increase capacity to cope.

### Narrative 2 – Thinking in systems, not silos

A systems approach is needed – understanding cause and effect, points of leverage, and three pathways (‘Doing the same’, ‘Doing better’ and ‘Doing differently’) to create futures that are disaster-resilient and adaptive to change.

### Narrative 3 – Pathways to effect change

Prioritising resilient activities and establishing investment pathways across sectors to be better aligned for collective impact.

### Narrative 4 – Changing our practice

Creating new ways of interacting and governance mechanisms for coordinating service delivery across sectors.

QRAPTA recognises that many agencies’ activities, irrespective of their particular portfolio responsibilities, already contribute to resilience. The QRAPTA project provides a process to harmonise these resilience activities across agencies and sectors.

We also know that recovery provides a springboard for resilience, so it is essential to consider resilience outcomes when delivering recovery activities across the whole system – building, human and social, economic, environment and roads and transport – to improve overall community resilience.

[www.qra.qld.gov.au/qrapta](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/qrapta)

Diagram 3. ‘A Systems approach: Queensland’s resilience narratives.

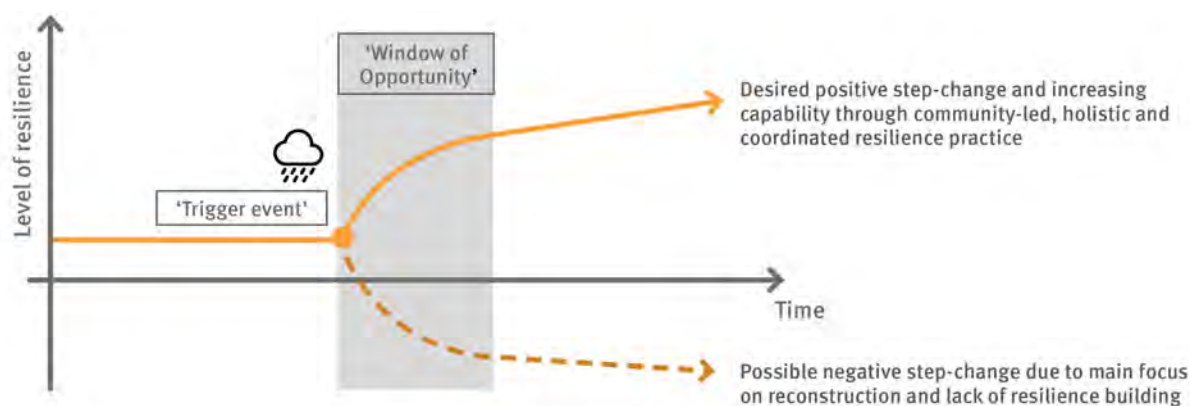


Image: Fitzroy Resilience Strategy Workshop 2019.



## Learning from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and community

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples communities have been leading the way in environmental stewardship and disaster management techniques as the oldest culture on Earth with 65,000 years of uninterrupted development.

The most resilient cultures have always worked in line with nature, rather than disrupt. Despite this, their traditional knowledge around living sustainably and caring for Country is not well integrated within planning and resilience delivery.

There is a growing desire for people and communities to care for the environment and live sustainably, but a lack of knowledge of what they can do to protect and improve their local environments 'is suppressing progress.

There is significant opportunity to build on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples knowledge, land management and disaster management techniques as we build nature positive solutions and embed resilience within disaster management planning.

The Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements highlights the significance of local knowledge and recommends key considerations in recovery and resilience planning:

- First Nations land management is an example of how local knowledge has successfully informed land management for tens of thousands of years.

- Draw on a close knowledge of Australia's landscapes, developed from observation, ongoing interaction, active custodianship, and adaptation to changing circumstances. It is place-based, targeting action to the specific circumstances of a place, including its environment and customs, and engaging local people in development and implementation. Techniques and outputs are therefore specific to a place or practitioner and differ widely across Australia.
- Different landscapes across Australia require different regimes depending on the requirements of Country, including environmental factors such as vegetation type, climate and introduced species.

Today, First Nations land management retains its traditional and cultural importance, while adapted to changing ecosystems and leveraging various technologies. Increasing First Nations and community involvement in decision making can help incorporate First Nations traditional knowledge to become a critical component of designing sustainable and resilient solutions for the environment and communities.

In addition to including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in disaster management planning, it is critical that they are also adequately supported and resourced to develop their capacity, resilience and leadership during disaster preparedness and recovery to improve overall resilience.

*Image: Sunset, Minjerribah. Credit: Shutterstock.*



## Case studies: Resilience, First Nations peoples and community

### *Case study: Fire Management on Minjerribah*

Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation was recognised in the 2018 Get Ready Queensland Resilient Australia Awards Community Award category for developing the Minjerribah (North Stradbroke Island) Bushfire Management Plans, in partnership with QRA.

Incorporating traditional burning techniques on Minjerribah is making a difference in the local community and environment.

[Watch the video Traditional burning techniques used to build bushfire resilience on Minjerribah.](#)

### *Case study: Wujal Wujal Resilience Awards*

Elders and Vulnerable Person's project ensures vulnerable and elderly members of the Wujal Wujal community are disaster ready by approaching preparedness in a way that is easily understandable and accessible to Traditional Owners.

English is not the first language of many of Wujal Wujal's elderly residents and much is lost in translation. That's why council created disaster preparedness resources in Kuku Yalanji that are culturally appropriate.

### *Case study: Mapoon Land and Sea Rangers*

Mapoon Shire's ongoing collaboration with Partners Rio Tinto has resulted in the ability to deliver a very important research program significant to the Mapoon River and Ecosystems. This program also allows training of new and upcoming Rangers of the importance of researching and monitoring endangered species.

The effort Land and Sea Rangers have applied to this project means that a better understanding of the movements, habitat and breeding cycles of these animals and why this contribution is extremely imperative in Caring for Country.

### *Case study: ATSIAP Get Ready! Senior Secondary State Final Challenge*

In 2022, the Department of Education's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Aspirations Program (ATSIAP) Senior Secondary state final challenge was themed "Get Ready! Disaster risk and preparedness in our community." The challenge provided the students with a unique and rich learning experience by providing opportunities to investigate solutions for real world disaster resilience challenges.

60 Queensland state high school students in Years 10-12 teamed up to develop a communication plan and campaign material to inform a target audience in their local community about risks, preparedness and disaster resilience.

Students participated in regional webinars, interviews with local disaster experts including the Queensland Reconstruction Authority and the Get Ready Queensland team, local councils, State Emergency Services, Queensland Police Service, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, to inform their communication plan.

*Image: Mapoon Land and Sea Rangers monitoring Glyphis river shark. Courtesy Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council.*



26 Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027



### Strengthening the lines of resilience

The multi-dimensional and cross-disciplinary approach of the QSDR aims to strengthen and reinforce the five lines that contribute to systems-based resilience and their potential for future planning. These lines are:

- Built
- Human and social
- Economy
- Roads and transport
- Environment.



Figure 3. The five lines of resilience.

### Trends, stresses and shocks

We have learned a lot about what resilience really means to the people and places of Queensland, how stresses and shocks can affect existing levels of resilience, and how future events and trends will impact the ability to remain resilient.

People have told us the health of the underlying social, economic and environmental systems in an area affect its disaster resilience.

Our communities that are under sustained pressure from chronic and periodic stresses will be less likely to cope in the long term.

Without change, something will make these systems break – whether it is the chronic or periodic stress, or episodic shocks like floods.

*Image: FLOOD-EX21 brought more than 100 leaders including mayors, councillors, council representatives and experts from local, state and federal agencies together to exercise and demonstrate recovery and resilience planning for an extraordinary Brisbane River flood scenario.*



## Built

Resilient structures play a critical role in supporting communities to withstand, respond to, and recover from natural disasters. Planning for resilient structures has the potential to significantly reduce disaster costs. Ensuring infrastructure systems perform well under a changing climate, and in the face of other threats and challenges, will be essential to success given the increasing frequency and scale of disaster events.

Queensland leads the nation in building resilience in its communities through flagship betterment programs. Betterment allows local governments and state agencies to rebuild damaged essential public assets to a more resilient standard to help them withstand the impacts of future natural disasters.

Of equal importance, the lives of those living in disaster-affected communities are improved when essential infrastructure withstands weather events, enabling communities to remain connected or return to functionality quickly in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

## Trends, stresses and shocks

### Trends

Transformative forces that could change a region including:

- climate change
- major infrastructure projects
- critical raw material shortages
- increasing need for infrastructure solutions to address climate and disaster risks.

### Stresses

Long term situations or circumstances (which may be periodic or chronic) that weaken the potential of a given system and deepen vulnerability including:

- ageing infrastructure
- limited telecommunications infrastructure
- energy reliability in regional areas
- infrastructure end of life management
- urban heat island impacts.

### Shocks

Sudden events with an important and often negative impact on the vulnerability of a system and its parts including:

- direct property impacts from hazards – private and public assets
- direct infrastructure damage – one-off and recurrent damage
- time taken to return to service.

### Opportunities and future planning

Improved collaboration across government, construction and infrastructure sectors will enable assets to be built to withstand current and future disaster risks, with a focus on:

- retrofitting and achieving a baseline of resilience for public built assets
- consistent and accessible essential service delivery
- improved infrastructure resilience – roads, water, sewer, energy, and telecommunications
- enhanced and maintained flood warning network
- strengthened water security – town supply and dams
- heatwave management plans and urban design heat initiatives
- sustained implementation of existing mitigation and risk reduction plans
- updated building codes which are appropriate for the hazard environment i.e. update Queensland Development Codes.

*Image: Brisbane afternoon storm. Shutterstock*





## Built case studies

### *Case study: Resilient Homes Fund*

A total of \$741 million has been allocated for the Resilient Homes Fund (RHF), on a 50:50 cost share basis between the Queensland and Commonwealth governments under the DRFA.

The Fund was established following the 2021–22 high-risk weather season, which saw thousands of homes inundated across the south of the state following the significant flooding events.

The RHF is a nation-leading program never before delivered on this scale within Australia. It has the potential to significantly enhance Queensland's household resilience to flooding, which poses the greatest risk to the state.

For eligible homeowners, the RHF will consider options specific to circumstances that could help improve resilience to future flooding.

These options include repair and retrofitting using flood-resilient design options, house raising, or in some cases the voluntary buy-back of high-risk properties where no other viable flood resilient measures or alternative exists.

The Department of Energy and Public Works is leading the rollout of the resilient household rebuild and raising programs and will liaise directly with homeowners regarding the rollout of these programs.

The Queensland Reconstruction Authority is leading the voluntary home buy-back program, in consultation with local governments and the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning.

Local councils will play an important role in implementing the RHF, given their profound understanding of their communities and the intrinsic risks faced by some residents.

The RHF will be a gamechanger for homeowners and communities and will leave a legacy of resilience and reduced risk for future generations of Queenslanders.

[www.qra.qld.gov.au/resilient-homes](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/resilient-homes)

*Flooding, Rockhampton, 2010. Courtesy QRA.*

### *Case study: Resilient building guidance for Queensland homes*

Resilient building guidance for Queensland homes improve how we prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.

A suite of resilient building guidance for Queensland homes is freely available for Queenslanders to improve how we prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, including flood, bushfire, cyclones and storm tide.

Using resilient building design can significantly reduce the effort and time to return people to their homes and workplaces following these natural disasters.

Resilient design and construction can also reduce long-term costs for home owners associated with disaster damage and insurance premiums. It not only reduces the physical and financial costs, but also the social and emotional impacts of disasters.

Following extensive rainfall and flooding in early 2022, Design Guidance for Flood Resilience Homes was released in June 2022 to help the community understand how homes could be improved to achieve greater flood resilience. The guidelines provide information on flood risks, flood resilient building design approaches and resilience strategies for different house types.

The Cyclone and Storm Tide Resilient Building Guidance for Queensland Homes relates to Queensland homes located within 50 kilometres of the coastline north of Bundaberg. The Storm Tide Resilient Building Guidance for Queensland Homes builds on the cyclone guide to incorporate storm tide considerations for northern Queensland homes located within 100 to 200 metres of an open shoreline.

The Bushfire Resilient Building Guidance was developed by the Queensland Government in partnership with the CSIRO to help improve the bushfire resilience of both new and existing homes. The guidance provides information on best-practice building and landscaping measures that use tailored, site-specific solutions to adapt buildings for bushfire resilience.

[www.qra.qld.gov.au/resilient-homes](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/resilient-homes)



## Human and social

Disasters are a recurring fact of life in Queensland, and disaster events can have both immediate and long-lasting impacts on the health and wellbeing of people, communities, and economies. A key finding from the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements 2020 was that concurrent and consecutive hazard events increase the pressure on exposed and vulnerable communities. Some communities will have to cope with the effects of multiple hazard events at once, with the prospect of being affected by further hazard events before the recovery efforts have been completed.

This can cause increased stress on individuals, which has been shown to lead to or exacerbate ailments ranging from mental illness, domestic violence, substance abuse and post-traumatic stress disorders.

People with disability and seniors are twice as likely to be injured and experience social isolation as a result of natural disasters. The Royal Commission into Violence Abuse Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability recommended that agencies responsible for planning and implementing responses for “future emergencies establish and implement formal mechanisms for consulting with and involving people with disability and disability representative organisations in planning and giving effect to the responses”. As such, when planning for disaster events, it is critical to identify mechanisms to engage with people with disability, carers and seniors to increase their resilience and assist them to recover, and to implement person-centred approaches to managing risk will be required for individuals who may be particularly vulnerable.

The Queensland Government is helping Queenslanders to adapt and cope with a changing climate through a range of programs, such as:

- public safety campaigns aimed at helping Queensland communities prepare for disasters
- disaster recovery funding arrangements aimed at community wellbeing
- Birdie’s Tree resources to support the mental health and resilience of people affected by natural disasters.

*Image: Sandbagging in Townsville, Monsoon Trough 2019.*

Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027

## Trends, stresses and shocks

### Trends

Transformative forces that could change a region including:

- climate change
- regional and remote population decline
- demographic shifts
- increasing mental health issues
- changes in how information is shared / disseminated.

### Stresses

Long term situations or circumstances (which may be periodic or chronic) that weaken the potential of a given system and deepen vulnerability including:

- periodic and long-term drought
- influences of compounding/ cumulative events on mental health
- availability of in-region healthcare
- limited affordable housing availability.

### Shocks

Sudden events with an important and often negative impact on the vulnerability of a system and its parts including:

- life safety
- impacts on long-term wellbeing
- risk awareness across multiple hazards and impacts to life / livelihood
- public health impacts – heat, air quality and food.

### Opportunities and future planning

It is critical to find new and improved ways of reducing the exposure of communities to disaster events and increase the capacity of communities to prepare for and recover from impacts, through:

- consistent and accessible essential service delivery
- improving collective understanding of hazard impacts and risks and consistency in services
- enhanced information and knowledge sharing platforms and processes
- person-centred emergency preparedness and community-based resilience plans
- social wellbeing and population retention and expansion programs.



## Human and social case studies

### *Case study: Birdie's Tree books assist children to be more resilient to natural disasters*

Natural disasters like storms, cyclones, floods or fire can be very frightening and upsetting for babies and young children. Playing a therapeutic game or reading a story with a caring adult can help a young child work through the scary experiences and 'big feelings'.

Birdie's Tree is a suite of resources to help babies and young children, their parents and families prepare for, cope with and recover from natural disasters.

Birdie's Tree was first developed by the Queensland Centre for Perinatal and Infant Mental Health (QCPIMH) in 2011.

Following Cyclone Yasi, the Lockyer Valley flash floods, and widespread flooding throughout Queensland, infant mental health clinicians noticed an increase in young children presenting with symptoms of post-traumatic stress, including behavioural difficulties and emotional disturbance.

The Birdie's Tree resources are designed to help young children understand severe weather events, learn words to express 'big feelings' (like scared, worried, sad, angry and lonely, as well as cosy, safe, happy, patient and kind), and feel reassured through their relationships with parents and other caring adults.

The Birdie's Tree resources are free at the Birdie's Tree website:

[www.childrens.health.qld.gov.au/natural-disaster-recovery/](http://www.childrens.health.qld.gov.au/natural-disaster-recovery/)

### *Case study: Cairns Regional Council working with Deaf Services Queensland to improve disaster resilience*

Cairns Regional Council has been working closely with their deaf community to find ways to better communicate information about natural hazards and preparing for disasters.

This work has included tailoring emergency alerts specifically for the deaf community during times of disaster to ensure information reaches this highly vulnerable part of the community.

Sioux Campbell from Cairns Regional Council sat down with Sue Frank and Wayne Reynolds from Deaf Services Queensland to reflect on their experiences working together to make disaster risk information and warnings more accessible to the deaf community.

Videos of these conversations are available on the Get Ready Queensland website.

In Part 1 of the conversation, hear about the lessons learned from engaging the deaf community about their needs, and reflections on what has been working well, including for Indigenous community members with hearing impairments.

In Part 2 of the conversation, hear about some of the challenges deaf people face interpreting mainstream communications as a result of English being their second language. The panel discusses how messages need to be adapted to have greater meaning for the deaf community and examples of how this is being achieved in Cairns.

[www.getready.qld.gov.au/prepare-disaster-disability](http://www.getready.qld.gov.au/prepare-disaster-disability)

*Image: Cairns Regional Council and Deaf Services Queensland working together to improve disaster resilience communication. Courtesy Get Ready Queensland.*



## Environment

Queensland landscapes and ecosystems have been shaped by adaptation and evolution through millennia of natural phenomena, including flood, drought, fire and cyclones. Our environment is affected by a mix of complex human-caused threats (such as invasive species, land clearing, urbanisation and natural resource use), which has reduced the state's natural resilience to large-scale natural events and man-made disasters. This, coupled with climate risks, means that our environment and natural resources are more vulnerable to environmental incidents and disasters than ever before.

Queensland Government is focused on strengthening the capacity of the natural environment to respond to a disturbance or on-going change by resisting damage and recovering quickly. The following programs are in place to help achieve this:

- Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy and Sector Adaptation Plans to develop priority actions for managing key climate risks
- Drought and Climate Adaptation Program
- State-of-the-art climate science and information platform to ensure government, industry and community.

It is important to note that climate adaptation initiatives do not only support resilience of the natural environment, but is also a key consideration for strengthening resilience across all five lines of resilience.

## Trends, stresses and shocks

### Trends

Transformative forces that could change a region including:

- climate change
- high rates of land clearing
- significant loss of native flora and fauna
- restoring environmental stewardship
- protection of coastal systems.

### Stresses

Long term situations or circumstances (which may be periodic or chronic) that weaken the potential of a given system and deepen vulnerability including:

- water resource availability
- impact of some carbon farming methods on regional /remote communities
- waste and water management that is compliant with standards
- biodiversity and ecosystem health.

### Shocks

Sudden events with an important and often negative impact on the vulnerability of a system and its parts including:

- pest and weed outbreak
- waste and landfill access for disposal of event waste
- direct environmental degradation – erosion, siltation, scouring and biodiversity loss.

### Opportunities and future planning

There is a global movement and support for embedding environmental and climate resilience within disaster risk reduction efforts by:

- regional management of pest and weeds pre and post event
- support ongoing maintenance of environmental recovery works to improve overall resilience of sites
- continued investment in natural resource management and landscape restoration
- bushfire management plans
- embedding First Nations ecological knowledge into decision making.

*Image: Fire management at Bringalilly State Forest. Courtesy QFES.*

Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027



## Environment case studies

### *Case study: Walking the Landscape*

Walking the Landscape helps develop a whole-of-landscape understanding to improve evidence-based decision making for the sustainable management and restoration of ecological systems. It incorporates available knowledge on landscape components e.g. groundwater dependent ecosystems, lacustrine wetland, riparian vegetation, and processes e.g. hydrological, geological. The framework coordinated by the Department of Environment and Science integrates existing scientific information with local knowledge about how catchments work.

### *Case study: Statewide Assessment of Flood Risk*

The Statewide Assessment of Flood Risk will provide a prioritised assessment of flood risk across Queensland at the local government level. Ten criteria have been established to assess the risk of flooding and consider available data and known flood behaviour assessments, exposure, vulnerability and existing management strategies, weighted based on priority as agreed with stakeholders. Applying a multi-criteria approach, an assessment provides a relative flood risk ranking for each local government area. Final rankings provide guidance on where key areas of risk are located and what can be done to better manage flood risk in Queensland. The Statewide Assessment of Flood Risk being coordinated by Queensland Reconstruction Authority will be a critical tool in developing the long-term investment plan for flood risk management, identifying gaps, investment need and priority to ensure sustainable flood risk management in Queensland.

### *Case study: Understanding and designing for extreme heat in Cairns*

The Queensland State Heatwave Risk Assessment 2019 (SHRA) represents the most comprehensive analysis of future climate risk undertaken for a natural hazard risk assessment in Queensland. To better understand urban heat in Cairns and the impacts it has on people living and working in the central business district (CBD), 75 real-time temperature and humidity sensors

were installed across the CBD. The project informs how Council communicates heatwave risk to the public and informs development of new planning and urban design initiatives to mitigate urban heat.

### *Case study: Our Resilient Coast*

QCoast2100 was established in 2016 to provide funding, tools and technical support to enable all Queensland coastal local governments to progress the preparation of plans and strategies to address climate change related coastal hazard risks over the long-term. Our Resilient Coast is a long-term strategy to manage coastal changes and build resilience to the coastal hazards of erosion, storm tide inundation and permanent sea level rise over the next 80 years along the coastline of the Isaac region. The issues identified by the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy go to the heart of community values and concerns, including their personal investment in their homes and properties. A resilient future for the Isaac coast depends on the community and Council taking strategic actions now to impacts of coastal hazards on our valued places and assets, and development of management strategies that preserve these places and assets, and build community resilience.

### *Case study: Fitzroy Regional Drought Resilience Plan*

The Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries has partnered with the Rural Economies Centre of Excellence to lead the consultation to work with regional communities and develop Regional Drought Resilience Plans (RDRPs) to prepare regional communities for and manage future drought risks. The plans are funded jointly by the Australian and Queensland Governments and focuses on five regions which includes the Fitzroy and Capricornia to develop community-led and owned plans. The plans identify actions to prepare regional communities for future droughts, with a sharp focus on agricultural sector and allied industries. The RDRPs provide an evidence base and priority actions regions can use to compile applications for small grants from the Future Drought Fund and other funding sources.

*Image: Rivers and mangroves in front of Hinchinbrook Island. Credit: Shutterstock.*

Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027 22



## Economic

Queensland councils and communities have an in depth understanding of the inherent connections between economic development and the socio-economic resilience of a place. Economic development in a local community or region supports the resilience of that community. Without a functioning economy, it is hard to be resilient.

The economic line of resilience has been the least funded of the lines of resilience historically as there has been a focus on the provision of services or assets that catalyse economic development through others rather than spurring it directly. However, this is starting to change through the most recent flood events, with a stronger focus on economic resilience through the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Category C and D funding packages.

### Trends, stresses and shocks

#### Trends

Transformative forces that could change a region including:

- cost of living
- growing regional tourism
- increased digital enterprises
- emerging markets like hydrogen and renewables
- insurance availability and affordability
- transitioning to a low carbon economy
- globalisation and increased opportunity to access markets.

#### Stresses

Long term situations or circumstances (which may be periodic or chronic) that weaken the potential of a given system and deepen vulnerability including:

- skilled and non-skilled workforce availability in regional and remote areas
- small business continuity and long-term risk management behaviours
- construction and housing supply costs / barriers.

#### Shocks

Sudden events with an important and often negative impact on the vulnerability of a system and its parts including:

- small business continuity and long-term risk management behaviours
- supply chain interruptions due to infrastructure failure
- access to quarry, raw and construction materials post event
- core local or regional employers leaving.

#### Opportunities and future planning

An increasing focus on economic resilience, both longer-term preventative policy and shorter-term recovery planning, can support and drive improvements in return to service in an area to assist with:

- building long term economic stability
- resilience through diversification and catalyst projects
- improved insurance outcomes
- transitioning to a circular and low carbon economy
- transparent collaboration between public and private sectors.

*Image: 2022 flooding Brisbane. Courtesy RAW.Exposed.*



## Economic case studies

### *Case study: Economic Assessment Framework of Flood Risk Management Projects*

To effectively invest in flood risk mitigation, it is important to be able to quantify all the types of damages resulting from floods, and fairly compare a wide range of possible options to ensure targeted investment provides the greatest return.

The Economic Assessment Framework of Flood Risk Management Projects (2021) is a resource to support Queensland's flood risk practitioners, state and local governments to:

- undertake consistent and comparable economic assessments of flood risk mitigation
- make informed decisions for investment in flood risk management and intervention
- build a case for increased investment in risk mitigation and disaster resilient communities
- use recommended methods to quantify a wide range of tangible and intangible damages
- understand the methodologies to quantify the benefits of implementing flood risk mitigation activities, including non-structural options such as community awareness and education, building more flood resilient homes, and investing in emergency management, allowing for a fair comparison of potential options.

The Framework describes a five-stage process for undertaking economic assessment for flood risk management and provides the tools to undertake an economic assessment.

The methodologies outlined in the Framework are used to support economic assessment processes and are underpinned by guiding principles.

The Framework has been delivered an initiative of the Brisbane River Strategic Floodplain Management Plan implementation, and was developed through a collaborative process with other state governments, universities, private practitioners and key stakeholders.

[www.qra.qld.gov.au/EA-flood-risk](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/EA-flood-risk)

*Image: Flooding Rockhampton, 2017. Courtesy Rockhampton Regional Council.*

### *Case study: Essential Goods Supply Committee*

The COVID-19 pandemic caused significant health, community, and economic impacts around the world. Consumer behaviours with respect to grocery acquisition at the onset of the pandemic resulted in community concern about access to food and other essential supplies as purchasing outstripped distribution and restocking efforts.

As the Omicron variant spread rapidly across Queensland in January 2022, there were severe impacts on our essential workforce, with all industries dealing with the challenges of depleted resources both in terms of staff and supply chains. High levels of absenteeism caused disruptions across multiple supply chains including distribution centres, processing facilities and essential retail outlets such as supermarkets. It was critical that Queensland's food and processing supply chains remained open.

In response, the Essential Goods Supply Committee (EGSC) was established to actively engage with industry to ensure there was a strong workforce to move more products and produce to warehouses, from warehouses to stores and from stores to homes including in our most isolated communities.

The Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning via the EGSC, worked in partnership with major supermarkets and distribution centres to allow asymptomatic and fully vaccinated close contacts to return to work and thereby ensure that critically essential roles remained filled to keep supply chains working.

The EGSC also convened during the South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding event during February and March 2022. The EGSC connected essential retailers with emergency agencies and transport and utility providers, enabling immediate access to information about road and rail outages to support critical re-supply actions.

Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022-2027 25



## Roads and transport

Road and transportation infrastructure plays an important role in critical emergencies such as natural disasters and extreme events. The functional loss of transportation facilities negatively impacts the disaster management process and can significantly delay the evacuation and recovery process.

Road infrastructure costs are greater than just the initial cost of construction. Maintenance is a significant proportion of the cost of infrastructure over its lifetime. It is estimated that half of the \$16 billion spent on roads each year by local, state and federal governments is spent on maintenance and repairs. There are opportunities to improve resilience when planning and investing in infrastructure maintenance. New infrastructure projects should include resources to help maintain and enhance resilience as part of proposed maintenance programs.

The Queensland Government has several programs that have a focus on building more resilient road and transport networks, including:

- the Repeat Events and Dollar Index (REDI) online application to help Queensland councils understand their risk, costs and repeat damage from natural disaster events
- road improvements to minimise flood damage and reduce road closure, such as the Inland Freight Route Upgrades
- Queensland Betterment Programs to improve asset utility during and after natural disasters.

## Trends, stresses and shocks

### Trends

Transformative forces that could change a region including:

- climate change
- 'build it back better' infrastructure replacement post event
- improved freight access through innovative solutions.

*Image: 2022 flood damage at Lowry Court, Gold Coast. Courtesy QRA.*

### Stresses

Long term situations or circumstances (which may be periodic or chronic) that weaken the potential of a given system and deepen vulnerability including:

- continued lower levels of road standard/service and immunity.

### Shocks

An increasing focus on economic resilience, both longer-term preventative policy and shorter-term recovery planning, can support and drive improvements in return to service in an area to assist with:

- direct infrastructure damage – one-off and recurrent damage
- time taken to return to service.

### Opportunities and future planning

To reduce disaster impacts and rapidly recover the road and transport network to a desired level of functioning after a disaster event a focus on the below is needed:

- strategic prioritisation and delivery of physical and digital infrastructure networks to improve connectivity
- innovative freight opportunities to improve time to return to service
- improving connectivity and access to help our regions connect during a disaster event
- innovation in materials, technology and science, underpinned by investment in research, can provide resilient solutions.





## Roads and transport case studies

### *Case study: Aurukun Entry Road – Betterment Saves*

Aurukun Shire Council's betterment project involved installing gravel to infill scoured sections of Aurukun Access Road and stabilising the shoulders and embankments to improve accessibility and protect the road. Council targeted the higher risk locations for these upgrade works along an eight-kilometre section of the road. Since the works were delivered to seal the road, it has been impacted by eight severe weather events and it has remained undamaged and functional. Access to Aurukun as remained open following these events and it has also avoided reconstruction costs in the vicinity of \$7 million.

### *Case study: Sealing the Outback Way*

The Australian Government has committed \$330 million to upgrade key sections of the Outback Way, the 2800 kilometre route that links Laverton in Western Australia with Winton in Queensland via Alice Springs in the Northern Territory. Sealing the Outback Way will improve the interjurisdictional transport network by increasing connectivity and reducing travel times, in addition to cutting costs for freight operators and enhancing economic opportunities for the cattle, mining and tourism industries. Recent studies demonstrate the benefit to stock health by travelling on sealed roads.

### *Case study: Resilient infrastructure – Betterment*

The Queensland Betterment Fund has been a success story for this state in building stronger and more resilient infrastructure in the face of repeated natural disasters.

Betterment allows local governments to rebuild essential public assets to a more resilient standard that helps them withstand the impacts of future disasters.

Upfront investment in stronger infrastructure and more resilient communities saves money for all levels of government in the long-term.

*Image: Aurukun Access Road works. Courtesy Aurukun Shire Council.*

The Betterment Fund is a great example of all levels of government working together to improve the resilience of our communities.

[www.qra.qld.gov.au/betterment](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/betterment)

### *Case study: Repeat Events and Dollars Index (REDI) application*

REDI is a web-based interactive mapping application developed to help Queensland councils better understand their risk, costs and repeat damage from natural disaster events.

The REDI application uses data to provide a calculation that considers repeat damage from natural disasters. This data is represented in a 'heat map' that identifies and highlights the most frequent and most costly damage sites.

The application helps councils identify priority works and make informed decisions when it comes to future investment in stronger and more resilient infrastructure.

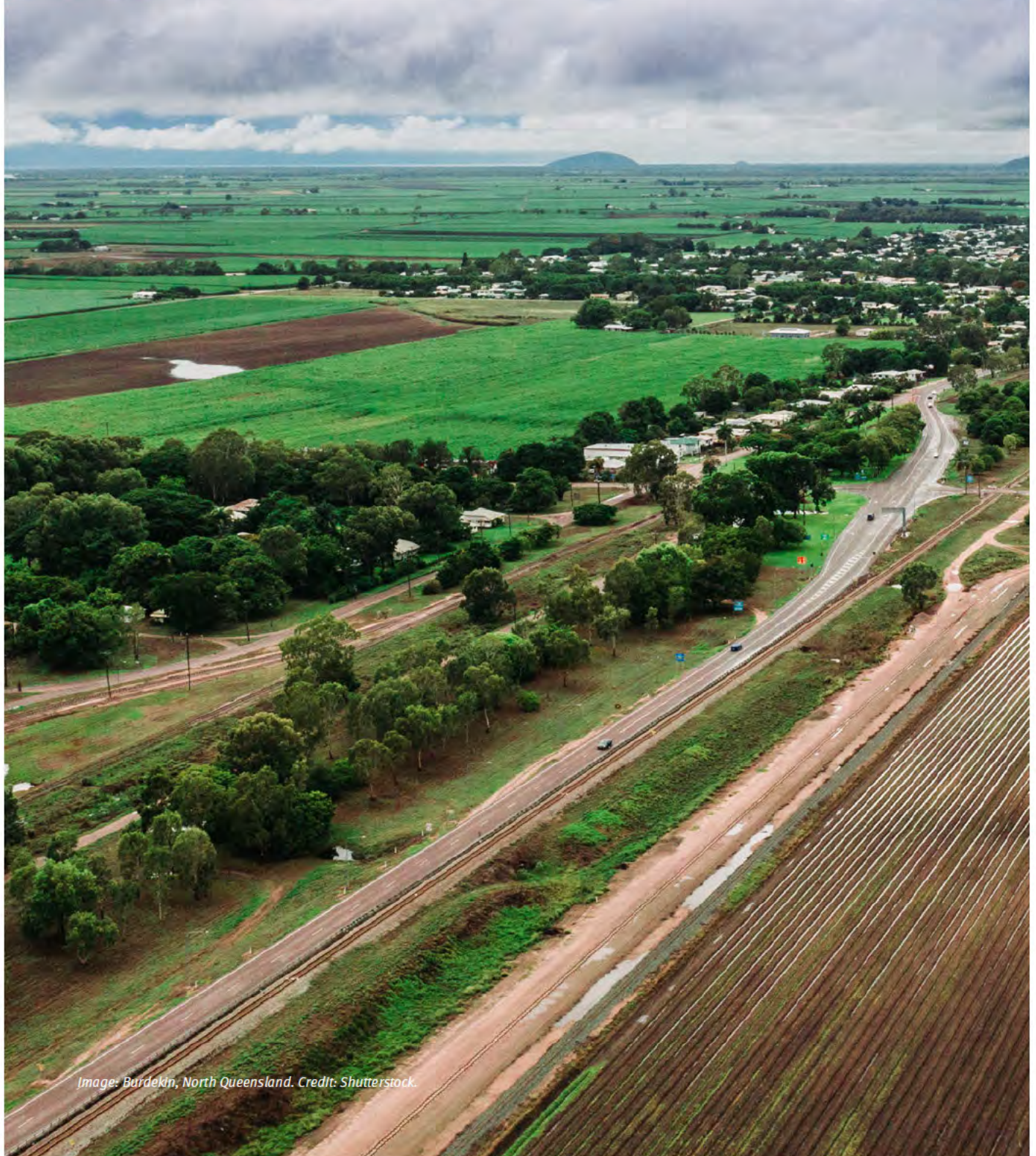
[www.qra.qld.gov.au/REDI](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/REDI)

### *Case study: A better transport network*

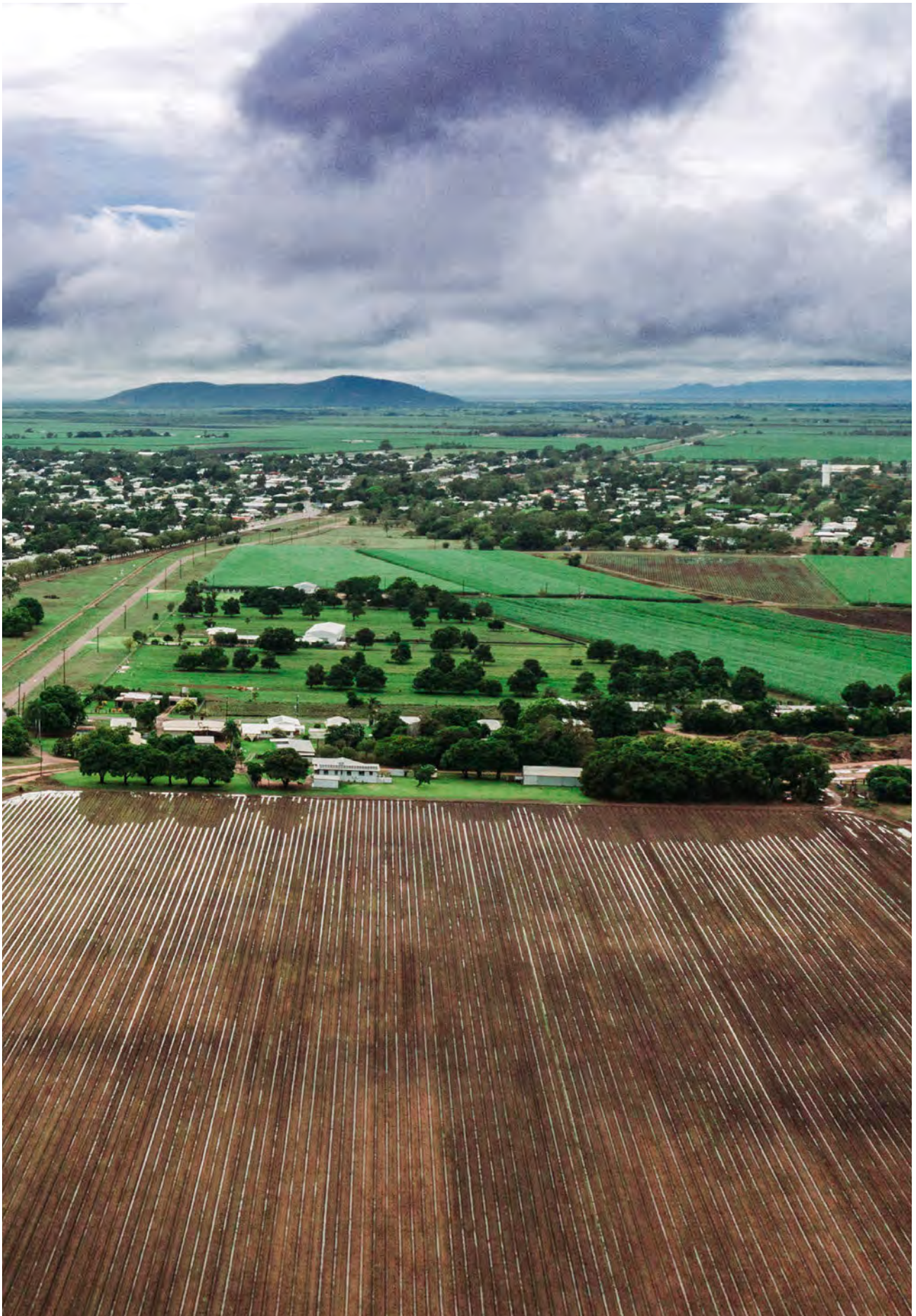
Flooding in 2011 and 2013 saw significant damage to the bridges and causeways throughout the Somerset region. The damage caused important transport infrastructure to be offline for months. Somerset Regional Council has embarked on a campaign of betterment to enhance the resilience of the more than 1,500 km of roads, footpaths and kerbs and channels. Examples include the George Bell Crossing on Ivory Creek Road and the Ted Skinner Crossing on Esk Crows Nest Road, where Council replaced sections of the causeways with bridges, at a cost of around \$3.2 million. Other betterment activities in the region have included upgrading bridges from vulnerable timber structures to prestressed concrete bridges. During the 2021-22 rainfall and flooding events, instead of being faced with completely destroyed causeways, restricting movement for months, Council was able to rapidly restore access to these roads. Once silt and debris had been cleared, the roads and underlying structures were inspected and found to have withstood this major flood event.



# The Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027



*Image: Burdekin, North Queensland. Credit: Shutterstock.*





## Vision, objectives and strategic commitments

### Vision

The vision for the QSDR is 'Stronger, safer and more resilient Queensland communities'.

The Queensland Government is committed to strengthening disaster resilience so our communities are better equipped to deal with the increasing prevalence of hazards and systemic challenges caused by reoccurring disaster events.

### Objectives

Four key objectives underpin this strategy with new and ongoing strategic commitments identified through Resilient Queensland supporting delivery at the local, regional and state level:

- Objective 1 – We understand the potential disaster risks we face
- Objective 2 – We work together to better manage disaster risk
- Objective 3 – We seek new opportunities to reduce disaster risk
- Objective 4 – We continually improve how we prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters

### Strategic commitments

The QSDR outlines a series of strategic commitments described for each of the objectives.

Through consultation with partners, the QSDR reflects the strategic commitments, actions and lead agencies that will strengthen disaster resilience over the next five years.

The tables in this section of the QSDR outline objectives, describe what success looks like, outline new and current strategic commitments and actions with lead agencies and partners identified alongside indicative timeframes.

While a timeframe has been specified for actions, ones which have a 'tick' in each column or a 'tick' in the '5+' years column indicates that this is an ongoing or long-term action to strengthen disaster resilience.

Lead agencies will be responsible for the delivery, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of actions with support from the partner agencies identified.



Image: Sunrise, Roma. Credit: Shutterstock



## A renewed focus for resilience

### Stronger, safer and more resilient Queensland communities

Disaster resilience is defined as "a system or community's ability to rapidly accommodate and recover from the impacts of hazards, restore essential structures and desired functionality, and adapt to new circumstances".

Resilience can mean different things to different people. To address our known risks, manage uncertainty, and be ready for any events that may occur in the future, the overarching goal is increased resilience. In a truly resilient world, the complex interactions of our systems are known and anticipated, and all key stakeholders and sectors are playing an active role in disaster risk reduction.

To support our vision of 'Stronger, safer, and more resilient Queensland communities', and build on the strategic commitments within Resilient Queensland, we have identified four new strategic commitments to enhance disaster and community resilience and continue to support local and regional needs:

#### 1. Embed disaster risk reduction and resilience into decision making

Better decision-making is key to preventing and reducing disaster risk. Decisions taken at multiple levels by different actors – whether local, state or industry – affect our disaster risk. Failing to adequately consider future risks in early decisions facilitates further risk creation, on top of risks already embedded in society and the landscape. More attention needs to be spent on learning from our past experiences through implementation of a lessons management process so that we can better prevent and mitigate future disasters. We also need to consider how to embed resilience into planning, policies, systems and services.

#### 2. Address systemic disaster risk by coordinating across stakeholders and sectors

Disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation policies need to be developed together to comprehensively address systemic disaster risk. Queensland is committed to driving a coordinated effort to build disaster resilience and embed consideration for systemic disaster risk across and within many sectors.

#### 3. Enhance risk reduction and capacity building programs

Capacity development is a central strategy for reducing disaster risk. Using knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels requires supporting and building technical capacity to assess impact and vulnerability, improve monitoring and evaluation, and promote community-based education.

#### 4. Align investment pathway opportunities to local needs

On top of the immediate consequences of disasters, challenges can be far reaching into the future. Disasters can trigger long-term issues in terms of reduced education and workforce participation, adverse effects on mental health and wellbeing and disruptions to baseline services. To address these issues at the local and regional level, there is a need to focus on aligning investment pathways to meet the needs of local councils and communities to build long-term resilience to future disasters.

These commitments will support future Queensland communities to be able to anticipate, resist, absorb, recover, transform and thrive in response to shocks and stresses, to realise positive economic, social, built and environmental outcomes.

Queensland can no longer afford to be reactive to disasters. We must be proactive, considered and direct to reflect the changing landscape.

*Image: Yeppen Floodplain Crossing, Bruce Highway following Ex-Tropical Cyclone Debbie 2017. Courtesy TMR.*



we understand the potential disaster risks we face

### Objective 1 – We understand the potential disaster risks we face

Risk information is the foundation for effective disaster risk management, as it helps tell the story of what, when, and where a disaster might happen, how severe it could be, and who would be most affected. If we do not understand disaster risk, we cannot manage it.

As Queensland has a considerable number of hazards and risks, which will become more frequent and severe with a changing climate, ongoing efforts and

contemporary thinking and strategies to understand current and future disaster risks is vital in making critical decisions to reduce disaster risk and avoid the creation of disaster risk in the future.

While Queensland has undertaken considerable work to understand its risk, this work is ongoing and will require the adaptation of policies to meet the challenges from emerging and future hazards.

Strategic commitments	Description
<b>C1.1 Embed disaster risk reduction, mitigation and resilience into decision making</b>	Strengthening governance has been identified as essential to reduce disaster risk. Embedding resilience into all decision making provides an opportunity to deal with issues systemically rather than in a siloed manner, to ensure community resilience is at the centre of everything we do.
<b>C1.2 Drive attitudinal, cultural and behavioural change across the state, enabling Queenslanders to anticipate, respond and adapt to disaster impacts</b>	Improving access to real-time information about disaster impacts will enable Queenslanders to make informed decisions to prepare and respond to risk in their communities. This includes engaging with young people to ensure information is delivered through channels that young people access information from (e.g. social media, radio, text messages).
<b>C1.3 Understand the risks associated with a changing climate</b>	Establishing a comprehensive disaster and climate risk management approach will be key in making a shift towards integrated plans and policies, supported by shared risk understanding, to reduce vulnerability and enhance capacity and resilience across the state.
<b>C1.4 Increase community awareness and preparedness for all hazards through community engagement</b>	Harnessing the best of what does and doesn't work and encouraging a culture of community involvement will help Queenslanders to understand their disaster risk and be more prepared.
<b>C1.5 Initiate research and evaluation projects to promote the positive trajectory of building resilience in Queensland</b>	Undertaking extensive research with key actors to identify the factors contributing to the vulnerability of communities to various disaster risks and suggest specific measures to incorporate into long-term resilience planning.

Image: Get Ready Queensland schools visit with meteorologist Tony Auden. Courtesy QRA.

Objective 1 – We understand the potential disaster risks we face		Describing success						
<p>Having a clearer understanding of potential risks empowers us all to make informed decisions so that we can better prevent, prepare and respond, and minimise recovery efforts.</p> <p>We are resilient when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>we have access to real-time information about disaster events and impacts to assist communities to understand local risk</li> <li>we continuously update, share and release natural hazard risk information across stakeholders to raise awareness</li> <li>our community makes risk-informed personal, financial and household decisions every day</li> <li>we find ways to engage with hard-to-reach and vulnerable people such as those from non-English speaking backgrounds</li> <li>we build systemic disaster risk reduction considerations into our governmental decision making</li> <li>our community makes risk-informed personal, financial and household decisions every day</li> </ul>								
New Commitments		Actions		Lead/s	Partners	1-2 Yrs	3-4 Yrs	5+ Yrs
C4.1	Embed disaster risk reduction, mitigation and resilience into decision making	A1.1.1	Explore opportunities to formalise lines of resilience into decision making and governance structures (in consultation with relevant state agencies) to increase the role of state-led delivery of resilience outcomes	All	QRA	State agencies	✓	
<b>Current Commitments</b>		<b>Actions</b>		<b>Sector</b>	<b>Lead/s</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>1-2 Yrs</b>	<b>3-4 Yrs</b>
C4.2	Drive attitudinal, cultural and behavioural change across the state, enabling Queenslanders to anticipate, respond and adapt to disaster impacts	A1.2.1	Strengthening relationships with partners and key stakeholders with a renewed focus on a collective approach to promoting preparedness and resilience	Human and Social	QRA	DCHDE Councils	✓	✓
		A1.2.2	Improve the information and intelligence systems that support decision-making in emergencies for both disaster practitioners and the community by harnessing available data, providing more granular and local information, and integrating systems (including disaster dashboards)	All	QFES QRA DEPW DCHDE	DES QRA DEPW DAF Councils DTMR and DoR	✓	✓
		A1.2.3	Distribute human and social disaster management and awareness information in languages other than English and in accessible formats catering for a diversity of cultures and abilities throughout the regions, and using methods suitable for transient populations including tourists and visitors.	Human and Social	QFES QRA	Councils	✓	
C4.3	Understand the risks associated with a changing climate	A1.3.1	Undertake investigations on the long-term impacts of multiple hazards on settlements across Queensland – via integrated multi-hazard assessments	Building	QRA DEPW	Councils DES QFES	✓	✓
		A1.3.2	Queenslanders understand the risks a changing climate presents to communities, businesses and the natural environment, and the economic opportunities for new sustainable industries	Environment /Economic	DES DAF QFES	DSDILGP Councils	✓	✓
		A1.3.3	Queenslanders have access to the best available science, near real-time monitoring of hazards, impact forecasting information, and risk assessments and tools to support a adaptation decisions	Environment	DES DAF QFES	DSDILGP Councils	✓	✓
		A1.3.4	Prepare and continuously update risk studies, disaster management plans and risk awareness portals across all hazards	All	QRA QFES	DSDILGP Councils	✓	✓
		A1.3.5	Continue to develop and implement the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) to better understand hazard risk, exposure, and vulnerability	All	QFES	Councils	✓	✓
C4.4	Increase community awareness and preparedness for all hazards through community engagement	A1.4.1	Coordinate and administer annual Get Ready Queensland program providing total \$2 million in state funding to help local governments strengthen resilience of their communities	All	QRA	Councils	✓	✓
		A1.4.2	Coordinate all-hazards, resilience building campaigns and initiatives to help Queenslanders prepare for natural disasters (Public Safety Campaigns and Get Ready)	All	QRA QFES	Councils Community groups	✓	✓
		A1.4.3	Support local governments to understand their baseline disaster resilience maturity to strategically plan for more effective community engagement activities by developing and implementing a disaster resilience maturity matrix tool	All	QRA DSDILGP	DES Councils	✓	✓
		A1.4.4	Queensland implementation of the Australian Warning System to deliver a comprehensive approach to emergency warnings	All	QRA QFES	Disaster Management partner agencies	✓	✓
C4.5	Initiate research and evaluation projects to promote the positive trajectory of building resilience in Queensland	A1.5.1	Lead continuous improvement in emergency management in Queensland through forward-thinking research activities to meet challenges faced by Queensland	All	IGEM QRA DES QFES	Councils Research sector	✓	✓

For resilience initiatives currently being delivered and previously delivered under the QSDR visit [www.qra.qld.gov.au/QSDR](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/QSDR)



**we work together to better manage disaster risk**

### Objective 2 – We work together to better manage disaster risk

The release of the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience in 2011 was the first step in a long-term planning approach to disaster management in Australia and it cemented the concept of shared responsibility as a vital element in creating disaster resilient communities. Since then, there has been ongoing efforts at the state and national level to coordinate how we best prepare for, and respond to, disasters.

While individuals and communities have a role to play in disaster resilience and risk reduction, governments and industry must take coordinated action to reduce disaster

risks within their control to limit adverse impacts on communities. A systems-based approach to resilience and recovery is required to tackle existing and emerging threats.

A key challenge will continue to be the need for strengthened cooperation between all levels of government, partners, private sector and academics to build on existing frameworks for resilience and establish risk ownership in Queensland. In a truly resilient future, all actors and sectors play an active role in disaster risk reduction.

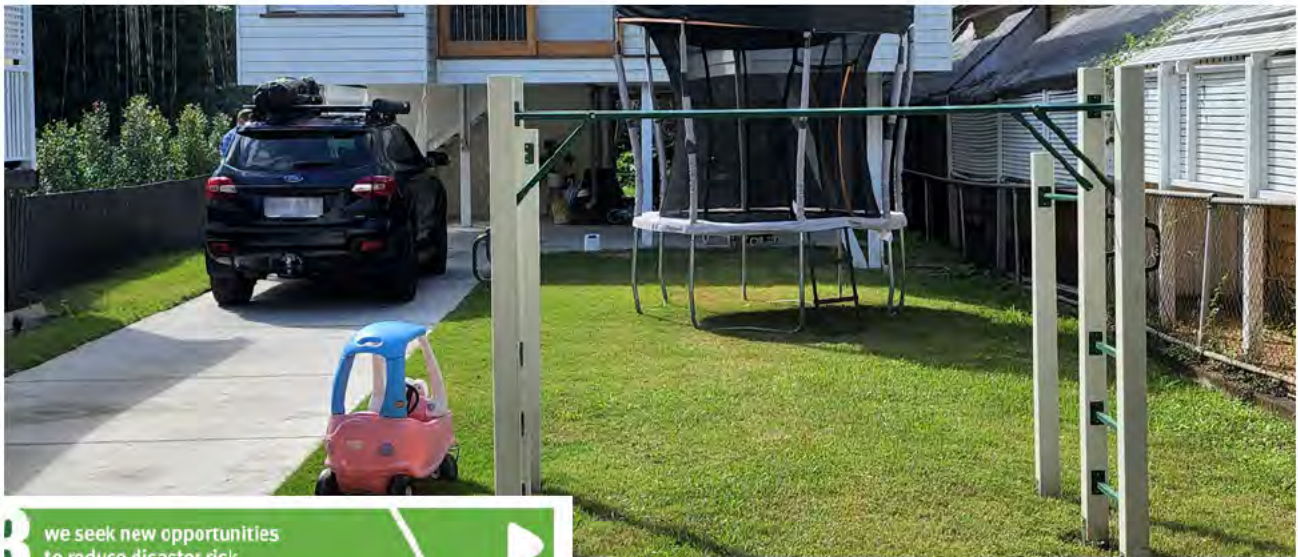
Strategic commitments	Description
<b>C2.1 Address systemic disaster risk by coordinating across stakeholders and sectors</b>	Understanding current and future risks, and the role and responsibilities of key stakeholders involved in various aspects of resilience, is required to address systemic challenges and make informed decisions to reduce the impact of stresses and shocks on our system.
<b>C2.2 Develop locally-led and community-based solutions to the impacts of disasters</b>	Ensuring that recovery and resilience planning places both community need and value at their heart to deliver better outcomes for communities to strengthen resilience.
<b>C2.3 Build partnerships across community, industry, research organisations and government to better manage disaster risk and strengthen resilience</b>	Working collaboratively with key partners, community groups and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to ensure that post-disaster activities result in greater resilience both physically and institutionally.
<b>C2.4 Implement the Queensland Flood Risk Management Framework</b>	Ensuring the governance of flood risk management in Queensland is based on a collaborative, decentralised model with shared roles and responsibilities.

*Image: Working together to better manage disaster risk. Courtesy of QRA.*

4.4 Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027



Objective 2 – We work together to better manage disaster risk									
Describing success									
<p>When it comes to disaster risk, we have found people most value their safety and security, the opportunity to thrive and prosper, and the reliable and continuous operation of critical infrastructure despite the stresses or shocks that may occur. We can always work better together to coordinate and concentrate our efforts to protect and enhance these values.</p> <p>We are resilient when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>our community is involved in disaster preparedness activities that meet local needs</li> <li>cross sector and cross border collaboration ensures evidence of local vulnerability and risk is used to inform our decision making in providing baseline services of government</li> <li>we encourage, promote, and facilitate shared responsibility for all Queenslanders in building disaster resilience</li> <li>we utilise individual capabilities and capacities to ensure everyone understands the role they play in contributing to the resilience of our community</li> </ul>									
New Commitments		Actions		Sector		Lead/s		Partners	
C2.1	Address systemic disaster risk by coordinating across stakeholders and sectors	A2.1.1	Advocate for government investment in and consistent delivery of programs and initiatives to improve access and reliability of whole-of-government services in regional, remote and rural areas (including health, mental health, education, transport and telecommunications) to reduce the impact of long-term stresses and repeat shocks	All	QRA DCHDE QH DoE	Councils Community groups	✓	✓	5+Yrs
		A2.1.2	Identify and understand current and future risk using a scenario based approach to use this knowledge to inform decision making and community engagement - including strengthening of local and district disaster management plans to incorporate direct, indirect and systemic risks	All	QFES	Councils	✓	✓	
		A2.1.3	Incorporate outcomes of hazard risk assessments into regional land use and infrastructure plans and support Councils to reflect this in local planning schemes where appropriate	Building and Environment	QRA DES DSDILGP QFES	Councils DAF	✓	✓	
Current Commitments		Actions		Sector		Lead/s		Partners	
C2.2	Develop locally-led and community-based solutions to the impacts of disasters	A2.2.1	Assist Councils to understand their baseline resilience levels and how to enhance resource allocation to meet resilience needs	All	QFES QRA	Councils	✓	✓	5+Yrs
		A2.2.2	Encourage knowledge and information sharing by improving public availability and awareness of hazard mapping and risk resources (including through the Queensland Disaster Resilience Alliance, Queensland Government Disaster Management Site and Future Climate Dashboard)	All	QFES DES	Councils Community groups QRA	✓	✓	
		A2.2.3	Continue environmental stewardship programs that protect and enhance Country, including natural resource management, land restoration and biosecurity programs, the Indigenous Land and Sea Ranger program, and other initiatives that incorporate First Nations knowledge, and ongoing proper management of State and private lands that conserves their significant natural and cultural values.	Environment	DoR DES DAF	Councils Community groups QFES	✓	✓	
C2.3	Build partnerships across community, industry, research organisations and government to better manage disaster risk and strengthen resilience	A2.3.1	Build public-private partnerships (ie. Insurance agencies) to develop recommendations to make homes more resilient to all hazards	Building	QRA	Insurance QFES	✓	✓	
		A2.3.2	Partner with special interest, community services and community groups to enhance support to vulnerable community members	All	DCHDE	Councils Community groups	✓	✓	
		A2.3.3	Support Indigenous local councils to complete adaptation planning as part of a wider climate change program for remote communities	Environment	DSDSATSIP DES	DSDILGP Councils Community groups	✓	✓	
		A2.3.4	Work in partnership with insurance, not for profit and community groups to harness existing capabilities in 'on the ground' resilience building	All	QRA	Councils Community groups Insurance	✓	✓	
		A2.3.5	Work with First Nations councils to develop regional waste management plans, including the identification of actions to reduce disaster risk from legacy waste (e.g. abandoned vehicles, metals) and options to avoid future accumulation.	Environment	DES	Councils	✓	✓	
		A2.3.6	Continue to implement the QCoast200 program aimed at assisting local councils impacted by coastal hazards to be proactive in adaptation planning to implement mitigation measures	Environment	DES	Councils	✓	✓	
C2.4	Implement the Queensland Statewide Assessment of Flood Risk	A2.4.1	Develop and implement a 10-year investment plan for flood risk management in Queensland, including the development of a Statewide Assessment of Flood Risk tool to establish a systems approach to prioritising needs and investments in flood management	All	QRA	Councils DRDMW DoR	QFES DES DSDILGP	✓	✓
		A2.4.2	Continue implementation of the Brisbane River Strategic Floodplain Management Plan	All	QRA	Councils DoR DES QFES QPS	DTMR DSDILGP QFES DEPW	✓	✓
For resilience initiatives currently being delivered and previously delivered under the QSDR visit <a href="http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/QSDR">www.qra.qld.gov.au/QSDR</a>									



### Objective 3 – We seek new opportunities to reduce disaster risk

Increased resilience can be achieved through learning, innovation and developing skills and resources, both at the community and operational level that can be applied to respond to a wider range of disasters.

The convergence of science and technology is of great importance for mitigating disaster risk. The effectiveness of science and technology innovations in disaster risk

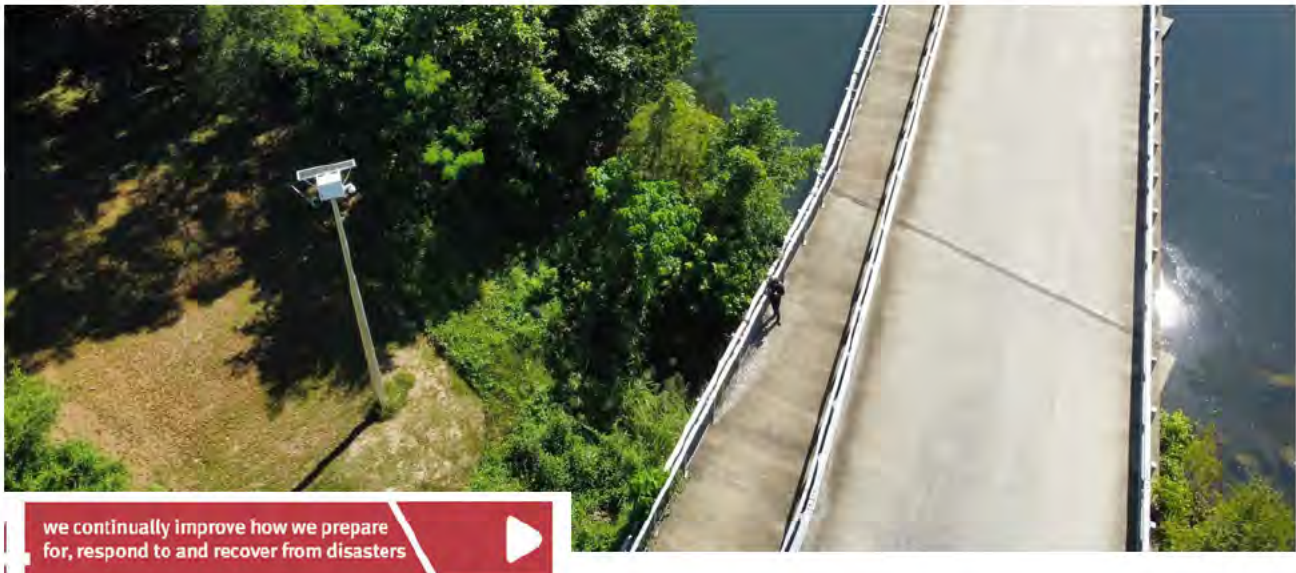
reduction has been proven in many cases, including early warning systems and innovations in construction to enhance the resilience of buildings and infrastructure.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction encourages investment in innovation and technology in disaster risk management to address gaps, interdependencies, social challenges, and disaster risks.

Strategic commitments	Description
<b>C3.1 Enhance risk reduction, mitigation and capacity building programs drawn from local need</b>	Recognising that coordinated and cooperative efforts across stakeholders is required to enhance local, regional and state capability and capacity to withstand and recover from emergencies and disasters.
<b>C3.2 Deliver more resilient infrastructure to enhance connectivity and supply chain resilience</b>	Utilising data and evidence to ensure there is improved planning for, response to and recovery from infrastructure failure through ongoing investments in resilient infrastructure.
<b>C3.3 Protect and enhance the natural environment through effective land use planning</b>	Enhancing the resilience of existing and future communities through effective land use planning in areas that are subject to, or potentially subject to, hazards.
<b>C3.4 Promote the incorporation of risk reduction in all planning and development</b>	Developing concrete commitments to reduce vulnerability, build capacity and promote resilience to disasters using a place-based approach.
<b>C3.5 Encourage innovation in urban area design for living with the impacts of disasters</b>	Ensuring infrastructure can function during adverse conditions and quickly recover to acceptable levels of service after an event which is fundamental to the wellbeing of communities.
<b>C3.6 Further the understanding and management of natural landscapes to reduce the impacts and effects of disaster events</b>	Focusing on environmental improvements through mechanisms such as natural resource management groups, government programs, and community-led efforts.
<b>C3.7 Build greater individual and business resilience and preparedness</b>	Encouraging partnerships and sharing ideas to ensure communities and businesses can face challenges caused by disaster and climate risks and come back stronger.

Image: Flood resilient home, Courtesy QRA.

Describing success		Lead/s		Partners	
<p>Having a big picture view of the interrelated and systemic nature of risk and a long-term commitment to disaster risk reduction helps us identify innovative opportunities for making our communities, infrastructure and environment stronger and more adaptable to future stresses and shocks.</p> <p>We are resilient when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>we incorporate resilience into everyday activities</li> <li>we take a proactive approach to resilience building, rather than a reactive one, to ensure resilience is a key consideration in long-term planning</li> <li>we have clear knowledge of the risk reduction and mitigation requirements / priorities across the state</li> </ul>		<p>we understand how to link policy and funding to prioritised actions to progressively improve certainty of resourcing and delivery</p> <p>we collaborate locally and regionally on long-term risk reduction and resilience to plan for future generations, the economy and the environment</p>		<p>1-2 yrs</p> <p>3-4 yrs</p> <p>5+ yrs</p>	<p>1-2 yrs</p> <p>3-4 yrs</p> <p>5+ yrs</p>
New Commitment		Sector		Partners	
C3.1	Enhance risk reduction, mitigation and capacity building programs drawn from local need	All	QRA	Councils Community groups	✓
C3.2	Deliver more resilient infrastructure to enhance connectivity and supply chain resilience	Roads & Transport	QRA	Councils	✓
C3.3	Protect and enhance the natural environment through effective land use planning	Building	QFES QRA DJAG QPS	None	✓
C3.4	Promote the incorporation of risk reduction in all planning and development	Building	QFES QRA DJAG QPS	QCS DCYMA DES	✓
C3.5	Encourage innovation in urban area design for living with the impacts of natural disasters	Building	QFES QRA DJAG QPS	DTMR Councils	✓
C3.6	Further the understanding and management of natural landscapes to reduce the impacts and effects of natural disasters	Building	QFES QRA DJAG QPS	Councils Community groups	✓
C3.7	Build greater individual and business resilience and preparedness	Environment	QFES QRA DJAG QPS	QFES DSDILGP Councils DSDILGP	✓
C3.8	Uphold environmental regulation by monitoring environmental risks through a range of assessment, compliance, investigation and enforcement activities, to ensure environmental best practice and resilience to natural disasters	Environment	QFES QRA DJAG QPS	QFES DSDILGP Councils DSDILGP	✓
Current Commitment		Sector		Partners	
A3-1.1	Continue to support local councils and communities in the implementation of Local Resilience Action Plans and Regional Resilience Strategies	All	QRA	Councils Community groups	✓
A3-1.2	Further investigate partnerships with the private sector on investment opportunities in risk reduction and pilot innovative delivery mechanisms to achieve long-term adaptation and risk reduction	All	QRA DEPW	Council Community groups Insurance	✓
A3-1.3	Support existing work of non-government entities (not-for-profit, community and private sector) in community capacity building programs and enhance linkage to state, regional and local resilience needs and priorities (with a focus on engaging with organisations that assist people experiencing or at risk of homelessness and poverty)	Human & Social	DCHDE QH	Community groups NDIA	✓
A3-1.4	Improve the resilience of small and medium businesses through targeted activities and harnessing learnings from responding to and recovering from disaster events	Economic	DESBT	DAF DES Councils DSDILGP DRDMW	✓
A3-1.5	Explore opportunities to invest in sustainable infrastructure and economic catalysts to create economic stability and resiliency to extreme weather events, particularly in regional areas	Economic / Building	DSDILGP DES	DTIS Councils DRDMW	✓
Current Commitment		Sector		Partners	
A3-2.1	Continue to administer the Queensland Betterment Program and identify and address repeated road impact hotspots	Roads & Transport	QRA	Councils	✓
A3-2.2	Utilise best available data and evidence throughout the infrastructure lifecycle (planning, designing, constructing, maintaining and disposing) to better understand and respond to disaster and emergency risks and opportunities to strengthen infrastructure resilience	Building	QFES QRA DJAG QPS	None	✓
A3-3.1	Develop, preserve and enhance green and blue infrastructure to mitigate the effects of climate change	Building	DSDILGP DEPW DES	DTMR Councils	✓
A3-4.1	Design and deliver resilience programs that are place-based, reflecting local priorities and community characteristics that expand beyond traditional hazards to embed resilience and climate change adaptation	All	QRA DSDILGP DEPW	Councils Community groups	✓
A3-5.1	Increase awareness of resilient building guidance	Building	QRA DEPW	QFES DSDILGP	✓
A3-5.2	Effectively deliver the Resilient Homes Fund designed to support Queenslanders whose homes were impacted by flooding to raise, repair, retrofit or have their home voluntarily bought back	Building	DEPW QRA	Councils DSDILGP	✓
A3-5.3	Incorporate climatic design and urban heat reduction considerations into public realm design when funding local projects such as streetscape revitalisation or public space upgrades	Building	DEPW	QH Councils DES	✓
A3-6.1	Explore opportunities to invest in the sustainable stewardship of natural assets (whether in public or private ownership) including increasing the capacity and capability of landowners to sustainably manage healthy historical heritage places, land and waterways	Environment	DES DAF DoR	Councils QFES	✓
A3-6.2	Collaborate with fire authorities, State land management agencies, First Nations groups, neighbours and lessees on a landscape-scale approach to protective fire management and risk mitigation that builds resilience within the landscape to help reduce adverse impacts of large-scale, severe bushfires	Environment	QFES DES	Councils DoR	✓
A3-7.1	Enable and empower individuals, households, organisations, and businesses to build their resilience, paying particular attention to those people and groups who may be disproportionately affected by disasters	All	QRA DES DCHDE	Councils Community groups	✓
A3-7.2	Uphold environmental regulation by monitoring environmental risks through a range of assessment, compliance, investigation and enforcement activities, to ensure environmental best practice and resilience to natural disasters	Environment	DES	Councils	✓



## Objective 4 – We continually improve how we prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters

Continuous improvement increases the effectiveness of response, recovery and resilience efforts by ensuring we are able to routinely identify strengths, areas for improvement, potential best practices, and critical issues.

The practice of continuous improvement involves regular evaluation of processes and arrangements to ensure they remain relevant, efficient, effective, and flexible. Disaster management stakeholders, researchers, educators, policy makers and the community have a joint responsibility to ensure continuous improvement initiatives are shared across the disaster management sector to promote innovation, efficiency, and efficacy.

Recent disaster events have highlighted a critical need to link resilience policy outcomes more clearly to tangible funding opportunities. Currently, there is insufficient investment in disaster risk reduction measures, especially in investing in prevention. Both public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures tailored to local need are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of Queensland.

Strategic commitments	Description
<b>C4.1 Align investment pathway opportunities to local needs</b>	Prioritising local and regional needs by facilitating the delivery of coordinated funding and on-the-ground assistance to strengthen community disaster resilience.
<b>C4.2 Identify adaptation opportunities following disasters and recognising the impacts of climate change</b>	Establishing a disaster management system that is scalable to accommodate increases in current and future disaster risks and the increasing numbers of people and properties located in disaster impacted areas and identify opportunities to lessen impacts.
<b>C4.3 Drive continuous improvement in disaster management in Queensland via assurance frameworks and accompanying Strategy performance measures</b>	Developing a cycle of monitoring, evaluation and reporting to support a learning culture for continuous improvement.

Image: Flood warning camera, Wujal Wujal, 2022. Courtesy QRA.

Objective 4 – We continually improve how we prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters						
Describing success						
<p>Learning from past events and how they have impacted us as Queenslanders enables us to anticipate what's next, improve our current practices, and adjust where required to dynamic and uncertain circumstances.</p> <p>We are resilient when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>our disaster management systems are scalable and resourced to anticipate and respond to changing needs</li> <li>we are on a journey of continuous improvement to reduce existing risk and anticipate future events and their impacts</li> <li>we work across disciplines and organisations to proactively plan for resilience of people, property and place</li> <li>we embrace a culture of ongoing improvement through regular monitoring and information sharing</li> <li>we prioritise investments in innovative resilience building activities that align to long-term planning and objectives to strengthen resilience over time</li> </ul>						
New Commitment	Actions	Sector	Lead/s	Partners	1-2 yrs	3-4 yrs
C4.1	Align investment pathway opportunities to local priorities	All	QRA	DSDILGP Councils DAF	✓	✓
	A 4.1.1					
	A 4.1.2	All	QRA	Councils	✓	
Current Commitments	Actions	Sector	Lead/s	Partners	1-2 yrs	3-4 yrs
C4.2	Identify adaptation opportunities following disasters and recognising the impacts of climate change	Building / Roads & Transport	QRA	DEPW Councils DSDILGP	✓	✓
	A4.2.1	All	QFES DES	DEPW QRA	✓	
	A4.2.2	All	QRA	DEPW DAF Councils	✓	✓
	A4.2.3	Building	DEPW DSDILGP	Councils DTMR QRA	✓	✓
	A4.2.4	All	QRA	IGEM	✓	
C4.3	Drive continuous improvement in disaster management in Queensland via assurance frameworks and a accompanying Strategy performance measures.	Building	DSDILGP	DEPW Councils QRA		✓
	A4.3.1	All	QRA			
	A4.3.2	Building	DSDILGP	DEPW Councils QRA		✓

For resilience initiatives currently being delivered and previously delivered under the QSDR visit [www.qra.qld.gov.au/QSDR](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/QSDR)



## Delivery and measuring success

### Delivery

The Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) is the lead agency responsible for disaster resilience policy and will work with all stakeholders, with a commitment to collaborative policy development for the implementation of the QSDR and the delivery of resilience initiatives.

The Queensland Resilience Coordination Committee (QRCC) was established in 2018 as the key governance body to identify and promote resilience initiatives in Queensland and assist in coordinating available funding to address priorities.

The QRCC is also responsible for overseeing the implementation of the QSDR, reporting to the QDMC through a leadership board, comprised of the Chief Executives of key Queensland Government agencies. The QDMC is established under the *Disaster Management Act 2003* and assumes the state-level role for the strategic direction of disaster management and decision-making.

The successful delivery of effective resilience measures will be supported by key partners across the not-for-profit, insurance and tertiary sector to ensure decision-making is informed by a solid evidence base.

### Implementation and measuring success

Successful implementation of strategic commitments and resilience actions will be developed following a program of consultation with lead and partner agencies - in conjunction with disaster management arrangements.

The QRA will monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the QSDR and provide six monthly reporting to the QRCC and QDMC on progress.

A set of tailored indicators will be employed to measure progress made over time towards developing increased levels of resilience. The indicators will be established via consultation with key stakeholders and sectors to ensure the unique characteristics of Queensland communities are considered when capturing successes and evaluating the effectiveness of resilience initiatives.

The indicators will support current, evidence-based decision making and the identification of opportunities to enhance preparedness, response and recovery from all hazard impacts. They will allow the benefits of proven initiatives to be measured, with learnings shared with all communities across the state.

The following diagram provides a recommended model of monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

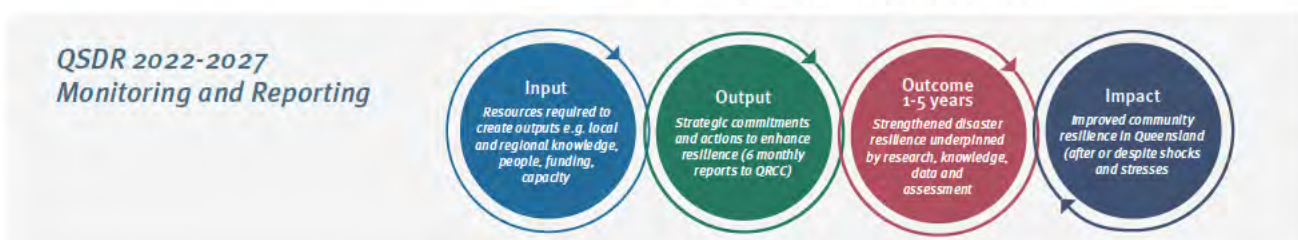


Image: 737 water bomber Central Queensland Bushfires November 2018.



## References

---

[CSIRO, 2020, Climate and Disaster Resilience Technical Report](#)

[CSIRO, 2020, Disaster-resilient and adaptive to change – narratives to support co-ordinated practice and collective action in Queensland](#)

[Deloitte, 2021, Special report: Update to the economic costs of natural disasters in Australia](#)

[Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Situations](#)

[Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy \(QCAS\)](#)

[Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework](#)

[Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, 2019, Earthquake Risk Assessment](#)

[Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2017](#)

[Queensland State Disaster Management Plan](#)

[Queensland State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment 2017](#)

[National Disaster Risk Information Services Capability Pilot project outcomes report, 2020](#)

[National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework](#)

[National Resilience Taskforce, 2019, Guidance on Vulnerability,](#)

[Resilient Queensland 2018-2021: Delivering the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience \(2018\)](#)

[Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements Report, 2020](#)

[State Infrastructure Strategy, 2022](#)

[The State of Queensland, QCoast2100, 2016-21](#)

[The State of Queensland, 2022, The Drought and Climate Adaptation Program](#)

[United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction \(UNDRR\) Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Framework](#)

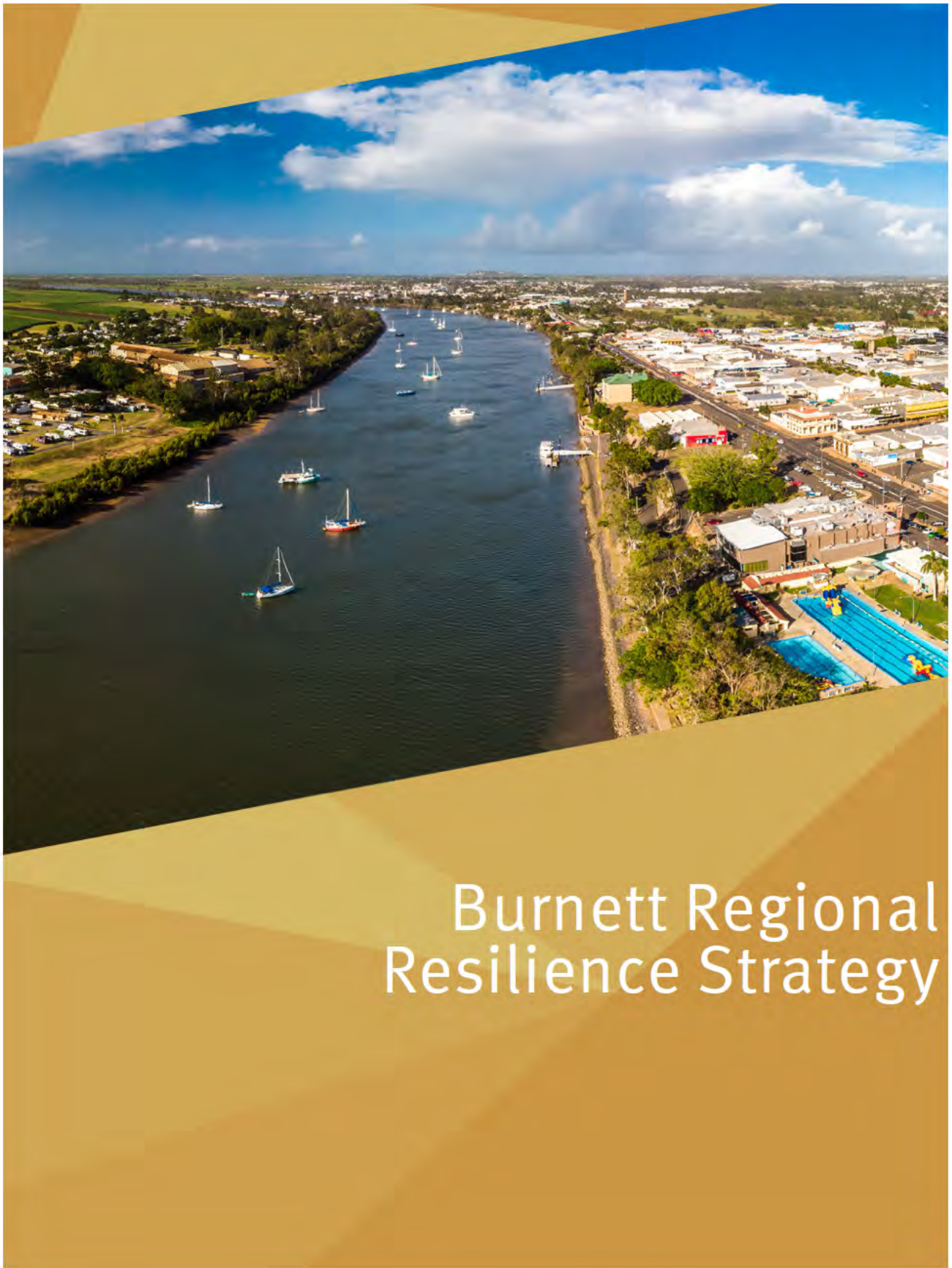
*Image: Flooding. Courtesy Queensland Museum.  
(Back cover): Flooding, Rockhampton, 2010. Courtesy QRA.*



[www.qra.qld.gov.au/QSDR](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/QSDR)







# Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy



South Burnett Regional Council





**Document details**

Security classification	Public
Date of review of security classification	August 2022
Authority	Queensland Reconstruction Authority
Document status	Final
Version	1.0
QRA Reference	QRATF/22/3604   GD 0709

**Copyright**



This publication is protected by the *Copyright Act 1968*. © The State of Queensland (Queensland Reconstruction Authority), August 2022.

**Licence**

This work is licensed by State of Queensland (Queensland Reconstruction Authority) under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) 4.0 International licence. To view a copy of this licence, visit [www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/](http://www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

In essence, you are free to copy, communicate and adapt this publication, as long as you attribute the work to the State of Queensland (Queensland Reconstruction Authority).

**Interpreter**



The Queensland Government is committed to providing accessible services to Queenslanders from all culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. If you have difficulty in understanding this report, you can access the Translating and Interpreting Services via [www.qld.gov.au/languages](http://www.qld.gov.au/languages) or by phoning 13 14 50.

**Disclaimer**

While every care has been taken in preparing this publication, the State of Queensland accepts no responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of any data, information, statement or advice, expressed or implied, contained within. To the best of our knowledge, the content was correct at the time of publishing.

**Copies**

Copies of this publication are available on our website at: [www.qra.qld.gov.au/regional-resilience-strategies/cape-york-torres-strait](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/regional-resilience-strategies/cape-york-torres-strait)

Further copies are available upon request to:

Queensland Reconstruction Authority  
 PO Box 15428  
 City East QLD 4002  
 Phone (07) 3008 7200  
[info@qra.qld.gov.au](mailto:info@qra.qld.gov.au)  
[www.qra.qld.gov.au](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au)

The Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy is a partnership between the Queensland Government and the following four councils of the Burnett Region:

Council	Website/Disaster Dashboard
Bundaberg Regional Council	<a href="http://www.bundaberg.qld.gov.au/disaster.bundaberg.qld.gov.au">www.bundaberg.qld.gov.au/disaster.bundaberg.qld.gov.au</a>
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	<a href="http://www.cherbourg.qld.gov.au/cherbourg.qld.gov.au/services/disaster-management">www.cherbourg.qld.gov.au/cherbourg.qld.gov.au/services/disaster-management</a>
North Burnett Regional Council	<a href="http://northburnett.qld.gov.au/emergency.northburnett.qld.gov.au">northburnett.qld.gov.au/emergency.northburnett.qld.gov.au</a>
South Burnett Regional Council	<a href="http://www.southburnett.qld.gov.au/dashboard.southburnett.qld.gov.au">www.southburnett.qld.gov.au/dashboard.southburnett.qld.gov.au</a>

Cover image: Burnett Heads view of Burnett River, Bundaberg. Credit: Shutterstock.

Image: Burnett River in Gayndah. Credit: Shutterstock.

Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy

## Introduction

---

Between 2010 and 2022, the Burnett region has endured 17 significant disaster events including flooding, severe weather and storms, cyclones, and bushfires. The region was hit by four significant disaster events in the 2021-2022 disaster season including the Southern Queensland Flooding, South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding, Ex-Tropical Cyclone Seth, and the Central, Southern and Western Rainfall and Flooding events.

These disaster events have caused significant damage to property, infrastructure, businesses and homes, compounding localised stresses in the region. From these lived experiences our community has an appreciation of the factors that can enhance resilience and strengthen our region our local networks, sense of community, connection to the landscape, and a desire for a happy and healthy lifestyle.

The Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy provides the blueprint for a more resilient future where the community works together to create shared solutions to common problems. Developing this Strategy has provided an opportunity to work collaboratively across local governments and in partnership with the Queensland Government and other local stakeholders with an approach that is locally-led, regionally coordinated and state supported.

This Strategy was developed in partnership with the Bundaberg Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, North Burnett Regional Council, South Burnett Regional Council and the Queensland Government via the Queensland Reconstruction Authority.

The Strategy builds upon the Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy released in 2018, by taking an all hazards approach to the challenges of bushfire, earthquake, drought and heatwave.

By strengthening disaster resilience our communities are better equipped to deal with the increasing prevalence of disasters.



### Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners and Custodians of this Country. We recognise and honour their ancient cultures, and their connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respect to them, their cultures, and to their Elders, past, present and emerging.

*Image: Community Art. Courtesy Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council.*

Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy

### Burnett Region



Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy



## Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Our vision</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>About the Strategy</b>	<b>9</b>
Aims	9
Objectives	9
Council partners	9
Values guiding our resilience pathway	10
Traditional Owners	11
Strategic alignment	12
Building on the 2018 Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy	13
<b>Our locally-led approach</b>	<b>14</b>
How the Strategy has been developed	15
Elements of resilience	15
Integration and alignment	16
<b>Resilience in the Burnett</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Our resilience needs</b>	<b>18</b>
Trends	18
Stresses	18
Shocks	18
Core resilience needs	18
How resilience is affected by stresses and shocks	19
<b>Rethinking resilience in the Burnett region</b>	<b>20</b>
Limiting impact or shortening recovery from stresses or shocks	20
How we make real and lasting change	20
The changing funding landscape	21
<b>Our region</b>	<b>22</b>
A snapshot of community characteristics	24
<b>Our landscape</b>	<b>26</b>

*Image: Aerial panorama of the Burnett River Mouth, Burnett Heads.  
Credit: Shutterstock.*

Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy



<b>Our climate</b>	<b>28</b>
Rainfall systems and severe storms	28
Fire weather	28
Temperature	29
Drought	29
Future climate trends	29
<b>Our challenges and opportunities</b>	<b>30</b>
Environment	30
Roads and transport	31
People and communities	31
Economy	32
Towns and infrastructure	32
Climate influences	33
<b>Our exposure and risks</b>	<b>36</b>
Cyclone and severe storm	36
Coastal hazards	37
Flood hazard	37
Heat and heatwave hazard	38
Bushfire and grassfire hazard	38
Earthquake hazard	38
Bundaberg Regional Council	39
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	39
North Burnett Regional Council	39
South Burnett Regional Council	39
<b>Our pathways to resilience</b>	<b>40</b>
Regional strategic pathways	41
Delivering over time	42
Action planning	42
<b>Implementation</b>	<b>43</b>
Working together to implement the Strategy	43



## Our vision

---

*We are well practiced in preparing for, dealing with, and recovering from emergencies and disasters.*

*We collaborate across boundaries, disciplines and industries to stand together 'as one'.*

*We value our local knowledge and eagerly share this with others for the benefit of our communities.*

*We demonstrate grassroots leadership in disaster risk management and disaster resilience – built from a sense of community, wellbeing and connectedness.*

*We harness the power and capability of our on-the-ground networks of people – formal and informal.*

*We take timely and committed action for collective benefit.*

*Our reliance on each other in the face of adversity is what makes us resilient.*

*We are a connected community.*

Image: Aerial Panorama of Mount Walsh, Biggenden. Credit: Shutterstock.

Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy



## About the Strategy

Resilience is everyone's business. Resilience in the Burnett region is dependent on a shared but also collective responsibility model.

This Strategy encourages a role for everyone in the Burnett region to rally around and deliver upon a common description of regional resilience, reflecting the voice of our locals. It highlights key opportunities to build disaster resilience that are unique to our region.

The end goals for resilience in the Burnett region are to:

- reduce the impact of an event so as to limit those that need support to recover
- set the conditions to enable transformation and adaptation to the range of stresses and shocks we experience.

### Aims

The aims of this Strategy are:

- tell the unique story of resilience in the Burnett
- bolster what needs to be done to improve disaster resilience in the Burnett
- deliver a clear Regional Resilience Strategy and Local Action Plans to further strengthen disaster resilience for our region.

### Objectives

The objectives of this Strategy are to:

- identify the region's disaster resilience priorities
- identify actions and initiatives to address resilience needs
- prioritise the identified actions and initiatives
- connect priorities to future funding and resourcing opportunities
- articulate how risk-informed disaster resilience actions and projects meet local needs and align to state and national disaster risk reduction and resilience policy objectives.

### Council partners

This Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy (the Strategy) is a partnership between the Queensland Government and the following councils of the Burnett Region:

- Bundaberg Regional Council
- Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
- North Burnett Regional Council
- South Burnett Regional Council.



### Values guiding our resilience pathway

The Strategy reflects our values in the Burnett, which are unique and make us who we are. There are four underpinning values that guide our resilience pathway.

#### *We value being prepared*

We recognise and live comfortably with the prospect of natural hazards as a part of life. Our communities, businesses and households are prepared for floods, bushfires and severe weather.

#### *We contribute to our individual and collective economic resilience*

We strengthen our local economy against the impacts of natural hazards and economic shocks. We build our economic-base and continue to grow innovative industries based upon our established sectors.

#### *We care for Country*

We understand and respect the natural processes of land, waters and the sea. We combine traditional knowledge and western science to care for and sustain healthy Country.

#### *We support the essential services and built environment networks upon which we rely*

Our built environment, our towns and infrastructure, are part of the foundation upon which our communities thrive and prosper. It is therefore vital that we continue to invest in strong and reliable infrastructure to serve as the gateway to our success.

Image: Plantation of Radiata Pine and native Australian Eucalypt Forest, Bundaberg.  
Credit: Shutterstock.



## Traditional Owners

The Traditional Owners of the Burnett region include the Bailai, Gurang, Gooreng Gooreng, Taribelang Bunda, Wakka Wakka, Kabi, Kabi, Burunggam and Wuli-Wuli peoples.

Bailai peoples Country stretches from Bundaberg towards the Fraser Coast. Taribelang Bunda (Gureng Gureng peoples) land and sea Country stretches from the coast off Elliot River north to Gladstone, west to Monto and south to Mundubbera.

Wakka Wakka peoples Country stretches from the D'Aguiar Ranges north-west to Mount Perry and Eidsvold.

Kabi Kabi (Gooreng Gooreng peoples) land and sea Country includes the North Coast coastline from Bribie Island to Inskip Point, out west through the hinterland, and northwards through Gympie and onto Hervey Bay and Childers.

Barunggam peoples Country encompasses the headwaters of the Condamine, stretching westward to the Yuleba State Forest west of Miles and Condamine townships.

Wuli-Wuli Country ranges the headwaters of the Auburn River and Redbank Creek, northward to Cambon and westward to Glebe.

*Image: Waka Waka Dancers. Courtesy Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council.*



### Strategic alignment

The Queensland Government is committed to strengthening disaster resilience, so our communities are better equipped to deal with the increasing prevalence of natural disasters. By 2022, every region across Queensland will be part of a locally-led and regionally coordinated blueprint to strengthen disaster resilience.

This Strategy is a deliverable under the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience (QSDR) and Resilient Queensland - the statewide long-term blueprint supporting Queensland’s vision of becoming the most disaster resilient state in Australia.

The Strategy aligns with the QSDR and Resilient Queensland, as well as with national and international disaster risk reduction and sustainable development agendas articulated by the Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Framework and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework.

This Strategy supports and aligns to the Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements (QDMA) and builds upon the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF) and the Queensland Climate Action Plan.

Figure 1. The Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy disaster resilience policy line of sight to local, regional, state, national and International levels.

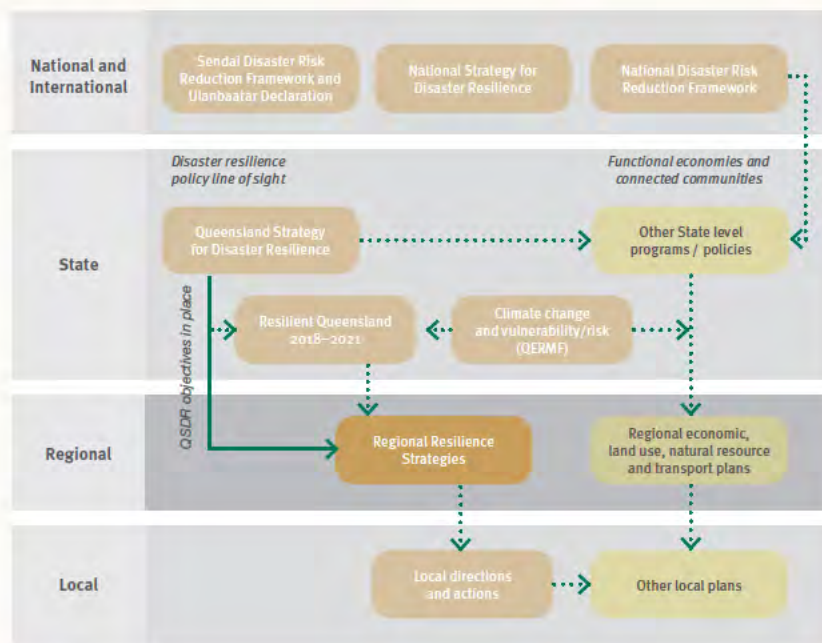


Image: Bridge over the Burnett River approaching town of Gayndah. Credit: Shutterstock.



## Building on the 2018 Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy

The multi-hazard approach of this Strategy builds upon the work completed by project partners to develop the award-winning Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy (2018), which was Queensland's first pilot regional resilience strategy and one of the first of its kind in Australia.

The Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy provided a consistent and coordinated approach to managing flood risk across the four local government areas and enhanced our understanding of the diversity of resilience issues experienced.

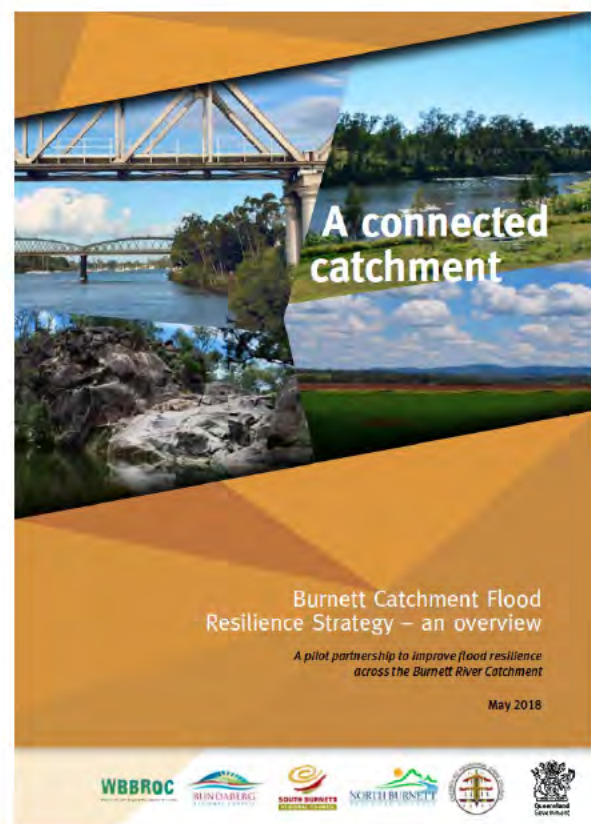
The Flood Resilience Strategy changed how we collectively reduce flood risk and strengthen the resilience of individuals, communities, the economy and the environment.

The success of this pilot project informed and influenced the subsequent development and delivery of resilience strategies across urban, rural, remote, and coastal communities across Queensland.

In the four years following the release of the Flood Strategy it delivered a region-wide focus on:

- raising the profile of disaster resilience and framing the efforts of stakeholders through resilience leadership
- flood warning network improvements – adopting whole-of-catchment approaches to flood warning infrastructure and aligning with best practice
- aged care and mental health resilience enhancements and advocacy
- support for rural leadership programs
- regional disaster management and resilience collaboration across sectors and disciplines.

*Image: Burnett River. Credit: Shutterstock.*



This 2022 Burnett Regional Resilience Strategy encapsulates relevant aspects of the 2018 Strategy and combines these with broader multi-hazard considerations.



## Our locally-led approach

This Strategy has been developed using a community-led approach with the voice of the locals. To build resilience means to think and deliver systematically – to deliver what is needed in the places it is needed.

We have applied CSIRO’s Resilience Adaptation Pathways Transformation Approach (Q-RAPTA) process. This is a resilience building approach tailor-made for the Queensland context.

An approach that is locally-led, regionally coordinated and state facilitated has allowed us to draw on local leadership and direction for this Strategy to ensure local needs and priorities of the Burnett are reflected.

This approach means identifying and prioritising regional resilience needs that we can strengthen over time by matching these needs with real funding and resourcing opportunities.

This approach allows for greater collaboration and coordination of resilience efforts across our region, guided by the principles of:

- local leadership
- flexibility and adaptation
- shared responsibility and collaboration
- prioritisation
- resilience becoming business as usual.

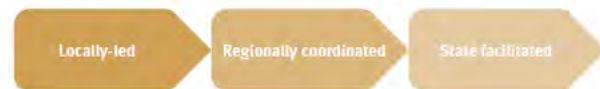


Figure 2. The Resilient Queensland implementation delivery approach (adapted from CSIRO).

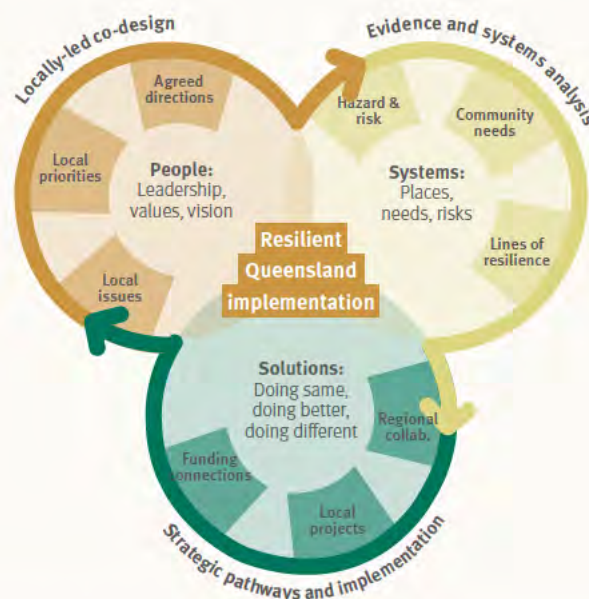


Image: Old railway station and platform at Biggenden, North Burnett region. Credit: Shutterstock.

## How the Strategy has been developed

This Strategy has been co-designed with local representatives through multiple engagement activities and leverage the substantial array of data and intelligence collated as part of the Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy (2018). The process has applied the latest in resilience thinking:

- relationship and trust-building engagement
- co-design with locals
- risk-informed
- place-based strategies
- locally-led and regionally coordinated solutions
- integrated multi-objective responses.

The Strategy has a multi-dimensional and cross-disciplinary approach and considers the five elements that contribute to systems-based resilience: human and social; economy; roads and transport; towns and infrastructure; and environment. The Strategy was developed taking a disaster resilience lens to our economic, social, and environmental systems to ensure the best of disaster management and risk reduction practices can be brought into effect in the Burnett region over time.

Engagement with local representatives reflected a deep understanding of local and regional issues and a desire to find collective responses to these needs. This context is then matched to an understanding of the exposure and vulnerability of each council area within the region to a range of hazards informed by the Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework (QERMF), including:

- flooding
- bushfire
- heatwave
- earthquake
- severe wind, storm and cyclone.

Drought and other natural hazards are considered by the Strategy where they have been raised as an issue at the local level.

The impacts of climate change are a key component to long-term resilience and are incorporated, both in terms of relationships with hazards but also by alignment of the Strategy to the Sector Adaptation Plans developed for the Queensland Climate Adaptation Strategy (QCAS).

Figure 3. The five elements of resilience.

### Elements of resilience

The multi-dimensional and cross-disciplinary approach of this strategy contemplates five elements that contribute to systems-based resilience. These are:



## Integration and alignment

This Strategy reflects previous and existing work at the state, regional and local levels to ensure this work is taken forward, and not 'reinvented', and provides a further mechanism to connect local needs to further funding opportunities at the state and federal levels.

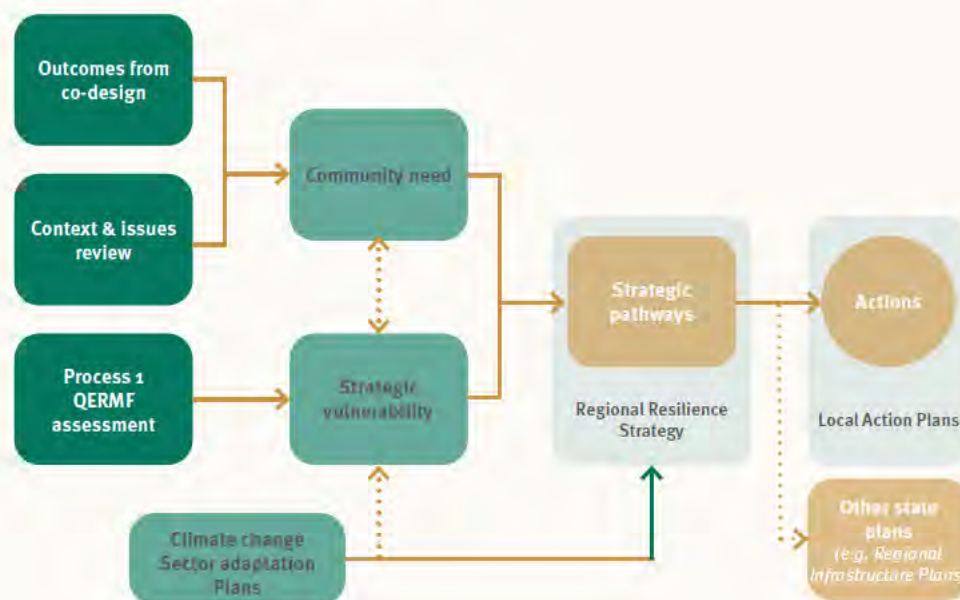
This Strategy culminates in resilience pathways that provide a linkage between locally identified actions or projects, and the state, federal and international policy environment. That way, the need for a particular project or action can be justified by it meeting a regional pathway to resilience that meets one or more objectives of the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience.

This Strategy is supported by Local Action Plans setting out the specific projects and initiatives that are needed to deliver on the aspirations set out by the Strategy. These Local Action Plans are provided to partner councils to implement.

The Strategy aligns with the following risk management, recovery resilience and adaptation planning initiatives, strategies and plans:

- [Queensland Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Approach project \(QRAPTA\)](#)
- [Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework \(QERMF\)](#)
- [Queensland State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment and hazard-specific risk assessments prepared by Queensland Fire and Emergency Services](#)
- [Climate Change Sector Adaptation Plans](#)
- [Queensland Climate Resilient Councils Climate Risk Management Framework and Guideline](#)
- [QCoast 2100 Coastal Hazard Adaptation Program](#)
- [Bundaberg 10-year Action Plan](#)
- [Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy](#)
- Local Government Disaster Management Plans, Corporate Plans, Economic Development, Biosecurity, land use and other plans

Figure 4. Strategy development process reflects the CSIRO Q-RAPTA resilience building approach tailor-made for the Queensland context.





## Resilience in the Burnett

Resilience is a term that means different things to different people. The QSDR defines resilience as:

***A system or community's ability to rapidly accommodate and recover from the impacts of hazards, restore essential structures and desired functionality, and adapt to new circumstances.***

Resilience in the Burnett includes the following aspects:

### A resilient society

We recognise and live comfortably with the prospect of flood as a part of life. We anticipate serious weather and we understand what it means for us. We know what to do when action is needed. We can bounce back quickly and with minimal impact – both physically and emotionally.

We understand the risk that flooding presents in how we go about our day-to-day lives, and we share responsibility for our own resilience and that of our families and community. We work together to look out for and help those who need it. We care for and respect one another and the environment in which we live, work and play. We work hard to maintain and build strong relationships as we know these networks are the lifeblood of our communities and stand us in good stead during times of recovery. We participate in the decisions which affect us.

### A resilient economy

We strengthen our local economy against the impacts of natural events. Our experience of past flood, bushfire, drought and storm events across our catchment has provided us with the ability to explore and identify opportunities to constantly enhance economic resilience. The COVID-19 global pandemic was especially trying. We know the primary elements to enduring economic resilience includes a diverse economy, ensuring continuation of employment as well as the provision of goods and services to those in need.

We take action to develop business continuity across industries and build strong supply chains to ensure our communities can bounce back as quickly as possible, with limited impact. We know our rich primary production and agricultural industries are amongst our largest economic assets but can remain vulnerable to the impact of severe weather and natural hazards.

We value collaboration across industries, and across government and private sectors. We value the depth and diversity of our small business offering, and the important role it plays in underpinning the wellbeing of our families, our towns and our communities. Combined with our major economic and employment activities, we are invested in leveraging our economic network – as part of an economic 'ecosystem' across the catchment.

### A resilient environment

We help our environment to endure and sustain by prioritising the health of Country.

We know a healthy and productive landscape is one which underpins and supports all other activity – from social, to physical, and economic activity. Our day-to-day lives are enhanced by the wellbeing of the environment in which we live.

We know and value how much a resilient environment contributes to a resilient economy in our region – the livelihoods of nearly everyone in the region are connected in some way to the land.

We know the importance of responding to issues such as soil erosion, loss of riparian vegetation, invasive weeds, the uncontrolled release of chemicals, and waste and land use management practices which can influence water quality.

We respect that natural hazards are in fact natural processes that shape and form the landscape and our waterways. We also know that these processes often benefit the health and wellbeing of environmental systems, fauna and flora.

We focus on improving environmental resilience by identifying and addressing key knowledge gaps, monitoring and building data intelligence, and prioritising collaboration. We are informed contributors to the health and wellbeing of Country. We respect and value the ecology, biodiversity and cultural heritage, and the connection of Traditional Owners and custodians to Country – physically, spiritually and culturally.

### A resilient built environment

Our built environment – our townships and infrastructure – is a large part of the foundation upon which our communities thrive and prosper. They are the hub for local access to employment, goods and services, and they support the strength of our rich primary production and agricultural industries.

Our settlements underpin the social and economic activity of the region, connected by reliable infrastructure networks which support our community before, during and after events. We know the importance of system redundancy, particularly for critical items of infrastructure (water, sewer, electricity, telecommunications and roads) relied upon by our community.

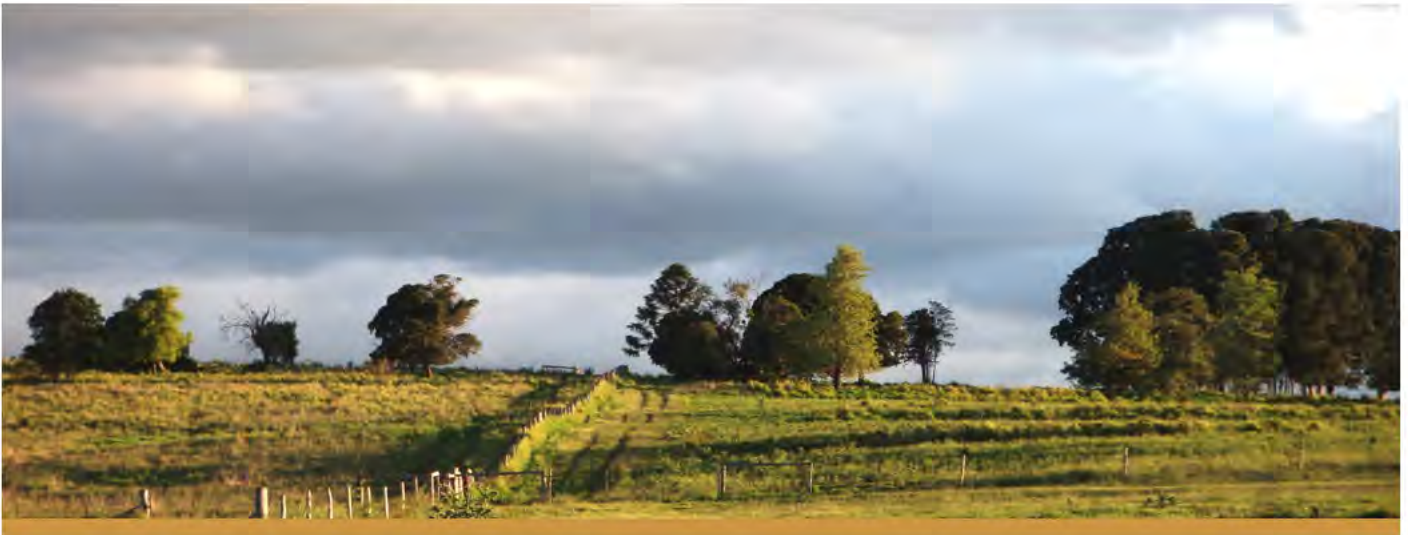
### Resilient networks

We know how important it is for emergency services and others to move around our towns and landscapes to help those who need it most, when they need it. Transport networks allow people to move about immediately after events, enabling rapid access to resources, re-supply and helping the community to respond and recover – socially, physically and economically.

We take action to concentrate settlement and infrastructure expansion in low risk areas. We value the many ways in which our built environment and its systems and networks help us to get back on our feet quickly, with the least amount of effort necessary. When we endure loss, we make improvements to build back better.

We recognise the individual character and identity of the settlements which form our catchment. Each is different in its own way and we recognise that different communities have different expectations about how our built environment and its systems and networks perform during times of need.

We understand that our own resilience and that of our families, community and visitors can reduce the pressure placed on these systems and networks at the time when they are most needed. We forward-plan our own redundancy and put measures in place to keep us going when we need it.



## Our resilience needs

Resilience is about looking at people, places and landscapes through the lens of trends, stresses and shocks faced now and into the future. Understanding the trends, stresses and shocks can highlight the resilience needs of the region and the complex interplay between social, economic, built and environmental systems.

There are many geographic, demographic and climatic events that can have major impacts on the Burnett.

### Trends

Transformative forces that could change a region:

- transient populations
- property boom and bust cycles
- housing stress
- changing community expectations and level of tolerance
- growth of social media sources for information
- growing focus on the need for mental health resilience
- demographic shifts in age, multiculturalism and lifestyle communities
- ageing populations
- insurance availability and affordability
- climate change.

### Stresses

Long term situations or circumstances, weakening the potential of a given system and deepening vulnerability – they may be periodic or chronic:

- disease and pandemics
- anxiety tied to historical events and event frequency
- periodic and long-term drought
- limited telecommunications in certain areas
- consecutive, cumulative and compounding events
- weed and pest outbreak
- water resource availability
- reliance upon larger centres for essential services.

*Image: Kingaroy. Credit: Shutterstock.*

### Shocks

Sudden events with an important and often negative impact on the vulnerability of a system and its parts (such as a flood or bushfire):

- severe storms and sudden rainfall events
- cyclones
- flooding
- bushfire and grassfire
- heatwave
- earthquake.

### Core resilience needs

Core resilience needs include:

- mental health initiatives
- feedback loops between recovery and resilience
- proactive business continuity planning
- regional management of pest and weeds
- enhanced ecological and cultural burning activity
- circular economy opportunities
- enhanced riparian corridor management
- strategic prioritisation of physical and digital infrastructure networks to improve connectivity
- increased disaster management resources and personnel
- addressing the vulnerabilities of small, isolated communities
- natural resource management and landscape sustainability.



### How resilience is affected by stresses and shocks

Our disaster management system has traditionally dealt very well with the event-based episodic or acute shocks like floods, cyclones or bushfire. But we need to continue dealing with more of the systemic issues that worsen disaster events when they occur, and place increased burden on our disaster management system.

Investment and effort in building social, economic, infrastructure and environmental resilience helps to reduce the stresses caused by periodic stresses like drought and means that communities are better able to cope with episodic events like floods, bushfires or cyclones when they happen. Investment and effort in building social, economic, infrastructure and environmental resilience helps to reduce the periodic stresses and means that communities are better able to cope with episodic events when they happen.

Figure 5. How resilience is affected by stresses and shocks.

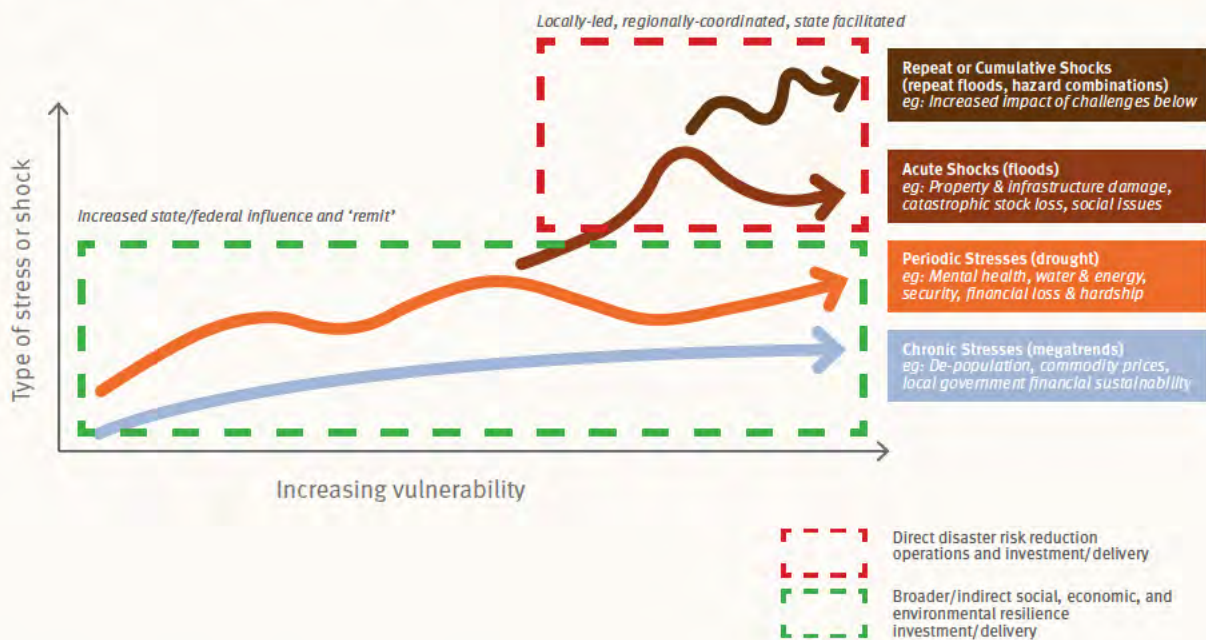


Image: view from a lookout in Gayndah. Credit: Shutterstock.



## Rethinking resilience in the Burnett region

To date the focus of post-disaster recovery efforts in Queensland has been building resilience through programs like infrastructure improvements that can limit the impacts of recurrent events.

However, with our lived experience of recovery, we now acknowledge the need to proactively identify and deliver over time on initiatives that help avoid the stresses and shocks in the first place – ultimately putting us on a more sustainable track for growth and prosperity. This Strategy continues the legacy initially developed by the Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy.

### Limiting impact or shortening recovery from stresses or shocks

This Strategy focuses on identifying actions that limit impact or shorten recovery from stresses or shocks. These will help communities in the immediate aftermath of an event.

It provides pathways for actions to adapt or transform socio-economic settlements or systems to avoid or resist the impact in the first place. This will help our communities in the Burnett to grapple with long term trends and stresses like climate change, drought and economic cycles.

This way, we can provide a long-term blueprint for how our region can continue to improve its disaster resilience for years to come.

### How we make real and lasting change

To meet our collective challenges, we need to actively take steps to reduce disaster risk and equip our Burnett communities to thrive in spite of the stresses and shocks they face. We need to match community need with funding and support to deliver – by refocusing over time from recovery to prevention and preparedness.

Figure 6. Improving our prosperity through resilience (adapted from Joseph Fiksel).

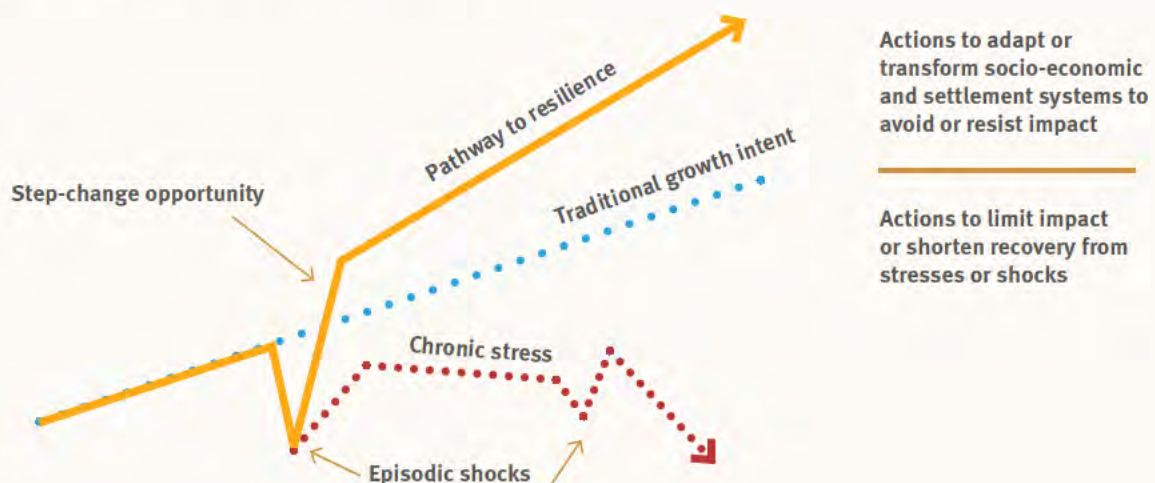


Image: Wooroolin Wetlands, South Burnett. Credit: Shutterstock.



### The changing funding landscape

Under the joint Australian Government-State Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements 2018 (DRFA), assistance is provided to alleviate the financial burden on states and territories. It also supports the provision of urgent financial assistance to disaster affected communities.

The DRFA replaced the previous Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) on 1 November 2018.

The reforms to the DRFA included, for the first time, a framework to incentivise reconstruction efficiencies to create more funds for resilience and mitigation purposes.

Efforts to realise efficiencies under DRFA are critical to fund resilience and mitigation efforts in the future and will help change the funding landscape from a focus on reconstruction and recovery to a focus on prevention and preparedness.

We now have a clear forward plan for how we can make lasting change into the future through sustained investment in resilience and mitigation activities. Recent changes in funding arrangements will enable the creation of funds for mitigation and resilience, along with a range of other funding programs (e.g. the Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program, Get Ready Queensland) that support resilience building.

Regional Resilience Strategies will provide the ‘long list’ of locally identified actions that can be prioritised against a wide range of possible funding opportunities (including DRFA efficiencies) to build resilience in Queensland communities over time.

Figure 7. Changing the focus from reconstruction to prevention and preparedness.



Image: Nielson Beach Bundaberg . Credit: Shutterstock.



## Our region

The Burnett region spans an area of 34,515km<sup>2</sup> that approximately 140,987 people call home. It encompasses several major river systems including the Nogo, Stuart, Burnett, Boyne and Auburn Rivers, with coastal catchments including Prrey River, Gin Gin Creek which flows into the Kolan River, Yandaran Creek, Gregory River, the Isis River and Baffle Creek.

The region has a diverse, rural landscape consisting of grazing lands, rugged upland areas, forestry, fertile agricultural land stretching from the Burnett River headwaters in the west to the coastline in the east.

The region encompasses the four local government areas of Bundaberg, North Burnett, South Burnett and Cherbourg which are all situated east of the Great Dividing Range. Bundaberg is the major regional centre, with principal centres including Kingaroy and Gayndah.

There are several large water bodies in the region which include the Paradise, Cania, Wuruma, Boondooma, Bjelke-Peterson and Fred Haigh Dams.

The Burnett is a region that benefits from an interconnected network of towns. It is situated within proximity to power stations in Gladstone, Callide and Tarong which generate a sizeable portion of the state's electricity. Its economy is based on health care and social assistance, agriculture, forestry and fishing, and retail trade. The region is well known for the extensive sugarcane fields, producing key ingredients of the famous Bundaberg Rum and Bundaberg Ginger Beer.

While sugarcane is the main cultivated crop, the region does have a large agriculture sector accounting for approximately 34 per cent of registered businesses being in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries, followed by construction at 13.2 per cent. The agriculturally rich lands are supported by the Burnett River catchment and produce nuts, wine and animal production in South Burnett, citrus and cropping in North Burnett, and macadamia and sugarcane production in Bundaberg.

Transport linkages traverse the region both north-south and east-west, including the Bruce Highway. Connections to the Port of Bundaberg support the export of sugar and wood pallets. The North Coast Line is the main commercial rail network which passes through the Bundaberg region, connecting the Bundaberg and Isis Central Sugar Mill lines to the main sugarcane growing areas within the Bundaberg region. Bundaberg Airport is the main regional airport. These transport linkages support the supply and demand of goods and services coming from and to the region.

Tourism is a growing industry in the region underpinned by the natural attractions like Bania National Park, and Mon Repos Conservation Park that hosts the largest east Australian concentration of nesting marine turtles. Agri-tourism is becoming popular across the region.

*Image: Aerial view of Bundaberg and Burnett river. Credit: Shutterstock.*



### Bundaberg Regional Council

With over 100,000 residents, the Bundaberg local government area has the largest population in the Burnett region. The majority of its population live in the city of Bundaberg, situated along the banks of the downstream stretch of the Burnett River. To the east are villages dotted along the coastline, with diverse inland townships serviced by the Bruce Highway.

The name 'Bundaberg' is a mixture of local Aboriginal language and ancient European language. 'Bunda' is the name of the local Aboriginal group and 'burg' is a word meaning 'town'.

The rural hinterland townships in the west of the region, including Childers and Gin Gin showcase the region's pioneering histories, and multicultural legacies. Gin Gin is the gateway to the world-renowned barramundi destination at Lake Monduran.

Along the Bundaberg coastline are coastal townships and villages, including Woodgate Beach, Elliot Heads, Bargara, Burnett Heads and Moore Park Beach. The shoreline is home to several significant environmental protection zones in the Great Sandy Marine Park. The Bundaberg region is also the southern gateway to Great Barrier Reef and snorkelling and scuba diving experiences on the coral cays of Lady Elliot Island and Lady Musgrave Island.

### Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council

Cherbourg township, formerly known as Barambah, is located along Barambah Creek. The Aboriginal Shire is surrounded by South Burnett Regional Council and located near Murgon.

Cherbourg is located on the traditional lands of the Wakka Wakka people. As a result of forced relocations of Indigenous people to Cherbourg since European settlement and during its time as a Mission, residents of Cherbourg have connections to many other mobs throughout Queensland.

Cherbourg township is home to the national, award-winning Ration Shed Museum. The Museum provides visitors with a glance into Cherbourg's past as a Mission. The nearby Bert Button Lookout provides views through the Wondai State Forest onto Bjelke-Petersen Dam.

The Cherbourg community has strong aspirations to foster its community's independence and uniqueness, and to provide the services, support and resources which enable this.

### North Burnett Regional Council

Inland from Bundaberg, North Burnett Regional Council is located in the north of the Burnett River catchment, accounting for approximately 57 per cent of the land area in the region and contains the headwaters of the Burnett River.

Gayndah is the administrative centre for the North Burnett which is situated adjacent to the Burnett River. The township is the most populous in the North Burnett region with a population of approximately 2,000 people and was the first town in Queensland to be gazetted in 1852. Gayndah is considered to be the citrus capital of Queensland, home to the Big Orange and hosts the biennial Gayndah Orange Festival that began in 1957 and attracts thousands of visitors to support the main industry of the area.

The Burnett River catchment shapes the region. The river provides a reliable water supply to residents and for extensively irrigated crops, while its rich floodplains host productive farming. The North Burnett's settlement legacy creates an interesting patchwork of rural landscapes with a diversity of beef cattle, irrigated crops, citrus, mixed cropping, dairying, stone fruits and vineyards.

### South Burnett Regional Council

South Burnett Regional Council derives its name from the Burnett River and is the backdrop to the majestic Bunya Mountains in the south-west. The region is a mosaic of regional and rural townships and villages, each showcasing a unique aspect of the region.

The region is considered to be Queensland's newest wine region and has long been renowned as a farming and agricultural district that exports its produce nationally and internationally.

Kingaroy is the administrative centre for the South Burnett and is considered the peanut capital of Australia. This is due to having the largest peanut processing plant in Australia and the abundance of peanut silos situated across the town. The town is surrounded by natural beauty and has become very popular for bushwalking.

Nanango was the first town to be established in the now South Burnett local government area and has a long-held history of timber and forestry activities. Murgon supports a diverse farming community in the surrounds and provides strong connections with Cherbourg, Wondai and Goomeri.

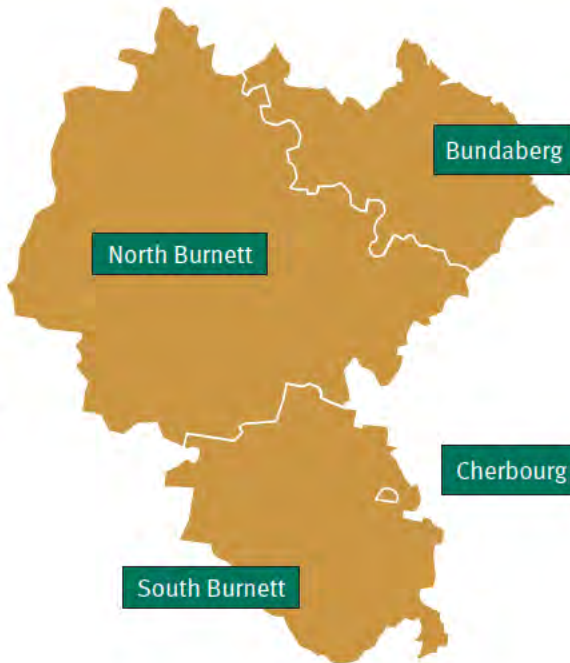
The misty Bunya Mountains are in the southwest of South Burnett and are significant to Aboriginal peoples across the region as a gathering place to celebrate, conduct ceremonies and share stories.

*Image: Kalkie, Bundaberg. Credit: Shutterstock.*

## A snapshot of community characteristics



4 local governments



Population – 140,987  
(2.7% of Queensland population)

Over the next 25 years the  
Population aged 0-14 – 17.7%  
(Queensland 19.4%)

Population aged 65+ - 24.5%  
(Queensland 15.7%)

Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait  
Islander population – 5.4%

Median age – 45.9  
(Queensland 37.4)

Unemployment rate – 7.6%

Migration rate – 37.4% (Queensland 44.1%)

Area – 34,514km<sup>2</sup> (1.9% of Queensland area)

Population of the region is projected to grow at  
0.8% per year over the 25 years to 2041

### Top five employing industries



15% health care and  
social assistance



10% retail



12% Agriculture,  
forestry and fishing



9% education and training



7% Construction



Burnett region landscape features





## Our landscape

Our landscape has a diverse, rural landscape of grazing lands, national parks, fertile agricultural land and rugged uplands that primarily consists of the two main bioregions being the Brigalow Belt and South East Queensland. An expansive upper catchment area contains several tributaries that feed the agricultural lands of the region. This begins with the Three Moon, Monal, Eastern and Splinter Creeks which converge on the Burnett River east of Abercorn in the North Burnett Region.

The Burnett River is continued to be fed in the upper catchment by the St John Creek, and Nogo, and Auburn Rivers as these systems merge with the Burnett just upstream of Mundubbera.

Mundubbera is an Aboriginal word, which means 'meeting place of the waters'.

These three rivers have not flooded simultaneously during the time of European settlement in the region. However, local Elders have shared stories that the river convergence of the three rivers can cause extreme floods, greater than that experienced in 2013. They tell of standing at what is now the Gayndah airstrip, and seeing nothing but a sea of floodwater down the valley.

The southern catchment's systems feed the Burnett River through Barker Creek which merges into Barambah Creek near Cherbourg, and the Stuart River which feeds into the Boyne River tributaries, including the Perry River, before discharging into the ocean.

Diverse geologies and soils in the region shape the catchment with the headwater regions steeply incised with sedimentary sandstone formations. These formations drop off as the catchment continues through interspersed areas of granite, and into alluvial floodplains that make up the lower catchment and floodplains surrounding Bundaberg and along the coastal waterways of the region.

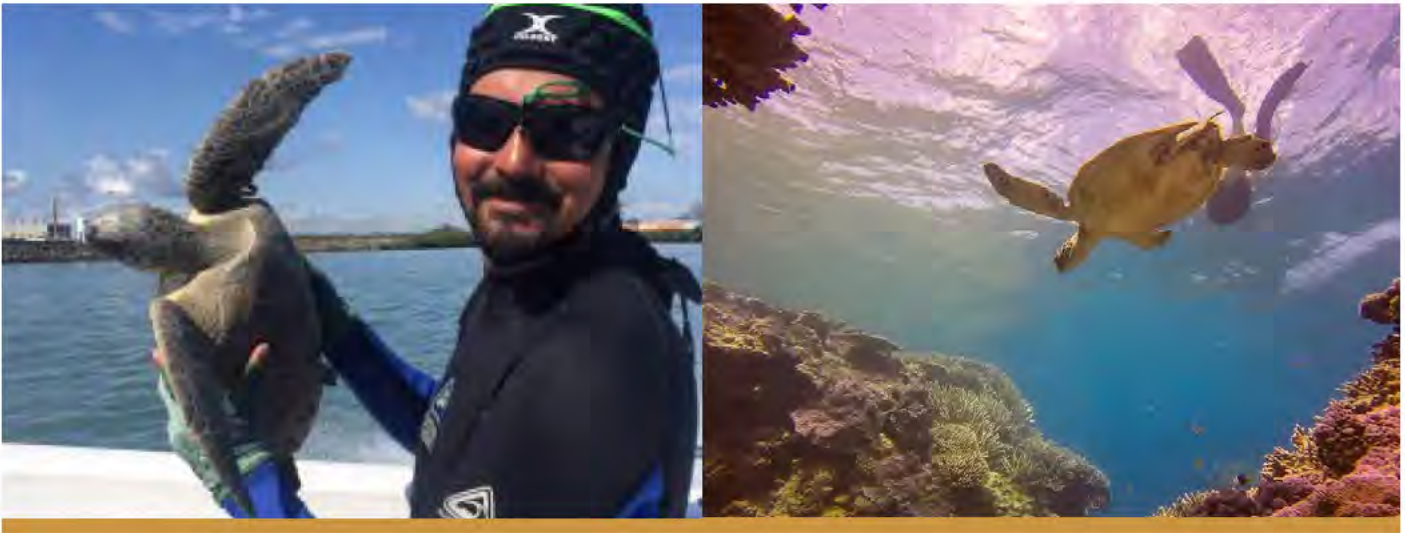
There are a number of significant protected areas in the region such as the Burrum Coast National Park. Numerous terrestrial and marine animals inhabit this National Park including the endangered little tern, southern giant-petrel and red goshawk, all of which are affected by loss of habitat. Threatened loggerhead and green turtles will make their way up the beach to lay their eggs between November and March, while the migrating humpback whales will swim off the coast during August to October. Rare and threatened flora species can be found in the area including a cycad (*Macrozamia lomandroides*), a paperbark tree (*Melaleuca cheelii*) and a wattle (*Acacia baueri* subsp *baueri*).

In the southwest, the Bunya Mountains are the remains of volcanic activity from 24 million years ago. The mountains are like an island in the landscape, surrounded by plains. They provide refuge for a mix of biodiversity and the world's largest stand of bunya pines (*Araucaria bidwillii*).

The mountains were home to the Bunya Gatherings, a gathering of Aboriginal mobs from across South East Queensland and the Darling Downs every two to three years between December and March to celebrate the bunya nut harvest. The gathering was a place to conduct ceremonies, law-making and exchange stories. The last large Bunya Gathering was held in 1902. A reimagined gathering was revived in 2018, as the Bunya Festival, which celebrates Aboriginal culture and history.

Other significant protected area includes Allies Creek, and Coomingleh State Forests, as well as Bania, Bulburin and Beeran National Parks.

*Image: Gayndah. Credit: Shutterstock.*



### Case study: Gidarjil Bundaberg Land and Sea Rangers

The Indigenous Land and Sea Rangers of Gidarjil Bundaberg combine traditional knowledge, practices and lore with western science to care for, manage and sustain their country.

Traditional owners are fostering restoration and protection of natural habitats and cultural heritage, after a history of forestry and cattle grazing. The land rangers are engaged in planning, management and execution of weed and pest management activities. They also undertake biodiversity and environmental quality surveys, among other activities. The group are actively reestablishing a traditional knowledge database.

Gidarjil Bundaberg Land and Sea Rangers work in the sea country of the Port Curtis Coral Coast Traditional Owners. From the Burrum River in the south, to Agnes Water in the north, the sea rangers care for both coastal and marine environments.

They work to conserve, manage and monitor threatened species in the area, including marine turtles, dugongs and cetaceans. The Gidarjil Bundaberg Land and Sea Rangers work in collaboration with the Department of Environment and Science to monitor nesting turtle populations and identify where management intervention is necessary. The sea rangers also coordinate and respond to marine wildlife rescues and incidents.

### Case study: Boyne Biar (Bunya Mountains) Land and Sea Rangers

The Bunya Peoples' Aboriginal Corporation (BPAC) rangers work across the Bunya landscape, centred on Bonye Biar (the Bunya Mountains).

Bonye Biar is the heart of the Wakka Wakka nation and there are numerous clan groups within the nation. Custodial groups associated within Bonye Biar country identify as Wakka Wakka, Western Wakka Wakka (known as Jarowair 'the givers' by visiting groups), Barrungam, and Wulli Wulli-Djakunde / Auburn Hawkwood peoples.

The BPAC rangers are expanding on their already successful work, contributing to the conservation of cultural heritage and biodiversity values across the Toowoomba, Western Downs and Burnett regions.

*Image: Gidarjil ranger and marine turtle. Courtesy: Gidarjil Development Corporation.*

Rangers are undertaking work including:

- cultural burning at Bonye Biar (Bunya Mountains), including on national park estate, to manage the health of country
- weed management, fencing, and track maintenance at Bonye Biar (Bunya Mountains)
- weed management and cultural burning to protect threatened Poplar Box ecological communities in the Western Downs
- fire management for cultural site protection, and to encourage the health of local ecosystems, including open eucalypt woodlands
- water quality monitoring at sites across the region.

### Case study: Saltwater Creek Master Plan

Saltwater Creek is situated through the centre of Bundaberg City on the southern side of the Burnett River, between the Bundaberg Airport and Bundaberg Creek. It has a catchment area that is approximately 10.5km<sup>2</sup> in size and is approximately 6km in length along the main flow path.

The Saltwater Creek catchment has seen significant change since European settlement. Substantial watershed areas have been cleared up to (and often including) riparian corridors in efforts to maximise yield. Furthermore, since the mid to late 20th Century, urban development has seen many sections of Saltwater Creek 'upgraded' from a natural creek to a concrete channel in efforts to maximise conveyance and developable land.

The Saltwater Creek Master Plan highlights the value of this water as more than just a concrete channel asset, and asset which is showing signs of deterioration.

Numerous homes adjacent to the creek are subject to flooding during localised storm events.

The need to address flood risk and replace deteriorating concrete channels presents Council and the community with an opportunity to consider channel replacement or look at something different for the future.

Urban creeks can offer significant value-added benefits to the community as vibrant spaces that balance healthy waterways, flood and climate resilience, community and liveability outcomes.



## Our climate

Our livelihoods and lifestyle are closely linked to the climate. The Burnett features two climates, subtropical in near the coast and through North Burnett, and temperate in the southwest of the catchment. We experience hot summers and cool winters.

Summer averages range from 30-35°C while in winter the maximum temperature averages from 19 -23°C. Rainfall within the Burnett is highly seasonal with a clearly defined wet season occurring in the summer months.

### Rainfall systems and severe storms

The average annual rainfall of the region is typically around 740 millimetres. Most rainfall occurs during summer with reliable, but not always consistent falls during the wet season from October to April. Local factors such as topography and vegetation as well as broader weather influences such as El Niño and La Niña make the average and seasonal rainfall variable.

Rainfall systems in the Burnett region generally occur as heavy thunderstorms or from ex-tropical cyclones. These events can lead to widespread flooding or intense localised flash flooding.

Notable flood events over recent times include:

- Southern Queensland Flooding 2022
- South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding 2022
- Ex-Tropical Cyclone Seth 2022
- Tropical Cyclone Oswald and Associated Rainfall and Flooding 2013
- Queensland Flooding and Tropical Cyclones Tasha and Anthony 2010–2011

For a full list of significant disasters for each council area in the Burnett region visit:

[www.qra.qld.gov.au/disaster-funding-activations/activations](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/disaster-funding-activations/activations)

*Image: Damaged fruit crop. Courtesy: DAF.*

### Fire weather

Bushfire and grassfire are endemic to the landscape of large areas of the region, often ignited by lightning strike or accidental causes.

Good fire supports a healthy landscape, with many of the region's ecosystems dependent on a level of fire frequency. Aside from fuel loads, our weather and climate play significant role in the intensity to which fire may occur, and how easily fuels may burn.

Fire weather is determined by aspects of temperature, low relative humidity, high wind and drought factor. These aspects are considered as part of a framework known as the Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) as well as the Grass Fire Danger Index (GFDI). Based on data analysis performed by the Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), from 1950 to 2018, annual accumulated FFDI has increased in the area by 42 per cent. The average annual occurrence of fire weather days exceeding FFDI 50 has increased by 245 per cent since 1950 (BoM, 2019). The length and timing of the annual fire season remains stable.

Overall fire weather conditions are intensifying and becoming more frequent within the region. What this means is that higher fire danger days are occurring and are likely associated with our changing climate, drought and heatwave phenomena.



## Temperature

Summers in the Burnett can be hot, with average maximum temperatures ranging from 30 to 35°C. On very hot days, the temperature can approach 40°C. While annual temperatures have fluctuated year-on-year, the region has experienced a steady increase in temperatures over the past half-century and an increase in days over 35°C.

This can lead to heatwave conditions which can have significant impacts on society and the environment in several ways, including human health, agriculture, economy, natural hazards and ecosystems. They are also Australia's most costly disaster in terms of human impact, with severe and extreme heatwaves being attributed to more than half of all disaster-related deaths.

The BoM identifies heatwave conditions as three days or more of high maximum and minimum temperatures that are unusual for that location. This is considered in relation to the local climate and past weather at the location.

Heatwaves are generally driven by a high-pressure system which pushes hot air from the Australian interior towards the region. This pressure in the upper atmosphere stops hot air from rising, causing it to stagnate over the region. Climate phenomena such as periods of El Niño produce changes in heatwave pattern and severity, resulting in significantly more heatwave days and longer and more intense events within northern and eastern Australia.

Most people have adequate capacity to cope with many of the heatwaves experienced in Queensland, as they are low intensity heatwaves. However, less frequent, higher intensity severe heatwaves can be challenging for vulnerable populations and can translate to agricultural, infrastructure, economic and ecosystem impacts.

## Drought

There is a long history of droughts occurring in our region given the subtropical climate. These events can seem unending and impact the whole region, particularly the agricultural sector which our region has a rich history in.

Notable drought events include:

- Federation Drought 1895 – 1902
- May 1914 – March 1915
- January 1965 – June 1966
- April 1982 – February 1983
- April 2002 – January 2003
- April 2017 – September 2019.

For a full list of drought declarations visit:

[www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/drought/archive/](http://www.longpaddock.qld.gov.au/drought/archive/)

## Future climate trends

The Queensland Regional Climate Change Impact Summaries provide climate change projections for the years 2030 and 2070. In the future, the Burnett can expect to experience:

- higher temperatures
- hotter and more frequent hot days
- harsher fire weather
- fewer frosts
- reduced rainfall
- sea level rise
- warmer and more acidic oceans
- more frequent sea level extremes.

These changes to the climate will bring with it both opportunities and risks for which we will need to prepare, impacting our lifestyle and landscape.

*Image: Blggenden Bluff. Credit: Shutterstock.*



## Our challenges and opportunities

Living in lockstep with the functions of the landscape and weather conditions provides the region with a unique awareness and understanding of the implications of serious weather.

*Our challenges and opportunities to continue to bolster our resilience in the face of serious weather, disasters and a changing climate are varied, having regard to aspects of the environment, infrastructure, roads and transport, people and communities, and the region's economy.*

### Environment

We know the importance of maintaining a healthy landscape at all time and taking action after events occur to ensure the wellbeing of our waterways, ecosystems and environmental values and their function.

First Nations communities care for land and sea country using traditional knowledge spanning tens of thousands of years. This knowledge not only supports practices that underpin healthy Country, but can also inform decision-making.

We understand that flooding is a natural process that shapes and forms the landscape. There are also detrimental aspects. Scouring and erosion can change riverine morphology and sedimentation,

damaging infrastructure and removing vegetation in riparian zones. We need to be cautious of the cascading risks flooding can generate, like biosecurity issues and spread of weed species.

We also know some changes caused by flood are of benefit to the environment, and we leverage these opportunities as they occur.

In addition to environmental impacts along the Burnett floodplain, additional risks are felt as floodwaters discharge to the immediate south of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. These include potential threats to protected loggerhead, flatback and green turtle habitat and nesting sites at Mon Repos, as well as water quality and sediment-laden floodwaters entering the ocean to the south of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, located close to the mouth of the Burnett River Catchment.

From a fire perspective, a range of opportunities exist in relation to land management moving forward, including advanced approaches to primary production such as regenerative agriculture, and partnerships which embrace First Nations sustainable land management practices.

The stewardship of healthy Country offers benefits beyond the intrinsic values it contributes to ecosystems and biodiversity, including reduced bush and grassland fuel loads, reduced carbon emissions through improved fire management practices, improved weed and pest outcomes and reduced erosion.

*Image: Old railway shed in Wooroolin. Credit: Shutterstock*



## Roads and transport

The day-to-day activities of the region are supported by a complex infrastructure network which becomes all the more essential before, during and after events. The ability to move around the catchment as well as to maintain access to electricity, water supply, sewer and telecommunications are critical elements underpinning how our community functions in response to events.

Impacts on the road network can present challenges during and following major events, where reliance upon this network is critical to restoring essential community services and supporting economic and employment activities which are the lifeblood of the Burnett.

The essential nature of transport extends beyond road networks to rail, air and stock routes. Not only do these networks enable us to travel for work and for personal purposes, but they support product, freight and stock movements, and drive tourism, as foundations of our economy.

Extreme heat can also damage road pavement surfaces, causing sealed surfaces to 'melt' and railway lines to buckle. This type of damage can also occur due to flame contact and radiant heat emitted from intense bushfire events.

## People and communities

We know that disasters can create 'cascading' risks in communities. For example, in situations where evacuation is required or isolation occurs, access to essential medication can become an issue, in particular for people requiring daily treatment.

In instances where such situations are prolonged, public health issues may emerge, particularly during periods of high temperatures where there is no access to electricity, air conditioning and refrigeration. These conditions impact vulnerable people, especially the very young, elderly and the ill.

The cumulative effects of repeated weather events can take a toll. Sometimes, it can be years before communities recover – and some people may never fully recover depending upon the extent of trauma experienced. Each individual will experience disasters and the associated recovery in different ways.

Recovery can sometimes be compounded by other social and economic impacts such as impact on family, friends and neighbours, and the financial burden of loss, damage and clean-up activities. In some cases, people may be unable to return to work or return to day-to-day activities previously enjoyed.

Disaster recovery is often a very personal experience and can be particularly challenging for our most vulnerable members of the community. However, it can be supported through strong social connections within the community and careful pre-planning and preparedness.

As communities in the Burnett catchment, we must be able to anticipate hazard events and understand their behaviour, and what that means for us.

We can build our capacity to act, and to recover. We share responsibility for our personal and community resilience. We care for and respect our communities, and the environment in which we live, work and play, especially during times of hardship. This is particularly relevant for the vulnerable in our community.

Our community networks are our lifeblood. Our networks sustain us throughout the year, and they support us during times of hardship. We must continue to work hard to maintain and build strong relationships.

A good starting point is to better familiarise ourselves with our Council Disaster Dashboards and Local Disaster Management Plans, which outline the spectrum of potential risks we may be exposed to.

From a household and business perspective, we should check our home and contents insurance, and business insurances, on an annual basis and ensure we have appropriate cover.

*Image: Sugar Mill in Bundaberg with a locomotive leaving to collect sugar cane. Credit: Shutterstock.*



## Economy

Economic resilience is a critical aspect of overall community resilience, ensuring employment is disrupted as little as possible.

Economic inputs and outputs that continue to flow through the region are important to keep local business open, maintain local employment, and continue the delivery of goods and services to support the local population.

Approximately 40 per cent of good quality agricultural land throughout the region is susceptible to flooding. Whilst other industries may be able to recover relatively quickly following a flood event, the impact on agricultural activity can be long-lasting. Impacts include degraded soils, weed and pest infestation as well as damaged and destroyed buildings, equipment, contour banks and fencing. This is in addition to the devastation of stock and crop losses that impacts not only the duration of recovery but the overall ability for business recovery.

Similar economic exposure exists for bushfire and heatwave across the region.

Severe storms, including hail, have had devastating impacts on agricultural production and other businesses in parts of the region and their rapid-onset means there is little warning. Hail storms are a damaging hazard in the Burnett, given their relatively frequent occurrence.

Looking forward, we have exciting opportunities to step-change and grow new industries and economies based upon our traditional roots – while taking measures to enhance their resilience. Our new, emerging industries include:

- agricultural technology (AgTech)
- bio-energy and bio-products
- advanced manufacturing
- new tourism opportunities.

Broadening our economic base builds our economic resilience. We are able to withstand the shocks of local and global economic shifts.

## Towns and infrastructure

Our settlements underpin the social and economic activity of our region.

Across the built form of the Burnett region, best practice adaptation to natural hazards can be observed. Examples include cyclone-rated and flood immune buildings, implementation of asset protection zones around buildings and infrastructure assets, and bushfire mitigation.

To reduce overall exposure of people and property to potential impact and disaster over time, development across the region should be contemplated with existing and future hazards and risk at front of mind.

Effective telecommunication networks are important, not just for keeping in touch and doing business, but during times of disruption. For example, advising neighbouring communities downstream to be prepared or seek assistance during hyper-local disruptions and emergencies, like flash flooding and severe storms.

Our network of townships need reliable telecommunication infrastructure and back-up power supplies to prepare, respond and recovery from disruptions. Quality communication sets us up for success at other times too, creating opportunities for new, digital business ventures and remote working.

*Image: Barambah Pottery, Ration Shed.  
Courtesy Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council.*





## Climate influences

Our climatic challenges include projections of higher temperatures, hotter and more frequent hot days and nights, fewer frosts, harsher fire weather, reduced rainfall, more intense downpours, rising sea level, more frequent sea-level extremes and warmer and more acidic seas. Changes to drought are less clear, but reduced rainfall in the region may give rise to more instances of drought than currently occur.

Rainfall is projected to become concentrated, with a smaller number of high volume, intense events. More intense rainfall episodes and climatic variability could increase agricultural vulnerability and potential erosion. More intense downpour events could increase flash flooding risks without increasing infrastructure resilience to cope.

Tropical cyclones and tropical lows are expected to track further south across Queensland than has previously been the case. While the quantity of cyclones each year is not projected to increase, their general intensity is forecast to increase. This presents potential challenges for coastal locations with severe wind, intense rain and coastal hazards associated with tropical cyclones and tropical lows.

A rise in mean temperatures brings with it an increase in the number of hot days experienced, giving the effect of an extended summer. The number of hot days (over 35°C) and very hot days (over 40°C) are both projected to increase, bringing with them hot nights.

Temperature rises will have impacts on our people. The elderly, children and the ability to work and enjoy our unique natural lifestyle. The need to cope and adapt to the heat will bring with it increased use of mechanical cooling. This places increased demands on our energy networks, from both residential and commercial uses. Despite our best efforts, some people will experience heat stress or heatstroke, placing increased demands on our region's hospital and health service.

Economic costs of heat may see a reduction in workforce capacity during severe and extreme heatwaves. Heat also increases the risk of mechanical failure for business, especially in energy overloads, road surfaces, rubber and plastic components failure of plant and equipment. The tourism season may see a reduction, rather than the desired lengthening. Risk to tourists' health and well-being will emerge where low risk awareness can potentially be a burden on emergency services resources.

In our landscapes, heatwaves will also impact our flora and fauna, placing a particular strain on our native animals and world-class environmental areas, like the Great Sandy Marine Park.

The behaviour of our environment and ecosystem functions may change. Shifting climatic patterns may promote the spread of invasive flora further afield. Irrigation will need to increase for our crops or alternative varieties developed requiring less water for growth.

Fire hazard will grow as fire weather conditions become more frequent and intense, making bushfires and grassfires in the region more difficult to suppress. Fire presents human, economic and environmental risks. Good fire and burning for ecological benefit, and not just for the purpose of hazard reduction, can help maintain healthy, vibrant ecosystems in vegetation communities that depend on specific fire regimes (fire frequency) for regeneration.

To avoid certain stresses, maintaining and maximising collaborative, grassroots approaches will be paramount. The opportunities for resilience stem from technology, innovation, commitment and collaboration in a way that harnesses local knowledge and expertise.

*Image: Mlara, Bundaberg. Courtesy QRA.*



### Case study: Red Earth Community Foundation

Launched in February 2013, Red Earth Community Foundation was formed in the South Burnett to ‘help the community help itself’.

The focus of Red Earth is local. The foundation is guided by a board of local leaders, with a view to develop the community’s capacity for independence and self-reliance by fostering local people, projects and ideas.

Since 2019, Red Earth have operated across both the South and North Burnett local government areas. Using a community foundation model, Red Earth helps philanthropic individuals and organisations support grass-root causes and projects.

The foundation runs a nationally recognised annual Community Leadership Program and has delivered several community capacity building projects.

The foundation is currently leading community conversations and advocacy, with the support of the Rural Economies Centre of Excellence, to co-design Burnett Inland Futures, an action plan to facilitate long-term economic resilience.

### Case study: Gayndah Mundubbera Road Betterment Project

Gayndah Mundubbera Road is an essential freight and transport link for the North Burnett region, connecting the highly productive agricultural towns of Gayndah and Mundubbera.

The road was damaged in 2011 and rebuilt only to be damaged again in 2013.

Betterment funding from 2013 was used to increase the resilience of the two kilometre section of road adjacent to the Burnett River that was washed out, relocating it uphill by 11 metres.

New stormwater drainage works (including concrete-lined channels, culverts and scour protection) were also completed, improving functionality of the entire Gayndah-Mundubbera Road.

The road has since been impacted by four disaster events in 2015, 2016 and twice in 2017, and has remained functional with only minor expenditure required to clean up and remove debris.

Proven success of this project:

**Restoration: \$6,785,707**

**Betterment: \$1,308,863**

**Avoided cost over seven events: \$47,499,499**

*Image: Gayndah Mundubbera Road Betterment Project (Inset: damaged road).*



### Case study: Cherbourg Material Recovery Facility

The Cherbourg Material Recovery Facility (MRF) is the only recycling centre within a 150km radius and services Cherbourg, the North and South Burnett, Gympie and the Fraser Coast.

The facility received nearly \$1.5 million in funding to increase its annual output from 250 tonnes up to an estimated 3500 tonnes.

The Material Recovery Facility is the first for a remote indigenous community in Australia and provides new opportunities with other businesses and local governments in the region.

The increase in capacity brings with it new jobs and training opportunities for the community too.

Councils has also been exploring the incorporation of new technologies into like artificial intelligence into the operations of the Material Recovery Facility.

### Case study: NBN Bushfire Resilient Hybrid Power Cube projects

Funded under the Australian Government’s Black Summer Bushfire Recovery Grants, the Hybrid Power Cube power redundancy solution provides ongoing connectivity during bushfires and other disasters.

During prolonged emergency situations like a bushfire, where grid power is not operational, the hybrid power cubes provide redundancy power to NBN fixed wireless towers by combining solar, battery and diesel generator technologies.

Each cube can be powered for up to nine months with the need to refuel.

This redundancy solution has lower emissions, smoother operation and lower running costs compared to traditional generators.

The roll out is expected to benefit 13,600 households and businesses across the local government areas of Bundaberg, Fraser Coast, Gympie and North Burnett, reducing outage times from up to 44 hours to near zero.



*‘Jesse from Gaydah’ helped communities understand flood resilience as part of the former Burnett Catchment Flood Resilience Strategy. Watch the video at [youtu.be](https://youtu.be)*

*Image: Cherbourg Material Recovery Facility. Courtesy Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council.*



## Our exposure and risks

Critical elements in understanding risk are exposure and vulnerability which exist at both a micro and macro scale. For example, specific bridge or culvert assets may be exposed or vulnerable to natural hazards however, the resupply network these bridges and culverts support may then also be vulnerable. From a resilience perspective, it is necessary to consider risk consequences across a broad spectrum from asset-based analysis through to strategic and systems-based analysis.

Following is a high-level overview of the nature of hazard exposure across the Burnett region. Observations are drawn from the 'process one' analysis of each hazard using the QERMF approach across each local government area.

### Cyclone and severe storm

Cyclone and severe storm events are one of the most frequently occurring events in the region, with cascading associated impacts.

The region's cyclone exposure is largely associated with systems crossing the coast from the Pacific Ocean, and those which track down the coastline from the north. The energy from a cyclone will generally dissipate upon making landfall, transitioning to a low-pressure system as it moves further inland however, these systems can still result in considerable damage from extreme wind. Areas with the highest level of vulnerability to cyclones are predominately coastal settlements along the Bundaberg coastline.

Climate projections show that tropical cyclones are projected to increase in intensity. The Queensland State Natural Hazard Risk Assessment identifies tropical cyclones as the highest natural hazard risk priority for Queensland, followed by severe weather as the second highest.

*Image: Burnett River Railway Bridge, Bundaberg. Credit: Shutterstock.*

While risk is elevated to coastal locations, severe wind remains a risk for the entire region. Considering current average severe wind exposure during a cyclone, the region is exposed to gust wind speeds between 40 to 55 metres per second, which equates to a category two to category three tropical cyclone. Under the projected future scenario, this is expected to increase by up to 10 metres per second.

The Burnett region also has experience with another type of severe wind and storm phenomena, tornadoes. A tornado event occurred across two days in January 2013, when the Bundaberg region experienced a tornado outbreak associated with ex-Tropical Cyclone Oswald. More than six tornadoes developed across several townships, resulting in the destruction of houses and buildings, uprooting of trees and left more than 20 people injured. Queensland Ambulance Service experienced an increased number of calls from residents with anxiety, due to the unprecedented nature of the event.

Vulnerability to cyclones, tornadoes and the ability to withstand the extreme wind associated with these systems is particularly prevalent to the age and condition of building stock particularly situated along the coastline. This includes critical assets such as aged care, schools, telecommunication towers, exchanges, schools, airport facilities, emergency service facilities and public hospitals.

In general terms, homes built before 1985 usually sustain more damage during a cyclone than more recently built homes. For homes constructed after the mid-1980s, they are likely designed and built for the wind speed specific to its particular location.



## Coastal hazards

As well as extreme winds, a tropical cyclone can cause the sea to rise well above the highest tide levels of the year when it comes ashore. These storm surges are caused mainly by strong, onshore winds and reduced atmospheric pressure. Storm surge is potentially the most dangerous hazard associated with a tropical cyclone.

Storm surge is an abnormal rise in sea level over and above the normal (astronomical) tide levels. It can be thought of as the change in the water level due to the presence of a storm. These powerful ocean movements are caused by strong winds piling water up against the coast as a tropical cyclone approaches. Storm tides can swamp low-lying areas, sometimes for kilometres inland. Strong winds at the coast can also create large waves, worsening the impact and giving rise to coastal erosion. Storm surges are at their most dangerous when they arrive at high tide – when the sea is already at its high point.

Coastal erosion results in the loss of land or removal of beach and dunes due to waves, water flows or permanent inundation. Caused by cyclones and severe storms, the temporary inundation of land by sea water due to abnormally high sea levels is storm-tide inundation. The coastline of Bundaberg Regional Council is vulnerable to storm tide inundation. On a longer-scale, sea level rise will likely result in the permanent loss of land. Each of these coastal hazards pose significant risks to coastal communities, infrastructure and environmental areas in our region.

The changing coastal line may result in damage to, or loss of homes, public and private assets and facilities with community-wide impacts for some townships. Sea level rise may lead to loss of habitat, and salinisation of soils may cause changes to the distribution of plants and animals.

To support this increased awareness of coastal risk and to set adaptation pathways, Bundaberg Regional Council has developed a Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy under the QCoast2100 program administered by the Local Government Association of Queensland.

## Flood hazard

With more than 40,000 dwellings located across the catchment, residential areas represent one of the more common flood-affected land uses in terms of impact on property. Across the catchment, both urban and rural are exposed to flood risk and isolation.

The northern part of the catchment will flood depending on the amount of rainfall in the Dawes Ranges above Monto, as well as the rainfall received in the hinterlands which drain into the Boyne and Auburn Rivers. Large rainfall deriving from tropical lows and ex-cyclones from the tropics will usually produce significant flooding in the north and this area is typically the first section of the catchment to receive rainfall.

The Boyne and Auburn Rivers will begin to flood when rainfall is received over the southern and western parts of the catchment, while the Stuart River and Barambah Creek will begin to flow when rainfall is received in the southern and eastern areas of the catchment.

Water will flow off the Bunya Ranges quickly to be drained by Barambah Creek and the Stuart River before joining the main Burnett River system. This often gives communities limited warning.

There are multiple ways which flooding can occur downstream of Paradise Dam. The Lower Burnett River can flood into Bundaberg where rainfall occurs in the Mount Perry area and other areas below the dam, while floodwaters from the upper catchment can flow to the dam and continue to Bundaberg.

Closer to the coast are a series of shorter-run waterways include Gin Gin Creek which flows into the Kolan River, Elliott River, Gregory River, the Isis River and Baffle Creek in the very northern extent of the Bundaberg region.

Localised flood events along smaller tributaries can occur throughout the catchment from localised rainfall. This is exacerbated by the region's susceptible to severe storms that can be very intense and can particularly affect Reid Creek near Gayndah, Harkness Boundary Creek through Eidsvold, and overland flow around Hivesville and Proston.

Many individual properties, localities and towns in the catchment can become isolated due to flooding for extended periods. Locations such as Stanmore in the North Burnett, and Wondai and Proston in the South Burnett can be isolated for several days, while communities such as Cherbourg, Murgon, and the larger towns of Eidsvold and Biggenden can be cut off from other towns for some time.

*Image: Woodgate Beach, Bundaberg. Courtesy QRA.*



## Heat and heatwave hazard

Most of the Burnett region experiences a subtropical climate. Bundaberg benefits from its coastal position, with sea breezes providing cooler temperatures. While in places like Gayndah, in the region's interior, they can experience over 30 days each year above 35°C. Other parts of the region enjoy a temperate climate. In Kingaroy, the annual number of days over 35°C is just over ten. However, increasing intensity and frequency of heatwaves means all of the Burnett region will experience longer periods of increased temperatures.

Currently, heatwave days are experienced an average of 22 days each year, slightly higher for Bundaberg, at 25 days per year. This is anticipated to increase under a changing climate of up an average of 33 days additional heatwave days for North Burnett and South Burnett and an additional 79 heatwave days in Bundaberg and Cherbourg each year.

The rise of annual heatwave days may potentially increase stress on the region's economy, social and community services, as well as potentially impact infrastructure networks, if unable to adapt to prolonged periods of increased heat.

Those who are most vulnerable to the effects of hotter and more humid temperatures associated with heatwave days will require considerable attention and care from our community. This includes the aged, the ill and the very young.

## Bushfire and grassfire hazard

Bushfire is becoming an increasingly prevalent part of the landscape. The Burnett region is no stranger to the risks of bushfire, with a recent history of fire events.

Across the Burnett and Mary catchments, 35 bush and grassfires occurred over the 2019-2020 Black Summer fire season, burning more than 48,000 hectares.

While much of the landscape across the Burnett – particularly around Bundaberg – is dominated by agriculture, managing availability of potential fuel, the ongoing threat of grassfire remains.

The economic impact of bushfire and grassfire in the region can be significant. Loss of grazing pastures, crops and impacts to fodder, equipment and sheds can be difficult to overcome.

A number of rural fire brigades are located across the region which are deployed to respond to bushfire and grassfire events. These rural fire brigades are able to undertake hazard reduction activities during the cooler months. Hazard reduction burning is an important mitigation measure for bushfire threat and can contribute to environmental activities such as the management of weeds and restoration of landscapes.

*Image: Courtesy DAF.*

Bundaberg has undertaken significant fire risk and fuel management assessments over recent years to inform mitigation approaches into the future.

In addition to hazard reduction burning, other mitigation measures and environmental activities can contribute to healthy, managed landscapes. These include weed management programs, the implementation of strategic asset protection zones, establishment of firebreaks and the use of regenerative or ecological fire to restore landscapes. Cultural burning practices and Traditional Owner fire management opportunities offer significant benefits for the region.

## Earthquake hazard

Earthquakes are a rare event in the Burnett and across Queensland more broadly, but their potential impact should not be downplayed. In fact, a fault line traverses the region, from Gayndah down to the Fraser Coast region, and tremors are not uncommon in the area.

A 4.9 magnitude event occurred in 2015 in Gayndah at a depth of 15 kilometres. Other events have occurred in 2004, 1965 and 1935. The largest recorded was in 1883 at a magnitude of 5.9. An event of this size today would likely cause significant damage.

Multiple events have also occurred in the Kingaroy area.

The Burnett region is within earthquake Zone 3. The Queensland State Earthquake Risk Assessment identifies Zone 29 has the highest risk of earthquake occurring exposing the western part of the region to a 1737 per cent probability of a 5.35 magnitude earthquake occurring over the next 100 years.

In terms of exposure, damage to underground assets and above ground infrastructure networks may yield considerable damage.

Essential infrastructure, such as water, sewerage, communications and power could also be potentially impacted by earthquake. Depending on the severity of damage, this could result in cascading effects for availability of water, sanitation and public health.

Also of concern is the age and condition of building stock which may be vulnerable to earth tremors.

The Burnett has considerable expanse of road network. The network is particularly vulnerable to earthquake and could be subject to considerable damage which may be difficult to repair and affect response and recovery initiatives following an event. Similar, impacts upon the North Coast Rail Line would impact the region, and supplies to northern Queensland.

## Bundaberg Regional Council

Residential areas within Bundaberg, as the most urbanised centre within the Burnett region, are unsurprisingly more susceptible to flooding impacts.

Areas including Bundaberg North, Avoca, Bundaberg South and Bundaberg East are amongst those areas most heavily affected, which is reflected by the Bundaberg 10 Year Action Plan. Outside of Bundaberg City, upstream locations are also significantly affected including Branyan, Sharon, South Kolan and Wallaville.

Several key pieces of infrastructure in and around Bundaberg City are flood exposed along the Burnett River, including jetties, wharfs and other facilities.

Coastal erosion and coastal inundation present many risks to communities along the Bundaberg coastline. The Bundaberg Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy found intolerable risk associated with sea level rise of 0.8 metres in several coastal townships, including Woodgate Beach & Walkers Point, Coonarr and Bargara. Storm tide inundation risk was also found to be intolerable in Burnett Heads and Woodgate and Walkers Point. Coastal hazards in these locations present the potential for major and catastrophic damage to buildings and infrastructure and potential isolation of communities.

As for extreme heat, currently, heatwave days are experienced an average of 25 days each year. This is anticipated to increase under a changing climate of up an average of 78 days additional heatwave days each year.

The 2019 bushfires primarily affected drought-declared Bundaberg and particularly impacted communities in Buxton, Doughboy, Gregory River and Woodgate between November and December.

Other notable bushfire seasons in the region include 1976, 2011 and 2018.

## Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council

The township of Cherbourg is located next to the Barambah Creek, and downstream of the Bjelke-Petersen Dam. During moderate to major flood events, the single sealed road and bridge access in and out of the Cherbourg township can become inundated, cutting off the community. A number of items of essential infrastructure are exposed to flood hazard, including the wastewater treatment plant, local bridges and the fire station.

Grassfires are common in late spring and early summer. Bushfire in the adjacent Wondai State Forest could affect Cherbourg.

As for extreme heat, currently, heatwave days are experienced an average of 18 days each year. This is anticipated to increase under a changing climate of up an average of 79 days additional heatwave days each year.

The 2021 Census shows that the Cherbourg community experiences higher rates of health conditions like diabetes, heart disease and kidney disease. Extreme heat can exacerbate these health conditions and, in some cases, decrease an individual's ability to regulate their body temperature. Housing resilience and passive cooling options are an opportunity to avoid or mitigate these effects.

## North Burnett Regional Council

In North Burnett, residential areas within towns and surrounding areas of Gayndah, Mundubbera, Mount Perry and Eidsvold are also exposed to flood inundation, with 50 per cent of residential properties in North Burnett identified as subject to possible flood impact or isolation.

Bridges are heavily exposed to flood hazard, similarly for medical facilities. Under an extreme flood (0.2 per cent AEP), Council's offices, emergency facilities and schools are exposed.

Heavy rain events can lead to flash flooding. Because of their short onset and hyper-local nature, flash flooding can be difficult to provide warning for. This was experienced in Dallarnil in January 2022, where 'tsunami-like' floodwater rushed through the rural township, forcing residents to vacate their houses in the middle of the night. Dallarnil was impacted again only six weeks later.

As for extreme heat, current heatwave days are experienced an average of 24 days each year. This is anticipated to increase under a changing climate of up an average of 36 days additional heatwave days each year.

Substantial areas of the North Burnett are subject to potential bushfire and grassfire hazard, as a function of the natural bushland areas of the region. During the Black Summer fire season, areas in North Burnett burned but with minimal reports of equipment or building damage. Exposure of infrastructure assets to bush and grassfire remains high across the North Burnett.

## South Burnett Regional Council

Flood waters typically rise and fall rapidly in South Burnett, posing risk to people, and inundation and damage to property, infrastructure and agricultural activities.

In South Burnett, locations such as Kingaroy, Nanango, Memerambi, Hivesville, Coolabunia, Wooroolin and Proston are particularly susceptible to flooding.

South Burnett has flood exposed assets across a range of categories, including waste water treatment plant, state and local bridges, schools, retirement villages, and livestock farming.

Heatwave days are experienced an average of 21 days each year. This is anticipated to increase under a changing climate of up an average of 30 days additional heatwave days each year.

Similar to North Burnett, large areas of the South Burnett are subject to potential bushfire and grassfire hazard, as a function of the natural bushland areas of the region. The Wondai State Forest is situated between the townships of Wondai, Murgon and Cherbourg, for example.

Damaging storm and hail events are also common in South Burnett, which forms part of a hail corridor which extends east into the Gympie region. The Coolabunia hail storm in 2018 was particularly ferocious. Other severe storm events in the region have produced tornado-like winds, including events around Kumbia and Tansey, to the immediate east of the region.



## Our pathways to resilience

This Strategy has been formulated through regional engagement and collaboration with the local governments and stakeholders. It builds upon existing resilience efforts across the region, including a wealth of existing studies, reports, plans and strategies. It also draws upon strategic observations from the initial assessment of exposure and vulnerability undertaken across the region.

Consideration of locally identified community needs, strategic vulnerabilities and risk information can inform and bolster resilience initiatives across the region.

The concept of resilience action can be considered in the context of three options or opportunities:

**‘Doing same’** – some parts of the system may be able to continue successful functioning even with disruption. However, other parts of the system will not endure major disruptions and to ‘go back to normal’ after disasters is reinforcing existing vulnerabilities.

**‘Doing better’** – some parts of the system may be amenable to incremental changes and adjustments, allowing for improved decisions and actions based on updating knowledge.

**‘Doing differently’** – large parts of the system will not be able to withstand increasing frequency or magnitude of disruption and will require a step change to deliver on goals and things that are valued. System structural changes can be achieved by addressing root causes and re-prioritising.

For the Burnett, the doing same, doing different and doing better model encompasses the following examples:

- continuing to maintain and strengthen infrastructure networks and community cohesion
- improving disaster management facilities and early warning networks
- sustainable land management practices which merge traditional knowledge with western science
- enhance collaboration with cross-border partners.

*Image: Buss park, Bundaberg. Credit: Shutterstock.*



## Regional strategic pathways

The following strategic pathways form a blueprint for coordinated resilience action for the Burnett region. Efforts at the local level are calibrated to work toward the achievement of regional goals

Each strategic pathway is mapped to its corresponding QSDR objective, referenced by coloured triangles.

	Resilient society	Resilient towns and infrastructure	Resilient transport	Resilient economy	Resilient environment
Doing same	Connect people to each other to improve health and wellbeing <b>3</b>	Connect disaster management into land use planning through a risk-responsive approach, accounting for evacuation, isolation, and inundation. <b>4</b>	Develop pathways for infrastructure resilience to support economic growth and community mobility <b>3</b>	Support local business through consistent, positive messaging to external markets <b>1</b>	Deliver regional programs that address risks such as waste, weeds, and riparian vegetation <b>3</b> Increase risk understanding and sharing of local knowledge <b>1</b> Improved environmental monitoring and reporting <b>4</b>
	Enhance data and warnings in a language people understand <b>1</b>	Build redundancy into infrastructure by improving gaps in electricity and telecommunications over time <b>4</b>	Understand how our settlements create disaster management issues <b>1</b>	Increase capacity/capability to manage land more sustainably <b>3</b>	Climate adaptation as business as usual <b>4</b>
Doing better	Focus on community awareness on risk, not just hazard <b>1</b>	Advance flood, coastal and bushfire mitigation infrastructure as a priority <b>4</b>	Advance flood resilience and betterment programs for key routes across the region <b>4</b>	Enhance resource stewardship for economic and social sustainability <b>4</b>	Expand existing efforts across agriculture, business, and government sectors to adapt to our changing environment <b>2</b>
	Empower the community to make better, risk informed decisions <b>3</b>				
Doing different	Change the conversation about severe weather as a natural element of life in the region <b>3</b>	Create resilience in asset management through upgrade and renewal processes <b>4</b>	Advance regional transport priorities that build disaster resilience and strengthen supply chains <b>4</b>	Implement business continuity planning as business as usual <b>4</b>	Develop a strategic environmental management approach, based on risk <b>4</b>
				Lead awareness and action by small and medium enterprises to anticipate shocks <b>1</b>	Clarify pathways for recovery/ resilience for environmental purposes <b>4</b>

Figure 10: Objectives of the Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience

- 1** we understand the potential disaster risks we face
- 2** we work together to better manage disaster risk
- 3** we seek new opportunities to reduce disaster risk
- 4** we continually improve how we prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters

## Delivering over time

The strategic pathways provide broad themes that address the region’s identified resilience needs. Focusing the right effort at the right time is critical to advancing resilience in a sustainable way.

Being able to describe what is needed, and when, is a key aspect of coordinating whole of government and collective responses to locally identified needs.

The diagram below provides a conceptual roadmap to understand key actions and investment priorities for the region, and when they might be applied, having regard to funding mechanisms and broader delivery programs of investment. It anticipates that stresses and shocks will continue to happen into the future – but it provides the trigger points for key interventions at the relevant points over time (before an event, during, and after) that are needed to help sustain socio-economic growth into the future.

This can be used as a mechanism to understand key recovery and resilience priorities ahead of time, so that when an event occurs, all stakeholders are already aware of the key needs of the region through the action plan which enables post disaster efforts to be better coordinated and streamlined.

The phased approach, shown in the diagram below, acknowledges resilience is a journey and is punctuated by events that change our circumstances. Sometimes, it is easier to achieve changes to the status quo after an event, when the consequences are in clear memory. As challenging as events are, they also present opportunities for change so that today’s lessons can be retained and put to work for future benefit. In other periods, under blue sky conditions, other opportunities exist to build hazard and risk information datasets, undertake monitoring, and plan for uncertain times.

Importantly, this approach means that efforts, projects, and activities need not be all done at once. Individual local government circumstances will dictate what is needed and when certain actions are best carried out depending on local priorities and needs at any given time.

The Burnett’s approach to resilience and local contextualisation of disasters has triggered a method of delivery over time that responds to the region’s unique circumstances.

Figure 12. Improving our prosperity through resilience (adapted from Joseph Fiksel).



## Action planning

A Local Action Plan for each local government in the region supports the implementation of this Strategy. The Local Action Plan identifies a suite of potential projects, that if implemented, would contribute to improving resilience to natural hazards at both the local and regional level. It is calibrated to provide direction on how to pivot actions as events occur and circumstances change.

Each local government will be primary driver for implementing the Local Action Plan, however it is acknowledged that not every action identified is the responsibility of the local government. Some actions will require involvement by state agencies, local stakeholder groups, charities, NRM bodies and community groups. Where this is the case, councils can work with stakeholders to share these actions and projects.



## Implementation

### Working together to implement the Strategy

This Strategy will be implemented as a partnership across the four local governments of Burnett region.

The Strategy actions will be driven through local leadership with appropriate support from other coordinating bodies and entities including District Disaster Management Groups (DDMGs), local disaster management committees, recovery and resilience officers, state government agencies, and not-for-profits.

This approach recognises that while actions are best delivered locally, multi-disciplinary regional level support is also required to encourage cross jurisdictional collaboration, provide technical assistance and proactively assist project implementation.

### Enduring governance and funding arrangements

This Strategy supports how local governments, and stakeholders work together to achieve common resilience outcomes for the Burnett region.

Under this model, the Strategy acts as the regional blueprint for coordinated and sustained action. An agreed governance arrangement will support the implementation of the Strategy and an enduring commitment to championing resilience into the future. Stakeholder-identified key requirements for the successful implementation of this Strategy are:

- a broad, multidisciplinary approach to resilience building
- sustaining governance arrangements, funding, and resource capability for implementation of resilience actions over time
- a clear understanding of how resilience arrangements interplay with Queensland Disaster Management Arrangements

- greater collaboration between government and non government organisations to optimise resilience service delivery and efficiency
- clarification of the proposed resilience implementation arrangements at state, regional and local levels so that local actions can be programmed and delivered accordingly.

This model is underpinned by a role for everyone in delivery including:

#### Local leadership

Local governments are encouraged to establish their own multi-disciplinary resilience working groups to transition community and climate-related disaster resilience to front-of-mind in all local government functions. This could be achieved by combining existing recovery group arrangements with an ongoing resilience focus over the calendar year.

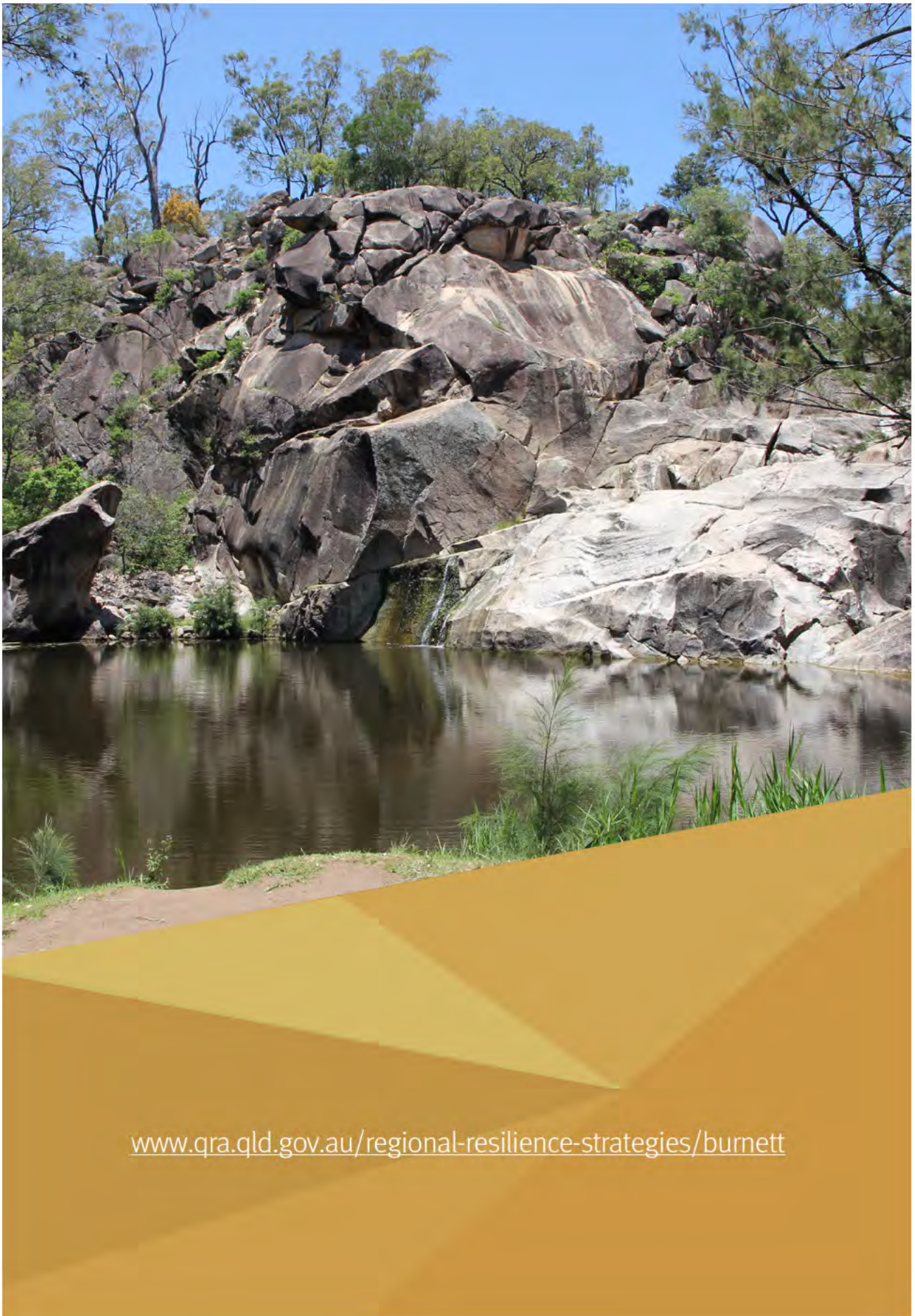
#### Regional coordination

Regional coordination is encouraged through local partnerships with a strong link to other existing related governance arrangements such as the relevant DDMGs.

#### State support

As a locally-led and regionally coordinated strategy, the role of the State is intended to be one of provision of enabling measures such as administration of grant funding programs, delivery of core governmental functions that interface with resilience building, and facilitation or coordination of support that can assist implementation.

*Image: Elliott Heads Beach and river.  
Back cover: Billabong South Burnett. Credit: Shutterstock.*



[www.qra.qld.gov.au/regional-resilience-strategies/burnett](http://www.qra.qld.gov.au/regional-resilience-strategies/burnett)

## **10 PORTFOLIO - PARKS & GARDENS**

### **10.1 QEII PARK - DESIGN PLAN**

**File Number:** 2-11-22

**Author:** Land Investigation Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

#### **PRECIS**

QEII Park Design

#### **SUMMARY**

A draft design has been prepared for the layout of QEII Park, Murgon, for Council consideration.

---

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the draft design of QEII Park, Murgon, be received and adopted by Council.

#### **BACKGROUND**

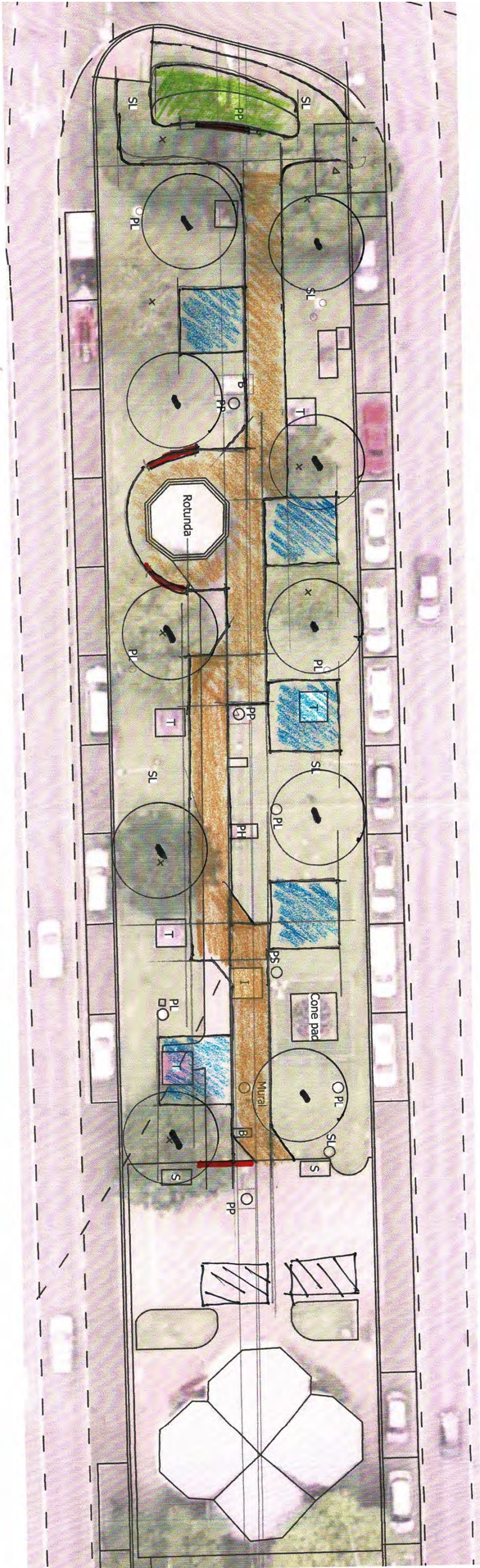
A draft design has been prepared for the layout of QEII Park, Murgon.

Key elements include:-

- Picnic Shelters.
- Central footpath and additional access to the rotunda.
- Park lighting.
- New tree locations.

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. **Draft Concept Plan** [↓](#) 



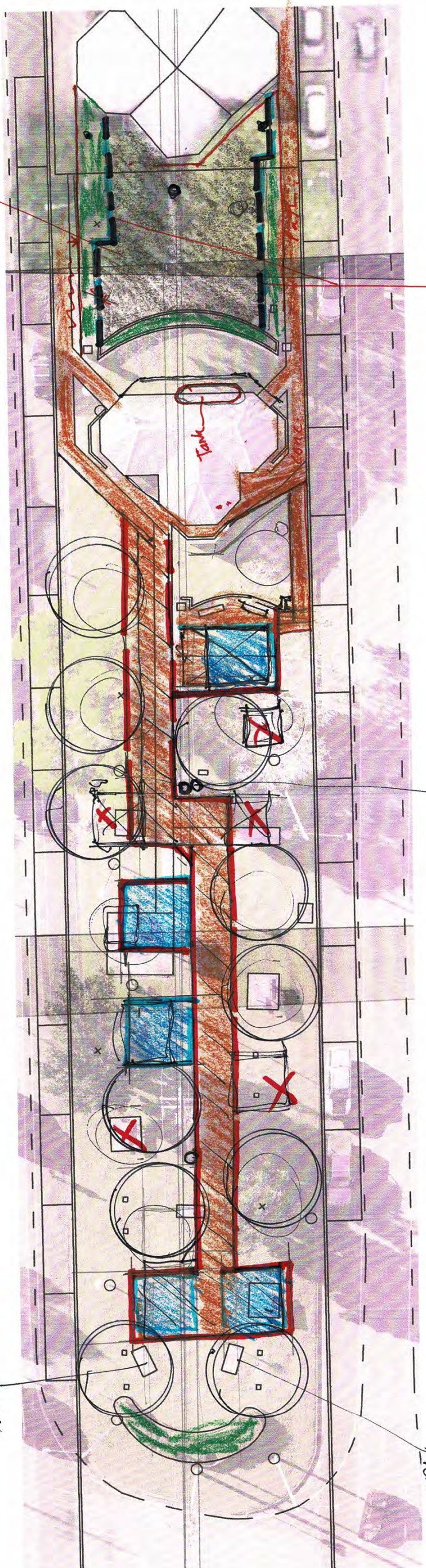
**U PLAN**  
 Landscape Architecture  
 0 4 1 4 4 9 4 0 6 6  
 steve@uplan.com.au  
 www.uplan.com.au  
 Steve Moss, Director

**NOTES:**

- The contractor shall verify all dimensions on site prior to commencement of any work.
- The contractor shall locate all services and other site elements or facilities and ensure any works do not impact on these items.
- Any site discrepancies should be reported to the Landscape Architect.
- Do not scale from drawings, work to dimensions only.
- This landscape design and all associated products remain the copyright of U-Pan Pty Ltd. The design shall not be reproduced or transmitted without written permission.

Issue		Plans in Series		Project/Client		211103.10	
A	08/12/2021	For Client Comment	211103.10	Overview	QE11 Murgon Revitalisation	SCALE	1:300 @ A3
			211103.11	Site Pictures	South Burnett Regional Council	DATE	08/12/21
			211103.12	Ideas/Comments	Existing Conditions	DRAWN	CB
			211103.20 a-b	Landscape Concept (a and b)		DESIGN	S.MOSS
			211103.21 a-b	Trees (a and b)		CHECKED	S.MOSS
			211103.22 a-b	Market sites (a and b)			





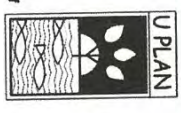
*March*

*300mm wide vet. wall*

*p.l.c.*

*h.w.*

*h.w.*



**UPLAN**  
 Landscape Architecture  
 0 4 1 4 4 9 4 0 6 6  
 steve@uplan.com.au  
 www.uplan.com.au  
 Steve Moss, Director

**Notes:**  
 • The contractor shall verify all dimensions on site prior to commencing landscape architect.  
 • The contractor shall locate all services and other site elements or facilities and ensure any works do not impact on these items.  
 • Any site discrepancies should be reported to the Landscape Architect.  
 • Do not scale from drawings, work to dimensions only.  
 • This landscape design and all associated products remain the copyright of U-Pan Pty Ltd. The design shall not be reproduced or transmitted without written permission.

Issue		Plans in Series		Project/Client		211103.10	
A	08/12/2021	For Client Comment	211103.10	Overview	QE11 Murgon Revitalisation	SCALE	1:300 @ A3
			211103.11	Site Pictures	South Burnett Regional Council	DATE	08/12/21
			211103.12	Ideas/Comments	Existing Conditions	DRAWN	CB
			211103.20 a-b	Landscape Concept (a and b)		DESIGN	S.MOSS
			211103.21 a-b	Trees (a and b)		CHECKED	S.MOSS
			211103.22 a-b	Market sites (a and b)			
	29/09/2022	Edit					



## **11 PORTFOLIO - PROPERTY & FACILITY MANAGEMENT**

### **11.1 FACILITIES AND PARKS OPERATIONAL UPDATE**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Land Investigation Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

#### **PRECIS**

Liveability – Facilities and Parks Operational Update.

#### **SUMMARY**

Liveability – Facilities and Parks Operational Update.

---

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the Facilities and Parks Operational update be received for information.

#### **BACKGROUND**

Nil

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. **Facilities and Parks Monthly Operational Update Report** [↓](#) 



**LIVEABILITY – FACILITIES AND PARKS OPERATIONAL UPDATE**

**Leanne Petersen**  
Manager Facilities and Parks

**2022/23 Capital Works - South Burnett Regional Council**  
Facilities

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status</b>
Kingaroy Memorial Park and Memorial Swimming Pool Masterplan	Concept Plans for Kingaroy Swimming Pool and Memorial Park	Otium Planning Group, Sport & Leisure has been appointed to prepare Master Plan. Inception Meeting 7 <sup>th</sup> of Feb Site Mtg 23 <sup>rd</sup> of Feb Councillor Workshop 23 <sup>rd</sup> of Feb Key Stakeholder Mtgs commenced 15 <sup>th</sup> of March Internal Staff Workshop 5 <sup>th</sup> April. Community Survey Commenced 15 <sup>th</sup> of March Community survey promoted through media outlets, social media, core flute posters, postcards etc. Councillor workshop 16 <sup>th</sup> of May to discuss community feedback and design stages. Design Stage: Otium Design team are preparing options for Council to consider. Draft designs to be submitted to Council for consideration.
Wondai showgrounds Grandstand and Pavilion upgrade	Wondai Showgrounds Grandstand	Project awarded to Hawley Constructions Pty Ltd. Contractor completed rectification works and waiting on final building approval. 100% COMPLETED
Murgon PCYC Squash Courts	Design plans reviewed by Property Team members.	Contract has been awarded to local builder N.C. Webber. Commencement on site 2/5/22. Painting of courts scheduled for July. Anticipated completion 28 <sup>th</sup> July 22 100% COMPLETED
Kingaroy Customer Service Centre	Replace countertop, permanent screens and remove internal platform.	Design phase – concept plans currently being prepared. Out to quotation Completion of works has occurred. First walkthrough for defects occurred on 19 <sup>th</sup> October 2022
Customer Service Centre CCTV	Install CCTV in Nanango, Wondai, Murgon Customer Service Centre, and Proston Library.	Finalising specifications for quotation documents. Out for revised quotation in July. Technical security solutions have been sent purchase orders for Nanango, Wondai, and Murgon customer service centres installation of upgraded CCTV. Murgon customer service centre due to start on 15th September. Genetec server has been upgraded to enable further cameras to be added to the system. Murgon Customer Service Centre installation completed.

Depot CCTV	Install CCTV in Nanango and Murgon Depot.	Preparing specification documentation for quotations. Technical security solutions have been sent purchase orders for the installation of CCTV at Nanango, Wondai and Murgon depots. Murgon Depot CCTV installation completed 21 <sup>st</sup> October.
Kingaroy Depot Car Park	Construct 12 additional carparks at Kingaroy Depot	Job request has been prepared and forwarded to Infrastructure to manage this project.
Boondooma Homestead	Construct new tourism sign	Main Road Corridor Permit – approved Sign design has been endorsed by Council and Boondooma Homestead Committee. Construction drawing prepared by Cardno. Specification documents to be prepared and sent out for quotation.
Boondooma Homestead	Repairs to Stone Store	Monitoring of previous mortar trails has been ongoing. Department of Environment and Science has approved restoration works and provided Exemption Certificate for works as required under section 74 of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> . Classical Stone has been booked in for works in May 2023 due to contractor workload, weather and supply issues.
Visitor Information Centre – Nanango Energy Centre	Installation of fake grass in the forecourt area of VIC.	Design stage. Was scheduled for installation for September, have had to reschedule and waiting on a firm installation date from contractor
Wondai Swimming Pool	Expansion joints and modify pressure pump.	Design stage
Wondai Swimming Pool	Tender for new Management	Tender closed. Evaluation completed. Officer recommendation sent to Council meeting. Tender awarded Natalie Mann new manager of the Wondai swimming pool
Kingaroy Memorial Pool	Construction Drawings	Design stage
Durong Hall Public Toilets	Replace failed septic system with AWTS including above ground LAA.	Quotations have been received and negotiations are progressing with the lowest tenderer. Plumbing approval is in hand.
Wooroolin Public Toilets	Replace failed septic system with AWTS including above ground LAA.	Hydraulic consultant to be engaged to inspect site and prepare design for suitable system. Quotes to be called as soon as design is available.
Wooroolin Public Toilets	Additional cleaning requested	Additional extra clean per day this will be a budget implication of an extra \$1690.00 per month Annual figure 20,280.00

**2022/23 Capital Works - South Burnett Regional Council  
Parks**

Project Name	Description	Status
Parks	Kingaroy Apex Park – Carpark, path & paint	Preliminary design under review Quotations released No submissions received, to be re-called 10% completed
Amenities Replacement	Replacement of the Murgon 24hr free camp area.	Design stage. Condition inspection done 20/9/22
Restoration of Carpark	Restoration of carpark and free camping area at the Nanango Tipperary Flat	Design Stage

**2022/23 Works for Queensland Projects**

Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning  
Queensland State Government

**Facilities**

Project Name	Description	Status
Murgon PCYC Toilet Upgrade	Upgrade existing facilities including of provision of facilities for PWD.	Latest conceptual designs ready for review and consultation. Issue D conceptual received end of June and require review and approval to proceed. Cardno fee proposal in hand. Documentation can proceed when conceptual design approved. Construction drawings – Issue G have been finalised. Final issue structural/hydraulic/electrical and mechanical designs have been received for review
Mondure Hall	Re-stumping	Local contractor AKR Builders has been awarded contract. Anticipated commencement late July / early August Work commenced Wed 19 Oct.
Mondure Hall	Re-roofing	Tenders closed 10/3/22 5 Tenders received. Waiting advice on grant funding to proceed.
Regional Maintenance	Operational Maintenance projects	Ongoing maintenance projects within community buildings.

**2022/23 Works for Queensland Projects**

Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning  
Queensland State Government

**Parks**

Project Name	Description	Status
Kingaroy Parks Refurbishment	Lions Park Refurbishment	Initial concepts completed Preliminary design underway Consultation and Council approval to follow 10% completed
Benarkin Parks Refurbishment	First Settlers Park Refurbishment	Initial consultation completed Initial scoping underway with Landscape Architect

		Local Contractor Dale Cox awarded contract to upgrade amenity treatment / irrigation system to commence in July 15% completed
Murgon Parks Refurbishment	QEII Park renewal	Initial consultation completed Design underway Further consultation of preliminary design required 15% completed Underground scan of services complete. Tenders received for the supply of shelters and seating.
Proston Park Refurbishment	Railway Park renewal	Initial consultation completed Scope of works and preliminary design completed Works to commence 2022 30% completed
Kumbia Park Refurbishment	Play equipment, landscaping, and car parking	Design Stage Public Consultation meeting on site 4 October 2022. Media Release 12 October 2022. Further investigations ongoing.
Kingaroy Memorial Park Redevelopment	Delivery of concept design	Waiting on approved concept plan and staged redevelopment plan.
Wondai Park Amenities Refurbishment	Upgrade 3 amenities (McKell, Dingo Creek, Coronation Park)	Refurbishment specifications currently been prepared to go out for quotation. Contractor has commenced work at Dingo Park.
Wondai 24hr Stop Over carpark and drainage		Design stage – concept plan

**2022/24 Building Better Regions Round 5 (BBRF)**

Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communication, and the Arts.  
Australian Government

Project Name	Description	Status
Wondai Swimming Pool Building Better Regions Project	Upgrade toilets and create water play area.	Work progressing on water play area. Slab to be poured by end October.

**2022/24 Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program (2022-24 LGGSP)**

Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning  
Queensland State Government

Project Name	Description	Status
Blackbutt Memorial Hall	Roof replacement on Blackbutt Hall	Awaiting on grant announcement

**2022/24 Gambling Community Benefit Fund**

Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Project Name	Description	Status
Mondure Hall Committee	Roof replacement on Mondure Hall. Application submitted by Mondure Hall Committee.	Awaiting on grant announcement

**2022/24 Kingaroy to Kilkivan Rail Trail**

Department of Transport and Main Roads

Project Name	Description	Status
Kingaroy to Kilkivan Rail Trail	Rehabilitation and rectification work.	Awaiting on grant announcement, Preliminary assessments have been conducted onsite in Murgon, Wondai and Tingoora, Parks Coordinator was assisting Red Frost Representative and Sport Recreation QLD's Infrastructure assessor. Minor creek crossing damage from continuous flowing water is to be made safe and passable when equipment can access the area safely, new temp signage to be erected early October. Temp road access has been created; areas still too wet to access the damaged area to completed repairs.

**FACILITY & PARKS MAINTENANCE**

Project Name	Description	Status
Asbestos Reports for Council Building	Call for Quotations	Contract has been awarded to "Australian Asbestos Management". Inspections commenced 20 June and are currently ongoing. Inspections are complete and reports have been received.
Ice Machine – Depots	Install new ice making machines to 6 x depots	Machines have been delivered to Wondai and Murgon Depots. Installation complete, commissioning on hold due to missing components. Delivery of remaining machines is scheduled for 30 June. Installation will commence week beginning 4 July. All machines are installed Commissioned and operational. Issue with intermittent dispensing being resolved.
CCTV Township Audits	Auditing Nanango, Murgon, and Wondai CCTV Installation	Council is seeking information on CCTV installation in local townships. Information on CCTV ownership, what type of cameras, where footage is being stored, maintenance and cleaning, checking condition and picture quality and who is accessing the footage. Waiting on information to be returned from Wondai Lions, NATDA for this information so Council officers can review.

<p>Street Scrubber &amp; Eco Vac</p>	<p>3-month trial of Eco Vac and Street Scrubber</p>	<p>Parks have concluded the trial period of the street scrubbing machine with good results the machine has proven to be effective on flat surfaces with limitations around bins, posts etc these areas however have been managed with spot cleaning with handheld pressure cleaners.</p> <p>Positive results on the older surfaces in Wondai and Nanango Murgon footpath has seen continuous break down of road grime on coloured sections of the footpaths, colours have brightened However, Parks are still dealing with tyre marks, major stains from red mud, fluids, and cigarettes. Most stains have permanency due to delays in the sealing process.</p> <p>Wondai and Nanango's footpath pavers have cleaned up exceptionally well, with heavy lichen growth, stains and road grime clearing well.</p> <p>Kingaroy areas still unsealed, or freshly sealed</p> <p>Spot cleaning only as unit will damage the finish of the concrete in its early stage alternatively street scrubber was used with chemical and no brushes engaged and has lifted most staining. written report was submitted.</p> <p>Trails have moved to Kingaroy with some difficulties experienced but overcome. Results have been added to report being compiled. Machine will move to Preston on the 2<sup>nd</sup>.</p>
<p>Parks Maintenance update</p>	<p>General Operations</p>	<p>Parks wet season mowing is in full swing with spring warmth and some scattered rainfall the grass is starting to grow rapidly, moisture remains present in drain, road verges and low areas and most will remain untouched due to heavy ground water still flowing.</p> <p>Perennial and annual gardens are 99% completed around the region with some smaller sections in Kingaroy receiving some minor replanting.</p> <p>Weed spraying is completed in all towns and Dams, medians and traffic Island, major parks and high service open areas will be due again in late Nov and will be driven by weather conditions.</p> <p>Vandalism and Graffiti is still ongoing within the region</p>

Parks General Items	Specific Operations	<p>Parks Coordinator and Murgon Supervisor attended Griffith University Biodiversity and Fire Training program, this will allow a more comprehensive understanding to planning programs post and pre-season for the Rail Trail and open space this also includes better preservation techniques, management, and assist in conservation aspects of the park's roles within seasons and with the current climate.</p> <p>This will also assist with NRM's fire management planning for the future</p>
195 St Kingaroy - KCCI	Redevelopment of 195 Kingaroy St Shop Front into a Business Hub. Partnership between Council and KCCI.	<p>KCCI contracted local contractors to remove asbestos and replace ceiling sheeting. The ceiling is 75% completed. The windows in void have been glazed and repaired. Wall framing has been cut and ready to stand by local contractors. Local plumbers are working on the PWD and NDK are completing the plastering at no cost. Electricians have been organised to do rough in and fit off the ceiling early next week. Council officers have been working with KCCI to repair box gutters and monitor water leaks.</p>
Public Toilets	Undertake a region wide inspection program to enable maintenance and repairs and upgrades to be prioritised.	Inspections have commenced.

#### FACILITIES & PARKS ASSET MANAGEMENT

Item	Background	Actions
Delta S	Maintain accurate database of building asset condition, required maintenance, required capital works, and completed capital works.	Update records based on completed maintenance and capital works.
WIP Capitalisation	Completed projects require accurate cost break up to allow capitalisation of the expenditure.	Review completed projects and provided asset cost break up. Update Delta S database accordingly. Current WIP completed.
Insurance	Wondai sportsground Fence line	Approved – order issued to contractor. Anticipated July construction, subject to weather conditions. Completed

## LAND REVIEW

Item	Description	Actions
Review of land holdings - general	Consolidated land assets list, ratings database and ATS search. Review completed and report prepared.	Report to Council – laid on the table. <u>Next steps:</u> Council Workshop date to be advised – proposed mid-October.
Murgon RSL - encroachment	RSL acquired freehold land adjoining Murgon admin office (Reserve for Local Government). Mutual minor encroachments to be resolved.	On-site meeting with RSL held. Council resolved to apply to DoR to convert the tenure to freehold. Application made to DoR. On-site meeting with RSL, large tree to be removed, water main disconnected from Council administration building. <u>Next steps:</u> Prepare Native Title Assessment and forward to DoR.
Tingoora Hall	Tingoora Hall in poor condition and remains unused. Two adjoining lots owned by Council (one in freehold and one held in freehold as trust for the Hall Committee). Tenure and future of hall to be resolved.	Community Consultation Plan drafted. Council approved comms plan May 2022. Facilitator engaged and flyer prepared for public meeting booked for 8 August. Public Meeting held on 15 August. Good attendance and options discussed. Facilitator drafted report. Investigations being made on cost/revenue options. <u>Next steps:</u> • Organise follow-up public meeting.
Durong Fuel Cell	Development of an unmanned fuel cell on Council-owned property on the corner of Mundubbera-Durong Road and Chinchilla-Wondai Road, Durong.	Lease entered in to with Corbets, Gympie, to develop and operate the fuel cell. Development commenced. Site inspected 23 June with Infrastructure. <u>Next steps:</u> Liaise with Infrastructure for parking signage.
Mondure Hall	Mondure Hall owned by Council in trust for the Mondure Hall Committee. Trustee document from 1930s and no longer relevant. Tenure of hall to be resolved.	Community Consultation Plan approved by Council May 2022. Met with Mondure Hall Committee onsite to outline proposed consultation and discuss options and community meeting. Pros and cons document drafted and sent to Committee. Met with Committee on options and pros and cons. <u>Next steps:</u> • Prepare response to queries raised and meet back after Christmas.
Cloyna Hall	Cloyna Hall owned by Council in trust for the Mondure Hall Committee. Trustee document from 1930s and no longer relevant. Tenure of hall to be resolved.	Community Consultation Plan approved by Council May 2022. Discussed with Cloyna Hall Committee to outline proposed consultation – meeting with full committee to discuss process and date for meeting prior to public consultation. <u>Next steps:</u> • Meet with Committee



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalise flyer</li> <li>Book in public meetings.</li> </ul>
32 Walter Road	Park located adjoining commercial development. Enquiries to purchase the property over the past year. Investigation into future use of the park and possible divestment.	<p>Community invited to participate in a community consultation regarding the future use and purpose of Walter Road Park. Invitations sent to all neighbouring residents, advertising on social media and local newspaper.</p> <p>Council considered community consultation and approved progressing divestment investigations.</p> <p>Estimate of purchase price received from DoR.</p> <p>Requirements for development requested from DTMR as referral agency. As end use not known, no advice can be provided for access requirements.</p> <p><u>Next steps:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report to Council November.</li> </ul>
Pound St	Old Depot located southern end of Kingaroy CBD – prime site. Enquiries for possible divestment. Offered for sale over past years did not result in sale. Future use investigations ongoing with competing potential and uses.	<p>Most Appropriate Use Assessment adopted by Council.</p> <p>Tender released for master plan – not approved by Council – tender not awarded.</p> <p>Included as possible site for grants process – held pending grant funding outcome.</p> <p>Investigations into future use and competing interests ongoing.</p>
<b>LAND ASSET DIVESTMENT – UNDER INVESTIGATION</b>		
Goodchild Drive, Murgon – five vacant residential lots	Council owns five vacant residential lots. Surplus to Council requirements but not serviced.	<p>Report to Council as part of land review report advising possible development and provision of services – laid on the table pending workshop.</p> <p>Enquiry from disability housing investigated and advice from planning not suitable due to topography.</p>
<b>LAND ASSET DIVESTMENT</b>		
Kingaroy St, Kingaroy – vacant residential lot	Purchased by Council for rates areas – surplus to requirements.	Tender process did not result in sale. Grant funding submission approved for Regional Housing to build affordable housing. Transfer of land complete.
Kelvyn St, Kingaroy – vacant residential lot	Purchased by Council for rates areas – surplus to requirements.	Tender process did not result in sale. Held for affordable housing opportunities approved for Regional Housing to build affordable housing. Progress transfer.
Agnes St, Kingaroy – vacant residential lot	Owned by Council for flood/drainage purposes.	Held for Affordable Housing opportunities – grant funding submission.
<b>LAND ASSET DIVESTMENT – OPEN MARKET</b>		
54-56 Burrows St, Wondai Land not used – Council approved to be sold by tender.	Being prepared for sale – proposed release 9 June.	<p>Site visit to find boundary pegs.</p> <p>Overgrown – mowing done.</p> <p><u>Next steps:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalise tender documents and advertise week beginning 25/10/22.</li> </ul>

9 Barr St, Hivesville	Land not used – Council approved to be sold by tender.	Prepared and released for sale 9 June. Tender closed. No offers. Listed with agent Local Real Estate Agent. Approval to sell within market value range – August Council meeting resolution. Offer accepted and contract due to settle Friday 7 October.
14 Earl St, Memerambi	Land not used – Council approved to be sold by tender. Tender process did not result in sale.	Listed with local Real Estate Agent. Approval to sell within market value range – August Council meeting resolution. Offers considered and contract of sale progressing.

#### GOVERNMENT LAND REGISTER – SURPLUS DECLARATIONS

Surplus declarations All State-owned land is on the Government Land Register (GLR). State government agencies are required to declare land surplus on the GLR and notify other agencies and Councils.	State-owned land declared surplus in SBRC area:	23/05/2022 – Wooroolin Fire Station.
--	---	--------------------------------------

#### PURCHASE ENQUIRIES

Lot 399 on FY814534	Reserve partially leased – rural land.	Adjoining owner wants to buy – lease is with DoR so redirected enquiry to the DoR.
Hodge Street North, Wondai	Drainage land	Possible resurvey and sale of residential lot to be investigated.
Home Street, Nanango	Vacant rural residential	Enquiry to purchase
Edward Street, Wondai.	Drainage land.	Site inspected; tenure investigated.

#### STATS – Land Stats

	APPROVED TO SELL	TENDERED FOR SALE	LISTED FOR SALE	UNDER NEGOTIATION	UNDER CONTRACT	SETTLED	PROCEEDS
Last Month	1	0	2	0	0	0	\$235,000
Accumulative	4	2	1	0	0	2	\$235,000

**PARKS – Customer Requests**

Category	Monthly 01/10/22 – 21/10/22	Year to Date 01/07/22 – 21/10/22	Last Financial Year 01/07/21 – 21/10/21
Animals	2	23	28
Rail Trail	5	22	19
Dams – Maintenance & Gordonbrook	0	12	15
Mowing	0	115	99
Parks & Gardens	19	159	146
Public Health	0	0	1
Toilets	19	198	197
Trees	15	174	195
Roads	0	1	10
Water / Waste	1	14	5
Footpath	0	12	5
Council Buildings	0	10	10
Local Laws	0	0	2
Compliments	0	12	5
Signage	0	4	1
Street Furniture	0	2	0
Drainage	0	2	1
Weeds	0	5	7
Other	1	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>746</b>

## **11.2 KINGAROY MEMORIAL PARK - DOG PARK RELOCATION**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Land Investigation Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Kingaroy Memorial Park dog park relocation and improvements.

### **SUMMARY**

Proposed relocation of the dog park from Kingaroy Memorial Park to an alternative location and improvements to facilities.

---

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the Committee recommends to Council that:

1. The options for a new dog park location be discussed whilst implementing the Kingaroy Memorial Park and Pool Masterplan community consultation over the next 3 months.
2. A report be brought back to Council Standing Committee meeting in March on the preferred option for dog park location in Kingaroy.

### **FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

Council will bare the cost of removal of existing dog park and the establishment of the new dog park.

Costs to develop the dog park includes fencing, play equipment, water connection, seating, lighting and signage. Full development of a greenfield site is estimated at \$170,000.

### **LINK TO CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN**

EC1 Develop and implant initiatives to enhance community parks, gardens, and recreational facilities, which may include tree planting strategy, botanical gardens, and perennial (drought tolerant) shrubs and flower planting programme.

### **COMMUNICATION/CONSULTATION (INTERNAL/EXTERNAL)**

The dog park was discussed during the public consultation process implemented for the overall redevelopment of Memorial Park.

### **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS (STATUTORY BASIS, LEGAL RISKS)**

No legal implications

### **POLICY/LOCAL LAW DELEGATION IMPLICATIONS**

No policy/law delegation implications.

### **ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

Any new development of a dog park will require ongoing maintenance of any installations or infrastructure.

## REPORT

Because of the redevelopment of the Memorial Park at Kingaroy, it has been proposed that the dog park be improved and possibly relocated away from its current location.

A review of possible sites has been undertaken and there are two that require further consideration.

### Option 1 – River Road

This site is located on the corner of River Road and Baron Street on the south-eastern corner of the sports precinct on the eastern side of the open drain. This site is about 4,300 square metres with access from Baron Street.

This site is ideally located near other parkland and access to the walking track through the sports precinct. Sewer lines and power lines run through the site which would be considered for installation of future infrastructure or improvements. Parking is readily available off Baron Street. This is a greenfield site with a stand of native trees. Water is available nearby but is not connected

### Option 2 – Carew Park

Carew Park is located on the corner of Tessmans Road and Doonkuna Street. It is a large park of 7001 square metres and most of the park would be required for the dog park (approximately 4,500 square metres).

This site is located within the buffer zone between the residential area and the abattoir. The park adjoins residential allotments. Street parking is available.







Although a greenfield site, improvements already on site includes earth mounds and a picnic table.

### Option 3 – Lions Park



This site is located within the Lions Park precinct and is located on the corner of Kingaroy and Baron Streets on the north-eastern corner of the sports precinct and on the northern side of the open drain. This site is about 3,500 square metres with access from Kingaroy Street.

This site is already improved with picnic tables, a bbq, lighting, established trees and connectivity with concrete walking path network.

## ATTACHMENTS



1. **Map - Cnr River Road and Baron Street** [↓](#) 
2. **Photo - Cnr River Road and Baron Street** [↓](#) 
3. **Map - Carew Park** [↓](#) 
4. **Photo - Carew Park** [↓](#) 
5. **Map - Lions Park** [↓](#) 
6. **Photo - Lions Park** [↓](#) 



	<p>South Burnett Regional Council does not warrant the accuracy of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that SBRC shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.</p>	<p>Option 1 – Corner of River Road and Baron Street</p>	<p>20/10/2022</p>	
			<p>1: 750</p>	







	<p>South Burnett Regional Council does not warrant the accuracy of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that SBRC shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.</p>	<p>Option 2 – Carew Park</p>	<p>20/10/2022</p>	
			<p>1:500</p>	







 <p><b>SOUTH BURNETT</b> REGIONAL COUNCIL</p>	<p>South Burnett Regional Council does not warrant the accuracy of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that SBRC shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.</p>	<p>Option 3 – Lions Park</p>	<p>20/10/2022</p>	
			<p>1: 750</p>	



### **11.3 PETITION - MURGON DOG PARK**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Land Investigation Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

#### **PRECIS**

Dog Park Location for Murgon.

#### **SUMMARY**

Murgon residents submitted a petition for Council to develop a dog park. Possible locations for the dog park have been investigated.

---

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the Committee recommends to Council that:

1. Public consultation be undertaken to seek community input into possible location of a dog park.
2. A dog park in Murgon be designed and costed for consideration in the 2023-24 budget.

#### **FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

Council will bear the cost of developing a new dog park.

Costs to develop a dog park includes fencing, play equipment, water connection, seating, lighting and signage. Full development of a greenfield site is estimated to be up to \$170,000.

#### **LINK TO CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN**

EC1 Develop and implant initiatives to enhance community parks, gardens, and recreational facilities, which may include tree planting strategy, botanical gardens, and perennial (drought tolerant) shrubs and flower planting programme.

#### **COMMUNICATION/CONSULTATION (INTERNAL/EXTERNAL)**

A petition has been received to develop a dog park in Murgon. There has been no further consultation on this proposal.

#### **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS (STATUTORY BASIS, LEGAL RISKS)**

No legal implications

#### **POLICY/LOCAL LAW DELEGATION IMPLICATIONS**

No policy/law delegation implications.

#### **ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

Any new development of a dog park will require ongoing maintenance of any installations or infrastructure.

#### **REPORT**

Residents of Murgon presented a petition requesting Council allocate funds and resources to establish a dog park in Murgon.

The Petition was presented at the General Council meeting of 24 August 2022 where Council resolved:

## 6.2 PETITION - MURGON DOG PARK

---

### RESOLUTION 2022/80

Moved: Cr Jane Erkens

Seconded: Cr Kirstie Schumacher

That the Petition be received and referred to the Chief Executive Officer to determine the appropriate action and a report be brought back to Council.

In Favour: Crs Gavin Jones, Jane Erkens, Danita Potter, Kirstie Schumacher and Scott Henschen

Against: Nil

**CARRIED 5/0**



A review of land holdings in Murgon has been undertaken and potential sites identified for development as a dog park.

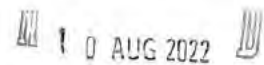
The attached map shows possible locations around Murgon that may be suitable for development pending further investigations.

### ATTACHMENTS

1. **Map - dog park location options** [↓](#) 
2. **Murgon Dog Park Petition** [↓](#) 



	<p>South Burnett Regional Council does not warrant the accuracy of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that SBRC shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.</p>	<p>MURGON Options for dog park locations</p>	<p>24/10/2022</p>	
			<p>1:10000</p>	



## MURGON NEEDS A DOG PARK

To: SOUTH BURNETT REGIONAL COUNCIL

It's time for the South Burnett Regional Council to come to the party and allocate funds and resources to Murgon. This campaign has been ongoing for several years. A dog park is simple, inexpensive and it's in the SBRC corporate plan to have one in Murgon. Recently Murgon has missed out on vital budget allocations to build community capacity. SBRC needs to fund a dog park in Murgon.

### Why is this important?

Murgon is the only large town in the South Burnett that doesn't have a dog park.

A dog park is needed for the safety of dogs and owners due to the recent rise in stray dog attacks.

A dog park is simple inexpensive community infrastructure that brings people together and creates joy and a sense of community.

All progressive and friendly towns in Qld have a dog park for locals and visitors to use.

Signed by 86 people:

Name	Postcode	Occupation	Union Member
Murgon DogPark	4605	Dog Park	
Paula Nunan	4605		
Kate Maudsley	4605	Aasp	
Steph Tognola	4605		
Tracy Barnett	4605		
Jim Maudsley	4605	Dog lover	
Nicole Crosswell	4152	Artist	
Rachel Schultz	4605	Vet nurse	
Karen Rogers	4054		
Tina Phillips	4606	Retired	
Fiona S	4605		
Carly Bodkin	4101	PhD Candidate and Casual Academic	x

BH  
16 Pat  
FYI  
2022

<b>Name</b>	<b>Postcode</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Union Member</b>
Nickie Geysing	4606	Teacher	
Buddy Stanley	4605	Concreter	
Sue Sheath	4605		
Shauni Stanley	4605	Admission and enrolments officer	
Emma Maudsley	4570	Painter	
Oriel Macpherson	4605	Retired	
Naquita Smith	4605		
Julie-Anne Hayter	4615		
carlos nierro	4605		
Clarissa Hastie	4605		
Danielle Schmidt	4605	Taxi Driver	
Reece Macpherson	4605	Pension	
Nicole Watkins	4605		
Ally Smith	4605		
Bailey Smith	4605		
Robyn Powell	4650		
Jenny Magnussen	4605		
Stevens Amanda	4606	Writer	
Annette McCorry	4605	Disability carer	
Sian Stout	4605		
Butt Karen	4605		
Annie Fuller	4610		
Kathryn Gleich	4605		
Ava Maudsley	4605	Dog lover	
Bethany Parsons	4606	Teacher	x
Jess Logan	4605	Teacher	x
Heather Rowberry	4613		



<b>Name</b>	<b>Postcode</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Union Member</b>
Pam Holmes	4605	Therapist	
Yolande Bligh	4605		
Brenda Shelton	4580	Retired	
M R	4054		
B Logan	4560	Student	
Janelle Logan	4560	Teacher	x
Chloe Willetts	4221		
Pauline Wallace	4605	Retired	
Diane Logan	4503		
Robyn Wotherspoon	4221		
Jess L	4605		
Jess L	4605		
Michelle Chalmers	4215	Teacher	
Amy Leszkiewicz	4570	Teacher	
Felicity Cooney	4560		
Janikka Mawdsley	4151	Admin worker	
Alex S	4165	Teacher	
Lauren McKenzie	4101		
Hannah Cogill	4074	Teacher	
Tiana Nebauer	4124		
Candice Dixon	4018	Registered Nurse	x
Madeleine Miles-Maunders	4017	Teacher	x
Georgia Armstrong	4151	Physiotherapist	
Zoey Beddows	4605		
Bianca Bell	4560		
Annette McCorry	4605		
Dina Haines	4605		

<b>Name</b>	<b>Postcode</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Union Member</b>
	4605		
Ashley Blake	4605		
Lyle Darren	4605		
Amanda Stevens	4605		
Jim Maudsley	4605	Retired	
Kerry Anne	4605		
Michael Kemp	4605		
Robyn Allen	4605		

#### **11.4 KINGAROY DEPOT WORKSHOP - ROLLER DOOR REPLACEMENT**

**File Number:** 02.11.2022

**Author:** Land Investigation Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

#### **PRECIS**

Kingaroy Depot Workshop – Roller Door Replacement

#### **SUMMARY**

Kingaroy Depot workshop roller door has had the rolling mechanism repaired. The contractor repairing the roller door advised that the repair was a temporary fix, the door needed replacement and its use should be minimised.

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the Committee recommend to Council:

That Council:

1. Agree to replace the roller door to prevent safety and security issues; and
2. Re-allocate the cost of replacement, \$23,346.18, from the Cloyna Hall Capex Budget and that this capital item be placed in the 2023-2024 capital programme.

#### **FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

The cost to replace the roller door is \$23,346.18 which is not included in existing budget allocations. Cloyna Hall capital expenditure is on hold as works cannot currently be undertaken due to grounds being too wet. With predictions that the wet conditions will continue into the coming months, the cost of the roller door replacement can be reallocated from Cloyna Hall Capex budget.

#### **LINK TO CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN**

OPL/12 Management of Council's buildings and facilities including operational maintenance programmes, commercial and community leases and cost-effective asset management programs to meet agreed service levels.

#### **COMMUNICATION/CONSULTATION (INTERNAL/EXTERNAL)**

Facilities staff have consulted with Councils Workshop Officers and Workplace Health and Safety Officers.

#### **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS (STATUTORY BASIS, LEGAL RISKS)**

NA

#### **POLICY/LOCAL LAW DELEGATION IMPLICATIONS**

NA

#### **ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

The Kingaroy Depot workshops is an integral facility for Council's operations and requires preventative maintenance.

## **REPORT**

Council regularly undertakes preventative maintenance on its operational assets. The roller door at the Kingaroy depot workshop requires replacement. If the roller door fails in the open position the workshop will be unable to be secured and therefore open to theft and vandalism.

Having a large roller door that cannot be repaired poses a safety risk to property and staff if rolling mechanism fails.

The replacement of the roller door has not been budgeted for in its capital expenditure budget allocation. It is forecast that, due to weather conditions and soil characteristics, the improvements to the Cloyna Hall are delayed and the associated CapEx budget allocation will not be fully spent this financial year. Therefore, \$23,346.18 can be reallocated from the Cloyna Hall Capex Budget.

Three quotes to replace the roller door have been sought and a the preferred supplier has been sourced.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

**Nil**

## **11.5 SWIMMING POOL REVENUE**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Land Investigation Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Swimming Pool Revenue for the last four financial years.

### **SUMMARY**

Summary of the Swimming Pool Revenue for the last four years.

---

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That this report, noting the revenue for the last four financial years, be received for information.

### **BACKGROUND**

During the Liveability Standing Committee Meeting of August 2022, it was asked that a report be brought back to the Standing Committee Meeting showing the revenue of all swimming pools.

The attached spreadsheet shows revenue from South Burnett Aquatic Centre - Nanango, WJ Lang Memorial Pool - Kingaroy, Jubilee Pool - Murgon, Wondai Swimming Pool, Blackbutt Swimming Pool and Proston Swimming Pool.

The revenue includes entries, season and visitor passes along with school and private hire.

Sales from learn to swim and exercise classes, merchandise and canteen is direct revenue to the pool managers.

### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. **Spreadsheet - swimming pool revenue - last four financial years** [!\[\]\(ed3513375e5dc0b9e8a0af4e4f96cfb3\_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(97757af8270ee96085cf451e97be1ee6\_img.jpg\)](#)

**Swimming Pool Figures**

	No. Entries	Entries Amount
2018/2019	35188	\$86,700.50
2019/2020	43089	\$108,936.00
2020/2021	36736	\$79,163.00
2021/2022	29699	\$69,254.70
	115013	\$274,799.50

	Murgon		Wondai		Kingaroy		Nanango		Blackbutt		Proston	
2018/2019	458	\$11,919.60	3713	\$8,652.30	14142	\$33,464.70	13925	\$25,805.40	1436	\$3,426.90	1514	\$3,431.60
2019/2020	6879	\$18,457.20	3452	\$9,817.90	13219	\$37,965.10	17090	\$36,103.40	1357	\$3,600.80	1092	\$2,991.60
2020/2021	5810	\$14,568.30	3140	\$5,778.90	12447	\$28,376.40	13469	\$25,794	1168	\$2,724.70	702	\$1,920.70
2021/2022	7042	\$21,064.00	983	\$2,642.90	11463	\$27,693.30	8958	\$15,058	1253	\$2,796.60		
	20189	\$66,009.10	11288	\$26,892.00	51271	\$127,499.50	53442	\$87,702.80	5214	\$12,549.00	3308	\$8,343.90

## **11.6 OPTIONS FOR PROSTON SWIMMING POOL**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Land Investigation Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Opportunity for the operation of Proston Swimming Pool during summer school holiday period.

### **SUMMARY**

Options to open the Proston Swimming Pool during the summer school holiday period and been investigated and an opportunity is available for consideration.

---

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the committee recommends to Council:

That Council engage the Wondai pool manager to open and operate the Proston Swimming Pool every Thursday during the Queensland 2022-23 summer school holidays, from 1pm to 6pm, at a cost to Council of \$265.00 per week.

### **FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

Council officers will liaise with the Proston State School Principal and the Wondai Pool manager to ensure the pool is opened at the proposed times.

Opening the pool for one day per week for the six-week summer holiday period will cost Council approximately \$1,590.

### **LINK TO CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN**

EC5 Continue to support, renew and maintain pools, libraries, halls and Customer Service Centres across our region at agreed service levels.

### **COMMUNICATION/CONSULTATION (INTERNAL/EXTERNAL)**

Cr Duff and Manager of Facilities and Parks meet with 5 members of the Proston community on Friday 21<sup>st</sup> of October to discuss pool manager qualifications, insurance requirements and options for current pool managers from Wondai, Kingaroy, or Murgon Swimming Pools to assist in a summer swimming program. Council has liaised with the Wondai pool manager who has offered to open the pool six times during the summer school holidays and has also offered to provide free aqua aerobics classes from 5-5:45pm when the pool is open.

### **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS (STATUTORY BASIS, LEGAL RISKS)**

No direct Legal Implications

### **POLICY/LOCAL LAW DELEGATION IMPLICATIONS**

No direct Policy/Local Law delegation implications

### **ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

Council will be required to ensure the pool is ready to open during those times.

### **REPORT**

The Wondai Pool Manager has generously offered to open the facility and provide a safe environment every Thursday from 1pm to 6pm the manager will also provide free Aqua Aerobics class from 5pm to 5.45pm whilst open.

Additional budget consideration is required of \$265 per week for 6 weeks, totalling \$1590,

If members of the public are interested, the Manager has also kindly offered to provide free Aqua Aerobics class from 5pm to 5.45pm.

The Wondai pool manager will open the facility every Thursday from 1pm to 6pm for \$265.00 per week to enable Council to open the Proston Swimming Pool one day per week for 6 weeks during the Christmas School Holidays.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

**Nil**



## **11.7 GOODGER SCHOOL - LAND RESERVE**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Land Investigation Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### **PRECIS**

Goodger School – options for future tenure arrangements.

### **SUMMARY**

Goodger School is a Reserve for Public Hall which is not owned or managed by Council, and it has been brought to the attention of Council that the property requires grounds maintenance.

---

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the Committee recommends to Council:

1. To advise Department of Resources that, to its knowledge, the named Trustees of the Reserve for Public Hall, being Lot 186 on FY850, are all deceased.
2. That public consultation be undertaken to advise the community of the current situation and future options.

### **FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

There are no current obligations for Council's budget except for the recent decision of Council to maintain the grounds in the absence of Trustees.

Maintenance is the responsibility of the State in the absence of Trustees.

### **LINK TO CORPORATE/OPERATIONAL PLAN**

No direct link to Corporate/Operational Plan

### **COMMUNICATION/CONSULTATION (INTERNAL/EXTERNAL)**

Council officers have consulted with the Department of Resources and responded to an enquiry from a community group regarding the future use of the school building. The proposed use of the school building is not consistent with the purpose of the Reserve.

### **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS (STATUTORY BASIS, LEGAL RISKS)**

The Reserve is administered under the *Land Act 1994*. Council is not Trustee of the Reserve and has no obligations to the future use or ownership of the Reserve (except for the usual planning and building requirements applicable to any private owner).

### **POLICY/LOCAL LAW DELEGATION IMPLICATIONS**

No direct link to Policy/Local Law Delegation Implications.

### **ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

Neither the Reserve, nor the Goodger School building, is an asset of Council and there are no obligations on Council to maintain. Maintenance is the responsibility of the State in the absence of Trustees.

If Council were to become Trustees of the Reserve, there would be significant costs to Council including capital repairs to the school building, ongoing maintenance of the building, and ongoing grounds maintenance.

The condition of the school building has been assessed by Council's Building Asset Management Officer and the condition report is attached.

## REPORT

Council has been in ongoing discussions regarding the current tenure, and future use, of the Goodger School.

### Property Details

RDP: Lot 186 on FY850  
Address: Kingaroy – Cooyar Road, Goodger  
Zoning: Rural under the South Burnett Regional Planning Scheme.  
Overlays: Bushfire Hazard zone – High Potential Bushfire Intensity and Potential Impact Buffer.  
Land Use: Old Goodger School  
Owner: The State of Queensland – Reserve Trustees – Gordon Buttsworth,  
Tenure: Reserve for Public Hall  
Native Title: Native Title has been determined to exist.

### *Trustees*

The Reserve is held by trustees that are now deceased.

In 2013, Council considered a request from the then Department of Natural Resources and decided to not take on the trusteeship of the Reserve.

Department of Resources has now advised that the registered trustees will need to be removed and replaced by a new trustee. If no new trustee is found, DoR may explore other options for the future of the Reserve.

### *Purpose*

The purpose of the Reserve is for Public Hall. Should the purpose be changed, it must fall within the reserve purposes in Schedule 1 of the *Land Act 1994*.

### *Next steps*

Public consultation to determine the community views on the future of the Goodger School.

## ATTACHMENTS

1. Dilapidation Report - Goodger School [↓](#) 

### DILAPIDATION INSPECTION REPORT

#### Goodger School Building – Kingaroy Cooyar Road, Goodger



Locality plan



Front of Building

## General

The building was inspected on Friday 23 September for the purpose of establishing an overall general building condition.

Background.

The school building is a timber frame structure clad with weatherboards externally and lined with T & G V.J. boards internally. It has a corrugated steel roof. It is highset on timber stumps approximately 2m+ above ground.

The structure is in the order of 105 years old.

The building has not been regularly used for some time and maintenance has been neglected over this period. Its overall condition is reflective of a poorly maintained 105 year old structure.

Of concern for future potential uses is the matter of access to the building. Consideration needs to be given to access for persons with disabilities (PWD). There are potentially three options which may be considered:

Option 1:

Construct a ramp at the front of the building to provide compliant access. At the existing floor level, the ramp would need to be in the order of 40m long for compliance with an estimated indicative cost of \$80k or more.

Option 2:

Install an external lift on the front elevation of the building. The cost would be in the same order as a ramp.

Option 3:

Lower the building onto minimum height stumps and provide a ramp for compliant access. The estimated length of this ramp would be 10m. Again, an estimated cost including lowering the building is likely to be in the order of \$80k +.

All 3 options outlined above will in some way effect to aesthetic of the building. Restoring the building to use without providing suitable access is not considered to be an option (Refer *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*).

## Defects / Matters to Consider

### Stairs



Front Stairs – Strings and Treads



Front Stairs – Newell post

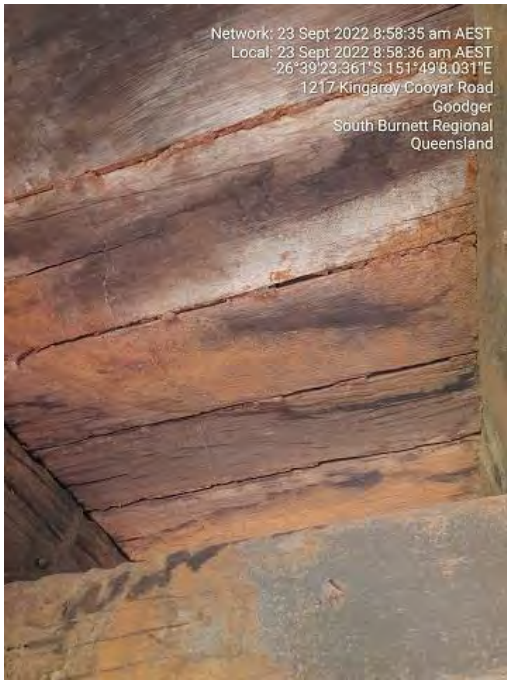
Both the front and rear stairs are in poor condition and require replacement prior to further safety concerns developing. (Refer to comments under “General” in relation to PWD access)

The rear door has been secured closed to prevent people exiting onto the rear stairs.



Rear door secured closed.

Termite damage



Termite mud in floor.

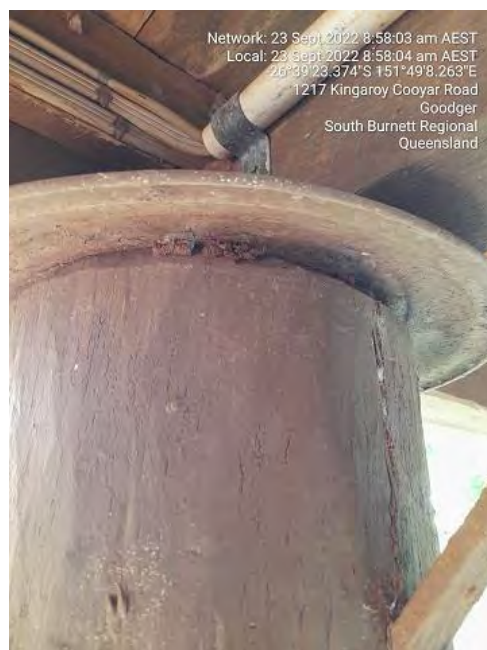


Internal termite damage.

There is evidence of significant historic termite damage in the stumps, floor system and interior. Whilst there does not appear to be any current activity, it is impossible to determine the extent of structural damage without further investigation. Some repairs have been undertaken internally.



Internal wall with termite damage repaired.



Termite mud in stump.

Windows

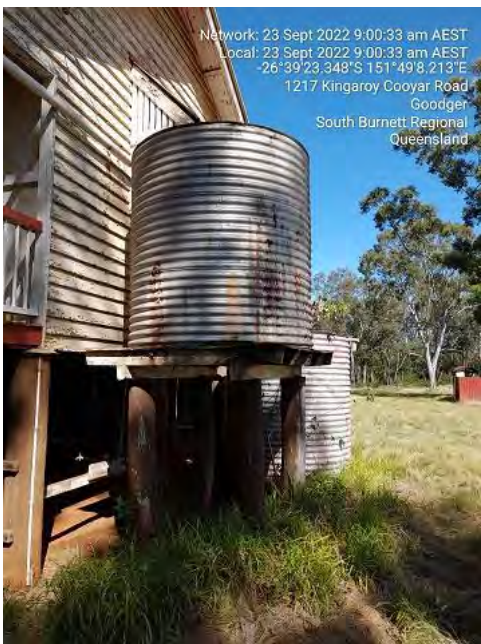
A high percentage of glazed window pains have been damaged allowing weather ingress and also birds to enter the building to roost. Further inspection may reveal that the timber casement frames require maintenance and / or repair. It may be more economical to replace all of the timber windows with aluminium to reduce ongoing maintenance and reduce future glazing costs ( giving consideration to the possible impact on the buildings aesthetic).



Typical damaged windows

Rainwater tanks

There are currently two rainwater tanks servicing the site both of which are rusted and damaged and no longer functional. The stands for both are deteriorated and require replacement.



Rainwater tanks.



Rotted tank stand.

### Timber Stumps

There are approximately 20 timber stumps supporting the building. They appear to be original and are approximately 2000 above ground.

Timber stumps can appear to be in reasonable condition but when they are 105 years old will generally have significant deterioration below ground level. Further investigation is required to confirm the exact condition.



Typical timber stumps.

### Electrical

Electricity has been disconnected to building. Prior to re-connection, the building and its electrical services will require inspection for condition and repairs as required.



Electrical switchboard.



Front verandah

The decking to the front verandah is in poor condition. Some boards appear to have been previously replaced. Typically, on buildings this age, once weather exposed decking requires replacement, usually the supporting joists also require replacement. Further investigation will be required to confirm.



Deteriorated decking boards.

Roof

The roof appears to be original with significant surface rust evident and possible loose laps and fixings. Generally, roof's of this age will have some minor water ingress issues which may have caused deterioration to the supporting members under. It was common to use pine framing which is susceptible to rot and deterioration from water contact for roof battens and structural roof members . Again, further investigation is required to confirm. There is significant rust in the gutters.



## 11.8 FICKS CROSSING PUBLIC USE AREA

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Land Investigation Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

### PRECIS

Usage of Ficks Crossing Snow Huston Memorial Park.

### SUMMARY

Update on the management of the Ficks Crossing Snow Huston Memorial Park.

### OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee accept this report on the Snow Huston Memorial Park for information.

### BACKGROUND

Ficks Crossing (Lot 465 on FY2604) is a Reserve for Sport and Recreation, which is leased to Silverlining (assigned from original Trustee Lessee, Shaftesbury Citizenship Centre). That lease is for the whole of the land (including the Snow Huston Memorial Park), for the purposes of Sport and Recreation. The Trustee Lease expires on 4 March 2038.

The Snow Huston Memorial Park fronts Barambah Creek and is improved with public toilets, picnic shelter and gravel parking area. It is accessed directly from Ficks Crossing Road and is open to the public. Vehicular access has been restricted with the installation of a boom gate, but is regularly circumvented by the public. Usage is not monitored but has been impacted by recent flood events.

Despite forming part of the Trustee Lease Premises, the Snow Huston Memorial Park is to remain open to the general public in accordance with Part 10. The Trustee Lease states:

#### PART 10 RESERVATIONS

##### 10.1 Application of Part

The entitlement to exclusive possession granted by the Trustee to the Trustee Lessee under this Lease is limited to the extent of the reservations contained in this Part 10.

##### 10.2 Access to Snow Huston Memorial Park

The Trustee Lessee must permit members of the public to access the Snow Huston Memorial Park, by foot, at all times.

##### 10.3 Alterations/Additions by Trustee

- (1) The Trustee may construct improvements, alterations, or additions to Snow Huston Memorial Park to provide amenities or additional amenities (such as toilet facilities) for use by members of the public.
- (2) Where the constructed amenities are lockable:
  - (a) the Trustee must give the Trustee Lessee keys to the locks; and
  - (b) the Trustee Lessee must comply with the requirements of the Trustee about locking the amenities when they are not being used by members of the public.

##### 10.4 Use of Trustee Alterations/Additions

The Trustee Lessee must permit the amenities constructed by the Trustee pursuant to Clause 10.3:

- (1) to be used by the Trustee's servants and agents;
- (2) to be used by the public; and
- (3) to be accessed through the Premises (but only to the extent reasonable and necessary to provide that access).

Despite the obligations that the Trustee Lessee maintain the Premises under Clause 8.7 of the Trustee Lease (below), Council currently maintains the Snow Huston Memorial Park area including:

- mowing and snipping every three weeks,
- weed spray areas when needed,
- clean and oil shade structure when needed,
- contractor engaged to clean the public toilets on Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

Cost of maintenance is budgeted at \$3000 per year.



**8.7 Maintenance of Premises (Particular)**

- (1) Without limiting the effect of Clause 8.6, the Trustee Lessee's obligation to Maintain the Premises includes:
- (a) rectifying damage to the Premises;
  - (b) rectifying inherent defects;
  - (c) replacing all glass broken;
  - (d) replacing inoperative or damaged light bulbs or other illumination sources within the Premises;
  - (e) ensuring that Electrical Equipment and Electrical Installations connected to the source of electricity supply in the Premises is Maintained free of defects likely to cause fire or electric shock;
  - (f) repairing or replacing (as necessary) Trustee property damaged by the Trustee Lessee (which repair or replacement may be, at the Trustee 's option, effected by the Trustee at the Trustee Lessee's expense).
  - (g) Maintaining and cleaning Snow Huston Memorial Park (including cleaning the toilets, tables and chairs, and mowing).

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. **Map - Snow Huston Memorial Park**  



 <p><b>SOUTH BURNETT</b> REGIONAL COUNCIL</p>	<p>South Burnett Regional Council does not warrant the accuracy of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that SBRC shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.</p>	<p>Snow Huston Memorial Park</p>	<p>26/10/2022</p>	
		<p>1:1500</p>		

## **12 PORTFOLIO - DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

### **12.1 LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PORTFOLIO REPORT**

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** Councillor

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

#### **PRECIS**

Local Disaster Management Portfolio Report

#### **SUMMARY**

Councillor Potter presents her Local Disaster Management Portfolio Report.

---

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Councillor Potter's Local Disaster Management Portfolio report to Council be received for information.

#### **BACKGROUND**

N/A

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. LDMG Portfolio Report [↓](#) 

## LOCAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP UPDATE

---

In preparation for the upcoming season, the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) participated in a 2-day training session and yearly exercise this week. Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) provided Queensland Disaster Management Arrangement (QDMA) training and our team at QIT Plus (disaster management software) ran an exercise in the system.

Today, we have also had approximately 45 of our Council office staff also participating in refresher training around logging / tasking / evacuation centre coordination and council liaison operations in Guardian IMS.

As part of QFES Severe Weather Season Preparedness Activities our Disaster Management Officer participated in a Consultative Workshop around the Emergency Alert Process to identify efficiencies. QFES are also required to provide a one-hour refresher training for anyone who has already completed the Emergency Alert training to roll out the identified improvements from the workshop. Further training will be provided to those LDMG members who have not previously carried out this training.

Our disaster management officer also attended a pre-season exercise with Department of Transport and Main Roads. This was a great exercise and we were pleased to be invited along to participate with our neighbouring disaster management officers, emergency management coordinators and executive officers.

A small exercise was also conducted with the District Disaster Executive Officer on 25 October 2022 to test and exercise our Request for Assistance process. The process has previously been manual via word document and e-mailing however, the process is now electronic through our Guardian IMS system and pushes straight to the District.

The District Disaster Management Group is holding a meeting on 3 November 2022 and will also be running QDMA and Coordination Centre Training to all district members.

The Inspector General Emergency Management (IGEM) team has released their South East Queensland rainfall and Flooding February to March 2022 Review for anyone who is interested in reading this. There are some key recommendations which are being carried out from key stakeholders.

[South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding February to March 2022 Review | IGEM](#)

## **13 PORTFOLIO - WASTE & RECYCLING MANAGEMENT**

### **13.1 WASTE & RECYCLING MANAGEMENT PORTFOLIO REPORT**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022  
**Author:** Councillor  
**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

#### **PRECIS**

Waste & Recycling Management Portfolio Report

#### **SUMMARY**

Cr Potter presented her Waste & Recycling Management Portfolio Report to Council.

---

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Cr Potter's Waste & Recycling Management Portfolio Report to Council be received for information.

#### **Waste & Recycling Management:**

##### **Recycling Collection Service:**

Works are continuing with the introduction of the kerbside recycling service from 2 January 2023. The first deliveries of just over 12,800 wheelie bins have commenced with the roll out to residents occurring between 28 November and 16 December.

An information pack will also be provided as part of the delivery of the bins, and this is currently at the printers. A communication plan has been developed which includes a series of social media posts which will be uploaded to Council's Facebook page leading into the commencement of the service.

##### **Waste Collection:**

Preliminary works have commenced on the next domestic waste collection and recycling contract with the existing contract now expiring on 30 June 2024. Ideally a tender process and decision by Council needs to be made by mid next year to allow for the supply of trucks.

##### **Regional Waste Management Plan:**

The contract with Arup to develop a South West Darling Downs (DDSW) Regional Waste and Infrastructure Plan has unfortunately been terminated. SLR have now been appointed to develop this Plan for DDSW Council of Mayors.

Due to our geographical location, Council is also participating in the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Waste Plan. A workshop to progress the development of this plan is scheduled for early November. The Department of Environment and Science is funding both projects.

##### **Waste Strategy:**

Resource Innovations have been appointed to develop Council's next Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan. Work on this project has commenced however with the roll out of the recycling service being the current priority, it will be in the New Year when this project ramps up.

##### **Maidenwell Transfer Station**

The Contract to purchase the land for the proposed new transfer station has been received and is currently at the signing stage. The process to obtaining a planning approval will commence shortly along with the design of the transfer station.

**BACKGROUND**

Nil

**ATTACHMENTS**

**Nil**



### **13.2 ENVIRONMENT AND WASTE SERVICES OPERATIONAL UPDATE**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Councillor

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

#### **PRECIS**

Environment and Waste Services Update

#### **SUMMARY**

Environment and Waste Services Update

---

#### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That the Environment and Waste Services Update be received for information.

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

1. **Environment and Waste Operational Report** [↓](#) 

## LIVEABILITY ENVIRONMENT &amp; WASTE OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Darryl Brooks

Manager Environment and Planning

Stats Item	Monthly Comparative	Monthly	Monthly Comparative	Financial Yr. to date Cumulative	Financial Yr. to date Cumulative Comparative
	October 2022	October 2021	1/7/2022 – 31/10/2022	1/7/2021 – 31/10/2021	October 2022
<b>Waste</b>					
Waste Collection requests in total for this year to date	55	98	428	408	55
General Waste Enquiries	22	51	189	206	22
Waste collection services conducted	57061	57061	244011	242106	57061
<b>Animal Registrations</b>					
New Animal Registrations	46	67	246	414	46
<b>CRM</b>					
Animal to animal attack	2	5	20	31	2
Animal to person attack	4	9	15	21	4
Animal management	21	125	390	609	21
drum MUSTER requests	0	5	3	9	0
Environmental Enquiries	4	27	95	103	4
General Local Law, unsightly, signage	3	18	51	64	3
Overgrown allotments	9	29	70	66	9
Abandoned vehicles	3	4	16	15	3
Parking enquiries	0	2	15	19	0
Public Health Customer requests	6	28	85	78	6

Enforcements					
Abandoned Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
Animal investigations	6	14	41	50	6
Animal investigations (finalised)	3	14	17	50	3
Declared Dog (current)	0	2	0	2	0
Environmental	0	0	0	0	0
Impounded Dogs	16	16	77	83	16
Impounded Cats	15	9	100	70	15
Overgrown	11	97	36	191	11
Infringements					
Animals	10	14	76	303	10
Non-comply of a Compliance Notice	1	0	1	5	1
Abandoned vehicles	0	0	0	0	0
Applications for Licences and Approvals					
Excess Animal Applications	0	0	3	0	0
Animal Keeping Application – Kennel/cattery	0	0	0	0	0
Change of Food License Applications	4	1	10	6	4
Environmental Authority Applications received	0	0	0	0	0
Footpath Applications Annual	1	0	2	2	1
Footpath Applications Short term	3	4	10	16	3
Market Stall Application	0	0	7	0	0
New Fixed Food Business Licence Applications	3	5	7	6	3
Non-Profit Food Applications	2	1	8	2	2
Personal Appearance	0	0	0	0	0

Licence Applications					
Private Water Samples Applications	0	5	1	5	0
Temporary Food Applications	0	0	7	0	0

State Waste Levy Stats	September 2022	Financial Yr. to date Cumulative 1/7/22 - 30/09/22
<b>Waste</b>		
Kingaroy MSW Tonnes Disposed to Landfill	551.84	1640.84
Kingaroy Commercial Tonnes Disposed to Landfill	453.51	1199.65
Murgon MSW Tonnes Disposed to Landfill	295.4	889.46
Murgon Commercial Tonnes Disposed to Landfill	12.87	21.43
Wondai MSW Tonnes Disposed to Landfill	205.46	607.03
Wondai Commercial Tonnes Disposed to Landfill	10.59	30.9
Nanango MSW Tonnes Disposed to Landfill	412.56	1254.87
Nanango Commercial Tonnes Disposed to Landfill	21.17	102.2
Total Domestic Waste Levy	\$ 128,942.88	\$ 386,513.60
Total Commercial Waste Levy	\$ 43,836.32	\$ 119,167.84
Total Waste Levy Payment Remitted	\$ 172,779.20	\$ 505,681.44

## **14 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE**

### **14.1 QUESTION ON NOTICE - KINGAROY MEMORIAL PARK**

**File Number:** 2/11/2022

**Author:** Land Investigation Officer

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

The following question on notice was received from Councillor Kirstie Schumacher.

#### **Question**

Are there any upcoming funding grants or opportunities for Kingaroy Memorial Park?

#### **Response**

*Funding opportunities are currently being investigated by Grant Officer and Senior Grants Audit Officer.*

*Council has recently received notification that the Australian Government has made changes to the regional grants programs has decided the BBRF program, including Round 6, will be discontinued and no further funding will be available under that program. However, Council has been informed that information will soon be available on a new Growing Regions Program.*

*There has also been funding opportunities to be discussed with consultants as stages are identified and prioritised. Concept plans have been sent to Quantity Surveyor for preliminary costing.*

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

THAT the response to the question regarding upcoming funding grants or opportunities for Kingaroy Memorial Park raised by Councillor Schumacher be received and noted.

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

**Nil**

## 14.2 QUESTIONS ON NOTICE - INFRASTRUCTURE

**File Number:** 02-11-2022

**Author:** Executive Assistant Infrastructure

**Authoriser:** Chief Executive Officer

The Infrastructure Department has received the below Questions on Notice.

### Questions

1. Liaise with Transport of Main Roads around clarification around when the lights should be flashing on Flood Level Signs.
2. Is there State or Federal funding available to upgrade signage for areas prone to flooding?
3. Seeking advice from QRA regarding clarification for applying for betterment funding through QRA. Does it need to be submitted at the same time as REPA?
4. Where is Council up to after the purchase of Foggs Quarry with extraction of materials and it's use?
5. Please provide an update on the landscaping, mulching or associated design/footpath works scoped to finalise the recently constructed car park out front of the Town Common Hall that supports the sporting facilities on Oliver Bond Street and the timeframe for completion?
6. Please provide an update regarding the completion of the landscaping, mulching and surfacing of the Glendon and Markwell Street roundabout and garden beds.


### Responses

1. Responses are contained in the attachments of the report.

### RECOMMENDATION

That the responses to the questions raised be received and noted.

### ATTACHMENTS

1. November Question on Notice Responses [↓](#) 

---

### Infrastructure's Questions on Notice

---

(Q1) Question on Notice from Councillor Kathy Duff:

**Liase with DTMR around clarification around when the lights should be flashing on Flood Level Signs.**

DTMR have advised that the lights get activated when water crosses the bridge or the bridge approaches.

---

(Q2) Question on Notice from Councillor Kirstie Schumacher:

**Is there State or Federal funding available to upgrade signage for areas prone to flooding?**

The Queensland Reconstruction Authority has issued the funding approval under Category D, Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) in response to the South East Queensland Rainfall and Flooding 22-28 February 2022. As part of this South Burnett has received \$1 million dollars. One of the projects will be to purchase increased road flooding signage for the region. A full list of projects will be submitted to the December Liveability, Governance and Finance Standing Committee Meeting.

---

(Q3) Question on Notice from Councillor Kathy Duff:

**Seeking advice from QRA regarding clarification for applying for betterment funding through QRA – does it need to be submitted at the same time as REPA?**

No, Betterment funding through QRA does not need to be submitted at the same time as REPA.

Betterment may be lodged through one of the following:

- Lodge through an already approved REPA submission for the eligible event
  - Lodge via a REPA submission that is already lodged, but not yet approved
  - Draft a new REPA submission under the relevant Betterment eligible event.
-

(Q4) Question on Notice from Councillor Gavin Jones:

**Where is Council up to after the purchase of Foggy's Quarry with extraction of materials and it's use?**

Council can currently extract smaller quantities of gravel from Foggy's Quarry. It is intended that an amalgamated Environmental approval for all twelve Council owned gravel pits be completed and submitted for approval, of which Foggy's quarry would be one. This would allow a more substantial volume and area of the pit to be extracted. It is estimated that this process would be completed this financial year.

---

(Q5) Question on Notice from Councillor Kirstie Schumacher:

**Please provide an update on the landscaping, mulching or associated esign/footpath works scoped to finalise the recently constructed car park out front of the Town Common Hall that supports the sporting facilities on Oliver Bond Street and the timeframes for completion?**

Parks and Gardens Officers have advised that Council only maintains the frontage in front of the Town Common Hall with sporting clubs normally maintaining the area adjacent to their facility as similar to urban areas. Inspection of the area shows extensive weed and growth due to the recent rain conditions. In ongoing consultation, the parks local parks and gardens team have requested the installation of deco be used in the carpark centre island as a cost effective measure. This area could be reviewed for concrete works in the future if it is ineffective. These works are expected to be carried out imminently.

---

(Q6) Question on Notice from Councillor Kirstie Schumacher:

**Please provide an update regarding the completion of the landscaping, mulching and surfacing of the Glendon and Markwell Street roundabout and garden beds.**

Council's Parks and Gardens teams have completed a local design utilising surplus plants from the KTP project and expect works to be completed in the coming fortnight. Surfacing works are still in programming due to resource shortages and are likely to be completed early in the new year. If programming allows they will be completed at an earlier opportunity.



## **15 CONFIDENTIAL SECTION**

---

### **OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council considers the confidential report(s) listed below in a meeting closed to the public in accordance with Section 254J of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*:

#### **15.1 Development opportunities – Pound Street, Kingaroy**

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 254J - g of the Local Government Regulation, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with negotiations relating to a commercial matter involving the local government for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government.

## **16 CLOSURE OF MEETING**