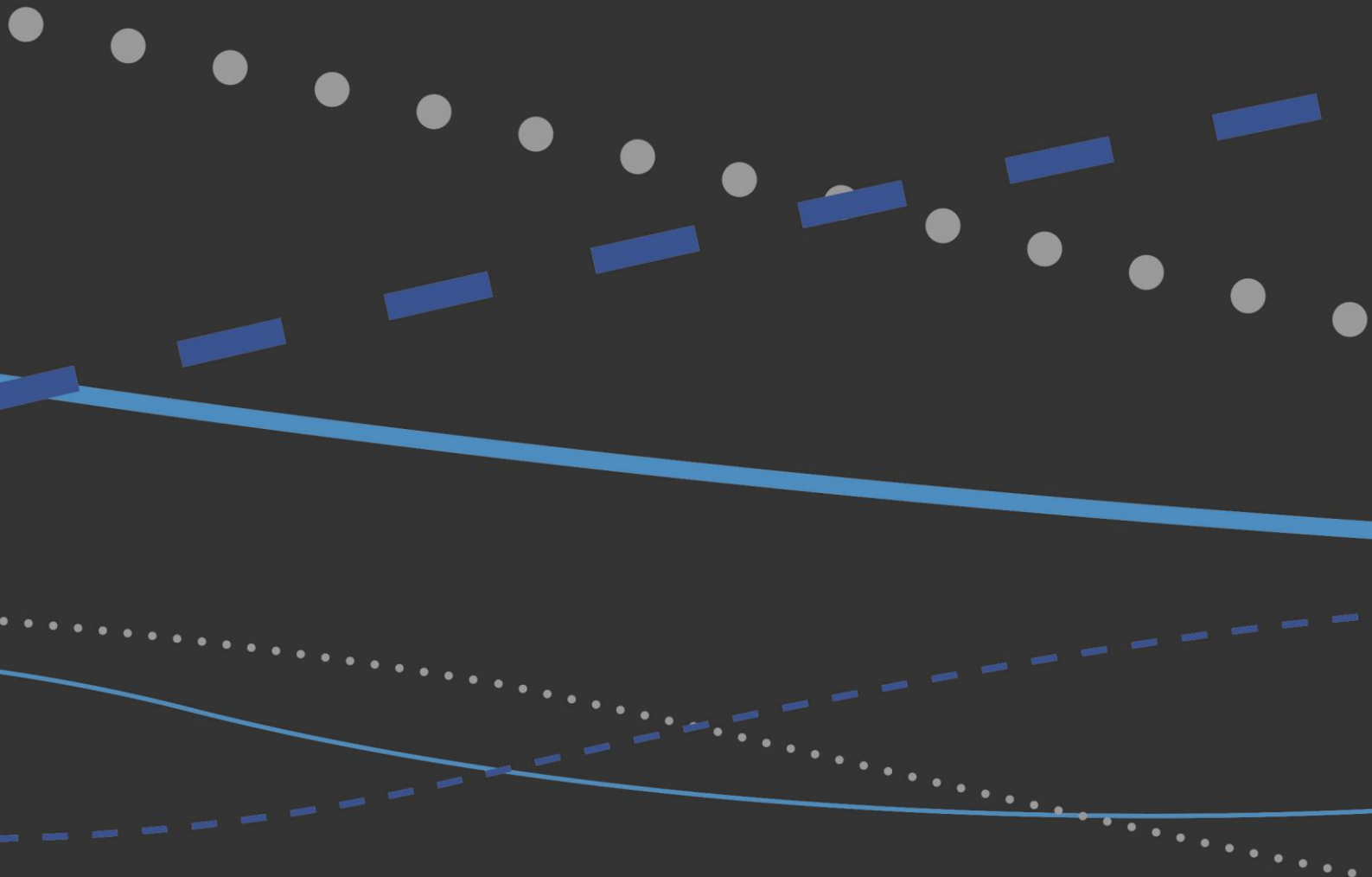




Whitsunday Development Manual Amendment and Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022

Consultation Report

Date: 9 November 2022



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Document History

Title	Version No.	Date	Author	Reviewer	Approved by
Report	1.0	9 November 2022	Jonathan Cutting	Shane Neville	Neil McGaffin

1. Executive Summary

Whitsunday Regional Council (WRC) recently consulted with residents on the *Whitsunday Development Manual Amendment and Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022* from 25 July to 31 October 2022.

The *Whitsunday Development Manual* is a Planning Scheme Policy that specifies the technical requirements for development infrastructure to become a Council asset. Several amendments were proposed across water, sewer, open space and road network standards.

The *Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022* is an open space network analysis that forms part of the Development Manual and justifies proposed changes to desired standards of service and open space design standards.

A total of 6 submissions were received during the consultation period. Feedback included:

Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022

- Make administrative amendments to correct information pertaining to the number of nursing homes in Proserpine and school name in Cannonvale,
- Request for a large flat concrete space for roller blading in Airlie Beach, Cannonvale or Proserpine (2), and
- Request to partner with Council in the development of the Collinsville Shared Circuit through Carpet Snake Creek project identified in the as a registered Traditional Owner stakeholder.

Whitsunday Development Manual

- Make administrative amendments to clarify requirements or fix duplication errors, and
- Request removal of two proposed technical amendments to ensure alignment with Queensland Urban Drainage Manual.

All submission contents have been collated in this report. Council will report back to the community to close the communication loop and demonstrate how the feedback was taken into consideration.

2. Background

Key components of the exhibited *Whitsunday Development Manual Amendment* include:

- Amendments to required information in engineering reports to aid assessment
- Inclusion of Open Space Design Guidelines to optimise low maintenance outcomes, including:
 - best practice park and open space design
 - re-vegetation area design and handover expectations, and
 - drainage corridor design and handover expectations.
- Updates to road hierarchy standards, pertaining to road classification and associated design standards - i.e. local road, collector road, sub-arterial road.
- Technical amendments to roads requirements - i.e. better accommodate rubbish truck manoeuvring specifications.
- Technical amendments to stormwater infrastructure - i.e. expectations for flood & stormwater reports, easements, inter-allotment drainage and managing overland flow.
- General updates and technical amendments to water and sewer network - i.e. improving connectivity of water network in developments involving cul-de-sac, preferred pipe types.
- Updates to erosion and sediment requirements in accordance with Council's Erosion & Sediment Control Program 2019.

- Lighting requirements for open space and roads that are sensitive to Turtles if located near beaches.
- Updated standard drawings – i.e. specifying table drain dimensions in rural roads.
- Various administrative amendments.

The *Draft Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022* (the “Strategy”) is a key policy document for the planning, development and management of Council controlled parks and open space. The vision of the Strategy is to promote health and wellbeing in the community in a cost-effective manner. The Strategy informs amendments to the *Whitsunday Development Manual* to include a *Design Guideline: Open Space*. The design guideline seeks to facilitate functional parkland responsive to community needs, low maintenance garden beds, ‘green’ drainage corridors, re-vegetation areas and ensure underutilised open space is not accrued by Council through the development process.

The Strategy provides an overview of the current supply of recreational and sporting open space. All towns have sufficient open space to cater for growth to 2036, albeit the Greater Airlie Beach (“GAB”) catchment is nearing demand for a Regional Sport Park. Other recommended upgrades to the open space network identified within the Strategy include:

Recreation parks (subject to investigation and grant funding or future Council budgets):

- Investigate demand and location for a Cemetery to service GAB
- Master planned upgrades of Mullers Lagoon Park (Bowen) and Cannonvale Lakes Park (underway)
- Investigate expanded trails at Dingo Beach - Hydeaway Bay and Collinsville (Carpet Snake Creek)
- Advocate for mountain bike trails at Flagstaff Hill - Cape Edgecumbe (Bowen) and Conway National Park
- Fill gaps in key recreational infrastructure in each town to provide better service, and
- Galbraith District Park's southern portion (8.7ha) upgraded by 2027-2030 to improve parkland accessibility.

Sport parks (items subject to investigation and grant funding or future Council budgets):

- Investigate location and staged development of a Regional Sport Park in the Proserpine to Airlie Beach Growth corridor
- Bowen Sport Complex Masterplan upgrade and expansion
- Wangaratta Bowls Club demand for additional green
- Denison Park upgrade to field and amenities
- Less Stagg Oval grandstand and clubhouse upgrade, and
- Airlie Beach Running & Triathlon Clubhouse.

3. Overview of the Consultation

Consultation occurred from 25 August – 31 October 2022. The consultation period occurred in accordance with legislated requirements in the *Ministers Guidelines and Rules 2020*, including newspaper public notices, public notice at Council offices, online on the corporate website Yoursay Whitsunday, Facebook page and direct letter or email to stakeholders. Meetings were offered to key stakeholders, but no requests were received.

Consultation included four Facebook posts and direct email to workshop participants and interested stakeholders. Facebook posts received a very high level of reach, including:

- Post impressions - 61,992 - The number of times a post was on screen.
- Post reach - 15,195 - The number of people who saw posts at least once.
- Link clicks – 594 - The number of times people engaged with a link in a post

Our Online Engagement Portal *Yoursay Whitsunday* received 148 visitors during the consultation period.

3.1 Purpose of the consultation

To consult with Whitsunday Region residents on *Whitsunday Development Manual Amendment and Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022*. Under the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum, Council was seeking to **consult** the community.

3.2 Who was consulted

All residents in the Whitsunday Region were invited to participate and the consultation was open to anyone online. Targeted efforts included direct email to industry stakeholders, community groups and residents that have an interest in the topic.

4. Overview of the Responses

Overall, there were 6 individual submissions received during the consultation period, four on the *Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022* and two on the *Whitsunday Development Manual*. Two submissions on the Development Manual were from industry stakeholders, including Urban Development Institute of Australia and a local consulting engineer. Submission content and Council responses are set out in **Attachment 1**.

Due to the small number of submissions, diversity of topics and technical nature of development manual submissions, key themes are not displayed in the analysis.

Changes supported as a result of feedback include;

- Administrative amendments to the *Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022* to correct information:
 - Incorrect School name within a map, and
 - Amend reference to 'several' Proserpine Nursing homes, to only one.
- Desire for a large flat concrete space for roller blading in Airlie Beach, Cannonvale or Proserpine,
- Desire of a partner with Council in the Collinsville Carpet Snake Creek Shared Circuit project, as a registered Traditional Owner stakeholder,
- Administrative amendments to the *Whitsunday Development Manual* to clarify requirements and fix duplication errors, and
- Removal of two technical amendments in the *Whitsunday Development Manual* to ensure alignment with Queensland Urban Drainage Manual (QUDM).

5. Recommendations

It is recommended the changes identified from submissions be made to the *Whitsunday Development Manual Amendment and Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022*.

Proposed amendments in response to submissions include:

Whitsunday Open Space Strategy:

- Amend reference to ‘many aged care facilities’ in Proserpine, as there is only one. (p34, Section 2)
- Amend map to correct name of St Catherine’s Primary School. (p47, Figure 10)

Whitsunday Development Manual

- include additional note to clarify, ‘*land disturbance means area subject to clearing, grubbing, engineering work or earthworks associated with a development, until they are suitably rehabilitated and stabilised to Council’s satisfaction.*’ (p37, Table AP 1.1)
- Amend caption to reference JJ Richards as source. (p80, Figure 2.3)
- Remove “*This does not negate the need to obtain downstream drainage easements for discharge where there is none currently*”, as this is reflected in DG 4.9.9. (p109, DG 4.9.10)
- Remove Notes 2, 3 and 4 to ensure alignment with QUDM. (p110, Table DG 4.10.1)
- Amend box culverts to – 450mm wide x 300mm high to ensure alignment with culvert dimensions within DG 4.16.1. (p113, DG 4.13 (ii))
- Remove error requiring inter-allotment drainage to cater for 1% AEP flows, (p117, DG 4.20.3) and
- Remove provision that was a duplicate of DG 4.25.1. (p119, DG 4.25.2)

The *Ministers Guidelines and Rules 2020* (MGR) identifies that the local government may make changes to the Planning Scheme Policy (PSP) amendment to:

- a) address issues raised in submissions,
- b) amend a drafting error, or
- c) address new or changed planning circumstances or information.

If the local government makes changes to the PSP amendment and the change results in the PSP amendment being significantly different to the version released for public consultation, the local government must repeat the public consultation.

The changes recommended following consultation are correcting drafting errors or addressing issues raised in submissions which don’t result in a significantly different version of the PSP amendment. Therefore, Council should adopt the amended Whitsunday Development Manual Amendment without undertaking further consultation.

6. Next Steps

Council will close the loop on the consultation by emailing submitters to provide submission responses and summarise consultation outcomes for the broader community within a 1-page summary, to be included on our Online Engagement Portal project page.

Amendments to the *Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022* and *Whitsunday Development Manual* in response to submissions have been completed for consideration by Council.

Submission Number	Submission content	Submission Response
1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I am replying to the Open Spaces Plan. Page 47 I notice you have the school as St Caths whereas it is Whitsunday Christian College. 2. 3.2.2 you state travel is identified as a barrier and I understand you meant travel for fixtures to other towns, but it can also be a barrier if you have a sports park at Brandy Creek where Council owns land. A Sportspark there was knocked on the head years ago but you are obviously going with that now. 3. In Proserpine you identified the Junior Sporting Complex but no mention of the senior cricket grounds next door on Kelsey Creek Rd. Were they included in the area size. 4. I have noticed in this and in another survey where you mention Proserpine has a hospital and many aged care facilities. I am aware of the Proserpine Nursing Home but unaware of any other aged care facilities. 	<p>Thank you for taking the time to submit on the <i>Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Page 47 – The wrong school was referenced, which has been amended in the final version. 2. Section 3.2.2 – The potential location of a Sportpark at Brandy Creek is close to both Proserpine and Airlie Beach, relative to inter-town competitions that are common in sport within a regional setting. Travel distances meet Council's Desired Standards of Service. The strategic direction toward larger regional facilities, rather than multiple smaller facilities will hopefully increase cross-over between sports and alleviate the travel barrier that impacts participation. 3. The Proserpine Junior Sporting Complex included the senior cricket grounds within the area size measurements. 4. Noted, this has been amended in the Open Space Strategy and the <i>Proserpine to Airlie Beach Growth Strategy</i>.

2	<p>I would like to draw attention to the lack of smooth flat concrete space in the Airlie/Cannonvale/Proserpine region. There is an asphalt basketball court near Cannonvale Beach, and it is very well used as a basketball court, but this means anyone wanting to do any other sports that require a smooth flat surface, do not have anywhere to go that is public space.</p> <p>Personally, I am part of a roller skate and roller blade group and we are desperate for an open space to meet and skate and we have been trying to share the basketball court but it's very crowded on weekends. We have also met at the Airlie esplanade but there is no open space to practice safely.</p> <p>It would be great if the sportspark netball courts were available for public use when there is no netball on, but we have been told because there are run by the Sportspark and not council, that we can't use them.</p> <p>I think that a flexible, simple, open large smooth space could be so beneficial to the community. It could not only be used for recreational activities like skating, ball sports, fitness activities, dancing, etc, but also for a multitude of community events and functions.</p> <p>Being simple concrete (or sports court surfacing), with no set purpose would mean that the maintenance is minimal and it could be a space which grows with the community – it could be used for so many different purposes over the coming years depending on the lifestyle of our residents. Shading of the area would be ideal, but could be added in future years when budget allows. I would also suggest it would need to be somewhere where there aren't a lot of trees – although trees provide lovely shade and atmosphere, they also create a lot of debris.</p> <p>Thank you for your time and consideration on my suggestion.</p>	<p>Thank you for taking the time to submit on the <i>Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022</i>.</p> <p>One purpose-built skate rink exists in the region, near the Bowen Foreshore. A second skate rink has not been identified in the Strategy, although Council notes the support of two submitters in this consultation for the concept.</p> <p>Further investigation on this item will be undertaken as part of Action 12 of the Greater Airlie Beach Master Plan.</p>
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I would like to draw attention to the lack of smooth flat concrete space in the Airlie/Cannonvale/Proserpine region. As an avid roller skater with two young children as well being part of a growing roller skating community group, we have noticed the lack of flat concreted areas to skate. Such areas are fabulous communal spaces for dancing, exercising, ball activities, fitness activities, community events to name just a few.

Promoting outdoor activities is so important for today's community that are so focused on indoor technologies, and we need to encourage safe spaces where children can get exercise without being on roads. Having been a member of the Whitsundays community for over 15 years, I have seen the area grow quickly. Unfortunately, this seems to have not kept up with the growth.

There are a few small areas that are suitable, however all these areas are always so very busy and shows that growth is desperately needed (such as the asphalt basketball court near Cannonvale Beach), Places such as the sports park netball courts are NOT available for public use as they are not council owned.

Being simple concrete, with no set purpose would mean that the maintenance is minimal and if planned well now, could be a space which grows with the community – it could be used for so many different purposes over the coming years depending on the lifestyle of our residents.

With the harsh summers, shading of the area would be ideal and if the budget allowed it would be even better if it was waterproof giving additional outdoor activities during wet season. Areas without overhanging trees would be perfect as they can create a lot of debris, which is problematic for skates, rollerblades, scooters etc.

Thank you for your time and consideration on my suggestion.

Thank you for taking the time to submit on the *Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022*.

One purpose-built skate rink exists in the Region, near the Bowen Foreshore. A second skate rink has not been identified in the Strategy, although Council notes the support of two submitters in this consultation for the concept.

Further investigation on this item will be undertaken as part of Action 12 of the Greater Airlie Beach Master Plan.

4	<p>WHITSUNDAY OPEN SPACE STRATEGY *Collinsville Shared Circuit – “Connection Through Carpet Snake Creek” Birriah Aboriginal Corporation would like to be involved with this project and to partner with Whitsunday Regional Council to plan and create this project. We can collaborate to identify funding opportunities and provide the artists for this project. As Traditional Owners for the Collinsville Region we would love the opportunity to share more of our Culture with the people and visitors of the region.</p>	<p>Thank you for taking the time to submit on the <i>Whitsunday Open Space Strategy 2022</i>.</p> <p>Council notes the Birriah Aboriginal Corporation as a key stakeholder in the proposed Collinsville Shared Circuit – Connection Through Carpet Snake Creek. We will liaise with your organisation early in the design process to consider how to integrate local Aboriginal knowledge, stories or lessons into the future Carpet Snake Creek pathway. Please note planning for this project has not yet commenced, with timing of design and construction subject to future grant funding.</p>
5	<p><i>Submission summarised into themes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommend Council implement ongoing reviewing and monitoring program at 12 monthly intervals, including enabling a 'notice to consultants' type system of updates. 2. AP1.1 - Recommends RPEQ, without CPESC qualifications, should be considered suitably qualified to do all levels of erosion and sediment control. 3. AP1.1 - Site grade and size of disturbance are not best indicators alone to govern level of erosion and sediment control and suitably qualified professional. Slope, soil type, soil dispersion, duration of soil disturbance, area of disturbance, waterway disturbance, rehabilitation method, receiving waters, subsoil exposure, external catchments, road construction and PH of soils to be re-vegetated are combined factors. Appendix F of IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Manual provides a risk assessment system to identify potential risk level that should be considered in Table AP1.1. 4. AP1.1 - Clarify land disturbance, as it is only relevant to individual catchment areas exposed at any one time, in 	<p>Thank you for taking the time to submit on the <i>Whitsunday Development Manual Amendment</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noted, Council will likely undertake more frequent amendments moving forward, subject to workforce planning and availability. Feedback from local engineers on the Development Manual outside of the consultation period is highly encouraged. 2. The amendment to require IECA qualifications is in response to poor erosion and sediment control practices. In an effort to drive better outcomes for stormwater quality and the reef, suitably trained professionals are necessary. 3. Council acknowledges that there are multiple factors that inform the complexity of erosion and sediment control practices and necessary training that a professional should have when planning a site. However, the intent is not to trigger a detailed report that assesses each of these factors to define the level of reporting required. Baseline factors that have the greatest influence on erosion and sediment control, such as slope and size of disturbance, are

<p>stages, rather than the whole construction site. This helps to reduce risk.</p> <p>5. AP1.1 - Clarify column 6 'ESC Report with modelling and calculations' - does this refer to empirical modelling (as in Section E3 of Appendix E of IECA Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control) or numerical modelling, which must be developed by a specialist technician using software</p> <p>6. DG 4.9.10 - clarification needed on requirement to obtain downstream drainage easements for discharge where there is none currently. Does it mean that easements are established for discharge, where there is no discharge currently, or that easements are established for discharge where there is no easement currently. The latter may have significant cost impost.</p> <p>7. DG 4.9.10 - The manual states detention basins in public land are not a preferred drainage solution and must not be proposed without written approval. The draft changes indicate the use of open drains is not preferred, and such infrastructure should not be placed in public land. If enforced as written, we are not sure how designers are to mitigate post-developed flows and this could result in infrastructure being pushed into private property. This may not be a good outcome for council, or property owners in terms of maintenance, safety, accessibility, and opportunities for public space enhancement.</p> <p>8. DG 4.10.1 - The design storm for crossroad drainage under Minor and Major Roads is consistent with Austroads Guide to Road Design Part 5, Table 4.3. However, the inclusion of Note 2 below the table 4.10.1 suggests that collection and containment of 1% AEP flows for the upstream catchment is also required. Is it necessary to</p>	<p>considered suitable and conservative approaches to define reporting requirements clearly up-front for a developer.</p> <p>4. Noted, Council will make an administrative amendment to clarify that land disturbance refers to a construction stage(s) that will be disturbed at any one time, to ensure that reporting is commensurate to risk. E.g. <i>'Land disturbance is the total area subject to clearing, grubbing, engineering work or earthworks associated with a development, until they are suitably rehabilitated and stabilised to Council's satisfaction.'</i></p> <p>5. Table 1.31.4, Erosion and Sediment Control Strategy, specifies stormwater calculations are in accordance with IECA.</p> <p>6. Noted, the last sentence of DG 4.9.10 will be removed. If there is no net worsening of runoff from the site, no easement is required as the flow characteristics are not changing. Remove – <i>'This does not negate the need to obtain downstream drainage easements for discharge where there is none currently.'</i></p> <p>7. As per QUDM, stormwater needs to be managed on the development site and public open space should not be utilised or worsened by a detention basin for private development to increase yields. The Development Manual identifies open drains as preferred for the trunk drainage system, as they carry a maintenance cost far greater than underground pipes. These are not preferred for the minor drainage system, which also has smaller capacity. Underground stormwater pipes are preferred to direct stormwater to lawful points of discharge in the minor drainage system.</p>
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<p>oversize stormwater infrastructure, instead of planning and provisioning for major flows to overtop safely in the event pipe systems or culverts become blocked.</p> <p>9. Clause 4.10.3 - Clarify 'Future available zoning information' refers to zoning in the PS applicable at the time of DA. Requirement to design for full development of external undeveloped catchments consistent with future zoning in the Town Plan would have considerable impact on development costs and is better strategically delivered through the LGIP.</p> <p>10. Clause 4.16.1 - minimum diameter/dimension for pipes and box culverts as 375mm diameter and 450x300mm (respectively), conflicts with DG4.13 (ii) which stipulates min box culvert size of 600x300mm. Recommends 300x450mm culverts.</p> <p>11. Clause 4.20.3 - requirement for interallotment drainage to capture 1% AEP flows is higher than QUDM and conflicts with DG 4.20.1. QUDM specifies 39% AEP design storm. 1% AEP interallotment drainage would require large infrastructure at much greater cost and no precedent for this exists in QLD.</p> <p>12. DG 4.25 - Sub-clause 4.25.2 appears to be a duplicate of sub-clause 4.25.1. Please clarify that 'public land' would satisfy the QUDM 'lawful point of discharge' tests and as QUDM/Civil Law implies, that discharging of stormwater to public land (e.g. a public road or drainage reserve) will be approved with the appropriate engineering design.</p> <p>13. DG11.5.13 - Re-vegetation of watercourses or open drains exceeding 10m in width or grade greater than 1:4. As presented this clause could infer that:</p>	<p>8. Noted, DG 4.10.1 - notes 2, 3 and 4 will be removed to ensure alignment with QUDM Section 7.3.1.</p> <p>Remove:</p> <p>2. The engineer must ensure the underground (pit and pipe) system shall collection and containment of 1% AEP flows of the design storm from the upstream catchment. Where a major drainage system involves surcharge into private property. A surcharge path shall be defined where the 1% AEP flows cannot be contained within the underground system. Easements are required to be provided over private property where underground systems and surcharge paths exist.</p> <p>3. Culverts under roads should be designed to accept the full flow for the design storm.</p> <p>4. the engineer must ensure adequate public safety controls (e.g. D*V product) exist and that nominated Major Storm flow does not cause unacceptable damage to adjacent properties, or adversely affect the use of the land. In addition, the downstream face of the causeway embankment may need protection where overtopping is likely to occurs and d*v checks must still be below maximum levels.</p> <p>9. The clarification is not supported, as the zone information is all that is available for an assessment officer, at the time of the development application. Council acknowledges that strategic stormwater management, which is the intent of this requirement, is best managed by the LGIP, however, it is considered an important benchmark in lieu of the stormwater network being recognised in the LGIP.</p>
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	<p>a) re-vegetation requirements govern over the hydraulic function of a gully. Where the two requirements can mutually co-exist, this is the preferred outcome however, where infill development, or development alongside existing drainage corridors occurs, the hydraulic function of a stormwater drain/gully will need to prevail</p> <p>b) Insistence that works be carried out between the months of April and October. Many local contractors, engineers and developers adopt this as 'best practice', but as evidenced by 2022's weather patterns, limiting of works to select months is not an effective means of minimising damage to waterways resulting from construction activities</p> <p>c) Developers may be required to carry out improvements to existing/natural drainage gullies/corridors through re-vegetation, bank stabilisation, shaping or clearing, which interferes with natural processes even if this requires concurrency agency referral requirements/additional operational works which would otherwise not be required.</p> <p>d) Low-maintenance is not no-maintenance. Overly dense tree planting (for example) does not eliminate the need for ground cover maintenance (mowing) and can consequently introduce new maintenance issues e.g. accessibility limited to foot traffic, vermin issues etc</p> <p>e) The definition of a 'suitably qualified professional' is ambiguous and does not provide adequate certainty</p> <p>f) The 24-month maintenance period, with potential for a further 12-month extension represents a considerable liability for the developer, during which time the works will be exposed to a number of external factors (e.g. extreme weather, at least two</p>	<p>Council is currently undertaking work on the stormwater network modelling to improve this issue.</p> <p>Where a development is providing stormwater infrastructure that has surplus capacity for the benefit of the surrounding catchment, a conversion application may be applicable, in accordance with the Infrastructure Charges Resolution.</p> <p>10. Noted, this is an administrative error. DG 4.13 (ii) will be amended to box culverts – 450mm wide x 300mm high.</p> <p>11. Noted, this is an error, the proposed amendment will be removed – Remove DG 4.20.3 <i>'Inter-allotment drainage systems must be designed to cater for 1% AEP flows unless specifically approved otherwise by Council.'</i></p> <p>12. Noted, DG 4.25.2 is an administrative error and will be removed, as it duplicated DG 4.21.1. Clarification that all public land satisfies QUDM's 'lawful point of discharge' is not possible due to the variety of scenarios involving public land. As per DG 4.25.3, Council engages with developers early in the design process to identify suitable public land for discharge.</p> <p>13. a) This is correct.</p> <p>b) Council acknowledges that works between April and October are not always feasible and is willing to allow works outside of this period. This benchmark is a measure to stop development from occurring in waterways where weather conditions are not suitable.</p> <p>c) Environmental rehabilitation and enhancement through development is inferred by this amendment, which</p>
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	<p>monsoon seasons, builder’s damage, and other changes within the contributing catchments). In addition, it also creates additional administration to manage two separate maintenance periods. It is recommended that only a 12-month maintenance period applies as this is sufficient, and consistent with other local government areas as it fairly balances the risk.</p>	<p>ultimately comes at a benefit to the development through reduced risk of erosion, improved amenity and habitat. Generally, existing watercourses within a development site should not need rehabilitation or revegetation unless they have been historically damaged by human behaviour.</p> <p>d) Revegetation standards and planting densities aim to facilitate canopy cover, that in a natural system, prevents the growth of grass and weeds, alleviating maintenance need. It is acknowledged that some maintenance and pest management may be required, which is why buffers to residential areas are provided where possible.</p> <p>e) Suitably qualified professional is defined within the editor’s note on page 188, as <i>‘having a degree in Environmental Management, science or demonstrated experience in waterway management.’</i></p> <p>f) Noted, Council has sought to maintain consistency with the Whitsunday Stormwater Guideline handover and bonding requirements that respond to the establishment time for re-vegetation and canopy cover that alleviate weed growth. In the instance of extreme weather, Council will collaborate with the developer to find an appropriate outcome.</p>
6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design Report – Clause 1.08.10 - There is a lot of information that won’t be available for checking at the design stage i.e. electrical/telecom details, streetlighting, traffic management plan etc. 2. Erosion and Sediment Control Strategy – Clause 1.31.1 - Table AP1.1 – clarify requirements for IPWEAQ or AUSTIECA erosion and sediment control training level 4? 	<p>Thank you for taking the time to submit on the <i>Whitsunday Development Manual Amendment</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clause 1.08.10 applies for operational works permits, this information should be defined for an operational works permit, as it defines the location of trenching and its location in relation to, or potential conflicts with, Council infrastructure. Similarly, the methodology of the works and how traffic will be managed needs to be defined for the operational works permit. It is acknowledged that

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Erosion and Sediment Control Strategy – Clause 1.31.4 - It is assumed that baseline water quality testing would only apply to watercourses that flow all year round? 4. Service Providers/Conduit Plan and Street Lighting – Clause 1.32.1.10 - Lux contours have not traditionally been a requirement for streetlighting documentation produced for Ergon. 5. DG1.09 – Urban Street & Road Hierarchy – Table D1.1 - Should there be a classification for commercial? For an urban laneway, an 8.0m reserve width seems impractical when accommodating a 6.0m carriageway width? 10 vehicles per dwelling has been identified in IPWEAQ’s Street Design Manual as being conservative – it suggests 8 vehicles per dwelling? 6. DG1.12.8 (Austroads Design Vehicles) - Consider re-titling Figure 2.3 as “Standard Vehicles – Rubbish Trucks (Source: JJ Richards 2021)” 7. DG4.25.1 is repeated at DG4.25.2 8. SG5 – Water Reticulation - PVC-O has been widely used as water main pipe in many recent residential developments – what is the reasoning behind restricting to only PVC-M moving forward? 9. SG5.29 – Flushing - Should an acceptable process be included for de-chlorinating water prior to flushing? 	<p>Electrical/telecom plans may only be preliminary at this point, subject to approval from the relevant provider.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. IECA Level 4 training is an interim qualification before becoming a CPESC. See IECA website for more information. 3. Testing needs to occur upstream and downstream from the development to define a baseline. Testing will need to occur following the first rainfall on-site to establish a baseline. 4. Lux contours and street light pole details for intersections to become Council roads is necessary to ensure compliance with DG 9.8 Road lighting. 5. Commercial roads are considered ‘urban’. Urban laneways, being lowest in the road hierarchy, have very limited traffic and speed, to combine pedestrian, cycle and vehicle movement in the carriageway. In this respect, only a small reserve width is required. 8 vpd/dwelling is not recorded within Table D1.1, note 1 identifies 10 VPD/dwelling. 6. Noted, Council will make an administrative amendment to re-title Figure 1.3 ‘<i>Standard Vehicles – Rubbish Trucks (Source: JJ Richards 2021).</i>’ 7. Noted, DG 4.25.2 is an administrative error duplicating DG 4.25.1 and will be removed. 8. PVC-M pipes are considered stronger and more resilient than PVC-O pipes, therefore, to improve the resilience of Council’s water network in the long-term, PVC-M pipes are preferred.
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		<p>9. Council has opted to devise a performance-based benchmark, to allow the developer to determine the most effective way to de-chlorinate water prior to flushing. It is acknowledged that there are a variety of methods, including charcoal socks. Council may consider specifying an exact process in future amendments and encourage recommendations from local engineers.</p>
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