



**City of
Ipswich**

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Regulation Policy

City of Ipswich

Collaboration Communication Integrity Efficiency Leadership

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Date of Review	TBA	

1. Statement

Regulation is necessary to achieve social, environmental, and economic objectives. The intent of regulation for Council is to protect the health, safety, amenity and environment of the community but Council also needs to consider that regulation isn't deterring, inhibiting or prohibiting social, environmental and economic opportunities in the community.

This policy outlines Council's strategic position on regulation and promotes understanding of the risk-based approach it intends to apply to regulatory activities, as well as the circumstances in which that risk-based approach may be restricted. The Policy is supported by detailed procedures that provide further guidance to staff.

The policy establishes a clear position for the exercise of Council's powers in managing regulation including potential unlawful activity within Council's jurisdiction. It provides practical guidance through it's principles on how Council staff are to assess potential unlawful activity to determine if it requires further investigation, the courses of action available to Council for dealing with unlawful activity, how to decide whether enforcement action is warranted and, if so, the process to be used in deciding which type of enforcement action is appropriate in the circumstances.

2. Purpose and Principles

The purpose of the policy is to provide a risk-based approach to regulation through the following position statements:

Resource Optimisation: Council resources are directed towards higher-risk areas, ensuring that they are used where they are most needed and can have the greatest impact

Reduced Red Tape: Lower-risk activities face fewer regulatory requirements, reducing unnecessary administrative burdens and costs.

Improved Focus: Council will focus their efforts on significant risks, leading to more effective oversight and better protection of public interests

Flexibility and Adaptability: This approach allows for adjustments based on the evolving risk landscape, making regulation more responsive to new and emerging risks

IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL | Compliance and Enforcement of Policy

Our regulatory activities, which includes enforcement will be guided and supported by the following principles:

- Providing clear guidelines and standards to the community of knowing when to apply, how to apply and how to comply
- Our decisions will be fair, reasonable, respectful and reliable
- Our responses will be consistent, efficient and proportionate to the risk
- Our decisions and actions will be informed by evidence
- We will be transparent, and accountable for our decisions and actions
- We will monitor, review and report on our effectiveness
- We will continue to improve the way we regulate
- We will engage to listen, learn and respond.

3. Strategic Plan Links

This policy aligns with the following iFuture 2021-2026 Corporate Plan themes:

- Vibrant and Growing
- Safe, Inclusive and Creative
- Natural and Sustainable
- A Trusted and Leading Organisation

4. Regulatory Authority

Section 28 of the **Local Government Act 2009** provides the power for local governments to make and enforce local laws that are necessary or convenient for the good rule and government of their local government area. In addition, regulatory powers and responsibilities are devolved to Council under a range of State legislation.

- *Local Government Act*
- *Local Government Regulations 2012*
- *Various State Acts and Regulations for matters eg Building, Environmental Protection, Food, Planning, and Public Health*
- *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994*
- Employee Code of Conduct
- Councillor Code of Conduct
- Meeting Conduct Policy
- Meeting Conduct Procedure
- Conflicts of Interest for Employees Policy
- Conflicts of Interest for Employees Procedure – Identifying, Disclosing, Managing and Monitoring

5. Human Rights Commitment

Ipswich City Council (Council) has considered the human rights protected under the *Human Rights Act 2019 (Qld)* (the Act) when adopting and/or amending this policy. When applying this policy, Council will act and make decisions in a way that is compatible with human rights and give proper consideration to a human right relevant to the decision in accordance with the Act.

6. Scope

IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL | Compliance and Enforcement of Policy

The Policy applies to all areas of Council operations that administer Legislation and Local Laws, this includes applications, approvals, assessment, licences, permits, routine inspections, investigations and enforcement. This Policy applies a risk-based approach to regulation to ensure resources are focussed on those matters posing the most significant risk to the community and environment. This risk-based approach to regulation may be restricted where Council is required to conduct regulatory activities in a manner prescribed by legislation, supporting statutory instruments and guidance, and court procedure and precedent.

7. Roles and Responsibilities

General

This policy applies to all Councillors and Council officers and is directly relevant to officers involved in the administration of Legislation and Local Laws.

Delegations from the Chief Executive Officer are required to officers to enable them to undertake approvals, investigation, and enforcement action.

Councillors and Officers have significant responsibilities and must ensure that they comply with the relevant Codes of Conduct and Council Policies and Procedures in the execution of their duties. In particular, they must manage any conflicts of interest.

The Chief Executive Officer shall have overall responsibility for Council's legislative compliance framework.

Role of Officers

All council officers have a responsibility to ensure that they remain [abreast of familiar with](#) Legislation and Local Laws which affect their area of work, hold appropriate delegations and authorisations, and exercise those delegations/authorisation in accordance with any conditions and/or legislative requirements applying to them. .

The Executive Leadership Team are to ensure that adequate training and instruction is given to staff to ensure that legal obligations regarding their responsibilities are identified and met.

Managers must ensure that procedures and systems are established to support regulation actions in accordance with this Policy.

Role of Councillors

Regulation matters are sensitive and easily susceptible to allegations of impropriety, bias or inconsistency. In order to manage those risks, and be consistent with the Councillors' Code of Conduct and the Councillor – Staff Interaction Policy, Councillors are:

- Not to attend on-site meetings with Council staff, the complainants, or persons the subject of an investigation or enforcement action, or;
- Not to direct staff in relation to particular outcomes relating to investigations, enforcement options or actions.

IPSWICH CITY COUNCIL | Compliance and Enforcement of Policy

Councillors can assist individuals who raise concerns with them by referring them to the relevant functional area so that the appropriate action can take place.

8. Key Stakeholders

In addition to Councillors, the following Council Departments and Branches will be consulted during the review process:

- Planning and Regulatory Services Department
- Asset and Infrastructure Services Department
- Environment and Sustainability Department
- Community, Cultural and Economic Development Department
- Corporate Services Department
- Legal Branch

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

This policy is to be reviewed at least every two (2) years or sooner if necessary to accommodate changes in legislation.

10. Definitions

The following are the definitions of key terms in this Policy:

Council means the Ipswich City Council.

Councillor means a duly elected person of the Ipswich City Council.

Conflicts of Interest for Employees

Actual conflict of interest means there is a real conflict between the Council employee's official duties and their personal interests.

Potential conflict of interest means personal interests that could conflict with a Council employee's official duty. This refers to circumstances where it is foreseeable, that a conflict may arise in the future and steps should be taken now to mitigate that future risk.

Perceived conflict of interest means the public or a third party could form the view that personal interests could improperly influence an employee's decision or action, now or in the future. Whilst it may or may not eventuate as an actual conflict, it is important to disclose a perceived conflict of interest, for transparency purposes.

Enforcement means a range of procedures and actions taken by Council to ensure that a person or organisation comply with their statutory obligations.

Public Interest means the interests of the community as a whole or a group within the community or individuals.

Regulation means the rules and what standards apply or what approvals may be required (eg minimum standards, permits, licences), and what happens to ensure they are complied with (enforcement).

Risk means a potential impact that may cause physical, financial, environmental or other harm resulting in loss of value of goods, loss of life or loss of amenity.

11. Policy Owner

The General Manager (Planning and Regulatory Services) is the policy owner and is responsible for the authoring and reviewing this policy.

Local Law Review

Initial community consultation draft content for Shape Your Ipswich survey on key topics for feedback. Content will continue to be reviewed/updated prior to consultation period commencing.

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Draft as at 15 January 2026

Busking & Touting/Spruiking

What feedback has Council received?

- Busking is widely recognised as a positive contributor to lively, welcoming public spaces, supporting creativity, culture and local economic activity.
- Buskers have said that the current process is very complex and costly, especially as public liability insurance is required for this activity, all of which discourages participation.
- Clarity around Touting/Spruiking is needed to provide clear guidance about what is/isn't allowed.
- A risk-based approach to regulating busking and touting/spruiking on council land will assist in removing some barriers and costs for the City's creative sector as well as business growth, while ensuring public health and safety is not compromised or at risk.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- **Busking** – if you want to perform on council land you will need a licence. Busking occurs in a reserved busking area in exchange for a donation from passers-by. Busking includes playing musical instruments, singing, dancing, living statues etc. A fee is payable when applying for a licence.
- **Touting/Spruiking** – Commercial touting/spruiking on council land requires a licence application and payment of a fee e.g. a business wanting to promote their sale on the footpath outside their shop to passers-by. The licence provides conditions about what they can do and what they can put on the footpath (council land).
- **Touting/Spruiking** - that is not commercial is covered by the standard conditions for the use of council land and behaviours that may impact on another's use or enjoyment of a space. The sheer nature of the activity could mean that this activity is not allowed however the law doesn't make this explicitly clear. There is also uncertainty about what approvals Council gives when there is a peaceful assembly being arranged. Public gatherings/protests/public marches are not captured by a local law. They are captured by the *Peaceful Assemblies Act* and a Notice of Intention must be submitted to the police and Council (if on council land/roads) 5 days before any event. If on council land/roads, Council needs to issue a Permission Notice as its approval (and can have certain conditions applied).

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- **Busking** – preapproved busking sites will be established by Council and available for buskers. Buskers will apply for a licence with standard conditions for performance and locations where they can perform. There will be a small fee for an annual licence that provides access to all preapproved locations. Public Liability Insurance from buskers performing low risk activities won't be required for these preapproved sites, these sites will be covered by Council's insurance. A mandatory Busking Guideline will be developed to assist buskers understand what they need to do.
- **Touting/Spruiking** – a licence for Commercial touting/spruiking will no longer be required but standard conditions will be included in the local law that must be abided by. Enforcement by Council can still occur if these conditions are not complied with. The laws will make it clearer about non-commercial touting/spruiking with explicit conditions on what is/isn't allowed on Council land and that public gatherings/protests/public marches are not captured by a local law but by the *Peaceful Assemblies Act*.

Question 1

Do you support preapproved busking sites being established as well as a mandatory busking guideline to make busking more accessible in the City? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Do you support commercial touting/spruiking moving to enforceable standard conditions and no longer needing to apply for a licence? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 3

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

DRAFT

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Council Cemeteries

What feedback has Council received?

- Queensland does not have any State legislation that manages the operations/activities of cemeteries and most local governments have a separate local law to regulate activities and set standards for cemetery operations.
- Council removed a cemetery local law in a 2013 review of its local laws (as it had entered into a contract with a cemetery services provider), with some provisions retained relating to cemeteries being included in other local laws at the time e.g. Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads.
- While Council has entered into a contract with a cemetery services provider, there are still some gaps regarding works/construction standards, safety, activities and obligations on visitors that need to be considered by Council.
- A cemetery local law would only apply to council cemeteries: Ipswich General Cemetery, Warrill Park Lawn Cemetery, Tallegalla Cemetery, Haigslea Lawn Cemetery, and Stone Quarry Cemetery.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- Current provisions are spread over a few local laws and relate to council cemeteries where you need a permit/approval to: bring an animal into a cemetery; to interfere with a grave or memorial; or an exhumation (and where it must be carried out by a recognised undertaker).
- Conservation work on graves and headstones in historic cemeteries that are on local government land must comply with the principles, policies and guidelines as set out in the Conservation Management Plans for those cemeteries. There are also requirements generally for council land about needing a permit for commercial activities (e.g. tours, filming).

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- Create a new local law specifically for council Cemeteries so all provisions and standards are in the one document to make it easier to find out and understand what is/isn't allowed.

Question 1

Do you support the creation of a new local law for council cemeteries to make it easier to find information and understand what is/isn't allowed in council Cemeteries? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Declared Traffic Areas and Off-Street Regulated Parking

What feedback has Council received?

- Council needs to update its off-street regulated parking areas due to community and Council needs and make amendments to the current declared traffic areas.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- Councils make Declared Traffic Areas in their local laws to manage and control parking on public roads within specific zones where demand is high or turnover is critical, for example business central areas or when major events are on.
- Councils establish off-street regulated parking areas under local laws to manage and control parking on council land. This assists with providing easy access and turnover of available parking spaces at locations e.g. within parks, near facilities.
- **Current Declared Traffic Areas (3):**
 - Ipswich CBD; Springfield Traffic Area; Willowbank Traffic Area.
- **Current Off-Street Regulated Parking Areas (16):**
 - Map A – Foote Lane car park (3 Foot Lane, Ipswich).
 - Map B – Roderick Street Council car park (37, 39 and 45 Roderick Street and 69-71 East Street, Ipswich).
 - Map C – Car park behind RSL building located at 63 Nicholas Street, Ipswich (opposite Civic Hall).
 - Map D – Civic Hall car park (50 Nicholas Street, Ipswich – entrance to car park from Limestone Street).
 - Map E – Eastern West Street car park (3-5 West Street, Ipswich).
 - Map F – Western West Street car park (205, 213A and 215A Brisbane Street, Ipswich – entrance to car park from West Street).
 - Map G – Laneway between Ipswich City Council Library and Administration Building (40-50 South Street, Ipswich).
 - Map H – Denmark Hill car park (5 Deebing Street, Ipswich).
 - Map I – Bob Gamble car park / Riverheart Parklands Stage 2 (2 Blackall Street, Ipswich).
 - Map J – Marsden Parade car park (corner of Marsden Parade and Brisbane Street, Ipswich).
 - Map K – Robelle Domain & Lagoon, Springfield Central.
 - Map L – Queens Park, Ipswich.
 - Map M – Olga Street car park, Ipswich.
 - Map N – Limestone Park – Salisbury Road car park.
 - Map O – Rosewood Library (15 Railway Street, Rosewood).
 - Map P – Springfield Central Community Centre car park (134 Parkland Drive, Springfield Central).

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

(Note: A PDF with all the maps will be provided for people on Shape Your Ipswich)

- **Proposed Declared Traffic Areas:**
 - No new areas; changes to boundaries for Ipswich CBD and Springfield Traffic Areas to align with iGO Ipswich Transport Strategy 2025. Willowbank remains the same.
- **From the existing list of off-street regulated parking areas:**
 - Removal of Maps A, B and G, as these areas relate to previous council premises.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

- **Addition of New Off-Street Regulated Parking areas (11):**
 - Redbank Plains Recreation Reserve, Redbank Plains.
 - Springfield Central Sports Complex, Springfield Central.
 - Richardson Park, Goodna (incl Goodna Aquatic Centre [and Noel Kelly Drive](#)).
 - Rotary Park, Bundamba.
 - Georgie Conway Leichhardt Community Swim Centre, Leichhardt.
 - Anzac Park, Rosewood.
 - Nicholas Street Precinct, Ipswich (NSP).
 - 30c Waghorn Street, Ipswich (behind Metropole and other businesses).
 - Omar Street Park, Ipswich.
 - Fernbrook Oval, Redbank Plains.
 - Silver Jubilee Park, Springfield Central.
 - Splash n Play Park, South Ripley.
 - 7-9 John Street, Rosewood.
 - Alan Cumming Park, North Ipswich.

Question 1

Do you support the changes to the declared traffic areas? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Do you support the changes to the off-street regulated parking areas? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 3

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Entertainment Venues

What feedback has Council received?

- Entertainment venues play a vital role in hosting events that raise the profile of Ipswich as a leading events destination in Queensland.
- Entertainment venues are approved through development and land use approvals and need a licence to operate.
- Implementing a risk-based approach for entertainment venues would see a reduction in red tape for operators whose risks are demonstrably low, and are captured by other legislation.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- Venues with a liquor licence offering live entertainment with amplified music require an entertainment licence unless its determined low risk by an authorised officer. This helps ensure potential community impacts are managed responsibly. Additionally, within the current laws, the following venues have been classified as venues requiring an entertainment licence : Willowbank Precinct – Willowbank Raceway; Queensland Raceway; Halls where entertainment is intended to end after 10pm; Ivory's Rock Conference and Event Centre; Ipswich Turf Club; Showgrounds (Ipswich, Rosewood and Marburg).
- These venues apply for a licence and if approved comply with the conditions set. If conditions aren't complied with enforcement can be undertaken.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- No licence would be required for entertainment venues, but venues must comply with standard conditions (essentially those conditions that were attached to the licence) set out in a local law.
- Enforcement by Council can still occur if local law conditions and/or land use approval conditions aren't complied with (enforcement can be undertaken by Liquor Licencing for matters relating to their liquor licence).

How would the proposed affect current licence holders?

- Current licence holders will no longer need to renew their entertainment venue licence each year and pay a fee, they will just need to comply with the standard conditions as prescribed by the local law.

Question 1

Do you support entertainment venues (that currently require a licence) moving to enforceable standard conditions and no longer needing to apply for a licence and renew it each year? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Events

What feedback has Council received?

- Council operates to attract, support and produce events that engage the community, drive visitation, positively impact on business and industry and promote Ipswich as a leading event-friendly destination.
- Understanding the licences, approvals, and information required by Council can be complex and challenging for both event organisers and members of the public, regardless of whether the event is a small low-risk event or a large-scale festival.
- A risk-based approach to assessing and regulating events on Council and private land helps operators and the community understand their obligations while ensuring public health, safety and environmental protection are not compromised.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- An event means the use of a premise and/or land for an event that is open to the public regardless of whether there is an admission fee or not.
- To hold an event on Council land, you must apply for a licence and, if approved, comply with all conditions. Depending on the event type and size, applications may need to be lodged months in advance to secure the space.
- You may also need an event licence for private land if the site is not normally used for events, or if the proposed event differs from what is permitted under the Planning Scheme.
- The conditions of an event licence (and conditions of any planning approval for private land) must be complied with otherwise enforcement action can take place.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- An Event Assessment Framework could be established to classify proposed events as low or high risk based on factors such as (to name just a couple) expected attendance and on-site activities (e.g. food service, entertainment). This framework helps organisers understand requirements upfront, supports compliance, and applies to all event types, from small community activations to large-scale festivals.
- For low-risk events, organisers may apply and, if they agree to the required conditions and the site is available, approval will be granted. For high-risk events, an application will trigger a formal assessment process to determine whether the event can be approved.
- For low and high-risk events, the conditions of approval must be complied with otherwise enforcement action will be taken.

Question 1

Do you support a risk-based approach to assessing proposed events in the City? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Food Trucks and Roadside Vending

What feedback has Council received?

- Food trucks and mobile businesses in Ipswich are subject to licensing and operational regulations. While these ensure food safety and public order, overly stringent requirements can limit entrepreneurial opportunities, especially for small-scale operators.
- Council has short, medium and long terms goals about driving local business success and growth. This includes positive activation of the city centres across Ipswich which could be helped with some reduction of red tape where appropriate.
- There is a need to streamline processes for food trucks as part of the food truck friendly initiative to make it easier to understand what can and can't be done.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- Two types of roadside vending occurring currently:
 - **Preapproved Sites for Food Trucks (Food Truck Friendly Initiative):** Food trucks will need a Food Truck Site Licence, pay a one-off fee, and a booking needs to be made for a preapproved site. A list of current preapproved sites is on Council's website (note: a mobile food licence under State legislation may be required depending on what is being sold).
 - **Licence Applications for sites that aren't preapproved** and where they are wanting a site to themselves for a one-off occasion, month or year. This may be food trucks but could also be for fruit stalls, flower stalls etc. This involves considerable assessment by Council. Applicants usually need to identify a few potential sites as some may not be suitable due to potential risks e.g. road safety.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- The Food Truck Site Licence (and fee) will cease to exist, but food truck operators will still need to abide by standard conditions in the local laws. The food truck operator can book a preapproved site with Council, with a maximum of hours per booking and a limit on booking sites ahead of time to ensure adequate and fair access to all preapproved sites occurs.
- No changes are being considered at this time for licence applications for sites that aren't preapproved (for any location that hasn't been preapproved by Council, operators will need to apply for a licence and have their application and requested sites assessed to determine if a licence and location can be approved for their use only).

How would the proposed affect current licence holders?

- Current Food Truck Site Licence holders will no longer need to renew their Food Truck Site Licence and pay a fee; they will just need to comply with the standard conditions for this activity as prescribed by the local law.
- Other roadside vending licences wont be impacted.

Question 1

Do you support preapproved sites for food trucks no longer needing a Food Truck Site Licence or fee and where enforceable standard conditions will apply? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Footpath (Outdoor) Dining on Council Land

What feedback has Council received?

- Council has received feedback that reducing red tape for outdoor dining could help activate Ipswich's local centres, creating vibrant spaces that attract visitors and support local business growth in line with council's short, medium, and long-term economic goals.
- Simplifying outdoor dining regulations on footpaths, in a way that prioritises safety and practicality could support local businesses, reduce costs, and create lively, welcoming precincts.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- To undertake footpath (outdoor) dining on Council land you need to apply for a licence and if approved comply with the conditions set.
- Under Council's current local laws you don't need to apply for a licence if your footpath (outdoor) dining on Council land consists of a maximum of 2 tables with associated chairs, or chairs or benches without a table, outside convenience, take-away and general stores.
- Note: If you are undertaking outdoor dining on private land (e.g. a shopping centre) then you don't need a footpath dining licence from council but you may need approval from the landowner/shopping centre management.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- No licence would be required for footpath (outdoor) dining on Council land, but businesses must comply with standard conditions set out in a local law which would include a mandatory guideline for footpath (outdoor) dining.
- Clear conditions will ensure accessible pathways are maintained, supporting inclusivity for all community members. Businesses may also be given flexibility to extend outdoor dining in front of neighbouring premises where written consent is provided, creating more vibrant and connected precincts
- Council will continue to play a role in maintaining standards to ensure these conditions are upheld and public spaces remain safe and welcoming.

How would the proposed affect current licence holders?

- Current licence holders will no longer need to renew their licence each year and pay a fee, they will just need to comply with the standard conditions as prescribed by the local law and mandatory guideline.

Question 1

Would you support footpath (outdoor) dining moving to mandatory standard conditions and no longer needing to apply for a licence and renew it each year? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Heavy Vehicle Parking in Residential Areas

What feedback has Council received?

- With a risk-based approach, could Council consider the removal of a permit for parking a heavy vehicle on private property in residential areas and just have standard conditions people have to comply with?

How does Council currently regulate this?

- Currently Council allows only one approved heavy vehicle to be parked in residential areas via an application and permit process and where a fee is payable.
- An enforceable Heavy Vehicle Parking Implementation Guideline is provided in the current local law to assist in understanding what is/isn't allowed.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- A permit (and fee) would no longer be needed, and the enforceable Heavy Vehicle Parking Implementation Guideline would become standard conditions enforceable under the local law. There are no changes to the number of heavy vehicles that can be parked, that is, only one can be parked.

How would the proposed affect current permit holders?

- Current permit holders will no longer need to renew their licence each year and pay a fee. These permits will cease to exist, but the conditions of their current permit will remain in force while ever they reside at the property for which the permit had been approved.

Question 1

Do you support heavy vehicle parking in residential areas to move to enforceable standard conditions and no longer needing to apply for a permit and renew it each year? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Heavy Vehicle Parking on Roads

What feedback has Council received?

- Under State Legislation, heavy vehicles must not stop or park on a length of road for longer than one hour, noting that the legislation does provide some exception to this. Under this same legislation, Council can indicate via a local law that parking longer than one hour on designated roads is allowed.
- Could Council consider designating streets where heavy vehicles could park longer than an hour like another Council has established in some industrial areas so as not be detrimental on residential areas.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- In the current laws, Council hasn't identified any roads/streets in industrial areas where heavy vehicles could be parked for more than one hour.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- Inclusion of some streets in industrial areas where heavy vehicles could park longer than one hour. Exact times and locations have not been established at this point in time.

Question 1

Would you support heavy vehicles being able to park longer than one hour in some streets located in industrial areas? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Individual Residential Building Sites – Containment Systems

What feedback has Council received?

- Nuisances from individual residential building sites are largely factored around sediment being deposited in waterways, yet waste and dust pose an issue for surrounding residents and can be a result of a lack of onsite control measures.
- Consideration should be given to nuisances created from individual residential building sites to mitigate or minimise the nuisance to residents and impacts to local waterways.
- In addition to the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act, it would assist to have simple yet clear requirements about containment systems that can be installed on individual residential building sites to assist.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- The Environmental Protection Act prescribes requirements for sediment and erosion control where it is an offence to deposit a contaminant in a waterway. Council is authorised to use this legislation as required.
- There are currently no provisions in the current local laws that deal with these impacts/nuisances explicitly on individual residential building sites.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- To assist in making it clear about what is required on an individual residential building site, and where it is not in conflict with any State legislation, provisions would be included in the new laws to say that a person must have the following containment systems in place on the site: sediment and erosion; waste management; and drainage e.g. temporary downpipes.

Question 1

Do you support the introduction of new provisions that building sites must have containment systems in place for sediment and erosion; waste; and drainage e.g. temporary downpipes to mitigate or minimise the nuisance to surrounding residents and impacts to local waterways while construction takes place?
Yes, No, Unsure

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Kennels and Catteries

What feedback has Council received?:

- Kennels and catteries already have requirements on their operations (e.g. parking) through the planning scheme and other legislation so could Council consider removing the requirement to have a licence under local laws to reduce some red tape.
- Nuisance matters arising from these operations may be linked to their development approval and/or could be managed through other laws e.g. noise.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- Kennels and catteries need a licence to operate under current laws.
- They also have conditions imposed on them through development approvals/Council's Planning Scheme that must be complied with.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- No licence (or fee) would be required for kennels and catteries, but operators must comply with standard conditions set out in a local law. The standard conditions would be the conditions that currently apply to a licence.
- Clarification that Kennels and Catteries need to comply with the Planning Scheme and that they are not permitted in residential/built up areas.
- Enforcement by Council can still occur if conditions of the local law or planning scheme aren't complied with.

How would the proposed affect current licence holders?

- Current licence holders will no longer need to renew their licence each year and pay a fee. These licences will cease to exist. They would need to comply with standard conditions set out in the new laws for kennels and catteries.

Question 1

Do you support kennels and catteries moving to enforceable standard conditions and no longer needing to apply for a licence and renew it each year? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Landscaping on Nature Strips

What feedback has Council received?

- Council currently require a permit for people to do landscaping on the nature strip outside their property where conditions are applied to the permit. Council doesn't charge for this permit. Could these permit conditions become standard conditions where a permit isn't required to reduce some red tape?

How does Council currently regulate this?

- Before you do any landscaping you need to apply for a permit where standard conditions are applied about what you can and can't put on the nature strip etc. If the conditions aren't complied with then enforcement may occur which could include the direction to remove the landscaping.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- A permit would no longer be needed but there would be standard conditions to comply with that are enforceable under the local law. The standard conditions that currently appear on permits may be reviewed.

How would the proposed affect current licence holders?

- Current permit holders won't be affected and will need to comply with the conditions on the permit they were issued (these permits aren't renewed each year).

Question 1

Do you support landscaping on nature strips moving to enforceable standard conditions where a permit is no longer required? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Not-For-Profit Mobile Services in Public Places

What feedback has Council received?

- There is an increase of groups and individuals seeking to assist vulnerable community members, including people experiencing homelessness, by providing food and clothing in public spaces. However, these activities often occur in locations where there is no established support network or service coordination, which can lead to frustration for the groups involved as well as for other users, businesses, or events operating in those spaces at the time.
- Council fully supports people wanting to help our communities and it would be great to see mobile services such as this with a coordinated approach which will assist them, the community and Council.
- Some standard conditions and a guideline would be a great tool to assist not-for-profit groups/individuals understand how they can best serve the communities they are wanting to serve in public places.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- There are no clear provisions/conditions specifically for this type of activity or if any approval is required.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- Create some standard conditions for this type of activity to ensure there is a coordinated approach to the mobile service delivery on public land (no permit would be required).
- A mandatory guideline would be developed to provide clear guidance for not-for profit groups/individuals on how, where and when they can access public spaces to deliver their services.

Question 1

Do you support the creation of some standard conditions and a mandatory guideline to support the mobile delivery of community services by not-for-profit groups/individuals in public spaces? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Public Swimming Pools – Wellness Pools

What feedback has Council received?

- Council currently regulates water quality in non-residential pools due to potential public health risks to the wider public but it's not clear that this does include wellness pools like float tanks, hydrotherapy pools, plunge pools.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- Public swimming pools need to be licenced and are inspected by Council as part of their licence conditions.
- A public swimming pool means a swimming pool that is made available for use to - (a) members of the public or a section of the public on payment of an entrance fee or other charge; or (b) participants in organised swimming or diving competitions or in training for organised swimming or diving competitions; or (c) persons who have a commercial relationship with the owner of the pool. Examples - A swimming pool available for use by paying guests in a hotel or motel. A swimming pool available for use by customers or employees of the owner.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- Make it clearer that hydrotherapy pools, float tanks, plunge pools etc are included in public swimming pool regulation by Council but it is proposed that these types of wellness pools will need to abide by enforceable standard conditions rather than require a licence. Should Council receive a complaint about water quality at a wellness pool then Council can inspect to understand if the standard conditions have been complied with and take enforcement action if needed.
- For other public swimming pools that require a licence, the current licence conditions will be reviewed and updated as, for example, they currently reference outdated water quality guidelines.

Question 1

Do you support the inclusion of enforceable standard conditions for wellness pools as part of Council's regulation of public swimming pools due to potential public health risks? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Roosters

What feedback has Council received?

- Council has no restriction of keeping roosters in residential areas.
- A lot of other South East Queensland councils prohibit roosters in residential areas and council do receive complaints about rooster noise in residential/built up areas.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- Roosters are currently included in the local law requirements for a broader category called 'Poultry' where up to 25 poultry could be housed on land up to 1000m², up to 12 on land 700m² and up to 2 on land 350m². More than 25 require an application for a permit.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- Create a new category for Roosters (and exclude them from the poultry category).
- Include robust conditions on keeping roosters in residential/built up areas where if non-compliance with noise controls/provisions occurs the rooster will need to be removed from the property.
- No changes needed for poultry as roosters will be separate.

Question 1

Do you support the introduction of a new category for keeping roosters with more robust standard conditions for keeping them in residential areas included to help mitigate noise issues? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Special Entertainment Precinct – Ipswich Central

What feedback has Council received?

- Council has heard strong community support for a more vibrant Ipswich Central, with increased live music, outdoor dining and social activity that encourages people to stay in the city centre after hours.
- Feedback from local businesses and musicians is that current sound requirements within liquor licences and the Planning Scheme make it difficult to host live amplified music, creating a barrier to more entertainment and activity occurring in the city centre.
- To respond, Council is exploring the establishment of a Special Entertainment Precinct, which would provide clearer and more supportive settings for managing sound in Ipswich Central.
- By establishing a Special Entertainment Precinct it provides an environment for entertainment to grow. It also means that any new residential development in the precinct would need to be built with additional noise mitigations in place protecting residential amenity.

How does Council currently regulate this?

- Venues with amplified music are regulated by the State (Liquor Licensing) as part of their liquor licence (there are approximately 12 venues in the Ipswich Central area).
- Any noise complaints about a venue are initially investigated by Council (to determine if the source is a venue) and then transferred to Liquor Licensing for investigation (sometimes, due to variable factors, these investigations are done conjointly by Liquor Licencing and Council).

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- Establishing a Special Entertainment Precinct (SEP) for Ipswich Central to support live music and increased activity in the city centre.
- Enabling Council, through a local law, to manage entertainment-related sound within the precinct and provide clearer expectations for venues and the community.
- Supporting future changes to the Planning Scheme so new developments in Ipswich Central are designed with the understanding that the city centre is a vibrant, active environment, including appropriate noise mitigation.
- Retaining Liquor Licensing as the regulator for liquor approvals, trading conditions and venue safety, with no change to these responsibilities.

Question 1

Do you support the creation of a Special Entertainment Precinct in Ipswich Central to support the growth of local entertainment? *Yes, No, Unsure*

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Temporary Homes

What feedback has Council received?

- Current process can be hard to understand and where the current law was originally intended for people who wanted to reside in temporary accommodation while a house was being built.
- Can there be more scenarios where you can get a temporary home permit which may also assist homeowners to host family and friends in caravans on their properties for short periods of time providing certain conditions are met and this may assist where there are housing supply shortages (on a short-term basis).
- Some of the current examples of what could be used as a temporary home in the local law would actually need building approval under the Building Act so are not appropriate and should be removed (e.g. prefab structure).

How does Council currently regulate this?

- The 'Establishment or occupation of a temporary home' is a permit currently. The permits are issued for a period between 0-12 months and may only be extended for an additional 6 months, meaning the maximum term you can get a permit is for 18mths.

What is it that Council may consider in new laws?

- Individuals or families could occupy a temporary home on another person's property for a short period of time without the need for approval (e.g. if they are visiting family on holidays or otherwise in need of a short-term, affordable housing option) if they meet the minimum requirements set by Council, as well as providing longer term options but only for a maximum of 18 months.
- **Temporary home means a tent or vehicle**, which is fit to be used as a place of temporary residence.
 - Vehicle means a car, campervan, caravan, motorhome, bus or trailer on wheels, that is or was solely or principally used, designed or adapted for use on roads or for transport purposes, regardless of its registration status.
 - Tent means a temporary structure clad in canvas, plastic or similar material, with or without walls, supported by poles or similar supports and fastened to the ground using ropes, pegs or ballast.
- For a **Vehicle**:
 - Stays of 30 days or less have to abide by min standards (maximum of 90 days in a 12 month period, with no single period extending more than a 30 day duration).
 - Stays of 31 days up to 6 months have to abide by min standards and send Council a notice (maximum of 1 x 6months in a 12 month period).
 - 6 months or longer need to apply for a permit and a permit is only given for a maximum of 18mths. (no renewals) – (A provision will be provided where Council could approve for those who are building and where they can show their building approvals have been extended, we could extend by a max of 6 months).
- For a **Tent**:
 - Occupation only allowed for continuous period of max 4 days and have to abide by min standards.

How would the proposed affect current permit holders?

- Anyone with a 'Establishment or occupation of a temporary home' approved permit won't be affected as they will remain on the existing permit until it expires or is cancelled.

Draft as at 15 January 2026

Question 1

Do you support the changes proposed for temporary homes where you will need to comply with enforceable standard conditions for occupation up to 6 months and only need to apply for a permit if the temporary home arrangement is needed for longer than 6 months up to a maximum of 18 months?

Question 2

Please share with us any further information you have on this issue.

DRAFT