

**Redland**  
CITY COUNCIL

# **AGENDA**

## **GENERAL MEETING**

**Wednesday, 15 June 2022**  
**commencing at 9:30am**

**The Council Chambers**  
**91 - 93 Bloomfield Street**  
**CLEVELAND QLD**

## Order Of Business

<b>1</b>	<b>Declaration of Opening.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Record of Attendance and Leave of Absence.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Devotional Segment .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Recognition of Achievement.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Receipt and Confirmation of Minutes .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Declaration of Prescribed Conflict of Interests and Declarable Conflict of Interests.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Matters Outstanding from Previous Council Meetings .....</b>	<b>12</b>
7.1	Proposed Stormwater Improvement Works Program .....	12
7.2	The Draft Birkdale Community Precinct Master Plan .....	13
7.3	Petition Cr Peter Mitchell - Request to Reverse the Changes to Regulated Parking in the Cleveland Central Business District.....	14
<b>8</b>	<b>Mayoral Minute .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Public Participation .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Petitions and Presentations .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Motion to Alter the Order of Business .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Reports from the Office of the CEO .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Reports from Organisational Services .....</b>	<b>20</b>
13.1	May 2022 Monthly Financial Report .....	20
13.2	Revenue Policy, Investment Policy, Application of Dividends and Tax Equivalent Payments Policy, Constrained Cash Reserves Administrative Directive, Concealed Leaks Policy and Financial Hardship Policy. ....	37
13.3	Audit Committee 27 April 2022.....	64
13.4	Operational Plan Quarterly Performance Report March 2022 .....	76
13.5	Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015 - Amendments .....	145
13.6	Subordinate Local Law No. 1.2 (Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads) 2015 - Amendment .....	148
13.7	Subordinate Local Law No. 1.12 (Operation of Temporary Entertainment Events) 2015 - Amendment.....	151
13.8	Subordinate Local Law No. 1.8 (Operation of Accommodation Parks) 2015 - Amendments .....	154
<b>14</b>	<b>Reports from Community &amp; Customer Services.....</b>	<b>157</b>
14.1	Redlands Coast Flying-Fox Roost Management Plan .....	157
14.2	01/21 - Major Amendment - Environmental Significance Overlay - State Interest Review.....	447
<b>15</b>	<b>Reports from Infrastructure &amp; Operations .....</b>	<b>475</b>



15.1	Lease Renewal - Redlands Touch Association Incorporated.....	475
15.2	Lease Renewal - The Scout Association of Australia Queensland Branch Incorporated.....	481
15.3	Lease Renewal - Cleveland District Meals on Wheels Association Incorporated ....	488
<b>16</b>	<b>Notices of Intention to Repeal or Amend a Resolution .....</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Notices of Motion.....</b>	<b>494</b>
17.1	Investigation into Location for Wildlife Hospital.....	494
<b>18</b>	<b>Urgent Business Without Notice .....</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Confidential Items .....</b>	<b>496</b>
19.1	Redland Investment Corporation Financial Report for Period Ending 31 March 2022.....	496
19.2	2021-2022 Round 2 Sponsorship Program - Applications for Major Sponsorship .....	496
19.3	2021-2022 Village Events and Activation Grant Program.....	496
19.4	Harridan Pty Ltd v Redland City Council Appeal no. 1112 of 2022 for Deemed Refusal of MCU20/0147 – for a Multiple Dwelling (91 units) and Reconfiguring a lot (1 into 98 lots) Plus Road and Access Easements .....	496
<b>20</b>	<b>Meeting Closure .....</b>	<b>497</b>

## **1 DECLARATION OF OPENING**

On establishing there is a quorum, the Mayor will declare the meeting open.

### **Recognition of the Traditional Owners**

Council acknowledges the Quandamooka people who are the traditional custodians of the land on which we meet. Council also pays respect to their elders, past and present, and extends that respect to other indigenous Australians who are present.

**2 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

Motion is required to approve leave of absence for any Councillor absent from today's meeting.

### **3        DEVOTIONAL SEGMENT**

Member of the Ministers' Fellowship will lead Council in a brief devotional segment.

#### **4 RECOGNITION OF ACHIEVEMENT**

Mayor to present any recognition of achievement items.

## **5 RECEIPT AND CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

General Meeting - 18 May 2022

Special Meeting - 23 May 2022

## 6 DECLARATION OF PRESCRIBED CONFLICT OF INTERESTS AND DECLARABLE CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

Councillors are reminded of their responsibilities in relation to a Councillor's Prescribed Conflict of Interest and Declarable Conflict of Interest at a meeting. For full details see Chapter 5B of the *Local Government Act 2009*.

In summary:

### Obligation of Councillor with Prescribed Conflict of Interest

Section 150EL of the *Local Government Act 2009* requires Councillors to declare a Prescribed Conflict of Interest in a matter as soon as they become aware of their interest in the matter, either:

- (1) *at a local government meeting, or*
- (2) *as soon as practicable, by giving the Chief Executive Officer written notice of the prescribed conflict of interest.*
- (3) The declaration must include the following particulars:
  - (a) *For a gift, loan or contract – the value of the gift, loan or contract;*
  - (b) *For an application for which a submission has been made – the matters the subject of the application and submission;*
  - (c) *The name of any entity, other than the Councillor, that has an interest in the matter;*
  - (d) *The nature of the Councillor's relationship with the entity mentioned in (c) above;*
  - (e) *Details of the Councillor's, and any other entity's, interest in the matter.*

### Dealing with Prescribed Conflict of Interest at a Meeting

Pursuant to Section 150EM of the *Local Government Act 2009*, if a Councillor declares a Prescribed Conflict of Interest in a matter, ***the Councillor must leave the place at which the meeting is being held, including any area set aside for the public, and stay away from the place while the matter is discussed and voted on.***

### Obligation of Councillor with Declarable Conflict of Interest

Section 150EQ of the *Local Government Act 2009* requires Councillors to declare a Declarable Conflict of Interest in a matter as soon as they become aware of their interest in the matter, either:

- (1) *at a local government meeting, or*
- (2) *as soon as practicable, by giving the Chief Executive Officer written notice of the declarable conflict of interest.*
- (3) The declaration must include the following particulars:
  - (a) *The nature of the declarable conflict of interest;*
  - (b) *If the declarable conflict of interest arises because of the councillor's relationship with a related party:*
    - (i) *The name of the related party; and*
    - (ii) *The nature of the relationship of the related party to the Councillor; and*
    - (iii) *The nature of the related party's interests in the matter;*

(c) *If the Councillor's or related party's personal interests arise because of the receipt of a gift or loan from another person:*

- (i) The name of the other person; and*
- (ii) The nature of the relationship of the other person to the Councillor or related party; and*
- (iii) The nature of the other person's interests in the matter; and*
- (iv) The value of the gift or loan, and the date the gift was given or loan was made.*

#### **Procedure if Councillor has Declarable Conflict of Interest**

Pursuant to Section 150ES of the *Local Government Act 2009*, eligible Councillors at the meeting must, by resolution, decide whether the Councillor who has declared the interest:

- (1) May participate in a decision about the matter at the meeting, including by voting on the matter; or*
- (2) Must leave the place at which the meeting is being held, including any area set aside for the public, and stay away from the place while the eligible Councillors discuss and vote on the matter.*

#### **Duty to report another Councillor's Prescribed Conflict of Interest or Declarable Conflict of Interest**

Pursuant to section 150EW of the *Local Government Act 2009*, a Councillor who reasonably believes or reasonably suspects another Councillor has a Prescribed Conflict of Interest or a Declarable Conflict of Interest in a matter must:

- (1) Immediately inform the person who is presiding at the meeting about the belief or suspicion; or*
- (2) As soon as practicable, inform the Chief Executive Officer of the belief or suspicion.*

*The Councillor must also inform the person presiding, or the Chief Executive Officer, of the facts and circumstances forming the basis of the belief or suspicion.*

#### **Record of Prescribed and Declarable Conflicts of Interest**

Where a Councillor informs the meeting of a Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest, section 150FA of the *Local Government Act 2009* requires the following information to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting:

- (1) The name of the Councillor who may have a prescribed or declarable conflict of interest in the matter;*
- (2) The particulars of the prescribed or declarable conflict of interest;*
- (3) If another Councillor informs the meeting of a belief of suspicion, about another Councillor's Conflict of Interest:*
  - (a) The action the Councillor takes;*
  - (b) Any decision by eligible Councillors; and*
  - (c) The name of each eligible Councillor who voted in relation to whether the Councillor has a declarable conflict of Interest, and how each eligible Councillor voted.*
- (4) Whether the Councillor participated in deciding the matter, or was present for deciding the matter;*
- (5) For a matter to which the Prescribed or Declarable Conflict of Interest relates:*
  - (a) The name of the Councillor who has declared the conflict of interest;*



- (b) The nature of the personal interest, as described by the Councillor;*
  - (c) The decision made;*
  - (d) Whether the Councillor participated in the meeting under an approval by the Minister;*
  - (e) If the Councillor voted on the matter, how they voted; and*
  - (f) How the majority of Councillors voted on the matter.*
- (6) If the Councillor has a Declarable Conflict of Interest, in addition to the information above, the following information must be recorded in the minutes:
- (a) The decision and reasons for the decision as to whether the Councillor with the Declarable Conflict of Interest may participate in the decision, or must not participate in the decision; and
  - (b) The name of each eligible Councillor who voted on the decision, and how the eligible Councillor voted

## **7 MATTERS OUTSTANDING FROM PREVIOUS COUNCIL MEETINGS**

### **7.1 PROPOSED STORMWATER IMPROVEMENT WORKS PROGRAM**

At the General Meeting 16 March 2022 (Item 19.4 refers), Council resolved as follows:

*That Council resolves as follows:*

- 1. To note the contents of the report relates to flood events prior to 2022.*
- 2. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate the voluntary acquisition of properties 1 and 2 as listed in the report.*
- 3. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to use the Taking of Land procedure under the Acquisition of Land Act 1967 to resume properties 1 and 2 identified in the report for the purposes of removing flood risk.*
- 4. That the capital works timing and planning cost estimates, detailed in Table 1 be endorsed for inclusion in the future capital works program.*
- 5. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate, make, vary and discharge all documents relevant to effecting this decision.*
- 6. That a report will be brought back to a future meeting of Council to highlight some of the impacts of the March 2022 weather events.*
- 7. That this report and attachments remain confidential until any eventual settlement or as required by any legal or statutory obligation, subject to maintaining the confidentiality of legally privileged, private and commercial in confidence information.*

A report will be brought to a future meeting of Council.

**7.2 THE DRAFT BIRKDALE COMMUNITY PRECINCT MASTER PLAN**

At the Special Meeting 28 April 2022 (Item 4.1 refers), Council resolved as follows:

*That Council resolves as follows:*

- 1. To adopt the Draft Birkdale Community Precinct Master Plan (Attachment 3) and associated background reports (Attachments 5, 6 and 7) for community consultation.*
- 2. To undertake a non-statutory second phase of significant community consultation on the Draft Birkdale Community Precinct Master Plan to seek feedback in regards the principle elements of the plan, including the relevant design, delivery and implementation components.*
- 3. To bring back a report to Council in regards to the community consultation to inform the final Birkdale Community Precinct Master Plan.*
- 4. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate, make, vary and discharge all documents relevant to this decision.*

A report will be brought to a future meeting of Council.

**7.3 PETITION CR PETER MITCHELL - REQUEST TO REVERSE THE CHANGES TO REGULATED PARKING IN THE CLEVELAND CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT**

At the General Meeting 20 April 2022 (Item 10.1 refers), Council resolved as follows:

*That the petition be received and referred to the Chief Executive Officer for consideration and a report to the local government.*

A report will be brought to a future meeting of Council.

## **8 MAYORAL MINUTE**

In accordance with s.6.9 of Council Meeting Standing Orders, the Mayor may put to the meeting a written motion called a 'Mayoral Minute', on any matter. Such motion may be put to the meeting without being seconded, may be put at that stage in the meeting considered appropriate by the Mayor and once passed becomes a resolution of Council.

## 9 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In accordance with s.6.10 Council Meeting Standing Orders:

1. In each meeting (other than special meetings), a period of 15 minutes may be made available by resolution to permit members of the public to address the local government on matters of public interest relating to the local government. This period may be extended by resolution.
2. Priority will be given to members of the public who make written application to the CEO no later than 4.30pm two days before the meeting. A request may also be made to the chairperson, when invited to do so, at the commencement of the public participation period of the meeting.
3. The time allocated to each speaker shall be a maximum of five minutes. The chairperson, at his/her discretion, has authority to withdraw the approval to address Council before the time period has elapsed.
4. The chairperson will consider each application on its merits and may consider any relevant matter in his/her decision to allow or disallow a person to address the local government, e.g.
  - a) Whether the matter is of public interest;
  - b) The number of people who wish to address the meeting about the same subject
  - c) The number of times that a person, or anyone else, has addressed the local government previously about the matter;
  - d) The person's behaviour at that or a previous meeting; and
  - e) If the person has made a written application to address the meeting.
5. Any person invited to address the meeting must:
  - a) State their name and suburb, or organisation they represent and the subject they wish to speak about;
  - b) Stand (unless unable to do so);
  - c) Act and speak with decorum;
  - d) Be respectful and courteous; and
  - e) Make no comments directed at any individual Council employee, Councillor or member of the public, ensuring that all comments relate to Council as a whole

## **10 PETITIONS AND PRESENTATIONS**

Nil.

**11 MOTION TO ALTER THE ORDER OF BUSINESS**

The order of business may be altered for a particular meeting where the Councillors at that meeting pass a motion to that effect. Any motion to alter the order of business may be moved without notice.



**12      REPORTS FROM THE OFFICE OF THE CEO**

Nil.

## 13 REPORTS FROM ORGANISATIONAL SERVICES

### 13.1 MAY 2022 MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

**Objective Reference:** A6694118

**Authorising Officer:** Deborah Corbett-Hall, Chief Financial Officer

**Responsible Officer:** Deborah Corbett-Hall, Chief Financial Officer

**Report Author:** Udaya Panambala Arachchilage, Corporate Financial Reporting Manager

**Attachments:** 1. Monthly Financial Report RCC May 22 [↓](#)

#### PURPOSE

To note the year to date financial results as at 31 May 2022.

#### BACKGROUND

Council adopts an annual budget and then reports on performance against the budget on a monthly basis. This is not only a legislative requirement but enables the organisation to periodically review its financial performance and position and respond to changes in community requirements, market forces or other outside influences.

#### ISSUES

##### **Monitoring of the capital program progress**

As mentioned in the risk management section below, the Executive Leadership Team reviews the progress of the capital program on a regular basis. For the last two years, the global pandemic has played a role in the procurement lead time, availability of contractors and price of materials. Constant focus, review and mitigation where possible is occurring by the organisation's senior leaders and these factors are considerations when management reviews the organisation risk registers.

##### ***Estimated Statement of Financial Position 2021-2022***

Council officers are currently preparing the 2021-2022 Estimated Statement of Financial Position to be tabled at the Special Budget Meeting. The estimated financial position is based on Council's actual financial position and results as at 30 April 2022. It will also include the projected financial results for the months of May and June.

##### ***Development of Budget 2022-2023***

Council officers are currently compiling submissions for the 2022-2023 annual budget.

#### STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

Council has either achieved or favourably exceeded the following key financial stability and sustainability ratios as at the end of May 2022.

- Operating surplus ratio
- Net financial liabilities
- Level of dependence on general rate revenue
- Ability to pay our bills – current ratio
- Ability to repay our debt – debt servicing ratio

- Cash balance
- Cash balances – cash capacity in months
- Longer term financial stability – debt to asset ratio
- Interest coverage ratio
- Operating performance

The following ratio did not meet the target at the end of May 2022:

- Asset sustainability ratio

The asset sustainability ratio continues to be a stretch target for Council with renewal spends of \$31.57M and depreciation expense of \$53.64M year to date on infrastructure assets. This ratio is an indication of how Council currently maintains, replaces and renews its existing infrastructure assets as they reach the end of their useful lives. Capital spend on non-renewal projects increases the asset base and therefore increases depreciation expense, resulting in a lower asset sustainability ratio.

Council's Capital Portfolio Prioritisation Administrative Directive demonstrates its commitment to maintaining existing infrastructure and the adoption of a renewal strategy for its existing assets ahead of 'upgrade' and/or 'new' works.

### **Legislative Requirements**

The May 2022 financial report is presented in accordance with the legislative requirement of section 204(2) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, requiring the Chief Executive Officer to present the financial report to a monthly Council meeting.

### **Risk Management**

The May 2022 financial report has been noted by the Executive Leadership Team and relevant officers who can provide further clarification and advice around actual to budget variances.

### **Financial**

There is no direct financial impact to Council as a result of this report; however it provides an indication of financial outcomes at the end of May 2022.

### **People**

Nil impact expected as the purpose of the attached report is to provide financial information to Council based upon actual versus budgeted financial activity.

### **Environmental**

Nil impact expected as the purpose of the attached report is to provide financial information to Council based upon actual versus budgeted financial activity.

### **Social**

Nil impact expected as the purpose of the attached report is to provide financial information to Council based upon actual versus budgeted financial activity.

### **Human Rights**

There are no human rights implications for this report as the purpose of the attached report is to provide financial information to Council based upon actual versus budgeted financial activity.

**Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans**

This report has a relationship with the following items of Council's *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*:

Efficient and effective organisation objectives

- 7.1 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Council's service delivery to decrease costs, and enhance customer experience and community outcomes.
- 7.4 Demonstrate good governance through transparent, accountable processes and sustainable practices and asset management.

**CONSULTATION**

Consulted	Date	Comment
Council departmental officers	Year to date May 2022	Consulted on financial results and outcomes.
Financial Services Group officers	Year to date May 2022	Consulted on financial results and outcomes.
Executive Leadership Team and Senior Leadership Team	Year to date May 2022	Recipients of variance analysis between actual and budget. Consulted as required.

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves to note the financial position, results and ratios for May 2022 as presented in the attached Monthly Financial Report.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves to request additional information.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council resolves to note the financial position, results and ratios for May 2022 as presented in the attached Monthly Financial Report.**

Monthly Financial Report



# Monthly Financial Report

May 2022



## Monthly Financial Report

## CONTENTS

1.	Executive Summary	2
2.	Key Performance Indicators	3
3.	Statement of Comprehensive Income	4
4.	Statement of Financial Position	6
5.	Statement of Cash Flows	8
6.	Capital Expenditure	9
7.	Program and Project Update	9
8.	Investment & Borrowings Report	10
9.	Constrained Cash Reserves	11
10.	City Water Statements	12
11.	City Waste Statements	12
12.	Appendix: Additional and Non-financial Information	13
13.	Glossary	14

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This monthly report illustrates the financial performance and position of Redland City Council compared to its adopted budget at an organisational level for the period ended 31 May 2022. The year to date annual revised budget referred to in this report incorporates the changes from budget review adopted by Council on 16 February 2022.

## Key Financial Highlights and Overview

Key Financial Results (\$000)	Annual Revised Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Variance	YTD Variance %	Status Favourable ✓ Unfavourable ✗
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(386)	25,428	<b>33,021</b>	7,593	30%	✓
Recurrent Revenue	314,224	309,389	<b>307,482</b>	(1,907)	-1%	✗
Recurrent Expenditure	314,610	283,961	<b>274,461</b>	(9,500)	-3%	✓
Capital Works Expenditure	106,621	84,219	<b>58,437</b>	(25,782)	-31%	✓
Closing Cash & Cash Equivalents	195,979	213,090	<b>229,218</b>	16,128	8%	✓

Council reported a year to date operating surplus of \$33.02M which is favourable to budget by \$7.59M mainly on account of lower than budgeted expenditure on materials and services and lower depreciation due to timing of asset capitalisations, offset by lower levies and utility charges.

The Infrastructure and Operations (I&O) Department presented a briefing to Council that addressed the supply chain issues that are contributing to forecast underspends to the FY2021-22 capital works portfolio. This briefing included mitigation strategies that addressed the risks to delivering the capital works which was agreed to and resolved by Council at the General Meeting held on 20 October 2021.

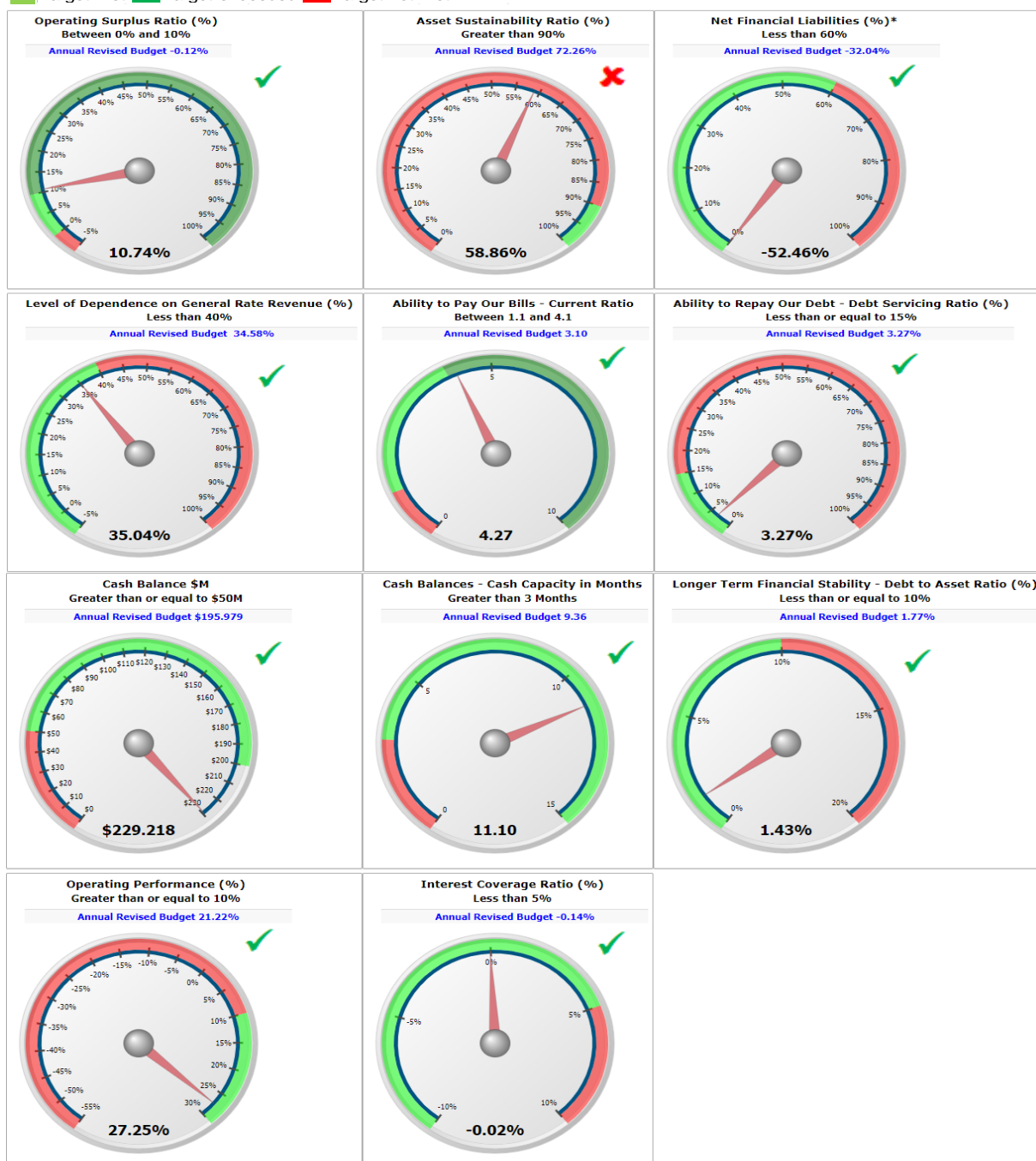
Council's cash balance is over budget mainly due to lower payments for property, plant and equipment and higher capital grants, subsidies and contributions, offset by lower receipts from customers and higher payments to suppliers. Constrained cash reserves represent 52% of the cash balance.



## Monthly Financial Report

## 2. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

■ Target met 
 ■ Target exceeded 
 ■ Target not met



\* The net financial liabilities ratio is negative as current assets are greater than total liabilities.

## Monthly Financial Report

## 3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
For the period ending 31 May 2022					
	Annual	Annual	YTD	YTD	YTD
	Original Budget \$000	Revised Budget \$000	Budget \$000	Actual \$000	Variance \$000
<b>Recurrent revenue</b>					
Rates charges	111,574	111,650	111,382	110,821	(561)
Levies and utility charges	170,378	170,378	163,475	159,296	(4,179)
Less: Pensioner remissions and rebates	(3,486)	(3,486)	(3,446)	(3,546)	(100)
Fees	15,337	17,797	16,261	16,731	470
Rental income	1,067	1,214	1,133	1,136	3
Interest received	2,037	2,016	1,854	1,518	(336)
Sales revenue	3,682	4,147	3,790	4,454	664
Other income	469	546	524	659	135
Grants, subsidies and contributions	9,496	9,962	14,416	16,413	1,997
<b>Total recurrent revenue</b>	<b>310,554</b>	<b>314,224</b>	<b>309,389</b>	<b>307,482</b>	<b>(1,907)</b>
<b>Recurrent expenses</b>					
Employee benefits	97,172	97,872	89,134	89,117	(17)
Materials and services	145,459	148,858	132,677	125,703	(6,974)
Finance costs	2,007	2,007	1,748	1,743	(5)
Depreciation and amortisation	67,563	67,563	61,933	59,555	(2,378)
Other expenditure	522	522	472	373	(99)
Net internal costs	(2,213)	(2,213)	(2,003)	(2,030)	(27)
<b>Total recurrent expenses</b>	<b>310,511</b>	<b>314,610</b>	<b>283,961</b>	<b>274,461</b>	<b>(9,500)</b>
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>(386)</b>	<b>25,428</b>	<b>33,021</b>	<b>7,593</b>
<b>Capital revenue</b>					
Grants, subsidies and contributions	22,133	30,721	16,567	18,280	1,713
Non-cash contributions	2,461	2,461	2,246	30	(2,216)
<b>Total capital revenue</b>	<b>24,594</b>	<b>33,182</b>	<b>18,813</b>	<b>18,310</b>	<b>(503)</b>
<b>Capital expenses</b>					
(Gain) / loss on disposal of non-current assets	289	(50)	(99)	2,078	2,177
<b>Total capital expenses</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>(99)</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>2,177</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>335,148</b>	<b>347,407</b>	<b>328,202</b>	<b>325,792</b>	<b>(2,410)</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>310,799</b>	<b>314,560</b>	<b>283,862</b>	<b>276,539</b>	<b>(7,323)</b>
<b>NET RESULT</b>	<b>24,349</b>	<b>32,847</b>	<b>44,340</b>	<b>49,253</b>	<b>4,913</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income / (loss)</b>					
Items that will not be reclassified to a net result					
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>24,349</b>	<b>32,847</b>	<b>44,340</b>	<b>49,253</b>	<b>4,913</b>



## Monthly Financial Report

## 3. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - CONTINUED

## LEVIES AND UTILITY CHARGES ANALYSIS

For the period ending 31 May 2022

	Annual Original Budget \$000	Annual Revised Budget \$000	YTD Budget \$000	YTD Actual \$000	YTD Variance \$000
<b>Levies and utility charges</b>					
Refuse collection rate charge	30,931	30,931	28,314	28,388	74
SES separate charge	514	514	514	513	(1)
Environment & Coastal Management Separate Charge	10,802	10,802	10,719	10,751	32
Separate charge landfill remediation	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,456	(17)
Wastewater charges	50,354	50,354	50,267	50,348	81
Water access charges	20,949	20,949	20,949	20,877	(72)
Water consumption charges	53,355	53,355	49,239	44,963	(4,276)
<b>Total levies and utility charges</b>	<b>170,378</b>	<b>170,378</b>	<b>163,475</b>	<b>159,296</b>	<b>(4,179)</b>

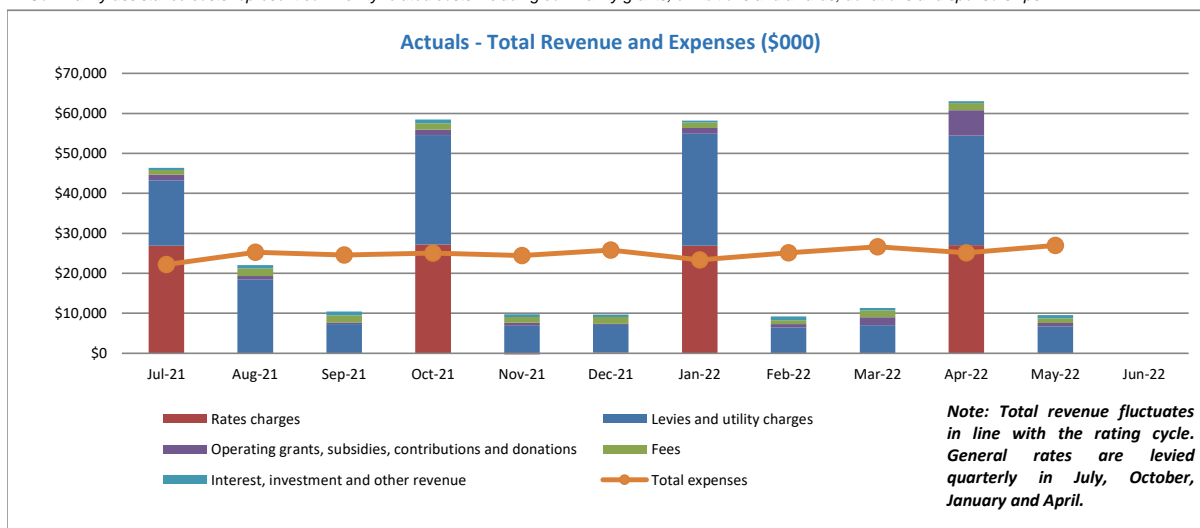
## MATERIALS AND SERVICES ANALYSIS

For the period ending 31 May 2022

	Annual Original Budget \$000	Annual Revised Budget \$000	YTD Budget \$000	YTD Actual \$000	YTD Variance \$000
<b>Materials and services</b>					
Contractors	37,448	40,053	30,790	29,442	(1,348)
Consultants	2,775	4,748	3,815	3,382	(433)
Other Council outsourcing costs*	26,444	23,736	20,972	20,028	(944)
Purchase of materials	54,490	55,818	50,073	47,070	(3,003)
Office administration costs	7,194	7,366	11,305	10,548	(757)
Electricity charges	5,723	5,755	5,258	5,133	(125)
Plant operations	3,458	3,481	3,146	3,171	25
Information technology resources	3,686	3,698	3,474	3,585	111
General insurance	1,467	1,399	1,277	1,282	5
Community assistance**	1,716	1,736	1,591	1,166	(425)
Other material and service expenses	1,058	1,068	976	896	(80)
<b>Total materials and services</b>	<b>145,459</b>	<b>148,858</b>	<b>132,677</b>	<b>125,703</b>	<b>(6,974)</b>

\* Other Council outsourcing costs are various outsourced costs including refuse collection and disposal, waste disposal, legal services, traffic control, external training, valuation fees, etc.

\*\* Community assistance costs represent community related costs including community grants, exhibitions and awards, donations and sponsorships.



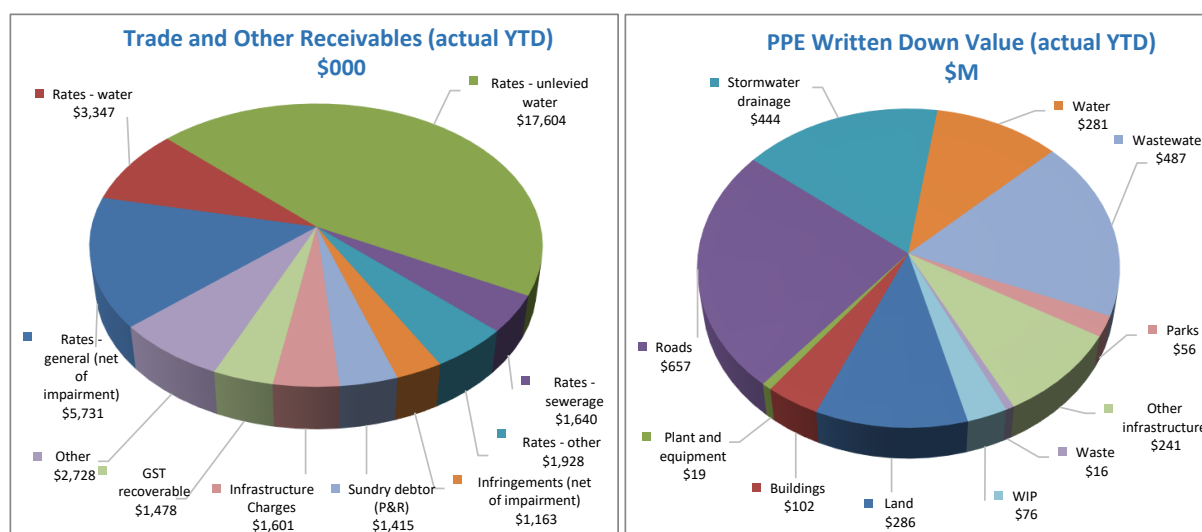
## Monthly Financial Report

## 4. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION As at 31 May 2022				
	Annual	Annual	YTD	YTD
	Original Budget \$000	Revised Budget \$000	Budget \$000	Actual \$000
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	198,990	195,979	213,090	229,218
Short-term investment - CBA	-	-	10,000	10,068
Trade and other receivables	42,672	43,012	49,076	38,635
Inventories	916	1,024	1,011	666
Other current assets	1,810	4,967	4,967	4,987
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>244,389</b>	<b>244,982</b>	<b>278,144</b>	<b>283,574</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Investment property	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,225
Property, plant and equipment	2,619,909	2,709,572	2,692,637	2,665,216
Intangible assets	1,135	1,160	1,206	1,221
Right-of-use assets	4,723	4,984	5,071	5,060
Other financial assets	73	73	73	73
Investment in other entities	12,657	12,657	12,657	12,657
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>2,639,722</b>	<b>2,729,671</b>	<b>2,712,869</b>	<b>2,685,452</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,884,111</b>	<b>2,974,652</b>	<b>2,991,013</b>	<b>2,969,026</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Trade and other payables	37,171	45,927	49,317	33,640
Borrowings - current	8,326	8,919	8,919	8,919
Lease liability - current	1,294	1,130	1,130	1,130
Provisions - current	15,270	17,207	15,170	14,018
Other current liabilities	1,911	5,758	20,810	8,706
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>63,972</b>	<b>78,941</b>	<b>95,346</b>	<b>66,413</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
Borrowings - non-current	38,659	37,990	27,584	27,579
Lease liability - non-current	4,377	4,704	4,799	4,910
Provisions - non-current	21,539	22,675	21,446	23,374
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>64,576</b>	<b>65,370</b>	<b>53,829</b>	<b>55,863</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>128,547</b>	<b>144,311</b>	<b>149,175</b>	<b>122,276</b>
<b>NET COMMUNITY ASSETS</b>	<b>2,755,563</b>	<b>2,830,341</b>	<b>2,841,838</b>	<b>2,846,750</b>
<b>COMMUNITY EQUITY</b>				
Asset revaluation surplus	1,035,840	1,106,353	1,106,353	1,106,353
Retained surplus	1,619,513	1,620,669	1,627,529	1,621,287
Constrained cash reserves	100,210	103,319	107,956	119,110
<b>TOTAL COMMUNITY EQUITY</b>	<b>2,755,563</b>	<b>2,830,341</b>	<b>2,841,838</b>	<b>2,846,750</b>

## Monthly Financial Report

## 4. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION - CONTINUED



### RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

For the period ending 31 May 2022

	Annual Original Budget \$000	Annual Revised Budget \$000	YTD Budget \$000	YTD Actual Balance \$000
<b>Right-of-use asset</b>				
Buildings	2,109	2,152	2,200	2,189
Land	2,435	2,508	2,543	2,546
Plant and Equipment	179	324	328	325
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>4,984</b>	<b>5,071</b>	<b>5,060</b>

### PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE) MOVEMENT\*

For the period ending 31 May 2022

	Annual Original Budget \$000	Annual Revised Budget \$000	YTD Budget \$000	YTD Actual Balance \$000
<b>PPE movement</b>				
Opening balance (includes WIP from previous years)	2,614,439	2,667,979	2,667,979	2,667,979
Acquisitions and WIP in year movement	72,958	109,081	86,465	58,468
Depreciation in year	(65,977)	(65,977)	(60,479)	(58,106)
Disposals	(1,511)	(1,511)	(1,328)	(3,313)
Other adjustments**	-	-	-	188
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>2,619,909</b>	<b>2,709,572</b>	<b>2,692,637</b>	<b>2,665,216</b>

\* This table includes movement relating to property, plant and equipment only and is exclusive of intangible assets.

\*\* Other adjustments include transfers between asset classes, revaluation adjustments, prior period adjustments and depreciation thereon.

## Monthly Financial Report

## 5. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the period ending 31 May 2022				
	Annual Original Budget \$000	Annual Revised Budget \$000	YTD Budget \$000	YTD Actual \$000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Receipts from customers	297,941	301,019	300,684	293,313
Payments to suppliers and employees	(246,606)	(249,290)	(219,224)	(225,299)
	51,334	51,729	81,460	68,014
Interest received	2,037	2,016	1,854	1,464
Rental income	1,067	1,214	1,133	1,136
Non-capital grants and contributions	14,109	14,575	14,292	16,384
Borrowing costs	(1,763)	(1,763)	(1,759)	(1,769)
Right-of-use assets interest expense	(131)	(131)	(120)	(116)
<b>Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities</b>	<b>66,654</b>	<b>67,641</b>	<b>96,860</b>	<b>85,113</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(70,498)	(106,620)	(84,219)	(58,783)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,222	1,562	1,426	1,234
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	22,133	30,721	16,568	19,083
Other cash flows from investing activities*	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
<b>Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities</b>	<b>(43,642)</b>	<b>(70,838)</b>	<b>(62,725)</b>	<b>(34,966)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Proceeds of borrowings	10,324	10,324	-	-
Repayment of borrowings	(7,243)	(7,243)	(7,235)	(7,230)
Right-of-use lease payment	(1,145)	(1,145)	(1,050)	(939)
<b>Net cash inflow / (outflow) from financing activities</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>(8,285)</b>	<b>(8,169)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash held</b>	<b>24,947</b>	<b>(1,261)</b>	<b>25,850</b>	<b>41,978</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	174,043	197,240	187,240	187,240
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year / period</b>	<b>198,990</b>	<b>195,979</b>	<b>213,090</b>	<b>229,218</b>

**Cash Inflow (actual YTD)**

Category	Percentage
Utility charges	48%
Rates charges	32%
Fees	6%
Operating grants and contributions	5%
Capital grants, subsidies and contributions	6%
Other cash receipts	3%
Interest received	0%

**Cash Outflow (actual YTD)**

Category	Percentage
Materials and services	45%
Employee costs	32%
Payments for property, plant and equipment	20%
Repayment of borrowings	3%
Borrowing costs	0%

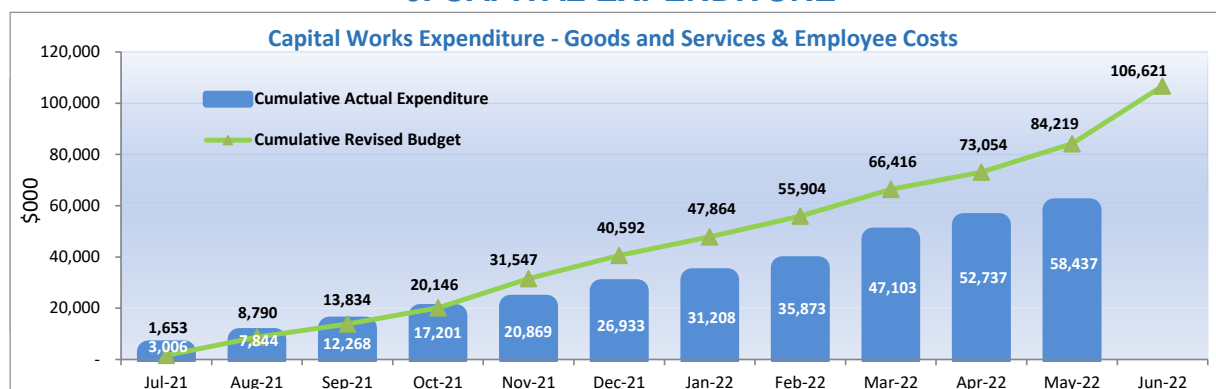
  

<b>Total Cash Funding (Actual YTD)</b>	<b>336,114</b>	<b>Total Cash Expenditure (Actual YTD)</b>	<b>294,136</b>
Total Cash Funding (Annual Revised Budget)	364,931	Total Cash Expenditure (Annual Revised Budget)	366,192
% of Budget Achieved YTD	92%	% of Budget Achieved YTD	80%

\* Loan drawn down by RIC from February to June 2021 has been repaid in July 2021.

## Monthly Financial Report

## 6. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

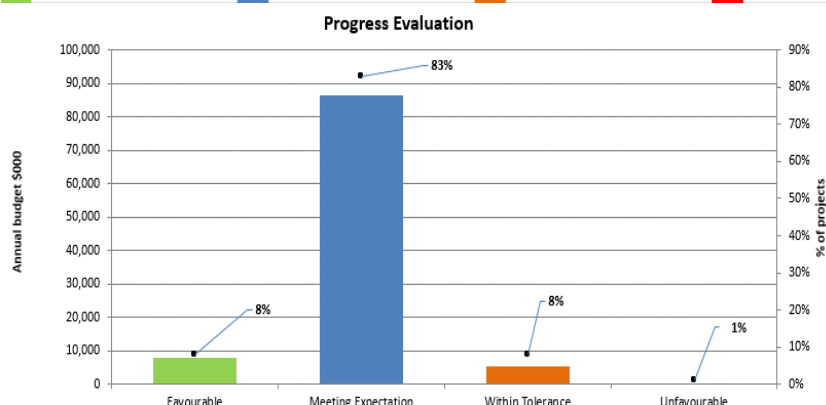


	Annual Revised Budget \$'000	YTD Budget \$'000	YTD Actual \$'000	YTD Variance \$'000
Capitalised goods and services*	98,763	76,043	51,355	(24,688)
Capitalised employee costs	7,858	8,176	7,082	(1,094)
<b>Total</b>	<b>106,621</b>	<b>84,219</b>	<b>58,437</b>	<b>(25,782)</b>

\* Excludes capital prepayments.

## 7. PROGRAM AND PROJECT UPDATE

<span style="color: green;">■</span> Favourable (budget under/schedule on track)	<span style="color: blue;">■</span> Meeting expectations (budget and schedule on track)	<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Within tolerance (either budget and schedule not on track)	<span style="color: red;">■</span> Unfavourable (budget and schedule not on track)
--	---	--	--



Programs and projects are what Council uses to introduce change to achieve corporate outcomes. They allow new infrastructure, products, systems, procedures and services to be delivered. Projects may be undertaken on a standalone basis or as part of a program. Programs and projects may span multiple financial years.

Council is currently progressing more than 100 programs and projects.

## Notable Projects

The status of two notable projects are as follows:

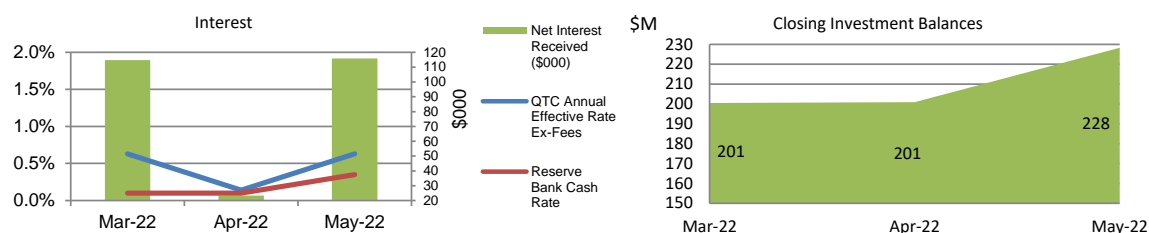
Project description	Progress
The Cleveland Library Building Renewal Project	Meeting Expectations
Carpark Upgrade and Expansion Program-this program involves new and upgrading car parking at Council-owned parkland, sport and recreation venues and community halls.	Meeting Expectations

## Monthly Financial Report

## 8. INVESTMENT &amp; BORROWINGS REPORT

For the period ending 31 May 2022

## INVESTMENT RETURNS - QUEENSLAND TREASURY CORPORATION (QTC)



## Total QTC Investment at End of Month was \$228.31M

Council investments are currently held predominantly in the Capital Guaranteed Cash Fund, which is a fund operated by the Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC). In October 2021 \$10.068M was re-invested in a term deposit of Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA) to maximise interest earnings.

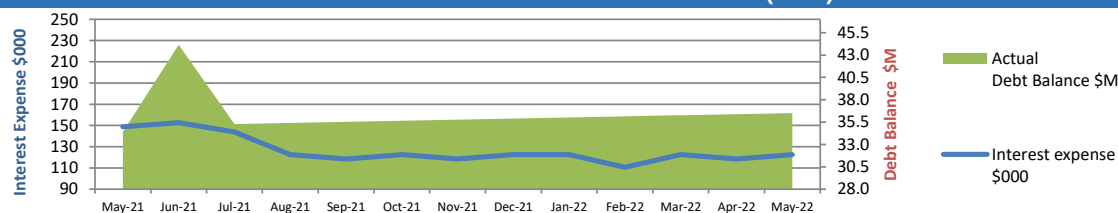
The movement in interest earned is indicative of both the interest rate and the surplus cash balances held, the latter of which is affected by business cash flow requirements on a monthly basis as well as the rating cycle. The interest income of April was lower, due to decrease of QTC annual effective rate (excluding fee) to 0.14%. This has returned to March levels in May.

Note: the Reserve Bank increased the cash rate to 0.35% during May 2022.

On a daily basis, cash surplus to requirements is deposited with QTC to earn higher interest as QTC is offering a higher rate than what is achieved from Council's transactional bank accounts. The current annual effective interest rate paid by QTC is 0.63%. Term deposit rates are being monitored to identify investment opportunities to ensure Council maximises its interest earnings.

Council adopted its Investment Policy (FIN-001-P) in June 2021 for the 2021/2022 financial year

## BORROWINGS AND BORROWING COSTS (QTC)



The existing loan accounts were converted to fixed rate loans on 1 April 2016 following a QTC restructure of loans and policies. In line with Council's debt policy, debt repayment of \$9.00M, being \$7.23M principal and \$1.77M interest has been made in July 2021, for 2021/2022, which will result in the loans being repaid approximately one year earlier.

The debt balance increased in June 2021 due to new borrowings of \$9.61M as part of Council's Capital Works Plan.

In July 2021 the debt balance shows a decrease due to the Annual Debt Service Payment (ADSP). Interest will accrue monthly on a daily balance until next ADSP in July 2022 which is reflected in the increasing debt balance.

## Total Borrowings at End of Month were \$36.5M

Council adopted its Debt Policy (FIN-009-P) in June 2021 for the 2021/2022 financial year

## BORROWINGS

For the period ending 31 May 2022

	Annual Original Budget \$000	Annual Revised Budget \$000	YTD Budget \$000	YTD Actual Balance \$000
<b>Borrowings</b>				
Opening balance	(44,228)	(44,153)	(44,153)	(44,153)
Accrued interest on borrowings	(1,439)	(1,438)	(1,345)	(1,345)
Interest paid on borrowings	1,763	1,763	1,759	1,769
Principal repaid	7,243	7,243	7,236	7,231
Loan drawdown	(10,324)	(10,324)	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(46,985)</b>	<b>(46,909)</b>	<b>(36,503)</b>	<b>(36,498)</b>

## Monthly Financial Report

## 9. CONSTRAINED CASH RESERVES

Reserves as at 31 May 2022	Purpose of reserve	Opening Balance \$'000	To Reserve \$'000	From Reserve \$'000	Closing Balance \$'000
<b>Special Projects Reserve:</b>					
Aquatic Paradise Revetment Wall Reserve	To fund Aquatic Paradise revetment wall works program	-	26	(26)	-
Weinam Creek Reserve	Maintenance and improvements associated with Weinam Creek projects	-	494	(2)	492
Waste Levy Reserve	To fund Waste Levy Program	-	5,259	(4,700)	559
Raby Bay Revetment Wall Reserve	To fund Raby Bay revetment wall works program	4,265	2,749	(2,673)	4,341
Fleet Plant & Capital Equipment Reserve	To support the long term fleet replacement program	3,716	2,326	(754)	5,288
		<b>7,981</b>	<b>10,854</b>	<b>(8,155)</b>	<b>10,680</b>
<b>Constrained Works Reserve:</b>					
Public Parks Trunk Infrastructure Reserve	Capital projects for public parks trunk infrastructure	6,148	3,354	(4,959)	4,543
Land for Community Facilities Trunk Infrastructure Reserve	Land for community facilities trunk infrastructure	4,829	120	-	4,949
Water Supply Trunk Infrastructure Reserve	Upgrade, expansion or new projects for water supply trunk infrastructure	14,760	161	-	14,921
Sewerage Trunk Infrastructure Reserve	Upgrade, expansion or new projects for sewerage trunk infrastructure	11,165	2,787	(1,488)	12,464
Local Roads Trunk Infrastructure Reserve	Capital projects for local roads trunk infrastructure	36,517	4,965	(555)	40,927
Cycleways Trunk Infrastructure Reserve	Capital projects for cycleways trunk infrastructure	13,288	1,797	(573)	14,512
Stormwater Trunk Infrastructure Reserve	Capital projects for stormwater trunk infrastructure	9,898	538	-	10,436
Tree Planting Reserve	Acquisition and planting of trees on footpaths	169	89	(10)	248
Koala Tree off-set Planting Reserve	Acquisition and planting of trees for koala habitat	226	11	(90)	147
Special Property Reserve	Acquisition of property in line with the strategic property framework	-	1,695	-	1,695
		<b>97,000</b>	<b>15,517</b>	<b>(7,675)</b>	<b>104,842</b>
<b>Separate Charge Reserve:</b>					
Environment & Coastal management Separate Charge Reserve	Ongoing conservation and maintenance operations	-	10,751	(8,175)	2,576
SES Separate Charge Reserve	On-going costs of maintaining the Redland SES	70	513	(428)	155
		<b>70</b>	<b>11,264</b>	<b>(8,603)</b>	<b>2,731</b>
<b>Special Charge Reserve - Canals:</b>					
Aquatic Paradise Canal Reserve*	Maintenance and repairs of Aquatic Paradise canals	758	-	-	758
Sovereign Waters Lake Reserve*	Maintenance and repairs of Sovereign Lake	431	-	-	431
1718 Raby Bay Canal Reserve	Service, facility or activity of works in respect of the canals of the Raby Bay canal estate	219	-	-	219
1718 Aquatic Paradise Canal Reserve	Service, facility or activity of works in respect of the canals of the Aquatic Paradise canal estate	(495)	-	-	(495)
1718 Sovereign Waters Lake Reserve	Service, facility or activity of works in respect of the lake	(56)	-	-	(56)
		<b>857</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>857</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>105,908</b>	<b>37,635</b>	<b>(24,433)</b>	<b>119,110</b>
		Closing cash and cash equivalents		229,218	
		Reserves as percentage of cash balance		52%	

\*No interest charged for these reserves in May 2022 year to date due to low prevailing interest rate.

## Monthly Financial Report

## 10. CITY WATER STATEMENTS

CITY WATER SUMMARY OPERATING STATEMENT					
For the period ending 31 May 2022					
	Annual Original Budget \$000	Annual Revised Budget \$000	YTD Budget \$000	YTD Actual \$000	YTD Variance \$000
Total revenue	128,167	128,331	123,812	119,570	(4,242)
Total expenses	75,785	76,235	67,278	63,230	(4,048)
Earnings before interest, tax and depreciation (EBITD)	52,382	52,096	56,534	56,340	(194)
External interest expense	224	224	222	217	(5)
Internal interest expense	15,139	15,139	13,877	13,877	-
Depreciation	24,711	24,711	22,652	22,435	(217)
Operating surplus / (deficit)	12,309	12,022	19,783	19,811	28
CITY WATER CAPITAL FUNDING STATEMENT					
For the period ending 31 May 2022					
	Annual Original Budget \$000	Annual Revised Budget \$000	YTD Budget \$000	YTD Actual \$000	YTD Variance \$000
Capital contributions, donations, grants and subsidies	2,956	2,956	2,710	2,948	238
Net transfer (to) / from constrained capital reserves	1,019	(1,498)	(1,534)	(2,872)	(1,338)
Non-cash contributions	2,379	2,379	2,181	-	(2,181)
New loans	3,368	3,368	-	-	-
Funding from utility revenue	(2,699)	7,529	7,908	4,764	(3,144)
Total sources of capital funding	7,023	14,733	11,265	4,840	(6,425)
Contributed assets	2,379	2,379	2,181	-	(2,181)
Capitalised expenditure	3,982	11,692	8,471	4,202	(4,269)
Loan redemption	662	662	613	638	25
Total application of capital funds	7,023	14,733	11,265	4,840	(6,425)

## 11. CITY WASTE STATEMENTS

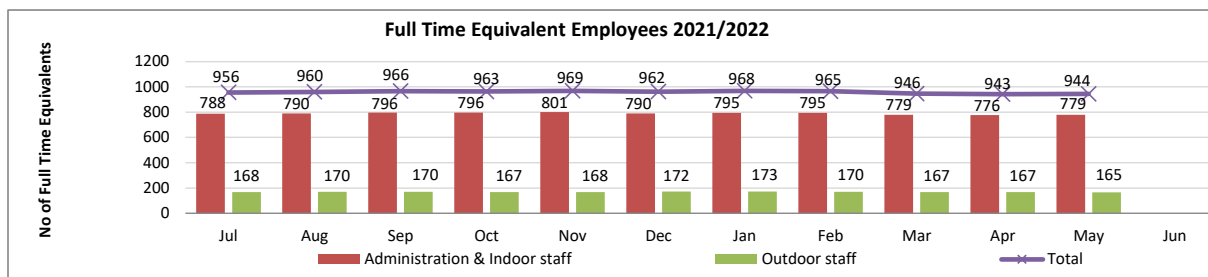
CITY WASTE OPERATING STATEMENT					
For the period ending 31 May 2022					
	Annual Original Budget \$000	Annual Revised Budget \$000	YTD Budget \$000	YTD Actual \$000	YTD Variance \$000
Total revenue	32,893	32,904	35,154	35,337	183
Total expenses	23,973	24,033	26,542	26,516	(26)
Earnings before interest, tax and depreciation (EBITD)	8,920	8,870	8,612	8,821	209
External interest expense	7	7	7	7	-
Depreciation	423	423	388	365	(23)
Operating surplus / (deficit)	8,490	8,440	8,217	8,449	232
CITY WASTE CAPITAL FUNDING STATEMENT					
For the period ending 31 May 2022					
	Annual Original Budget \$000	Annual Revised Budget \$000	YTD Budget \$000	YTD Actual \$000	YTD Variance \$000
Funding from utility revenue	755	1,329	928	592	(336)
Total sources of capital funding	755	1,329	928	592	(336)
Capitalised expenditure	600	1,174	777	483	(294)
Loan redemption	155	155	151	109	(42)
Total application of capital funds	755	1,329	928	592	(336)



## Monthly Financial Report

## 12. APPENDIX: ADDITIONAL AND NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Workforce Reporting



May 2022: Headcount	Employee Type			
Department Level	Casual	Full Time	Part Time	Total
Office of CEO and People and Culture	3	41	10	54
Organisational Services	2	205	21	228
Community and Customer Services	51	278	62	391
Infrastructure and Operations	8	345	15	368
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1,041</b>

Note: Full Time Equivalent Employees includes all full time employees at a value of 1 and all other employees, at a value less than 1. The table above demonstrates the headcount by department. Following Ourspace, the table includes contract of service and temporary personnel. It includes casual staff in their non-substantive roles as at the end of the period where relevant.

## Overdue Rates Debtors &amp; Statistics

Comparison May 2022 to May 2021									
Days Overdue	May-22	% Overdue	May-21	% Overdue	\$ Variance	% Variance	Rates & Charges Statistics		
0 - 30	\$6,728,420	2.2%	\$8,007,912	2.7%	-\$1,279,492	-0.5%	Levied (Billed) Rates & Charges since 1 July	May-22	May-21
31 - 60	\$1,036	0.0%	\$0	0.0%	\$1,036	0.0%	Rate arrears b/fwd 1 July	\$294,926,630	\$282,747,735
61 - 90	\$932	0.0%	\$350	0.0%	\$582	0.0%	<b>Total</b>	\$10,693,344	\$12,988,652
91 - 180	\$2,071,860	0.7%	\$2,185,146	0.7%	-\$113,286	0.0%	Balance of overdue rates & charges	<b>\$305,619,974</b>	<b>\$295,736,387</b>
>180	\$3,946,749	1.3%	\$5,389,791	1.8%	-\$1,443,042	-0.5%	<b>Percentage Overdue</b>	\$12,748,997	\$15,583,199
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,748,997</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>\$15,583,199</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>-\$2,834,204</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>		<b>4.2%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>

## Monthly Financial Report

## 13. GLOSSARY

## Key Terms

**Written Down Value:**

*This is the value of an asset after accounting for depreciation or amortisation, and it is also called book value or net book value.*

**Work In Progress:**

*This represents an unfinished project that costs are still being added to. When a project is completed, the costs will be either capitalised (allocated to relevant asset class) or written off.*

## Definition of Ratios

**Operating Surplus Ratio\*:**

*This is an indicator of the extent to which revenues raised cover operational expenses only or are available for capital funding purposes*

Net Operating Surplus

Total Operating Revenue

**Asset Sustainability Ratio\*:**

*This ratio indicates whether Council is renewing or replacing existing non-financial assets at the same rate that its overall stock of assets is wearing out*

Capital Expenditure on Replacement of Infrastructure Assets (Renewals)  
Depreciation Expenditure on Infrastructure Assets

**Net Financial Liabilities\*:**

*This is an indicator of the extent to which the net financial liabilities of Council can be serviced by operating revenues*

Total Liabilities - Current Assets

Total Operating Revenue

**Level of Dependence on General Rate Revenue:**

*This ratio measures Council's reliance on operating revenue from general rates (excludes utility revenues)*

General Rates - Pensioner Remissions

Total Operating Revenue - Gain on Sale of Developed Land

**Current Ratio:**

*This measures the extent to which Council has liquid assets available to meet short term financial obligations*

Current Assets

Current Liabilities

**Debt Servicing Ratio:**

*This indicates Council's ability to meet current debt instalments with recurrent revenue*

Interest Expense\*\*\* + Loan Redemption^

Total Operating Revenue - Gain on Sale of Developed Land

**Cash Balance - \$M:**

*Cash balance includes cash on hand, cash at bank and other short term investments.*

Cash Held at Period End

**Cash Capacity in Months:**

*This provides an indication as to the number of months cash held at period end would cover operating cash outflows*

Cash Held at Period End

[[Cash Operating Costs + Interest Expense] / Period in Year]

**Longer Term Financial Stability - Debt to Asset Ratio:**

*This is total debt as a percentage of total assets, i.e. to what extent will our long term debt be covered by total assets*

Current and Non-current Debt\*\*

Total Assets

**Operating Performance:**

*This ratio provides an indication of Council's cash flow capabilities*

Net Cash from Operations + Interest Revenue and Expense

Cash Operating Revenue + Interest Revenue

**Interest Coverage Ratio:**

*This ratio demonstrates the extent to which operating revenues are being used to meet the financing charges*

Net Interest Expense on Debt Service\*\*\*

Total Operating Revenue

\* These targets are set to be achieved on average over the longer term and therefore are not necessarily expected to be met on a monthly basis.

\*\* Debt includes lease liabilities.

\*\*\* Interest expense includes interest on leases.

^ Loan redemption includes lease redemption.

### 13.2 REVENUE POLICY, INVESTMENT POLICY, APPLICATION OF DIVIDENDS AND TAX EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS POLICY, CONSTRAINED CASH RESERVES ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVE, CONCEALED LEAKS POLICY AND FINANCIAL HARDSHIP POLICY.

**Objective Reference:** A5908040

**Authorising Officer:** Deborah Corbett-Hall, Chief Financial Officer

**Responsible Officer:** Deborah Corbett-Hall, Chief Financial Officer

**Report Author:** Katharine Bremner, Budget & Systems Manager  
Michael D Wilson, Service Manager Financial Planning

**Attachments:**

1. FIN-017-P Revenue Policy [↓](#)
2. FIN-001-P Investment Policy [↓](#)
3. FIN-005-P Application of Dividends and Tax Equivalent Payments Policy [↓](#)
4. FIN-007-A Constrained Cash Reserves Administrative Directive [↓](#)
5. FIN-018-P Concealed Leaks Policy [↓](#)
6. FIN-004-P Financial Hardship Policy [↓](#)

#### PURPOSE

To seek adoption of the Revenue, Investment, Application of Dividends and Tax Equivalent Payments, Concealed Leaks and Financial Hardship Policies, and the noting of the Constrained Cash Reserves Administrative Directive, which have been reviewed in line with the budget development for Council's 2022-2023 annual budget.

#### BACKGROUND

Council reviewed the attached 2022-2023 policies and administrative directive on 22 March 2022 as part of a budget development workshop for the 2022-2023 annual budget.

#### ISSUES

Council reviewed the attached policies and administrative directive as part of its 2022-2023 annual budget development process. The policy intent remains unchanged for all documents as discussed during the March 2022 workshop.

The Revenue Policy is reviewed annually in sufficient time to allow for the adoption of the annual budget, which is consistent with the policy.

Council's Investment Policy outlines Council's investment objectives and overall risk philosophy and Council's procedures for achieving the investment goals stated in the policy. Surplus funds can either be invested or utilised to accelerate debt reduction (with possible early repayment penalties) or a combination of the two approaches.

Council receives dividends and tax equivalent payments from its commercial business activities (namely City Water and City Waste). All financial returns to Council will be applied to the provision of a community benefit.

Council continues to document its position on constrained cash reserves to demonstrate accountability and transparency to the community on cash balances that are constrained for particular purposes.

Concealed leaks and financial hardship are two areas in which Council is committed to supporting the property owners and ratepayers of Redland City. The Concealed Leaks Policy FIN-018-P was amended at the 15 December 2021 General Meeting to add the requirement for a leak to be repaired within 30 days of the notification of the leak and for the formation of an Extenuating Circumstances Panel to assess applications for a remission if extenuating circumstances exist. Subsequent to the workshop discussions, the policy has undergone external legal review and updated to incorporate some minor drafting changes to the provisions of the policy to more clearly achieve Council's policy intent. The changes are tracked in attachment 5 for easy identification post the budget workshop in March 2022.

## STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

### Legislative Requirements

Section 193 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* requires a local government's revenue policy to be reviewed annually and in sufficient time to allow an annual budget to be adopted for the next financial year. In accordance with section 193(1)(a) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Regulation), the Revenue Policy outlines the principles Council intends to apply in a financial year for:

- Levying of rates and charges
- Granting concessions for rates and charges
- Recovering overdue rates and charges
- Cost-recovery methods

Further, pursuant to sections 193(1)(b) and (c) of the Regulation, the Revenue Policy also covers the purpose why concessions are granted and the extent to which physical and social infrastructure costs for new development are funded by charges for the development.

Section 104(5) of the *Local Government Act 2009* and section 191 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* require a Local Government to have and adopt an investment policy and a revenue policy as part of its financial management system. These policies must be regularly reviewed and updated as necessary and Council reviews and updates its key financial policies at least annually. Under Section 191 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, an investment policy is required to outline a local government's investment objectives and its overall risk philosophy and procedures for achieving the goals related to investment stated in the policy.

The South East Queensland Customer Water and Wastewater Code requires distributor-retailers and withdrawn councils to have a concealed leaks policy and a financial hardship policy.

### Risk Management

Council's Long Term Financial Strategy contains risks, issues and mitigation strategies aligned to the investment of surplus funds, revenues and pricing, expenditures and cash balances influencing the reserve balances and associated movements in reserves.

Additionally, the Financial Services Group regularly reviews its risk register to ensure policies and practices are current and responsive to corporate revenue risks and no material risks are currently identified with respect to managing Council's investments.

Council reports full details of its reserve balances and movements on a monthly basis to monitor reserve usage and also provide the community with transparency.

Council receives revenue streams from its commercial business activities in accordance with the Local Government Tax Equivalents Regime and may also receive dividends and other returns from investments in associates, subordinates or other entities.

### Financial

There are no direct financial impacts to Council resulting from this report although it contains revised policy positions that property owners may draw on in the future as outlined above.

The financial implications and intent contained within the attached Revenue Policy, Concealed Leaks Policy and Financial Hardship Policy have been workshopped with Councillors and the Executive Leadership Team.

The 2022-2023 Investment Policy continues to include options for investing in commercial opportunities, joint ventures, associates and subsidiaries in the future. Prior to investment, a comprehensive analysis will be undertaken to ensure the benefits of the investment outweigh the risks and costs. The analysis will ensure any proposal for investment outside a financial institution/fund manager will maintain or improve all relevant financial ratios and measures of sustainability within the adopted Financial Strategy targets. Any investment outside of a financial institution/fund manager must also be consistent with the principles and objectives contained in Council's Revenue and Dividend Policies.

Reserve movements are transfers in community equity and only constrain cash for particular works that feature in annual or long-term operational or capital programs.

### People

Nil impact expected.

### Environmental

Nil impact expected.

### Social

Nil impact expected.

### Human Rights

Nil impact expected.

### Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

This report and the attached documents align with Council's Corporate Plan: *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*. In particular, the attachments underpin objective 7.4 Demonstrate good governance through transparent, accountable processes and sustainable practises and asset management.

### CONSULTATION

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Financial Services Group officers	March 2022	Review of current financial policies and administrative directive documents
Finance officers, Councillors and Executive Leadership Team	22 March 2022	2022-2023 Budget Workshop – opportunity to review and amend the policies and administrative directive
General Counsel Group	April 2022	Report and attachments reviewed for compliance with legislation

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To adopt the policies in Attachments 1, 2 and 3 of the report for 2022-2023:
  - a) FIN-017-P Revenue Policy
  - b) FIN-001-P Investment Policy
  - c) FIN-005-P Application of Dividends and Tax Equivalent Payments Policy
2. To note FIN-007-A in Attachment 4 Constrained Cash Reserves Administrative Directive.
3. To adopt the policies in Attachments 5 and 6 of the report:
  - a) FIN-018-P Concealed Leaks Policy
  - b) FIN-004-P Financial Hardship Policy

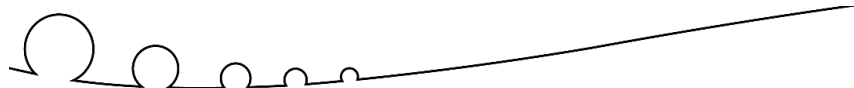
**Option Two**

That Council resolves to request additional information or amendments to the attached prior to adoption.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To adopt the policies in Attachments 1, 2 and 3 of the report for 2022-2023:
  - a) FIN-017-P Revenue Policy
  - b) FIN-001-P Investment Policy
  - c) FIN-005-P Application of Dividends and Tax Equivalent Payments Policy
2. To note FIN-007-A in Attachment 4 Constrained Cash Reserves Administrative Directive.
3. To adopt the policies in Attachments 5 and 6 of the report:
  - a) FIN-018-P Concealed Leaks Policy
  - b) FIN-004-P Financial Hardship Policy



# Revenue Policy

Policy Identifier: FIN-017-P  
 Approved by: General Meeting  
 Date of Approval:  
 Effective Date:  
 Review Date:  
 Version: 21

## Head of Power

According to section 104(5)(c)(iii) of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Act), the system of financial management established by Council must include a revenue policy.

Section 169(2)(c) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Regulation) requires a local government to include in its financial budget a revenue policy. Section 170 of the Regulation requires a local government to adopt a budget each financial year.

Section 193(3) of the Regulation requires a local government to review its revenue policy annually in sufficient time to allow an annual budget that is consistent with the revenue policy to be adopted for the next financial year.

## Policy Objective

In accordance with section 193 of the Regulation, this Revenue Policy states:

- The principles that Council intends to apply in the 2022-23 financial year for:
  - Levying of rates and charges
  - Granting concessions for rates and charges
  - Recovering overdue rates and charges
  - Cost-recovery methods
- The purpose for concessions that Council intends to grant for rates and charges.
- The extent to which physical and social infrastructure costs for a new development are to be funded by charges for the development.

This Revenue Policy also states principles that Council intends to apply in a financial year for:

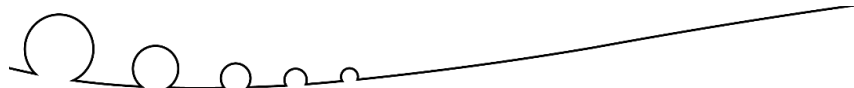
- Community service obligations
- Applying user pays models
- Raising revenue from commercial activities
- Raising revenue from other external sources

This policy applies to all of Redland City Council business areas. Redland Investment Corporation (RIC), being a wholly owned separate legal entity, and any of its subsidiaries may utilise the provisions of the policy but are not bound to the Redland City Council policy statements as outlined in this document.

## Policy Statement

Redland City Council, through its Corporate Plan, is committed to providing services that deliver our community's shared vision and collective aspirations: *Naturally wonderful lifestyle. Connected community. Embracing opportunities.* We are a values led organisation and our organisational values encapsulate what we care about, influence how we operate and support our mission: Make a difference, make it count.

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 1 of 6



# Revenue Policy

The Revenue Policy is aligned to the objectives of Council's Corporate Plan and Council's commitment to applying the following principles in the 2022-23 financial year:

## Principles for levying of rates and charges:

- **Accountability** – Council will be accountable to the providers of funds to ensure those funds are applied efficiently and effectively to satisfy the objective for which the funds were raised.
- **Transparency** – Council will be transparent in its revenue raising activities and will endeavour to use systems and practices able to be understood by the community.
- **Representation** – Council will act in the interests of the whole community in making decisions about rates and charges.
- **Sustainable financial management** – Council will ensure it manages revenue diligently and that the application of funds is founded on sustainable strategic objectives that result in the timely and optimal investment in identified priorities.
- **Fairness** – While the rating legislation requires Council to use property valuations as the basis for raising rate revenue, Council will monitor the impact of valuation changes and moderate increases where possible.
- **Differentiation of categories** – Council will apply different rates to various categories of property that will reflect the particular circumstances of the categories and Council's policy objectives related to those categories.
- **Special needs and user pays** – Council will draw from various revenue sources to fund special needs including (but not necessarily limited to):
  - Separate rates or charges for whole of community programs
  - Special rates or charges for recovery of costs from beneficiaries
  - Utility charges for specific service based generally on usage
  - Statutory fees and charges in accordance with legislation, regulation or local laws
  - Commercial fees and charges where users can clearly be identified
  - Where practicable recovering credit card fees through a surcharge on credit card transactions
- **Social conscience** – Council will apply a range of concessions (e.g. for pensioners and institutions) and will accommodate special circumstances where hardship can be demonstrated.

In levying rates and charges, Council will schedule the issue of rate notices quarterly in the months of July, October, January and April.

## **Differential General Rates**

General Rate revenue provides essential whole of community services not funded through subsidies, grants, contributions or donations received from other entities, or not provided for by other levies or charges.

Council will consider full cost recovery options before calculating the differential general rate.

Rating legislation requires the general rate to be calculated on the value of the land. However, Council recognises that various sections of the community impact on the delivery of, and use services, activities, and facilities differently.

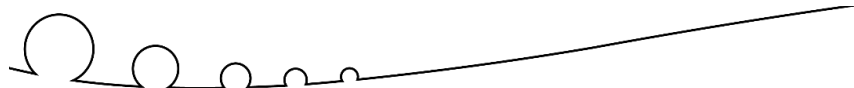
Separate multipliers, established on the rate in the dollar applied to rating category 1a, will be assigned to all rating categories to maintain consistency in the distribution of revenue across financial years.

When determining differential rating categories, the ongoing changes to community characteristics will be considered along with revaluations, which can have a significant impact on properties.

## **Separate and Special Charges**

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 2 of 6





# Revenue Policy

Where it is appropriate, Council will use separate and special charges to recover the cost of the delivery of services, activities, and facilities that benefit the whole community generally, or which benefits specific rateable land or owners of such land within the community, respectively.

## Utility Charges

In setting utility charges, Council will take into consideration factors such as:

- Legislative requirements, including National Competition policy
- Council policy objectives
- Recovery of sufficient revenue to cover costs and a return on assets
- Other sources of revenue where appropriate

## Granting concessions for rates and charges

Chapter 4, Part 10 of the Regulation provides Council with the powers to grant concessions to individuals and classes of land owners.

In granting concessions for rates or charges, Council will comply with the criteria in section 120 of the Regulation and will be guided by sustainable financial management practices and the principles of:

- **Transparency** - Council will be transparent and endeavour to use systems and practices able to be understood by the community.
- **Representation** - Council will act in the interests of the whole community in making decisions about concessions for classes of ratepayers.
- **Fairness** - Council will consider all reasonable concessional requests in a consistent non-biased manner.
- **Social conscience** - Council will apply a range of concessions (e.g. for pensioners and institutions) and will accommodate special circumstances where hardship can be demonstrated.

## Recovering overdue rates and charges

In accordance with section 120(1)(c), 121(b) and 122(1)(b) of the Regulation, Council may consider granting a concession for rates and charges to ratepayers experiencing demonstrated financial hardship upon receipt of an application for assessment by Council.

Interest will be charged on rates and charges outstanding past the due date unless a mutually agreed arrangement is in place and is honoured. If an arrangement defaults, it will be cancelled and interest charged.

Cost effective processes will be applied in the recovery of overdue rates and charges.

## Cost-recovery methods

Section 97 of the Act allows Council to set cost-recovery fees.

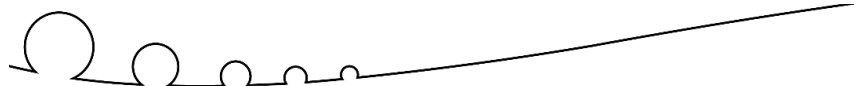
Council recognises the validity of fully imposing the user pays principle for its cost-recovery fees, unless the imposition of the fee is contrary to its express social, economic, environmental and other corporate goals (such as, for example, the community service obligations outlined below). This is considered to be the most equitable and effective revenue approach, and is founded on the basis that the City's revenue base cannot subsidise the specific users or clients of Council's regulatory products and services.

However, in setting its cost-recovery fees, Council will be mindful of the requirement that such a fee must not be more than the cost to Council of providing the service or taking the action to which the fee applies.

## Community Service Obligations

In accordance with Corporate Policy FIN-008-P Community Service Obligations, Council may subsidise the operations of commercialised business units or activities in order to achieve social, economic, environmental or other objectives associated with, or incidental to, the delivery of services by those business units or activities.

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 3 of 6



## Revenue Policy

Council may charge for such activities at a rate less than the full cost price of a service. The difference between the full cost price and the actual charge will be treated as a Community Service Obligation (CSO). CSOs must be transparent, fully costed, and funded. Each CSO will be funded from an identified budget.

Council will continue to support existing community service obligations for Water, Wastewater and Trade Waste.

The CSOs will be reviewed regularly to ensure they continue to form part of Council's strategic objectives.

In addition Council will provide Water Charge Remissions for eligible concealed leaks and home dialysis machine users.

### **Applying user pays models**

Council supports the principle that there is an increased focus on user pays models and that these will be developed where they are considered appropriate and in accordance with policy, including where practicable, Council will recover credit card fees through a surcharge on credit card transactions.

Council has adopted the policy of a conservative approach to increases in fees and charges with a view to minimising excessive impacts on user pays groups. There is also a need to consider Community Service Obligations when considering this principle.

### **Raising revenue from commercial activities**

In order to minimise price increases on residents through the General Rate, Council is committed to exploring additional or alternative revenue streams through the establishment of business activities under the National Competition Policy framework where this is appropriate and in accordance with policy.

In doing this the following principles will be considered:

- Council will comply with the Act's and Regulation's requirements in relation to the application of the competitive neutrality principle to significant business activities, and the code of competitive conduct where applicable.
- The adoption of a business activity recognises the activity is conducted, or has the potential to be conducted, in competition with the private sector giving greater transparency to the community over the activity and clarity of the revenue stream.
- The determination of the standard and quality of each business activity required is based upon community/customer expectations and achieving best value for money, irrespective of whether the service is delivered by an internal or external provider.
- By concentrating upon outcomes rather than processes, service specification is likely to encourage innovation and new solutions to meeting the needs and expectations of the community and customers.

### **Raising revenue from other external sources**

Where possible, Council will seek to supplement revenue through application for external grants and subsidies. Every opportunity will be taken to maximise revenue in support of capital and operational spending. External funding, however, must be strategically targeted and in alignment with community and corporate objectives.

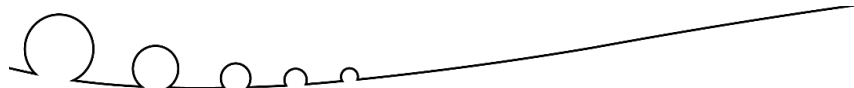
### **Purpose of concessions for rates and charges**

Council has determined that pensioner owner occupiers as defined by the *Local Government Regulation 2012* are entitled to receive concessions on rates and various other services that Council provides to the community. Other charitable organisations, community groups, sporting associations and independent schools may also be entitled to concessions (or exemptions under section 93(3)(i) of the Act and section 120 of the Regulation).

The purpose of these concessions is to:

- ease the cost of living for approved pensioners living in their own homes who have limited financial capacity

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 4 of 6



## Revenue Policy

- acknowledge the role that qualifying charitable and community organisations, associations, independent schools and groups perform in the community through concessions on rates and charges

Pursuant to sections 120(1)(d) and (f) of the Regulation, Council may provide a concession to ratepayers whose land is being exclusively used for the purpose of farming (primary production) to assist and encourage endurance in that particular industry. The purpose of this concession is to acknowledge the economic benefit that such an industry provides for the City as a whole.

### Infrastructure cost recovery

Council will levy adopted infrastructure charges for trunk infrastructure with approvals for new development. The amounts of those adopted infrastructure charges are determined by Council resolution made under the *Planning Act 2016*.

## Definitions

Nil

## Associated Documents

- 2022-23 Redland City Council Budget Publication
- 2022-23 Redland City Council Register of Fees
- 2022-23 Redland City Council Revenue Statement
- WW-004-P Trade Waste Policy ([A196559](#))
- FIN-018-P Concealed Leaks Policy ([A196576](#))
- FIN-012-001-G Water Charge Rebate for Home Dialysis Machine Users Guideline ([A4213486](#))

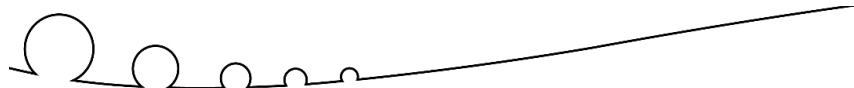
## Document Control

Only Council can approve amendments to this document by resolution of a Council Meeting, with the exception of administrative amendments which can be approved by the relevant ELT member. Refer to *Policy Instrument Development Manual* for an explanation on administrative amendments ([A4063988](#)).

Any requests to change the content of this document must be forwarded to relevant Service Manager(s).

Approved documents must be submitted to the Corporate Meetings and Registers Team for registration.

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 5 of 6

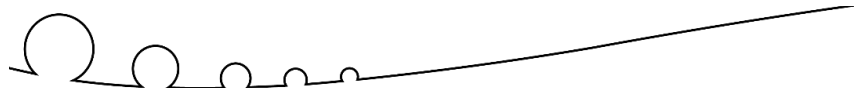


# Revenue Policy

## Version Control

Version number	Date	Key Changes
16	May 2017	<p>Following legal review, as recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amended overall structure of document by introducing new headings and sub-headings.</li> <li>Amended policy objective to comply with section 193 of the <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>.</li> <li>Added Head of Power reference to section 104(5)(c)(iii) of <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>.</li> <li>Minor changes to Separate and Special charges paragraph</li> <li>Added purpose of providing concessions to section (b) Granting concessions for rates and charges.</li> <li>Replaced paragraph for Infrastructure cost recovery with wording supplied by legal review.</li> </ul>
17	May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moved principles to sub-section Levying Rates and Charges</li> <li>Replace paragraph on 'monitoring of distribution' with a paragraph on the effect of the multiplier</li> <li>Introduce principles for granting concessions taken from the principles for Levying Rates and Charges</li> <li>Amend sentence on business activities for understanding</li> <li>Introduce a purpose for concessions</li> <li>Updated for 2018-19 Budget process</li> </ul>
18	February 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for 2019-20 Budget process</li> <li>Removal of reference to the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i></li> <li>Inclusion of reference to the <i>Planning Act 2016</i></li> <li>Added a section sub-headed 'Policy Scope'</li> <li>Inclusion of Document Control Section</li> </ul>
19	May 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reformatted in line with Policy Framework Review</li> <li>Updated for the 2020-21 Budget process</li> </ul>
20	May 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for the 2021-22 Budget process</li> <li>Amendment from 'will' to 'may' in section sub-section 'Purpose of concessions for rates and charges'</li> </ul>
21	March 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative update to include reference to the new Corporate Plan</li> <li>Updated for the 2022-23 Budget process</li> </ul>

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 6 of 6



# Investment Policy

Policy Identifier: FIN-001-P  
Approved by: General Meeting  
Date of Approval:  
Effective Date:  
Review Date:  
Version: 14

## Head of Power

### **Local Government Act 2009 (Act)**

Section 104 requires a local government to establish a system of financial management that includes various financial policies, including an investment policy.

The Act also defines Council as a statutory body and subsequently Council must also consider the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Act 1982*.

### **Local Government Regulation 2012**

Section 191 requires a local government to prepare and adopt an investment policy for a financial year.

This policy applies to Council's investment in wholly owned subsidiaries.

## Policy Objective

To maximise earnings from authorised financial investments of surplus funds after assessing and minimising all associated risks in accordance with the annually revised and adopted Long-Term Financial Strategy (Financial Strategy). Further, to comply with section 191 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, this policy outlines Council's investment objectives, overall risk philosophy and procedures for achieving the goals related to investment stated in this policy.

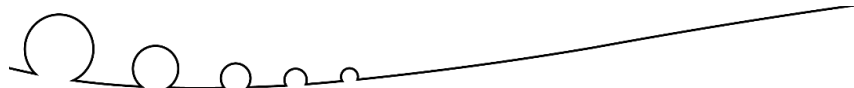
This policy applies to all of Redland City Council business areas. Redland Investment Corporation (RIC), being a wholly owned separate legal entity, and any of its subsidiaries may utilise the provisions of this policy but are not bound to the Redland City Council policy statements as outlined in this document.

## Policy Statement

Redland City Council, through its Corporate Plan, is committed to providing services that deliver our community's shared vision and collective aspirations: *Naturally wonderful lifestyle. Connected community. Embracing opportunities*. We are a values led organisation and our organisational values encapsulate what we care about, influence how we operate and support our mission: Make a difference, make it count.

The Investment Policy is aligned to the objectives of Council's Corporate Plan and is achieved through the following procedures:

- Investing only in investments as authorised under current legislation.
- Investing only with approved institutions.
- Investing to facilitate diversification and minimise portfolio risk.
- Investing to protect the capital value of investments (balancing risk with return opportunities).
- Investing to facilitate working capital requirements.
- Reporting on the performance of its investments on a monthly basis as part of the monthly financial reports



# Investment Policy

to Council.

- Conducting an annual review of all investments and associated returns as part of the annual review of the Long-Term Financial Strategy.
- Ensuring no more than 30% of Council's investments are held with one financial institution, or one fund manager for investments outside of the Queensland Treasury Corporation or the Queensland Investment Corporation cash funds or Bond Mutual Funds.

Council will follow an active investment management strategy over the next ten financial years in order to maximise the returns generated from investing cash balances.

Council may also consider investing in commercial opportunities, joint ventures, associates and subsidiaries. Prior to investment, a comprehensive analysis will be undertaken to ensure the benefits of the investment outweigh the risks and costs. The analysis will ensure any proposal for investment outside a financial institution/fund manager will maintain or improve all relevant financial ratios and measures of sustainability within adopted Financial Strategy targets. Any investment outside of a financial institution/fund manager must also be consistent with the principles and objectives contained in Council's Revenue and Dividend Policies.

## Definitions

Nil

## Associated Documents

Long Term Financial Strategy

## Document Control

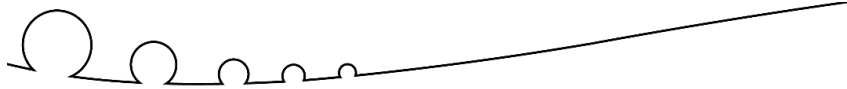
Only Council can approve amendments to this document by resolution of a Council Meeting, with the exception of administrative amendments which can be approved by the relevant ELT member. Refer to *Policy Instrument Development Manual* for an explanation on administrative amendments ([A4063988](#)).

Any requests to change the content of this document must be forwarded to relevant Service Manager(s).

Approved documents must be submitted to the Corporate Meetings and Registers Team for registration.

## Version Control

Version number	Date	Key Changes
9	April 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated for Budget 2017-2018 process (only approval, effective and review dates changed)</li> <li>• Updated Head of Power to add sentence regarding application to subsidiaries.</li> <li>• Changed 'UBS Bank Bill Index' to 'Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill index'</li> </ul>
10	March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated for Budget 2018-2019 process (only approval, effective and review dates changed)</li> <li>• Inclusion of Policy Scope to clarify RIC is a separate legal entity</li> <li>• Update for consistency with other financial policies and referencing the Regulation</li> </ul>
11	March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated for 2019-20 Budget process</li> <li>• Minor amendments to Policy Statement 3 - removal of reference to the Bloomberg AusBond BankBill Index following discussion during the budget workshops that one benchmark or index is too specific to warrant inclusion in a policy. No change to policy intent.</li> <li>• Inclusion of Document Control section.</li> </ul>



# Investment Policy

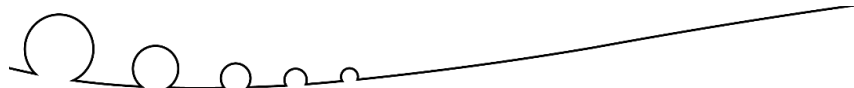
Version number	Date	Key Changes
12	May 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Updates in line with policy framework review</li><li>• Updated for 2020-21 Budget process</li></ul>
13	April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Updated for 2021-22 Budget process</li></ul>
14	March 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Administrative Update to include reference to the new Corporate Plan</li><li>• Updated for 2022-23 Budget process</li></ul>

For Corporate Governance Use Only

Department: Organisational Services

Group Financial Services

Page 3 of 3



# Application of Dividends and Tax Equivalent Payments Policy

Policy Identifier: FIN-005-P  
 Approved by: General Meeting  
 Date of Approval:  
 Effective Date:  
 Review Date:  
 Version: 9

## Head of Power

The establishment of this policy is consistent with the *Local Government Act 2009*, *Local Government Regulation 2012* and also the Local Government Tax Equivalent Regime (LGTER).

## Policy Objective

The objective is to clarify Council's intention for its use of financial returns received from commercialised or corporatised business activities and any subsidiaries or associates.

This policy applies to all of Redland City Council business areas. Redland Investment Corporation (RIC), being a wholly owned separate legal entity, and any of its subsidiaries may utilise the provisions of this policy but are not bound to the Redland City Council policy statements as outlined in this document.

## Policy Statement

Redland City Council, through its Corporate Plan, is committed to providing services that deliver our community's shared vision and collective aspirations: *Naturally wonderful lifestyle. Connected community. Embracing opportunities.* We are a values led organisation and our organisational values encapsulate what we care about, influence how we operate and support our mission: Make a difference, make it count.

The Application of Dividends and Tax Equivalent Payments Policy is aligned to the objectives of Council's Corporate Plan and is achieved through Council:

- Receiving dividends and tax equivalent payments from its commercialised business activities.
- Receiving dividends from its wholly owned subsidiary RIC.
- Looking to receive dividends and tax equivalent payments from any corporatised business activities, subsidiaries or associates in the future.

Additionally, Council is committed to:

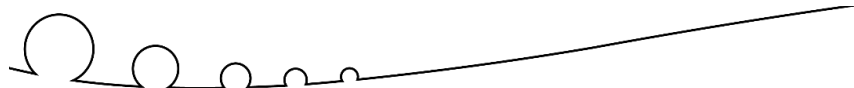
- Transparently accounting, reconciling and reporting the receipt of such financial returns in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, the LGTER and, where applicable, the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (including, in particular, section 25 and schedule 4, section 8).
- Applying all financial returns to the provision of community benefit.

## Definitions

Nil

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 1 of 2





# Application of Dividends and Tax Equivalent Payments Policy

## Associated Documents

Long-Term Financial Strategy

Annual Budget

Annual Report

Dividend Policy – Significant and Prescribed Business Activities ([A196653](#))

## Document Control

Only Council can approve amendments to this document by resolution of a Council Meeting, with the exception of administrative amendments which can be approved by the relevant ELT member. Refer to *Policy Instrument Development Manual* for an explanation on administrative amendments ([A4063988](#)).

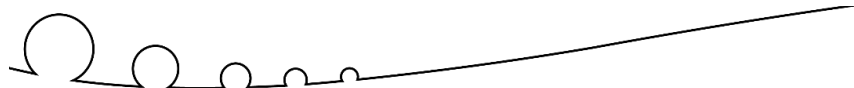
Any requests to change the content of this document must be forwarded to relevant Service Manager(s).

Approved documents must be submitted to the Corporate Meetings and Registers Team for registration.

## Version Control

Version number	Date	Key Changes
4	April 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for Budget 2017-2018 process (only approval, effective and review dates changed)</li> <li>Document control section deleted</li> </ul>
5	March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for Budget 2018-2019 process (only approval, effective and review dates changed)</li> <li>Inclusion of Policy Scope to clarify RIC is a separate legal entity</li> <li>Added in reference to RIC dividend received</li> <li>Added in reference to regulation in policy statement</li> </ul>
6	March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for 2019-20 Budget process</li> <li>Inclusion of Document Control section</li> </ul>
7	May 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formatting changes per recommendations arising from Policy Review Project.</li> <li>Updated for 2020-21 Budget process</li> </ul>
8	April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for 2021-22 Budget process</li> </ul>
9	March 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative update to include reference to the new Corporate Plan</li> <li>Updated for 2022-23 Budget process</li> </ul>

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 2 of 2



# Constrained Cash Reserves Administrative Directive

Admin Directive Identifier: FIN-007-A  
Approved by: General Meeting  
Date of Approval:  
Effective Date:  
Review Date:  
Version: 3

## Head of Power

### *Local Government Act 2009*

Section 104 requires a local government to establish a system of financial management to ensure financial sustainability. Under section 104(2), a local government is financially sustainable if the local government is able to maintain its financial capital and infrastructure capital over the long-term.

## Objective

To ensure Council's constrained cash reserves:

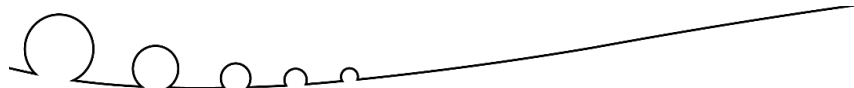
- Are only restricting funds received or levied for a specific purpose and/or have identified obligations tied to them.
- Are only used for identified planned expenditure.
- Do not exceed cash balances at the end of the financial year, to align with the disclosure requirements of the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning and the Queensland Audit Office.

This policy applies to all of Redland City Council business areas. Redland Investment Corporation (RIC), being a wholly owned separate legal entity, and any of its subsidiaries may utilise the provisions of this policy but are not bound to the Redland City Council policy statements as outlined in this document.

## Statement

Council's Constrained Cash Reserves Administrative Directive is aligned to the objectives of the Corporate Plan through its philosophy to ensure funds held in constrained cash reserves are restricted to deliverables consistent with the:

- *Planning Act 2016* (sections 120 and 143) which requires that a levied charge may be only for extra demand placed on trunk infrastructure that development will generate, and may only be used to provide trunk infrastructure.
- Long-Term Financial Strategy
- Long-Term Asset and Service Management Plan
- Corporate Plan
- Annual Operational Plan and Budget



# Constrained Cash Reserves Administrative Directive

Council is committed to achieving this goal by:

- Reporting on constrained cash reserves on a monthly basis as part of the monthly financial reports to General Meeting.
- Reporting constrained cash reserves as a subset of cash balances in annual statutory reporting.
- Ensuring constrained cash reserves do not exceed cash balances at the end of the financial year.
- Conducting regular reviews of all constrained cash reserves for relevance and future requirements in accordance with the Long-Term Financial Strategy and other appropriate strategies and plans.
- Ensuring that infrastructure charges are constrained for the purposes of new trunk infrastructure and not renewal work.
- Reviewing forecast reserve movements as an integral part of the annual budget development process.
- Transferring funds from constrained cash reserves back to retained earnings when the purpose of the reserve is no longer valid or required or when the funds have been expended on planned works.

## Definitions

Nil

## Associated Documents

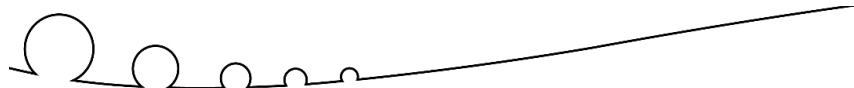
FIN-007-001-G Constrained Cash Reserves Guideline ([A3169951](#))

## Document Control

Only the CEO can approve major amendments to this document and the relevant ELT member can approve minor amendments. Refer to the *Policy Instrument Development Manual* for an explanation on major and minor amendments ([A4063988](#)).

Any requests to change the content of this document must be forwarded to relevant Service Manager(s).

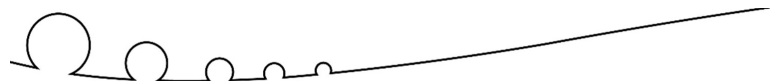
Approved documents must be submitted to the Corporate Meetings and Registers Team for registration.



# Constrained Cash Reserves Administrative Directive

## Version Information

Version number	Date	Key Changes
4	April 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for Budget 2017-2018 process</li> </ul>
5	March 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for the Budget 2018-19 process</li> <li>Addition of comments regarding trunk infrastructure and application to new infrastructure only</li> <li>Inclusion of Policy Scope to clarify RIC is a separate legal entity</li> <li>Updated State Government Department name from Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning to Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs</li> <li>Head of Power updated to reference Local Government Act 2009</li> <li>Policy Statement amended to clarify Local Planning Act 2016 references</li> </ul>
6	March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for the 2019-20 Budget process</li> <li>Inclusion reference to related documents</li> <li>Inclusion of Document Control section</li> </ul>
7	May 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated per recommendations arising from the Review of Finance Policies project.</li> <li>Updated for 2020-21 Budget process</li> </ul>
1	June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-classified from Policy to Administrative Directive</li> </ul>
2	April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for 2021-22 Budget process</li> <li>Updated State Government Department name from Department of Local Government, Racing and Multicultural Affairs to Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning</li> </ul>
3	April 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated for the 2022-23 Budget process</li> </ul>



# Concealed Leaks Policy

Policy Identifier: FIN-018-P  
 Approved by: General Meeting  
 Date of Approval:  
 Effective Date:  
 Review Date:  
 Version: 9

## Head of Power

Section 19 of the *South East Queensland Customer Water and Wastewater Code* (the Code) requires a water service provider to have a concealed leaks policy for small customers.

## Policy Objective

To provide a remission to small customers and not-for-profit entities on the Distribution and Retail water consumption charge where there is a concealed leak that has secreted from the internal water infrastructure located on a metered property.

## Policy Statement

Redland City Council, through its Corporate Plan, is committed to providing services that deliver our community's shared vision and collective aspirations; *Naturally wonderful lifestyle. —Connected community. Embracing opportunities.* We are a values led organisation and our organisational values encapsulate what we care about, influence how we operate and support our mission: Make a difference, make it count.

Council is responsible for the water infrastructure up to the connection point of a customer's property, which includes the water meter and the pipes that connect the water meter to the main water supply.

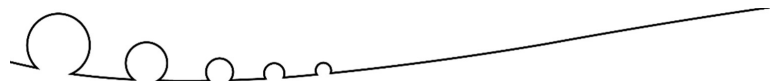
Property owners are responsible for the installation, repair, maintenance and replacement of all the pipes, fixtures and fittings, including any mains connected water tanks on their property up to the water meter. If a leak is detected it is the property owner's responsibility to fix it as soon as possible to prevent further water loss.

Property owners are encouraged to:

- Develop a habit of regularly reading the water meter, to familiarise themselves with their own water consumption habits, which may help alert them to unexplained increases in water consumption.
- Turn off the stop valve that controls the flow of water and appliances that are connected to the water supply when they go away on holidays and the house is not occupied.
- Check for suspected concealed water leaks by doing a reading test on the water meter. Turn off all water appliances and then read the water meter. Wait an hour or two before re-reading the water meter. If the reading has increased but no water was used in that period contact a licensed plumber to inspect for a concealed leak.
- Where a leak is detected it is repaired as soon as practical, preferably within five (5) business days.

Council is committed to:

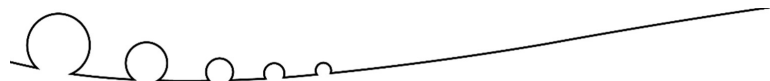
For Corporate Governance Use Only		
Department:	Organisational Services	Group: Financial Services
		Page 1 of 6



## Concealed Leaks Policy

1. Providing a remission on the Distribution and Retail water consumption charge for a concealed water leak where eligibility requirements are met. Council will not provide a remission on the State Bulk water consumption charge.
2. The following eligibility requirements:
  - (a) Application must be made by the owner of the property where the leak occurred, or their authorised nominee, within five (5) months of the leak repair date to qualify for the remission.
  - (b) The leak must be repaired within 30 days of:
    - i) The property owner identifying higher than usual water usage;
    - ii) The date that the property owner ought reasonably have identified higher than usual water usage; or
    - iii) Council notifying the property owner of higher than usual water use. Such notification or notification of higher than usual water use. Notification may take the form of at least one of the following: SMS, email, letter, phone call or card left in the letterbox.
  - (b)(c) During their ownership, the owner of the property has not received a water consumption remission on that property within the last three (3) years due to a concealed water leak.
3. Apply a minimum cap on the remission provided. Where the remission is calculated and is less than thirty five (35) dollars no remission will be applied, excluding eligible pensioners where the minimum cap will be twenty five (25) dollars.
4. Assessing applications correctly received on the nominated form (Concealed Water Leak application form) where the following information has been provided:
  - (a) An invoice or signed report from a licensed plumber with confirmation the leak was concealed and has been repaired within required plumbing standards.
  - (b) Two (2) water meter readings two (2) weeks apart that show water consumption for the property has returned to normal, with the first reading to be taken as soon as practical after the leak has been repaired. This may be used for calculation purposes.
  - (c) Photographic evidence, if available, in support of applications. Although photos are not mandatory they are desirable and will be used in conjunction with written evidence to support the application process in determining eligibility. Photos of the leak prior and post repair will be accepted and can form part of an application.
5. To calculate the remission the following information may be used:
  - (a) The date the leak was repaired.
  - (b) Average daily water use and cost calculated on the first given four (4) quarter period that is not leak effected excluding new owners where the average daily water use is based on readings taken after the leak is repaired.
  - (c) In lieu of a recent quarterly billing reading the first reading taken after the leak is repaired.
  - (d) The adopted Distribution and Retail water consumption charge.
6. Calculate the remission based on two (2) reading periods (generally <= 190 days).
7. Apply an 80% remission on the Distribution and Retail water consumption charge of the estimated water loss, excluding eligible pensioners and not-for-profit entities who will receive a 100% remission on the Distribution and Retail water consumption charge of the estimated water loss.
8. Apply the remission as a financial adjustment to the customer's property account, which will be shown on the next quarterly rate notice.

For Corporate Governance Use Only		
Department:	Organisational Services	Group: Financial Services
		Page 2 of 6



## Concealed Leaks Policy

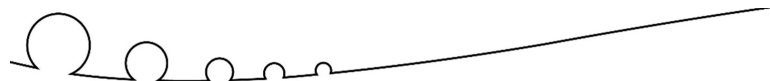
9. Provide a once only opportunity during the period of ownership to replace a previous leak remission amount where a second major leak occurs within 3 years of the first leak repair date where the calculated water loss for the second leak is greater than the calculated loss for the first leak. This is administered by the customer forgoing the first leak remission amount, which will be replaced by the approved calculated remission amount for the second leak. This does not affect the commencement of the three year period stated in 2(b), which commenced from the date the first leak was repaired.
  10. Provide an appeal process for applicants with extenuating circumstances to seek a variation to this policy to receive a greater remission than currently afforded under the Policy. The process ~~is~~ involves the creation of an Extenuating Circumstances Panel. The Extenuating Circumstances Panel will determine whether extenuation circumstances apply, which may, subject to determination by the Panel, include where; and will provide property owners with an avenue to apply for a remission if extenuating circumstance exist.
    - i) Extenuating circumstances may cover why the:
      - ~~• applicant should be deemed eligible to apply for a concealed leak remission under this Policy; or~~
      - repair of the concealed leak did not occur within the 30 day timeframe allowed under paragraph 2(b) of this Policy ~~was past the 30 days given~~; or
      - ~~• water loss was high despite the repair of the concealed leak within the 30 day period; or~~
      - remission should be calculated on greater than 2 reading periods ~~remission is sought in respect of 2 or more reading periods (provided that the 30 day timeframe allowed under paragraph 2(b) of this Policy has been complied with).~~
    - ii) Application must be made in writing setting out the extenuating circumstances and the extent of the policy variation sought.
- The extenuating Circumstances Panel will be comprised of ~~A panel comprising~~ the Chief Financial Officer, General Manager Infrastructure & Operations and Group Manager Corporate Governance, or three other senior officers as determined by the Chief Executive Officer; The Panel will decide whether a case for extenuating circumstances exists and what, if any, -for a variation should to be made to this Policy.
- The panel will decide the extent to which the policy will be varied, including the level of remission to be provided. For example, an extenuating circumstances remission application can be approved in full, approved in part or rejected (all with rationale) by the Extenuating Circumstances Panel.
  - The decision of the panel will be final and no further appeal process will be available.

### Definitions

Term	Definition
<i>Small customer</i>	Defined as either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A residential customer who is connected to a SEQ service provider's water or wastewater service and receives a rate notice in their name that includes charges for water and wastewater services; or</li> <li>b) A non-residential customer who uses no more than 100 kilolitres of drinking water and/or reticulated recycled water per annum (based on the last four consecutive quarter water readings not leak affected).</li> </ol>

For Corporate Governance Use Only

Department: Organisational Services      Group: Financial Services      Page 3 of 6



## Concealed Leaks Policy

Term	Definition
Concealed leak	<p>Where a loss of water has occurred that is hidden from view, either underground, under or within concrete, or underneath a building, where there are no visible signs of dampness or soaking and where the owner or occupant could not be reasonably expected to know of its existence.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> It <i>does not</i> include water loss from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leaking taps, toilet cisterns or other water appliances.</li> <li>Leaks in water tanks or faulty tank float valves that are plumbed to the potable water supply.</li> <li>Property sprinklers or other irrigation systems.</li> <li>Leaking or plumbing related faults with hot water systems, which includes solar hot water systems.</li> <li>Leaks in swimming pools, spas and other water features and fittings.</li> </ul>
Not-for-profit entity	<p>Not for profit entities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>are formed for a purpose that does not include the profit or gain of its individual members or owners;</li> <li>exist for any lawful purpose that provides a public benefit, at large or in a particular locality that improves or promotes community welfare, education, or safety; and</li> <li>has voluntary membership only.</li> </ul> <p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Charity organisations</li> <li>Religious organisations</li> <li>Sporting and recreational clubs</li> <li>Community service organisations</li> <li>Cultural and social societies</li> </ul>
Eligible Pensioner	A person in receipt of Council's pensioner rebate as verified by Council's database.

### Associated Documents

Fact Sheet - Has your water usage increased?

[https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/download/downloads/id/2239/has\\_your\\_water\\_usage\\_increased.pdf](https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/download/downloads/id/2239/has_your_water_usage_increased.pdf)

Concealed water leak application form

[https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/download/downloads/id/1441/concealed\\_leak\\_application\\_form.pdf](https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/download/downloads/id/1441/concealed_leak_application_form.pdf)

[Extenuating Circumstances application form](#)

[https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/download/downloads/id/4875/crfs018\\_request\\_for\\_review\\_and\\_decision\\_under\\_corporate\\_policy.pdf](https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/download/downloads/id/4875/crfs018_request_for_review_and_decision_under_corporate_policy.pdf)

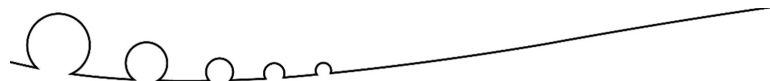
### Document Control

Changes to this policy can only be approved by Council through a Resolution at a Council Meeting. This policy is reviewed annually.

Approved amended documents must be submitted to the Corporate Meetings and Registers Team to place the document on the Policy, Guidelines and Procedures Register.

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 4 of 6





# Concealed Leaks Policy

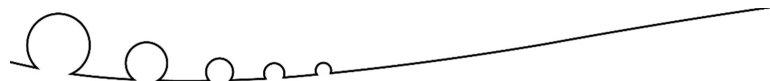
## Version Information

Refer to Corporate Meetings and Registers Team for previous versions.

Version Number	Date	Key Changes
3	June 2014	The primary change to the policy is it has been reworded to improve readability. Amendments to the policy are: 1) Name change to the policy to comply with the policy name given in the Code. 2) Change to the Head of Power. 3) Inclusion of definitions for a small customer and a small business customer. 4) Updated definition of a concealed leak including exclusions. 5) To comply with the section 9(b) of the Code, inclusion of information to assist small customers to physically identify concealed leaks. 6) Extension of the time period in which a customer may apply for a concealed leak. 7) Clarification of how the average water consumption is calculated. 8) Transparency for the customer to be told if the average water consumption is calculated by another method. 9) Removal of reference to the General Manager Redland Water & RedWaste.
4	April 2017	The primary changes to the policy are based on the revised South East Queensland Customer Water and Wastewater Code. 1) How a remission payment is calculated. 2) Change to the reading period taken into consideration for the calculation from two periods to one. 3) Minimum remission cap to apply. 4) Allowance of photographic evidence to be supplied where available. 5) Change to the application deadline from four months to five.
5	June 2019	The primary changes to the policy are to create consistency in calculating and assessing remissions by: 1) Having a leak repaired as soon as practical. 2) Providing a reading as soon as practical after a repair. 3) Calculation on average daily use on four (4) quarters that is not leak affected. 4) New owners average daily use based on readings taken after the repair. 5) Using the adopted Distribution and Retail water charge. 6) Remission period covering two (2) reading periods. Remission shown on the quarterly rate notice.
5	June 2019	The primary changes to the policy are to create consistency in calculating and assessing remissions by: 1) Having a leak repaired as soon as practical. 2) Providing a reading as soon as practical after a repair. 3) Calculation on average daily use on four (4) quarters that is not leak affected. 4) New owners average daily use based on readings taken after the repair. 5) Using the adopted Distribution and Retail water charge. 6) Remission period covering two (2) reading periods. Remission shown on the quarterly rate notice.
6	October 2020	The primary change to the policy is it has been reworded to improve readability. Amendments to the policy are: 1) Document Control added to policy. 2) Prior Version Information to CMRT. Associated Documents added.
7	May 2021	Changes to the policy included: 1) Making not-for-profit entities eligible for a 100% remission on the RCC portion of the lost water. 2) Providing a once only opportunity for a leak remission to be replaced with a leak remission for a second leak within the 3 year period where the second leak was greater than the first leak, without affecting the 3 year period that commenced at the date of the first leak repair.

### For Corporate Governance Use Only

Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services	Page 5 of 6
-------------	-------------------------	--------	--------------------	-------------

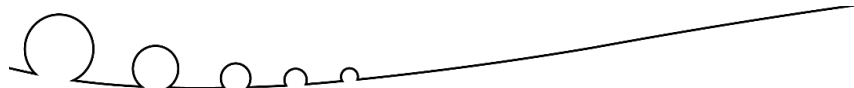


## Concealed Leaks Policy

Version Number	Date	Key Changes
8	December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of 30 day period after notification for leak to be repaired.</li> <li>Inclusion of an appeal process by way of an Extenuating Circumstances Panel.</li> </ul>
9	March 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative update to include reference to the new Corporate Plan</li> <li><u>Updated to include link to Extenuating Circumstances application form</u></li> <li><u>Minor drafting changes to the provisions of the policy to more clearly achieve Council's policy intent</u></li> <li><u>Updated for 2022-23 Budget Process</u></li> </ul>

---

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 6 of 6



# Financial Hardship Policy

Policy Identifier: FIN-004-P  
 Approved by: General Meeting  
 Date of Approval:  
 Effective Date:  
 Review Date:  
 Version: 4

## Head of Power

*South East Queensland Water (Distribution and Retail Restructuring) Act 2009*

*Local Government Act 2009*

*Local Government Regulation 2012*

*Magistrates Courts Act 1921*

*Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*

South East Queensland Customer Water and Wastewater Code

Debt Collection Guideline: for collectors and creditors

## Policy Objective

This policy is a requirement under the *South East Queensland Customer Water and Wastewater Code*. It provides a framework to support '**small customers**' that are experiencing financial hardship as a result of an unexpected event or unforeseen changes.

Assistance is available under the Financial Hardship Policy where there is an ongoing state of financial hardship and difficulty in meeting basic living needs is experienced on an ongoing basis. Customers must be assessed for financial hardship and will be required to provide information about their financial situation to access a payment plan under this policy.

## Policy Statement

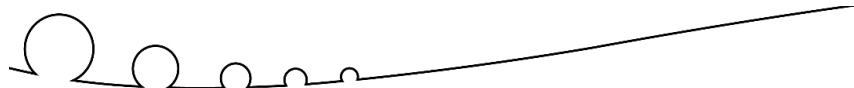
Redland City Council, through its Corporate Plan, is committed to providing services that deliver our community's shared vision and collective aspirations: *Naturally wonderful lifestyle. Connected community. Embracing opportunities.* We are a values led organisation and our organisational values encapsulate what we care about, influence how we operate and support our mission: Make a difference, make it count.

This policy is based on shared responsibility between council and the customer and is delivered in a model that supports self-determination to allow small customers to gain control of their rate account with a realistic and affordable approach.

The Financial Hardship Policy is aligned to the objectives of Council's Corporate Plan and this is achieved through Council's commitment to:

- Treating customers fairly, with respect, sensitivity and confidentiality at all times.
- Effective processes for the early identification of a small customer who is in financial hardship which includes, but not limited to:

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 1 of 3



## Financial Hardship Policy

- A small customer contacting Council themselves.
- A Redland City Council officer contacting the small customer.
- A referral by the Energy and Water Ombudsman Queensland.
- A referral by an accredited financial counsellor or community agency providing assistance to people experiencing financial hardship.
- Publishing this policy on its website.
- Assessing financial hardship through information provided by the customer, which will include financial records and/or a Statement of Financial Position.
- Ensuring small customers who are identified as experiencing financial hardship have access to:
  - Flexible payment plan options.
  - Convenient payment channel options including Centrepay, Direct Debit and Quick Pay.
  - Relief from legal action from the date a payment plan is mutually agreed.
  - Relief from interest being charged on overdue rates and charges provided the mutually agreed payment plan is met.
  - Information on the grounds that may be considered in order to remit in full or in part water consumption charges under the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.
  - Information to assist in reducing water consumption charges. Further information is available at [https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/info/20250/green\\_living/603/conserving\\_water](https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/info/20250/green_living/603/conserving_water)
  - Information provided about appropriate government concession programs and financial counselling services that may be available to them. [https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/info/20171/rates/782/pay\\_your\\_rates](https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/info/20171/rates/782/pay_your_rates)
- Establishing payment plan options that are based on the ratepayer's individual circumstances and within Council guidelines. Where payment plans are not adhered to or are otherwise unsuccessful interest on overdue amounts will be reinstated.
  - Council expects ratepayers to take responsibility for their debt obligations and to organise their affairs in such a way as to be able to discharge these obligations as agreed.
  - Council reserves the right to commence legal action, including registering a charge on the ratepayer's property for any outstanding arrears balance, if the ratepayer does not meet their obligations or their circumstances are found to have improved but they are not willing to reduce the rate arrears in a more timely manner.

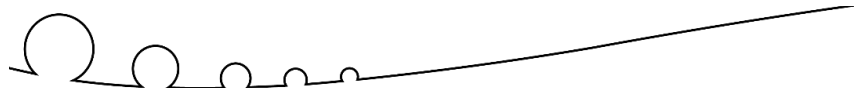
## Definitions

Term	Definition
Small Customer	<p>The <i>South East Queensland Customer Water and Wastewater Code</i> defines a small customer as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A residential customer that is connected to a water or wastewater service and receive a rate notice in their name for the property that is in arrears.</li> <li>● A non-residential customer that is connected to a water or wastewater service and use, or would use, less than 100 kilolitres of drinking water per annum.</li> </ul>

## Associated Documents

Collection of Rates and Charges and Other Revenues Policy ([A196581](#))  
 Collection of Rates and Charges and Other Revenues Guideline ([A214701](#))  
 Collection of Rates Procedure ([A220378](#))

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 2 of 3



# Financial Hardship Policy

[Financial Hardship Application Form](#)

## Document Control

Only Council can approve amendments to this document by resolution of a Council Meeting, with the exception of administrative amendments which can be approved by the relevant ELT member. Refer to *Policy Instrument Development Manual* for an explanation on administrative amendments ([A4063988](#)).

Any requests to change the content of this document must be forwarded to relevant Service Manager(s).

Approved documents must be submitted to the Corporate Meetings and Registers Team for registration.

## Version Control

Version number	Date	Key Changes
1	6 November 2019	New Policy
2	January 2020	Administrative update to new policy framework template
3	April 2021	Updated for 2021-22 Budget process Minor amendment to wording to remove 'interest free' from the flexible payment plan options and to include 'and within Council guidelines' in the establishment of payments plan options
4	March 2022	Administrative update to include reference to the new Corporate Plan Updated for 2022-23 Budget process

For Corporate Governance Use Only			
Department:	Organisational Services	Group:	Financial Services
			Page 3 of 3

### 13.3 AUDIT COMMITTEE 27 APRIL 2022

**Objective Reference:** A6639584

**Authorising Officer:** Amanda Pafumi, General Manager Organisational Services

**Responsible Officer:** Tony Beynon, Group Manager Corporate Governance

**Report Author:** Kailesh Naidu, Principal Adviser Internal Audit

**Attachments:** 1. Audit Committee Minutes 27 April 2022 [↓](#)

#### PURPOSE

To present the minutes of the Audit Committee meeting held on 27 April 2022 to Council for adoption in accordance with section 211 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

#### BACKGROUND

The primary objective of the Audit Committee is to assist Council in fulfilling its corporate governance role and oversight of financial measurement and reporting responsibilities imposed under the *Local Government Act 2009* and other relevant legislation.

To fulfil this objective and to enhance the ability of Councillors to discharge their legal responsibility, it is necessary that a written report is presented to Council as soon as practicable after a meeting of the Audit Committee about the matters reviewed at the meeting and the Audit Committee's recommendations about these matters.

#### ISSUES

Refer to the attached minutes of the Audit Committee held on 27 April 2022.

#### STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

##### Legislative Requirements

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2009* and the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

##### Risk Management

There are no opportunities or risks as a result of this report.

##### Financial

There are no financial implications as a result of this report.

##### People

There are no implications on people as a result of this report.

##### Environmental

There are no environmental implications as a result of this report.

##### Social

There are no social implications as a result of this report.

##### Human Rights

There are no human rights implications as a result of this report.

**Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans**

Internal Audit Policy (GOV-010-P)

Audit Committee Policy (GOV-011-P)

*Our Future Redlands - A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*

**CONSULTATION**

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Audit Committee members and relevant officers	29 April 2022 – 10 May 2022	Audit Committee members and relevant officers were consulted to review and approve the minutes prior to being finalised.

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves to adopt the minutes of the Audit Committee meeting held on 27 April 2022, as attached to this report.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves to note this report and requests additional information.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council resolves to adopt the minutes of the Audit Committee meeting held on 27 April 2022, as attached to this report.**



# MINUTES

## AUDIT COMMITTEE

**Wednesday, 27 April 2022**

The Council Chambers  
91 - 93 Bloomfield Street  
CLEVELAND QLD



**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****27 APRIL 2022****Order Of Business**

<b>1</b>	<b>Declaration of Opening .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Record of Attendance and Apologies.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Conflict of Interests .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Receipt and Confirmation of Minutes.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Internal Audit Reports .....</b>	<b>4</b>
10.2	Internal Audit Reports Issued.....	4
<b>7</b>	<b>Redland Investment Corporation Reports .....</b>	<b>5</b>
7.1	Edge 521 Project Update.....	5
7.2	Draft Pro-Forma Financial Statements 2021-2022 .....	5
<b>6</b>	<b>Update from the Chief Executive Officer .....</b>	<b>5</b>
6.1	Chief Executive Officer Update .....	5
<b>5</b>	<b>Business Arising from Previous Minutes .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Other Business .....</b>	<b>7</b>
12.2	Update from Chief Information Officer and Service Manager Fleet Services .....	7
<b>8</b>	<b>Council Financial Reports .....</b>	<b>7</b>
8.1	End of Month Financial Report March 2022 .....	7
8.2	Asset Valuations 2021-2022.....	7
<b>9</b>	<b>Update from External Auditors.....</b>	<b>7</b>
9.1	External Auditors Report.....	7
<b>10</b>	<b>Internal Audit Reports.....</b>	<b>8</b>
10.1	Internal Audit Plan.....	8
10.3	Audit Recommendations Due for Implementation.....	8
10.4	Recommendations from Report 2021-01 Asset Data .....	9
<b>11</b>	<b>Risk Management .....</b>	<b>9</b>
11.1	Risk Management Update.....	9
<b>12</b>	<b>Other Business .....</b>	<b>9</b>
12.1	Portfolio Management Office Report .....	9
<b>13</b>	<b>Audit Committee Meeting Plan .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Meeting Closure .....</b>	<b>10</b>

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****27 APRIL 2022**

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING  
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 91 - 93 BLOOMFIELD STREET, CLEVELAND QLD  
ON WEDNESDAY, 27 APRIL 2022 AT 9:30AM**

**1 DECLARATION OF OPENING**

The Chair declared the meeting open at 9.33am.

**2 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES**

<b>MEMBERS PRESENT:</b>	Cr Tracey Huges (Councillor Division 8) Mr Mitchell Petrie (External Member and Chairperson) Ms Mary Goodwin (External Member)
<b>APOLOGIES:</b>	Cr Karen Williams (Mayor) Dr Nicole Davis (General Manager Infrastructure and Operations) Ms Deborah Corbett-Hall (Chief Financial Officer) Ms Amanda Daly (Head of People, Culture and Organisational Performance) Mr Peter Kelley (Chief Executive Officer, Redland Investment Corporation)
<b>EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM:</b>	Mr Andrew Chesterman (Chief Executive Officer) Ms Amanda Pafumi (General Manager Organisational Services) Louise Rusan (General Manager Community and Customer Services) Mr Andrew Ross (General Counsel) Mr Kailesh Naidu (Acting Chief Financial Officer) Mr Anthony Burrows (Acting General Manager, Infrastructure and Operations)
<b>ATTENDEES:</b>	Ms Kristen Foster (Chief Information Officer) Ms Leticia O'Donovan (Service Manager Asset Management) Mr Dirk Hoult (Service Manager Portfolio Management) Mr Gerard Stone (Service Manager Fleet Services) Ms Tracy Mitchell (Service Manager Risk and Liability Services) Ms Aneta Zimon-Killoran (Service Manager Corporate Finance) Mr Kaiyomerz Sattha (Internal Auditor) Ms Rukmie Lutherus (Financial Controller, Redland Investment Corporation) Mr Jacob Elkhishin (Partner, RSM International) Ms Nicole Mohan (Senior Manager, RSM International) Mr Gary Gaskell (Principal, InfoSec Services) Mr Tasleem Hasan (Principal, Viridis Consultants) Ms Julie O'Brien (Senior Manager, Queensland Audit Office) Ms Ashley Carle (Partner, Bentleys Chartered Accountants) Mr Billy Benton (Manager, Bentleys Chartered Accountants)
<b>SECRETARY:</b>	Mr Tony Beynon (Group Manager Corporate Governance)
<b>MINUTES:</b>	Ms Lizzi Striplin (Acting Project Manager Operational Planning and Performance)

Page 3

---

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****27 APRIL 2022****3 CONFLICT OF INTERESTS**

Nil

**4 RECEIPT AND CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

Minutes of the previous Audit Committee of 16 September 2021 were approved via circular resolution by the Audit Committee Meeting and adopted at the General Meeting of 20 October 2021.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/1**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

To confirm the minutes of the Audit Committee Meeting of 16 September 2021 were approved via circular resolution by the Audit Committee Meeting, and adopted by the general meeting of Council 20 October 2021.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**10 INTERNAL AUDIT REPORTS****10.2 INTERNAL AUDIT REPORTS ISSUED**

The internal audit reports issued since the previous Audit Committee meeting were presented to the Audit Committee.

The Committee noted that a number of the internal audits were undertaken utilising relevant subject matter experts. The Committee received an overview of each internal audit report from the relevant author as well as comments on the recommendations from RCC Management.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/2**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee resolves as follows:

1. To note the internal audit reports as presented.
2. To request an update on the implementation of the recommendations graded as 'major non-compliance' in the Drinking Water Quality Management Plan audit (Report 2022-06).

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****27 APRIL 2022****7 REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION REPORTS****7.1 EDGE 521 PROJECT UPDATE**

A report on the Edge 521 Project update was presented to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/3**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes the Edge 521 Project update.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**7.2 DRAFT PRO-FORMA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2021-2022****COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2022/4**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes the draft Redland Investment Corporation pro-forma financial statements for 2021-2022.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**6 UPDATE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER****6.1 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER UPDATE**

The Chief Executive Officer noted that immediately prior to this Committee meeting, he had provided a briefing to the members of the Audit Committee in relation to a confidential human resources matter.

The Chief Executive Officer also provided a comprehensive verbal update on general organisational and Council matters to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/5**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes as follows:

1. A briefing on a confidential matter to the Audit Committee was provided by the Chief Executive Officer in a closed session prior to the formal meeting.
2. The verbal update from the Chief Executive Officer as presented.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****27 APRIL 2022****5 BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES**

Business arising from the minutes of the Audit Committee of 16 September 2021 was presented by the Chairperson to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/6**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes the business arising from the minutes of the Audit Committee Meeting of 16 September 2021 as presented.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

Item No.	Business Arising from Previous Audit Committee Meeting	Action	Status
JUN2021-4	Group Manager Corporate Services to provide an update on fleet operations audit recommendations at the next meeting.	An update on the status of fleet operations audit recommendations was provided at Item 12.2.	Completed
JUN2021-5	Group Manager Strategic Asset and Portfolio Management to provide an update on the asset data management pilot program and any issues which have been identified at a future Audit Committee.	A report on asset data management pilot program and implications on open audit recommendations from the Asset Data audit (Report 2021-01) was presented at item 10.4	Completed
JUN2021-7	A report to be presented by the Service Manager Risk and Liability Services on Council's risk appetite and tolerance levels.	The Service Manager Risk and Liability Services presented a report at item 11.1 on Council's risk appetite and tolerance levels.	Completed
AUG2021-3	An Audit Committee member works with relevant officer to identify additional Portfolio Management Office reports already utilised which may be of benefit to the Committee.	Discussions have been held between the external member and relevant Council officers. A revised report was presented at Item 12.1.	Completed
SEP2021-1	External audit recommendations related to disaster recovery planning are taken to the Operational Risk Management Committee and Information Management Steering Committee for consideration.	The item will be tabled at the next Operational Risk Management Committee and Information Management Steering Committee, based on the current status reported by external auditors in their recent interim audit report.	Open

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****27 APRIL 2022****12 OTHER BUSINESS****12.2 UPDATE FROM CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER AND SERVICE MANAGER FLEET SERVICES**

A verbal update on information management and fleet operations activities was provided to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/7**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes the verbal update provided on information management and fleet operations activities.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**8 COUNCIL FINANCIAL REPORTS****8.1 END OF MONTH FINANCIAL REPORT MARCH 2022**

Council's month end financial report for March 2022 was presented to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/8**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes the report and attachment.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**8.2 ASSET VALUATIONS 2021-2022**

A report on asset valuations for 2021-2022 was presented to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/9**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes the report and attachment.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**9 UPDATE FROM EXTERNAL AUDITORS****9.1 EXTERNAL AUDITORS REPORT**

A briefing note on external audit activities was presented to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/10**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes the External Auditors' report as presented.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

---

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****27 APRIL 2022****10 INTERNAL AUDIT REPORTS****10.1 INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN**

The status of the planned activities for 2021-2022 in the Strategic Internal Audit Plan 2021-2024 was presented to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/11**

Moved by: Cr Tracey Huges

That the Audit Committee notes the status of the planned activities for 2021-2022 in the Strategic Internal Audit Plan 2021-2024.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**10.3 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS DUE FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

The audit recommendations due for implementation were presented to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/12**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes as follows:

1. That the update provided on the recommendations currently tracked for implementation.
2. That the recommendations register will be cleansed to consolidate recommendations with the same intent.
3. That the recommendations from audit report 2021-01 Asset Data will be managed as a separate program of work, will be removed from the outstanding audit recommendations report and reported to the Audit Committee in an Asset Data Program update on a six-monthly basis.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****27 APRIL 2022****10.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FROM REPORT 2021-01 ASSET DATA**

An update on the recommendations from Report 2021-01 Asset Data was presented to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/13**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

The Audit Committee resolves as follows:

1. To close the open Audit Committee Action item: Group Manager Strategic Asset and Portfolio Management to provide an update on the asset data management pilot program and any issues which have been identified at a future Audit Committee; and
2. To endorse the proposed extension to the implementation dates for Audit recommendations 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.5.1, 3.5.3 and 3.5.5 (5 recommendations).

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**11 RISK MANAGEMENT****11.1 RISK MANAGEMENT UPDATE**

An update on risk management was presented to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/14**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes the update on risk management activities.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**12 OTHER BUSINESS****12.1 PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT OFFICE REPORT**

The quarterly portfolio management report was presented to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/15**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes the information in this report.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.



---

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****27 APRIL 2022****13 AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING PLAN**

The Chairperson spoke to and presented the Audit Committee Meeting Plan for the financial year.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION 2022/16**

Moved by: Mr Mitchell Petrie

That the Audit Committee notes the Audit Committee Meeting Plan 2021-2022.

**CARRIED 3/0**

Cr Tracey Huges, Mitchell Petrie and Mary Goodwin voted FOR the motion.

**14 MEETING CLOSURE**

The meeting closed at 12.39pm.

**13.4 OPERATIONAL PLAN QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT MARCH 2022****Objective Reference:** A6469201**Authorising Officer:** Amanda Pafumi, General Manager Organisational Services**Responsible Officer:** Tony Beynon, Group Manager Corporate Governance**Report Author:** Lorraine Lee, Senior Adviser Corporate Planning & Performance**Attachments:** 1. **Operational Plan 2021-2022 Performance Report January to March Quarter Three 2022** [↓](#)**PURPOSE**

To provide an update on the progress of the Operational Plan 2021-2022 from 1 January to 31 March 2022.

**BACKGROUND**

The *Local Government Act 2009* requires Council to adopt an operational plan each year. The Operational Plan 2021-2022 (the Plan) is an important planning document which sets out how Council intends to implement the Corporate Plan *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*.

The Plan is structured to reflect the seven goals (themes) of the Corporate Plan, and outlines 30 catalyst project activities and 37 key initiative activities that are planned to be delivered in the 2021-2022 financial year.

The *Local Government Regulation 2012* requires the Chief Executive Officer to present a written assessment of Council's progress towards implementing the annual operational plan at meetings of Council, at least quarterly.

**ISSUES**

The attached Operational Plan 2021-2022 Performance Report January to March Quarter Three 2022 includes a progress and status update for each activity for catalyst projects and key initiatives outlined in the Plan.

The report provides commentary by exception on activity tasks that have a monitor or concern status. In addition, the report provides Key Activities and Highlights under each goal (theme) of the Corporate Plan and links to resources which provide further information and updates for the community.

The information in the report has been provided by the Council business area accountable for each activity.

The following summarises the status of the 67 activities outlined in the Plan:

On Track	60
Monitor	5
Concern	1
Completed	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>

## STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

### Legislative Requirements

This report has been prepared in compliance with section 174(3) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* which states that the “*chief executive officer must present a written assessment of the local government’s progress towards implementing the annual operational plan at meetings of the local government held at regular intervals of not more than 3 months*”.

### Risk Management

The risk of not delivering the Plan is that Council does not achieve the commitments set out in the longer term Corporate Plan. Each activity has associated risks which are managed by the relevant area of Council.

### Financial

The Plan is funded by the 2021-2022 Annual Budget adopted by Council on 24 June 2021.

### People

Although delivery of the Plan itself is dependent on staff resources, there are no direct impacts on people resulting from this report.

### Environmental

Some activities within the Plan directly contribute to Council’s environmental commitments. However, this report does not have any direct environmental impacts.

### Social

Some activities within the Plan directly contribute to Council’s social commitment. However, this report does not have any direct social impacts.

### Human Rights

There are no human rights implications associated with this report.

### Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

The Plan outlines activities against the seven goals (themes) in the Corporate Plan that Council plans to deliver in 2021-2022. As such, it is a key planning document and consistent with Council’s current Corporate Plan *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*.

Council adopted its Corporate Plan on 16 December 2020, for commencement on 1 July 2021. The Corporate Plan provides Council with a framework for forward planning and future delivery of services and infrastructure.

This performance report is in response to Council’s Corporate Plan.

**CONSULTATION**

<b>Consulted</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Office of CEO Head of People, Culture and Organisational Performance	April 2022	The activity progress and comments have been provided by the officers involved in delivering the particular activities within the Operational Plan 2021-2022.
Organisational Services General Manager Organisational Services	April 2022	The activity progress and comments have been provided by the officers involved in delivering the particular activities within the Operational Plan 2021-2022.
Community and Customer Services General Manager Community and Customer Services	April 2022	The activity progress and comments have been provided by the officers involved in delivering the particular activities within the Operational Plan 2021-2022.
Infrastructure and Operations General Manager Infrastructure and Operations	April 2022	The activity progress and comments have been provided by the officers involved in delivering the particular activities within the Operational Plan 2021-2022.

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves to note the Operational Plan 2021-2022 Performance Report January to March Quarter Three 2022, as attached to this report.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves to note this report and requests additional information.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council resolves to note the Operational Plan 2021-2022 Performance Report January to March Quarter Three 2022, as attached to this report.**



# **Operational Plan 2021-2022**

## **Performance Report**

**January to March**  
**Quarter Three (Q3)**



## Operational Plan Performance Reporting

The *Local Government Act 2009* requires Council to adopt an operational plan each year. The Operational Plan 2021-2022 (the Plan) is an important planning document which sets out how Council intends to implement the Corporate Plan 'Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond'.

The Plan is structured to reflect the seven goals (themes) of the Corporate Plan, and outlines 30 catalyst project activities and 37 key initiative activities that are planned to be delivered in the 2021-2022 financial year.

The *Local Government Regulation 2012* requires the Chief Executive Officer to present a written assessment of Council's progress towards implementing the annual operational plan at meetings of Council, at least quarterly.

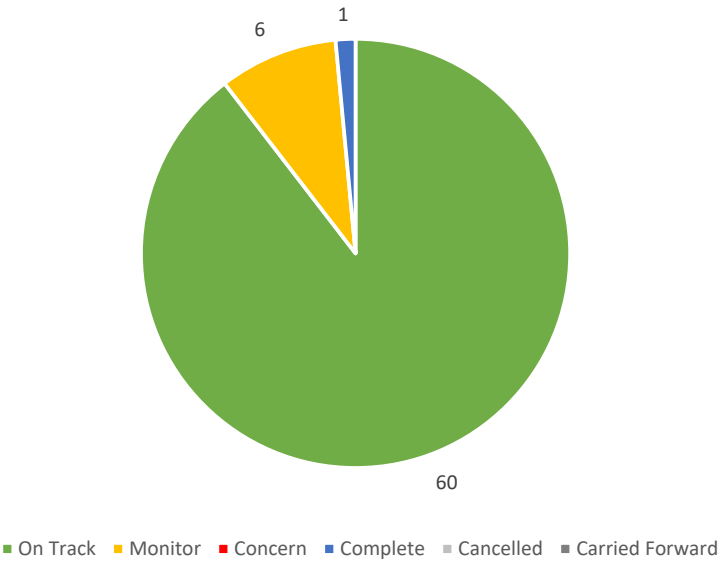
The Operational Plan Quarterly Performance Report includes a progress and status update for each activity for catalyst projects and key initiatives outlined in the Plan. The report provides commentary by exception on activity tasks that have a monitor or concern status. In addition, the report provides Key Activities and Highlights under each goal (theme) of the Corporate Plan and links to resources which provide further information and updates for the community.

### What's in the Operational Plan 2021-2022?

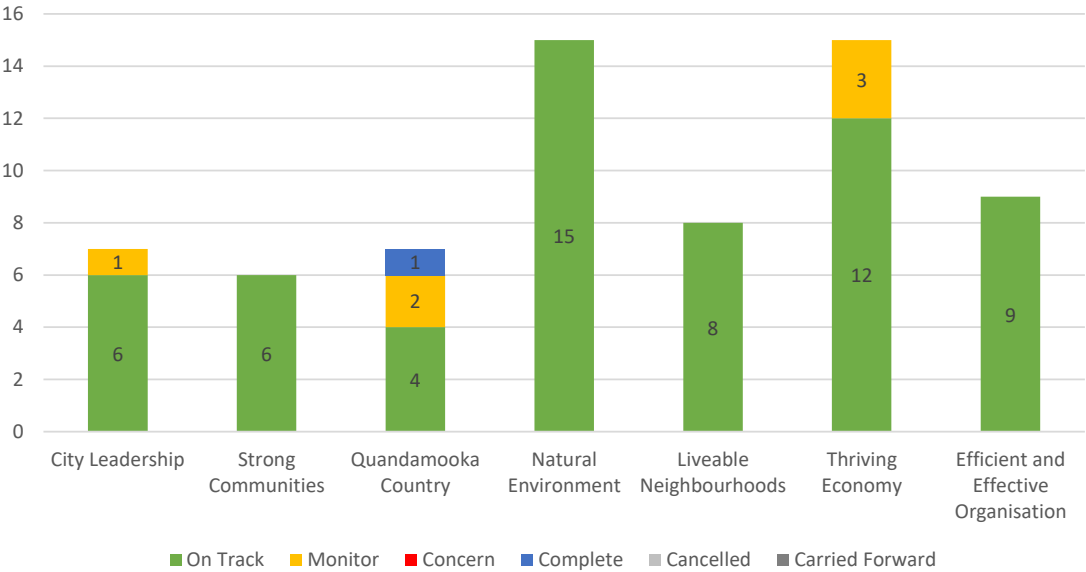
Goals (Themes)	Catalyst Project Activities	2021-2026 Key Initiative Activities	Status Year to Date
 CITY LEADERSHIP	3	4	
 STRONG COMMUNITIES	3	3	
 QUANDAMOOKA COUNTRY	3	4	
 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	4	11	
 LIVEABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS	4	4	
 THRIVING ECONOMY	8	7	
 EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE ORGANISATION	5	4	

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity Progress

Operational Plan Activity Status



Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity Progress



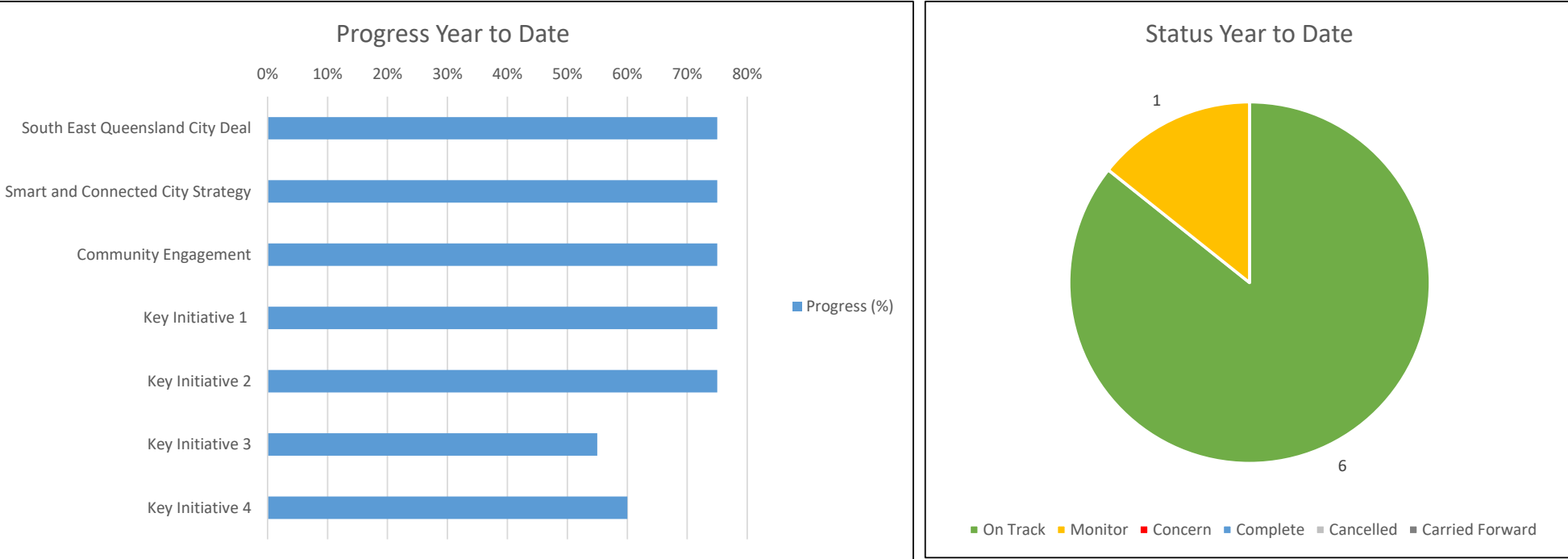
### Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity Progress - Organisational Performance

Department/Key Accountable	On Track	Monitor	Concern	Completed	Cancelled	Carried Forward	Total
Office of the CEO	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Community and Customer Services	29	1	-	-	-	-	30
Infrastructure and Operations	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Organisational Services	16	4	1	1	-	-	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67</b>

Group/Lead	On Track	Monitor	Concern	Completed	Cancelled	Carried Forward	Total
People, Culture and Organisational Performance	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
City Planning and Assessment	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Community and Economic Development	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
Customer and Cultural Services	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Environment and Regulation	9	1	-	-	-	-	10
City Assets	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
City Operations	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Communications, Engagement and Tourism	6	-	-	1	-	-	7
Corporate Governance	4	2	1	-	-	-	7
Corporate Services	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
General Counsel	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Office of the General Manager Organisational Services	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Strategic Asset and Portfolio Management	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>67</b>



City Leadership



For details on City Leadership Key Initiatives 1-4 refer pages 7 to 9 of this attachment.

## City Leadership

**Catalyst Project CP1.1 South East Queensland City Deal** - Support agreement between the three levels of government to deliver investment in regionally transformative infrastructure which provides long term benefits for Redlands Coast.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP1.1.1 Represent Redlands Coast interests in the development and implementation of the South East Queensland City Deal.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Contribute through regional collaboration initiatives and targeted advocacy, including participation in Council of Mayors (SEQ) advocacy and economic development working groups.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Promote collaborative economic outcomes through participation in local government working groups.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Develop a Redlands Coast advocacy plan for key city building infrastructure.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP1.2 Smart and Connected City Strategy** - Implement the Smart and Connected City Strategy to deliver smart local and regional solutions that improve the liveability, productivity and sustainability of the city.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	
P1.2.1 Enhance Redlands Coast liveability, sustainability and attractiveness as a place for business through smart and connected city initiatives.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Finalise and commence implementation of the Smart and Connected City Strategy.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Promote opportunities for driving innovation through initiatives for business and community.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP1.3 Community Engagement** - Strengthen Council's internal capacity to undertake meaningful community engagement using a broad range of tools and deliver enhanced promotion of engagement activities.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP1.3.1 Investigate Council's capacity to deliver meaningful engagement.			Communication, Engagement and Tourism	
a) Review internal engagement processes, resources, skills and budget requirements.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI1.1 Key Initiative 1** - Improve ways of engaging with our community to encourage diverse participation in local decision making, and co-design of community outcomes.




Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI1.1.1 Investigate new and improved ways of engaging with the Redlands Coast community.			Communication, Engagement and Tourism	
a) Review engagement activities delivered across Council and other agencies including engagement models and innovations.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Implement improved engagement activities.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI1.2 Key Initiative 2** - Improve communication with our community to increase awareness and transparency around Council operations.










Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI1.2.1 Investigate new and improved ways of communicating with the Redlands Coast community.			Communication, Engagement and Tourism	
a) Review communication processes, resources and skills including market researching best practice and innovative processes being utilised by other organisations.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Implement improved communication activities.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI1.3 Key Initiative 3** - Develop a strategic framework to guide Council's advocacy efforts with both the Commonwealth and State Governments for the betterment of Redlands Coast.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI1.3.1 Develop a strategic framework to guide Council's advocacy efforts with other governments.			Corporate Governance	
a) Define the project scope, key milestones and identify resourcing required.	Q1	●	20.0%	
	Q2	●	60.0%	
	Q3	●	60.0%	

b) Develop a process and criteria for nominating key projects and initiatives to be included in Council's advocacy framework.	Q1		20.0%	Initial scoping work complete, including a high level process. The scoping document requires initial approval prior to the process being developed.
	Q2		30.0%	
	Q3		50.0%	

**Key Initiative KI1.4 Key Initiative 4** - Advocate for all islands to be recognised in a regional status to create greater funding opportunities.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI1.4.1 Undertake research to support advocacy efforts for all islands to be recognised as a regional status.			Corporate Governance	
a) Conduct a needs assessment for our island communities.	Q1		20.0%	
	Q2		40.0%	
	Q3		60.0%	
b) Analyse island eligibility for State and Federal regional and remote grant allocations.	Q1		20.0%	
	Q2		30.0%	A further analysis of Queensland Government funding streams required.
	Q3		60.0%	
c) Identify specific projects and initiatives that would benefit from State and Federal regional funding.	Q1		20.0%	
	Q2		30.0%	Projects and initiatives to be investigated through Council's budget development.
	Q3		60.0%	

## City Leadership - Key Activities and Highlights

### **Investigate Council's capacity to deliver meaningful engagement.**

Council continued to develop community engagement processes including the enhancement of strategic communication and engagement plans to support key projects.

### **Enhance Redlands Coast liveability, sustainability and attractiveness as a place for business through smart and connected city initiatives.**

Work continued on the draft Smart and Connected City Strategy.

### **Investigate new and improved ways of engaging with the Redlands Coast community.**

Council further developed and updated the community engagement YourSay software platform to improve layout, usability, accessibility and functionality to enhance the overall user experience.

### **Develop a strategic framework to guide Council's advocacy efforts with other governments.**

The 2022 Federal Election Advocacy document was completed in the last quarter, providing a framework for ongoing advocacy to the Queensland State and the Australian Federal Government. Council also adopted motions for the 2022 Australian Local Government Association National General Assembly, which will form part of our ongoing advocacy framework and Federal Government asks.

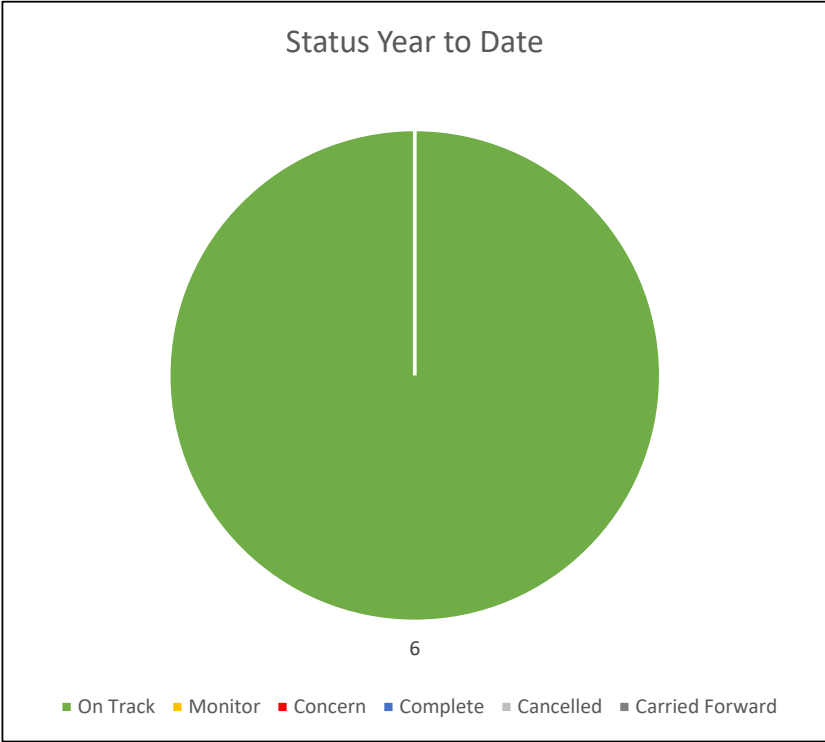
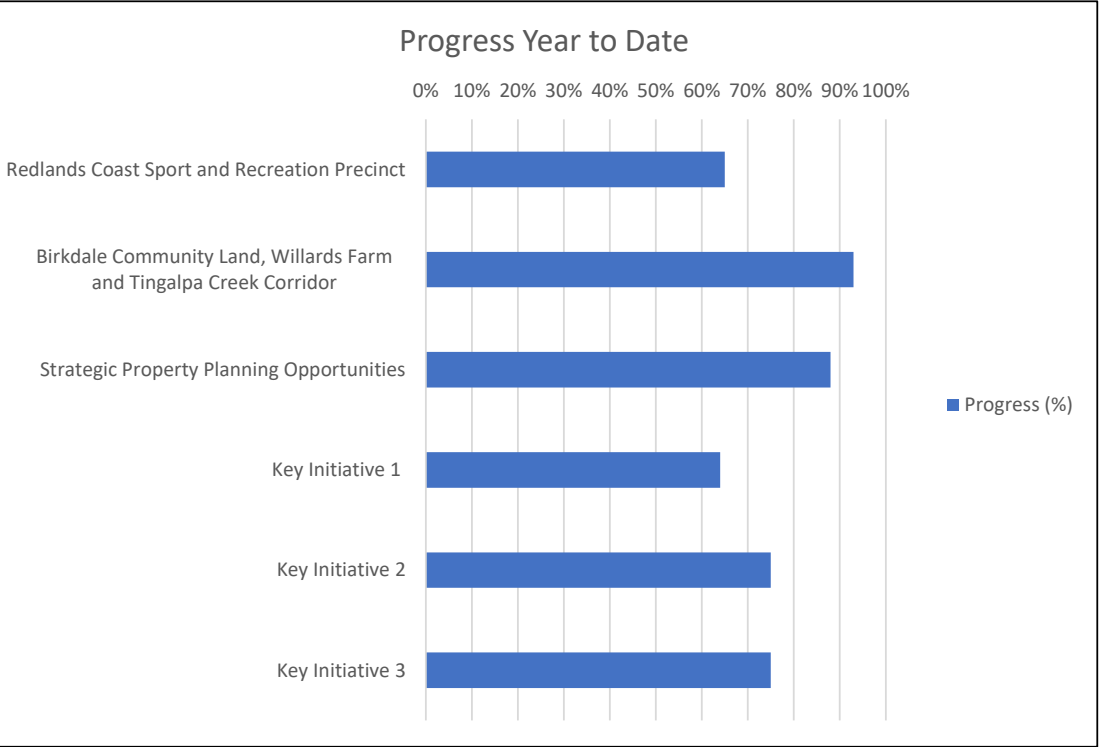
### **Undertake research to support advocacy efforts for all islands to be recognised as a regional status.**

The 2022 Federal Election has provided an opportunity to explore current Federal Government grants, the support that islands are eligible for, and existing gaps. This work will help further define our advocacy actions and design a targeted advocacy campaign.

### **Investigate new and improved ways of communicating with the Redlands Coast community.**

Council further reviewed systems and processes to support planning and delivery of strategic and innovative communication services.






Strong Communities




For details on Strong Communities Key Initiatives 1-3 refer pages 14 to 17 of this attachment.

## Strong Communities







**Catalyst Project CP2.1 Redlands Coast Sport and Recreation Precinct** - Progress Council's staged master-plan including sporting fields, club buildings, car parking, cycling tracks, recreation trails and spaces to play and explore.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP2.1.1 Plan for effective sport and recreation at Heinemann Road, Redland Bay.			City Assets	
a) Continue to develop the Redlands Coast Regional Sport and Recreation Precinct through preliminary design and construction programming.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		30.0%	Major activities were achieved with additional value management workshops being required to resolve the priority of values to be explored in the next design phase. This delayed slightly the preliminary design commencement. The engagement of Cultural Heritage and receipt of Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment report was delayed slightly due to later engagement of consultant and internal officer resources.
	Q3		65.0%	
b) Commence implementing the action plan.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		30.0%	<u>Transformation project/s:</u> Pinklands - change room/public toilets grant funding transfer still in assessment by the Queensland Government. Minor progress on other transformation sites due to other resource allocation priorities. <u>Optimisation:</u> A brief to undertake a lighting audit is due to commence. Support was provided to community sports to improve facilities, however grant outcomes are not known yet. Improvements to optimising the use of existing sport facilities is limited to resource allocation and budget approval.



				<u>Land acquisition:</u> A Council land update report was deferred to January 2022. <u>Redlands Coast Sport and Recreation Precinct:</u> Monitor due to a slight delay in some key activities. An Expression of Interest for early contractor involvement was approved at the General Meeting 15 December 2021. This will allow efficiencies in bringing forward the delivery of the infrastructure.
	Q3		65.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP2.2 Birkdale Community Land, Willards Farm and Tingalpa Creek Corridor** - Create a shared vision for the end use of the land recognising the rich and diverse history of the site, building those values into creating an iconic landmark for the Redlands Coast.
















Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP2.2.1 Create a shared vision for the end use of Birkdale Community Land, Willards Farm and the Tingalpa Creek Corridor.			Environment and Regulation	
a) Develop a shared vision for the Birkdale Community Precinct, based on the previous community consultation process.	Q1		100.0%	
	Q2		100.0%	
	Q3		100.0%	
b) Commence development of the draft Birkdale Community Precinct master-plan and planning for future community consultation on the master-plan for the Precinct.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		85.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP2.3 Strategic Property Planning Opportunities** - Generate enhanced community outcomes through strategic alignment and transitioning of Council's property portfolio to embrace sustainable opportunities to deliver physical and natural assets that respond to current and future needs in regards to social, environmental and economic outcomes.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP2.3.1 Generate enhanced community outcomes through strategic alignment and transitioning of Council's property portfolio.			Environment and Regulation	
a) Complete Council's strategic property framework.	Q1	●	65.0%	
	Q2	●	75.0%	
	Q3	●	85.0%	
b) Complete investigations into options for industrial land on Macleay Island.	Q1	●	45.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	90.0%	

**Key Initiative KI2.1 Key Initiative 1** - Stronger Communities Strategy – Implement the Stronger Communities Strategy and Action Plans to help ensure the city has services and social infrastructure to support the health and wellbeing of people of all ages and abilities.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI2.1.1 Undertake planning and implement initiatives that support community wellbeing and build community resilience, and investigate new and improved ways of engaging with the Redlands Coast community.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Finalise and commence implementation of the Redlands Coast Stronger Communities Strategy 2021-2041.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	50.0%	This task is currently paused while resourcing commitments are constrained due to a position vacancy.
b) Implement the Redlands Coast Age-friendly Action Plan 2021-2026.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

c) Develop the Redlands Coast Youth Action Plan 2022-2027.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		50.0%	This task is currently paused while the Stronger Communities Strategy is developed due to interplays between the Strategy and Youth Action Plan.
d) Develop the Redlands Coast Community Facilities Action Plan 2022-2027.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		50.0%	This task is currently paused while resourcing commitments are constrained due to a position vacancy.
e) Deliver initiatives that target vulnerabilities and build community capacity and resilience.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
f) Deliver the Grants and Sponsorship Program to achieve strong community investment outcomes.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
g) Deliver initiatives that aim to reduce crime and improve community safety.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI2.2 Key Initiative 2** - Develop and deliver initiatives to recognise and celebrate our local heritage and diverse cultures through the arts and events that promote connectivity.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI2.2.1 Develop and deliver initiatives to recognise and celebrate our local heritage and diverse cultures through the arts and events that promote connectivity.			Customer and Cultural Services	
a) Revise Council's cultural policy to align with Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and beyond.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Engage the Redlands Coast creative community to develop a one to five year culture plan.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Review the Redland Performing Arts Centre and Redland Art Gallery facility and site utilisation in the delivery of arts activities and events.	Q1	●	50.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI2.3 Key Initiative 3** - Advocate for lifelong learning and capacity building opportunities to enable social, cultural and economic participation and enhance productivity.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI2.3.1 Collaborate with schools, tertiary education providers, businesses, industries and communities to advance education opportunities in Redlands Coast.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Continue to facilitate and develop employment and training initiatives for Indigenous and island residents.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Advocate for education investment opportunities and initiatives from the Education and Training Network.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Continue to explore higher education models and options.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
d) Continue to investigate the development of a Centre of Excellence in Education for the Ageing.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
e) Investigate opportunities and feasibility to develop an international education cluster and partnerships with international institutes.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

## Strong Communities - Key Activities and Highlights

**Generate enhanced community outcomes through strategic alignment and transitioning of Council's property portfolio.**

Council's Strategic Property Framework is in its final stages of drafting, with corresponding policies and guidelines ready for review by internal business areas.

**Undertake planning and implement initiatives that support community wellbeing and build community resilience, and investigate new and improved ways of engaging with the Redlands Coast community.**

A series of 12 capacity building workshops which focused on upskilling current and potential community organisation board and committee members was delivered. Three topics including volunteer management, governance and sustainability were delivered four times each across the City. Human and Social Recovery was undertaken in response to the severe wet weather event, including activation of the Personal Hardship Assistance Scheme for Redlands Coast. Planning was also undertaken for the Redlands Coast Aspire Careers Expo to be held on 17 June 2022, focusing on providing pathways to education and employment for vulnerable youth.

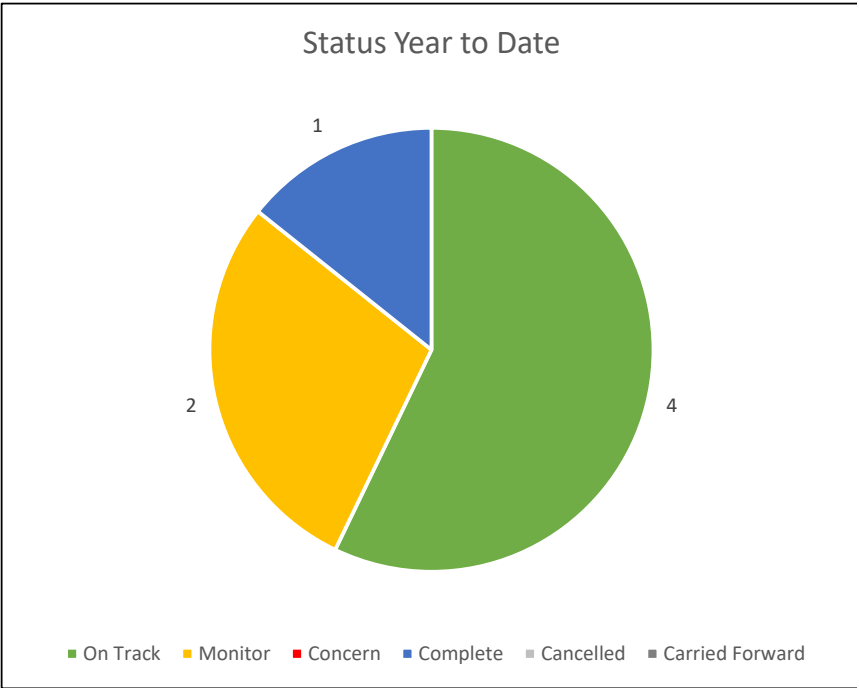
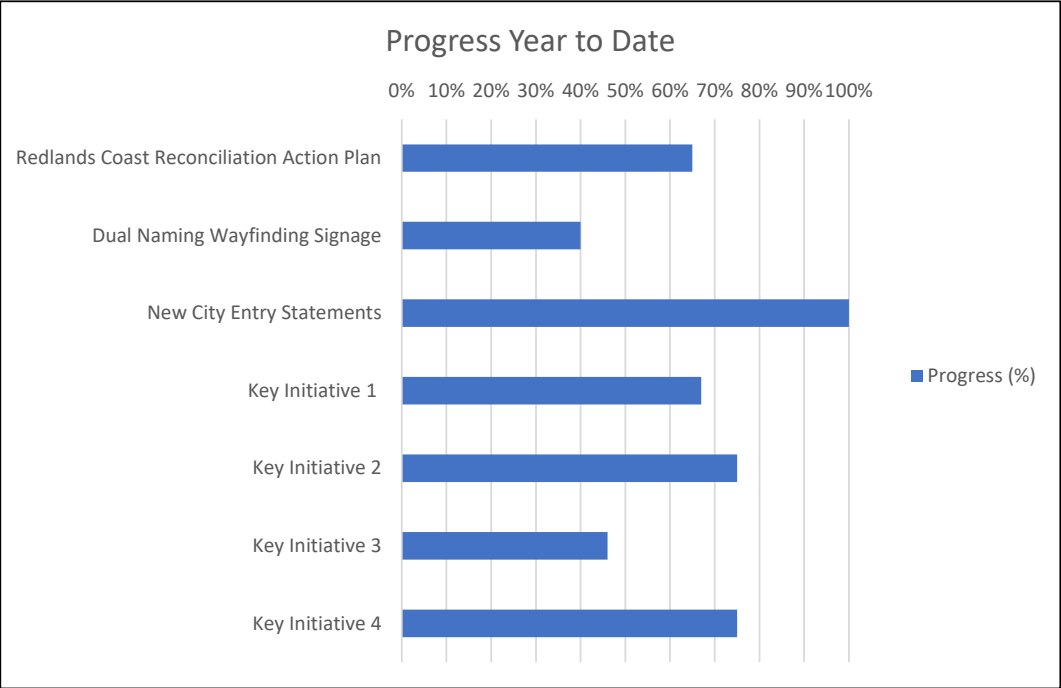
**Plan for effective sport and recreation at Heinemann Road, Redland Bay.**

The 80% Preliminary Design phase has been achieved. An Expression of Interest for early contract involvement for construction of stage one was completed.

**Create a shared vision for the end use of Birkdale Community Land, Willards Farm and the Tingalpa Creek Corridor.**

The draft Birkdale Community Precinct Master Plan is 85% complete. A presentation to Council is intended for quarter four.







Quandamooka Country



For details on Quandamooka Country Key Initiatives 1-4 refer pages 22 to 25 of this attachment.




## Quandamooka Country

**Catalyst Project CP3.1 Redlands Coast Reconciliation Action Plan** - Progress our reconciliation journey through the development of an externally facing Redlands Coast Reconciliation Action Plan.




Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP3.1.1 Implement and establish reconciliation action plans.			Corporate Governance	
a) Continue to implement the Kanara Malara - One People 2019-2021 Redland City Council Reconciliation Action Plan.	Q1		90.0%	
	Q2		90.0%	
	Q3		90.0%	
b) Develop an externally facing Redlands Coast reconciliation action plan through Reconciliation Australia.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		25.0%	Council has been working with stakeholders in the community. Engagement has been delayed due to COVID-19.
	Q3		40.0%	Council has engaged Reconciliation Australia to progress an external Innovate Reconciliation Action Plan. Council is developing a project plan and external engagement has commenced.



**Catalyst Project CP3.2 Dual Naming Wayfinding Signage** - Progress roll-out of dual naming wayfinding signage across the Redlands Coast that incorporates Quandamooka Jandai language.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP3.2.1 Develop a dual naming policy for Council.			Corporate Governance	
a) Investigate and research other local governments in Australia that have dual naming protocols for local Indigenous languages.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		30.0%	Investigations have commenced. Further research is required on Queensland Government's legislative requirements.
	Q3		40.0%	Council has liaised with Melbourne City Council and Ipswich City Council to add to already undertaken research into Queensland State Government and other local government dual naming protocols and policies.

**Catalyst Project CP3.3 New City Entry Statements** - Installation of new city entry statements that include acknowledgement of Quandamooka Country.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP3.3.1 Deliver City Entry Statements.			Communication, Engagement and Tourism	
a) Promote the installation of six new City Entry Statements across Redlands Coast.	Q1		100.0%	
	Q2		100.0%	
	Q3		100.0%	

**Key Initiative KI3.1 Key Initiative 1** - Work closely with the Traditional Owners of much of Redlands Coast, the Quandamooka People, and representative body Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation, to foster a positive, mutually respectful working relationship.






Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI3.1.1 Support delivery of Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) commitments.			Corporate Governance	
a) Manage Council's commitments under the ILUA by coordinating with the ILUA Consultative Committee and Protecting Sea, Land and Environment Committee.	Q1	●	10.0%	Despite a number of attempts to arrange meetings of the Consultative Committee and Protecting Sea, Land & Environment Committee, this commitment has not been able to be met due to the unavailability of key QYAC personnel. Attempts by Council to meet with QYAC will continue to be made.
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	60.0%	
b) Monitor progress of ILUA activities delivered by key internal stakeholders and report to Council's Executive Leadership Team quarterly.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Continue to work collaboratively with Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	65.0%	

**Key Initiative KI3.2 Key Initiative 2** - Continue to improve Council's capacity to deliver positive outcomes for the Traditional Owners of much of Redlands Coast, the Quandamooka People, and all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living on Redlands Coast, through policy as well as cultural awareness and heritage training for elected representatives and Council employees.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI3.2.1 Implement culturally appropriate protocols and promote traditional knowledge.			Corporate Governance	
a) Implement and monitor cultural heritage and cultural awareness training to employees and elected members.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Promote cultural awareness to staff and celebrate Quandamooka and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture through key events such as the National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) and National Reconciliation Week.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI3.3 Key Initiative 3** - Work with the Quandamooka People to promote respect and understanding of Quandamooka culture and Native Title within the Redlands Coast community.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI3.3.1 Engage key stakeholders for the preparation of the determination of Native Title on the Redlands Coast mainland.			Corporate Governance	
a) Work with Traditional Owners and the Queensland Government on Native Title claim requirements.	Q1	●	15.0%	Council has undertaken preparatory work in relation to the mainland Native Title Claim. This has involved the identification of over 1,100 parcels of land currently under Council's control or with Council assets built thereon. An initial meeting between Council and the claimants has taken place during the reporting period.

a) Work with Traditional Owners and the Queensland Government on Native Title claim requirements.	Q2		30.0%	Council undertook preparatory work in relation to the mainland Native Title Claim. This involved the identification of over 3,000 parcels of land currently under Council control or with Council assets built thereon. Court mediation will recommence in February 2022 to discuss a process to move forward.
	Q3		30.0%	Council undertook preparatory work in relation to the mainland Native Title Claim. This involved the identification of over 3,000 parcels of land currently under Council control or with Council assets built thereon. Court mediation was in February 2022 to discuss a process to move forward. Further mediation is planned.
b) Develop a mainland Indigenous Land Use Agreement for both Traditional Owner groups.	Q1		5.0%	No progress on the development of the ILUA at the time of reporting due to extended court timetable for the two mainland Native Title Applications.
	Q2		5.0%	No progress on the development of the ILUA at the time of reporting due to extended court timetable for the two mainland Native Title Applications.
	Q3		5.0%	No progress on the development of the ILUA at the time of reporting due to the extended court timetable for the two mainland Native Title Applications.

KI3.3.2 Promote Quandamooka culture and information to improve understanding of Native Title.			Communication, Engagement and Tourism	
a) Provide information through Council's communication channels including Our Redlands magazine, social media and website.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI3.4 Key Initiative 4** - Work collaboratively with the Quandamooka People to help achieve a positive future for North Stradbroke Island/Minjerribah post sandmining, including advocacy for local planning.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI3.4.1 Strengthen the local North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah) economy.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Engage with key stakeholders on Minjerribah to identify and deliver initiatives to strengthen the local economy.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

## Quandamooka Country - Key Activities and Highlights

### **Implement and establish reconciliation action plans.**

Council continued to implement actions in the Kanara Malara - One People 2019 - 2021 Internal Redland City Council Reconciliation Action Plan (the Plan). The Plan has 55 actions with 52 of these complete. Council has registered with Reconciliation Australia to develop an Innovative Reconciliation Action Plan. Council has started consultation with the Quandamooka People on North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah) and will be reaching out to other stakeholders in the Redlands Coast community.

### **Engage key stakeholders for the preparation of the determination of Native Title on the Redlands Coast mainland.**

The Indigenous Land Use Agreement for mainland claims is on hold due to court proceeding with land tenure discussions.

### **Develop a dual naming policy for Council.**

Council is investigating how to work within the Queensland State Government's legislative requirements. Council has liaised with Melbourne City Council and Ipswich City Council to investigate other local government dual naming protocols and policies.

### **Support delivery of Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA) commitments.**

Council continued to manage the ILUA sub-committees and monitor progress of ILUA activities. The quarter two ILUA Report 2021-2022 was presented to Council's Executive Leadership Team in January 2022.

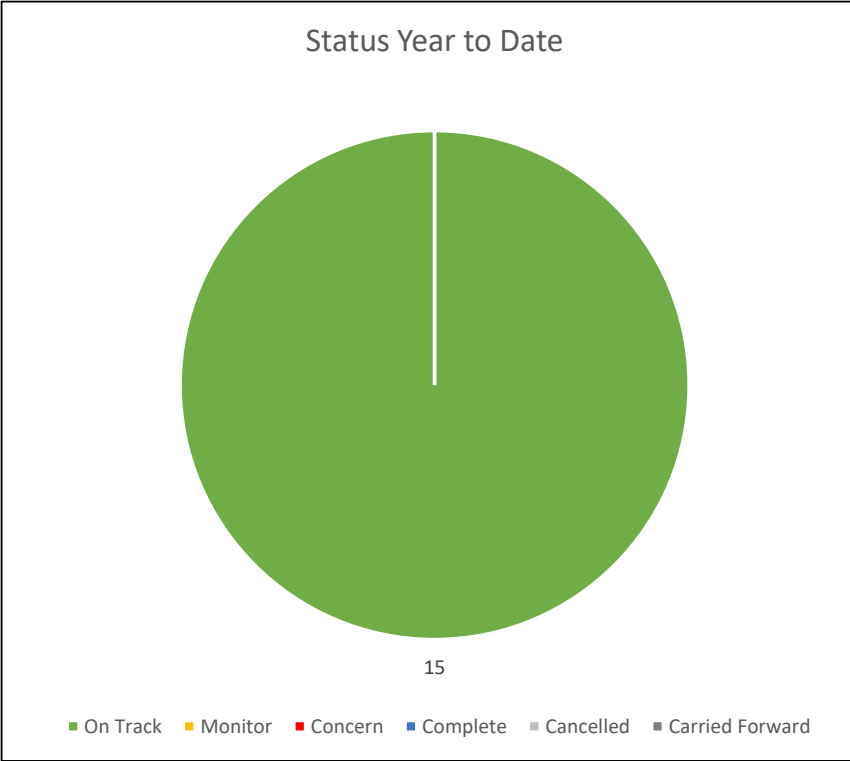
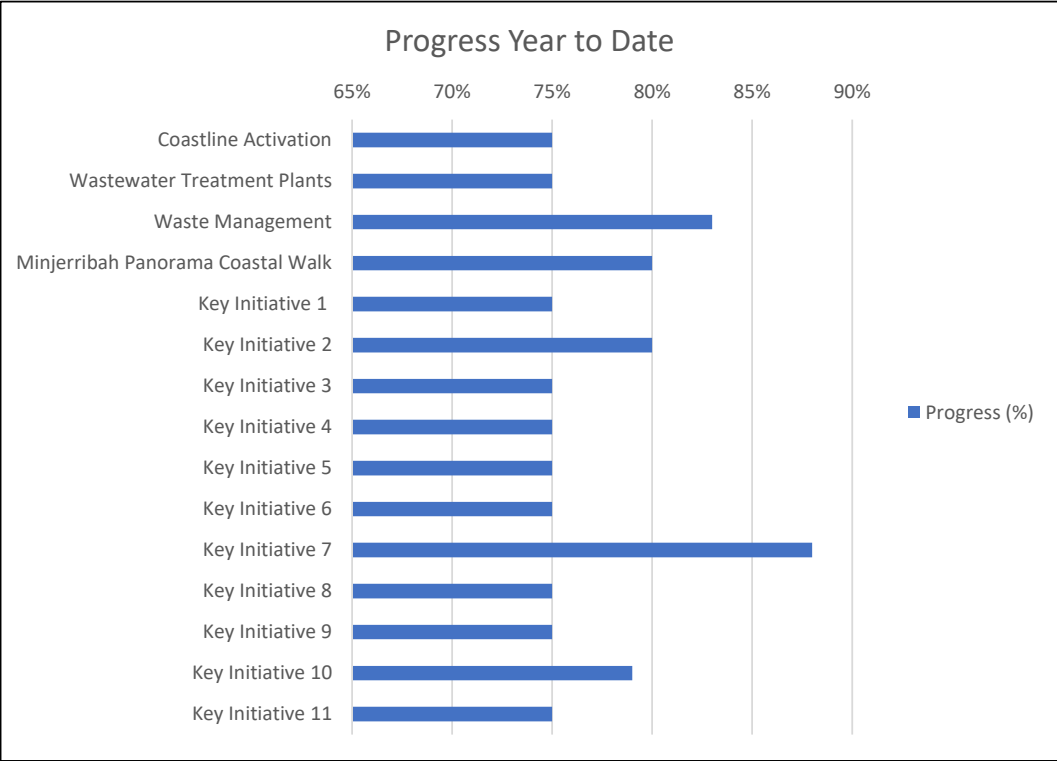
### **Promote Quandamooka culture and information to improve understanding of Native Title.**

The Council publication 'Our Redlands Coast magazine', included Quandamooka culture stories such as Quandamooka Chef Kieron Anderson, bush banquets and captivating culture, Redlands Coast Australia Day Awards Reconciliation Award winners and Council's endorsed Reconciliation Action Plan – Kanara Malara – One People 2019-2021. Media promotion of Council funding opportunities included the Community Grants and Regional Arts Development Fund which provides support for Quandamooka cultural performances at sponsored events and activities. Where known, Jandai language place names were used in a variety of media communications, and acknowledgement of Quandamooka Traditional Owners was included in fortnightly print advertising and on Council's website.

### **Implement culturally appropriate protocols and promote traditional knowledge.**

Council's cultural awareness training program won the category of Best Diversity and Inclusion Program in the Australian Institute of Training and Development Excellence Awards 2021. Council continued to run First Nations cultural training and information sessions within the organisation.

Natural Environment



For details on Natural Environment Key Initiatives 1-11 refer pages 29 to 36 of this attachment.

## Natural Environment

**Catalyst Project CP4.1 Coastline Activation** - Finalise a strategy to activate the Redlands coastline, including Cleveland Point land access improvements and other landside improvements across the city, to encourage appreciation, recreation and utilisation of our unique natural bay and creek waterfront spaces and places.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP4.1.1 Commence scoping a strategy to activate the Redlands Coast coastline.			Environment and Regulation	
a) Establish a working group for pre-planning of the strategy.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP4.2 Wastewater Treatment Plants** - Develop a strategy to review opportunities associated with Council's wastewater treatment plants including new forms of energy.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP4.2.1 Develop an overall strategy for wastewater treatment plants.			City Assets	
a) Review release to environment requirements based on proposed strategy options for treatment plants.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Finalise the strategy based on preferred options for treatment plants.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP4.3 Waste Management** - Participate in the development of a regional waste plan, and develop a local Waste Recycling and Reduction Plan to move towards a zero waste future.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP4.3.1 Participate in the development of a regional waste plan.			City Assets	
a) Continue to participate in regional forums.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	



CP4.3.2 Develop a local waste recycling and reduction plan to move towards a zero waste future.			City Assets	
a) Consolidate community feedback and finalise the plan.	Q1	●	30.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	100.0%	
b) Seek Council endorsement of the plan.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	100.0%	
c) Implement actions from the plan.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP4.4 Minjerribah Panorama Coastal Walk** - Progress next stages of this unique connection to enhance visitors' experiences, by harnessing key views and completing a safe pedestrian link between Point Lookout Village and Cylinder Beach.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP4.4.1 Plan for the Minjerribah Panorama Coastal Walk Project on North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah).			City Assets	
a) Continue to deliver stages of Minjerribah Panorama Coastal Walk works.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	80.0%	

**Key Initiative KI4.1 Key Initiative 1** - Continue to target rehabilitation, regeneration and habitat management works in key priority areas, based on strategic mapping and research through the delivery of the Redlands Wildlife Connections Action Plan.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.1.1 Implement the Wildlife Connections Action Plan 2018-2023.			Environment and Regulation	
a) Improve corridor habitat by identifying strategic areas for native vegetation planting, threat management and extension programs in identified corridor gaps and pinch points.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

b) Reduce impacts on corridors by enhancing buffers on freehold land and supporting landholders in creating buffers of native vegetation to reduce the risk of edge effects along priority corridors.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Reduce impacts on corridors by reviewing conservation land acquisition priorities.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI4.2 Key Initiative 2** - Deliver Council's Koala Conservation Strategy and review and update the Koala Conservation Action Plan to commit to proactively preserve our koala population.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.2.1 Implement the Koala Conservation Strategy 2016 and review the Koala Conservation Action Plan 2016-2021.			Environment and Regulation	
a) Continue to collaborate with research bodies, government agencies and the Redlands Coast community to develop a robust understanding of koala population, health, ecology and movement to inform and strengthen koala conservation planning.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Continue to support the creation of a connected, high quality network of koala habitats capable of supporting a long term, viable and sustainable population of koalas.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Manage the impacts of threatening processes on koala populations by undertaking on-ground works that reduce koala mortality.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
d) Increase understanding, connection to and participation in koala conservation actions and behaviours with the Redlands Coast community.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
e) Review the Koala Conservation Action Plan 2016.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	100.0%	

**Key Initiative KI4.3 Key Initiative 3** - Partner with the community to manage fire risk through Council's fire management program.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.3.1 Implement Council's fire management program.			City Operations	
a) Plan and review key areas for mitigation of fire risk rate and carry out maintenance programs as required.	Q1	●	25.0%	Fire risk management activities have included planned burns and vegetation management in fire access trails and community engagement sessions.
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Continue to deliver community education events.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI4.4 Key Initiative 4** - Explore and implement opportunities to proactively reduce Council's carbon footprint.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.4.1 Explore and implement opportunities to proactively reduce Council's carbon footprint.			Environment and Regulation	
a) Continue to maintain and improve Council's carbon and energy dashboard.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Continue to investigate renewable energy opportunities on Council buildings.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Deliver information promoting sustainable living options including alternative energy usage to the Redlands Coast community.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI4.5 Key Initiative 5** - Continue to implement the Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy to proactively manage the impact of climate change on our foreshores.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.5.1 Implement the Coastal Hazards Adaptation Strategy across Redlands Coast.			City Assets	
a) Continue to implement actions in accordance with the Strategy including coastal monitoring and protection work.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Implement knowledge sharing actions recommended in the Strategy including working with community groups, providing fact sheets and collaborating with infrastructure providers.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Embed hazard modelling in asset management practices across relevant asset classes.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI4.6 Key Initiative 6** - Support the transition to a circular economy for waste and participate in regional collaboration and other partnership opportunities to improve resource efficiency.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.6.1 Continue to implement the Sub Regional Waste Procurement Process.			City Assets	
a) Continue as part of the external working group and provide status updates.	Q1	●	25.0%	Council collaboration with working group on procurement process.
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI4.7 Key Initiative 7** - Partner with Seqwater and other water service providers to contribute to the development of the Water 4 SEQ Plan – an integrated plan for water cycle management in South East Queensland, supporting drought preparedness for the region.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.7.1 Partner with Seqwater and other water service providers.			City Assets	
a) Continue participation with Seqwater and other water service providers in regular forums.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Contribute to the development of the Water for South East Queensland: Planning for our future Annual Report 2021.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	100.0%	
	Q3	●	100.0%	






















**Key Initiative KI4.8 Key Initiative 8** - Deliver the Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan to proactively manage the impacts to Redlands Coast environmental assets and community lifestyle posed by biosecurity risks.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.8.1 Deliver the Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan 2018-2021.			Environment and Regulation	
a) Prevent and detect invasive biosecurity matter.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Promote awareness and education of biosecurity and pest management.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Manage systems to provide effective pest control and enforcement activities.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI4.9 Key Initiative 9** - Work with the community to provide education opportunities to support, enhance and encourage environmental understanding and grow environmental connections.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.9.1 Provide education opportunities to the Redlands Coast community to support, enhance and encourage environmental understanding and grow environmental connections.			Environment and Regulation	
a) Develop and deliver a wildlife education program through scheduled workshops, events, social media and online resources which includes endangered, threatened and iconic species.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Deliver the IndigiScapes workshop and event schedule to align with environmental strategies and plans, and respond to the community.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Provide extension services with private land owners and the community in accordance with identified priority areas.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
d) Deliver community Bushcare programs in identified priority areas.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI4.10 Key Initiative 10** - Implement programs to address the impacts of land uses on waterways by delivering a coordinated approach to catchment management.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.10.1 Implement waterway catchment management programs.			Environment and Regulation	
a) Finalise the Redlands Coast Bay and Creeks Plan.	Q1		100.0%	
	Q2		100.0%	
	Q3		100.0%	
b) Contribute to the Lower Brisbane - Redlands Coastal Catchment Action Plan 2018-2021.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
c) Participate in relevant partnerships and networks that foster catchment management and improved water quality.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
d) Undertake catchment water quality monitoring.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
e) Monitor recreational water quality.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		60.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
f) Respond to and investigate customer service requests for erosion and sediment control matters.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
g) Monitor compliance with development approvals for sediment and erosion control matters.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI4.11 Key Initiative 11** - Partner with industry leaders to investigate alternative sources of energy that provide environmental, community and economic benefits.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI4.11.1 Support initiatives that advance alternative sources of energy for Redlands Coast.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Investigate opportunities to advance a green hydrogen economy for Redlands Coast.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Facilitate partnerships with industry and all levels of government to externally fund green hydrogen projects.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Promote opportunities to partner with governments, industry and research sectors on green energy initiatives to secure economic, environmental and social opportunities for Redlands Coast.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	



## Natural Environment - Key Activities and Highlights

### **Implement the Wildlife Connections Action Plan 2018-2023.**

Council continues to utilise the priority area maps and Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028 corridors for strategic planning in delivering Council's environmental operational works and extension services. It has enabled alignment of programs to manage, enhance and protect the identified priority areas, core habitat and corridors. The priority area maps and Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028 corridors are utilised for assessment of land for environmental acquisition.

Council delivered and attended education workshops on topics including bushfire ecology, biosecurity and flying-foxes. 6,505 native plants were planted within or adjacent to identified priority areas and/or corridors, which included management actions for weed species and erosion control across Redlands Coast. Council continues to restore habitat within and adjacent to identified priority areas and/or corridors as part of operational works.

### **Deliver the Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan 2018-2021.**

Council continued to manage biosecurity matter (pest animals and weeds) within Council-managed land areas and assisted registered landholders within an Environmental Partnership Program. Council continues to operate the Biosecurity Surveillance Program, identifying restricted and prohibited matter and undertaking compliance as required. Council officers inspected 1,875 properties for biosecurity matters with 50 advisory notices handed out and one plant seizure. 123 customer requests were responded to in regards to compliance matters for pest and stray animals. Council officers improved skills and knowledge through attending and facilitating biosecurity working groups and workshops, including cane toad busting and biosecurity working groups. Council provided education directly to the Redlands Coast community through face-to-face, events and various social media posts on biosecurity matters.

### **Implement Council's fire management program.**

Fire risk management activities have included proactive vegetation management, post burn weed management, whole block weed reduction and community engagement events.

**Implement the Koala Conservation Strategy 2016 and review the Koala Conservation Action Plan 2016-2021.**

Council adopted the Koala Conservation Plan and Action Plan 2022-2027 on 15 December 2021 and is implementing these actions. Council facilitated and delivered the Community Science in Action Koala Forum on 23 March 2022 with presentations summarising research findings from Council's work over the life of the Koala Action Plan 2016-2021. Council continued to assist implementation of the South East Queensland Koala Conservation Implementation Plan with the Department of Environment and Science and in liaison with other relevant local councils, via the Queensland State-led Local Government Working Group. Promotion of the ambassador koalas in Ormiston, Birkdale, Thornlands and selected properties in Mount Cotton continued. Regular monitoring reports were provided to the Redlands Coast community via social media through the University of Sunshine Coast Koala Tracking Program. Council continued to promote collaborative opportunities with Queensland Rail and Transport Main Roads with regards to better outcomes for safer koala movement. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) have developed the first version of a koala watch dashboard that visualises the data from koala watch, koala hospital records and community engagement programs.

**Develop a local waste recycling and reduction plan to move towards a zero waste future.**

Council adopted the Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan 2021-2030 on 16 March 2022.

**Implement waterway catchment management programs.**

Actions progressed include continued ambient water quality and reporting, liaison with partners on projects, and data sharing and advice. The Redlands Coast Bay and Creeks Plan 2021-2031 and the Redlands Coast Bay and Creeks Action Plan 2021-2026 was adopted by Council on 16 June 2021, and a communication education and awareness plan has been developed.

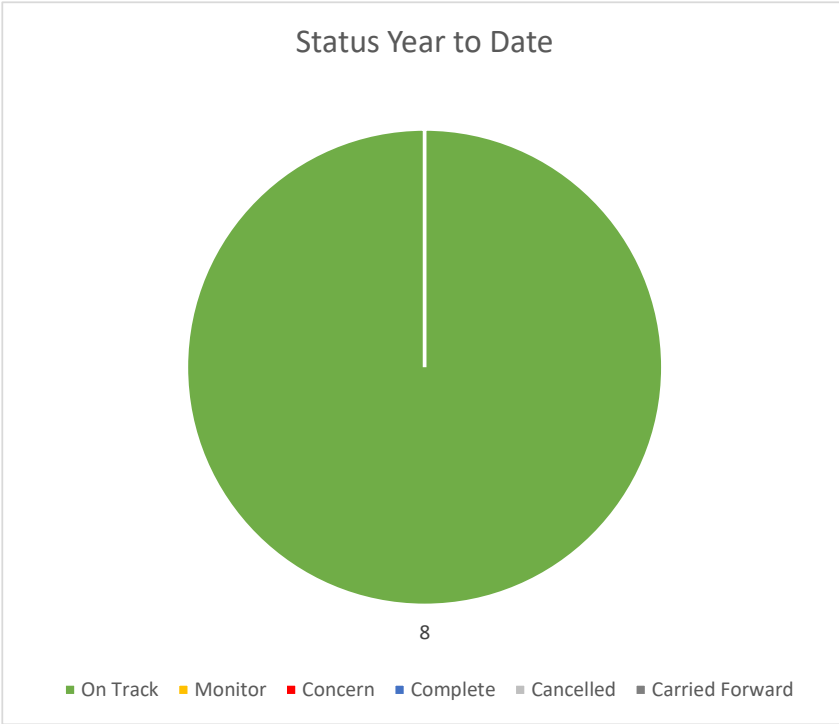
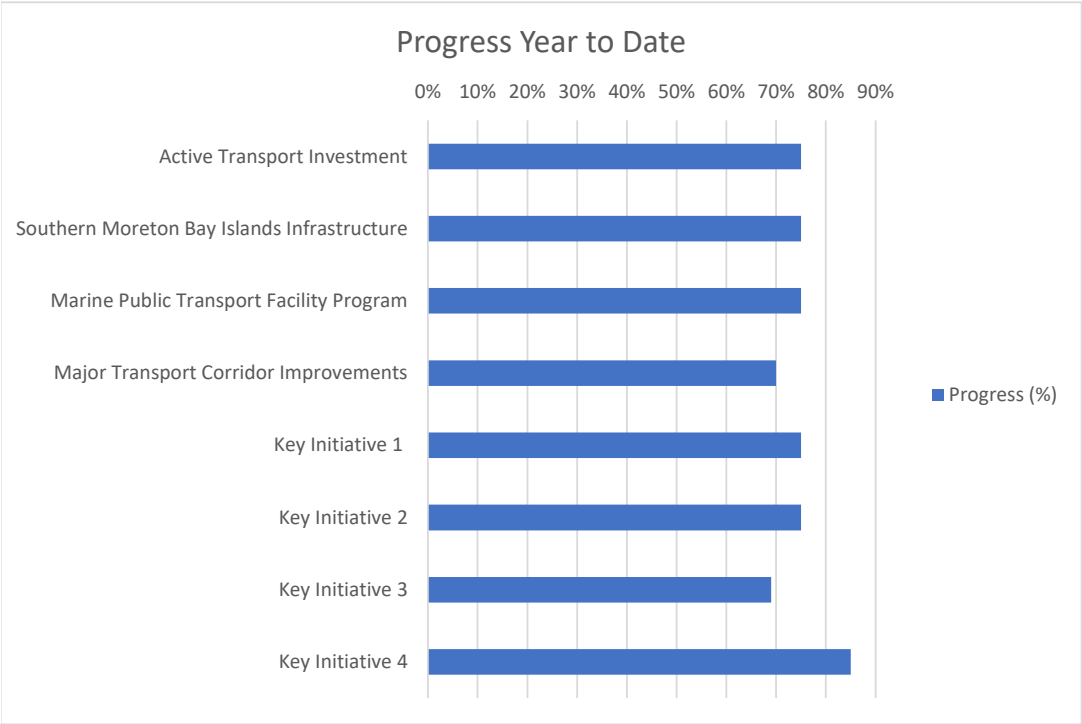
**Provide education opportunities to the Redlands Coast community to support, enhance and encourage environmental understanding and grow environmental connections.**

The Community and Environment Education Program Framework was developed, focusing on the Redlands Coast and drawing on Council's plans, strategies and policies. This will allow Council to offer a multi-channel delivery of programs focused on one key species, area or aspect of the natural environment.

Council supported the Redlands Coast Community Bushcare Program and Bushcare Seed Collection Group, and held community planting days and seed collection days. Groups have planted 491 native plants at various Bushcare sites to improve habitat values, including 13 koala food trees.

Council also supported services to private land owners and engage community members through Cane Toad Education Program Events and Fire Management Planning Events.

Liveable Neighbourhoods



For details on Liveable Neighbourhoods Key Initiatives 1-4 refer pages 42 to 44of this attachment.

## Liveable Neighbourhoods

**Catalyst Project CP5.1 Active Transport Investment** - Pivot Council's existing transport expenditure to deliver a step-change in active transport connectivity across the city, through improving cycling and pedestrian facilities.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP5.1.1 Continue to provide transport connectivity across Redlands Coast by improving cycling and pedestrian facilities.			City Assets	
a) Develop capital works program planning to improve connectivity of footpaths and cycleways.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Deliver the capital works program to construct footpaths and cycleways.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Continue to advocate with funding partners to align existing and future projects to targeted funding opportunities.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP5.2 Southern Moreton Bay Islands Infrastructure** - Consolidate existing plans and strategies to develop a roadmap to improve infrastructure on the islands.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP5.2.1 Consolidate existing plans and strategies for infrastructure across the Southern Moreton Bay Islands.			City Assets	
a) Define the project scope and identify resourcing required to consolidate strategies and plans from a planning, social, infrastructure and environmental perspective.	Q1	●	20.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP5.3 Marine Public Transport Facility Program** - Progress the upgrade of the four Southern Moreton Bay Islands ferry terminals and review development opportunities both on adjoining land and through the repurposing of existing structures for recreational purposes.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP5.3.1 Deliver Southern Moreton Bay Island jetty upgrades in partnership with the Queensland Government.			City Assets	
a) Collaborate with the Queensland Government to deliver stages of nominated sites.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Monitor project progression including expenditure of the overall project.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP5.4 Major Transport Corridor Improvements** - Including Wellington Street and Panorama Drive Upgrade Program – Deliver Stage 1 of the multi-stage upgrade of this major transport corridor.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP5.4.1 Deliver the Wellington Street and Panorama Drive Upgrade Program Stage 1 in partnership with the Federal Government.			City Assets	
a) Complete service relocations and commence civil construction works.	Q1	●	15.0%	Planning for service relocations has been completed, on-site works have not commenced and expect to release multi-year construction tender to market in late quarter two.
	Q2	●	40.0%	
	Q3	●	70.0%	

**Key Initiative KI5.1 Key Initiative 1** - Undertake planning to create attractive and vibrant city centres where people can live and work locally.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI5.1.1 Leverage the centres management approach to support mixed-use centres that provide opportunities for living and working locally.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Identify development and investment opportunities.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Coordinate local activity to improve and promote liveability of centres.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI5.2 Key Initiative 2** - Develop a framework for an ongoing local area planning program to provide solutions to meet the specific needs of individual local areas and support their unique character and identity.










Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI5.2.1 Develop a framework for an ongoing local area planning program.			City Planning and Assessment	
a) Define local area planning, identify key locations that require finer grade planning, establish a level of significance and priority, and prepare a work program.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Commence a statutory review of the Local Government Infrastructure Plan.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Continue collaboration and input into the review of planning provisions for the City's canal and lakeside estates.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
d) Finalise Major Amendment 05/19 – South West Victoria Point Local Plan.	Q1	●	50.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

e) Continue to progress land use investigations of the Southern Thornlands Potential Future Growth Area including drafting any required amendments to City Plan.	Q1	●	50.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI5.3 Key Initiative 3** - Engage our community to co-design the liveability of their neighbourhoods through planning, placemaking, and the management of community assets.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI5.3.1 Engage the Redlands Coast community to co-design the liveability of their neighbourhoods through planning, placemaking, and the management of community assets.			City Planning and Assessment	
a) Progress two minor/administrative amendments and Major Amendment 02/20- General.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Commence implementation of Major Amendment 03/19 – Heritage with a supporting incentives package and implement Temporary Local Planning Instrument 01/21 – Protection of Local Heritage Places (TLPI 01/21) as an interim protection measure.	Q1	●	75.0%	
	Q2	●	75.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Finalise Major Amendment 04/20 - Medium Density Residential Zone Code Amendment.	Q1	●	50.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
d) Finalise Major Amendment 01/21 Environmental.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	50.0%	There have been delays in receiving approval from the Queensland State Government to proceed to statutory public consultation on the proposed amendment.

**Key Initiative KI5.4 Key Initiative 4** - Deliver the Redlands Coast Transport Strategy, to create a more efficient, accessible and safer integrated transport system.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI5.4.1 Deliver the Redlands Coast Transport Strategy 2041.			City Planning and Assessment	
a) Commence development of the Redlands Coast Active Transport Plan.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
b) Implement the Weinam Creek car share initiative.	Q1		100.0%	
	Q2		100.0%	
	Q3		100.0%	
c) Commence an options analysis for the Northern Greenway Transport Corridor.	Q1		40.0%	
	Q2		65.0%	
	Q3		80.0%	



### Liveable Neighbourhoods - Key Activities and Highlights

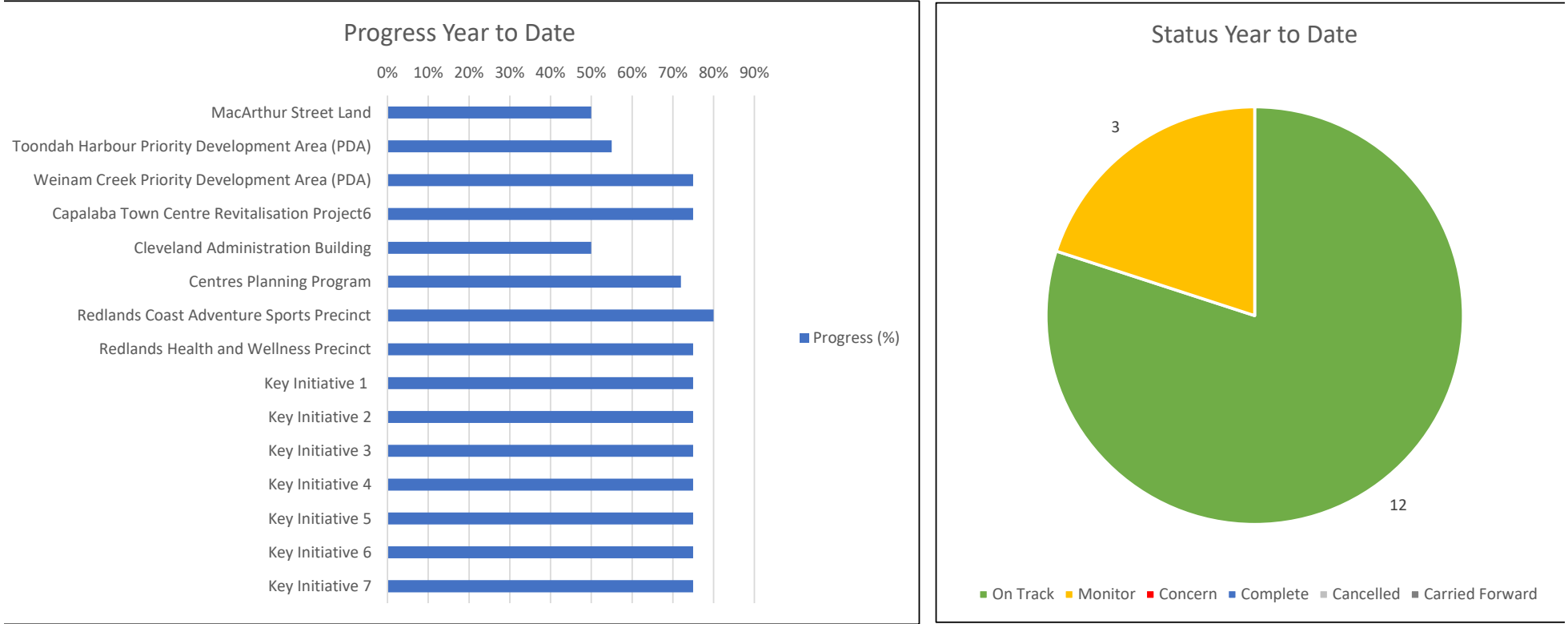
**Leverage the centres management approach to support mixed-use centres that provide opportunities for living and working locally.**

Centres are being promoted for urban development, with a focus on Cleveland and marketing via the Cleveland Investment Prospectus.

**Engage the Redlands Coast community to co-design the liveability of their neighbourhoods through planning, placemaking, and the management of community assets.**

Council finalised the review of public submissions received in response to public consultation on the Major Amendment 04/20 - Medium Density Residential Zone Code Amendment. The proposed amendment has been submitted to the Queensland State Government for final approval.




Thriving Economy





For details on Thriving Economy Key Initiatives 1-7 refer pages 52 to 55 of this attachment.





## Thriving Economy

**Catalyst Project CP6.1 MacArthur Street land** - Seek partnerships for investment in infrastructure and facilities that balance enhanced social and economic opportunities.




Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP6.1.1 Seek partnerships for investment in infrastructure and facilities for MacArthur Street Land.			Environment and Regulation	
a) Finalise recommendations in relation to the social and economic opportunities for the land.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		50.0%	A review of constraints and opportunities was completed and strategies developed for short and medium/long term options. A Council report is being prepared for quarter four.




**Catalyst Project CP6.2 Toondah Harbour Priority Development Area (PDA)** - Progress Council's obligations under its Development Agreement with Economic Development Queensland and Walker Corporation to support the commitment to reinforce Toondah Harbour as the regional gateway to Moreton Bay and the islands.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP6.2.1 Progress the delivery of the Toondah Harbour PDA.			Office of the General Manager Organisational Services	
a) Report on progress of the development of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) covering coastal processes, water quality, aquatic ecology, fisheries, shorebirds, koalas and cultural heritage.	Q1		15.0%	The draft EIS has been submitted to the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment and is in the adequacy review stage.
	Q2		30.0%	Redland Investment Corporation continued to work closely with Walker Group and Economic Development Queensland to progress the Toondah Harbour PDA redevelopment progress. The Draft Environmental Impact Studies is currently in the adequacy review stage with the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.







	Q3		80.0%	
b) Report on the implementation of a public consultation process on the final EIS.	Q1		15.0%	Public Notice period (40 business days) will commence when the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment approves the release of the draft EIS to the community.
	Q2		30.0%	Public Notice period (40 business days) will commence when the Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment approves the release of the draft EIS to the community.
	Q3		30.0%	This process has not yet commenced as the EIS is in the adequacy review stage and the final EIS has not been submitted to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. The public consultation process on the final EIS will be carried out by the Australian Federal Government, once the adequacy review stage of the draft EIS has been completed.

**Catalyst Project CP6.3 Weinam Creek Priority Development Area (PDA)** - Progress Council's staged master-plan that will transform the waterfront of Redland Bay, provide community infrastructure for local families, improve the usability of the transport hub, attract visitors, create jobs and drive economic development in the area.




Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP6.3.1 Progress the delivery of the Weinam Creek PDA.			Office of the General Manager Organisational Services	
a) Finalise the PDA master-plan with Economic Development Queensland.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		100.0%	

b) Progress Stage 3 of the Weinam Creek PDA project involving civil works on the northern side of Weinam Creek, and investigate boat ramp changes and carpark alterations.	Q1		15.0%	The master-plan for the Weinam Creek Priority Development area has been submitted to Economic Development Queensland for assessment. The draft master-plan was available for public consultation in quarter one of 2021-2022. The next step is for Economic Development Queensland to review the application and submissions made during the public consultation period and make a decision on the application.
	Q2		40.0%	
	Q3		50.0%	The detailed design is 100% complete. Redland Investment Corporation are currently in the tendering process for construction.










**Catalyst Project CP6.4 Capalaba Town Centre Revitalisation Project** - Progress the revitalisation of Capalaba Town Centre to create a vibrant mixed-use centre anchored by community, commercial, and retail facilities, and activated public spaces with integrated transport.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP6.4.1 Progress the Capalaba Town Centre Revitalisation Project.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Coordinate the project steering committee and maintain oversight over deliverables.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
b) Leverage wider investment opportunities for the Capalaba Town Centre.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	







**Catalyst Project CP6.5 Cleveland Administration Building** - Undertake a review of Council's Cleveland accommodation requirements.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP6.5.1 Commence a review of Council's Cleveland accommodation.			Office of the General Manager Organisational Services	
a) Undertake pre-planning activities to determine options for Council's office footprint in Cleveland.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		30.0%	Work is underway to appoint a Project Manager to guide Council's efforts and to develop a detailed business case for Council's consideration of the next steps.
	Q3		50.0%	Ranbury Consultants are developing a business case for a new accommodation building. The first draft of the business case is anticipated to be reviewed by Council before the end of this financial year.

**Catalyst Project CP6.6 Centres Planning Program** - Accelerate a centres planning program to enhance the city's productive precincts including the Cleveland CBD, creating opportunity for business investment, and increase in skills and capacity for employment.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP6.6.1 Implement a centre management approach to enhance Redlands Coast key economic and lifestyle precincts.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Establish a place management governance and delivery model with an initial focus on Cleveland CBD.	Q1		25.0%	Governance and delivery model options are being refined, following recruitment of a permanent Place Manager, for rollout in quarter three.
	Q2		35.0%	
	Q3		65.0%	
b) Deliver priority projects focused on economic impact, activations and placemaking.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
c) Review progress in Cleveland and apply learnings to the implementation of other centres.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP6.7 Redlands Coast Adventure Sports Precinct** - Progress the new Redlands Coast integrated Aquatic Centre and Olympic standard Canoe-Kayak Slalom facility to provide additional sport, recreation and emergency services education and training facilities.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP6.7.1 Undertake planning for integrated aquatic and canoe/kayak slalom facilities.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Progress detailed master-planning for an integrated aquatic Olympic standard whitewater facility.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		90.0%	
b) Continue planning and advocacy for the 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	

c) Leverage opportunities connected to the broader Birkdale Community Precinct.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP6.8 Redlands Health and Wellness Precinct** - Facilitate the delivery of the Redlands Health and Wellness Precinct as a catalyst economic opportunity to create an expanded health, social services, education and allied health cluster that can generate employment growth, and promote higher order specialist and tertiary health services.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP6.8.1 Collaborate with industry and government to advance the Redlands Health and Wellness Precinct.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Collaborate with project partners for delivery of the Redlands Health and Wellness Precinct and establish a Memorandum of Understanding with key stakeholders and other relevant parties.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Contribute to activating a legislative pathway for delivering the Redlands Health and Wellness Precinct Master Plan.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI6.1 Key Initiative 1** - Continue to implement the Redlands Economic Development Framework 2041 and key industry sector plans to grow the city's economy in key sectors:

- Health Care and Social Assistance
- Education and Training
- Rural Enterprise
- Manufacturing
- Tourism

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI6.1.1 Implement plans to grow the Redlands Coast economy in key economic industry sectors.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Finalise and commence implementation of the Redland City Manufacturing Industry Sector Plan 2021-2026.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	



b) Contribute to implementation of the Redlands Coast Destination Management Plan 2021-2026.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Continue to implement industry sector plans for health care and social assistance, the education and training industry, and the rural enterprises industry.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI6.2 Key Initiative 2** - Promote Redlands Coast as a destination of choice through the delivery of the Redlands Coast Destination Management Plan.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI6.2.1 Deliver the Redlands Coast Destination Management Plan 2021-2026.			Communication, Engagement and Tourism	
a) Finalise the Redlands Coast Destination Management Plan 2021-2026.	Q1	●	85.0%	
	Q2	●	85.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Implement actions of the Redlands Coast Destination Management Plan 2021-2026	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI6.3 Key Initiative 3** - Advocate for improved digital infrastructure to enhance the city's capacity to attract business investment and growth and enhance productivity.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI6.3.1 Undertake advocacy with all levels of government and industry for improved data and communications infrastructure to support Redlands Coast current and future business needs.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Advocate for expansion of the national broadband network business grade fibre zone in key business precincts across Redlands Coast.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Support identification of funding opportunities for expansion of Council's dark fibre project and opportunities for businesses to connect.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI6.4 Key Initiative 4** - Collaborate with community, industry, local businesses, and entrepreneurs to realise opportunities in the circular economy.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI6.4.1 Promote opportunities in the circular economy.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Facilitate partnerships that encourage industry and business to participate in the circular economy.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI6.5 Key Initiative 5** - Deliver initiatives to attract investment to Redlands Coast across key industry sectors, and support local businesses.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI6.5.1 Boost the Redlands Coast investment profile through targeted proactive strategy, marketing and focused implementation.			Community and Economic Development	
a) Develop an investment attraction plan to support growth of the Redlands Coast economy, based on sound economic analysis.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

b) Produce an investment prospectus that captures the current pipeline of investment, local success stories, specific opportunities and identifies new incentives.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Develop a marketing plan that drives implementation and supports a seamless customer experience.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI6.6 Key Initiative 6** - Support the attraction and delivery of events through improved infrastructure at event locations across the city.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI6.6.1 Review events infrastructure requirements at Council venues.			Communication, Engagement and Tourism	
a) Investigate event infrastructure requirements at key Council venues, such as parks and the showground, to maximise event attraction.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI6.7 Key Initiative 7** - Support key festivals that drive visitors to Redlands Coast.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI6.7.1 Deliver actions from the Redland City Events Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2022.			Communication, Engagement and Tourism	
a) Attract and retain key festivals and events on Redlands Coast.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

## Thriving Economy - Key Activities and Highlights

### **Boost the Redlands Coast investment profile through targeted proactive strategy, marketing and focused implementation.**

An interim investment strategy is driving activity, including delivering an investment-focused website, building a network of agencies to provide tailored support, providing trade and export focused events, and focusing on priority industries.

### **Progress the Capalaba Town Centre Revitalisation Project.**

A range of investment opportunities are being explored to leverage from the enhanced positioning of Capalaba through the centre revitalisation, proximity to the Birkdale Community Precinct and associated Olympic legacy.

### **Progress the delivery of the Toondah Harbour PDA.**

On behalf of Council, Redland Investment Corporation continued to work closely with Walker Group and Economic Development Queensland to progress the Toondah Harbour PDA redevelopment project. The draft Environmental Impact Statement is currently in the adequacy review state with the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment.

### **Implement plans to grow the Redlands Coast economy in key economic industry sectors.**

The draft Manufacturing Industry Sector Plan has been further reviewed to consider current trends including the ongoing impact of COVID-19 and the availability of new economic data.

Manufacturing industry engagement through Business Brews occurred on 30 March 2022. Discussions with health care and social assistance and education stakeholders continued in order to explore opportunities to grow the sectors.

To further facilitate employment opportunities across industries, Council supported and participated in two Jobs Fair events, namely: the Department of Education, Skills and Employment sponsored Jobs Fair at Chandler and the Regional Jobs Committee facilitated Job Speed Recruitment at Victoria Point Sharks. Both events were well attended. A draft discussion paper exploring clustering opportunities and a phased approach in engaging with rural enterprise industries under the Rural Enterprise Industry Sector Plan is being developed.

### **Undertake planning for integrated aquatic and canoe/kayak slalom facilities.**

The Olympic standard whitewater facility and related adventure, aquatic and canoe/kayak opportunities are being explored as an integral part of the Birkdale Master Plan process. Concurrently, Council has continued discussions with the Queensland State Government regarding the operational and overlay requirements for the upcoming Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

**Deliver the Redlands Coast Destination Management Plan 2021-2026.**

Council continued to progress the draft Destination Management Plan including the engagement of external consultant EarthCheck to review the Destination Management Plan to reflect opportunities that will arise from the Brisbane 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games, conduct international research to strategically position Redlands Coast, and analyse tourism insights and travel trends in a post COVID-19 recovery period.

**Commence a review of Council's Cleveland accommodation.**

Ranbury Consultants are developing a business case for a new accommodation building. The first draft of the business case is anticipated to be reviewed by Council before the end of this financial year.

**Progress the delivery of the Weinam Creek PDA.**

The draft Master Plan for the Weinam Creek Priority Development Area was approved by Economic Development Queensland and Redland Investment Corporation which completed the detailed design for the first stage of the project.

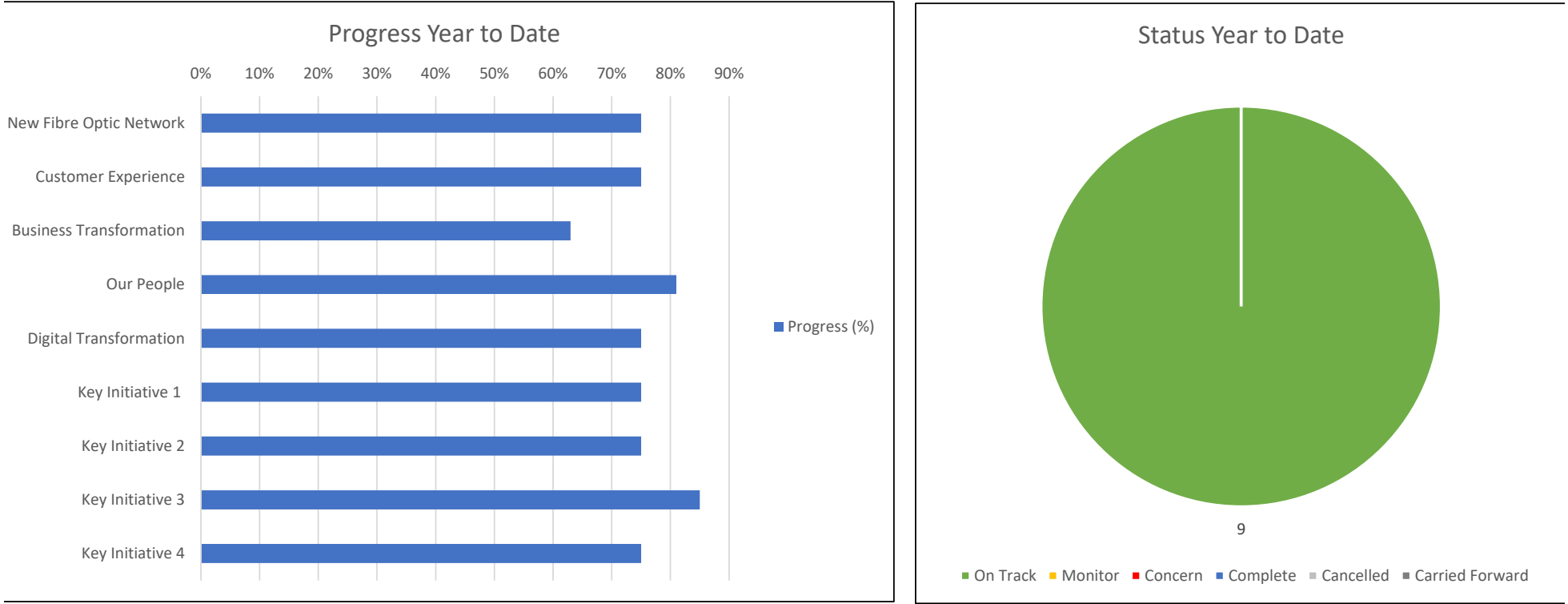
**Implement a centre management approach to enhance Redlands Coast key economic and lifestyle precincts.**

Council has progressed the program plan for the Centres Management Program, including a Cleveland Place Plan Framework, with communication and engagement scheduled to commence in quarter four. Complementary initiatives have been developed including exploring small business support space, and rolling out the Village Events and Activation Grant.

**Collaborate with industry and government to advance the Redlands Health and Wellness Precinct.**

Principal stakeholders for the Redlands Health and Wellness Precinct have been engaged and work is progressing towards a Memorandum of Understanding that will establish the strategic alignment towards shared precinct goals.

Efficient and Effective Organisation



For details on Efficient and Effective Organisation Key Initiatives 1-4 refer pages 62 to 64 of this attachment.

## Efficient and Effective Organisation







**Catalyst Project CP7.1 New Fibre Optic Network** - Deliver Council's fast fibre optic network to provide savings for Council's own existing operating costs, improve connectivity between Council sites, while also offering capacity to improve services for local businesses.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP7.1.1 Progress the Redlands Coast Fibre Optic Network.			Corporate Services	
a) Continue to build the fibre optic network across Redlands Coast including connecting Council sites to the network.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Investigate opportunities to optimise the fibre optic network for community benefit.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP7.2 Customer Experience** - Deliver Council's Customer Experience Strategy to enable customer centric service delivery which meets the community's changing needs, making it easier to work with Council and provides quality customer outcomes consistently. By engaging with our community we will work to enhance our digital first capabilities.













Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP7.2.1 Deliver Council's Customer Experience Strategy to enable customer centric service delivery.			Customer and Cultural Services	
a) Investigate options to establish a 'voice of customer' program.	Q1	●	20.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Identify and review options to implement customer experience measures.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Identify customer experience training needs for employees and review training implementation options.	Q1	●	20.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP7.3 Business Transformation** - Deliver a Business Transformation Strategy to enable changes which reduce red tape, save money, and improve community outcomes.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP7.3.1 Deliver the Business Transformation Strategy.			People, Culture and Organisational Performance	
a) Finalise the draft Strategy.	Q1		13.0%	Pre-engagement with key stakeholders across Council was undertaken to discuss the facilitation of Business Transformation Strategy development workshops.
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
b) Implement the Strategy including engagement with key stakeholders and benchmarking with other organisations.	Q1		13.0%	Pre-engagement with key stakeholders across Council was undertaken to discuss the facilitation of Business Transformation Strategy development workshops.
	Q2		30.0%	A draft Transformation Strategy has been developed based on five pillars: balanced expectations, useful technology, innovative organisation, sustainable value and real change. The draft Strategy will undergo stakeholder engagement prior to finalisation, and will be supported by an implementation plan.
	Q3		50.0%	Engagement with key stakeholders and benchmarking with other local governments has commenced, with these activities informing changes to the draft Strategy.



**Catalyst Project CP7.4 Our People** - Deliver Council's People Strategy to enable a thriving organisation, supported by a healthy and inclusive work environment, organisational agility, cultural integrity and responsible leadership.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP7.4.1 Embed and promote the Redland City Council employer brand.			People, Culture and Organisational Performance	
a) Embed the employee value proposition in all people practices within Council.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
b) Deliver targeted and ad-hoc communications both internally and externally.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	
CP7.4.2 Embed Council's organisational values.			People, Culture and Organisational Performance	
a) Enable delivery of 'our team, our values' workshops to articulate team behaviours to values.	Q1		100.0%	
	Q2		100.0%	
	Q3		100.0%	
b) Promote and celebrate outcomes of 'our team, our values' and continue the conversation.	Q1		25.0%	
	Q2		50.0%	
	Q3		75.0%	

**Catalyst Project CP7.5 Digital Transformation** - Review and modernise Council's systems and implement digital processes to enable contemporary and easier ways to access and interact with Council information and services.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
CP7.5.1 Develop an information management strategy for Council.			Corporate Services	
a) Identify opportunities to improve business process through automation and technology.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Identify ways to modernise Council's systems and implement digital processes.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI7.1 Key Initiative 1** - Review Council services to ensure we have the right offering, to meet our community needs and remain financially sustainable.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI7.1.1 Review Council's services.			People, Culture and Organisational Performance	
a) Implement a self-service approach and service catalogue via Council's new intranet.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI7.2 Key Initiative 2** - Continue our transformation toward asset management best practice by using improved data to shift from reactive to planned maintenance.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI7.2.1 Continue to improve Council's asset management.			Strategic Asset and Portfolio Management	
a) Invest in data improvements.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	40.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Strengthen the culture, increase the skills and knowledge of key stakeholders.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Develop a maintenance management strategy.	Q1	●	20.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

**Key Initiative KI7.3 Key Initiative 3** - Improve our value for money delivery through the upgrade of our financial management system.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI7.3.1 Improve Council's financial management system.			Corporate Services	
a) Implement Council's new financial management system.	Q1	●	60.0%	
	Q2	●	85.0%	
	Q3	●	85.0%	
b) Optimise Council's financial business processes to enhance efficiency.	Q1	●	60.0%	
	Q2	●	85.0%	
	Q3	●	85.0%	

**Key Initiative KI7.4 Key Initiative 4** - Strengthen internal efficiencies, external savings and Council's long-term sustainability to deliver on the Corporate Plan through implementation of strategic procurement practices and initiatives which improve opportunities for local, social, sustainable and good governance purchasing outcomes.

Operational Plan 2021-2022 Activity			Progress	Commentary
KI7.4.1 Deliver the Procurement Transformation Program and continue to implement strategic contracting procedures including a forward contracting plan.			General Counsel	
a) Implement phase two of the MyBuy portal.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
b) Continue to develop ArcBlue dashboards to align with categories.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
c) Continue to scope out and implement the contract management system.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
d) Deliver category management training.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	
e) Increase local benefit and maintain a positive trend.	Q1	●	25.0%	
	Q2	●	50.0%	
	Q3	●	75.0%	

## Efficient and Effective Organisation - Key Activities and Highlights

### **Progress the Redlands Coast Fibre Optic Network.**

Progress has been made on the Redlands Coast Fibre Optic Network with procurement arrangement nearing finalisation.

### **Deliver the Procurement Transformation Program and continue to implement strategic contracting procedures including a forward contracting plan.**

Quarter three saw a solid spend with local suppliers seeing 26% of expenditure for the quarter being in the Redland City local government area (LGA). Additionally there are boarder benefits which Council provides to the local economy with the engagement of contractors who employ people from the Redland City LGA and work directly with sub-contractors that are based in the Redlands Coast area for goods and services. Council is continuing work on the development of the Nexgen MyBuy portal and delivering a supplier/industry briefing next quarter.

### **Deliver the Business Transformation Strategy.**

Engagement with key stakeholders and benchmarking with other local governments has commenced, with these activities informing changes to the draft Strategy.

## Links to resources that support Operational Plan activities

### **City Leadership**

[Redlands Coast Smart and Connected City Strategy](#)

[Your Say Redlands Coast](#)

### **Quandamooka Country**

[Calendar of Significant Events](#)

[Native Title in the Redlands](#)

[North Stradbroke Island Economic Transition Strategy](#)

### **Liveable Neighbourhoods**

[Southern Moreton Bay Islands Ferry Terminals Upgrade](#)

[Redland City Plan](#)

[Redland City Plan amendments](#)

[Redlands Coast Transport Strategy](#)

### **Thriving Economy**

[Weinam Creek Priority Development Area Project](#)

[Capalaba Town Centre Revitalisation Project](#)

[Cleveland Centre Master Plan](#)

[Redlands Coast Adventure Sports Precinct](#)

[Future Planning and Development](#)

[ASPIRE Circular Economy Business Platform](#)

### **Strong Communities**

[Redlands Coast Regional Sport and Recreation Precinct](#)

[Birkdale Community Precinct](#)

[Age-friendly Action Plan 2021-2026](#)

[Grants and Sponsorship Program](#)

[Community Safety Initiatives](#)

[Redland City Education and Training Industry Sector Plan 2018-2023](#)

### **Natural Environment**

[Minjerribah Panorama Coastal Walk, Point Lookout Connection](#)

[Wildlife Connections Plan](#)

[Wildlife in the Redlands - Koala](#)

[Koala Conservation Plan](#)

[Coastal Hazard Adaptation Strategy](#)

[Seqwater](#)

[About City Water](#)

[Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan](#)

[Indigiscapes](#)

[Waterway Management](#)

[Recreational Water Quality](#)

### **Efficient and Effective Organisation**

[Working for Redland City Council](#)

[Tenders and Contracting](#)

### 13.5 SUBORDINATE LOCAL LAW NO. 1.10 (OPERATION OF PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS) 2015 - AMENDMENTS

**Objective Reference:** A6685529

**Authorising Officer:** Amanda Pafumi, General Manager Organisational Services

**Responsible Officer:** Tony Beynon, Group Manager Corporate Governance

**Report Author:** Kristene Viller, Senior Adviser Legislative Compliance and Advisory Services

**Attachments:** Nil

#### PURPOSE

To seek approval to commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* to amend the documents required to be submitted as part of an approval to align with State Government guidelines and conduct a general review of all provisions.

#### BACKGROUND

Council's local laws undergo a continual process of review to provide the best outcomes for both the community and Council. Potential amendments have been identified for *Subordinate Local Law No 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* that intend to enhance governance of the Redlands community and improve operational outcomes achieved through managing risks within the community.

*Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* regulates the use of Public Swimming Pools, this includes pools located at motels, resorts, public schools and is done for public health reasons.

#### ISSUES

The Environmental Health Unit has reviewed *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* and it is recommended that amendments be made that align the documents required to be provided as part of an approval with the procedures of the Queensland Health guideline. A general review will be conducted to remove requirements that have been duplicated and remove any conditions that are outdated, irrelevant or considered as part of another local law or legislation.

#### STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

##### Legislative Requirements

The *Local Government Act 2009* details prescriptive provisions that local governments are required to adhere to in the process of making, recording and reviewing local laws.

The Subordinate Local Law will be drafted in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, the Guidelines for Drafting Local Laws issued by the Parliamentary Counsel and the principles under the *Legislative Standards Act 1992*.

##### Risk Management

The risks associated with making the Subordinate Local Law will be managed by:

- a) Ensuring the process to make the Subordinate Local Laws is in accordance with legislative standards and the adopted Redland City Council Local Law Making Process.
- b) Comprehensive internal stakeholder engagement to ensure the Subordinate Local Law will promote effective governance to the community.
- c) Utilising a solicitor to review the draft Subordinate Local Law to ensure the legislative principles are followed in the drafting.

Conducting a review of the identified anti-competitive provisions to ensure adherence to the National Competition Policy Guidelines.

### Financial

The cost of drafting the Subordinate Local Law and publications are funded through existing budget allocations within the Strategy and Governance Unit.

### People

The community consultation process when conducted will have an impact on resourcing within the Strategy and Governance Unit and Communication, Engagement and Tourism Group. It is anticipated the work will be absorbed by current resourcing. Community consultation will provide the opportunity for community members to have their say on the proposal through providing a comment during the consultation period.

### Environmental

There are no environmental implications.

### Social

Local Government provides for the good governance of the local government area through its local laws. The proposed Subordinate Local Law has the potential to impact all members of the Redlands Community.

### Human Rights

The changes to the local law do not impede on any individual human rights.

### Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

The process for making the proposed Subordinate Local Law is in accordance with Council's adopted practice for making local laws.

This process is in keeping with Council's *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*, in particular Strong Communities – Laws and Regulations.

### CONSULTATION

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Group Manager Corporate Governance	25 May 2022	Reviewed and approved report
Senior Adviser Legislative Compliance and Advisory Services	9 May – 20 May 2022	Reviewed changes and drafted report
Service Manager Health and Environment, Environmental Health Policy Adviser	9 May 2022	Prepared brief of changes



**OPTIONS****Option One**

In accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019 and pursuant to section 29 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council resolves as follows:

1. To commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015*.
2. To undertake a review of any anti-competitive provisions that may arise from the proposed amendments.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves not to proceed with making amendments to *Subordinate Local Law No 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015*.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That in accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019 and pursuant to section 29 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council resolves as follows:

1. To commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015*.
2. To undertake a review of any anti-competitive provisions that may arise from the proposed amendments.

**13.6 SUBORDINATE LOCAL LAW NO. 1.2 (COMMERCIAL USE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED AREAS AND ROADS) 2015 - AMENDMENT****Objective Reference:** A6662597**Authorising Officer:** Amanda Pafumi, General Manager Organisational Services**Responsible Officer:** Tony Beynon, Group Manager Corporate Governance**Report Author:** Kristene Viller, Senior Adviser Legislative Compliance and Advisory Services**Attachments:** Nil**PURPOSE**

To seek approval to commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.2 (Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads) 2015* and make amendments to ensure that the conditions imposed on an approval align with the current business processes.

**BACKGROUND**

Council's local laws undergo a continual process of review to provide the best outcomes for both the community and Council. Potential amendments have been identified for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.2 (Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads) 2015* that intend to enhance governance of the Redlands community and improve operational outcomes achieved through managing risks within the community.

Subordinate Local Law No. 1.2 (Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads) 2015 covers using Council land for commercial activities including footpath dining, operating stalls or vehicle for commercial reasons including selling food or drink.

**ISSUES**

The Environmental Health Unit has reviewed *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.2 (Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads) 2015* and determined that updates will be required to ensure that the conditions imposed on an approval align with the current business processes. Additional changes are proposed for 'footpath dining' as they relate to the documents required to be provided with application for approval and removal of the requirement for adjacent land occupier approval.

**STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS****Legislative Requirements**

The *Local Government Act 2009* details prescriptive provisions that local governments are required to adhere to in the process of making, recording and reviewing local laws.

The Subordinate Local Law will be drafted in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, the Guidelines for Drafting Local Laws issued by the Parliamentary Counsel and the principles under the *Legislative Standards Act 1992*.

**Risk Management**

The risks associated with making the Subordinate Local Law will be managed by:

- a) Ensuring the process to make the Subordinate Local Laws is in accordance with legislative standards and the adopted Redland City Council Local Law Making Process.
- b) Comprehensive internal stakeholder engagement to ensure the Subordinate Local Law will promote effective governance to the community.
- c) Utilising a solicitor to review the draft Subordinate Local Law to ensure the legislative principles are followed in the drafting.
- d) Conducting a review of the identified anti-competitive provisions to ensure adherence to the National Competition Policy Guidelines.

### Financial

The cost of drafting the Subordinate Local Law and publications are funded through existing budget allocations within the Strategy and Governance Unit.

### People

The community consultation process when conducted will have an impact on resourcing within the Strategy and Governance Unit and Communication, Engagement and Tourism Group. It is anticipated the work will be absorbed by current resourcing. Community consultation will provide the opportunity for community members to have their say on the proposal through providing a comment during the consultation period.

### Environmental

There are no environmental implications.

### Social

Local Government provides for the good governance of the local government area through its local laws. The proposed Subordinate Local Law changes have the potential to impact all members of the Redlands Community.

### Human Rights

The changes to the local law do not impede on any individual human rights.

### Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

The process for making the proposed Subordinate Local Laws is in accordance with Council's adopted practice for making local laws.

This process is in keeping with Council's *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*, in particular Strong Communities – Laws and Regulations.

### CONSULTATION

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Group Manager Corporate Governance	25 May 2022	Reviewed and approved report
Senior Adviser Legislative Compliance and Advisory Services	9 May – 20 May 2022	Reviewed changes and drafted report
Service Manager Health and Environment, Environmental Health Policy Adviser	9 May 2022	Prepared brief of changes

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That in accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019 and pursuant to section 29 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council as follows:

1. To commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.2 (Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads) 2015*.
2. To undertake a review of any anti-competitive provisions that may arise from the proposed amendments.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves not to proceed with making amendments to *Subordinate Local Law No 1.2 (Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads) 2015*.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That in accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019 and pursuant to section 29 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council as follows:

1. To commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.2 (Commercial Use of Local Government Controlled Areas and Roads) 2015*.
2. To undertake a review of any anti-competitive provisions that may arise from the proposed amendments.

**13.7 SUBORDINATE LOCAL LAW NO. 1.12 (OPERATION OF TEMPORARY ENTERTAINMENT EVENTS) 2015 - AMENDMENT****Objective Reference:** A6685203**Authorising Officer:** Amanda Pafumi, General Manager Organisational Services**Responsible Officer:** Tony Beynon, Group Manager Corporate Governance**Report Author:** Kristene Viller, Senior Adviser Legislative Compliance and Advisory Services**Attachments:** Nil**PURPOSE**

To seek approval to commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.12 (Operation of Temporary Entertainment Events) 2015* to amend the requirements relating to the documents to be provided when applying for an approval, the conditions imposed on an approval and to reflect current business practices and standards.

**BACKGROUND**

Council's local laws undergo a continual process of review to provide the best outcomes for both the community and Council. Potential amendments have been identified for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.12 (Operation of Temporary Entertainment Events) 2015* that intend to enhance governance of the Redlands community and improve operational outcomes achieved through managing risks within the community.

*Subordinate Local Law No. 1.12 (Operation of Temporary Entertainment Events) 2015* covers temporary entertainment events open to the public held on Council owned land with patronage expected to be greater than 500 people and includes events such as circuses, festivals, public markets etc.

**ISSUES**

The Environmental Health Unit has reviewed *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.12 (Operation of Temporary Entertainment Events) 2015* for currency and it has been determined that amendments are required to ensure the local law reflects current business practices and standards.

**STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

The *Local Government Act 2009* details prescriptive provisions that local governments are required to adhere to in the process of making, recording and reviewing local laws.

The Subordinate Local Law will be drafted in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, the Guidelines for Drafting Local Laws issued by the Parliamentary Counsel and the principles under the *Legislative Standards Act 1992*.

**Risk Management**

The risks associated with making the Subordinate Local Law will be managed by:

- a) Ensuring the process to make the Subordinate Local Laws is in accordance with legislative standards and the adopted Redland City Council Local Law Making Process.

- b) Comprehensive internal stakeholder engagement to ensure the Subordinate Local Law will promote effective governance to the community.
- c) Utilising a solicitor to review the draft Subordinate Local Law to ensure the legislative principles are followed in the drafting.
- d) Conducting a review of the identified anti-competitive provisions to ensure adherence to the National Competition Policy Guidelines.

### Financial

The cost of drafting the Subordinate Local Law and publications are funded through existing budget allocations within the Strategy and Governance Unit.

### People

The community consultation process when conducted will have an impact on resourcing within the Strategy and Governance Unit and Communication, Engagement and Tourism Group. It is anticipated the work will be absorbed by current resourcing. Community consultation will provide the opportunity for community members to have their say on the proposal through providing a comment during the consultation period.

### Environmental

There are no environmental implications.

### Social

Local Government provides for the good governance of the local government area through its local laws. The proposed Subordinate Local Law has the potential to impact all members of the Redlands Community.

### Human Rights

The amendments to the local law do not impede on any individual human right.

### Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

The process for making the proposed Subordinate Local Laws is in accordance with Council's adopted practice for making local laws.

This process is in keeping with Council's *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*, in particular Strong Communities – Laws and Regulations.

### CONSULTATION

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Group Manager Corporate Governance	25 May 2022	Reviewed and approved report
Senior Adviser Legislative Compliance and Advisory Services	9 May – 20 May 2022	Reviewed changes and drafted report
Service Manager Health and Environment, Environmental Health Policy Adviser	9 May 2022	Prepared brief of changes

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That in accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019 and pursuant to section 29 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council resolves as follows:

1. To commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.12 (Operation of Temporary Entertainment Events) 2015*.
2. To undertake a review of any anti-competitive provisions that may arise from the proposed amendments.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves not to proceed with making amendments to *Subordinate Local Law No 1.12 (Operation of Temporary Entertainment Events) 2015*.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That in accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019 and pursuant to section 29 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council resolves as follows:

1. To commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.12 (Operation of Temporary Entertainment Events) 2015*.
2. To undertake a review of any anti-competitive provisions that may arise from the proposed amendments.

### 13.8 SUBORDINATE LOCAL LAW NO. 1.8 (OPERATION OF ACCOMMODATION PARKS) 2015 - AMENDMENTS

**Objective Reference:** A6685450

**Authorising Officer:** Amanda Pafumi, General Manager Organisational Services

**Responsible Officer:** Tony Beynon, Group Manager Corporate Governance

**Report Author:** Kristene Viller, Senior Adviser Legislative Compliance and Advisory Services

**Attachments:** Nil

#### PURPOSE

To seek approval to commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.8 (Operation of Accommodation Parks) 2015* to remove reference to standards that have been revoked, update the documents required to be provided with an approval, inclusion of new definitions for self-contained recreation vehicle and other administrative changes.

#### BACKGROUND

Council's local laws undergo a continual process of review to provide the best outcomes for both the community and Council. Potential amendments have been identified for *Subordinate Local Law No.1.10 (Operation of Accommodation Parks) 2015* that intend to enhance governance of the Redlands community and improve operational outcomes achieved through managing risks within the community.

*Subordinate Local Law No. 1.8 (Operation of Accommodation Parks) 2015* regulates the use of Accommodation Parks for public health compliance.

#### ISSUES

The Environmental Health Unit has reviewed *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.8 (Operation of Accommodation Parks) 2015* and changes are recommended that will remove reference to standards that have been revoked (e.g. Australian Standard regarding Fire Safety Audits); update the documents required to be provided with an approval; inclusion of new definitions for self-contained recreation vehicle and other administrative changes.

#### STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

##### Legislative Requirements

The *Local Government Act 2009* details prescriptive provisions that local governments are required to adhere to in the process of making, recording and reviewing local laws.

The Subordinate Local Law will be drafted in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, the Guidelines for Drafting Local Laws issued by the Parliamentary Counsel and the principles under the *Legislative Standards Act 1992*.

##### Risk Management

The risks associated with making the Subordinate Local Law will be managed by:

- a) Ensuring the process to make the Subordinate Local Laws is in accordance with legislative standards and the adopted Redland City Council Local Law Making Process.



- b) Comprehensive internal stakeholder engagement to ensure the Subordinate Local Law will promote effective governance to the community.
- c) Utilising a solicitor to review the draft Subordinate Local Law to ensure the legislative principles are followed in the drafting.
- d) Conducting a review of the identified anti-competitive provisions to ensure adherence to the National Competition Policy Guidelines.

### Financial

The cost of drafting the Subordinate Local Law and publications are funded through existing budget allocations within the Strategy and Governance Unit.

### People

The community consultation process when conducted will have an impact on resourcing within the Strategy and Governance Unit and Communication, Engagement and Tourism Group. It is anticipated the work will be absorbed by current resourcing. Community consultation will provide the opportunity for community members to have their say on the proposal through providing a comment during the consultation period.

### Environmental

There are no environmental implications.

### Social

Local Government provides for the good governance of the local government area through its local laws. The proposed Subordinate Local Law has the potential to impact all members of the Redlands Community.

### Human Rights

The changes to the local law do not impede on any individual human rights.

### Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

The process for making the proposed Subordinate Local Law is in accordance with Council's adopted practice for making local laws.

This process is in keeping with Council's *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*, in particular Strong Communities – Laws and Regulations.

### CONSULTATION

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Group Manager Corporate Governance	25 May 2022	Reviewed and approved report
Senior Adviser Legislative Compliance and Advisory Services	9 May – 20 May 2022	Reviewed changes and drafted report
Service Manager Health and Environment, Environmental Health Policy Adviser	9 May 2022	Prepared brief of changes

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That in accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019 and pursuant to section 29 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council resolves as follows:

1. To commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.8 (Operation of Accommodation Parks) 2015*.
2. To undertake a review of any anti-competitive provisions that may arise from the proposed amendments.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves not to proceed with making amendments to *Subordinate Local Law No 1.8 (Operation of Accommodation Parks) 2015*.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That in accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019 and pursuant to section 29 of the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council resolves as follows:

1. To commence the local law making process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.8 (Operation of Accommodation Parks) 2015*.
2. To undertake a review of any anti-competitive provisions that may arise from the proposed amendments.

## 14 REPORTS FROM COMMUNITY & CUSTOMER SERVICES

### 14.1 REDLANDS COAST FLYING-FOX ROOST MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Objective Reference:** A6599414

**Authorising Officer:** Louise Rusan, General Manager Community & Customer Services

**Responsible Officer:** Graham Simpson, Group Manager Environment & Regulation

**Report Author:** Candy Daunt, Senior Advisor - Environment

**Attachments:**

1. Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan [↓](#)
2. Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan Roost Detail [↓](#)

#### PURPOSE

To seek the adoption of the Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan 2022-2027 (the Management Plan) and the associated Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan Roost Detail.

#### BACKGROUND

In November 2020 the Queensland Government made an election commitment to allocate \$2M over four years to deliver a grants program to assist Queensland local governments to develop and implement effective long-term flying-fox roost plans.

Redland City Council was one of 12 Councils to receive funding to develop long-term management plans.

Council has a long history of monitoring flying-foxes and providing the community with education and advice on these species. The successful receipt of a funding grant has allowed Council to develop a city wide strategy, the Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan (refer Attachment 1), that provides a sustainable approach to flying-foxes while setting out clear implementation measures to mitigate risk and amenity impacts for the community.

Flying-foxes are a highly mobile species that travel vast distances of up to 6,000km across the national landscape, using a number of roosts throughout their travels. These roosts are important sites for flying-foxes to congregate during the day to breed and rear their young. Flying-foxes prefer to roost close to food resources and follow flowering events.

Seasonal fluctuations, as well as behavioural activity and weather events, are what governs where they roost and the duration of their stay. In addition, the microclimate within a roost and its proximity to water is a significant factor in roost selection.

There are three species of flying-foxes that are found in the Redlands Coast; the Grey-headed Flying-fox, the Black Flying-fox and the Little Red Flying-fox. The Grey-headed Flying-fox and Black Flying-fox can be found in the Redlands Coast throughout the year, while the Little Red Flying-fox is a seasonal visitor usually arriving in January and leaving in March/April.

As a result of impacts from population growth, land use changes and extreme weather events, traditional large flying-fox roosts are becoming fragmented and replaced with roosts in smaller patches of habitat, many in urban areas.

Until mid-2000, there were six flying-fox roosts located in Redlands Coast, five of which were temporarily occupied by flying-foxes.

The roost in the Black Swamp Wetlands in Cleveland was the city's only permanent site and is recognised as a critical wintering site for Grey-headed Flying-foxes. It was also the central mating and maternity roost for both Grey-headed and Black Flying-foxes. Numbers up to 60,000 were recorded at this roost in the past (2005).

There are currently 32 flying-fox roost sites located in the Redlands Coast, most within urban areas and most in conservation areas with Melaleuca wetlands present. These roost areas also provide important habitat for many other fauna species.

Flying-fox roosts are increasing in urban areas, with some roosts in very close proximity to residents' backyards. Foraging in urban areas is becoming more common, largely due to pressures on habitat, and urban areas providing reliable year-round food resources, more stable conditions and easier navigation.

Living near a flying-fox roost can be challenging and has an impact on some residents with complaints associated with noise, odour, fecal drop, damage to vegetation and property, as well as concerns about human and animal health. Some roosts can be particularly noisy during mating season and when seasonal influxes occur.

## ISSUES

The Management Plan provides a framework for Council to respond to community concerns, as well as identifying mitigation strategies and a process for making transparent decisions on flying-fox management.

The associated Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan Roost Detail profiles the individual roosts across the city and analyses site context, roost history, ecological values and proximity to residents (refer Attachment 2).

### Development of the Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan

Since 2013, local governments in Queensland have had an 'as-of-right' authority that enables them to actively manage flying-fox roosts in specified urban areas within their Local Government Area, provided they comply with a Code of Practice under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Consequently and in response, Council endorsed the Statement of Management Intent (SoMI) in 2015.

The proposed Management Plan is a city-wide plan which aims to provide an ecologically sustainable approach to flying-foxes, while setting out clear implementation measures to mitigate risk and amenity impacts for the community.

The Management Plan aligns with Council's endorsed SoMI and provides a range of options to Council for flying-fox roosts and community education.

The Management Plan outlines strategic responses to existing flying-fox roosts and incorporates a proactive and predictive response to possible population movements over time.

Development of the Management Plan was guided by a roost classification/categorisation methodology, survey results and ecological research. Development of the Management Plan also included community engagement to assess community attitudes, opinions and knowledge gaps to inform the resource allocation and education strategy sections of the Plan.

### Community Engagement

Community engagement during development of the Plan was through an online survey and public exhibition period, building on many years of collecting information from the community.

Public participation was invited via media release, radio interview, Council's "Your Say" web page, social media, posters at libraries, Customer Service Centres, at roosts, dog off leash areas (with QR link), and incentivised with random draw for five \$100 gift vouchers.

A total of 281 participants submitted survey responses, with the majority of these engaging through Facebook advertising (48%) and directly through Council's website (46%). Full survey details are included in the Management Plan.

The majority of respondents reported living or owning a business near a flying-fox roost (52%), with the remaining not living or owning a business near a flying-fox roost (38%), or being unsure (11%).

The majority of all respondents strongly agreed or agreed that flying-foxes are important for the environment and should be protected (80%), and that flying-foxes and humans should share the urban environment (78%). Most respondents believed that Council should balance conservation and resident amenity (69%).

Stakeholder and community feedback has been incorporated where possible in developing the management framework and action plan. Further consultation with impacted communities will be undertaken during Plan implementation.

One on one engagement with key stakeholders (e.g. Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation (QYAC), Queensland Health, Biosecurity Queensland) was also undertaken.

### Government's Role

Until 2013, the management of flying-foxes was under the jurisdiction of the State Government. However, in November 2013, the legislation was modified to empower local governments to make their own decisions about how to best manage individual roosts in defined urban areas.

Consequently and in response Council endorsed the SoMI in 2015.

Local Government Authorities (LGA) 'as of right' management activities must be in accordance with the Flying-fox Roost Management Guideline. Management activities are required to comply with state and federal legislation, guidelines, codes of practice and policies.

Although Councils are not required to manage flying-foxes, community expectation is that they should which was indicative of the recent survey findings. This has led to a number of concerns by residents of Redland City who compare activities of other LGA that have undertaken roost dispersals as a management activity. Therefore, it is important that Council has a clear and settled position on flying-fox management in the City.

### Objectives of the Management Plan

This Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan provides a five year framework for Council to respond to community concerns. It sets out impact mitigation strategies and how Council will make decisions about managing flying-fox impacts using a transparent decision framework. It provides actions to ensure flying-foxes and their critical ecological services are conserved on the Redlands Coast to support and provide management direction for Council's endorsed SoMI.

Objectives of the Plan are to:

1. Address concerns of residents experiencing lifestyle impacts associated with living in close proximity to flying-fox roosts on Council land.
2. Develop flying-fox management strategies consistent with legislative obligations.
3. Increase community understanding and appreciation of the essential ecological role of flying-foxes and the need for conservation efforts.
4. Develop information management strategies to ensure community access to accurate and up-to-date information relating to perceived health risks.
5. Increase Council's understanding of flying-fox behaviour through monitoring and research and ensure management practices align with most recent knowledge.
6. Develop achievable flying-fox conservation strategies to protect the three species found on the Redlands Coast.
7. Identify and where possible prevent future residential/flying-fox land use conflict issues.
8. Meet requirements of a Flying-Fox Roost Management Plan to be endorsed by Department of Environment and Science (DES) that provides support and management direction for Council's endorsed SoMI.

### Management

Research has demonstrated that flying-foxes form a national population that travel extensive distances between roosts. Their behaviour and the unpredictability of their movement limits localised management actions, with each roost requiring a site specific management approach.

Research has shown dispersals are expensive and ineffective, and have resulted in roosts becoming splintered, and new roosts are often established within a couple of hundred metres of the old one or they simply return to the original site. There is also the consideration that they are a national population and cannot be managed in isolation as a local issue.

Management measures for flying-foxes need to be developed to protect their conservation status, as well as manage the expectations of the community and 'mitigate' some of the issues they experience when living near a flying-fox roost.

In line with community feedback, stakeholder input, legislation and best practice, roosts are categorised using a framework that considers community impacts and number of residences in the area, proximity to a roost, sensitive receptors (e.g. schools, aged care), sensitive businesses, flying-fox occupancy at the roost (numbers, density, how often they visit) and land tenure.

A separate, supplementary document - Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan Roost Detail - provides a profile of each known roost with background information including site context, roost history, other ecological values, proximity to residents and sensitive receptors.

Potentially suitable management, evidence-based options are assigned based on roost category and may include:

- Education and awareness programs
- Habitat improvement in low conflict areas
- Property modification
- Considerate land use planning
- Supporting research, particularly research to improve mitigation of amenity issues

- Routine maintenance activities
- Alternative habitat creation
- Protocols to avoid incidents
- Noise attenuation fencing (permanent or temporary)
- Buffers through vegetation trimming, weed removal or canopy-mounted sprinklers
- Subsidy programs to assist with additional services or property modification
- Early intervention to deter a roost from establishing (new/pop-up sites only)

Council will provide information and advice to any community members impacted by roosting flying-foxes, however will only actively manage roosts on Council land. Council will adopt a hierarchical approach to management where possible, beginning with options that least impact on the roost environment. At each stage Council will assess outcomes against objectives of the Plan before deciding whether to progress to further stages.

The Plan is an adaptive document that can be updated as situations change, or research improves our understanding of flying-foxes and managing community impacts.

#### Pilot Program

Council was successful in receiving two grants, one of which is for the development of the Management Plan and the second grant is to pilot a Flying-fox Conflict Mitigation and Resident Assistance Project at Lotus Close, Thornlands. The pilot program is scheduled to roll-out over the next two financial years.

Through the pilot program, Council will deliver a targeted education campaign and assistance program to the residents of Lotus Close, Thornlands, who are seriously affected due to the proximity of a flying-fox roost. The project will provide one-on-one engagement with residents to improve understandings about flying-foxes, and consider how options which support subsidising improvements or services that help mitigate the effects of living near the roost.

Council will deliver this by:

1. Targeted Interviews and Community Survey:
  - Pre-launch interviews and sampling targeted households to provide baseline information on resident understanding levels, mitigation awareness, behavioural change, motivation, likelihood of uptake of any financial incentives, and potential types of expenditure (equipment and services) that would improve resident attitudes and behaviour.
  - Post-campaign/scheme implementation survey to establish any measurable improvement in resident attitudes, behaviour and impact of the financial incentive and types of works undertaken.
2. Conflict Mitigation Engagement and Education:
  - The delivery of an engagement and education campaign which will provide factual, ecological and impact based information to the target residents.
3. Resident Assistance Financial Incentives Scheme:
  - The prioritised release of minor funds to residents to support the delivery of small scale projects, equipment purchase or provision of services that will directly improve their amenity. This scheme will be administered under Council's existing Corporate Sponsorship framework (or an alternative process, if applicable).

It is expected that the pilot will determine the effectiveness of the Management Plan decision framework and on-ground actions. This will inform Council's future consideration of how to best implement strategic and operational elements of the Management Plan, including consideration around budgets.

## STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

### Legislative Requirements

The Management Plan supports and aligns with Council's endorsed SoMI

All recommended actions are in line with the State and Federal legislation

*Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA)*

Flying-fox Roost Management Guideline Queensland

Code of Practice – Ecologically sustainable management of flying-fox roosts

Code of Practice – Low impact activities affecting flying-fox roosts

Section 88C - Restrictions relating to flying-foxes and flying-fox roosts

*Animal Care and Protection Act 2016*

*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC)*

Referral guideline for management actions in Grey-headed and Spectacled Flying-fox camps

### Risk Management

There is an opportunity to reassure the Redlands Coast community that Council is committed to listening and addressing amenity concerns, whilst balancing the conservation of flying-foxes. In addition, reassuring the community that management approaches are based on and supported by robust science and planning.

The educational and awareness aspects of the Management Plan will seek to create awareness for residents of the protocols around avoiding interaction with flying-foxes, and to alleviate misconceptions around disease issues. Education will help to mitigate community concerns and reactions and help prevent stress and disturbance to flying-fox roosts.

Given the nature of flying-fox roost management some of the potential risks include:

- The plan will not meet some community expectations, in particular those who expect actions to include roost dispersals.
- Some of the potential management actions (e.g sprinklers) will have little impact on noise and smell.
- The potential employment of sprinklers in some roosts may result in the colony being pushed back onto other land including private property.
- If the Plan is not implemented, including longer term planning actions, it is likely that human-flying-fox conflict will increase over time.
- The important ecological role of flying-foxes and their roost management will continue to be misunderstood if Council does not raise community understanding for flying-foxes, and will continue to be a source of issues for impacted residents.

### Financial

The Queensland Government has committed to assist local governments to develop and implement effective long-term flying-fox roost management plans.



Redland City Council was successful in receiving two grants, one of which is the Redlands Coast Flying-fox Roost Management Plan development and the second grant is to pilot a Flying-fox Conflict Mitigation and Resident Assistance Project - Lotus Close, Thornlands.

The Management Plan was developed through a grant funding of \$63,750 and its implementation will be through existing annual budget funding or future additional operating requests.

Many of the actions are already being enacted and are business as usual for the operational teams in the Environment and Education Unit and Parks and Conservation Unit.

Some actions may need future budget which will be sourced from existing budgets where possible or through new operating requests as part of normal budget development. It is noted that the Management Plan has a five year lifespan for implementation.

### **People**

Flying-fox policy and planning is a function of the Environment and Education Unit. It is noted:

- Priority outcomes and actions listed in the Management Plan will be managed by the individual areas in Council responsible for the activity as determined through consultation.
- The successful implementation of the Management Plan will be heavily driven by the management of on-ground actions, with a strategic overview for long-term outcomes for flying-foxes and community.

Council's wildlife officers currently undertake flying-fox management as part of their broader portfolio of works.

Environmental Extension officers currently undertake many of the actions identified in the Plan that include:

- Monitoring
- Community engagement and education in relation to flying-foxes
- Provide advice and information to other Council departments
- Liaising with State and Federal government officers, as well as other Council officers, researchers and environmental groups
- Response to customer requests

Roost management on an operational level is provided by Parks and Conservation Unit officers, this includes:

- Fire break/buffer maintenance
- Weed control
- Tree management

### **Environmental**

Flying-foxes are a keystone species and are responsible for the pollination and seed dispersal of over 100 native species. Flying-foxes play a critical role in the health and genetic diversity of our forest.

The implementation of the Management Plan seeks to conserve and manage suitable flying-fox habitat, which has significant benefits for a wide range of other native species and ecological communities.

Improving community acceptance and appreciation of flying-foxes is important to allow flying-foxes to fulfill their environmental role.

### **Social**

The implementation of the Management Plan will help to resolve some of the issues for residents impacted by living in close proximity to flying-foxes and improve residential amenity and alleviate disease misconceptions.

The Management Plan identifies actions and provides mitigation tools to manage impacts on residents, business and the wider community. The Management Plan was developed taking into account the results of a city-wide survey on community attitude to flying-foxes. The survey identified residents' opinions and knowledge gaps to inform the resource allocation and education strategy sections of the Management Plan.

The Management Plan will assist with enhancing community education regarding flying-foxes, which may positively reduce levels of community concern and corresponding customer requests to Council.

An important aspect of the Management Plan is ongoing communication with residents, especially those impacted by flying-foxes. Regular communication of flying-fox movements and behavior will help residents' awareness and understanding.

### **Human Rights**

There are no known human rights implications associated with this report.

### **Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans**

Redland City Council's current policy and plans are directed to meet statutory obligations and guide protections related specifically to the Flying-fox Roost Management Plan include the following:

- *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond* - 4.1 Manage, maintain and enhance our natural assets and ecosystems, including wildlife protection, vegetation management, and marine and waterway health and values.
- Redland City Council Operational Plan 2021-2022
- Natural Environment Policy ENV-001-P
- *Conservation Land Management Strategy 2010*
- SoMI for Flying-fox Roost Management in Redland City Council.
- Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028
- Bay and Creeks Plan and Action Plan 2021-2026

**CONSULTATION**

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Communications, Engagement and Tourism Group	Ongoing	Provided the support with the community engagement
Environment Education Unit – Senior Officers Wildlife Program, Bushcare Team, Senior Adviser- Environment	Ongoing	Officers provided support and information for the development of the Plan
Council Stakeholder workshop with Groups/Units including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parks and Conservation Unit</li> <li>• Health and Environment</li> <li>• Infrastructure and Operations</li> <li>• Civic and Open Space Asset Management</li> <li>• Design and Technical Services</li> <li>• Engineering and Environmental Assessment Unit</li> <li>• Roads Drainage and Marine Maintenance Unit</li> </ul>	23 March 2022	2 sessions were held (1) Operational (2) Planning Officers provided support and information for the development of the Plan
Community Survey - online	21 February to 13 March 2022	Community survey online, signage design approval
Executive Leadership Team	10 February 2022	Provide background of development of the Plan and grant funding

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To endorse the Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan and the associated Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan Roost Detail.
2. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to make any necessary minor administrative and formatting amendments prior to final publication.

**Option Two**

1. To seek more information with regard to the Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan and the associated Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan Roost Detail.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To endorse the Redland Coast Flying-fox Management Plan and the associated Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan Roost Detail.
2. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to make any necessary minor administrative and formatting amendments prior to final publication.

# Draft Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan 2022



This document has been produced by Ecosure Pty Ltd for Redland City Council



© Ecosure Proprietary Limited 2022

Commercial in confidence. The information contained in this document produced by Ecosure Pty Ltd is solely for the use of the Client identified on the cover sheet for the purpose for which it has been prepared and Ecosure Pty Ltd undertakes no duty to or accepts any responsibility to any third party who may rely upon this document. All rights reserved. No section or element of this document may be removed from this document, reproduced, electronically stored or transmitted in any form without the written permission of Ecosure Pty Ltd.

draft

---

## Foreword

The Redlands Coast is renowned for its outstanding cultural and natural values. These values are at the core of what makes Redlands Coast such a special place to live and work, and attract thousands of visitors to our naturally wonderful area each year.

Redland City Council is committed to protecting our natural environment and the lifestyles of communities, as reflected in *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond* which describes seven strategic themes:

- City leadership
- Strong communities
- Quandamooka Country
- Natural environment
- Liveable neighbourhoods
- Thriving economy
- Efficient and effective organisation.

Council recognises the critical role that flying-foxes play in conserving the natural environment and biodiversity through seed dispersal and pollination. We encourage communities to embrace living with nature and wildlife but also recognise that living with wildlife can present its challenges. This Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan has been developed as a framework to support communities living with flying-foxes while protecting flying-foxes and the critical ecosystem services they provide. In doing so, it will support achieving our goals of strong communities, liveable neighbourhoods and protecting the natural environment.

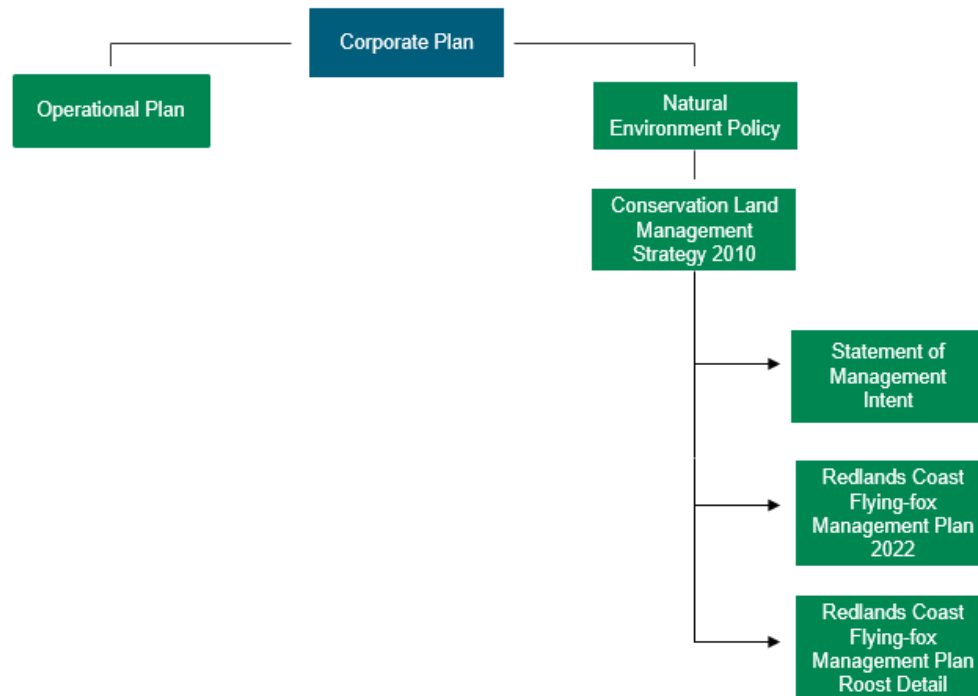
On behalf of Council we extend our thanks to everyone who contributed to the development of this plan and, as we move into implementation, we encourage you to join us in taking positive action to protect the values that make Redland Coast naturally wonderful.

**Karen Williams**

**Mayor – Redland City Council**

draft

## Head of Power



draft

---

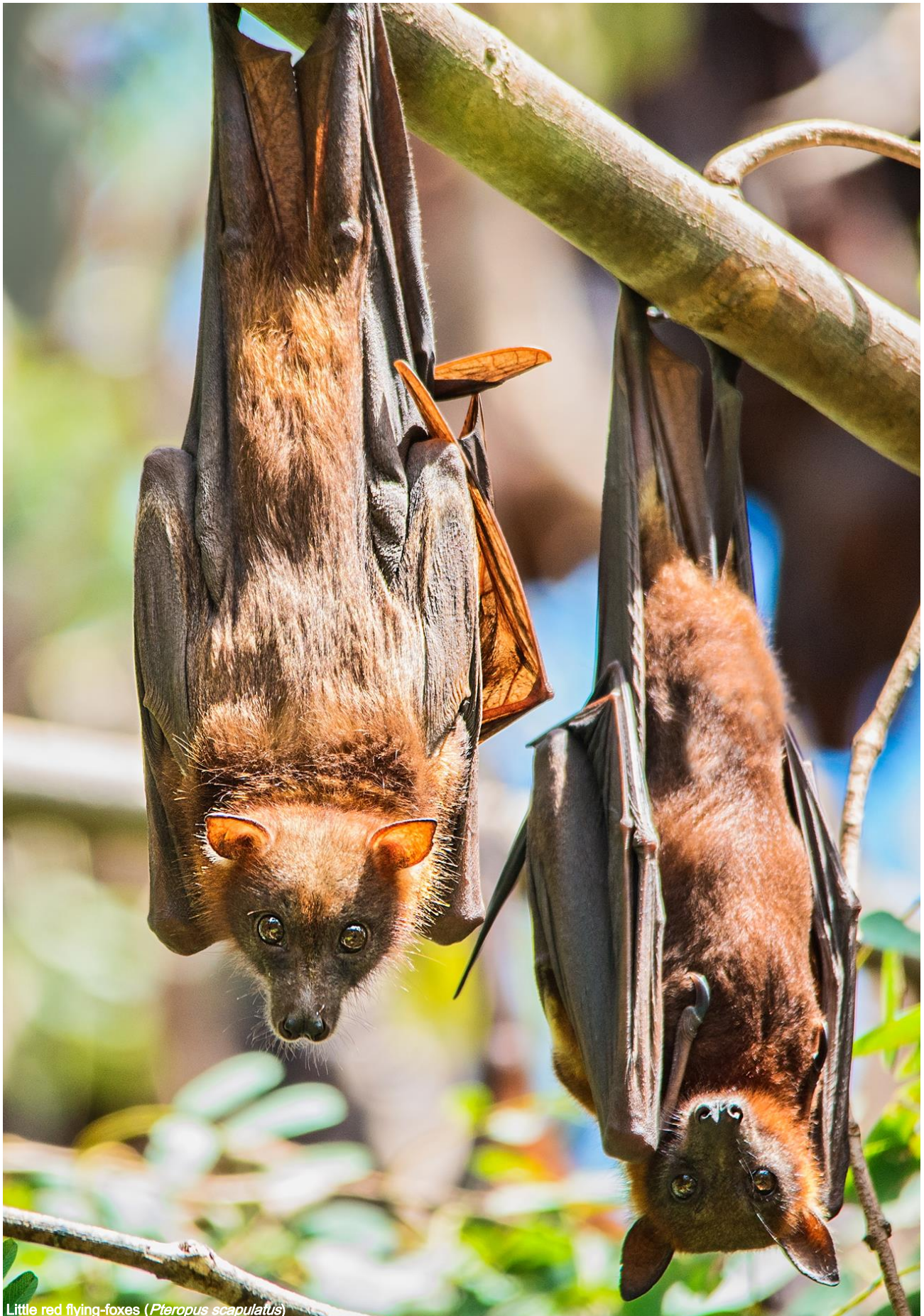
## Acknowledgements

Redland City Council acknowledges the Quandamooka People as the Traditional Owners of much of the Redlands Coast. Council also extends its acknowledgement of Traditional Owners to the Danggan Balun (Five Rivers) People who are currently in the process of Native Title determination for an area that crosses into southern Redlands Coast. We acknowledge the Elders past, present and emerging and acknowledge the spirits and ancestors of the Clans that lived in this area.

We thank the Queensland Government for funding support to develop this Plan and for its early implementation through the Flying-fox Roost Management in Queensland Program.

A special thanks to everyone who took the time to complete the community survey to inform the draft Plan, and other stakeholders who provided their input and expertise during development of the Plan. We also gratefully acknowledge the Queensland Herbarium/Department of Environment and Science/CSIRO for sharing information and spatial data on flying-fox foraging resources in the area.





Little red flying-foxes (*Pteropus scapulatus*)

draft

## Summary

Flying-foxes are keystone species for their critical role in long-distance pollination and seed dispersal, ecosystem services that are particularly important over fragmented landscapes and to allow forests to adapt to threats such as climate change.

Three flying-fox species visit the Redlands Coast at different times of the year: the grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), black flying-fox (*P. alecto*) and little red flying-fox (*P. scapulatus*). All species and their habitats are protected in Queensland under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. The grey-headed flying-fox is protected under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* as a threatened species.

Flying-foxes are highly mobile and nomadic, each species considered to have a single national population. They move across their national range between a network of roosts following seasonal flowering and fruiting resources. Roosting and foraging in urban areas is becoming more common, largely due to habitat loss, and urban areas providing reliable year-round food resources and more stable conditions.

There are currently 32 known flying-fox roosts (2022) on the Redlands Coast, most within the urban footprint. The majority of these are occupied on a temporary or seasonal basis and flying-foxes will continue to return to established roosts. Favourable habitat, which is important to other native wildlife and community amenity, mean that roosts may establish in new locations.

Living near a flying-fox roost can be challenging for some, with impacts associated with noise, odour, faecal drop, damage to vegetation, property and concern about human and animal health. There are challenges associated with management. Authorisation under legislation is required to manage roost habitat. Attempts to relocate flying-foxes are extremely costly, and often splinter a roost to multiple undesirable locations that are difficult to predict. Flying-foxes will regularly attempt to recolonise their preferred roost site when resources are available so the outcomes of dispersal attempts are usually very short-term. For these reasons, Redland City Council does not support dispersal as a management option. Council has a Statement of Management Intent (SoMI) that lays out the management intent for existing and new roosts for the community.

This Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan provides a framework for Council to respond to community concerns. It sets out impact mitigation strategies and how Council will make decisions about managing flying-fox impacts using a transparent decision framework. It provides actions to ensure flying-foxes and their critical ecological services are conserved on the Redlands Coast to support and provide management direction for Council's endorsed SoMI. Objectives of the Plan are to:

1. Address concerns of residents experiencing lifestyle impacts associated with living in close proximity to flying-fox roosts on Council land.
2. Develop flying-fox management strategies consistent with legislative obligations.



## draft

---

3. Increase community understanding and appreciation of the essential ecological role of flying-foxes and the need for conservation efforts.
4. Develop information management strategies to ensure community access to accurate and up-to-date information relating to perceived health risks.
5. Increase Council's understanding of flying-fox behaviour through monitoring and research and ensure management practices align with most recent knowledge.
6. Develop achievable flying-fox conservation strategies to protect the three species found on the Redlands Coast.
7. Identify and where possible prevent future residential/flying-fox land use conflict issues.
8. Meet requirements of a Flying-Fox Roost Management Plan to be endorsed by DES that provides support and management direction for Council's endorsed SoMI.

There is a range of stakeholders with an interest in flying-foxes on the Redland Coast including the Quandamooka People, residents and business owners, other community groups including service providers and volunteers, conservation and rescue groups, researchers, Redlands Coast visitors, surrounding councils and State and Commonwealth governments.

Feedback has been sought from these stakeholders through consultation during development of the Plan.

Community engagement during development of the Plan was through an online survey and public exhibition period, building on many years of collecting information from the community.

Stakeholder and community feedback has been incorporated where possible in developing the management framework and action plan. Further consultation with impacted communities will be undertaken during Plan implementation.

In line with community feedback, stakeholder input, legislation and best practice, roosts are categorised using a framework that considers community impacts and number of residences in the area, proximity to a roost, sensitive receptors (e.g. schools, aged care), sensitive businesses, flying-fox occupancy at the roost (numbers, density, how often they visit) and land tenure. A separate, supplementary document - Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan Roost Detail - provides a profile of each known roost with background information including site context, roost history, other ecological values, proximity to residents and sensitive receptors.

Potentially suitable management, evidence-based options are assigned based on roost category and may include:

- Education and awareness programs
- Habitat improvement in low conflict areas
- Property modification
- Considerate land use planning

[Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan](#)

| vii

## draft

---

- Supporting research, particularly research to improve mitigation of amenity issues
- Routine maintenance activities
- Alternative habitat creation
- Protocols to avoid incidents
- Noise attenuation fencing (permanent or temporary)
- Buffers through vegetation trimming, weed removal or canopy-mounted sprinklers
- Subsidy programs to assist with additional services or property modification
- Early intervention to deter a roost from establishing (new / pop-up sites only).

Council will provide information and advice to any community members impacted by roosting flying-foxes, however will only actively manage roosts on Council land. Council will adopt a hierarchical approach to management where possible, beginning with options that least impact on the roost environment. At each stage Council will assess outcomes against objectives of the Plan before deciding whether to progress to further stages.

The Plan is an adaptive document that can be updated as situations change, or research improves our understanding of flying-foxes and managing community impacts.

draft

## Acronyms and abbreviations

ABLV	Australian bat lyssavirus
ACP Act	<i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i> (Queensland)
BAU	Business as usual
BFF	Black flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus alecto</i> )
CASA	Civil Aviation Safety Authority
CEP	Community engagement plan
COP	Code of Practice
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Commonwealth)
DES	Department of Environment and Science
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth)
EVNT	Endangered, vulnerable and near threatened
FFRMP	Flying-fox roost management permit
GHFF	Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>P. poliocephalus</i> )
HeV	Hendra virus
LGA	Local government area
Low impact COP	<i>Code of Practice – Low impact activities affecting flying-fox roosts</i> (DES 2020a)
LRFF	Little red flying-foxes ( <i>P. scapulatus</i> )
MNES	Matters of national environmental significance
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Queensland)
the Plan	This Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan
PPE	Personal protective equipment
RE	Regional Ecosystem
Roost Management COP	<i>Code of Practice – Ecologically sustainable management of flying-fox roosts</i> (DES 2020b)
QYAC	Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation
SEQ	South East Queensland
SoMI	Statement of Management Intent
UFFMA	Urban Flying-fox Management Areas
VM Act	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> (Queensland)
WHA	Wildlife Health Australia

draft

## Redland City Council Departments

Acronym	Group	Acronym	Unit or Team
CAG	City Assets Group	CTIAMU	Civil and Traffic Infrastructure Asset Management Unit
		COSAMU	Civic and Open Spaces Asset Management Unit
CCSG	Customer and Cultural Services Group	RPAC	Redlands Performing Arts Centre
			Library Services
CEDG	Community and Economic Development Group	ICCC	Integrated Customer Contact Centre
			Strengthening Communities
CETG	Communication, Engagement and Tourism Group		Strategic Economic Development
		MDDU	Marketing and Digital Design Unit
		MCEU	Media Communication Engagement Unit
CGG	Corporate Governance Group	TEU	Tourism and Events Unit
COG	City Operations Group		
		RDMU	Roads, Drainage and Marine Unit
		PCSU	Parks and Conservation Services Unit
CPAG	City Planning and Assessment Group	FSU	Facilities Service Unit
		SPU	Strategic Planning Unit
		EngEU	Engineering and Environment Unit
		PAU	Planning Assessment Unit
		TPU	Transport Planning Unit
CSG	Corporate Services Group	IPCU	Infrastructure Planning and Charging Unit
			Indigenous Partnership and Programs
		BID	Business Innovation and Development
ERG	Environment and Regulation Group	BIS	Business Information Systems
		EEU	Environment and Education Unit
		EP	Environmental Partnerships
		DCU	Development Control Unit
		CSU	Compliance Services Unit
GCG	General Council Group	SPU	Strategic Property Unit
			Risk and Liability Services
PDG	Project Delivery Group		Procurement and Warehousing
			Infrastructure Projects
			Construction Projects
			Design and Technical Services
			Survey Services Unit
SAPMG	Strategic Assets and Portfolio Management Group	AMU	Strengthening Communities
			Asset Management

draft

## Contents

Foreword.....	i
Head of Power .....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
Summary .....	vi
Acronyms and abbreviations.....	ix
Contents .....	xi
List of figures .....	xiii
List of tables.....	xiv
1 Introduction .....	1
1.1 Objectives.....	4
1.2 Stakeholders.....	4
2 Flying-foxes on the Redlands Coast .....	7
2.1 Movements and known roosts.....	7
2.2 Under threat.....	10
2.3 Ecological and economic importance.....	11
2.4 Life cycle.....	12
2.5 Living with flying-foxes .....	14
2.6 Previous management actions.....	15
2.6.1 Monitoring.....	16
2.6.2 Education and awareness.....	16
2.6.3 Redlands 24 hr Wildlife Rescue service .....	17
2.6.4 In-situ management .....	17
3 Community engagement.....	18
3.1 Online survey.....	18
4 Management options .....	21
4.1 Unsupported activities.....	23
4.2 Unlawful activities .....	23
4.2.1 Unauthorised disturbance and vegetation management .....	23
4.2.2 Culling.....	23
5 Management decision framework .....	24
5.1 Roost assessment process .....	27
6 Assessment of known roosts .....	28
7 Action plan.....	31
7.1 Impact mitigation actions.....	32
7.2 Education and engagement strategy.....	40
7.3 Conservation strategy .....	42
7.3.1 Potentially suitable roost habitat.....	44
8 Plan administration .....	46

## draft

---

8.1	Plan review and evaluation .....	46
8.2	Monitoring.....	46
8.3	Funding commitment .....	46
	References .....	47
Appendix 1	Legislation.....	51
	Commonwealth .....	51
	State .....	51
Appendix 2	Strategic linkages.....	56
Appendix 3	Statement of Management Intent .....	60
Appendix 4	Human and animal health.....	64
Appendix 5	Flying-fox posters and signage design .....	67
Appendix 6	Community survey results .....	68
	General understanding about flying-foxes.....	78
Appendix 7	Guidelines for working around roosts .....	84
Appendix 8	Dispersal results summary .....	86
Appendix 9	Roost occupancy categories .....	88
Appendix 10	Potential roost habitat modelling – methods .....	89



draft

---

## List of figures

Figure 1 Known roost sites on the Redlands Coast.....	3
Figure 2 Tracking data showing long-distance movements of two flying-foxes captured in Dunwich .....	8
Figure 3 Distribution of overall high nectar scores on the Redlands Coast (data courtesy of the Qld Herbarium). .....	9
Figure 4 Indicative flying-fox breeding cycle and life stages .....	13
Figure 5 Indicative flying-fox reproductive cycles .....	13
Figure 6 Redland Bay Flying-fox Shooting Deputation 1914.....	23
Figure 7 Assessment process for new roosts, or historical roosts that re-establish. ....	27
Figure 8 Modelled potential roost habitat.....	45

draft

---

## List of tables

Table 1 Stakeholders and interests .....	4
Table 2 Overview of management options suitable for use on the Redlands Coast .....	21
Table 3 Roost categorisation tool. ....	25
Table 4 Actions suitable for each roost category. ....	26
Table 5 Overview of known roosts on the Redlands Coast .....	28
Table 6 Management actions. Category 1 roosts. ....	32
Table 7 Education and awareness strategy.....	40
Table 8 Conservation strategy actions .....	42
Table 9 Strategic alignment of the Plan.....	56

draft

---

## 1 Introduction

Redland City local government area (LGA) covers 537 km<sup>2</sup> along the southern coast of Moreton Bay in South-east Queensland, approximately 26 km from the Brisbane CBD. The estimated population of Redland City at the end of June 2020 was 160,331 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2021). This is projected to increase to 192,431 by 2041 (Queensland Treasury 2018). Redlands has both mainland and island communities, and is made up of developed urban areas, and rural and bushland areas.

Three flying-fox species call the Redlands Coast home at certain times of the year:

- Grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) (GHFF)
- Black flying-fox (*P. alecto*) (BFF)
- Little red flying-fox (*P. scapulatus*) (LRFF).

Flying-foxes are keystone species for their critical role in long-distance pollination and seed dispersal, which is particularly important over fragmented landscapes. All species and their habitats are protected in Queensland under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act), administered by the Department of Environment and Science (DES). The GHFF is protected under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) as a threatened species due to population decline and ongoing threats. The legislative framework is summarised in Appendix 1, and strategic linkages in Appendix 2.

Flying-foxes are highly mobile and nomadic, each species considered to have a single national population. They move across their national range between a network of roosts or camps<sup>1</sup> following seasonal flowering and fruiting resources. Roosting and foraging in urban areas is becoming more common, largely due to habitat loss, and urban areas providing reliable year-round food resources and more stable conditions. Over time traditional large flying-fox roosts have become fragmented and replaced with roosts in smaller patches of habitat, many in urban areas.

There are currently 32 known flying-fox roosts on the Redlands Coast (2022), most within the urban footprint (Figure 1). The majority of these are occupied on a temporary or seasonal basis and flying-foxes will continue to return to established roosts. Favourable habitat (including critical winter food resources for the GHFF) within the Redlands, which is important to other native wildlife and community amenity, mean that roosts may establish in new locations.

Living near a flying-fox roost can be challenging for some, with impacts associated with noise, odour, faecal drop, damage to vegetation, property and concern about human and animal health. There are challenges associated with management. Authorisation under legislation is required to manage roost habitat. Attempts to relocate flying-foxes are extremely costly, and

---

<sup>1</sup> Hereafter collectively referred to as roosts, although legislative differences between these terms are noted and outlined in Appendix 1.

## draft

---

often splinter a roost to multiple undesirable locations that are difficult to predict. Flying-foxes will regularly attempt to recolonise their preferred roost site when resources are available so the outcomes of dispersal attempts are usually very short-term. For these reasons, Redland City Council (Council) does not support dispersal as a management option. Council has a Statement of Management Intent that lays out the management intent for existing and new roosts for the community, which is attached in Appendix 3.

This Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan (the Plan) provides a framework for Council to respond to community concerns. It sets out impact mitigation strategies and how Council will make decisions about managing flying-fox impacts using a transparent decision framework. It provides actions to ensure flying-foxes and their critical ecological services are conserved on the Redlands Coast to support and provide management direction for Council's endorsed SoMI.

The Plan and supplementary Roost Detail document profile each known roost including site context, roost history, other ecological values, proximity to residents and sensitive receptors. These site-specific aspects have been, and will continue to be, considered in determining appropriate management and conservation actions for each roost.

The Plan is an adaptive document that can be updated as situations change, or research improves our understanding of flying-foxes and managing community impacts.

draft



Figure 1: Regional Context

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: P96777  
Revision: 0  
Author: SK  
Date: 21/03/2022



GDA 1984 MGA Zone 56  
Project: Tharweera Recreational  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Meter

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021, State of Queensland 2021. Image includes: Satellite © State of Queensland (Department of Resources), © Planet Labs, Netherlands B.V. reproduced under license from Planet and Google, all rights reserved, 2021.  
Ecosure does not warrant the accuracy or verifiability of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of the report that this map supports. Ecosure will bear no responsibility or liability for any errors, faults, omissions, or omissions in the information.

P96777\_001\_RegionalContext  
M

draft

## 1.1 Objectives

Objectives of the Plan are to:

1. Address concerns of residents experiencing lifestyle impacts associated with living in close proximity to flying-fox roosts on Council land.
2. Develop flying-fox management strategies consistent with legislative obligations.
3. Increase community understanding and appreciation of the essential ecological role of flying-foxes and the need for conservation efforts.
4. Develop information management strategies to ensure community access to accurate and up-to-date information relating to perceived health risks.
5. Increase Council's understanding of flying-fox behaviour through monitoring and research and ensure management practices align with most recent knowledge.
6. Develop achievable flying-fox conservation strategies to protect the three species found on the Redlands Coast.
7. Identify and where possible prevent future residential/flying-fox land use conflict issues.
8. Meet requirements of a Flying-Fox Roost Management Plan to be endorsed by DES that provides support and management direction for Council's endorsed SoMI.

## 1.2 Stakeholders

Stakeholders with an interest in flying-foxes on the Redland Coast are shown in Table 1. Feedback has been sought from these stakeholders through consultation during development of the Plan. Community engagement is summarised in Section 3. Consultation with other stakeholders was one-on-one with group representatives and information has been incorporated into the Plan.

Table 1 Stakeholders and interests

Stakeholder group	Stakeholder	Interests / potential or reported impacts
Community	Traditional Owners and Custodians	The Quandamooka People have been the Traditional Owners of much of the area now known as Redlands Coast for more than 21,000 years. Traditional Owners and Custodians have an interest in flying-foxes, including the ecological services they provide and the potential for sustainable harvesting for food or medicinal purposes. Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation (QYAC) is the prescribed body corporate working for the Quandamooka People.
	Residents and business owners	Residents and businesses located near roosts are primarily affected by smell, noise and faecal drop.
	Schools and day care centres	Where roosts are nearby these may be affected by noise, smell, faecal drop and the potential for injured or orphaned flying-foxes on school grounds. There is an opportunity to teach students about the ecological value of flying-foxes and appropriate behaviour around



draft

Stakeholder group	Stakeholder	Interests / potential or reported impacts
		flying-foxes and other wildlife. A number of quality educational resources are publicly available that have been developed in line with the Queensland school curriculum.
	Hospitals	Hospitals and medical centres may provide lyssavirus vaccinations. Potential concern regarding establishment of roosts in their vicinity, including if established roosts are moved on.
	Orchardists and fruit growers	Growers may be impacted by flying-foxes feeding on fruit in orchards, and should have access to safe-netting guidelines and information about grants.
	Visitors and tourists	The Redlands Coast is a popular destination and provides opportunities for ecotourism and potential for growth in the ecotourism industry.
	Recreation and sports clubs	Golf courses etc. may require advice regarding permissible maintenance activities around flying-foxes.
	Veterinarians, horse owners and equine facilities	Horse owners, equine facility managers and local veterinarians should be aware that Hendra virus risk is associated with foraging flying-foxes (i.e. present across the entire flying-fox range), and appropriate mitigation measures.
	Airports / Aerodromes / Air ambulance	Aerodrome managers and pilots have a responsibility to reduce the risk of wildlife-aircraft strike. Any hospital near a roost that accepts medical flights (e.g. Redlands Hospital) must also be aware of flying-fox movements.
Government	Council	Council has responsibility for land use planning, management of public land and community care. Council has discretionary responsibility for the management of flying-fox colonies on Council owned (freehold) and Council managed (trustee) land for management in line with legislation, operational requirements, scientific evidence, best practice and community expectations. Council has an adopted SoMI that lays out the management intent for existing and new roosts for the community (see Appendix 3).
	Redlands 24 hr Wildlife Rescue service	Council operates a 24 hr Wildlife Rescue Service with dedicated volunteers. Flying-fox calls are directed to Bat Conservation and Rescue Qld Inc (BCRQ) with rescuers vaccinated and trained in flying-fox rescue.
	Surrounding councils	Flying-foxes are highly mobile and management decisions on the Redlands Coast have potential to influence other councils. Insights from the experiences of other councils will also be considered in developing the Plan.
	Queensland DES	DES is responsible for administering the NC Act and is the regulating authority for flying-fox management in Queensland. DES administered the Queensland government grant which allowed this Plan to be developed and to support early implementation.
	Biosecurity Queensland	Biosecurity Queensland is responsible for coordinating efforts to prevent, respond to and recover from biosecurity issues such as Hendra virus and Australian Bat Lyssavirus.
	Queensland Health	Queensland Health is responsible to respond to notifiable diseases, including Australian Bat Lyssavirus and Hendra virus.

draft

Stakeholder group	Stakeholder	Interests / potential or reported impacts
	Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE)	DAWE has the regulatory responsibility for the protection of matters of national environmental significance (MNES), such as the threatened GHFF, through administering the EPBC Act. Any action likely to have a significant impact on an MNES requires approval from the Australian Minister for the Environment.
	Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ)	LGAQ is an industry association that represents the interests of Queensland councils and assisted establishing the Flying-fox Grant Program for councils to assist their communities.
Service providers	Energy providers	Flying-fox collisions with power lines and telecommunications towers are a threat to flying-foxes, and may cause service interruptions.
	Telecommunications providers	
Non-government	Researchers/universities/CSIRO	Researchers have an interest in flying-fox behaviour, biology and conservation. CSIRO coordinates the National Flying-fox Monitoring Program (NFFMP) and analyses population data.
	Conservation and rescue groups	Wildlife carers and conservation groups such as BCRQ, Friends of Black Swamp and Bushcare, have an interest in flying-foxes and their habitat, and volunteers make a significant contribution to conservation.



draft

## 2 Flying-foxes on the Redlands Coast

The Redlands Coast provides important roosting and foraging habitat for all three species of flying-foxes that occur in South East Queensland (SEQ): the GHFF, BFF and LRFF.

### 2.1 Movements and known roosts

All flying-foxes are nocturnal, congregating during the day in communal roosts to rest, shelter from weather, socialise and rear their young. The number of flying-foxes in an area is tightly linked to flowering and fruiting of native foraging trees (Eby 1991), and roosts are generally seasonal. The microclimate within a roost and its proximity to water are significant factors in roost selection. On the Redlands Coast, most roosts are in melaleuca wetlands.

Roosts are like backpacker hostels, often full but with many different individuals. Sometimes there may be only a few individuals, up to hundreds of thousands, with individual animals frequently moving between roosts. Numbers can fluctuate significantly on a daily (up to 17% daily colony turnover; Welbergen et al. 2020) and seasonal basis. Flying-foxes are amongst the most mobile species in the world moving across their range between a network of national roosts. Flying-foxes are not specific to a local government area, but are part of a national population. One study showed 200 tracked individuals roosted in over 100 LGA's over five years with the average distance travelled by individuals being more than 2000 km per year (Welbergen et al. 2020). The implications are that local management actions can be ineffective or affect management in other jurisdictions (Welbergen et al. 2020).

Grey headed flying-fox and Black flying-fox can usually be found on the Redlands Coast throughout the year, BFF the more permanent of the two species. During the winter months large numbers of GHFF are drawn to the area by prolific flowering events on Moreton Island, North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah) and the Southern Moreton Bay Islands (SMBI). As detailed in the GHFF Recovery Plan (DAWE 2021), this winter foraging habitat is critical to the survival of this threatened species. The GHFF has shown a preference to roost within 25 km of flowering events (Roberts 2012) and is generally in low numbers on the Redlands Coast when native flowering is low.

The Little red flying-fox is a specialist nectar feeder and the most nomadic species, an adaptation that allows them to follow unpredictable flowering of eucalypts and other native plants. LRFF will travel out to western Queensland into the Northern Territory then to Western Australia, the rainforests of Cape York then down the east coast of Australia as far as southern Victoria. LRFF usually arrive in their thousands on the Redlands Coast in January and move on in March/April, as they follow the flowering of eucalypts down the east coast.

There are 32 known roosts sites on the Redlands Coast (Figure 1), although many were used for very short periods and others have not been occupied for many years. Only a few are continuously used. Historical roosts may re-establish in the future, and new roosts are likely to form. These roosts form part of a network of roosts across the country, with each species considered to have a single national range.

draft

Flying-foxes were captured for a tracking project (Roberts et al. 2012) from five SEQ locations including Dunwich, which provided valuable insights into flying-fox movements.

Data substantiated flying-fox movement between Sydney and Redlands Coast through rescue activities for flying-foxes tagged in the Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens dispersal.

A recent Queensland Herbarium-CSIRO study funded by the Queensland Government incorporated data from a range of sources to rank LRFF diet trees in bioregions across Queensland (Eyre et al. 2020). This was done using the method developed by Eby and Law (2008) by assessing the relative importance of LRFF diet tree species, the abundance of nectar produced during peak flowering periods, and the frequency of substantial flowering by a species, to obtain an overall Diet Plant Nectar score. There is significant overlap in the diet of all three species so these data provide indicative foraging habitat values for all species. Figure 3 shows the distribution of overall high value foraging habitat on the Redlands Coast.

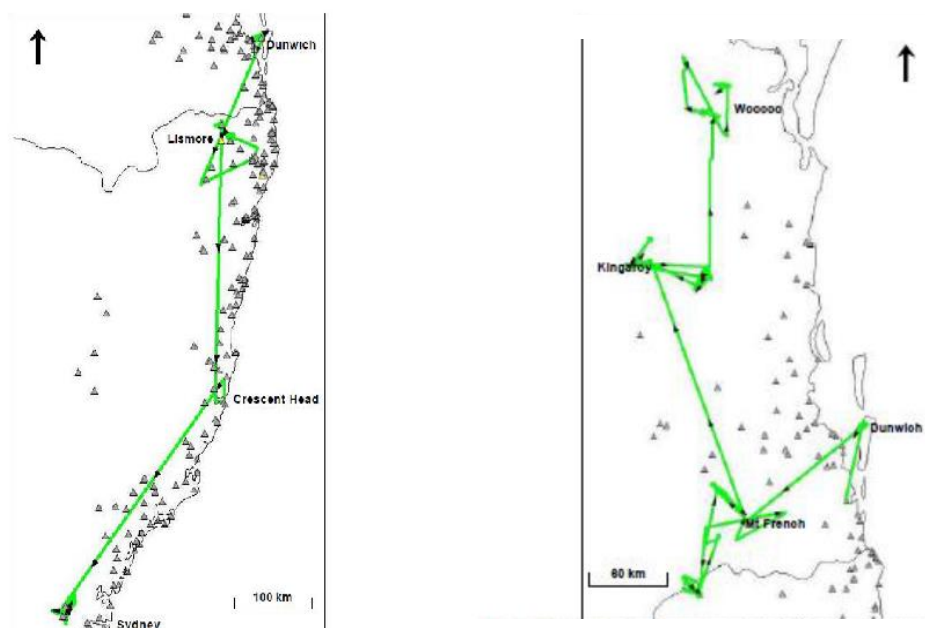
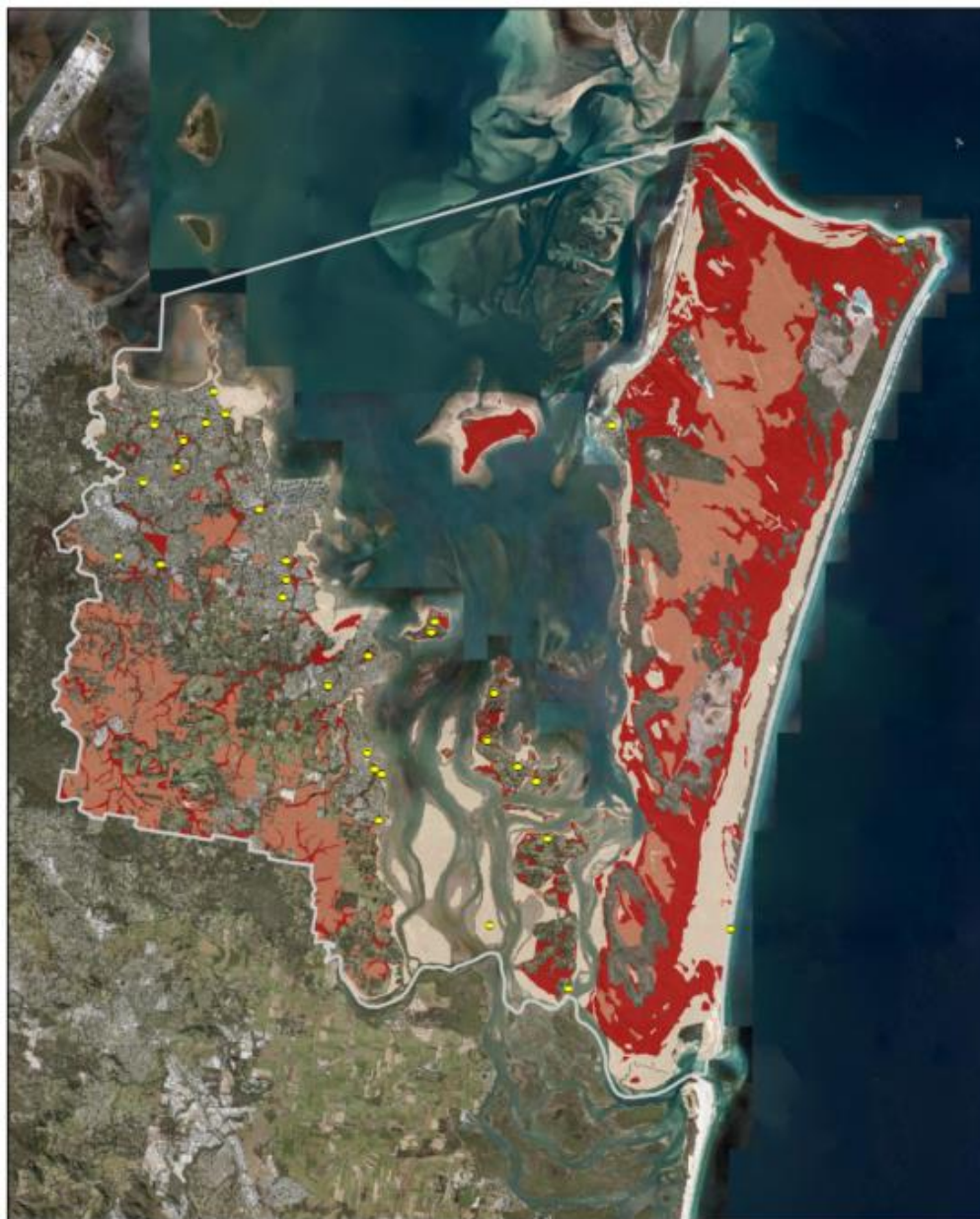


Figure 2 Tracking data showing long-distance movements of two flying-foxes captured in Dunwich (Source: Roberts et al. 2012). On the left showing an individual's movements over approximately seven months, and on the right another individual's movements over six months.

draft

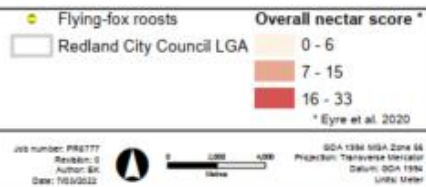


**Figure 3: Distribution of the overall static nectar scores for remnant (2015) vegetation in Redland LGA**

Data courtesy of Qld Herbarium/DES/CSIRO

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Data Sources: © Esri/DeLorme Pty Ltd (2011), State of Queensland (2017), Image Australia is provided © State of Queensland (Department of Resources), © Planet Labs (satellite data 2017), reproduced under license from Planet Labs and Google, all rights reserved (2021).  
ECCOSURE does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed on this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of this report that this may accompany. ECCOSURE shall bear no responsibility or liability for any errors, faults, omissions, or omissions in the information.

PR6777\_101\_v02PR6777\_101

draft

---

## 2.2 Under threat

Perceptions of increasing populations are often driven by dramatic, temporary increases in numbers. These changes in local abundance occur in all Australian flying-fox species and are driven by increases in the availability of foraging resources in the local area. Flying-foxes are able to fly hundreds of kilometres in a night and will follow resources across the landscape, moving to new roosts on a regular basis.

There is a wide range of ongoing threats to Australian flying-foxes, summarised in the National Recovery Plans for the GHFF (DAWE 2021). These include:

- clearing and degradation of native vegetation, removing appropriate roosting, breeding and feeding sites
- conflict with humans (including culling at orchards)
- infrastructure-related mortality (e.g. entanglement in barbed wire fencing and fruit netting, power line electrocution)
- exposure to other extreme weather events.

Extreme weather events are becoming more intense and more frequent. For example, heat stress events causing significant mass mortalities have been increasingly common in recent years and are at least in part attributable to climate change (Kim & Stephen 2018).

Flying-foxes are extremely vulnerable to temperatures above 38°C and have suffered widespread mass mortality when temperatures reach 42°C and above (Welbergen et al. 2007; Stanvic et al. 2013; Bishop and Lyons 2018). The largest heat stress mass mortality of flying-foxes occurred on a single day of extreme heat in South East Queensland in January 2014. This event killed approximately 46,000 flying-foxes across 52 roosts; about *half* of the BFF population in the affected area (Welbergen 2015, Kim and Stephen 2018). Redlands Coast temperatures are generally cooler than areas away from the coast, and as heat events become more common under climate change the Redlands Coast will likely become more important for refuge.

Between 2019 and 2020, flying-foxes experienced significant population impacts across the east coast of Australia due to extreme weather events. Broad-scale food shortages have caused mass mortality in 2019 and 2020, in which thousands of flying-foxes perished from starvation (Cox 2019; Huntsdale and Millington 2019). Following this, bushfires across the country resulted in the loss of large areas of native forest that provides natural foraging habitat for flying-fox populations. The total number of flying-foxes lost in these events is impossible to quantify but is likely to have been more than 100,000 individuals (M. Mo pers. comm. 2019).

With these types of events severely impacting natural areas, foraging and roosting resources in and around urban locations become even more important for flying-fox conservation.

draft

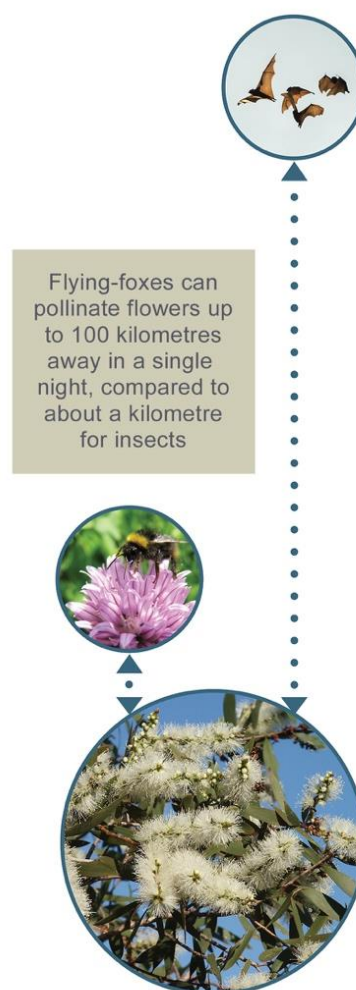
## 2.3 Ecological and economic importance

Flying-foxes, along with some birds, make a unique contribution to ecosystem health through their ability to move seeds and pollen over long distances (Southerton et al. 2004). This contributes directly to the reproduction, regeneration, and viability of forest ecosystems (DAWE 2020). It is estimated that a single flying-fox can disperse up to 60,000 seeds in one night (DELWP 2015). Some plants, particularly *Corymbia* species, have adaptations suggesting they rely more heavily on nocturnal visitors such as bats for pollination than daytime pollinators, for example producing more nectar at night (Southerton et al. 2004).

Flying-foxes may travel 200 km in a single night (Roberts et al. 2012). In comparison, bees, another important pollinator, move much shorter foraging distances of generally less than one kilometre (Zurbuchen et al. 2010).

Long-distance seed dispersal and pollination make flying-foxes critical to the long-term persistence of many plant communities (Westcott et al. 2008; McConkey et al. 2012), including eucalypt forests, rainforests, woodlands and wetlands (Roberts et al. 2006). Seeds that are able to germinate away from their parent plant have a greater chance of growing into a mature plant (DES 2018). Long-distance dispersal also allows genetic material to be spread between forest patches that would normally be geographically isolated (Parry-Jones and Augée 1992; Eby 1991; Roberts 2006). This genetic diversity allows species to adapt to environmental change and respond to disease pathogens. Transfer of genetic material between forest patches is particularly important in the context of contemporary fragmented landscapes and to allow ecosystems to adapt to climate change.

Flying-foxes are considered 'keystone' species given their contribution to the health, longevity and diversity among and between vegetation communities. These ecological services ultimately protect the long-term health and biodiversity of Australia's bushland and wetlands. In turn, native forests act as carbon sinks (Roxburgh et al. 2006), provide habitat for other animals and plants, stabilise river systems and catchments, add value to the production of hardwood timber, honey and fruit (Fujita 1991), and provide recreational and tourism opportunities worth millions of dollars each year (DES 2018).





draft

---

## 2.4 Life cycle

Flying-foxes reach reproductive maturity in their second or third year of life, and while individuals have been recorded to live to 18 years in the wild (Tidemann and Nelson 2011), the average life expectancy is between 5-7 years (Divljan et al. 2006; Fox et al. 2008).

Flying-foxes have just a single pup each year after a long gestation period that are dependent on their mothers for an extended period. These traits mean that flying-fox population growth is slow (Westcott et al. 2018) and they are very susceptible to threats (McIlwee and Martin 2002).

Pups are highly dependent on their mother for food and thermoregulation and are carried by the mother until approximately four weeks of age (Markus and Blackshaw 2002) or longer. When they are too heavy to carry, they are left at the roost during the night in a crèche until they learn to fly and begin foraging with their mother around January and February (Churchill 2008).

The general breeding season and life cycle are shown in Figure 4. While birthing is generally seasonal, it commonly occurs out-of-season and these timings are indicative only.

BFF and GHFF commonly birth and rear on the Redlands Coast, whereas LRFF only very rarely have young in SEQ, preferring to rear in tropical north Australia.

draft

INDICATIVE FLYING-FOX BREEDING CYCLE

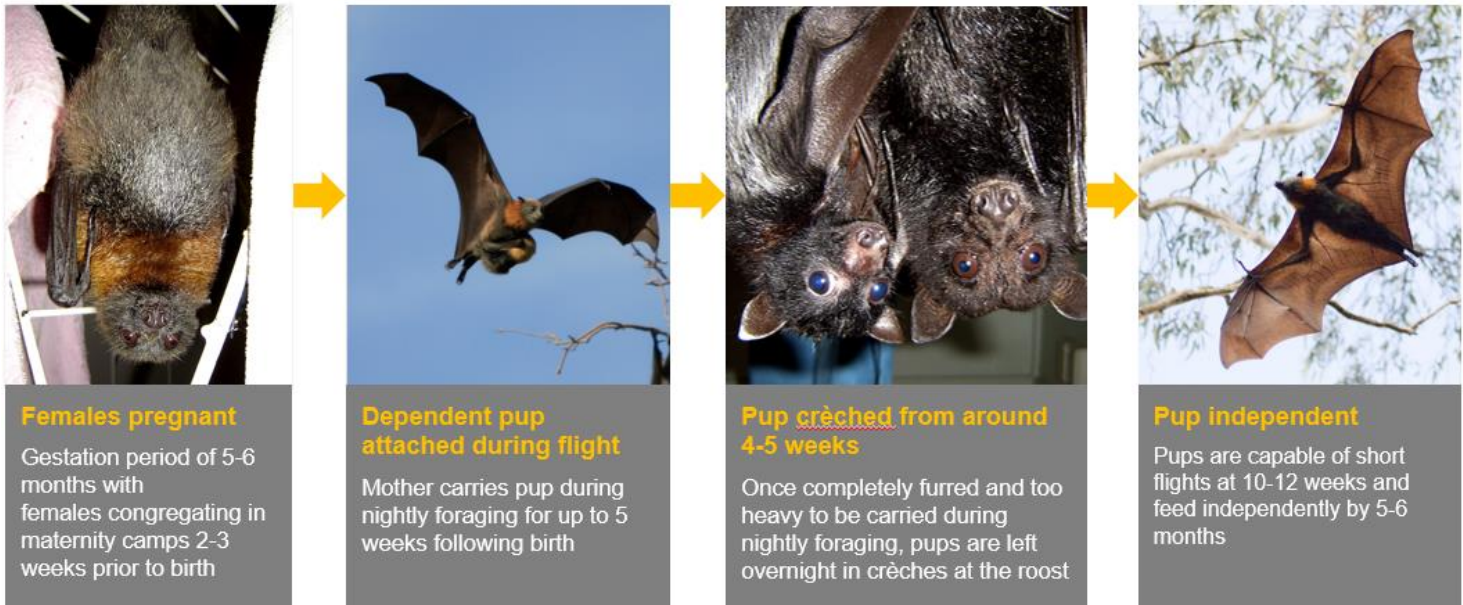
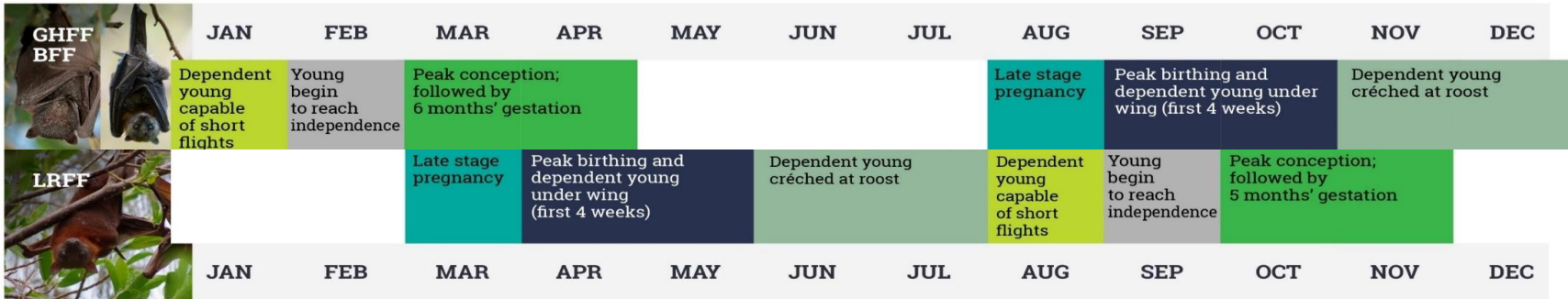


Figure 4 Indicative flying-fox breeding cycle and life stages

draft

---

## 2.5 Living with flying-foxes

Whilst critically important to the environment, living with flying-foxes can be challenging for some people.

This Plan aims to provide a framework for Council to assist reducing impacts on members of the community.

Noise, odour, mess and other aspects of living near a flying-fox roost can contribute to anxiety, sleep deprivation, and impact people's mental health and wellbeing. This secondary impact is difficult to quantify and will vary with people's situations and tolerance levels.

There is a noticeable increase in complaints during seasonal increases in flying-fox numbers and when there are influxes of LRFF.

### Noise

Noise is often reported by residents living near roosts to be one of the most significant impacts associated with flying-fox roosts. A highly sociable and vocal animal, the activity heard from a roost includes courting, parenting and establishing social hierarchy. Flying-foxes are generally quiet during the day but can become vocal when leaving and returning to a roost, or when disturbed. During the months of March and April noise levels are higher as this is mating season. During this time both sexes will return frequently to the roost at night and are vocal when competing for breeding partners and fighting over territorial spaces.

### Odour

People often mistakenly believe that odour at a flying-fox roost or around some food trees is from their droppings. In fact, the musky smell is from pheromones which they use to communicate with each other. Odour may be more intense during the breeding and rearing season as female flying-foxes use scent to find their pups after foraging, and males regularly mark their territories (Wagner 2008). Likewise, odour is stronger after rain as males remark branches in their territories.

Other factors that will affect odour detectability and intensity, include the number of flying-foxes at a roost, weather conditions, wind direction, and site characteristics. Australian white ibis (*Threskiornis molucca*) commonly roost and nest in flying-fox roosts, and odour from nesting birds may be mistakenly attributed to flying-foxes.

### Mess

Mess can reduce amenity, create a slip hazard, requires time and resources to clean, and can damage paint if not promptly removed. It is interesting to note though that the composition of bird droppings is actually more corrosive than flying-fox droppings, and neither should be left to 'bake' in the sun. Flying-foxes have an extremely fast digestive systems so most mess is in areas where they are feeding, and the majority of complaints received in the past have been associated with foraging flying-foxes. Foraging attractants can be managed (replaced, pruned

[Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan](#)

| 14



## draft

---

before fruiting/flowering, bagging fruit, wildlife friendly netting), and areas of concern covered, to assist mitigating this impact.

PPE and hygiene measures are required when cleaning any animal excrement (see link: [Work with bird and bat droppings](#)). Droppings should not be allowed to dry and bake on in the sun before cleaning. Wet newspaper left to soak on droppings can help cleaning, as can high-pressure hoses and specific cleaning products available.

### Human and animal health

Flying-foxes, like all animals, may carry things that can be harmful to people or other animals. These risks can all be effectively mitigated through education, protocols, PPE and basic hygiene measures. Further information on flying-foxes and human/animal health is provided in Appendix 4.

More tips and answer to frequently asked questions can be found on Council's page at the link [Living near flying-foxes](#) (or via [www.redland.qld.gov.au](http://www.redland.qld.gov.au)).

## 2.6 Previous management actions

Council has an adopted SoMI in line with the legislative framework (Appendix 3). This outlines Council's intentions and considerations with regards to the management of flying-fox roost sites.

Council has a strong history of managing flying-foxes through education and community engagement to foster awareness and understanding. Central to this is a comprehensive understanding of flying-fox movement, behaviour and seasonal influxes.

Council Wildlife Officers have worked closely with DES, researchers, other councils and the Redlands community for many years. Council has set an example in the proactive management of flying-fox issues through education, communication and raising awareness. Officers have provided a broad range of flying-fox education through:

- one-on-one engagement with the community
- general education to the community
  - distribution of information flyers to specific residential areas with seasonal influxes of flying-foxes and social media posts of seasonal, behavioral and extreme events
  - presentations to community groups and at events
  - activities such as regular displays at the Redlands IndigiScapes Centre, annual Halloween with the Bats at the Black Swamp school holiday activities to promote flying-foxes and their conservation
- provision of advice and education across Council
- onsite management and advice for operational works

## draft

---

- monthly monitoring of roosts to provide current population demographics and an opportunity to engage with residents

Council actively contributes and participates in the Flying-fox Management Working Group which provides an avenue for information sharing and discussion between local governments in Queensland and New South Wales. An off-shoot of this group is the SEQ Flying-fox Management Group which meets quarterly.

Council have regularly contributed to other relevant forums and programs to share information and ensure Council approach is up-to-date and effective. Council's approach has been recognised by DES and presented as an example of best practice management through education in the [Flying-fox Management Guidelines](#).

Council has supported environmental groups in projects through a biannual grants program. The local flying-fox rescue group, Bat Conservation & Rescue Queensland Inc, (BCRQ) and other wildlife care groups have been successful in accessing funding.

### 2.6.1 Monitoring

Council Wildlife Officers undertaken monthly assessments of roosts on the Redlands Coast to record presence/absence, species, breeding activity and seasonal influences. Roost occupation by other species, disturbance and changes to vegetation is noted.

Regular monitoring has enabled Council to provide immediate response to the community when issues or conflicts arise. It provides Council officers with an opportunity to engage one-on-one with residents when undertaking monitoring at a roost site.

Due to the distance and timing constraints, officers concentrate on regular monitoring of all roosts on the mainland. Monitoring roosts on the islands is generally reported by phone, e-mail and/or photos from Council staff, community and DES volunteers when they are available. Roosts that are deemed high conflict or are subject to community complaints are monitored more regularly.

Council have been involved in a number of flying-fox monitoring programs from an annual national Grey-headed Flying-fox monitoring program to monthly and now quarterly monitoring undertaken by DES and CSIRO. These programs involve department staff, volunteers and recently, some LGA officers.

Currently, the DES officers are undertaking quarterly monitoring in conjunction with the CSIRO National Flying-fox Monitoring Program. Wildlife Officers aim to coincide monitoring dates, when feasible, and share resources and data. In roosts which are high conflict and have been subject to formal complaints, DES officers will include them in their monitoring sites as the complaints often flow through to the department or minister. This collaboration has the added benefit of removing any perceived bias and reinforcing roost estimates and flying-fox messages.

### 2.6.2 Education and awareness

[Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan](#)

| 16

draft

---

All flying-fox enquiries are dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Officers provide education and awareness with the residents on how to live with flying-foxes and to ensure public safety. Most resident complaints occur when flying-foxes are new to a site or there has been a sudden influx. Residents are usually reassured when they find out about the mobile nature of flying-foxes and the seasonal nature of their movements.

Council has a strong history of flying-fox education activities including community and school talks, annual education and awareness event and regular school holidays activities to educate the community about flying-foxes

#### 2.6.3 Redlands 24 hr Wildlife Rescue service

Council operates a 24 hr Wildlife Rescue service that people can call if they find sick, injured or orphaned animals.

This service ensures that when residents come across injured or orphaned animals. Flying-fox calls are directed to the local specialised community group Bat Conservation and Rescue Qld Inc (BCRQ). The members of the Bat Conservation and Rescue Qld Inc are vaccinated and appropriately trained in the rescue of flying-foxes. This is another avenue for education and to provide the correct facts and dispel any misinformation often presented to the community via the media.

#### 2.6.4 In-situ management

Council has created buffers for residents living in close proximity to flying-fox roosts at some locations. This is preferentially through weed removal or minor trimming of native vegetation, avoiding removal of native vegetation.

draft

---

## 3 Community engagement

A Community Engagement Plan (CEP) was developed to guide engagement during preparation of the Plan to:

- i. better understand community values, attitudes and opinions about flying-foxes, the flying-fox impacts they experience, and their expectations about how Council manages impacts
- ii. use community and stakeholder feedback to develop an effective Plan, decision-making framework, Redlands Coast specific impact reduction and conservation strategies based on best practice, evidence, legislation and Council policy, and targeted community education campaigns.

Community engagement during development of the Plan has been through an online survey and public exhibition period, building on many years of collecting information from the community (Section 2.7). Further consultation with impacted communities will be undertaken during Plan implementation.

Community feedback has been considered in developing the management framework (Section 5) and action plan (Section 7), and concerns have been addressed where possible.

### 3.1 Online survey

The online survey was open from the 21<sup>st</sup> February to the 13<sup>th</sup> March 2022. The survey was advertised via:

- media release
- radio interview
- Council's web page
- Council's social media pages
- posters at libraries, service centres, signage at roosts, and dog off leash areas, with a QR code linking to the survey (Appendix 5).

Participation was incentivised with a random draw for 5x \$100 gift vouchers.

Survey response data (response suburbs and demographics) was monitored weekly; social media advertising was boosted in suburbs with low response rates and signage at roosts was moved regularly to encourage response from potentially impacted communities.

Key survey results are below. For ease of interpretation, generally only the majority response is included below with strongly agree and agree grouped, and strongly disagree and disagree grouped. Expanded results are detailed and graphed in Appendix 6. Note respondents could often choose more than one option, so totals may exceed 100%:

## draft

---

- 281 respondents; 75% Redlands Coast residents, 6% Redlands Coast business owners, remainder visitors
- 52% reported living or owning a business near a flying-fox roost
- 59% have had positive experiences with flying-foxes on the Redlands Coast (22% negative, 18% neutral, 1% no response)
- 80% agreed flying-foxes are important for the environment and should be protected
- 78% agreed flying-foxes and humans should share the urban environment
- 64% disagreed flying-foxes are a nuisance and should be managed
- 64% like it when flying-foxes visit their garden
- 67% believe Council should not disturb flying-foxes
- 69% believe Council should balance conservation and resident amenity
- 95% believe Council should protect vegetation and other environmental values in parklands and bushland areas.
- The top four concerns for respondents within 100 m of a roost were:
  - smell and flying-fox welfare (70%)
  - mess from droppings (67.5%)
  - misinformation about flying-foxes (62.5%).
- Concerns such as smell, mess from droppings, noise, fear of disease, damage to vegetation and visual amenity were mentioned most often by respondents less than 100 m from a roost. These concerns generally decreased in the percentage of responses as distance from a roost increased.
- Where people reported being impacted, 89% were at home.
- Topics of interest/concern:
  - misinformation about flying-foxes (64%)
  - flying-fox habitat protection (63.3%)
  - flying-fox conservation (61.5%)
  - flying-fox welfare (59%)
  - mess from droppings (38%),
  - smell (27.4%),
  - fear of disease (27%),
  - noise (26%),
  - feeding in my yard (17%),
  - damage to vegetation (16%),
  - fruit loss at orchards (10%)
  - visual amenity (5%).
- Of respondents who live or own a business near a flying-fox roost, 43% were not in favour of subsidies, 35% felt subsidies would assist and 21% were unsure.

## draft

---

- Respondents living between 100 m and 300 m from a roost were most receptive to the idea of subsidies
- In order of most to least popular impact mitigation measures listed:
  - wildlife friendly netting and periodic cleaning (both 54%)
  - car covers (53%)
  - double glazing windows, clothesline covers (both 41%)
  - pool covers (34%)
  - loan of pressure cleaners from Council (32%)
  - subsidised outdoor cleaning (29%)
  - indoor air deodoriser (17%)
  - backyard tree replacement (11%).

draft

## 4 Management options

Council is committed to an evidence-based approach to management. Table 2 provides an overview of methods used by other local governments to manage impacts associated with flying-foxes, and supported by research on management effectiveness (e.g. Currey et al. 2018), which provide for flying-fox conservation. Note approvals/authority will be required under legislation for some actions (see Appendix 1).

Table 2 Overview of management options suitable for use on the Redlands Coast

Management option	Brief description
Education and awareness programs	This option involves comprehensive and targeted flying-fox education and awareness program to provide accurate information to the local community about flying-foxes including information about managing impacts and alleviating concern about health and safety issues associated with flying-foxes, options available to reduce impacts from roosting and foraging flying-foxes, and information about flying-fox numbers and flying-fox behaviour at the roost. Council has a history of managing flying-foxes through education and community engagement to foster awareness and understanding, with the approach being recognised in the Queensland Department of Environment and Science Best Practice Guidelines.
Property modification	Property-level impact mitigation is one of the most effective ways to reduce amenity impacts to residents living adjacent to a flying-fox roost. Examples of property modifications include vehicle covers, carports, clothesline covers, clothes dryers, pool/spa covers, shade cloths, rainwater first-flush diverters, high-pressure water cleaners, air conditioners, fragrance dispensers or deodorisers, double-glazing of windows, door seals, screen planting, tree netting, and lighting (to discourage flying-foxes). Opportunities for funding assistance (e.g. subsidy programs – see below) may be available for management activities that reduce the need to actively manage a roost.
Subsidy program - property modification / item	Fully funding or providing subsidies to property owners for property modifications can be used to manage the impacts of the flying-foxes. Examples of property modification subsidies are listed above. Providing subsidies to install infrastructure may improve the value of the property, which may offset concerns regarding perceived or actual property value or rental return losses. Focusing funds towards manipulating the existing built environment reduces the need for modification and removal of vegetation.
Subsidy program - services	This management option involves providing property owners with a subsidy to help manage impacts on the property and lifestyle of residents. The types of services that could be subsidised include cleaning outside areas and property, solar panel cleaning, car washing or removing exotic trees and replacing with more appropriate species. Service subsidies may encourage tolerance of living near a roost, promote conservation of flying-foxes, can be undertaken quickly, will not impact on the roost site, and would reduce the need for property modification.
Routine roost maintenance and operational activities	All persons are authorised to undertake low impact activities at roosts in accordance with the Code of practice - Low impact activities affecting flying-fox roosts (DES 2020a; Appendix 1). Protocols should be developed for carrying out operations that may disturb flying-foxes, which can result in excess roost noise and risk flying-fox pup mortality. Such protocols may include limiting the use of disturbing activities to certain seasons or times of the day (see Council protocol Appendix 7).
Alternative habitat	This management option involves revegetating and managing land to create alternative flying-fox roosting habitat through improving and extending existing

draft

Management option	Brief description
creation	low-conflict roosts or developing new roosting habitat in areas away from human settlement. Potential habitat mapping using roost preferences and suitable land tenure can assist in initial alternative site selection. A feasibility study would then be required prior to site designation to assess likelihood of success and determine the warranted level of resource allocated to habitat improvement.
Provision of artificial roosting habitat	Artificial structures can be constructed to augment roosting habitat in current roost sites or to provide new roosting habitat. Trials using suspended ropes have had limited success as flying-foxes only used the structures that were very close to the available natural roosting habitat. It is thought that the structure of the vegetation below and around the ropes is important.
Protocols to avoid incidents	This management option involves implementing protocols for managing incidents or situations specific to particular roosts. Such protocols may include monitoring at sites within the vicinity of aged care or child care facilities, management of compatible uses such as dog walking or sites susceptible to heat stress incidents (when the roost is subjected to extremely high temperatures leading to flying-foxes changing their behaviour and/or dying).
Research	Participating in research is important to improve knowledge of flying-fox ecology to address the large gaps in our knowledge about flying-fox habits and behaviours and why they choose certain sites for roosting. Research should aim to investigate the efficacy of new, innovative management technique, such as odour-neutralising technology. Further research and knowledge sharing at local, regional, and national levels will enhance our understanding and management of flying-fox roosts.
Appropriate land-use planning	Land-use planning should be used to ensure adequate distances are maintained between future residential developments and existing or historical flying-fox roosts. While this management option will not assist in the resolution of existing conflict, it is critical to avoiding future conflict. Incorporating roost locations into the planning scheme and property documentation would also assist avoiding future conflict.
Property acquisition	Property acquisition may be considered if negative impacts cannot be sufficiently mitigated using other measures. This option will generally be cost prohibitive but may be considered.
Buffers through vegetation removal	Vegetation removal can be used to create a buffer between residential properties and roosting flying-foxes to reduce noise, smell, and visual impacts. Vegetation removal aims to alter the area of the buffer habitat sufficiently so that it is no longer suitable as a roost. The amount required to be removed varies between sites and roosts, ranging from some weed removal to removal of most of the canopy vegetation. Permits may be required for vegetation removal.
Buffers without vegetation removal	Permanent or semi-permanent deterrents can be used to make buffer areas unattractive to flying-foxes for roosting, without the need for vegetation removal. This is often an attractive option where vegetation has high ecological or amenity value. Buffer options include visual deterrents, noise emitters, smell deterrents, canopy-mounted sprinklers (CMS), and screening plants. CMS are the most commonly implemented and effective of these options.
Noise attenuation fencing	Noise attenuation can be installed adjacent to residential properties to reduce noise and potentially odour where the roost is close to residents. Although expensive to install, this option could negate the need for habitat modification, maintaining the ecological values of the site, and may be more cost-effective than ongoing management. Temporary noise attenuating fencing may be considered as a more cost effective option for roosts with temporary influxes.
Early intervention before a new roost is established	This management option involves monitoring potentially suitable areas and investigating community feedback for signs of flying-foxes beginning to roost (in the daylight hours) and then managing habitat (e.g. weed removal) or otherwise deterring a permanent roost from establishing.



draft

## 4.1 Unsupported activities

Attempts to relocate flying-foxes are extremely costly, and often splinter a roost to multiple undesirable locations that are difficult to predict (Appendix 8). Flying-foxes will regularly attempt to recolonise their preferred roost site when resources are available so the outcomes of dispersal attempts are usually very short-term. For these reasons, Council does not support dispersal as a management option.

Past activities from other Councils/agencies have demonstrated that the only effective way to prevent flying-foxes returning to a roost is with ongoing dispersal, or extensive vegetation removal (Appendix 8). This is usually done by the removal of understorey vegetation, opening the canopy and/or removal of all suitable roost trees. The consequent changes in habitat will have major implications for other fauna that use these areas, especially koalas. The majority of roost sites on the Redlands Coast support koalas, which feed and move through these areas at night when the flying-foxes are away foraging.

## 4.2 Unlawful activities

### 4.2.1 Unauthorised disturbance and vegetation management

Council and private landowners/managers are not permitted to alter or remove roost vegetation other than minor trimming (<10% of an individual tree per year) under the Low Impact Code when flying-foxes are absent. Approval by State, and potentially Commonwealth, Government (see Appendix 1) is required to disturb flying-foxes in a roost. Significant fines apply for unauthorised disturbance.

### 4.2.2 Culling

Culling is addressed here as it is sometimes raised by the community; however, culling is illegal and inhumane. Significant fines and potential imprisonment apply. Culling has been shown to be ineffective with Flying-fox Destruction Boards formed in the early 1900s being disbanded as ineffective by the 1920s (Westcott 2013).



Figure 6 Redland Bay Flying-fox Shooting Deputation 1914. At the time, like dingoes, there was a flying-fox bounty. Shooting proved to be ineffective and shooting boards around Australia were disbanded soon after forming. Source: Redland City Council Library

draft

---

## 5 Management decision framework

Below is a roost categorisation tool (Table 3) that provides a framework for determining the appropriate level of management at a flying-fox roost (Table 4). Council will adopt a hierarchical approach to management where possible, beginning with options that least impact on the roost environment. At each stage Council will assess outcomes against objectives of this plan before deciding whether to progress to further stages. This is in line with Queensland Guidelines (DES 2020a) and Council's SoMI (Appendix 3).

Council will provide information and advice to any community impacted by roosting flying-foxes, however will only actively manage roosts on Council land.

draft

Table 3 Roost categorisation tool. Must meet at least two criteria in category row; if only one criteria is met the roost will be categorised as the row above. See Table 4 for actions potentially suitable for each roost category.

Tenure	Community	Buffers from dwellings	Sensitive receptors**	Businesses	Roost occupancy in recent years	Roost category
Council-owned / managed	<10 residences within 30 m*	2 m +	Sensitive receptors distanced away	No known sensitive businesses within 100 m	Mainly low numbers (<2,500) / low density for site	1. Council and up to Level 1 options suitable
	<10 residences within 30 m			Sensitive businesses known within 100 m	Mainly low numbers (<2,500) / continuous occupation / high density for site / data deficient	2. Council and up to Level 2 options suitable
	>10 residences within 30 m	< 2 m**	Sensitive receptors in close proximity	N/A	Regular large numbers (>2,500) / continuous occupation, high density for site	3. Council and up to Level 3 options suitable
	Any	Any	Any	Any	Historical (5+ years since occupied)	4. Historical (reassess if reoccupied)
Non-Council land	Any	Any	Any	Any	Any	5. Non-Council, Level 1 options and support landholders with provision of advice regarding Level 2 or 3 actions as suitable for the roost according to this categorisation tool
Council / non-Council	As per Category 2 or 3 above	Any	As per Category 2 or 3 above	As per Category 2 or 3 above	Confirmed new roost / pop-up in undesirable location	6. New roost / pop-up in undesirable location

\*30 m was chosen as a standard lot length and therefore representative of directly adjacent,

\*\*All residents will have the option of at least a 2 m buffer from roosting flying-foxes wherever the width of the site allows. Council will provide this for roosts on Council land on request, and will provide advice to support residents to achieve this for roosts on non-Council land.

Note 2,500 has been selected as the threshold for roost occupancy as this is one threshold used to identify a nationally important GHFF roost in the National Recovery Plan (DAWE 2021) and Referral Guideline (DoE 2015, see also Appendix 1).

draft

Table 4 Actions suitable for each roost category. Not all actions will be appropriate at all roosts (e.g. buffers may not be possible at narrow roosts), but can be considered in assessing impacts, ecological values, site characteristics, and consulting with relevant stakeholders. Approval required for each management level is also included.

Management level	Management option	Roost category					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Level 1 actions (approved by Wildlife Officer)	Education and awareness program	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Land use planning	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Habitat improvement	✓	✓*	✓*	✓	✓	✓
	Property modification	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Routine maintenance and operational activities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Protocols and procedures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Support research	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Level 1 subsidies <sup>#</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Level 2 actions (approved by Service Manager)	Level 2 subsidies <sup>#</sup>		✓	✓			
	Buffers without vegetation removal beyond weed removal or tree trimming (e.g. canopy-sprinklers)		✓	✓			
	Noise attenuation fencing		✓	✓			
Level 3 actions (approved by Group Manager)	Level 3 subsidies <sup>#</sup>			✓			
	Buffers with vegetation removal beyond trimming if required and will not result in loss of ecological values			✓			
	Property acquisition			✓			
	Early intervention - deter roosting at new locations likely to create conflict						✓

\*habitat improvement is appropriate at all roosts to ensure flying-foxes are protected during severe weather (e.g. heat stress events). Provision of roost habitat at roosts other than Category 1 should be focussed on low conflict areas of the roost.

<sup>#</sup>at the time of Plan development a subsidies program is being trialled, if adopted by Council as an ongoing management option, a transparent system of allocating funds based on roost category and community feedback will be developed.

[Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan](#)

| 26

draft

## 5.1 Roost assessment process

Figure 7 outlines the general process Council will take to assess any new flying-fox roost. These guidelines will be applied to reassess any roost that re-establishes or if a roost significantly changes.

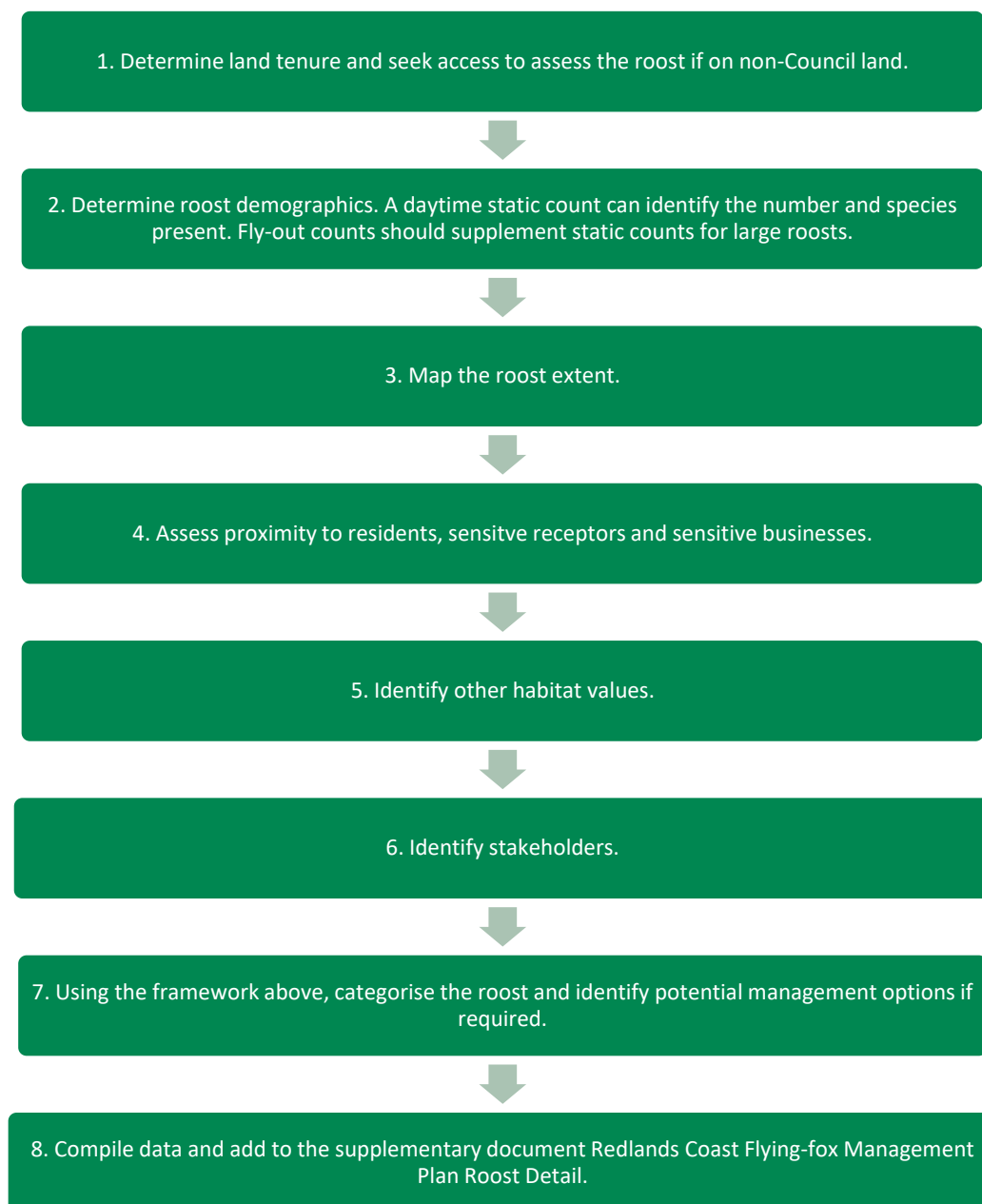


Figure 7 Assessment process for new roosts, or historical roosts that re-establish.

draft

## 6 Assessment of known roosts

Table 5 provides an overview of known roosts on the Redlands Coast, categorised according to the framework detailed in Section 4. Further detail is provided in the supplementary document Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan Roost Detail.

Table 5 Overview of known roosts on the Redlands Coast

Suburb	Roost name	Occupancy Category (see Appendix 9)	Roost category	Category rationale
Mainland roosts				
Birkdale	Collingwood Road	Continuous	2	Currently freehold but returning to Council management. >10 residents within 30 m, small buffers from residents, distanced from sensitive receptors, no sensitive businesses known within 100 m, low numbers of flying-foxes.
	Judy Holt Recreation Reserve	Historical	4	5+ years since occupied.
	Mary Street	Historical pop-up	6	5+ years since occupied, multiple sensitive receptors within 100 m, undesirable location for roost to establish.
Capalaba	Macquarie Street	Pop-up	6	Pop-up with low numbers, location undesirable for large roost.
	Redlands IndigiScapes Centre	Pop-up	1	<10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residences, distanced from sensitive receptors, no sensitive businesses known within 100 m (IndigiScapes being Council-owned and an environment centre provides good education opportunities), low numbers of flying-foxes. Management aim: conserve and encourage roosting.
Capalaba/Alexandra Hills	Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace	Previously Continuous, now Seasonal, nationally important GHFF roost	3	>10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residences, distanced from sensitive receptors, no sensitive business known within 100 m, regularly large numbers of flying-foxes.
Cleveland	Black Swamp Wetlands	Continuous, nationally important GHFF roost	3	>10 residents within 30 m, small buffers from residences, distanced from sensitive receptors, no sensitive business known within 100 m, regularly large numbers of flying-foxes.

draft

Suburb	Roost name	Occupancy Category (see Appendix 9)	Roost category	Category rationale
	Koorunga Bushland Refuge	Seasonal (rare)	4	5+ years since occupied.
Redland Bay	Pitt Street	Seasonal	1	<10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residences, distanced from sensitive receptors, no sensitive businesses known within 100 m.
	Weinam Creek Wetland	Seasonal	3	>10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residences, distanced from sensitive receptors, potentially sensitive business within 100 m, mainly low numbers of flying-foxes in recent years.
	Orchard Beach Wetlands	Historical pop-up (one record)	1	>10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residences, distanced from sensitive receptors, no sensitive businesses known within 100 m, low numbers of flying-foxes very intermittently.
	Junee Street Wetlands	Continuous low numbers, (seasonally larger numbers)	3	>10 residents within 30 m, <2 m buffers from residences in some areas, distanced from sensitive receptors, no sensitive business known within 100 m, regularly large numbers of flying-foxes.
Thorlands	Clifford Perske Nature Refuge	Seasonal	2	>10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residents, distanced from sensitive receptors, mainly low numbers of flying-foxes.
	Lotus Close Wetland	Previously Continuous, now Seasonal	3	>10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residences, distanced from sensitive receptors, regularly large numbers of flying-foxes.
Victoria Point	Egret Colony Wetlands	Seasonal	2	>10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residents, distanced from sensitive receptors, mainly low numbers of flying-foxes in recent years (influxes of LRFF some years).
	Victoria Point High School	Seasonal	5	Non-Council land.
Wellington Point	Crossley Drive	Continuous	2	>10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residents, distanced from sensitive receptors, mainly low numbers of flying-foxes.
	Jacob Street	Pop-up	6	No confirmed records but location would likely lead to conflict.
	O'Connell Parade	Pop-up	1	<10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residences, distanced from sensitive receptors, no sensitive businesses known within 100 m.

draft

Suburb	Roost name	Occupancy Category (see Appendix 9)	Roost category	Category rationale
	Tarradarrapin Wetlands	Previously Continuous, now Seasonal	1	<10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residences, distanced from sensitive receptors, no sensitive businesses known within 100 m.
Island roosts				
Coochiemudlo Island	George Street	Data deficient	5	Non-Council land.
	Tageruba Street	Historical (was Continuous-Seasonal)	5	Non-Council land.
Lamb Island	Lavender Street	Historical (was Seasonal)	4	5+ years since occupied.
	Long Island	Data deficient	5	Non-Council land.
Macleay Island	Balaka Street Urban Habitat	Historical pop-up	4	5+ years since occupied.
	Bay Islands Golf Club	Data deficient	2	<10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residences, distanced from sensitive receptors, sensitive businesses known within 100 m, unknown roost occupancy.
	Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve	Historical (was Seasonal)	4	5+ years since occupied.
	Wanda Street	Pop-up	4	5+ years since occupied.
North Stradbroke Island	Dunwich, East Coast Road	Seasonal	3	<10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residents, sensitive receptor nearby, potentially sensitive businesses within 100 m, regularly large numbers of flying-foxes.
	Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach	Continuous-Seasonal	3	>10 residents within 30 m, buffers from residents, distanced from sensitive receptors, low numbers of flying-foxes in recent years.
Russell Island	Cavendish Street	Historical (pop-up)	4	5+ years since occupied.
	Kingfisher Court	Historical (pop-up)	4	5+ years since occupied.



draft

---

## 7 Action plan

The action plan to meet objectives in Section 1.1, with consideration of community feedback summarised in Section 3, is separated into:

- Management actions to address concerns of residents experiencing lifestyle impacts associated with living in close proximity to flying-fox roosts (Section 7.1)
- Education and engagement strategy (Section 7.2)
- Conservation strategy (Section 7.3).

These actions are in line with legislation (Appendix 1), Council's SoMI (Appendix 3) and roost assessment (Section 6) and will be evaluated during review process (Section 8).

draft

## 7.1 Impact mitigation actions

Management actions according to roost category as per the framework in Section 4 are outlined in Table 6. All actions must be undertaken in accordance with relevant legislation (Appendix 1).

Table 6 Management actions. Category 1 roosts.

Roost	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
Applicable to all roosts	Monitor occupied mainland roosts on Council land monthly, mainland roosts on non-Council land quarterly with landholder permission, island roosts quarterly and historical roosts quarterly or in response to reports of roosting. Consult and train other Council teams to assist monitoring of some roosts to maximise resource efficiency (e.g. Council mosquito management team for island roosts).	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Continue to promptly investigate reports of flying-foxes roosting in new locations. Assess any previously unrecorded locations and proactively manage to encourage roosting in desirable locations (through habitat improvement and measures to avoid disturbance) or deter roosting in undesirable locations (through removing weeds to keep structure as open as possible).	Ongoing	EEU P&C	BAU
	Provide advice to impacted residents about property-level options to reduce impacts.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Continue seeking grant funding for projects that can assist impacted community.	As required	EEU	BAU
	Trial a program of services (e.g. cleaning) / subsidised property options at a Level 3 roost and determine potential for regular budget allocation for any roost where flying-foxes are in close proximity to residents. If subsidies program to be continued, develop a transparent system to allocate funds based on community feedback in Section 3.	2022-23	EEU with EP input and in consultation with COG, PDG	Trial grant funded, variable budget allocation possible
	Continue allocating sufficient resource for dedicated staff to manage wildlife conservation and conflict issues including flying-foxes, including an additional part-time Officer.	Ongoing	EEU	Part-time Officer

draft

Roost	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
	Continue to support research and new technology trials, particularly projects which will assist in understanding local flying-fox movements and ways to mitigate impacts on the community.	Ongoing		Assessed on a by-project basis
	Develop factsheet about flying-fox roosting and foraging preferences to inform planning considerations and other programs (e.g. offsets, conservation plantings, one million trees program).	2022 (prior to workshop below)	EEU	BAU
	Internal planning workshop with outcomes addressed where possible in the next City Plan review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify roosts and potential habitat in Planning Scheme to incorporate suitable buffers in new developments, and to allow potential property owners to see roost locations</li> <li>Investigate level of protection / buffers already in place e.g. conservation zones</li> <li>Identify and implement suitable development controls e.g. dwelling setbacks, glazed windows, covered car areas, covered clotheslines, outdoor areas away from roost etc.</li> <li>Consider property notes for new houses near roosts</li> <li>Consider exemptions to some general development controls if required for impact mitigation structures near roosts (e.g. car covers, garages)</li> <li>Encourage voluntary conservation agreements / covenants.</li> </ul> See also planning considerations in Section 7.3.	2022	EEU with CPAG, SPU, DCU	BAU
	Ensure effective internal consultation when assessing development applications, and implementing programs that may create flying-fox habitat to avoid conflict, and support habitat improvement in low conflict areas (see also strategic linkages in Appendix 2).	Ongoing	CPA/SPU, DCU, Conservation, Bushcare, SPU to consult with EEU	BAU
	Restore and improve flying-fox roosts in low conflict locations, and enhance other low conflict areas to encourage roosting away from residents and avoid future conflict, working in partnership with Traditional Owners, community groups and inviting community participation.	Ongoing	PCSU, Bushcare, EP to consult with EEU and QYAC	\$20,000 p.a plus grant funding where possible.
	Ensure Council and community plantings avoid roost/foraging species in high conflict areas (informed by fact sheet to be developed as per action	Ongoing	PCSU, Bushcare, EP in consultation	BAU

draft

Roost	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
	above).		with EEU	
	Continue sensitive mowing procedures to avoid disturbance / planting buffers with low-growing species use of herbicide / to maintain clear areas next to properties.	Ongoing	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Continue to ensure airfield managers are aware of roost locations and seasonal influxes/trends.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Continue to consult with internal and external stakeholders (see Section 1.2) during implementation of the Plan.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Continue education and engagement with the community, as per the education and engagement strategy in Section 6.2.	Ongoing	EEU	See Section 6.2
Category 1 roosts				
Capalaba, Redlands IndigiScapes Centre	Manage weeds, protect and improve habitat to encourage roosting.	Ongoing	PCSU in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Install signage if roost establishes and incorporate into education programs.	If roost establishes	EEU	\$1,000
Redland Bay, Pitt Street	Maintain current buffers from residences. Repair fence.	Ongoing	PCSU in consultation with EEU	BAU
	If flying-fox numbers increase or the roost becomes more continuous, reassess category.	If required	EEU	BAU
	Engage with nearby residents to ensure correct information about flying-foxes and avoid future conflict.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Redland Bay, Orchard Beach	Maintain current buffers from residences.	Ongoing	PCSU in consultation with EEU	BAU

draft

Roost	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
	Mating observed, engage with residents prior to mating season and install signage when required.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Birkdale Tarradarrapin Creek Wetlands	Install signage if roost becomes more continuous.	Ongoing	EEU	\$1,000
	Cover playground or trim nearby vegetation and schedule regular cleaning when flying-foxes return.	As required	COG	\$5,000 for cover or BAU for trimming and cleaning
	Consider additional planting to encourage flying-foxes back to roost.	ASAP	PCSU in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Engage with nearby primary school to educate students. Work with staff to develop protocol for monitoring school grounds.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Category 2 roosts				
Birkdale, Collingwood Road	Engage with nearby residents to ensure correct information about flying-foxes and avoid conflict.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Wildlife Officers to complete roost assessment following consultation with residents.	2022	EEU	BAU
	Consider temporary footpath closure if required to minimise roost disturbance for residents and flying-fox welfare.	2022	EEU in consultation with COG/AMU	
	Maintain current buffers.	Ongoing	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Ensure planning controls for new developments in the area.	Ongoing	CPAG	BAU
Macleay Island, Bay Islands Golf Club	Support site maintenance in line with lease agreement (e.g. weed control, maintain buffers).	Ongoing	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Maintain buffers on Council land between residences through weed removal. Advise residents of tree management options on private property.	Ongoing	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU

draft

Roost	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
	Ensure new developments have controls to protect the roost and avoid future conflict.	Ongoing	CPAG, DCU	BAU
Thornlands, Clifford Perske Nature Refuge	Letterbox drop and install temporary signage if temporary seasonal influxes occur. Eg: LRFF or mating roost. (LRFF).	Seasonally	EEU	BAU
	Maintain current buffers.	Ongoing	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
Victoria Point, Egret Colony Wetlands	Letterbox drop and install temporary signage if temporary seasonal influxes occur. Eg: LRFF or mating roost.(LRFF).	Seasonally	EEU	BAU
	Maintain vegetation along Egret Drive to allow pedestrian access, or redirect foot traffic with signage.	Ongoing	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
Wellington Point, Crossley Drive	Maintain current buffers. While native vegetation removal is generally not supported for Category 2 roosts, some acacias may need to be removed to maintain Whepstead Drive buffer of disconnected habitat.	Ongoing	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Engage with nearby primary school to educate students. Work with staff to develop protocol for monitoring school grounds.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Category 3 roosts				
Capalaba/Alexandra Hills, Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace	Install temporary signage depending on roost location and seasonal variations in species/behaviour.	Seasonally	EEU	BAU
	Maintain current buffers.	Ongoing	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Consider permanently diverting path to eastern side of drain / temporary closures when required to minimise roost disturbance for residents and flying-fox welfare.	2022-23	EEU and COG/AMU	\$5,000 for permanent diversion or BAU for temporary
	Engage with disc golf operators to avoid disturbing roost to avoid impacting flying-foxes and increasing impacts on residents.	ASAP	EEU	BAU
	Selectively remove midstorey in a 10 m buffer as per the action plan for	2022-23	EEU and COG	If progressed ~\$15,000 install

draft

Roost	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
	the site and/or investigate CMS trial to increase buffers for impacted residents. Approximate locations where sprinklers may be installed if feasible is shown in the supplementary Roost Detail document. A trial would determine potential for ongoing use. Actions permitted under Roost Management COP with notification, mitigation standards in EPBC Act Referral Guideline must be followed or referral to Commonwealth required.			
Cleveland, Black Swamp Wetlands	Replace and maintain signage being considerate of aesthetics for residents (narrow/angled signage) and in consultation with Friends of Black Swamp.	2022	EEU	Included in current grant budget.
	Maintain viewing platform.	Ongoing	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Engage with landholders if buffers <2 m to determine if trimming/weed removal required. Maintain break on western edge adjacent to dwellings (as appropriate to fire management).	ASAP	COG in consultation with EEU	\$3,000 p.a.
	As a nationally important GHFF roost and locally significant site, engage with stakeholders (including Friends of Black Swamp) to prepare a detailed site management plan including flying-fox conservation, habitat preservation and water management. Habitat should be made most attractive to roosting towards the centre and northern areas of the site further from residents, and over time less attractive at edges.	ASAP	EEU in consultation with PCSU, RDMU and EngEU	\$10,000
North Stradbroke Island, Dunwich, East Coast Road	Manage weeds to ensure roost is sustainable. Consultation with QYAC and Department of Transport and Main Roads required.	Ongoing	PCSU in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Engage with DTMR and QYAC on future management of roost areas. Engage with QYAC on opportunities for education.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Investigate tourism opportunities with visitors.	2022-23	CETG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Engage with nearby primary school to educate students. Work with staff to	Ongoing	EEU	BAU

draft

Roost	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
	develop protocol for monitoring school grounds.			
	Restrict parking in key areas around the roost and ensure roost not impacted by parking proposal.	ASAP	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Consider permanent signage.	2022-23	EEU	\$1,000
North Stradbroke Island, Point Lookout, George Nothling and Home Beach	Investigate buffers from residences if flying-foxes return to George Nothling location where safe slope access possible.	If required	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Engage with staff accessing services to ensure roost disturbance is avoided.	Ongoing	COG in consultation with EEU	BAU
Redland Bay - Junee Street Wetlands	Engage with landholders if buffers <2 m to determine if trimming/weed removal required.	ASAP	EEU	BAU
	Install temporary signage depending on roost location and seasonal variations in species/behaviour. Potential location for permanent signage at Junee Street Park.	2022-23	EEU	BAU (\$1,000 if permanent signage installed)
Redland Bay - Weinam Creek Wetland	Ensure new developments are considerate of roosting flying-foxes with controls to protect the roost and avoid future conflict.	Ongoing	CPAG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Engage with nearby business if flying-foxes return in large numbers to ensure up-to-date information for staff and guests.	As required	EEU	BAU
Thornlands - Lotus Close Wetland (Primrose Drive Wetlands)	Investigate option for CMS in key areas (approximate locations in supplementary Roost Detail document) ensuring nesting waterbirds are not impacted. Consultation with DES required to determine need for an SMP. Trial would determine potential for ongoing use.	2022-23	EEU	If progressed ~\$15,000 install
	Conserve nesting waterbirds (Species Management Program for any activity that may disturb breeding place).	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Investigate options to improve water quality and health of environment.	2022-23	EEU, AMU, RDMU, PCSU	BAU



draft

Roost	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
Category 4 roosts				
Birkdale, Judy Holt Recreation Reserve	Likely low conflict site could be considered for habitat improvement to encourage roosting.	2022-23	PCSU in consultation with EEU	BAU
Cleveland, Koorunga Bushland Refuge	If flying-foxes return, engage with landholders where buffers <2 m to determine if trimming/weed removal required.	If required	EEU	Firebreak maintenance - BAU
Lamb Island, Lavender Street; Macleay Island, Balaka Street Urban Habitat; Macleay Island; Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve; Macleay Island, Wanda Street; Redland Bay, Orchard Beach; Russell Island, Cavendish Street; Russell Island - Kingfisher Court	Reassess if flying-foxes return.	If required	EEU	BAU
Category 5 roosts				
Coochiemudlo Island - George Street; Coochiemudlo Island, Tageruba Street; Long Island	Support residents with advice if roosting is causing impacts.	If required	EEU	BAU
Victoria Point, Victoria Point High School	Engage with school to educate students. Work with staff to develop protocol for monitoring school grounds.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Category 6 roosts				

draft

Roost	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
Birkdale, Mary Street; Capalaba, Macquarie Street; Wellington Point, Jacob Street	Manage weeds and keep structure as open as possible to deter a roost establishing.	ASAP	PCSU in consultation with EEU	BAU

## 7.2 Education and engagement strategy

Education and engagement are primary measures that will be adopted by Council to manage conflict with flying-fox roosts. Actions that form this strategy are outlined in Table 7.

A review and update of interpretative signage was identified as a priority action during development of the Plan.

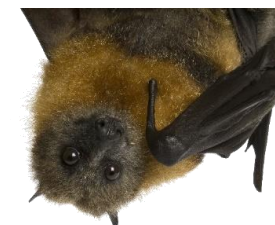


Table 7 Education and awareness strategy.

Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
Review and implement the Flying-fox Education Communications Plan to promote appreciation and tolerance of flying-foxes. Include in education messages the potential economic impacts if flying-fox populations declined.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Collaborate with Traditional Owners to deliver education and engagement.	Ongoing	EEU and CETG	
Keep community and internal stakeholders informed of flying-fox numbers, monitoring trials and upcoming management. Continue to update Council's mapping and share monitoring data and map access with the community. Investigate potential to create a layer that provides buffers around flying-fox extents and relevant triggers/actions to assist planning works and operations.	ASAP and ongoing	EEU	BAU
Provide opportunities for consultation where the community has expressed concern about a flying-fox roost.	As required	EEU	BAU
Allocate budget for annual Bat Nights and other educational events in collaboration with community groups (e.g. Bat Conservation and Rescue Queensland).	Annually	EEU	\$10,000 p.a.

draft

Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
Install signage at suitable roosts.	As required	EEU	Costed above
Encourage and continue to contribute to positive media coverage.	Ongoing	EEU, CETG	BAU
Promote ecotourism opportunities. For example, since 1984 Batty Boat Cruises have been run regularly for tourists to watch flying-foxes leave their roosts from the Brisbane River; one of the top-rated attractions in Austin, Texas is to watch 1.5 million Mexican free-tail bats fly-out from their roost - the Radisson Hotel offers special bat packages from viewing bedrooms (Kerr and Thiret 2016).	At least annually	EEU, CETG	BAU
Encourage removal of non-native foraging trees that negatively impact on flying-foxes, the environment, and contribute to foraging impacts for the community (e.g. Cocos palms).	Ongoing	EEU, PCSU	BAU
Develop lists of local native plant species that residents can plant if they do or do not want to attract foraging flying-foxes, and a list of fragrant species that can assist odour masking near roosts, and appropriate plants to use in different areas to avoid conflict (e.g. avoiding favourable roost vegetation in urban areas and new developments, avoiding low-growing foraging plants near roads).	July 2022	EEU	BAU
Raise awareness about replacing or modifying infrastructure known to cause flying-fox mortality e.g. barbed wire, overhead powerlines including developing fact sheets.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Recommend horse owners adopt suitable measures to avoid HeV (e.g. vaccination, covering horse feed and water troughs, exclude horses from tree drip lines of foraging and roosting trees).	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Develop and conduct training for staff/community involved in working around flying-foxes and customer relations staff responding to customer inquiries.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Support and encourage flying-fox research, and make information readily available to the community and other land managers.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU

draft

### 7.3 Conservation strategy

Conservation of all flying-foxes on the Redlands Coast is a key objective of the Plan and will underpin management decisions.

Table 8 outlines broad strategies and actions considered important for flying-fox conservation. Actions are in line with the National Recovery Plan for the GHFF (DAWE 2021) and will support recovery of this nationally threatened species.

Modelling suitable roost habitat was identified as a priority conservation action, and an overview is provided in Section 7.3.1.

Table 8 Conservation strategy actions

Strategy	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
Education	Implement the Education and Engagement Strategy (Section 7.2)	ASAP and ongoing	EEU	BAU
Monitoring	Ensure regular monitoring of all known flying-fox roosts and continue providing data to the National Flying-fox Monitoring Program (NFFMP).	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Ensure monitoring at appropriate temporal and spatial scales around any roost management.	Prior to, during and following roost management	EEU	BAU
	In collaboration with wildlife rescue and care organisations, monitor for potential heat stress events during predicted hot weather using the online heat stress forecaster <a href="http://www.animalecologylab.org">http://www.animalecologylab.org</a> to allow proactive management where possible. Enter data into national database at same link.	Every summer	EEU	BAU
	Continue monitoring for other potential impacts such as starvation events, paralysis, pup abandonment events and share information with stakeholders (e.g. BCRQ).	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Habitat protection	Ground-truth and improve modelled habitat in Section 7.3.1.	Begin 2022-23	EEU	BAU
	Restore and improve suitable flying-fox habitat (known and potential) to increase net available habitat (roost and foraging), offset habitat loss (especially associated with roost management) and encourage flying-foxes to suitable locations.	Medium-term	PCSU in consultation with EEU	Variable
	Ensure all management and operations near roosts are sympathetic to flying-fox habitat requirements (including mid-storey for protection during extreme weather), and welfare requirements (e.g. appropriate mowing regimes during pup rearing season).	Ongoing	All units to consult with EEU	Variable

draft

Strategy	Action	Timeframe	Responsibility	Estimated budget
	Consider habitat protection measures (e.g. appropriate zoning) for flying-fox roost and foraging habitat.	Short-term	CPAG in consultation with EEU	BAU
	Consider temporary/permanent exclusion measures if flying-foxes are being disturbed by public access (especially during birthing and rearing).	Ongoing	EEU in consultation with COG/AMU	BAU
	Identify sensitive fuel reduction strategies to protect roosts.	As required	PCSU in consultation with EEU	BAU
Disaster management	Ensure evidence-based best practice management during severe weather response (e.g. heat stress events).	Before summer 2023	EEU	BAU
	Support wildlife carers assisting flying-foxes where possible during extreme events.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Reduce urban mortality and other threats	Map hotspots for wildlife entanglements using rescue data.	2022-2023	EEU	\$5,000
	Replace (where possible) or otherwise modify barbed wire fencing on all Council property to avoid wildlife entanglements.	Begin 2022-23	AMU, COG in consultation with EEU	\$15,000
	Engage with landholders at hotspots to modify fencing/netting to reduce mortality.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Work with power providers to space/bundle powerlines in electrocution hotspots.	Begin 2022-23	EEU	BAU
	Investigate options to incorporate more controls about use of barbed wire and large aperture netting into local law and development controls.	2022-23	CPAG	BAU
	Avoid planting low-growing foraging species (e.g. grevillea) in centre medians and road edges. Replace with tall foraging species (e.g. eucalypts) where appropriate (e.g. avoid areas with powerlines) or non-foraging species.	Ongoing	CPAG, COG, AMU, PDG, EEU	BAU
Support flying-fox rescue and carer	Continue to fund Redlands Wildlife Rescue.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Advertise grants within relevant networks so that wildlife carers are aware grant funding may be available.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
	Encourage two-way communication between Council and wildlife groups to share data and other information.	Ongoing	EEU	BAU
Suitable land use planning	Investigate further flying-fox roost protection measures in the Council planning process (e.g. covenants).	2022-23	CPAG in consultation with EEU	BAU
General	Integrate relevant actions from this Plan into other local and regional conservation strategies.	ASAP and ongoing	All units	BAU

draft

---

### 7.3.1 Potentially suitable roost habitat

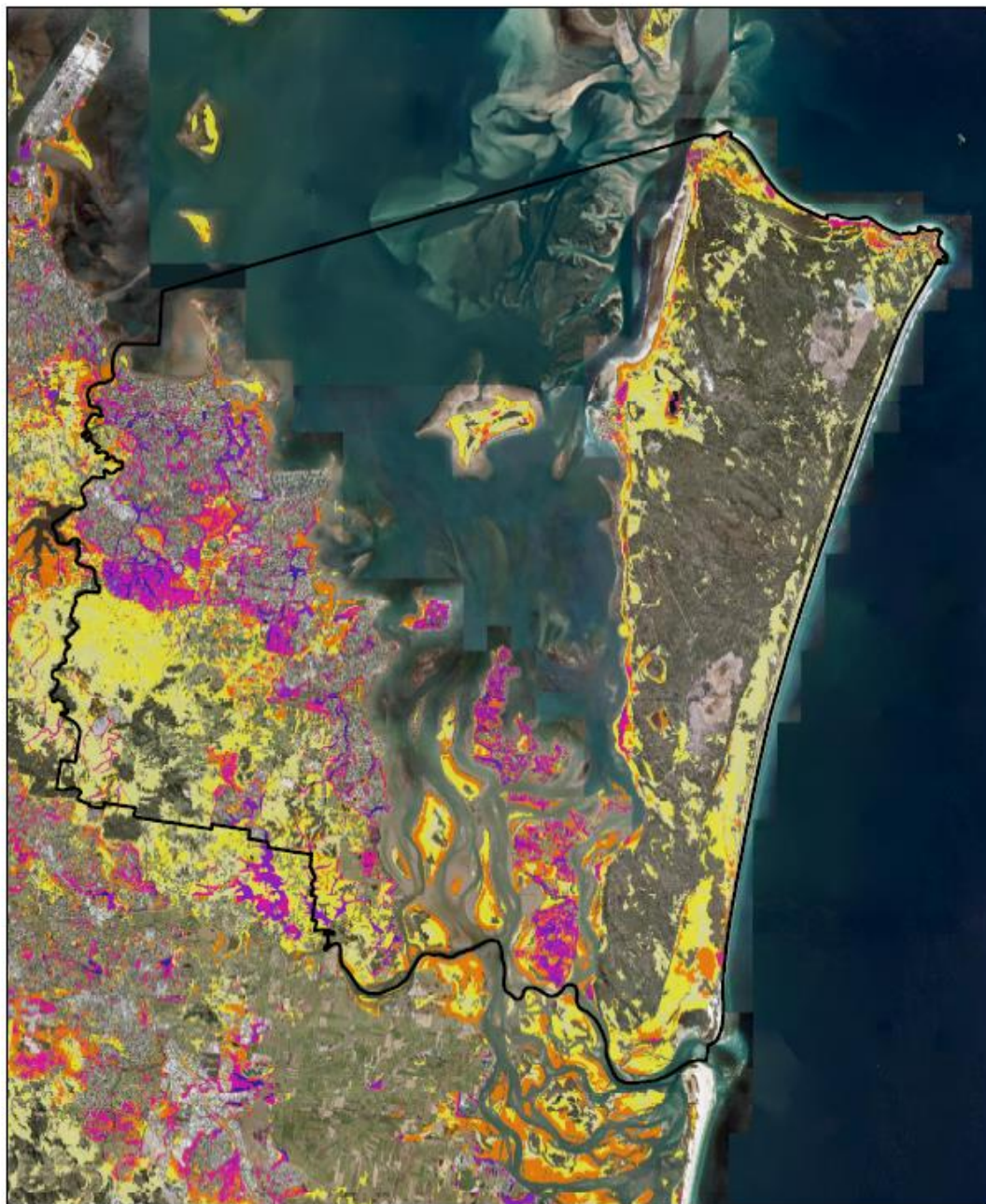
While it is acknowledged that flying-fox roost selection is difficult to predict and research to better understand how they select their roost sites is ongoing, known favoured characteristics were modelled to provide indicative suitable roost habitat on the Redlands Coast (Figure 8). Modelling methods are provided in Appendix 10.

Identifying potentially suitable habitat will provide for suitable land use planning, habitat allocation, restoration, improvement and protection. Potentially suitable roost habitat must be retained and created in suitable areas to avoid future conflict. Outputs of this model will be further queried and ground-truthed by Council Officers before being used to inform other programs. It must be noted that while this assessment was based on known roost preferences, it does not mean that flying-foxes will use these areas, or that roosts will not form in habitat not identified in the model.





draft



Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021; State of Queensland 2021. Image includes material © State of Queensland (Department of Resources), © Planet Labs (satellite data) & is reproduced under license from Planet and Google, all rights reserved, 2021.  
Ecosure does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the context of the report that this map supports. Ecosure and its staff bear no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, faults, defects, or inaccuracies in the information.

PR8777\_map\_Mapping

draft

---

## 8 Plan administration

### 8.1 Plan review and evaluation

The Plan will be reviewed regularly including at least annual evaluation of actions in Section 7. The following may also trigger a review of the Plan:

- completion of a significant management action (including submission of a [Flying-fox roost management evaluation form](#) to DES)
- changes to legislation
- any incident associated with roosting or foraging flying-foxes
- new research that informs conflict mitigation or flying-fox conservation.

### 8.2 Monitoring

Council will monitor and keep internal records to allow the effectiveness of each management action to be evaluated and inform future planning.

### 8.3 Funding commitment

Implementation of the Plan requires substantial ongoing funds. Council has been the recipient of government funds to assist preparation of this Plan and initial implementation. Council will need to ascertain resources for implementing actions associated with the Plan on an annual basis.



draft

## References

- Act, E. and Act, O. (1999) 'Environment protection and biodiversity conservation act 1999', *Canberra: comlaw. gov. au* [Preprint].
- Bishop, T. and Lyons, R. (2018) 'Flying-fox Heat Event Response Guidelines SEQ', 1.
- Churchill, S. (1998) *Australian bats*. New Holland.
- Cox, L. (2019) 'Flying-foxes found dead and emaciated across eastern Australia as dry weather bites', *The Guardian*, October. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/oct/17/flying-foxes-found-dead-and-emaciated-across-eastern-australia-as-dry-weather-bites>.
- Currey, K. *et al.* (2018) 'Land manager perspectives on conflict mitigation strategies for urban flying-fox camps', *Diversity*, 10(2), p. 39.
- Department of Environment and Science (2020) 'Code of Practice Low impact activities affecting flying-fox roosts'. Available at: [https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0029/89453/cp-wl-ff-low-impact-roosts.pdf](https://environment.des.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0029/89453/cp-wl-ff-low-impact-roosts.pdf).
- Department of Environment and Water (2021) *National Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox Pteropus poliocephalus*.
- Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (2015) *Flying-foxes*.
- Divljan, A., Parry-Jones, K. and Wardle, G.M. (2006) 'Age determination in the grey-headed flying fox', *Journal of Wildlife Management*, 70(2), pp. 607–611.
- Eby, P. (1991) 'Seasonal movements of grey-headed flying-foxes, *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Chiroptera: Pteropodidae), from two maternity camps in northern New South Wales', *Wildlife Research*, 18(5), pp. 547–559.
- Eby, P. (1996) 'Interactions between the grey-headed flying fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Chiroptera: Pteropodidae) and its diet plants: seasonal movements and seed dispersal'. University of New England.
- Eby, P. and Law, B. (2008) 'Ranking the feeding habitat of grey-headed flying foxes for conservation management', *Canberra: Department of Environment, Heritage, Water and the Arts* [Preprint].
- Eyre, T.J. *et al.* (2018) 'Terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey assessment guidelines for Queensland', *Department of Environment and Science, Queensland Government, Brisbane* [Preprint].
- Fox, S., Spencer, H. and O'Brien, G.M. (2008) 'Analysis of twinning in flying-foxes (Megachiroptera) reveals superfoetation and multiple-paternity', *Acta Chiropterologica*,

draft

---

10(2), pp. 271–278.

Fujita, M.S. (1991) *Flying Fox (Chiroptera, Pteropodidae) Pollination, Seed Dispersal, and Economic Importance: A Tabular Summary of Current Knowledge*. Bat Conservation International, Incorporated.

Hall, L.S. and Richards, G. (2000) *Flying foxes: fruit and blossom bats of Australia*. UNSW Press.

Huntsdale, J. and Millington, B. (2019) 'Mass baby bat deaths threatening the future of forests as effects of drought and bushfires mount', *ABC Illawarra*. Available at: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-12-14/mass-baby-bat-deaths-from-drought-and-bushfire/11793826>.

Kim, S. and Stephen, A. (2018) 'Extreme heat wipes out almost one third of Australia's spectacled flying fox population', See [www.abc.net.au/news/2018-12-19/heat-wipes-out-one-third-of-flying-fox-species/10632940](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-12-19/heat-wipes-out-one-third-of-flying-fox-species/10632940) [Preprint].

Law, B. *et al.* (2002) 'The Biology and Conservation of Australasian Bats', *Royal Zoological Society of NSW*, pp. 208–225.

Lunn, T.J. *et al.* (2021) 'Conventional wisdom on roosting behavior of Australian flying-foxes—A critical review, and evaluation using new data', *Ecology and evolution*, 11(19), pp. 13532–13558.

Markus, N. and Blackshaw, J.K. (2002) 'Behaviour of the black flying fox *Pteropus alecto*: 1. An ethogram of behaviour, and preliminary characterisation of mother-infant interactions', *Acta Chiropterologica*, 4(2), pp. 137–152.

McConkey, K.R. *et al.* (2012) 'Seed dispersal in changing landscapes', *Biological Conservation*, 146(1), pp. 1–13.

McIlwee, A.P. and Martin, L. (2002) 'On the intrinsic capacity for increase of Australian flying-foxes (*Pteropus* spp., Megachiroptera)', *Australian Zoologist*, 32(1), pp. 76–100.

Middleton, D. (2014) 'Hendra virus', *Veterinary Clinics: Equine Practice*, 30(3), pp. 579–589.

Mo, M. *et al.* (2021) 'Estimating flying-fox mortality associated with abandonments of pups and extreme heat events during the austral summer of 2019–20', *Pacific Conservation Biology* [Preprint].

Pallin, B.N. (2000) 'Ku-ring-gai Flying-fox Reserve: Habitat restoration project, 15 years on', *Ecological Management & Restoration*, 1(1), pp. 10–20.

Parry-Jones, K.A. and Augee, M.L. (1992) 'Movements of grey-headed flying foxes (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) to and from colony site on the central coast of New South Wales', *Wildlife Research*, 19(3), pp. 331–339.

Parry-Jones, K.A. and Augee, M.L. (2001) 'Factors affecting the occupation of a colony site

[Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan](#)

| 48

draft

---

in Sydney, New South Wales by the Grey-headed Flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Pteropodidae)', *Austral Ecology*, 26(1), pp. 47–55.

Peacock, L. (2004) 'Roost preference of the grey-headed flying fox', *Unpublished BSc (Veterinary) honours Thesis, University of Sydney* [Preprint].

Queensland Health (2020) *Bats and human health*. Available at: <http://conditions.health.qld.gov.au/HealthCondition/condition/14/33/14/bats-and-human-health>.

Queensland Treasury (2018) Population Projections Medium Series Projections.

Van Der Ree, R. *et al.* (2006) 'The establishment and dynamics of a recently established urban camp of flying foxes (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) outside their geographic range', *Journal of Zoology*, 268(2), pp. 177–185.

Roberts, B. (2006) *Management of Urban Flying-fox Camps: Issues of relevance to camps in the Lower Clarence Valley, NSW*. Valley Watch Incorporated.

Roberts, B. (2012) 'The ecology and management of the grey-headed flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*'. Ph. D. Thesis, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia.

Roberts, B.J. *et al.* (2012) 'Long-distance and frequent movements of the flying-fox *Pteropus poliocephalus*: implications for management'.

Roxburgh, S.H. *et al.* (2006) 'Assessing the carbon sequestration potential of managed forests: a case study from temperate Australia', *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 43(6), pp. 1149–1159.

Sonya, S., Viki, M. and Linda, C. (2013) *Managing Heat Stress in Flying-foxes Colonies*.

Southerton, S. *et al.* (2004) 'Review of gene movement by bats and birds and its potential significance for eucalypt plantation forestry', *Australian Forestry*, 67(10).

Tait, J. *et al.* (2014) 'Are flying-foxes coming to town? Urbanisation of the spectacled flying-fox (*Pteropus conspicillatus*) in Australia', *PLoS One*, 9(10), p. e109810.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (2021) Statistics about the population by age and sex for Australia's capital cities and regions 2020. Available at: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/regional-population-age-and-sex/latest-release>

The Queensland Government (2021) *Flying-fox viruses*. Available at: <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/animals/living-with/bats/flying-foxes/about-flying-foxes/viruses-carried-by-flying-foxes>.

Thiret, D. and Kerr, M. (2016) 'Ecotourism as a Contributor to Bat Conservation in Urban Environments', in *Presentation at the Wildlife Tourism Australia Conference*. Adelaide.

draft

---

Tidemann, C.R. and Nelson, J.E. (2011) 'Life expectancy, causes of death and movements of the grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) inferred from banding', *Acta Chiropterologica*, 13(2), pp. 419–429.

Timmiss, E. (2017) *Spatial factors influencing the establishment and occupancy of roosts of the four mainland Australian flying-fox species*. University of New South Wales.

Wagner, J. (2008) 'Glandular secretions of male *Pteropus* (Flying foxes): preliminary chemical comparisons among species'.

Welbergen, J. *et al.* (2015) *Climate Change and the impacts of extreme events on Australia's Wet Tropics biodiversity*. Reef and Rainforest Research Centre.

Welbergen, J.A. *et al.* (2020) 'Extreme mobility of the world's largest flying mammals creates key challenges for management and conservation', *BMC biology*, 18(1), pp. 1–13.

Westco, D.A. *et al.* (2009) 'Seed dispersal processes in Australia's tropical rainforests', *Living in a dynamic tropical forest landscape*, pp. 210–223.

Westcott, D.A. *et al.* (2018) 'A state-space modelling approach to wildlife monitoring with application to flying-fox abundance', *Scientific reports*, 8(1), pp. 1–9.

Wildlife Health Australia (2020) *Coronaviruses in Australian bats Fact Sheet*. Available at: [https://wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au/Portals/0/Documents/FactSheets/Mammals/Coronaviruses\\_in\\_Australian\\_Bats.pdf](https://wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au/Portals/0/Documents/FactSheets/Mammals/Coronaviruses_in_Australian_Bats.pdf).

Williams, N.S.G. *et al.* (2006) 'Range expansion due to urbanization: Increased food resources attract Grey-headed Flying-foxes (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) to Melbourne', *Austral Ecology*, 31(2), pp. 190–198.

Zurbuchen, A. *et al.* (2010) 'Maximum foraging ranges in solitary bees: only few individuals have the capability to cover long foraging distances', *Biological Conservation*, 143(3), pp. 669–676.

draft

## Appendix 1 Legislation

### Commonwealth

#### ***Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999***

The GHFF is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act making it a Matter of National Environmental Significance (MNES). The National Recovery Plan for the GHFF (DAWE 2021) sets out management and research actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support recovery of the GHFF.

A referral to the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) is required under the EPBC Act for any action that is likely to significantly impact on the GHFF as a MNES, as detailed in the Referral guideline for management actions in GHFF and SFF roosts (DoE 2015) (the Referral Guideline).

A GHFF roost that meets the following criteria is defined as nationally important:

- contained  $\geq 10,000$  GHFF in more than one year in the last 10 years, or
- been occupied by more than 2,500 GHFF permanently or seasonally every year for the last 10 years.

### State

#### ***Nature Conservation Act 1992***

All flying-fox species and their roosts are protected in Queensland under the NC Act. The Threatened Species Program 2020-2040 (DES 2020) also applies to the GHFF.

In 2007 an amendment was made to the NC Act with regards to Restrictions relating to flying-foxes and flying-fox roosts – section 88C. This new section required anyone wishing to undertake an activity with potential to disturb or destroy a roost to apply to the Queensland government by submitting a Species Management Program (SMP) or applying for a Damage Mitigation Permit (DMP).

This legislation was modified in 2013 when the Queensland government introduced a new approach to flying-fox roost management empowering local governments to make decisions about how to best manage roosts. The local government 'as-of-right' authority can be enacted only in mapped Urban Flying-fox Management Areas (UFFMAs) following notification to the Queensland government, must be undertaken in accordance with relevant legislation and Codes of Practice, and it does not obligate a council in any way. The Redland City Council UFFMA map is shown in below.

A flying-fox 'roost' is defined under the NC Act as 'a tree or other place where flying-foxes congregate from time to time for breeding and rearing their young'. This definition is expanded in the *Interim policy for determining when a flying-fox congregation is regarded as a flying-fox roost under section 88c of the NC Act* (DES 2021) and differences in approvals to manage a

[Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan](#)

| 51

## draft

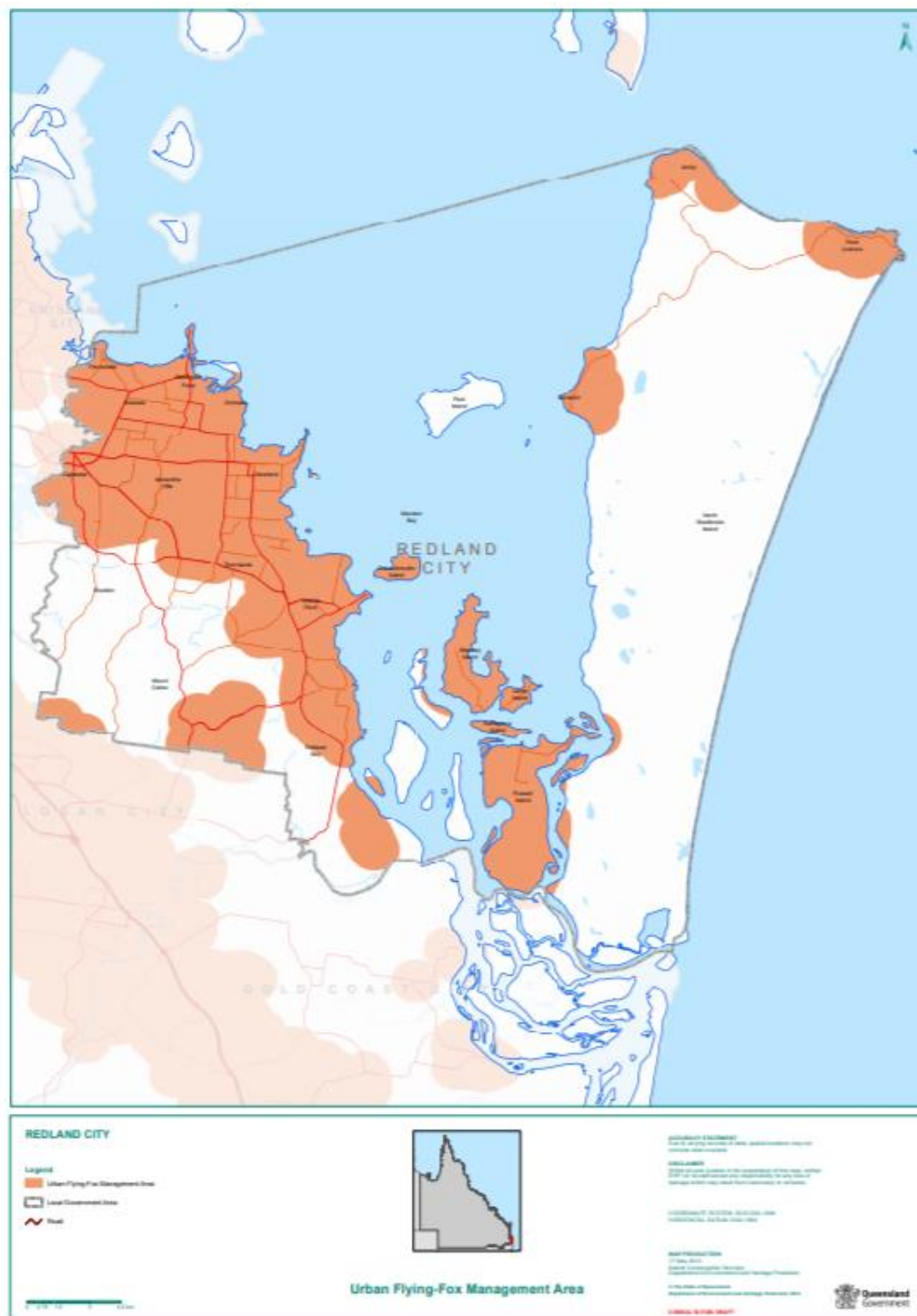
---

site based on occupancy classifications apply (see Appendix 9 for further detail). For the purposes of this Plan and because a site may change its classification during the life of the Plan, all known flying-fox sites will be referred to as roosts.

Council must still apply for a Flying-fox Roost Management Permit (FFRMP) for activities outside UFFMAs, or beyond the scope of the [Code of Practice – Ecologically sustainable management of flying-fox roosts](#) (the Roost Management Code) (DES 2020a). The [Flying-fox Roost Management Guideline](#) (DES 2020b) is also available to assist decision-making.

Any non-council landholder must apply for a Flying-fox Roost Management Permit for any activity beyond the scope of the [Code of Practice – Low impact activities affecting flying-fox roosts](#) (the Low Impact Code) (DES 2020a), which permits some low impact activities not intending to disturb flying-foxes.

draft



draft

---

## Other legislation

### ***Vegetation Management Act 1999***

The clearing of native vegetation in Queensland is regulated by the *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (VM Act), the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and associated policies and codes.

The type of clearing activity allowed, and how it is regulated, depends on:

- the type of vegetation (as indicated on the regulated vegetation management map and supporting maps)
- the tenure of the land (e.g. freehold or Indigenous land)
- the location, extent and purpose of the proposed clearing
- the applicant proposing to do the clearing (e.g. state government body, landholder).

Depending on these factors, clearing activities will either:

- be exempt from any approval or notification process
- require notification and adherence to a self-assessable code
- require notification and adherence to an area management plan
- require a development approval.

VM Act exemptions allow native vegetation to be cleared for a range of routine property management activities without the need for a development approval or notification. A number of VM Act exemptions may apply to clearing vegetation that is flying-fox roosting or foraging habitat. However, specific advice should be obtained from Department of Natural Resources and Mines for each proposed vegetation clearing activity.

No explicit VM Act exemptions for clearing flying-fox roosting or foraging vegetation were in place as at March 2022.

### ***Fisheries Act 1994***

All marine plants, including mangroves, seagrass, salt couch, algae, samphire vegetation and adjacent plants (e.g. melaleuca and casuarina), are protected under Queensland law through provisions of the *Fisheries Act 1994*. Approval must be gained from Fisheries Queensland to destroy, damage, or disturb any marine plant. Under the *Fisheries Act*, a 'marine plant' includes:

- a) a plant (a 'tidal plant') that usually grows on, or adjacent to, tidal land, whether it is living or dead, standing or fallen;
  - The *Fisheries Act* does not define 'adjacent' as it relates to marine plants. In the absence of a definition, the Fish Habitat Management Operational Policy describes the application of 'adjacent' in terms of when a marine plant development permit application would be required for disturbance of plants in or adjacent to the tidal zone.



draft

---

- b) the material of a tidal plant, or other plant material on tidal land;
- c) a plant, or material of a plant, prescribed under a regulation or management plan to be a marine plant.

#### ***Animal Care and Protection Act 2001***

The *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (the ACP Act) provides for animal welfare. The ACP Act is administered by Biosecurity Queensland within the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. The ACP Act applies to all living vertebrate animals, including wildlife. To comply with the ACP Act flying-fox management actions must not cause mental or physical suffering, pain or distress.

#### ***Civil Aviation Act 1998***

The *Civil Aviation Act 1998* establishes Australia's Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) functions in relation to civil aviation, with particular emphasis on safety. *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998* Part 139 contains specific requirements for wildlife hazard management.

Council and/or DES should ensure aerodromes are aware of large influxes to the area so that strike risk can be managed, and Council must ensure this legislation is adhered to when considering events with aircraft.

Legislation beyond that discussed in the Plan will apply to some sites.

draft

## Appendix 2 Strategic linkages

Table 9 Strategic alignment of the Plan

Strategic document / Program	Relevant aims, objectives and initiatives
Redland City Corporate Plan 2021 – 2026 and Operational Plan 2021 - 2022	<p><b>Goal 1 – City leadership.</b>  <b>Objectives:</b>            1.1 Have transparent, accountable processes and effective communication that builds community trust            1.2 Undertake meaningful community engagement to encourage diverse participation in decision making.</p> <p><b>Goal 2 - Strong communities (citizen science, volunteering, ownership).</b>  <b>Objectives:</b>            2.3 Build the community's capacity to adapt to changes in the physical, social and economic environment.</p> <p><b>Goal 4 – Natural environment.</b>  <b>Objectives:</b>            4.1 Manage, maintain and enhance our natural assets and ecosystems including wildlife protection and vegetation management            4.3 Encourage visitors and residents to embrace and experience our natural assets</p> <p><b>Goal 5 – Liveable neighbourhoods.</b>  <b>Objectives:</b>            5.1 Enhance the unique character and liveability of our city for its communities through co-ordinated planning, placemaking, and management of community assets.            5.2 Maximise economic, environmental and liveability outcomes by creating greater connectivity and linkages within and beyond our city.</p> <p>Redlands City Corporate Plan and Operation Plan aims to foster community trust, engagement and participation in Council's initiative to improve natural assets and ecosystems. In encouraging and educating visitors and residents to embrace the natural assets in Redlands, this aims to improve community understanding and appreciation of the importance of natural assets, wildlife and healthy ecosystems.</p>

draft

Strategic document / Program	Relevant aims, objectives and initiatives
Redland City Plan 2018	<p><b>Objective:</b> Highly scenic natural and productive rural landscapes support resilient fauna and flora communities. Throughout the city, recreation and wildlife corridors connect people, places, habitat areas, waterways, wetlands and foreshore areas. Development will be carefully managed to protect significant habitats, wildlife corridors, ecological functions and scenic landscapes.</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b> 1) The Redlands' natural areas facilitate the conservation of biodiversity and habitat for wildlife (including the koala), and the protection of ecological processes and functions. (2) Viable and resilient wildlife corridors link habitat areas and facilitate the movement and migration of native fauna throughout the Redlands and beyond. The Redland City Plan can benefit flying-foxes by increasing the quality and quantity of flying-fox habitat and specifically aims to improve rural landscapes to support wildlife. Through enhancing rural landscapes and improving wildlife corridors, this may assist in reducing flying-fox conflict in sensitive areas by providing alternative foraging and roosting sites.</p>
Redland City Council Natural Environment Policy (ENV-001-P)	<p><b>Objective:</b> To protect, enhance and restore the health and viability of the City's natural terrestrial and aquatic values both on public and private lands and aquatic environments, for their inherent value and the benefit, use and lifestyle of current and future generations of our community. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Koalas and other native animal and plant populations and habitat</li> <li>• Core habitat areas as sanctuaries for wildlife</li> <li>• Safe wildlife movement corridors across the landscape</li> <li>• Terrestrial biological diversity and ecosystem services</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions:</b> Working in partnership with the community through action-oriented collaboration, partnerships, and extension programs that empower landholders and the broader community as environmental stewards and citizen scientists. This policy aims to protect and enhance native vegetation, which will assist in the conservation of all wildlife, including flying-foxes, as well as improve ecosystem services and natural values in Redlands.</p>
Conservation Land Management Strategy	<p>Conservation land makes up 17.7% of the Redlands, including conservation areas, nature refuges, bushland refuges, nature belts, creek corridors, urban habitat, conservation coastal foreshores, wetlands, drainage reserves, road reserves.</p> <p><b>Objectives and strategies:</b> Areas of high ecological integrity prioritised for maintenance, vegetation management (including increasing abundance and diversity of native plant species, controlling weeds), support riparian corridors, assess risk to EVNT species and habitat, manage threats to wildlife, maintain firebreaks/buffers, controlled burns, water quality, education and interpretation.</p>

draft

Strategic document / Program	Relevant aims, objectives and initiatives
<i>Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028 and supplementary Wildlife Connections Action Plan 2018 - 2023</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> These Plans aim to provide habitat connectivity for native species, facilitate the continuity of ecological processes through healthy and resilient animal and plant populations and improve and protect corridor habitat.</p> <p><b>Actions:</b> Actions outlined in these Plans are to identify, prioritise and assign areas for planting and create buffer of native vegetation to reduce the risk of edge effects. These Plans will assist in enhancing connectivity and habitat quality for all wildlife and plant species. These Plans can benefit flying-foxes through increasing available flying-fox habitat, which may assist in reducing conflict with flying-foxes in sensitive areas.</p>
<i>Redlands Coast Bay and Creeks Plan 2021-2031 and supplementary Action Plan 2021-2026</i>	<p><b>Objectives:</b> To protect existing instream, wetland and creek bank vegetated ecosystems, and to undertake restoration of degraded assets and improve habitats, biodiversity, connectivity and natural form and flow. This action plan will assist in improving habitat for all wildlife species, including flying-foxes. In restoring habitats around wetlands and creeks, this may aid in mitigating heat-stress impacts in for flying-foxes by improving vegetation health and increasing complexity in vegetation strata.</p>
Redland City Council Community and Environment Education Program (CEEP) Framework 2021	<p><b>Aim:</b> To build understanding and advocacy for the Redlands environment through informative, interactive and engaging education programs to early learning, school and adult education groups. Fostering a sense of appreciation and understanding of natural assets and a connecting the community to the local environment will inspire residents to protect the native flora and fauna on the Redlands Coast for future generations. This program will assist in the protection of flying-foxes and other important wildlife species by instilling the importance of keystone species in providing ecosystem services, which benefit the entire community.</p>
Prioritising species and ecological communities for future management in the Redlands 2021 (Eco Logical)	This report identified the GHFF as the highest priority species and land clearing or land reclamation as the most significant key threatening process. Recommendations from this report include: Preventing land clearing, improving landscape connectivity and targeted education and awareness programs.
Winter Plants for Wildlife (Healthy Land & Water)	<b>Objective:</b> Distribution of 15,000 winter forage plants used by the Grey-headed flying-fox and other wildlife to community organisation and public and private landholders for planting in targeted locations across south-east Queensland to mitigate food shortage. Land for Wildlife will be participating in the roll out of this program. Planting areas have been mapped in consultation with local governments and the South-east Flying-fox Network to identify priority areas and exclude areas that may exacerbate conflict with flying-foxes (e.g. by not encouraging foraging near sensitive sites)
Land for Wildlife South East Queensland	<b>Objective:</b> This is a voluntary program that encourages and assists landholders to manage wildlife on their properties supported by Council. It has a network of over 5,000 properties that are being managed for conservation and nearly 8,000 hectares of habitat are currently being restored which may create foraging opportunities for flying-foxes. Another initiative that assists flying-fox conservation is the erection of wildlife-friendly fencing on

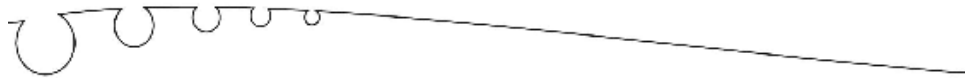
draft

Strategic document / Program	Relevant aims, objectives and initiatives
	some properties. .
One million native plants by 2026 (Redland City Council initiative)	<b>Aim:</b> To create a network of wildlife corridors by planting 1 million native plants as part of the commitment to a healthy, natural environment. Similar to the Winter Plants for Wildlife initiative, consideration regarding planting locations is required to ensure synergistic outcomes that assist in the conservation of flying-foxes without exacerbating conflict at sensitive sites.
Voluntary Conservation Agreement Program	<b>Objective:</b> The Voluntary Conservation Agreement Program is a program in which arrangements are made between Council and private landholders to encourage landholders to conserve and manage bushland on private property. This program gives landholders guidance on how they can best manage bushland on their property, providing benefits to the local ecosystem, wildlife species and economic and natural value to landholders. This program can assist in protecting habitat for flying-foxes on private property for those wanting to be a part of the program, providing more habitat for flying-fox foraging and roosting, whilst landholders are benefitted by flying-foxes ecosystem services.
Waterways Extension Program	<b>Objective:</b> This program aims to assist private landholders in enhancing the health of waterways in Redlands. The voluntary program assists landholders with waterway management advice and opportunities for funding for natural resource management, such as weed control and revegetation efforts and rehabilitating degraded areas. This program may assist in increasing available habitat for wildlife and flying-foxes through improving riparian habitats. This program encourages community connection and allows landholders to feel empowered in improving the natural value of their property, while providing benefits for flora and fauna communities.
Rural Support Program	<b>Objective:</b> Similar to the Voluntary Conservation Agreement Program, The Rural Support Program encourages landholders, specifically in rural areas, to improve environmental outcomes on their properties. This voluntary program provides landholders with flora and fauna identification and monitoring services, development of regeneration programs, property management advice and the opportunity to engage with other landholders. Through regeneration efforts and improving habitat on rural properties, this program may increase the available habitat for flying-foxes in rural areas, aiding in the conservation outcomes for flying-foxes, whilst potentially decreasing conflict in sensitive urban areas.
Your Backyard Garden Program	<b>Objective:</b> This program is an initiative targeted to landholders in urban areas near bushland reserves or within wildlife corridors. This program aims to enhance urban backyards to be more environmentally and wildlife friendly. Advice is given to landholders on environmental weeds, native plants and wildlife local to the area, and how to make backyards more attractive to wildlife, whilst ensuring that pets are happy and wildlife remain safe. This program can allow urban landholders to feel empowered in improving their local environment, and can provide flying-foxes with safe spaces to forage in urban areas.

draft

---

## Appendix 3 Statement of Management Intent



### Statement of Management Intent

#### For Flying-Fox Roost Management In Redland City Council

This Statement of Management Intent was endorsed by Council in 25 February 2015 and has effect from 25 February 2015 until superseded.



draft

---

## 1. Authority

Under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the State Government introduced a new approach to flying-fox roost management to allow local governments to make their own decisions about how to best manage individual flying-fox roosts on Council controlled lands in designated Urban Flying-Fox Areas. The legislation authorises local government to act on these decisions without the need for a permit under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Outside an UFFMA, local governments require a flying-fox roost management permit (FFRMP) from Environment and Heritage Protection to undertake flying-fox management activities. A non-council applicant requires a FFRMP irrespective of the location of the roost.

If a roost is on private land(s), low impact activities may be undertaken by the landholder(s) as described under the '*Code of practice – Low impact activities affecting flying-fox roosts*'. Council does not become involved in approvals for these activities.

## 2. Purpose

The purpose of this Statement of Management Intent (SoMI) is to articulate the approach that Redland City Council will take in the management of flying-fox roosts in designated Urban Flying-Fox Management Areas in Redland City Council.

## 3. Location of the UFFMA in Redland City Council

An UFFMA map for Redlands (Attachment 1) and has been drawn from [www.ehp.qld.gov.au](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au) of the EHP. This map may be updated from time to time by State Government.

## 4. Council intentions and considerations

Where Council owned or managed land is used as a roost site by flying-foxes, Council will:

- Not disperse flying-foxes or destroy flying-fox roost sites
- Continue to reinforce education to the community
- Continue to revegetate previously used roosts in areas of less conflict
- Identify sites for enhancement as potential future roost sites
- Continue to monitor and map our roost sites in partnership with Department of Environment and Heritage Protection and volunteers
- Continue to liaise closely with other local Councils, researchers and Department of Environment and Heritage Protection officers
- Advocate on behalf of the community to State Government agencies to assist with flying-fox management
- Ensure that Council management for flying-foxes is undertaken in accordance with the *Code of Practice – Ecologically sustainable management of flying-fox roosts*; *Procedure 3070-001-002 Working around Flying-foxes and Roost Sites* and any other legislative requirements.

draft

---

## 5. Related Documents and Policy

- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*
- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*

### Queensland Government

- *Code of Practice – Ecologically sustainable management of flying-fox roosts.*
- *Code of Practice – Low impact activities affecting flying-fox roosts.*
- *Flying-fox Roost Management Guideline*

### Redland City Council

- *Redland City Council Procedure POL 3070-001-002 'Working around flying-foxes and roost sites'*
- *Redlands Flying-fox Education and Communication Plan*

### Australian Government

- *National Recovery Plan for the Grey-headed Flying-fox*

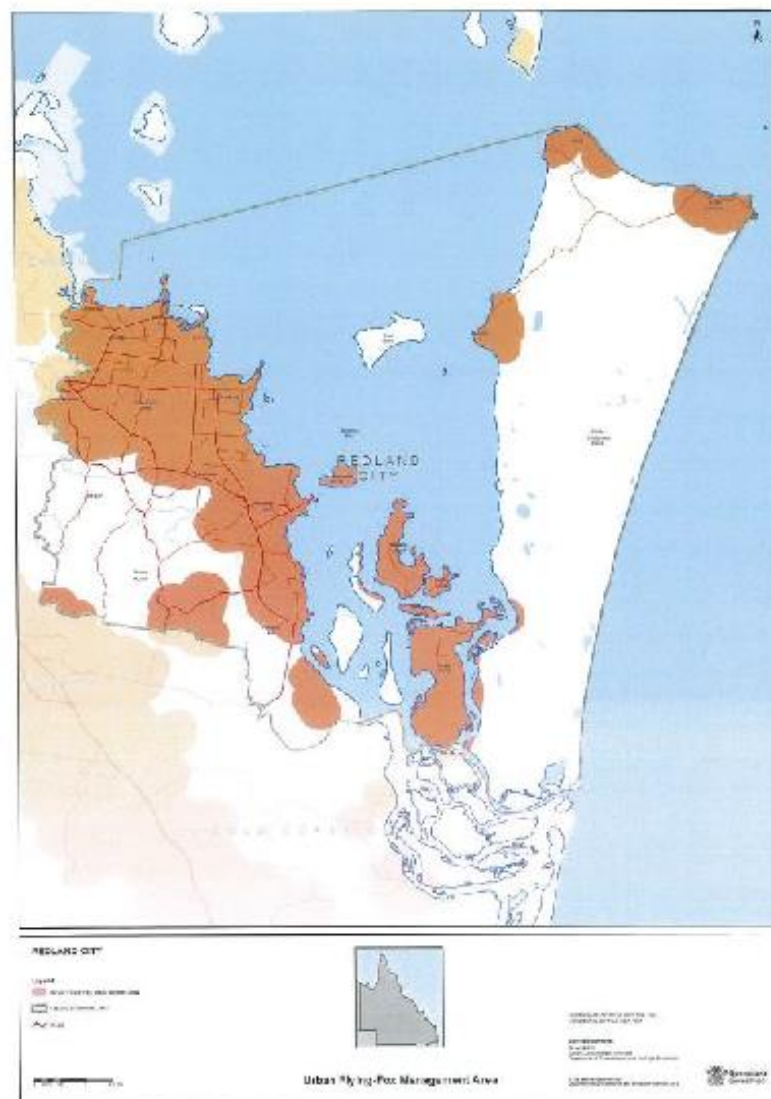
## 6. Further information

Contact Council on 3829 8999 to discuss this SoMI for flying-fox Management in Redland City Council.

Contact EHP website further information on the State Government flying-fox framework and permits required for flying-fox roost management permit (FFRMP) outside an UFFMA.



draft



draft

## Appendix 4 Human and animal health

Flying-foxes, like all animals, have the potential to carry pathogens that can cause human health issues. In Australia those of concern are Australian bat lyssavirus (ABLV) and Hendra virus (HeV).

Outside an occupational cohort (e.g. wildlife carers, vets, biologists) the risk of human exposure to these viruses is extremely low. Coming into contact with bat faeces, urine or blood do not pose a risk of ABLV exposure, nor do living, playing or walking near bat roosting areas (Queensland Health 2020).

There has been one case of ABLV in a domestic dog (Arthur 2013) and two cases of HeV in domestic dogs (following close contact with infected horses) (DPI 2014). Therefore, while the likelihood of infection is extremely low, as a precaution people should prevent their pets from coming into contact with bats. This may include keeping pets inside at night, particularly when flying-foxes are foraging on flowering or fruiting trees nearby, and, keeping dogs on a lead when walking near a flying-fox roost (RSPCA 2019). If a pet owner is concerned or suspects their pet has come into contact with a bat (including microbats), veterinary advice should be sought immediately.

For further information concerning human health risks and flying-foxes go to the [Queensland Health](#) and [Biosecurity Queensland](#) websites.

### Flying-fox safety is simple

The risk of humans contracting an illness from flying-foxes or other bats is already very low, and there are some easy ways to reduce that risk even further:

- **No touch = No risk. Never touch or handle bats** unless you are trained, using appropriate personal protective equipment and vaccinated against ABLV.
- Instead, if you find an injured bat, **contact a professional** for assistance: Redlands Wildlife Rescue 3833 4031 or the RSPCA Ambulance (1300 ANIMAL).
- **Vaccinate horses** against Hendra virus where possible. If horses do become sick for any reason, isolate them early while awaiting test results.
- **Protect horse food and water** from contamination and maintain **standard hygiene practices** in interacting with horses and cleaning.
- **Educate children** - look but don't touch.
- Maintain standard **pool treatment**.
- **Modify and maintain rainwater tanks**: cover the tank with <1mm mesh and fit a first flush device; trim/remove overhanging vegetation; regularly disinfect the tank and inspect it 6-12 monthly for bottom sediment and flush tank.

#### Important

In the rare instance a person is bitten or scratched by a bat, wash the wound for five minutes (do not scrub), apply antiviral antiseptic (e.g. Betadine) and seek immediate medical advice. Effective pre- and post-exposure vaccinations are available.

draft

---

### **Australian bat lyssavirus**

ABLV is only spread to humans if saliva of an infected bat comes in contact with mucous membranes or broken skin, such as through bat bites or scratches. Less than 1% of healthy flying-foxes carry ABLV and approximately 7% of sick or injured bats (Queensland Health 2019). Effective pre- and post-exposure vaccinations are available to prevent ABLV from developing.

ABLV cannot be contracted from flying-fox excrement, including using or drinking water from rainwater tanks, or swimming in a pool, where bat excrement is present (Queensland Health 2017a). For households using rainwater for food preparation and drinking, the risk of getting a gastrointestinal illness from bat faeces is no different than for other animals, including birds (Queensland Health 2017a). Maintaining standard chemical treatment of swimming pools can adequately manage the effect of bat faeces (Queensland Health 2017a).

### **Hendra virus**

HeV infection requires close contact with an infected horse – direct transmission from bats to humans has not been reported – and appropriate husbandry and HeV vaccinations can prevent infection in horses (Queensland Health 2018).

### **Coronaviruses**

Coronaviruses are found in bats, birds and other animals worldwide. Coronaviruses isolated from Australian bats are not closely related to COVID-19 and no human health implications have been identified (WHA 2020).

### **General health considerations**

All animals, carry bacteria and other microorganisms in their guts, some of which are potentially pathogenic to other species.

Bat urine and faeces should be treated like any other animal excrement. Viruses are not transferred to humans from bat urine or faeces. As with any accumulation of animal faeces (bird, bat, domestic animals), fungi or bacteria may be present and care should be taken when cleaning faeces. This includes wetting dried faeces before cleaning or mowing, wearing appropriate PPE and maintaining appropriate hygiene. If disturbing dried bird or bat droppings, particulate respirators should be worn to prevent inhalation of dust and aerosols. See '[Work with bird and bat droppings](#)' for detail.

Contamination of water supplies by any animal excreta (birds, amphibians and mammals such as flying-foxes) poses a health risk to humans. Household tanks should be designed to minimise potential contamination, such as using first-flush diverters to divert contaminants before they enter water tanks. Trimming vegetation overhanging the catchment area (e.g. the roof of a house) will also reduce wildlife activity and associated potential contamination. Tanks should also be appropriately maintained and flushed, and catchment areas regularly cleaned to remove potential contaminants.

Public water supplies are regularly monitored for harmful microorganisms and are filtered and

[Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan](#)

| 65

draft

---

disinfected before being distributed. Management plans for community supplies should consider whether any large congregation of animals, including flying-foxes, occurs near the supply or catchment area. Where they do occur, increased frequency of monitoring should be considered to ensure early detection and management of contaminants.

Refer to Queensland Health for further information about bats and health.

draft

## Appendix 5 Flying-fox posters and signage design



Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan

| 67

draft

## Appendix 6 Community survey results

A total of 281 participants submitted survey responses, with the majority of these engaging through Facebook advertising (48%) and directly through Council's website (46%). 75% of respondents identified as Redlands Coast residents, 26% identified as visitors, with 6% identifying as Redlands Coast business owners. Percentages are rounded, and as respondents were often able to choose multiple responses totals may exceed 100%. Key results are summarised below, all were considered in developing the Plan and additional detail can be provided on request to Council.

The majority of respondents reported living or owning a business near a flying-fox roost (52%), with the remaining not living or owning a business near a flying-fox roost (38%), or being unsure (11%) (Appendix 6 Figure 1).

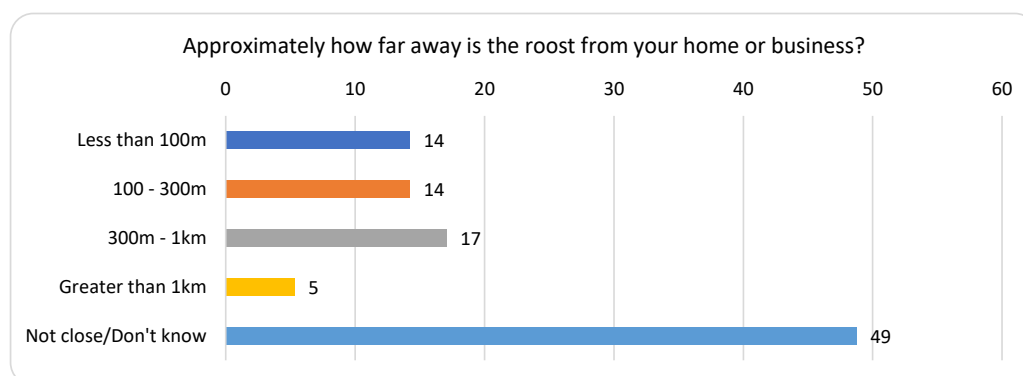


Figure 1 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'Approximately how far away is the roost from your home or business?'. Numbers are given as percentages, rounded to the nearest whole number.

The majority of all respondents strongly agreed or agreed that flying-foxes are important for the environment and should be protected (80%), and that flying-foxes and humans should share the urban environment (78%) (Figure 2). 64% of respondents disagreed that flying-foxes are a nuisance and should be managed (Figure 2).

Most respondents like it when flying-foxes visit their garden (64%) and believe that Council should not disturb flying-foxes (67%) (Figure 2). Most respondents believed that Council should balance conservation and resident amenity (69%), with an overwhelming majority of resident believing that Council should protect vegetation and other environmental values in parklands and bushland areas (95%) (Figure 2).

Responses to other statements were fairly evenly distributed, as shown in Figure 2.

draft

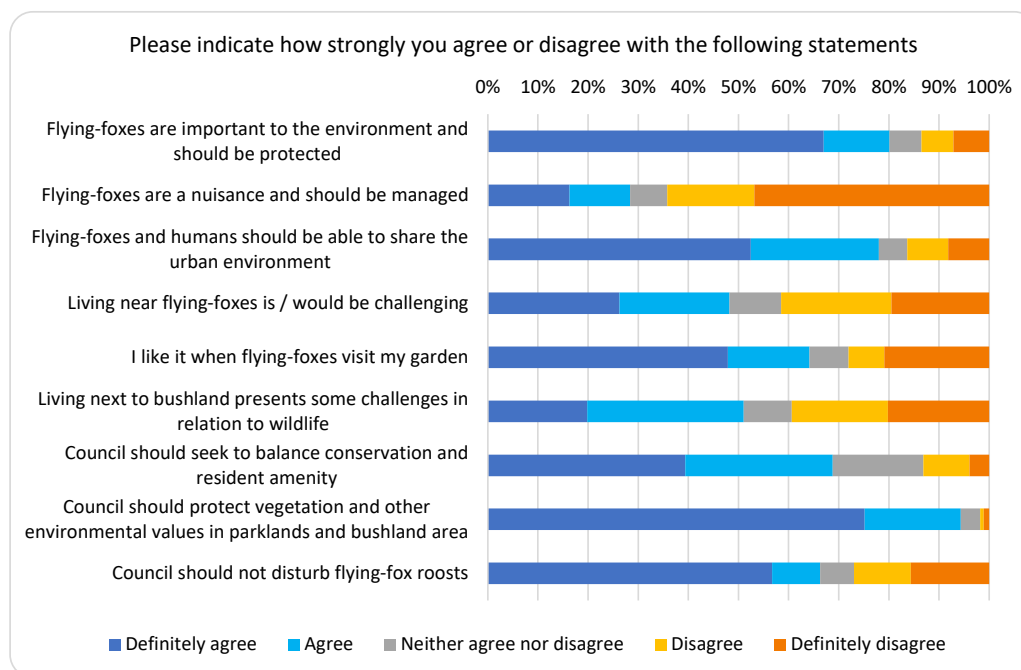


Figure 2 Responses to various statements about flying-foxes.

The majority of respondents have had positive experiences with flying-foxes on the Redlands Coast 166 respondents; (59%), 63 respondents (22%) negative, and 51 (18%) neutral (Figure 3). Where people reported being impacted, the majority were at home (Figure 4).

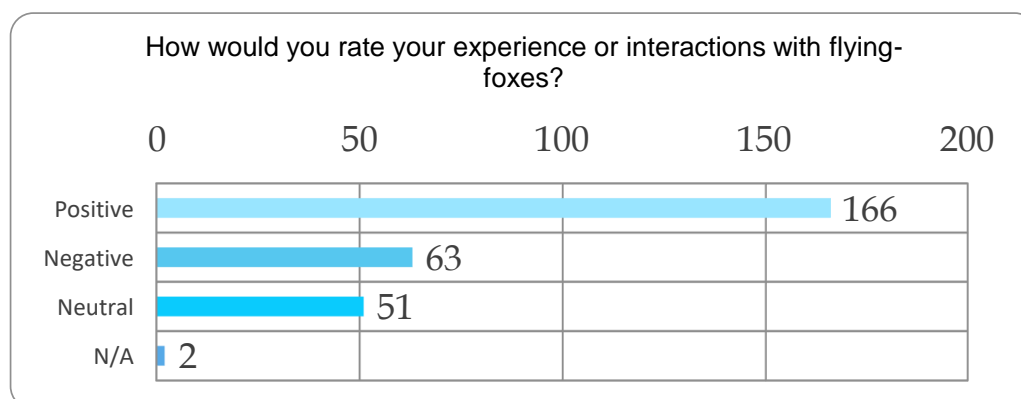


Figure 3 Rating of experience or interactions with flying-foxes on the Redlands Coast

draft

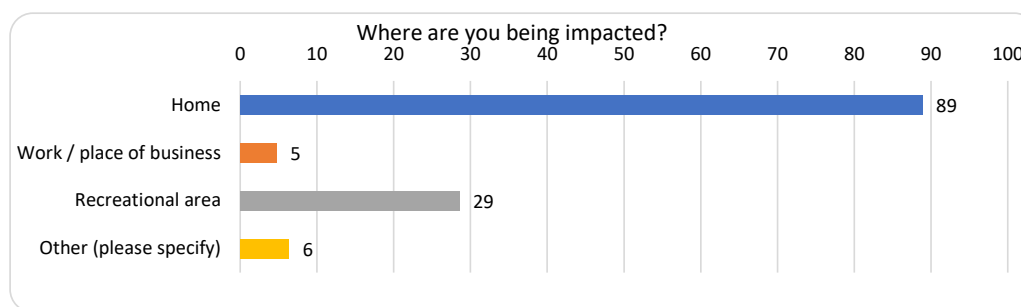


Figure 49 Percentage of responses given when asked 'Where are you being impacted?'. Values are given as percentages, rounded to the nearest whole number.

When respondents were asked to choose topics they were concerned or interested about regarding flying-foxes, the majority of respondents were concerned/interested in misinformation about flying-foxes (64%), flying-fox habitat protection (63.3%), flying-fox conservation (61.5%) and flying-fox welfare (59%) (Figure 5). The next most cited concerns were mess from droppings (38%), smell (27.4%), fear of disease (27%), noise (26%), feeding in my yard (17%), damage to vegetation (16%), fruit loss at orchards (10%) and visual amenity (5%) (Figure 5). The range of 'other' responses are shown in Table 1.

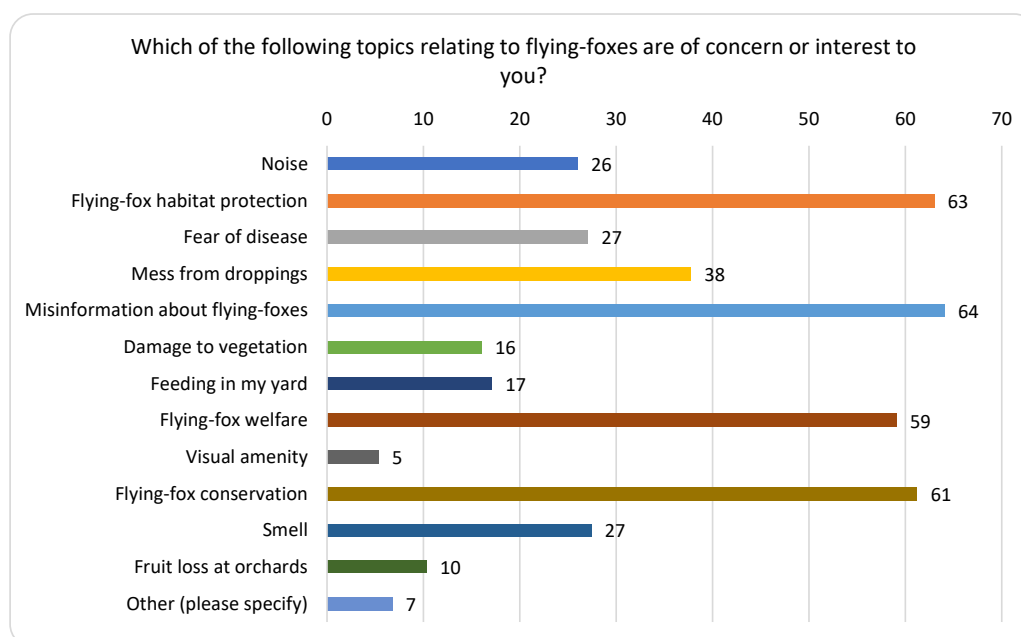


Figure 5 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'Which of the following topics relating to flying-foxes are of concern or interest to you?'.



draft

Table 1 Other responses to question in Figure 5 (7% total responses) in alphabetical order.

Response
Actually have management plans in place for alternative sites that these creatures can go to, away from urban residential properties and parkland designated for children and other human recreational activities.
Council not clearing or mowing because of the flying foxes. This is causing more snakes, rats and toads coming into our yard
Damage to paint on our cars and van.
Damage to paintwork house & car
Destruction of already limited green space and their ecosystems. Removal of a feature I enjoy about my home.
Dispersal of Flying-foxes
Ecosystem services
Education of the public
Humans causing harm to flying foxes because of uneducated information.
I have lived on my block of land for over 50 years and used to own a portion of the land that is now in Council ownership. Until recent years there was never a flying fox roost there but I think they have moved into a suburban park because of loss of natural habitat due to development in the Redlands. I am not anti flying fox but don't feel they belong in suburban parks,
Misconceptions about them being dirty, etc.
None, we keep pushing wildlife out of existence to make more room for humans. How about we start the conversation on the damages humans cause. We need to reduce human breeding and introduce a license to bring children into the world.
Population decline and what that will mean for our environment and economy.
Roost disturbances especially in baby season.
Tendency for some councils to insist on dispersal when it doesn't work and creates more problems and increases unfounded fears, rather than invest in public education.
That they often get to my pawpaws before I do is a small price to pay for the joy of having wildlife around. I have experienced the ecological sterility of Europe and it is not good.
The clearing of native roosting and feeding habitat crucial to the survival of the species
The stress of living near a colony is debilitating and harmful to a human beings health.
The undeserved 'bad rap' that flying foxes get and Council dispersing colonies of these amazing and important animals

## draft

When comparing topics of concerns from respondents within the different distance categories from flying-fox roosts, the top four concerns for respondents that live within 100 m of a roost were smell and flying-fox welfare (70%), mess from droppings (67.5%) and misinformation about flying-foxes (62.5%) (Figure 6). Concerns such as smell, mess from droppings, noise, fear of disease, damage to vegetation and visual amenity were mentioned most often by respondents that live less than 100 m away from a roost (Figure 6). These concerns generally decreased in the percentage of responses as distance from a roost increased (Figure 6). Though 35-38% of respondents within 100 m of a roost were concerned about flying-fox habitat protection and flying-fox conservation, respondents who lived more than 100 m away from a flying-fox roost cited these two concerns almost twice as much (Figure 6).

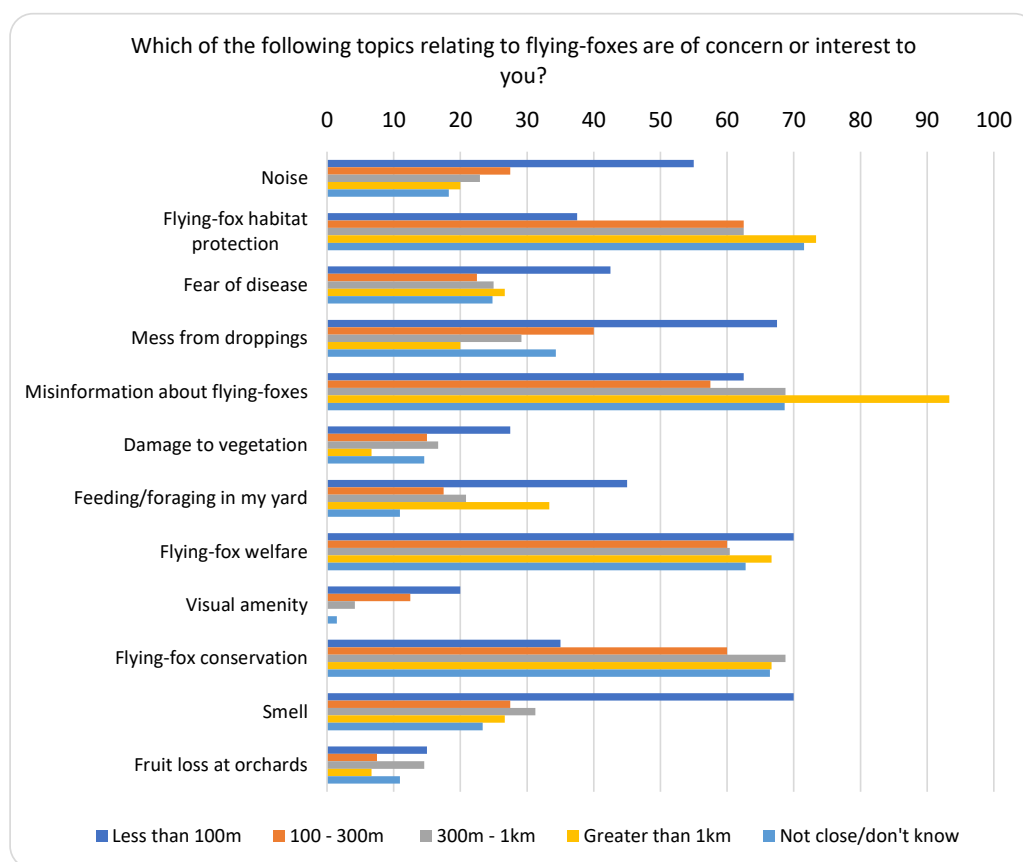


Figure 6 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'Which of the following topics relating to flying-foxes are of concern or interest to you?'. Percentages were broken down into distance categories based on the distance of the respondent's home or business from a flying-fox roost.

draft

Of the respondents who answered that they live or own a business near a flying-fox roost, 35% felt subsidies would help manage flying-fox impacts, 21% were unsure, and 43% of did not believe they would assist (Figure 7).

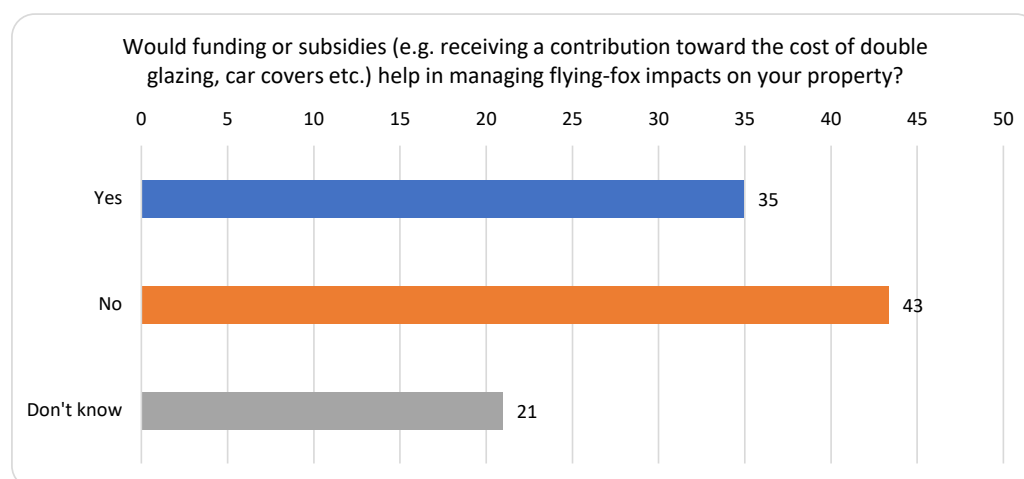


Figure 7 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'Would funding or subsidies (e.g. receiving a contribution toward the cost of double glazing, car covers etc.) help in managing flying-fox impacts on your property?'.

When percentages of respondents living near a flying-fox roost were broken down into distance categories (<100 m, 100 m - 300 m, 300 m – 1km, or >1 km), respondents living between 100 m and 300 m from a roost were most receptive to the idea of subsidies (Figure 8).

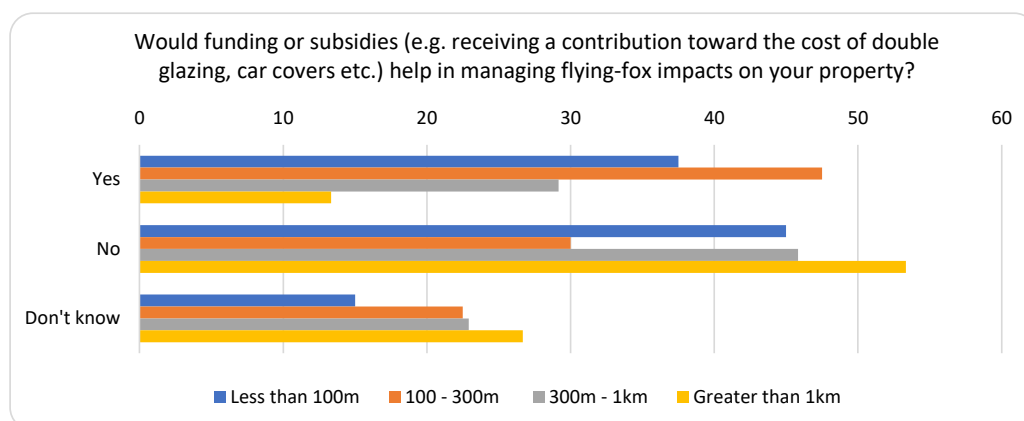


Figure 8 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'Would funding or subsidies (e.g. receiving a contribution toward the cost of double glazing, car covers etc.) help in managing flying-fox impacts on your property?'. Percentages broken into categories based on the distance of the respondent's home or business from a flying-fox roost.

draft

Among the 219 respondents for the below prompt (excluding responses of not applicable), the most popular measures that were considered potentially valuable/effective in managing impacts experienced from flying-foxes were wildlife friendly netting and periodic cleaning (both 54%), and car covers (53%) (Figure 9). Double glazing windows, clothesline covers, pool covers and loan of pressure cleaners from Council and subsidised outdoor cleaning were still relatively popular management measures (41%, 41%, 34%, 32% and 29%, respectively). Indoor air deodoriser and backyard tree replacement were the least popular management measures listed (17% and 11%, respectively) (Figure 9). The 43 other responses (20%) responses could be categorised into flying-fox protection/no management (n=13), culling<sup>2</sup> (n=10), creating habitat in low conflict locations (n=5), dispersal (n=4), sharing roost locations for new owners (n=2), avoiding development near flying-fox habitat (n=2), creating buffers including canopy-mounted sprinklers (n=2), Council cleaning (n=1) and subsidised tree replacement/pruning (n=1). Three respondents stated they were not in favour of any provided options but did not suggest alternatives.

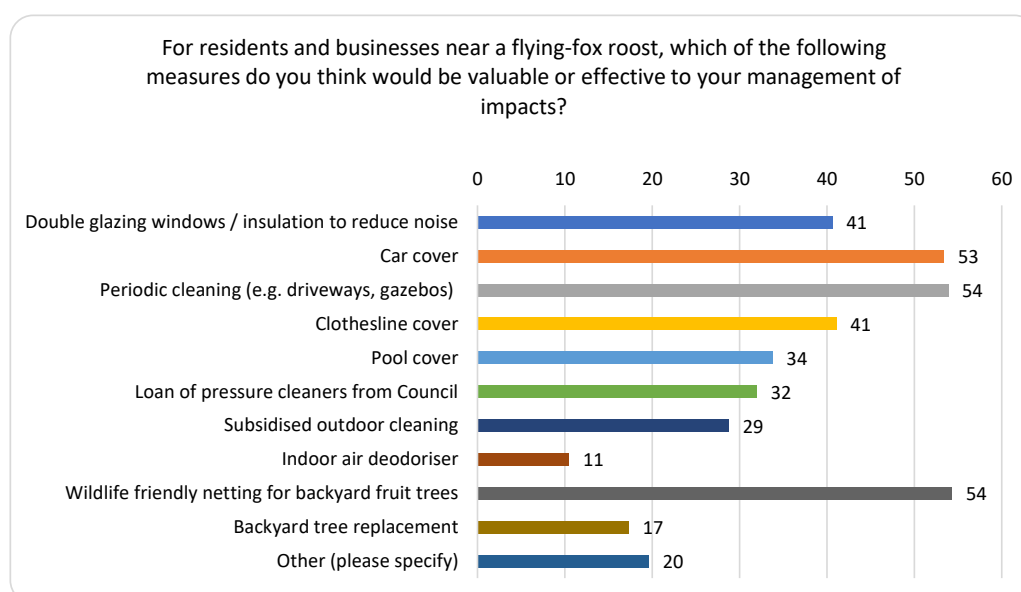


Figure 9 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'For residents and businesses near a Flying-fox roost, which of the following measures do you think would be valuable or effective to your management of impacts?'.

<sup>2</sup> Culling is not a legal or appropriate option – see Section 4.2.

draft

When breaking down these responses into distance categories from flying-fox roosts, respondents living within 100 m of a flying-fox roost cited periodic cleaning (58%), car covers (45%) and double-glazed windows (43%) above all other measures (Figure 10). Measures such as double-glazing windows, periodic cleaning, subsidised outdoor cleaning, and indoor air deodorisers typically decreased in the percentage of responses as distance from a roost increased (Figure 10). Wildlife friendly netting was cited as a highly popular measure, especially for respondents in the categories 100 m – 300 m, 300 m – 1 km and greater than 1 km from a flying-fox roost (Figure 10).

Among the 'other' responses given, 21% of these responses mentioned alternative roosting habitat, 19% of responses mentioned both dispersal and culling. It is important to note that culling of any native animal, including all species of flying-foxes is illegal. 16% of these responses mentioned the importance of town planning and disclosing the proximity of properties to a flying-fox roost to prospective buyers to ensure everyone is aware of the potential impacts that may be experienced if living near a flying-fox roost. Other measures mentioned were education, maintenance of buffers via vegetation trimming/removal and sprinklers, as well as having a giving priority to those most effected by flying-fox roosts.

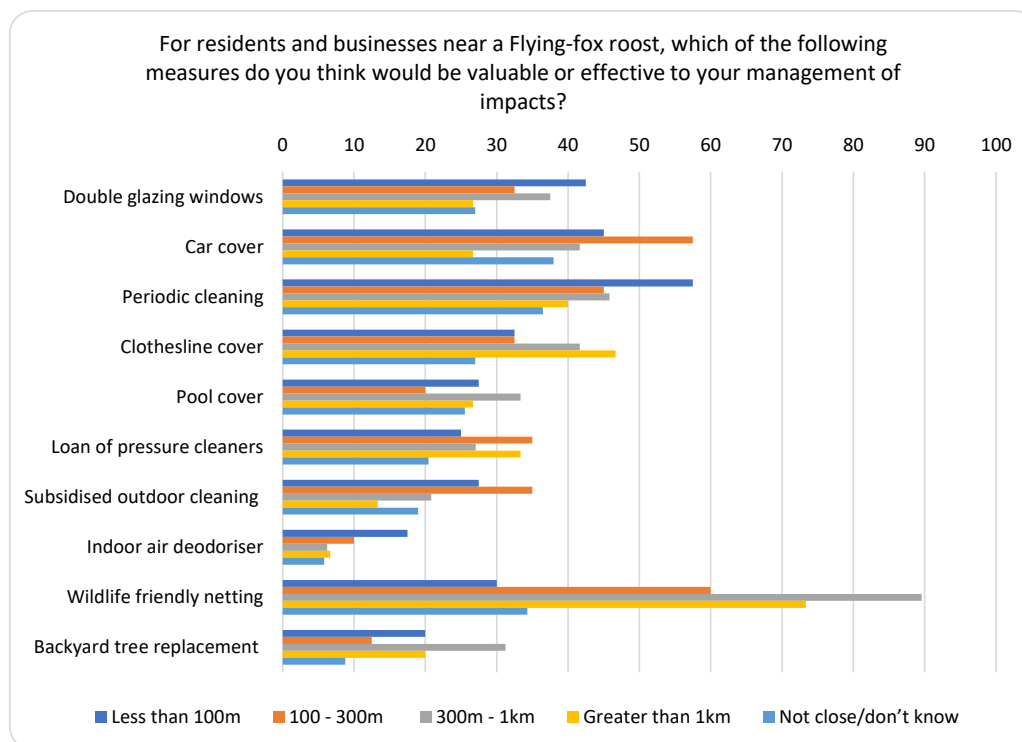


Figure 10 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'For residents and businesses near a Flying-fox roost, which of the following measures do you think would be valuable or effective to your management of impacts?'. Percentages were broken down into distance categories based on the distance of the respondent's home or business from a flying-fox roost.

draft

The majority of respondents (51%) believe that Council should prioritise funds for residents and businesses that reside closest to a flying-fox roost (Figure 11). The next most cited answer was for Council to develop a ranking system (38%), followed closely by Council prioritising funds to those located near flying-fox roosts with the largest population numbers (36%) (Figure 11). For the 'other' responses given, 32% of these mentioned that no subsidies should be given or that it was peoples' choice to continue living close to flying-fox roosts. 22% of the 'other' responses mentioned that funding should be used for education and/or protection of flying-foxes and their habitat; 16% mentioned relocation of flying-foxes to areas outside of urban centres.

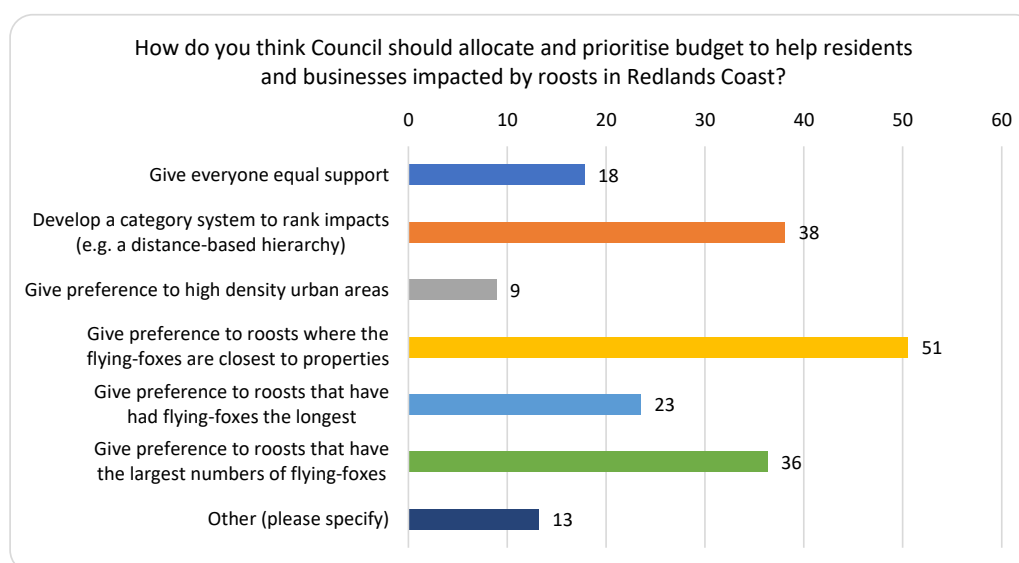


Figure 11 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'How do you think Council should allocate and prioritise budget to help residents and businesses impacted by roosts in Redlands Coast?'.

When comparing respondents' answers based on distance of their home/business from a flying-fox roost, regardless of the distance of respondents from a flying-fox roost, most respondents believe that Council should prioritise help to residents and business closest to flying-fox roost (Figure 12). The next most popular answer for respondents less than 300 m from a flying-fox roost was for Council to develop a category system to rank impacts (Figure 12). This option was also the second most cited response for those that did not live close to a flying-fox roost/did not know if they lived close to a flying-fox roost (Figure 12). There was generally low support from respondents to give preference to high density urban areas regardless of their distance from a flying-fox roost (Figure 12). Notably, giving everyone equal support had very low support from respondents who lived/owned a business within 100 m of a flying fox roost (Figure 12).

draft

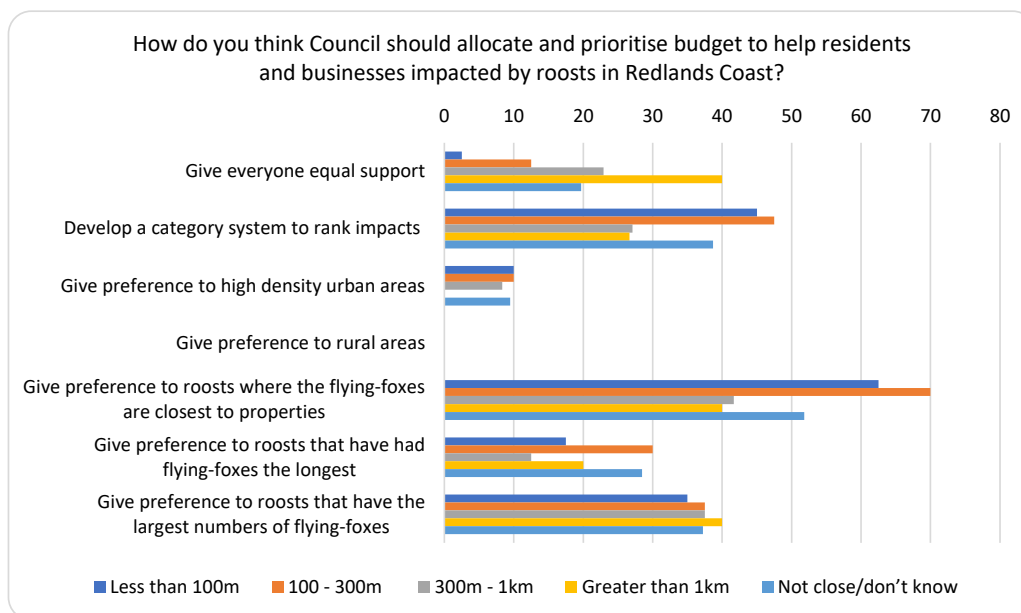


Figure 12 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'How do you think Council should allocate and prioritise budget to help residents and businesses impacted by roosts in Redlands Coast?'. Percentages broken down into distance categories.

Of the respondents who answered as having a negative experience with flying-foxes (63 respondents), a majority reported experiencing impacts in the early evening (75%) and late evening (73%) (Figure 13). This was followed by impacts being experienced in the early morning (49%), afternoon (41%) and finally, the least number of impacts reported in the late morning (35%) (Figure 13). Three of the other responses listed all day as the times they experienced impacts, therefore these additional three responses were added into the calculations for each time category. The remaining four other responses already listed times that were included in the below graph, or mentioned that they were not currently impacted, therefore were not added to the percentage calculations.

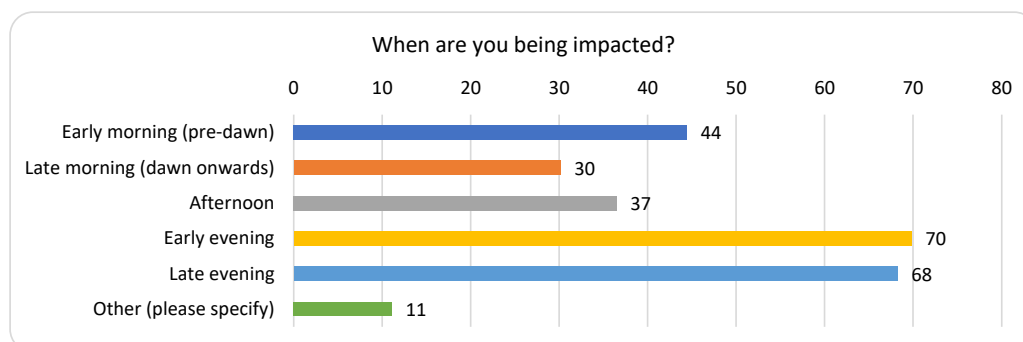


Figure 13 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'When are you being impacted?'.

When comparing time of impacts across the distance categories, a higher percentage of respondents within 100 m of a roost listed impacts across multiple time categories (Figure 14).

draft

Most respondents reported impacts during the early and late evening, especially respondents within 100 m of a roost.

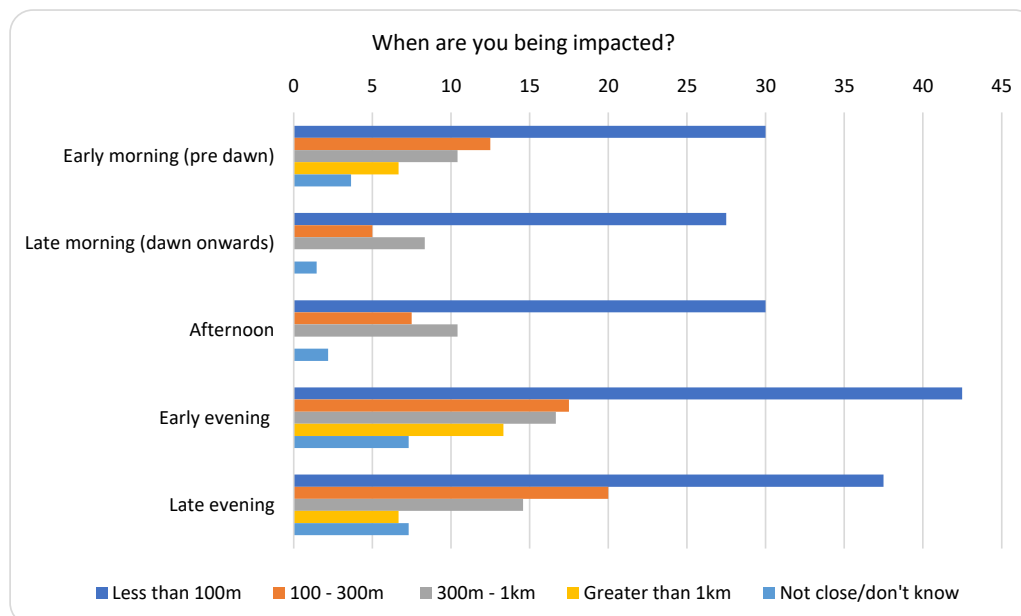


Figure 14 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'When are you being impacted?'. Percentages broken down into distance categories based on the distance of the respondent's home or business from a flying-fox roost.

### General understanding about flying-foxes

The majority of respondents were aware that flying-foxes are native animals (90%) protected under legislation (80%) (Figure 15).

The majority of responses (48%) answered correctly that flying-foxes are not increasing in number, 24% believed they are increasing in number, 26% didn't know the answer and 2% did not care (Figure 15). Most respondents were aware that disease can be easily prevented in humans (59%), though 38% believed this to be false or did not know the answer (Figure 15). The majority of respondents were aware that flying-foxes are migratory (58%), with the remainder believing this to be false, or did not know or care (Figure 15). A strong majority of respondents were aware that flying-foxes play an important role in pollination and seed dispersal (84%) (Figure 15).



draft

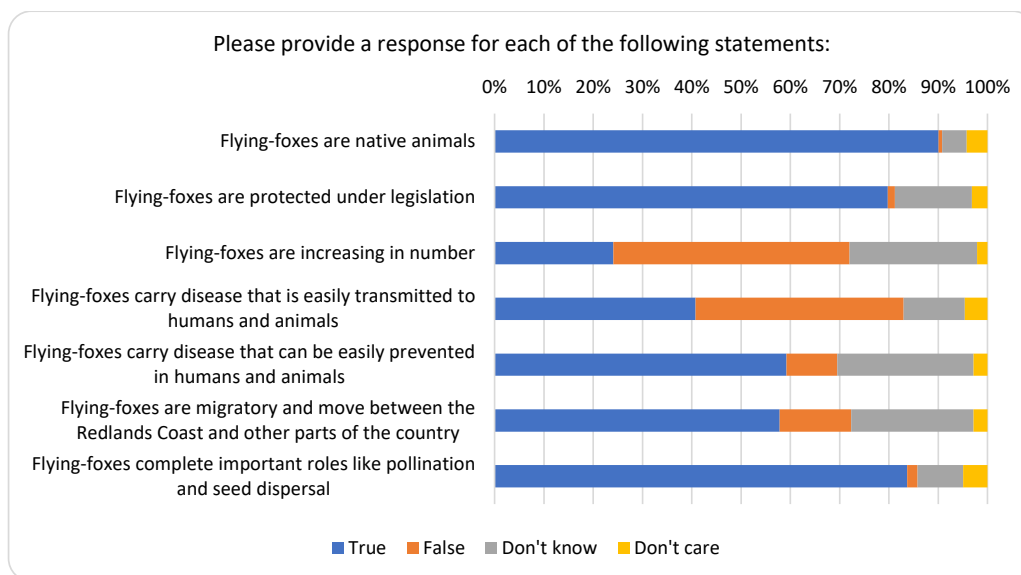


Figure 15 Respondents level of understanding when prompted various true or false statements about flying-foxes. Values are represented as percentages.

The most appealing education option for respondents was to promote flying-foxes as a natural asset for future residents (54%) (Figure 16). The next most popular education option in decreasing order were educational signage (52%), annual flying-fox night (51%), talks by Traditional Owners/wildlife carers (50%), opportunities to meet a flying-fox (44%), school engagement programs (37%), fact sheets (31%) and website links with up to date information (22%) (Figure 16). 16% of respondents did not find any of these education options appealing (Figure 16). Of the 'other' responses listed, 29% of these responses stated 'all of the above' should be used as education options, 19% mentioned that the flying-foxes should be moved on, 14% mentioned that flying-fox numbers should be reduced. The remaining small percentage of other responses included mentions of increasing community education regarding the very low human health risk associated with living close to a flying-fox roost, appropriate town planning and setting up a complaint portal in order for Council to swiftly assess residents' impact and manage these impacts accordingly and transparently.

draft

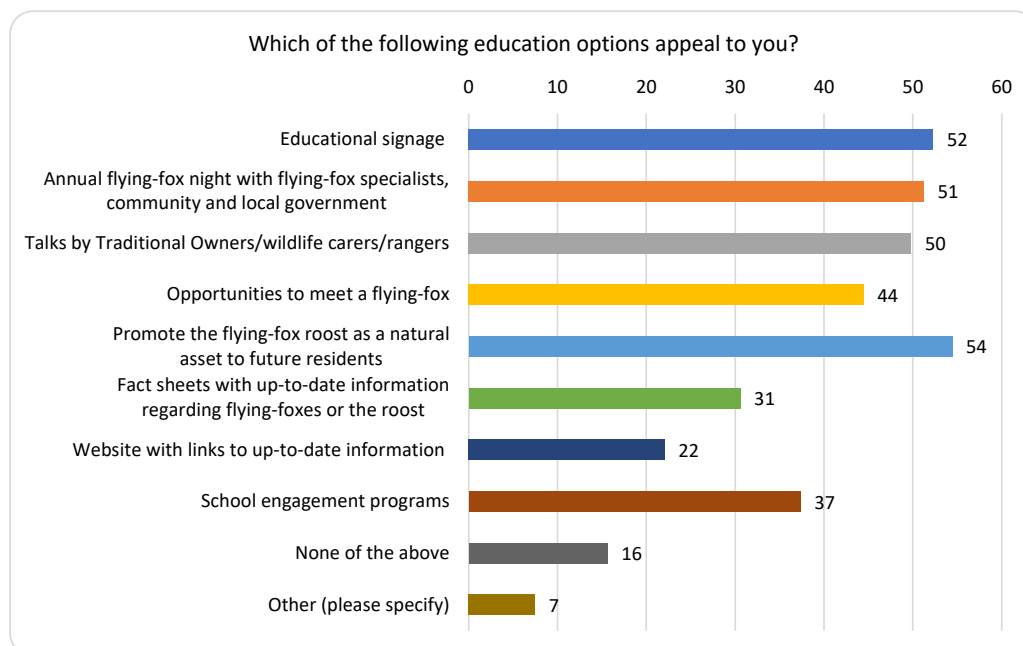


Figure 16 Education options that appealed to responses

Most education options had the lowest support from respondents who live less than 100 m from a flying-fox roost (Figure 17). Generally, the options with the lowest support regardless of distance from a flying-fox roost were fact sheets with up-to-date information regarding flying-foxes or the roost, website with links to up-to-date information and school engagement programs (Figure 17).

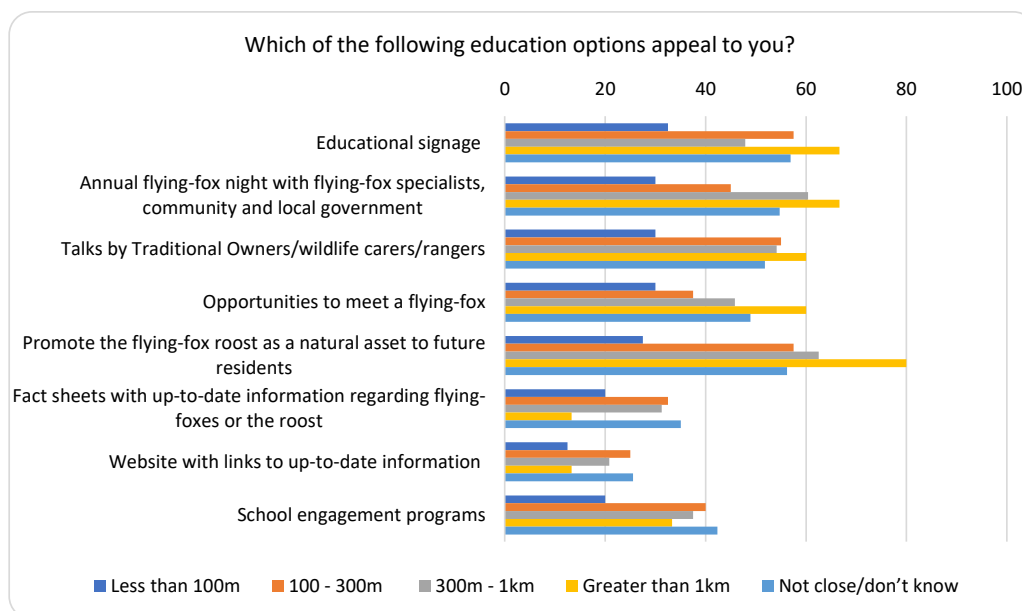


Figure 17 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'Which of the following education options appeal to you?'.

draft

When respondents were asked which actions they felt were appropriate to protect flying-foxes in parklands and bushlands, the majority of respondents (62%) believed that all of the actions given were appropriate (Figure 18). The most popular individual answer given was habitat restoration to provide more native foraging habitat (44%), followed by habitat restoration to protect the roost (43%), monitoring flying fox behaviour (39%), support for wildlife rescuers (37%), with 11% of respondents answered that none of the listed options were appropriate (Figure 18). Of the 'other' responses given, 38% of these comments mentioned that alternative roosting habitats should be maintained to encourage roosting outside of urban areas, 25% of mentioned that flying-foxes should be dispersed from urban areas, with a few other responses mentioning the need to stop developing near/in roosting areas, educated the community on the importance of flying-foxes, removing harmful plants that cause flying-fox paralysis syndrome, and that numbers of flying-foxes should be reduced.

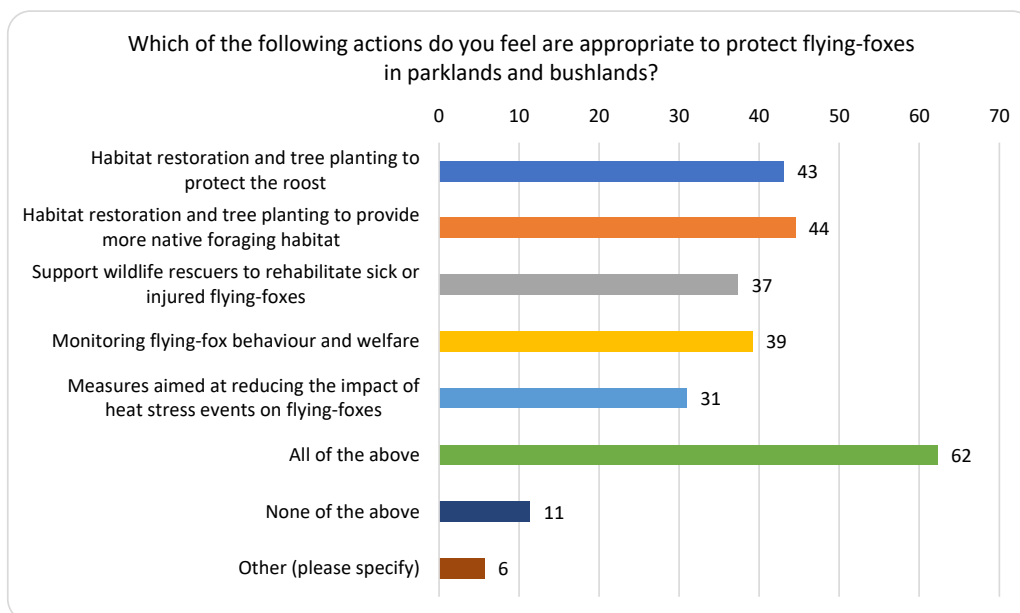


Figure 1810 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'Which of the following education options appeal to you?'.

When comparing the popularity of actions to protect flying-foxes based of the respondents distance from a flying-fox roost, respondents living less than 100 m from a flying-fox roost were much less supportive overall of any of the actions listen to protect flying-foxes in parklands and bushlands (Figure 19). Respondants in the distance categories 100 m – 300 m, 300 m – 1 km and greater than 1 km, generally had similar levels of approval of most actions listed, with the greatest approval of 'all of the above' (Figure 19). Respondants that did not live/own a business close to a flying-fox roost or did not know if they live/own a business close to a flying-fox roost, were much more approving of all actions to protect flying-foxes in parklands and bushlands (Figure 19). Respondants living/owning a business less than 100 m from a flying-fox roost answered 'none of the above' more often compared to all other distance categories (Figure 19).

draft

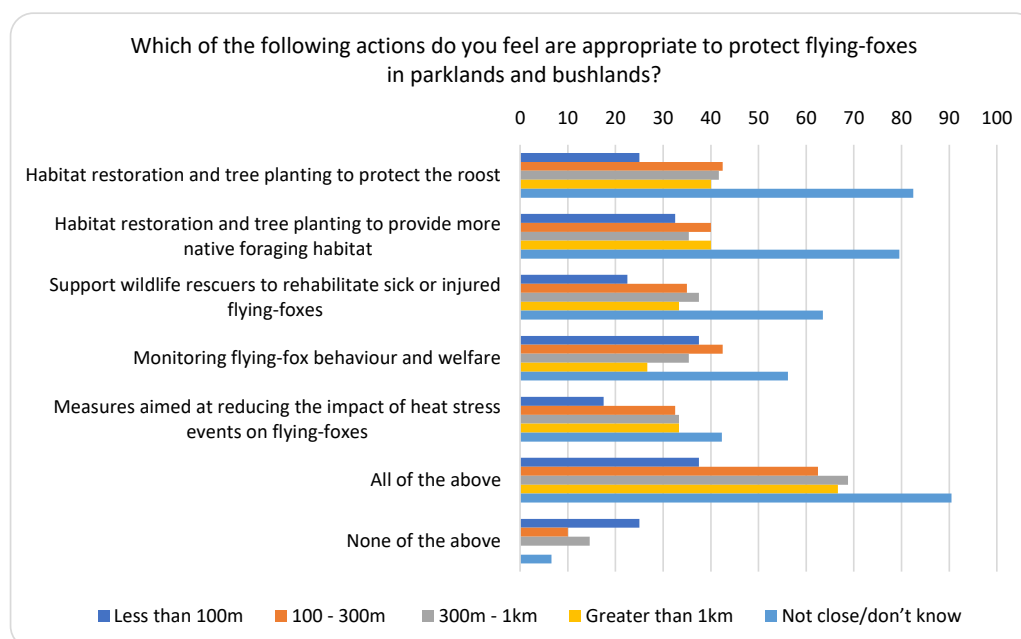


Figure 19 Percentage of responses given when prompted 'Which of the following actions do you feel are appropriate to protect flying-foxes in parklands and bushlands?'. Percentages were broken down into distance categories based on the distance of the respondent's home or business from a flying-fox roost.

## Demographics

The majority of respondents identified as female (72%; 22% identified as male, with 6% preferring not to disclose their gender or identifying as non-binary). 45% of respondents were in the 31–50 year age range, 32% were in the 51–70 year age range, 13% were in the 18-30 year age range, 7% were in the >70 age range, with the remaining 3% preferring not to disclose their age. Based on census data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (2016), the population in Redland LGA is 51% female and 25.4% of people are aged 30-50 years of age, showing that males were underrepresented as were some age groups. 20% of respondents belonged to a resident or environmental group (Table 2).

The top responding areas, comprising 52% of total responses, were 9.3% from both Alexandra Hills and Capalaba, 8.2% from both Victoria Point and Cleveland, 7.1% from Thornlands, and 5% from both Redland Bay and Wellington Point. The remainder of respondents came from other suburbs across Redlands and across Queensland.

Of the 25 respondents who reported their business is affected by a flying-fox roost, 16% of the impacts are in Cleveland, followed by Capalaba, Wellington Point, Alexandra Hills, Victoria Point and Dunwich (all accounting for 8% of impacts on business per suburb).

draft

Table 2 Resident and environmental group participation. 11 respondents answered yes to being part of a group but did not specify.

Birkdale and Thorneside Group
A local bush land care group.
Animal Justice Party, & other Australian animal protection/conservation/environmental groups
Australian Conservation Foundation
Bat Conservation and Rehabilitation
Bat Conservation and Rescue Queensland
Bats and Trees Society of Cairns, Australasian Bat Society, Spectacled Flying-fox Recovery Group, Wildlife Tourism Australia, Ecological Society of Australia, Australasian Wildlife Management Society, Royal Zoological Society and Interpretation Australia
Bats Queensland
Bats Queensland and Wildcare
Bats Queensland, Wildcare Australia, Currumbin Wildlife Hospital
Bay Islands Conservation Inc
BCRQ
Birdlife Qld, Bat Conservation & Rescue, Qld Wildlife Artists Society
Bushcare
FAME
Lamington Natural History Association
LIRA, SMBI Action Group, Island Storytellers, Lamb Island Community Garden
Macleay Island Wildlife and Environment
Moreton Bay
NQ Wildlife Care
Redlands Afterhours Wildlife Ambulance
Redlands Koala Watch
SMBI Coastcare
St James Park Neighbourhood Watch
Wildcare
Wildcare Australia + Landcare.+ Bats Queensland
Wildcare Australia
Wildcare, Bats Queensland
Wildcare, Bats Queensland, gardens for wildlife, scenic rim wildlife
Wildcare/Bats Queensland
Wildlife Queensland
Wildlife Rescue (Straddie)

draft

---

## Appendix 7 Guidelines for working around roosts

### Undertaking works within or near a flying-fox roost?

It is the obligation of Redland City Council staff and contractors planning and/or undertaking works around flying-fox roost sites to be aware of their responsibilities under legislation pertaining to flying-foxes and current flying-fox activity.

No works should be undertaken within a flying-fox roost September to January.

Any works undertaken near a flying-fox roost must have a person familiar with flying-fox behaviour as a “flying-fox monitor” to monitor for the duration of the activity.

There are a number of flying-fox roost sites located in Redland City, both on the mainland and North Stradbroke, Coochiemudlo, Russell and Macleay Islands. All currently known flying-fox roosts in the Redlands are mapped and can be viewed on Council’s Red-e-map.

If you are planning on undertaking works within a flying-fox roost, consult with Council’s Wildlife Officers at the initial stages of planning, to ensure you meet our legislative responsibilities.

If you come across a sick, injured or dead flying-fox, do not pick it up, pick up the phone and call Redlands Wildlife Rescue on 3833 4031.

Below is as an activity timetable designed to guide operational works around flying-fox roosts. In some months there is clear direction for operational activity, whereas other months flying-fox behaviour can be variable due to seasonal and climatic influences.

Not all flying-fox roosts are used as mating or maternity roosts. The use of a roost for these purposes is also variable and unpredictable.

Redland City Council Wildlife Officers regularly monitor our flying-fox roosts and are in close liaison with other LGA’s and researchers. It is recommended that the officers be contacted for advice before designing or undertaking any activity near any of our flying-fox roosts.

draft

Activity Guide for Black and Grey-headed Flying-foxes			
Month	Activity	Comments	Conditions
January	Dependent and crèche young		Emergency work only – guidelines apply
February	Mating	Establishment of mating roosts. Males marking and defending mating territories. Some mating activity.	Guidelines apply - check with Wildlife Officers. Not all roosts are used as mating roosts. If it is not a mating roost, work can proceed on advice from Wildlife Officers.
March	Mating	Peak mating activity. <u>Flying-foxes</u> remain in roosts at night.	Guidelines apply – check with Wildlife Officers.
April	Mating	Mating activity may have ceased in some roosts.	Guidelines may apply - check with Wildlife Officers
May	Gestation		Work can proceed on advice from Wildlife Officers
June	Gestation		Work can proceed on advice from Wildlife Officers.
July	Gestation		Work can proceed on advice from Wildlife Officers.
August	Gestation	Caution - Females heavily pregnant.	Work can proceed at night on advice from Wildlife Officers. Guidelines apply.
September	Gestation/Birthing	Some birthing may occur – depending on seasonal influences	Guidelines apply – check with Wildlife Officers. Some work may proceed at night if there is no crèche activity.
October	Birthing and crèche young	Peak birthing Some crèche activity	Guidelines apply – check with Wildlife Officers. Some work may proceed at night if there is no crèche activity.
November	Birthing and crèche young		Emergency work only – guideline apply.
December	Birthing and crèche young		Emergency work only – guidelines apply.

draft

---

## Appendix 8      Dispersal results summary

Roberts and Eby (2013) summarised 17 known flying-fox dispersals between 1990 and 2013, and made the following conclusions:

- In all cases, dispersed animals did not abandon the local area<sup>3</sup>.
- In 16 of the 17 cases, dispersals did not reduce the number of flying-foxes in the local area.
- Dispersed animals did not move far (in approx. 63% of cases the animals only moved < 600 metres from the original site, contingent on the distribution of available vegetation). In 85% of cases, new roosts were established nearby.
- In all cases, it was not possible to predict where replacement roosts would form.
- Conflict was often not resolved. In 71% of cases, conflict was still being reported either at the original site or within the local area years after the initial dispersal actions.
- Repeat dispersal actions were generally required (all cases except where extensive vegetation removal occurred).
- The financial costs of all dispersal attempts were high, ranging from tens of thousands of dollars for vegetation removal to hundreds of thousands for active dispersals (e.g. using noise, smoke, etc.).

Ecosure, in collaboration with a Griffith University Industry Affiliates Program student, researched outcomes of management in Queensland between November 2013 and November 2014 (the first year since the current Queensland state flying-fox management framework was adopted on 29 November 2013).

An overview of findings<sup>4</sup> is summarised below.

- Dispersal methods included fog<sup>5</sup>, birdfrite, lights, noise, physical deterrents, smoke, extensive vegetation modification, water (including cannons), paintball guns and helicopters.

---

<sup>3</sup> Local area is defined as the area within a 20-kilometre radius of the original site = typical feeding area of a flying-fox.

<sup>4</sup> This was based on responses to questionnaires sent to councils; some did not respond and some omitted responses to some questions.

<sup>5</sup> Fog refers to artificial smoke or vapours generated by smoke/fog machines. Many chemical substances used to generate smoke/fog in these machines are considered toxic.



## draft

---

- The most common dispersal methods were extensive vegetation modification alone and extensive vegetation modification combined with other methods.
- In nine of the 24 roosts dispersed, dispersal actions did not reduce the number of flying-foxes in the LGA.
- In all cases, it was not possible to predict where new roosts would form.
- When flying-foxes were dispersed, they did not move further than six kilometres away.
- As at November 2014 repeat actions had already been required in 18 cases.
- Conflict for the council and community was resolved in 60% of cases, but with many councils stating they feel this resolution is only temporary.
- The financial costs of all dispersal attempts were considerable, regardless of methods used, ranging from \$7500 to more than \$400,000 (with costs ongoing).

draft

## Appendix 9 Roost occupancy categories

The following categories are adapted from the *Interim policy for determining when a flying-fox congregation is regarded as a flying-fox roost under section 88c of the NC Act* (DES 2021).

Occupancy category	Definition
Continuous	Permanently, or almost permanently, occupied.
Seasonal	Occupied during certain periods as a result of availability of nearby food sources or due to climatic changes such as seasonal temperature variations.
Pop-up	Site used sporadically for short periods.
New	Site where flying-foxes have not been known to congregate previously, or where occupation has not yet met the criterion 'from time to time'. Includes splinter roosts.
Historical	Not occupied for five consecutive years.

draft

---

## Appendix 10 Potential roost habitat modelling – methods

### Background

The key objective of this task was to identify and map potential flying-fox habitat across Redland City LGA to produce an LGA-wide digital map of existing and likely flying fox roost habitat.

Habitat attributes previously identified by Ecosure (2018) as likely to influence flying-fox roost selection still formed the basis of the current model. However, the most significant change to the potential roost habitat model from the 2018 version was the additional utilisation of the Queensland Herbarium flying-fox nectar mapping layer, a spatial dataset showing the distribution and temporal dynamics of vegetation that provide foraging resources for little red flying-foxes (LRFF) in Queensland. The previous 2018 model had only considered mapping of grey-headed flying-fox (GHFF) foraging habitat (Eby and Law 2008) as a proxy for all other flying-fox species. The inclusion of little red flying-fox foraging habitat quality as a separate variable to the model allows for the individual scoring and, if required, weighting of each species foraging habitat based on its quality.

Scoring thresholds for model parameters were evaluated and adjusted to calibrate the model for local flying-fox preferences within the Redland City region. This was achieved by intersecting mapped areas of existing roosts with each of the model input layers to quantify preferences within each feature type.

The final model framework used for mapping potential flying-fox roost habitat is provided in Table 1.

draft

Table 1 Scoring values for habitat attributes (grey fill denotes scores are weighted)

Score	Proximity to water	Woody vegetation (use SLATS 2019 extent)	Suitable roost habitat mask (based on RE's)	Preferred vegetation (based on current roosts) using RE	Height (m) <sup>1</sup>	Mid-storey structure	Nightly commute (score / 2)				Nectar (score / 2)				Distance to urban area	Slope
							Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 4	High >=16	Med (7-15)	Low (1-6)	0		
0	>500 m	Conditional mask Y/N	Conditional mask Y/N	All other RE's	no canopy <3m and >23m	No mid-storey, '0' or null?	>20 km	>20 km	>20 km	>10 km	>20 km	>20 km	>20 km	>10 km	>5 km	>15° incline
1	400 – 500 m			12.3.11 when mixed with 12.3.6; 12.3.5; 12.3.7 or 12.2.7		1-5% likelihood	-	-	10- 20 km	<10 km	-	-	10- 20 km	<10 km	1-5 km	10-15° incline
2	300 – 400 m			12.1.3 & 12.1.1		5-10% likelihood	-	10- 20 km	<10 km	-	-	10- 20 km	<10 km	-	100 m - 1 km	5-10° incline
3	200 – 300 m			Score 4 - 12.5.2; 12.2.5; 12.5.3; 12.9-10.4; 12.2.6; RE1 is 12.2.14 or 12.2.15 occurring with RE2 12.3.5, 12.3.6, 12.3.7 or 12.2.7	3-8 m and 19-23m	>15%	10- 20 km	<10 km	-	-	10- 20 km	<10 km	-	-	50 – 100 m (score 4)	3 to 5° incline
4	< 200 m			Score 8 - 12.3.6; 12.3.5; 12.3.7 or 12.2.7	9-18 m	10-15%	<10 km	-	-	-	<10 km	-	-	-	<=50m i.e. Within urban area (score 8)	0 to 3° incline

<sup>1</sup> Based on comparison between field collected and spatial data in Timmiss (2017) and the data range that remote sensing data is returning greater height values than field collected data.

draft

### Data acquisition and review

Both local, regional and state-wide datasets were sourced and reviewed for suitability in terms of spatial resolution, consistency, extent, age and reliability. A complete list of data used for modelling and mapping potential flying-fox roost habitat are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Data used for modelling potential flying-fox roost habitat

Dataset name	Description	Source	Temporal relevance	Spatial resolution
Remnant vegetation cover - 2019 - Queensland (version 12.1)	Delineation of remnant/non-remnant vegetation, cleared areas and other features for Queensland. Based on the 2019 remnant regional ecosystem mapping.	Qspatial 2022	2019	1:100,000
State-wide Landcover And Trees Study (SLATS) Sentinel-2 - 2019 woody vegetation extent	The SLATS 2019 Woody extent dataset shows the presence/absence of woody vegetation throughout Queensland.	Qspatial 2022	2019	1:10,000
Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of Australia derived from LiDAR 5 Metre Grid	LiDAR-derived 5m DEM representing bare earth elevation above sea level	Geoscience 2022	2015	5 m x 5 m
Vegetation height	Vegetation height and structure - derived from ALOS-1 PALSAR, Landsat and ICESat/GLAS, Australia coverage	TERN 2022	2009	30 m x 30 m
Vegetation structure - midstorey cover	Vegetation height and structure - derived from ALOS-1 PALSAR, Landsat and ICESat/GLAS, Australia coverage	TERN 2022	2009	30 m x 30 m
Regional land use categories - South East Queensland	Regional land use categories - South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009-2031	Qspatial 2022	2009-2031	1:10,000
Redland City LGA boundary	Extracted from the Local government area boundaries - Queensland dataset	Qspatial 2022	2022	1:10,000
Flying_Fox_Nectar_map_V_2_0	Map showing the distribution and temporal dynamics of vegetation that provide foraging resources for little red flying-foxes ( <i>Pteropus scapulatus</i> ) in Queensland.	Queensland Herbarium 2020	2019	1:100,000
Grey-headed flying-fox foraging habitat SEQ	Map showing the distribution and temporal dynamics of vegetation that provide foraging resources for grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> )	Eby and Law 2008	2007	1:100,000
Current Land	Land parcels accepted as current in Council's property system, with boundaries as defined from the Qld Digital Cadastral Database, or survey plans received by RCC. (Source CUL_BND_OW_N_CURRENTLAND_P).	RCC 2022	2022	1:10,000

draft

Dataset name	Description	Source	Temporal relevance	Spatial resolution
Waterbodies	Polygon feature layer delineating waterbodies and are classified as either major or minor waterways or natural drainage lines – these can be classified as natural or artificial basins or stream dams or tidal	RCC 2022	2022	1:10,000
Reaches	Line feature layer delineating reaches classified as either major or minor waterways, natural or artificial (open or closed) drainage	RCC 2022	2022	1:10,000
Queensland Wetland Data Version 5.0 - Wetland lines	This dataset provides mapping of water bodies and wetland regional ecosystems at 1:100,000 scale across Queensland, except for areas along the east coast which are mapped at the 1:50 000 scale	Qspatial 2022	2017	1:50,000

### Data preparation

Data were prepared and processed using ESRI ArcMap 10.8.1 with the Spatial Analyst extension. The analysis extent of the model covered the whole of Redland City council area with an additional 20 km buffer around the LGA to account for foraging commutes outside of the LGA. Using a raster grid overlay analysis approach, the model was run at a spatial resolution of 5 m x 5 m. Once dataset quality checks were complete, all data layers were projected to GDA\_1994\_MGA\_Zone\_56 and resampled to the required 5 m x 5 m cell size. A complete list of all model variables used for mapping potential flying-fox roost habitat are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Summary of model variables used for mapping potential roost habitat

Feature	Implications for site selection
Vegetation type	Sites dominated by favoured vegetation species
Roost tree height	Vegetation communities containing trees greater than 4 m selected
Mid-storey structure	Presence of emergent trees and mid-storey used to indicate suitable structure
Proximity to foraging habitat	Sites closest to high value resources (i.e. within 20 km of the top 1 or 2 ranks, as mapped by Eby and Law 2008 for grey-headed flying-foxes; and within 20 km of highest scored vegetation as mapped by Eyre et al. 2020 for little red flying foxes) being most highly scored
Alternative food resources	Proximity to supplementary resources (such as botanic gardens, residential and street trees, etc.) included using proximity to urban areas as a proxy
Distance to urban areas	Proximity to urban areas, with sites closest being more highly scored
Distance to water	Sites within 500 m of watercourses are preferred, with those within 200 m having higher priority

draft

Feature	Implications for site selection
Slope	Flat sites preferred (or any slope within 100 m of waterway)

### Identification of preferred vegetation

#### *Presence of suitable roost habitat (woody vegetation mask)*

Given that flying-foxes have been shown to prefer vegetation within transformed urban landscapes (Timmiss 2017), when modelling for potential flying-fox roost habitat it is important to somehow include suitable non-native vegetation as well as native vegetation within these areas. However, none of the national, state-wide or regional vegetation mapping layers included small and/or regrowth vegetation patches (native or non-native) within urban areas. As a means to include all such vegetation in the scored evaluation model, the Sentinel 2-derived State-wide Landcover And Trees Study (SLATS) 2019 woody vegetation extent, a layer showing the presence/absence of woody vegetation throughout Queensland, was used. A mask of 'suitable roost vegetation' was created using a combination of the SLATS 2019 woody vegetation and mapped regional ecosystem (RE's) within the 2019 Remnant vegetation cover of Queensland (version 12.1) identified as being 'preferred habitat' (Table 4).

#### *Height of vegetation*

While Roberts (2005) reported flying-foxes selectively roost in vegetation greater than 5 m in height (Roberts 2005), more recent research by Lunn et al. (2021) observed the following segregation of species by roosting height: black flying-foxes typically showed the highest roosting heights (average maximum height with interquartile range: 18.0, 14.6–21.0; average minimum height with interquartile range: 14.3, 11.3–17.2), followed by grey-headed (maximum: 15.1, 11.2–18.9; minimum: 12.6, 8.8–16.2), followed finally by little red flying-foxes (when present) (maximum: 11.4, 9.2–13.6; minimum: 8.8, 7.1–10.4). It was noted, however, within-roost site topographical variation was not considered in the reported height measurements, meaning that the heights differences reported reflect a relative height difference in roosting heights from the ground within trees, and may not reflect true, realized height relative to the canopy. Further to this, local observations of flying-foxes at Junee Wetlands reveal LRFF utilising canopy below 3.2m (J. Bracks, pers. comm., March 2022). Based on these latter observations, vegetation height was scored based on a 3 m cut-off.

The AusCover vertical plant profiles for the Australian continent which include height was used to incorporate vegetation height as a separate variable within the potential habitat model (TERN 2022). To establish meaningful score thresholds for vegetation height classes in the model, the frequency distribution curve of vegetation heights occurring within existing roosts was examined, making it possible to empirically identify local height preferences within the Redland City region (Figure 1). Based on these outputs, vegetation with a height below 3 m and above 23 m was scored '0', while vegetation 3 to 8 m and 19 to 23 m was scored '3' and vegetation heights within the range of 9 m to 18 m were scored highest with a score of '4'.

draft

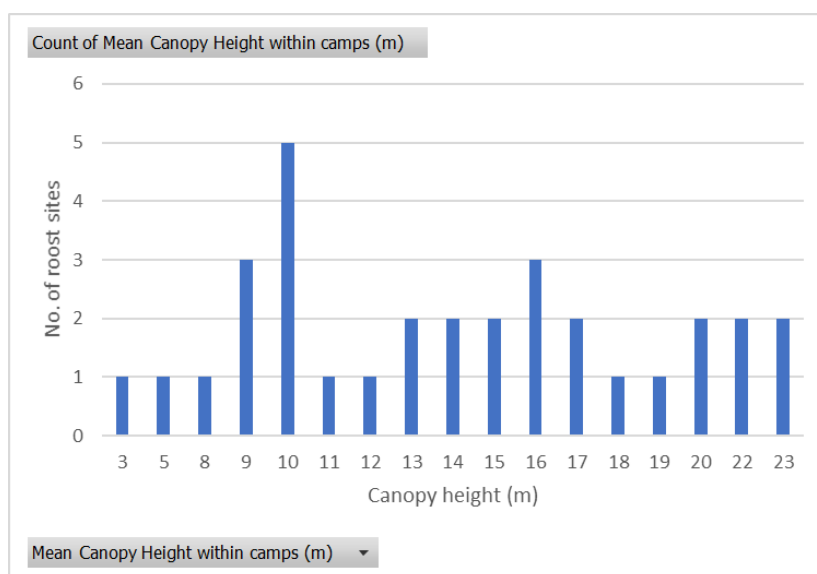


Figure 1 Frequency distribution curve of vegetation heights occurring within existing Redland City flying-fox roosts

#### Fractional cover of mid-storey

Flying-foxes appear to select sites based on mid-storey cover as opposed to overall canopy cover (Timmiss 2017; Pallin 2000). Therefore, the AusCover vegetation structure mapping was used to evaluate vegetation preference based on fraction of mid-storey plant cover between 5 m and 10 m. To identify relationships between roost selection and mid-storey plant cover, data were extracted from the mid-storey dataset at the buffered locations of known roosts. Examination of the data revealed that sites with mid-storey plant cover fractions of 10 to 15% were more frequently selected than any other level of plant cover at 5 m to 10 m (Figure 2).

Based on these results, mid-storey structure was scored as follows: 0-1% (score = 0); 1-5% (score = 1); 5-10% (score = 2); >15% (score = 3); and 10-15% (score = 4).



draft

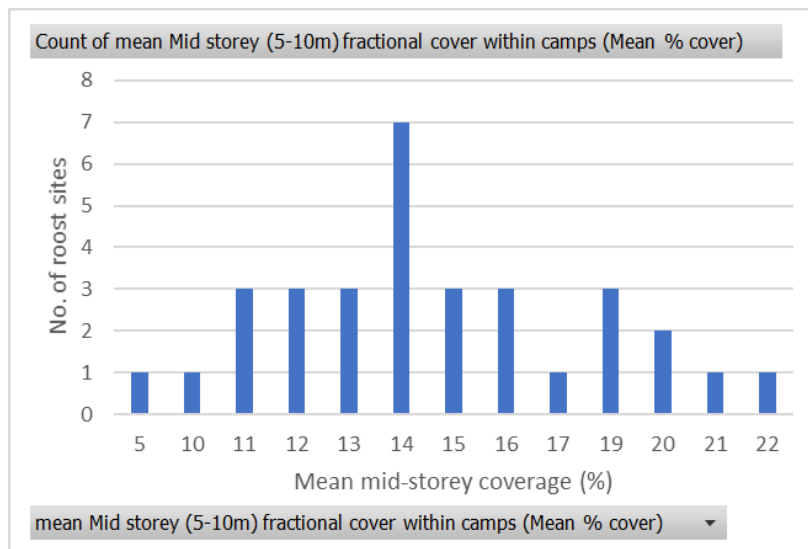


Figure 2 Frequency distribution of fraction of mid-storey plant cover at existing flying-fox roosts.

#### Preferred vegetation

To focus the analysis to only those vegetation communities likely to be selected by flying-foxes as potential roosting purposes, RE's within the 2019 State regional ecosystem mapping (v. 12.1) were reviewed and selected for scoring in the habitat model based on characteristics used as selective preference by flying-foxes, such as complexity of structure, likely presence of mid-storey, density, etc. RE communities which were deemed as unlikely flying-fox habitat were masked out of the analysis. Table 4 lists all RE communities occurring within Redland City LGA and denotes each RE as likely ('yes') or unlikely ('no') flying-fox roost habitat.

Furthermore, to take into account actual selection of specific vegetation types by flying-foxes, a second scoring system was applied to vegetation classes based on their frequency of occurrence at known roosts within the Redland City region. Through an analysis of vegetation communities occurring at 32 known roost locations, vegetation preference was evaluated and scored based on the resultant statistics, which showed that the large majority of existing flying-fox roosts (78% or 25 out of 32 of roosts) within the Redland City area contained some level of melaleuca dominated RE community (i.e. 12.3.5, 12.3.6, 12.3.7 and/or 12.2.7). The next most frequently occurring communities within roosts were RE's with a mixture of *Corymbia intermedia* and species such as *Eucalyptus tereticornis* (i.e. 12.5.2; 12.2.5); RE communities with *Eucalyptus racemosa* dominating (i.e. 12.5.3; 12.9-10.4; 12.2.6); as well as foredune complex and Gahnia communities with subdominant presence of melaleuca (i.e. RE1 is 12.2.14 or 12.2.15 occurring with RE2 12.3.5, 12.3.6, 12.3.7 or 12.2.7) (occurring in 10, 9, 3 out of 32 roosts, respectively). The third most frequently occurring RE's were Mangrove RE (i.e. 12.1.3) & Casaurina RE (1/32) (i.e. 12.1.1) (occurring at 4 & 1 out of 32 roosts, respectively). The RE *Eucalyptus tereticornis* +/- *Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest on alluvial plains usually near coast (i.e. 12.3.11) was also considered in scoring. Based on this demonstrated preference for specific vegetation types, the scores

## draft

of preferred vegetation classes were weighted to reflect this preference for certain vegetation types by flying-foxes in the model.

Thus, the most frequently selected vegetation classes (i.e. the predominantly melaleuca-based communities) scored '8', the second most frequently selected classes scored '4', third were Casaurina and Mangrove communities scoring '2', second *E. tereticornis/Corymbia intermedia* mixed communities scoring '1' and all other RE's scored '0'. Vegetation classes identified as being not preferred by flying-foxes were not included in this analysis i.e. were masked out. Similarly, areas devoid of vegetation that were also classified as 'cleared' were excluded by masking with the woody vegetation layer.

Table 4 Classification of regional ecosystem communities occurring within the Redland City LGA into potential flying-fox habitat

Regional ecosystem	Likely flying-fox habitat?
12.1.1	Yes
12.1.1/12.1.3	Yes
12.1.1/12.3.6	Yes
12.1.2	No
12.1.2/12.1.1	No
12.1.2/12.1.3	No
12.1.3	Yes
12.1.3/12.1.1	Yes
12.1.3/12.1.2	Yes
12.1.3/12.2.14	Yes
12.1.3b	Yes
12.1.3e	Yes
12.1.3f	Yes
12.11.10	Yes
12.11.23	Yes
12.11.23/12.11.24/12.11.25	Yes
12.11.23/12.11.27	Yes
12.11.24	Yes
12.11.24/12.11.23/12.11.25	Yes
12.11.24/12.11.25	Yes
12.11.25	Yes
12.11.25/12.11.24	Yes
12.11.26	Yes
12.11.27	Yes
12.11.27/12.11.23	Yes
12.11.27/12.11.23/12.11.26	Yes

draft

---

12.11.27/12.11.24	Yes
12.11.27/12.11.26	Yes
12.11.3	Yes
12.11.3/12.11.24	Yes
12.11.3a	Yes
12.11.3a/12.11.10	Yes
12.11.5	Yes
12.12.14	Yes
12.12.19	No
12.12.19x5	No
12.2.1	Yes
12.2.10	Yes
12.2.10/12.2.13	Yes
12.2.12	Yes
12.2.13	No
12.2.13/12.2.10	No
12.2.14	Yes
12.2.14/12.2.7	Yes
12.2.15	Yes
12.2.15a	Yes
12.2.15f	Yes
12.2.16	No
12.2.2	Yes
12.2.5	Yes
12.2.6	Yes
12.2.7	Yes
12.2.7/12.2.15	Yes
12.2.7a	Yes
12.2.8	Yes
12.2.9	No
12.2.9/12.2.10	No
12.2.9/12.2.13	No
12.3.11	Yes
12.3.11/12.3.6	Yes
12.3.11a	Yes
12.3.13	Yes
12.3.16	Yes
12.3.20	Yes

draft

12.3.5	Yes
12.3.5/12.3.13	Yes
12.3.5/12.3.6	Yes
12.3.6	Yes
12.3.6/12.1.1	Yes
12.3.6/12.3.11	Yes
12.3.6/12.3.16	Yes
12.3.6/12.3.5	Yes
12.3.7	Yes
12.3.8	Yes
12.5.2a	Yes
12.5.2a/12.1.1	Yes
12.5.2a/12.3.5	Yes
12.5.2a/12.5.3	Yes
12.5.2a/12.5.3/12.3.6	Yes
12.5.3	Yes
12.5.3/12.3.5	Yes
12.5.3/12.5.2a	Yes
12.5.6c	Yes
12.5.9	No
12.9-10.17c	Yes
12.9-10.17d	Yes
12.9-10.19a	Yes
12.9-10.4	Yes
canal	No
estuary	No
non-rem	Yes
ocean	No
plantation	Yes
sand	No
water	No

*Proximity to water*

Proximity to water is a key attribute in roost location (Hall and Richards 2000) with one study suggesting that 94% of Grey headed flying-fox roosts in NSW were (at that time) located adjacent to or on a waterway or waterbody (Eby 2002). Roberts (2005) reported that all 40 roosts were located within 200 m of a drainage line. Peacock (2004) found that all of the 44 sites surveyed were located within 600 m of a watercourse, however many of these were dry

## draft

at the time of survey. This suggests that the watercourse, and possibly broader topographical features, may act as navigational aids for flying-foxes (Roberts 2005, Hall and Richards 1991). To account for this, perennial waterways and other water bodies (e.g. lakes and dams) were identified using the state-wide hydrological surface and hydrological area layers. Distances to these water sources were scored as follows: <200m (score = 4); 200-300 m (score = 3); 300 m-400m (score = 2); 400-500m (score = 1); and > 500m (score = 0).

### *Distance to urban area*

A number of studies have shown an increasing tendency for flying-foxes to roost in urban areas (Eby and Lunney 2002, Williams et al. 2006, van der Ree 2006). More recently, Timmiss (2017) showed that nearly three quarters of Grey-headed, Black and Little-red flying-fox (GHFF, BFF, LRFF) roosts across Australia are in urban areas (72%, 73% and 69% respectively). However, it has been suggested that while GHFF are roosting in urban areas, they still prefer to feed in non-urban areas (Roberts 2013).

Based on these results, the scoring of distance to urban areas is as follows: ≤50 m (score = 8); 50-100 m (score = 4); 100 m-1 km (score = 2); 1-5 km (score = 1); and >5 km (score = 0).

Urban centres were defined using selected QPP description classes of the RCC zoning layer (Table 5).

Table 5 QPP Description classes used to define urban centres

QPP Description
District Centre
Local Centre
Low Impact Industry
Major Centre
Mixed Use
Principal Centre
Specialised Centre
Character Residential
Emerging Communities
Low-medium Density Residential
Low Density Residential
Medium Density Residential
Neighbourhood Centre
Tourist Accommodation

## draft

---

### *Nightly commute*

While nightly commuting distances by flying-foxes is determined by the availability of sufficient food resources and can be up to 50 km (Eby 1996, Parry-Jones and Augee 1991 and 2001), telemetry results have shown that flying-foxes typically tend not to travel further than 20 km (Roberts 2012; pers. comm. B. Roberts August 2018). Two separate spatial datasets were used to include the individual foraging preferences of GHFF and LRFF (as described below). Scoring for proximity to foraging habitat for each layer was divided by 2 to prevent double counting the importance of foraging habitat quality in the model (see Table 1 for scoring).

*Grey-headed and Black flying-fox:* GHFF and BFF foraging preferences were incorporated into the model using a mapping layer produced by Eby and Law (2008) which ranks and maps vegetation species that provide nectar and pollen as well as fruit resources on a regional scale. Using the habitat productivity ranking it was possible to include commuting distances based on forage habitat quality. Although the Eby and Law (2008) mapping exercise related only to GHFF, the data were used as a basis for modelling BFF too as the diets of the two species overlap and they are also known to co-roost.

*Little red flying-fox:* LRFF foraging preferences were incorporated into the model using the Queensland Herbarium's Flying\_Fox\_Nectar\_map\_V\_2\_0 mapping which shows the distribution and temporal dynamics of vegetation that provide foraging resources for little red flying-foxes (*Pteropus scapulatus*) in Queensland (Eyre et al. 2020). Quality of foraging habitat was ranked as follows by Eyre et al. 2020) as follows: low = 0-6, medium = 7-15, high = 16-33.

### *Slope*

Landscape features identified as being 'typical' of roost sites include a level site or one with less than 5° incline (Eby 2002; Peacock 2004; Roberts 2005) or gullies (Roberts 2005). However, while flying-foxes seem to prefer flat topography, they will utilise suitably vegetated gullies along water courses. Slope was scored as follows: 0-3 degree incline (score = 4); 3 to 5 degree incline (score = 3); 5-10 degree incline (score = 2); 10-15 degree incline (score = 1); and >15 degree incline (score = 0).

### **Determination of potential roost habitat**

Once the attributes within each input dataset had been processed and scored (as per Table 1), the ESRI Spatial Analyst raster calculator was used to sum up the scores across each input layer. The resultant raster data output produced a spatially distributed range of values representing levels of potential for roost habitat. Score thresholds determining classes of medium and high potential habitat were ascertained by extracting the maximum and minimum summed model score values at roost locations. The minimum value of the minimum value scores was used to determine the lowest cut-off for low habitat potential. Thresholds between low, medium and high habitat potential were determined using natural breaks in the distribution of score outputs within existing roosts.

draft

## Revision History

Revision No.	Revision date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
00	21/03/2022	Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan DRAFT R0	Jess Bracks, Principal Wildlife Biologist Ellie Kirke, Wildlife Biologist Kaye Currey, Senior Wildlife Biologist Tegan Dinsdale, Graduate Wildlife Biologist GIS modelling – Dr Rebecca Sims Castley	Jess Bracks, Principal Wildlife Biologist  Kaye Currey, Senior Wildlife Biologist	Jess Bracks, Principal Wildlife Biologist
01	06/04/2022	Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan DRAFT R1		Jess Bracks, Principal Wildlife Biologist (incorporating initial Council comments)	
02	16/05/2022	Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan DRAFT		Jess Bracks, Principal Wildlife Biologist (incorporating Council comments)	

## Distribution List

Copy #	Date	Type	Issued to	Name
1	16/05/2022	Electronic	Redland City Council	Candy Daunt, Jenny Davis, Lisa Bailey
2	16/05/2022	Electronic	Ecosure	Administration

Citation: Ecosure 2022, *Redland City Council Flying-fox Management Plan*, Draft to Redland City Council.

ABN: 63 106 067 976

admin@ecosure.com.au

www.ecosure.com.au

**Brisbane**

PO Box 675  
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006  
P 07 3606 1030

**Gold Coast**

PO Box 404  
West Burleigh QLD 4219  
P 07 5508 2046  
F 07 5508 2544

**Rockhampton**

PO Box 235  
Rockhampton QLD 4700  
P 07 4994 1000

**Sydney**

PO Box 880  
Surry Hills NSW 2010  
P 1300 112 021

**Adelaide**

PO Box 145  
Pooraka SA 5095  
P 1300 112 021  
M 0407 295 766

**Coffs Harbour**

PO Box 4370  
Coffs Harbour Jetty NSW 2450  
P 02 5621 8103

**Gladstone**

PO Box 5420  
Gladstone QLD 4720  
P 07 4994 1000

**Sunshine Coast**

PO Box 1457  
Noosaville QLD 4566  
P 07 5357 6019

**Townsville**

PO Box 2335  
Townsville QLD 4810  
P 1300 112 021

© Ecosure Proprietary Limited 2022

Commercial in confidence. The information contained in this document produced by Ecosure Pty Ltd is solely for the use of the Client identified on the cover sheet for the purpose for which it has been prepared and Ecosure Pty Ltd undertakes no duty to or accepts any responsibility to any third party who may rely upon this document. All rights reserved. No section or element of this document may be removed from this document, reproduced, electronically stored or transmitted in any form without the written permission of Ecosure Pty Ltd.

# Draft Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan 2022

Roost detail





This document has been produce by Ecosure Pty Ltd for Redland City Council



© Ecosure Proprietary Limited 2022

Commercial in confidence. The information contained in this document produced by Ecosure Pty Ltd is solely for the use of the Client identified on the cover sheet for the purpose for which it has been prepared and Ecosure Pty Ltd undertakes no duty to or accepts any responsibility to any third party who may rely upon this document. All rights reserved. No section or element of this document may be removed from this document, reproduced, electronically stored or transmitted in any form without the written permission of Ecosure Pty Ltd.

## Acronyms and abbreviations

BFF	Black flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus alecto</i> )
CE	Critically Endangered
Council	Redland City Council
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Commonwealth)
DES	Department of Environment and Science
E	Endangered
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Commonwealth)
EVNT	Endangered, vulnerable and near threatened
GHFF	Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>P. poliocephalus</i> )
HeV	Hendra virus
LC	Least Concern
LRFF	Little red flying-foxes ( <i>P. scapulatus</i> )
Ma	Marine
Mi	Migratory
MNES	Matters of National environmental significance
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> (Queensland)
NFFMP	National Flying-fox Monitoring Program
the Plan	The Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan
PMAV	Property Map of Assessable Vegetation
RE	Regional Ecosystem
SEQ	South East Queensland
SMBIs	Southern Moreton Bay Islands
SMP	Species Management Program
V	Vulnerable

## Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations .....	i
List of figures .....	iii
1 Introduction .....	1
1.1 Known roosts .....	2
2 Mainland roosts .....	4
2.1.1 Birkdale – Judy Holt Recreation Reserve .....	4
2.1.2 Birkdale - Collingwood Road .....	8
2.1.3 Birkdale - Mary Street .....	13
2.1.4 Capalaba - Macquarie Street .....	17
2.1.5 Capalaba - Redlands IndigiScapes Centre .....	21
2.1.6 Capalaba - Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace .....	26
2.1.7 Cleveland - Black Swamp Wetlands .....	32
2.1.8 Cleveland - Koorunga Bushland Refuge .....	37
2.1.9 Redland Bay - Pitt Street .....	41
2.1.10 Redland Bay - Weinam Creek Wetland .....	46
2.1.11 Redland Bay - Orchard Beach Wetlands .....	51
2.1.12 Redland Bay - Junee Street Wetlands .....	55
2.1.13 Thornlands - Clifford Perske Nature Refuge .....	59
2.1.14 Thornlands - Lotus Close Wetland .....	63
2.1.15 Victoria Point - Egret Colony Wetlands .....	69
2.1.16 Victoria Point - Victoria Point High School .....	74
2.1.17 Wellington Point – Crossley Drive .....	78
2.1.18 Wellington Point – Jacob Street .....	82
2.1.19 Wellington Point - O'Connell Parade .....	86
2.1.20 Wellington Point - Tarradarrapin Wetlands .....	90
3 Island roosts .....	95
3.1.1 Coochiemudlo Island – George Street .....	95
3.1.2 Coochiemudlo Island - Tageruba Street .....	99
3.1.3 Lamb Island - Lavender Street .....	103
3.1.4 Long Island .....	107
3.1.5 Macleay Island - Balaka Street Urban Habitat .....	111
3.1.6 Macleay Island - Bay Islands Golf Club .....	115
3.1.7 Macleay Island - Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve .....	119
3.1.8 Macleay Island - Wanda Street .....	124
3.1.9 North Stradbroke Island - Dunwich, East Coast Road .....	128
3.1.10 North Stradbroke Island - Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach .....	133
3.1.11 Russell Island – Cavendish Street .....	138
3.1.12 Russell Island – Kingfisher Court .....	142
References .....	146
Appendix 1 Ecological Values Table .....	147
Appendix 2 Considerations for canopy-mounted sprinklers .....	156

## List of figures

Figure 1 Birkdale – Judy Holt Recreation Reserve roost location .....	5
Figure 2 Ecological values – Birkdale – Judy Holt Recreation Reserve roost location .....	6
Figure 3 Birkdale – Judy Holt Recreation Reserve sensitive sites .....	7
Figure 4 Birkdale - Collingwood Road flying-fox numbers between 2014 and 2021 (Source RCC). Note, flying-fox data from 28°S Environmental (2019) is not available.....	9
Figure 5 Birkdale – Collingwood Road roost location .....	10
Figure 6 Ecological values – Birkdale – Collingwood Road .....	11
Figure 7 Birkdale - Collingwood Road sensitive sites .....	12
Figure 8 Mary Street, Birkdale flying-fox numbers between 2014 and 2021 (Source RCC) .	13
Figure 9 Birkdale – Mary Street roost location.....	14
Figure 10 Ecological values – Birkdale – Mary Street.....	15
Figure 11 Birkdale – Mary Street sensitive sites.....	16
Figure 12 Capalaba Macquarie Street flying-fox numbers between 2019 and 2021 (Source RCC).....	17
Figure 13 Capalaba – Macquarie Street roost location.....	18
Figure 14 Ecological values – Capalaba – Macquarie Street.....	19
Figure 15 Capalaba – Macquarie Street sensitive sites.....	20
Figure 16 Capalaba Redlands IndigiScapes Centre flying-fox numbers between 2019 and 2020 (Source RCC) .....	22
Figure 17 Capalaba - Redlands IndigiScapes Centre roost location.....	23
Figure 18 Ecological values – Capalaba - Redlands IndigiScapes Centre.....	24
Figure 19 Capalaba - Redlands IndigiScapes Centre sensitive sites.....	25
Figure 20 Capalaba Valentine Park flying-fox numbers between 2011 and 2021 (Source: RCC, NFFMP).....	27
Figure 21 Capalaba – Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace roost location .....	28
Figure 22 Ecological values – Capalaba/Alexandra Hills – Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace ..	29
Figure 23 Capalaba/Alexandra Hills – Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace sensitive sites.....	30
Figure 24 Cleveland Black Swamp Wetlands flying-fox numbers between 2003 and 2021 (RCC, NFFMP) .....	33
Figure 25 Cleveland – Black Swamp Wetlands roost location .....	34
Figure 26 Ecological values – Cleveland – Black Swamp Wetlands.....	35
Figure 27 Cleveland – Black Swamp Wetlands sensitive sites .....	36
Figure 28 Cleveland Koorunga Bushland Refuge flying-fox numbers between 2013 and 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP) .....	37
Figure 29 Cleveland – Koorunga Bushland Refuge roost location .....	38
Figure 30 Ecological values – Cleveland – Koorunga Bushland Refuge.....	39

Figure 31 Cleveland – Koorunga Bushland Refuge sensitive sites .....	40
Figure 32 Redland Bay Pitt Street flying-fox numbers between 2007 and 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP). .....	42
Figure 33 Redland Bay – Pitt Street roost location .....	43
Figure 34 Ecological values – Redland Bay – Pitt Street.....	44
Figure 35 Redland Bay – Pitt Street sensitive sites .....	45
Figure 36 Redland Bay Weinam Creek Wetland flying-fox numbers between 2008 and 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP) .....	47
Figure 37 Redland Bay – Weinam Creek Wetland roost location .....	48
Figure 38 Ecological values – Redland Bay – Weinam Creek Wetland .....	49
Figure 39 Redland Bay – Weinam Creek Wetland sensitive sites .....	50
Figure 40 Redland Bay – Orchard Beach Wetland roost location .....	52
Figure 41 Ecological values – Redland Bay – Orchard Beach Wetland.....	53
Figure 42 Redland Bay – Orchard Beach Wetland sensitive sites .....	54
Figure 43 Redland Bay Junee Street Wetlands flying-fox numbers between 2008 and 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP). .....	55
Figure 44 Redland Bay – Junee Street Wetland roost location.....	56
Figure 45 Ecological values – Redland Bay – Junee Street Wetland .....	57
Figure 46 Redland Bay – Junee Street Wetland sensitive sites.....	58
Figure 47 Thornlands Clifford Perske Nature Refuge flying-fox numbers between 2015 and 2021 (Source RCC).....	59
Figure 48 Thornlands – Clifford Perske Nature Refuge roost location .....	60
Figure 49 Ecological values – Thornlands – Clifford Perske Nature Refuge.....	61
Figure 50 Thornlands – Clifford Perske Nature Refuge sensitive sites .....	62
Figure 51 Thornlands Lotus Close Wetland flying-fox numbers 2014 - 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP).....	63
Figure 52 Thornlands – Lotus Close Wetland roost location.....	65
Figure 53 Ecological values – Thornlands – Lotus Close Wetland .....	66
Figure 54 Thornlands – Lotus Close Wetland sensitive sites.....	67
Figure 55 Victoria Point Egret Colony Wetland flying-fox numbers 2007 - 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP). .....	69
Figure 56 Victoria Point - Egret Colony Wetlands roost location.....	71
Figure 57 Ecological values – Victoria Point - Egret Colony Wetlands .....	72
Figure 58 Victoria Point - Egret Colony Wetlands sensitive sites.....	73
Figure 59 Victoria Point High School flying-fox numbers between 2014 and 2021 (Source RCC).....	74
Figure 60 Victoria Point – Victoria Point High School roost location .....	75
Figure 61 Ecological values – Victoria Point – Victoria Point High School .....	76
Figure 62 Victoria Point – Victoria Point High School sensitive sites .....	77

---

Figure 63 Wellington Point Crossley Drive flying-fox numbers between 2010 and 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP) .....	78
Figure 64 Wellington Point – Crossley Drive roost location .....	79
Figure 65 Ecological values – Wellington Point – Crossley Drive .....	80
Figure 66 Wellington Point – Crossley Drive sensitive sites .....	81
Figure 67 Wellington Point – Jacob Street roost location .....	83
Figure 68 Ecological values – Wellington Point – Jacob Street .....	84
Figure 69 Wellington Point – Jacob Street sensitive sites .....	85
Figure 70 Wellington Point – O’Connell Parade roost location .....	87
Figure 71 Ecological values – Wellington Point – O’Connell Parade .....	88
Figure 72 Wellington Point – O’Connell Parade sensitive sites .....	89
Figure 73 Wellington Point Tarradarrapin Wetlands flying-fox numbers between 2007 and 2021 (Source: NFFMP) .....	91
Figure 74 Wellington Point – Tarradarrapin Wetlands roost location .....	92
Figure 75 Ecological values – Wellington Point – Tarradarrapin Wetlands .....	93
Figure 76 Wellington Point – Tarradarrapin Wetlands sensitive sites .....	94
Figure 77 Coochiemudlo Island – George Street roost location .....	96
Figure 78 Ecological values – Coochiemudlo Island – George Street .....	97
Figure 79 Coochiemudlo Island – George Street sensitive sites .....	98
Figure 80 Coochiemudlo Island Tageruba Street flying-fox numbers between 2009 and 2016 (Source NFFMP) .....	99
Figure 81 Coochiemudlo Island – Tageruba Street roost location .....	100
Figure 82 Ecological values – Coochiemudlo Island – Tageruba Street .....	101
Figure 83 Coochiemudlo Island – Tageruba Street sensitive sites .....	102
Figure 84 Lamb Island Lavender Street flying-fox numbers between 2007 and 2018 (Source NFFMP) .....	103
Figure 85 Lamb Island - Lavender Street roost location .....	104
Figure 86 Ecological values – Lamb Island - Lavender Street .....	105
Figure 87 Lamb Island - Lavender Street sensitive sites .....	106
Figure 88 Long Island roost location .....	108
Figure 89 Ecological values – Long Island .....	109
Figure 90 Long Island sensitive sites .....	110
Figure 91 Macleay Island - Balaka Street Urban Habitat flying-fox numbers 2013-2018 (Source NFFMP) .....	111
Figure 92 Macleay Island - Balaka Street Urban Habitat roost location .....	112
Figure 93 Ecological values – Macleay Island - Balaka Street Urban Habitat .....	113
Figure 94 Macleay Island - Balaka Street Urban Habitat sensitive sites .....	114
Figure 95 Macleay Island - Bay Islands Golf Club roost location .....	116
Figure 96 Ecological values – Macleay Island - Bay Islands Golf Club .....	117

---

Figure 97 Macleay Island - Bay Islands Golf Club sensitive sites .....	118
Figure 98 Macleay Island - Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve flying-fox numbers 2007-2021 (Source NFFMP, RCC 2022) .....	120
Figure 99 Macleay Island - Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve roost location .....	121
Figure 100 Ecological values – Macleay Island - Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve .....	122
Figure 101 Macleay Island - Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve sensitive sites .....	123
Figure 102 Macleay Island - Wanda Street roost location .....	125
Figure 103 Ecological values – Macleay Island - Wanda Street .....	126
Figure 104 Macleay Island - Wanda Street sensitive sites .....	127
Figure 105 North Stradbroke Island - Dunwich, East Coast Road flying-fox numbers 2003- 2021 (Source: NFFMP) .....	129
Figure 106 North Stradbroke Island - Dunwich, East Coast Road roost location .....	130
Figure 107 Ecological values – North Stradbroke Island - Dunwich, East Coast Road .....	131
Figure 108 North Stradbroke Island - Dunwich, East Coast Road sensitive sites .....	132
Figure 109 North Stradbroke Island – Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach flying-fox numbers between 2003 and 2012 (Source NFFMP) .....	134
Figure 110 North Stradbroke Island - Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach roost location .....	135
Figure 111 Ecological values – North Stradbroke Island - Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach .....	136
Figure 112 North Stradbroke Island - Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach sensitive sites .....	137
Figure 113 Russell Island – Cavendish Street flying-fox numbers 2013-2015 (Source: NFFMP). .....	138
Figure 114 Russell Island – Cavendish Street roost location .....	139
Figure 115 Ecological values – Russell Island – Cavendish Street .....	140
Figure 116 Russell Island – Cavendish Street sensitive sites .....	141
Figure 117 Russell Island – Kingfisher Court flying-fox numbers 2009-2015 (Source: NFFMP) .....	142
Figure 118 Russell Island – Kingfisher Court roost location .....	143
Figure 119 Ecological values – Russell Island – Kingfisher Court .....	144
Figure 120 Russell Island – Kingfisher Court sensitive sites .....	145

---

## 1 Introduction

Three flying-fox species visit the Redlands Coast at certain times of the year:

- Grey-headed flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) (GHFF)
- Black flying-fox (*P. alecto*) (BFF)
- Little red flying-fox (*P. scapulatus*) (LRFF).

Flying-foxes are keystone species for their critical role in long-distance pollination and seed dispersal, which is particularly important over fragmented landscapes. All species and their habitats are protected in Queensland under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act). The GHFF is also protected under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) as a threatened species due to population decline and ongoing threats.

There are 32 known flying-fox roosts on the Redlands Coast, most within the urban footprint. Living near a flying-fox roost can be challenging for some, and Redland City Council (Council) developed the Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan as a framework to support communities living with flying-foxes while protecting flying-foxes and the critical ecosystem services they provide. Maps in the Plan show locations of all roosts and potential habitat on the Redlands Coast.

This Roost Detail document is a supplement to the Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan 2022. It provides background information on each of the known roosts, specifically:

- site description
- roost history
- sensitive sites in the area (schools, residential, aged care centres etc)
- other ecological values
- management maps (for select roosts).

Data has been collated from:

- Redland City Council Wildlife Officer local knowledge and Council datasets - flying-fox monitoring data, Wildlife Connections Corridors, land tenure information.
- Department of Environment and Science (DES) flying-fox data as part of the National Flying-fox Monitoring Program (NFFMP), collected by Council officers, DES officers and volunteers.
- online database searches and reports:
  - Queensland Wildnet
  - Matters of State Environmental Significance
  - Biodiversity and Conservation Values
  - Regional Ecosystems



- 
- Vegetation Management
  - Commonwealth Protected Matters Search Tool
  - sensitive sites from desktop searches and site assessments.

This information has been used to categorise roosts and inform appropriate actions as outlined in the Plan, and this document should be read with referral to the Plan.

The adopted Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan will be reviewed every five years, whereas this supplementary Roost Detail document is a live reference document that will be updated by Council officers as required.

## 1.1 Known roosts

### Mainland roosts

1. Birkdale – Judy Holt Recreation Reserve (old Birkdale Landfill)
2. Birkdale – Collingwood Road
3. Birkdale – Mary Street
4. Capalaba – Macquarie Street
5. Capalaba – Redlands IndigiScapes Centre
6. Capalaba – Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace
7. Cleveland – Black Swamp Wetlands
8. Cleveland – Koorunga Bushland Refuge
9. Redland Bay – Pitt Street
10. Redland Bay – Weinam Creek Wetland
11. Redland Bay – Orchard Beach Wetland
12. Redland Bay – Junee Street Wetlands
13. Thornlands – Clifford Perske Nature Refuge
14. Thornlands – Lotus Close Wetland
15. Victoria Point – Egret Colony Wetlands
16. Victoria Point – Victoria Point High School
17. Wellington Point – Crossley Drive
18. Wellington Point – Jacob Street
19. Wellington Point – O’Connell Parade
20. Wellington Point – Tarradarrapin Wetlands.

### Island roosts

- 
1. Coochiemudlo Island – George Street
  2. Coochiemudlo Island – Tageruba Street
  3. Lamb Island – Lavender Street
  4. Long Island
  5. Macleay Island – Balaka Street Urban Habitat
  6. Macleay Island – Bay Islands Golf Club
  7. Macleay Island – Tim Sheas Wetland Reserve
  8. Macleay Island – Wanda Street
  9. North Stradbroke Island – Dunwich, East Coast Road
  10. North Stradbroke Island – Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach
  11. Russell Island – Cavendish Street
  12. Russell Island – Kingfisher Court.

## 2 Mainland roosts

### 2.1.1 Birkdale – Judy Holt Recreation Reserve

#### Site description

The Judy Holt Reserve roost (11.3 ha) is located within the western half of the Judy Holt Recreation Reserve, Birkdale (Figure 1). The land is zoned as Recreation and Open Space, Community Facilities and Medium Density Residential. Mapped land use is park/amenities and is currently operating as a recreational area containing sports fields and associated infrastructure, roads, cleared walking paths and patches of mature woodland. Enhancement and stepping stone corridors pass through the site, as designated in the Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028.

The roost vegetation comprises of woodland habitat with an emergent Eucalypt canopy and dense, woody mid-storey vegetation which provides roosting habitat. The majority of roost vegetation is mapped as Regional Ecosystem (RE) 12.9-10.4 (*Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* woodland on sedimentary rocks), while a small portion of RE 12.3.6 (*Melaleuca quinquenervia* *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, open forest on coastal alluvial plains) runs along the site's eastern boundary. Vegetation at this site is primarily mapped as category B or C regulated vegetation, though no vegetation is listed as threatened under the NC or EPBC Act. All native vegetation within the site is mapped as core koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) habitat and essential habitat for koalas and wallum froglets (*Crinia tinnula*) (Figure 2). Ecological values are displayed in Figure 2 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

This roost has been monitored by DES as part of the NFFMP as Birkdale Landfill / Birkdale Tip (roost no. 212). Limited data is available for this roost with only five surveys conducted between 2003 and 2018. No flying-foxes have been recorded during NFFMP monitoring at this site. BFF were anecdotally recorded at this site on 1/04/2012 and 1/11/2012 (as recorded through Council spatial data), though no estimates are available. Council noted that this site has been used by BFF for several years. There is no evidence that this site experiences large short-term population fluctuations.

No flying-fox management activities have been undertaken at this roost. Barbed wire fencing removal is planned after an incident involving a koala. This is an action for all Council sites in the Plan.

#### Sensitive sites

Several sensitive sites, including schools, childcare centres, and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (see map). There are a total of 661 residential properties located within 300 m of the average known roost extent.

Figure 1 Birkdale – Judy Holt Recreation Reserve roost location





Figure 2 Ecological values – Birkdale – Judy Holt Recreation Reserve roost location





The map displays the Birkdale area with the following labeled locations and features:

- St Mary MacKillop Primary School** (top right)
- Orchard Birkdale** (top right)
- Little Ducks Childcare** (left)
- Bay Cottage Early Learning Centre** (left)
- Sylvan Woods Aged Care** (left)
- Birkdale South State School** (left)
- Superior Care Group** (right)
- Wellington Park Private Care** (right)
- My Little Family Day Care** (bottom right)
- East Coast Montessori School** (bottom right)
- Buckingham Gardens Aged Care Service** (bottom right)
- Alexandra Hills State School** (bottom center)
- St Anthony's Catholic Primary School** (bottom center)
- Alexandra Hills State High School** (bottom left)

**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- School
- Other sensitive site (cafes, restaurants, showgrounds, etc.)
- Child/aged care centre
- 30 m buffer - 53 residential properties
- 100 m buffer - 97 residential properties
- 300 m buffer - 511 residential properties



---

### 2.1.2 Birkdale - Collingwood Road

#### Site description

The Collingwood Road roost (1.35 ha) is located northeast of the Birkdale Road - Collingwood Road intersection, Birkdale, on private property (Lot: 21, Plan: SP300083) (Figure 5). The land is zoned as Recreation and Open Space and Medium Density Residential and the mapped land uses are service and residential. A stepping stone corridor passes through the site, as designated in the *Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028*. Given the roost is on private property, and the current land zoning, the site has development approval.

The roost vegetation predominantly consists of RE 12.3.6 (*Melaleuca quinquenervia* +/- *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Lophostemon suaveolens*, *Corymbia intermedia* open forest on coastal alluvial plains). It also contains non-remnant vegetation and a small patch of RE 12.9-10.4 in the southwest portion of the roost extent. All native vegetation is mapped as category C regulated vegetation, with the majority of the site consisting of core koala habitat and essential habitat for koalas. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 6 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The Collingwood Road roost was initially reported in 2012, first surveyed in 2014 and has been surveyed every subsequent year. The roost primarily contains BFF, though GHFF were recorded using the site in 2014 (RCC 2022) and 2016 (28°S Environmental 2019). The overall occupancy of the roost is relatively stable, housing between 20 and 300 individuals and experiencing some seasonal fluctuation (Figure 4).

Vegetation works (removal and redevelopment) have been undertaken at this site since 2013/14, associated with adjacent developments. The most significant of works has been the expansion of the Gateway Lifestyle Residential Parks, which commenced in 2016 (28°S Environmental 2019). Vegetation clearing for this expansion shifted flying-foxes westward, towards private properties along the western boundary of the site. Since this clearing, flying-foxes have resumed roosting within the original roost extent although now at higher densities in this area with less vegetation available. A pathway through the roost may need to be closed at times if disturbing the roost to minimise impacts on nearby residents and for flying-fox welfare. The Mary Street roost was first recorded at the time of initial clearing at Collingwood Road, and so avoiding disturbance at this site is also important to avoid creating potentially high conflict at Mary Street with multiple sensitive sites nearby (see Section 2.1.3).

#### Sensitive receptors

Several sensitive receptors are located within 1 km of the Collingwood Road roost, including childcare centres, schools, and aged care facilities (Figure 7).

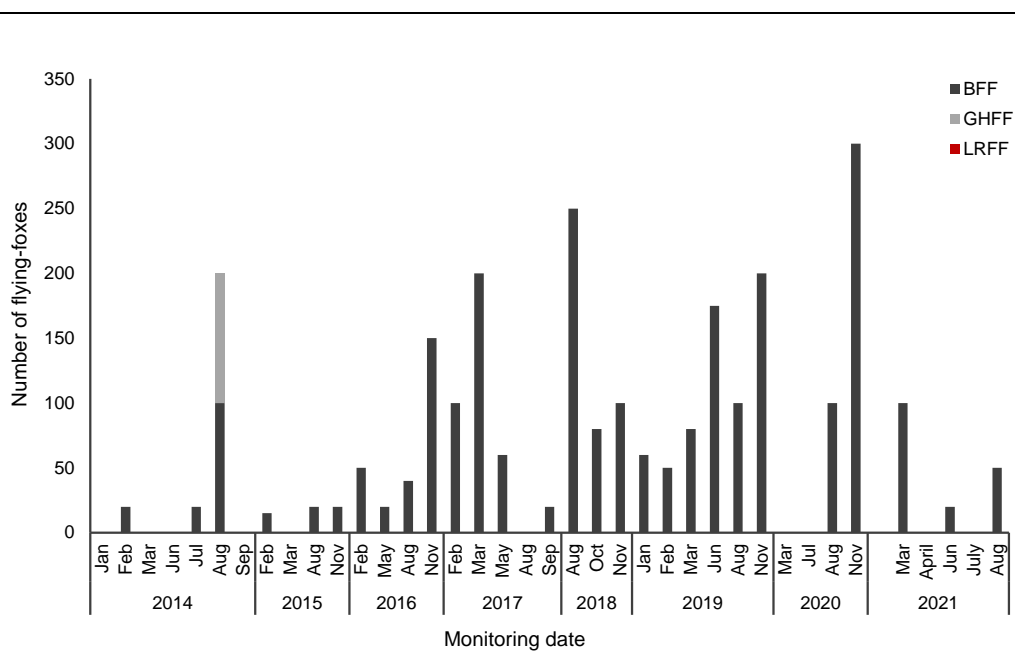


Figure 4 Birkdale - Collingwood Road flying-fox numbers between 2014 and 2021 (Source RCC). Note, flying-fox data from 28°S Environmental (2019) is not available.



Figure 5 Birkdale – Collingwood Road roost location





Figure 6 Ecological values – Birkdale – Collingwood Road





Bay View Early Learning Centre

Perfect Start Mary Street Child Care Centre

Early Start Childcare Centre Birkdale

Birkdale State School

Redlands By Gateway Lifestyle

Prins Willem Alexander Retirement Village

67.06

170.41

271.85

424.09

305.36

**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- School
- Child/aged care centre
- 30 m buffer - 21 residential properties
- 100 m buffer - 32 residential properties
- 300 m buffer - 276 residential properties



### 2.1.3 Birkdale - Mary Street

#### Site description

The Mary Street roost (0.06 ha) is located on Council-managed land north of the Birkdale Road - Quarry Road roundabout (Figure 9). The land use is mapped as residential and zoned as Recreation and Open Spaces. A stepping stone corridor passes through the site, as designated in the *Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028*.

The roost is located on non-remnant vegetation, though a patch of RE 12.3.6 lies directly northeast. The majority of roost vegetation is category C regulated vegetation. The site is recorded as both core koala habitat and essential habitat for koalas, with 560 koala sightings recorded within 1 km of the site. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 10 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The Mary Street roost was first monitored in 2014 and has been subsequently monitored each year since. Over the eight years of monitoring, the site has only been occupied for three months, between January – March 2014, when 25 and 35 BFF (anecdotally up to 300) were recorded (Figure 8). The site appears to be an overflow roost for surrounding roosts, with occupancy often associated with disturbances in the nearby Collingwood Road roost. BFF were initially recorded at Mary Street during vegetation clearing works occurring at Collingwood Road. Weed and vine removal is occurring to assist managing ibis that nest at this location. These works will be continued to assist ibis management, and also to deter a flying-fox roost from establishing at this location which would likely result in high conflict due to multiple sensitive sites nearby.

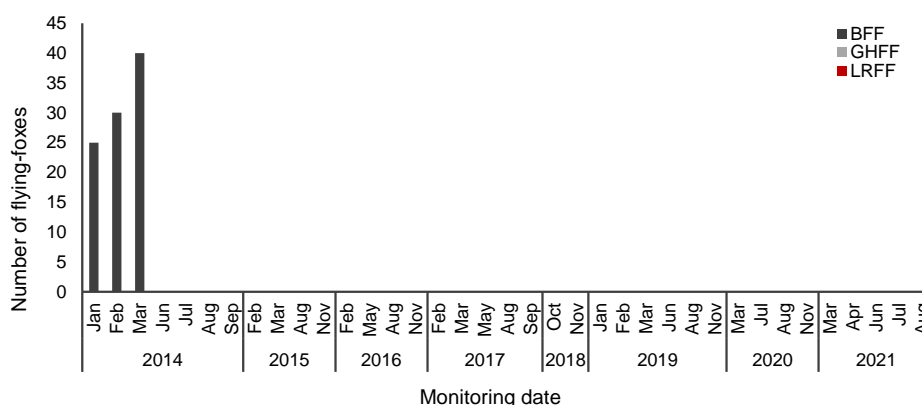


Figure 8 Mary Street, Birkdale flying-fox numbers between 2014 and 2021 (Source RCC)

#### Sensitive sites

Several sensitive sites, including schools, childcare centres, and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 11). Notably, Perfect Start Mary Street Child Care Centre and Birkdale State School are located directly adjacent to the flying-fox roost.



Figure 9 Birkdale – Mary Street roost location



- Flying-fox roost extent    ■ Freehold (Council owned/managed)  
**Tenure**  
■ State Land    ■ Reserve (Council Trustee)  
■ Freehold

### Birkdale – Mary Street roost location

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PRE177  
 Revision: 2  
 Author: SK  
 Date: 14/03/2022



SDA2020 MSA Zone 06  
 Project File: T10-001-001-001  
 Datum: SDA2020  
 UTM: 50E

Data Sources: © Esri/DeLorme Pty Ltd 2021; State of Queensland 2021; Image Satellite Imagery © State of Queensland (Department of Resources); © Planet Labs Inc. (Planet Labs Inc. is a registered service mark of Planet Labs Inc. and its subsidiaries, all rights reserved, 2021).  
 ECOSURE does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed on this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of this report and the map requirements. ECOSURE shall have no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, delays, or inaccuracies in the information.

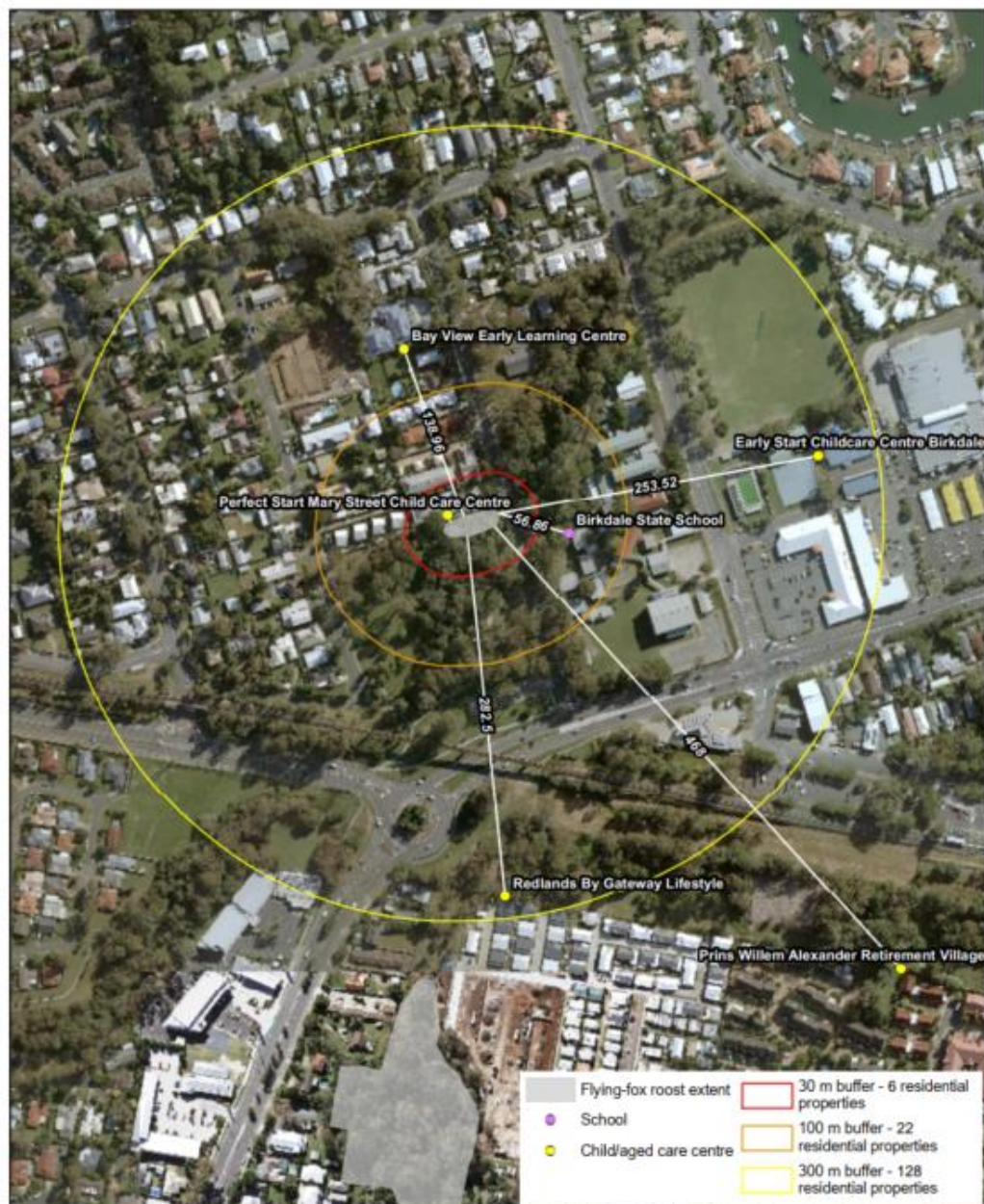
PRE177\_001\_001-001-001

Figure 10 Ecological values – Birkdale – Mary Street





Figure 11 Birkdale – Mary Street sensitive sites

**Birkdale – Mary Street sensitive sites**

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR777  
 Revision: 0  
 Author: BK  
 Date: 11/02/22



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: GDA 1994  
 Units: Metre

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd (2021), State of Queensland (2021). Images included in aerial © State of Queensland (Department of Resources), © Planet Labs (satellite imagery), © Google Earth (satellite imagery).  
 Data provided and generated, and rights reserved, 2021.  
 Ecosure does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed on this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of the report that this map supports. Ecosure shall have no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information.

PR777\_001\_EsensitiveSites1  
 22

## 2.1.4 Capalaba - Macquarie Street

### Site description

The Macquarie Street roost (1.16 ha) is located between Silkwood and Macquarie Streets, Capalaba (Figure 13), on land zoned as Environmental Conservation. The land use of the roost is mapped as Nature Conservation however, the patch containing the roost is surrounded by residential land and falls under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment framework.

The roost is located within category B regulated vegetation mapped as RE 12.3.6. The site is mapped as both core koala habitat and essential habitat for koalas, with 560 koala sightings recorded within 1 km of the site. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 14 and summarised in Appendix 1.

### History of the flying-fox roost

The roost was first surveyed in 2014 and has been surveyed every subsequent year since (Figure 12). During the eight years of survey, the roost has only been occupied for three non-consecutive months between 2019 and 2021, when 20 – 50 BFF were recorded. There is no evidence that this site experiences large short-term population fluctuations.

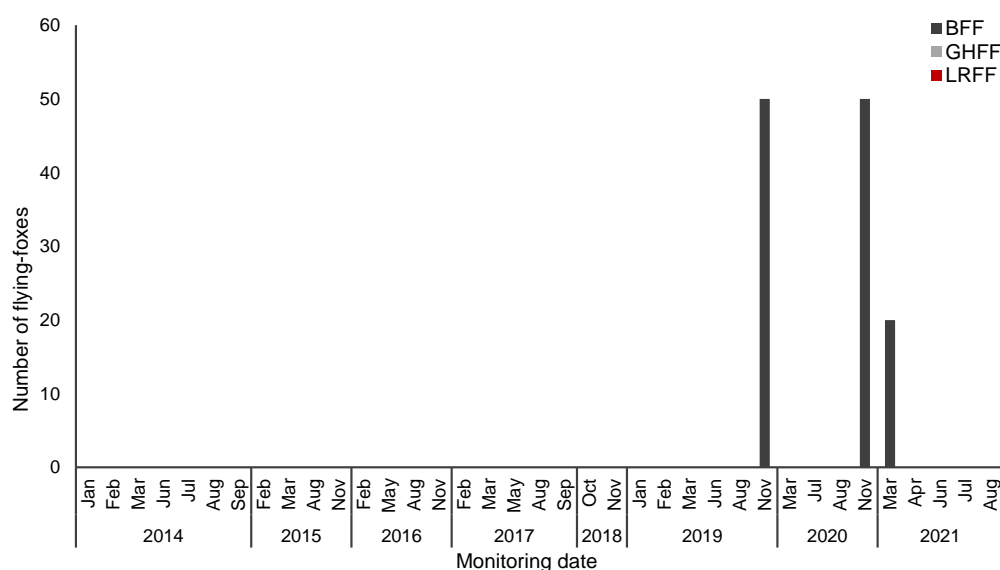


Figure 12 Capalaba Macquarie Street flying-fox numbers between 2019 and 2021 (Source RCC)

### Sensitive receptors

Several sensitive sites, including schools, childcare centres, and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 15). Notably, Perfect Start Mary Street Child Care Centre and Birkdale State School are located directly adjacent to the flying-fox roost.



Figure 13 Capalaba – Macquarie Street roost location



Figure 14 Ecological values – Capalaba – Macquarie Street

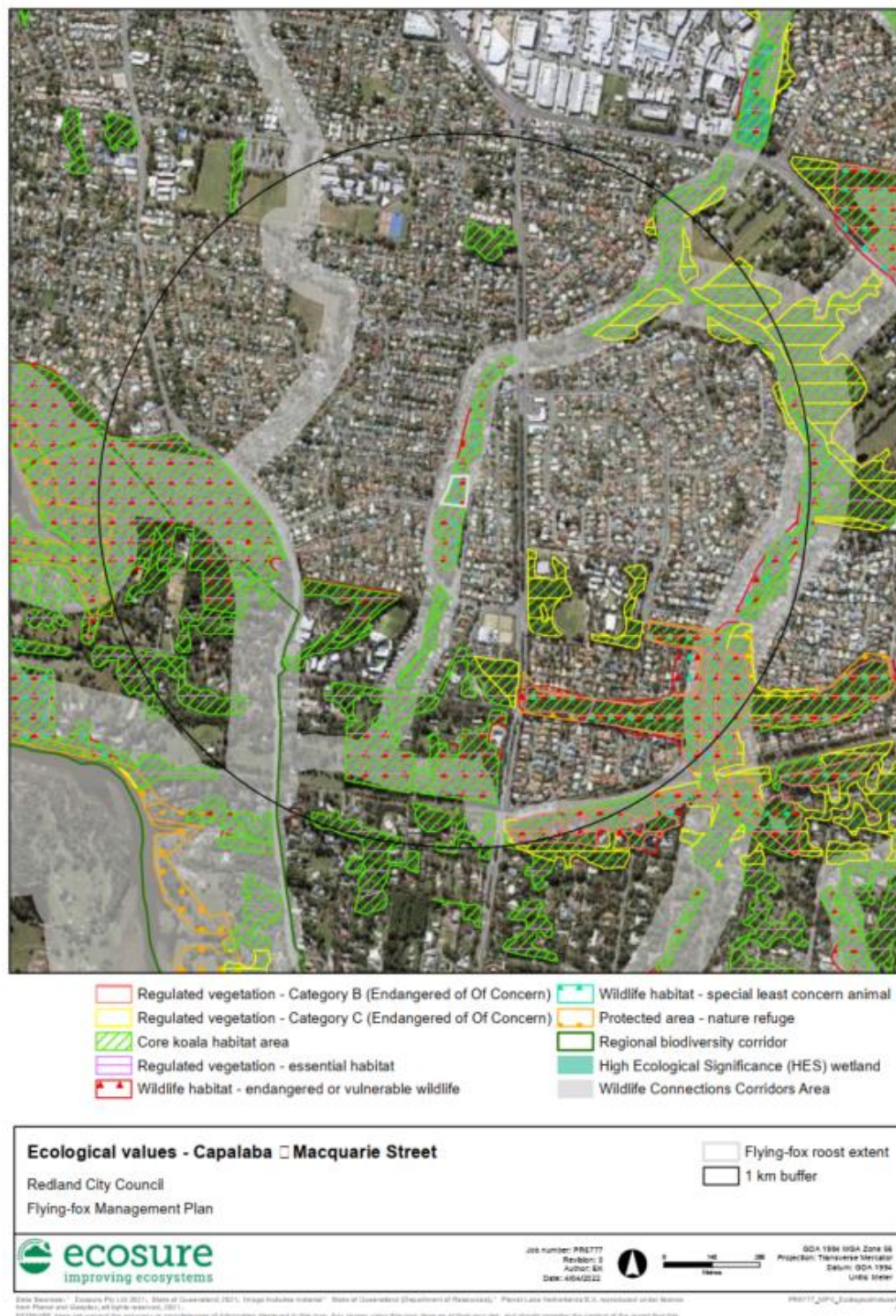
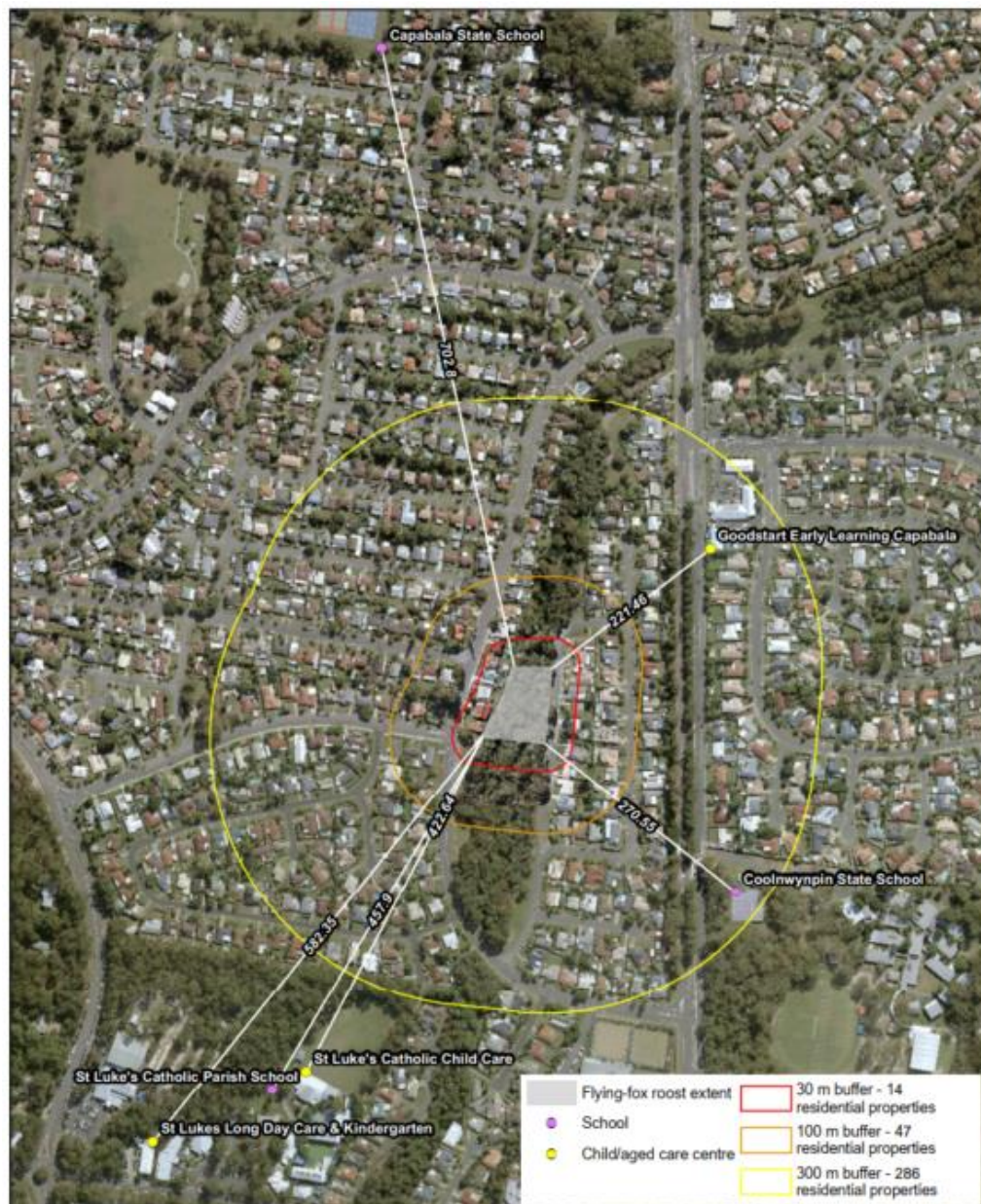




Figure 15 Capalaba – Macquarie Street sensitive sites

**Capalaba – Macquarie Street sensitive sites**

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR6777  
 Revision: 2  
 Author: BR  
 Date: 11/03/2022



GDA 1984 SAGA Zone 56  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: GDA 1984  
 Units: Metre

Date Revisited: 10/03/2022. © Ecosure Pty Ltd (2021). State of Queensland (2021). Images included in this map are the property of the State of Queensland (Government of Queensland). All other content is the property of Ecosure Pty Ltd. Ecosure Pty Ltd does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map may do so at their own risk, and should consider the content of this map that this may require. Ecosure Pty Ltd does not accept responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in this information.

PR6777\_NTP\_SensitiveSites.dwg

---

### 2.1.5 Capalaba - Redlands IndigiScapes Centre

#### Site description

The Redlands IndigiScapes roost (0.26 ha) is located southwest of the Redland Bay Road, Lyndon Road intersection, Capalaba, within the IndigiScapes Environmental Centre property (Figure 17). The land is zoned as Recreation, Open Space and Medium Density Residential. Parts of the land falls under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment framework.

The roost is predominantly mapped as RE 12.3.6 which forms a large patch spanning the center of the site and a smaller patch in the northwestern corner. The remaining vegetation is mapped as RE 12.9-10.4 and non-remnant vegetation. The roost vegetation falls under either category B or C regulated vegetation. All native vegetation within roost is mapped as core koala habitat, a Koala Priority Area, and essential habitat for koalas (477 koala records within 1 km of the site), the wallum froglet, powerful owl (*Ninox strenua*) and greater glider (*Petauroides volans*). Ecological values are displayed in Figure 18 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was initially reported and surveyed in 2015 and has been surveyed every subsequent year since. During the six years of survey, the roost has only been occupied for three months in 2019 and 2020 when 15 - 20 BFF recorded (Figure 16). BFF have historically occupied the melaleuca trees near the dam, though the roost site is currently vacant. There is no evidence that this site experiences large short-term population fluctuations.

#### Sensitive sites

There are two sensitive sites within 1 km of the Redlands IndigiScapes Centre roost; a school and childcare centre located on the same property (Figure 16). There are 93 residential properties within 300 m of the roost.

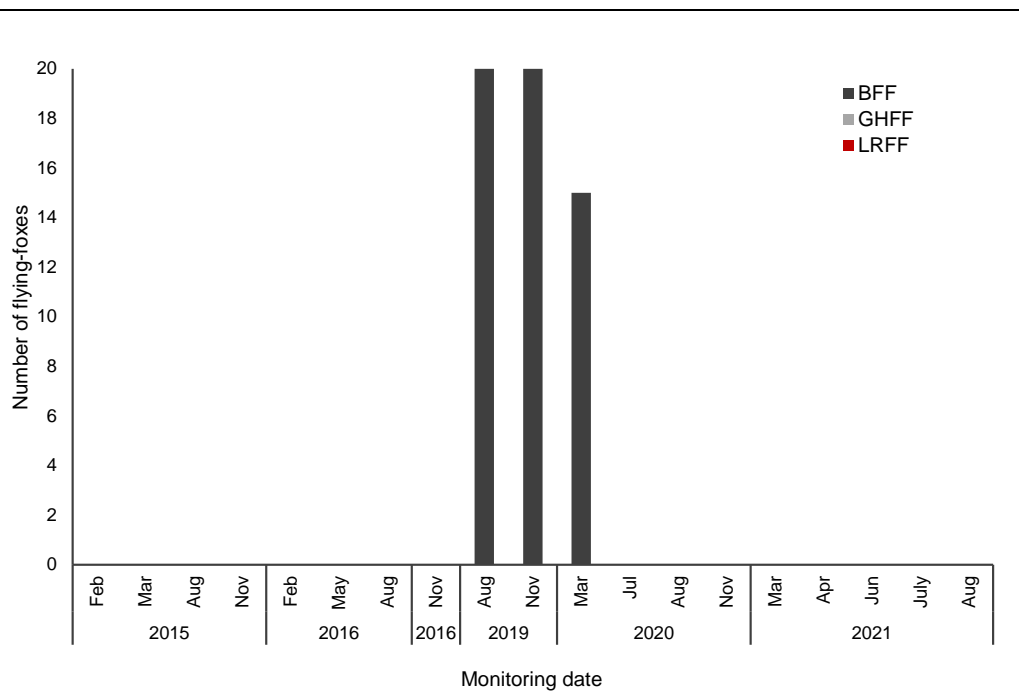


Figure 16 Capalaba Redlands IndigiScapes Centre flying-fox numbers between 2019 and 2020 (Source RCC)



Figure 17 Capalaba - Redlands IndigiScapes Centre roost location



**Ecological values - Capalaba - Redlands Indigiscapes Centre**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Regulated vegetation - Category B (Endangered or Of Concern)
- Regulated vegetation - Category C (Endangered or Of Concern)
- Core koala habitat area
- Regulated vegetation - essential habitat
- Wildlife habitat - endangered or vulnerable wildlife
- Wildlife habitat - special least concern animal
- Protected area - nature refuge
- High Ecological Significance (HES) wetland
- Wildlife Connections Corridors Area

**Map Features:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- 1 km buffer

**Metadata:**

Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 8  
Author: GA  
Date: 04/04/2022

GDA 1984 MGA Zone 58  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: metre



Figure 19 Capalaba - Redlands IndigiScapes Centre sensitive sites





---

### 2.1.6 Capalaba - Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace

#### Site description

The Valentine Park and Lawn Terrace roost (2.1 ha) is located in vegetation at the centre of Valentine Road Park, Alexandra Hills (Figure 21). The land is zoned as Conservation and Environmental Management, with residential and service land uses. The site primarily operates as a park and has a major storm water drain. An enhancement corridor passes through the site, as designated in the *Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028*.

Vegetation within the northern portion of the roost is mapped as non-remnant, though the southern portion contains RE 12.3.6 and 12.5.3/12.5.2 (*Eucalyptus racemosa* subsp. *racemosa* woodland on remnant Tertiary surfaces / *Corymbia intermedia*, *Eucalyptus tereticornis* open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces, usually near coast and on deep red soils). The latter RE is mapped as category C endangered regulated vegetation. The majority of remnant vegetation within this roost is mapped as core koala habitat, a Koala Priority Area, and essential habitat for koalas, with 306 sightings of koalas recorded within 1 km of the site. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 22 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was initially reported and surveyed in 2011 and has been surveyed regularly since by Council and DES (roost number 270 in the NFFMP). The roost was initially on the southern side of Lawn Terrace, but regularly moved between the southern and northern extents (prior to Council work in the firebreak on the southern side). The roost is believed to have been established as a result of disturbances at nearby roosts (Council Wildlife Officer pers. comm. March 2022). Both BFF and GHFF have been recorded regularly roosting at this site, with only four months recording zero occupancy. A small number of LRFF were also observed at the site in 2014, though specific counts were not recorded. Occupancy generally fluctuates around an average of 6,810 flying-foxes, though a peak of 32,000 individuals was recorded in 2014 (Figure 20).

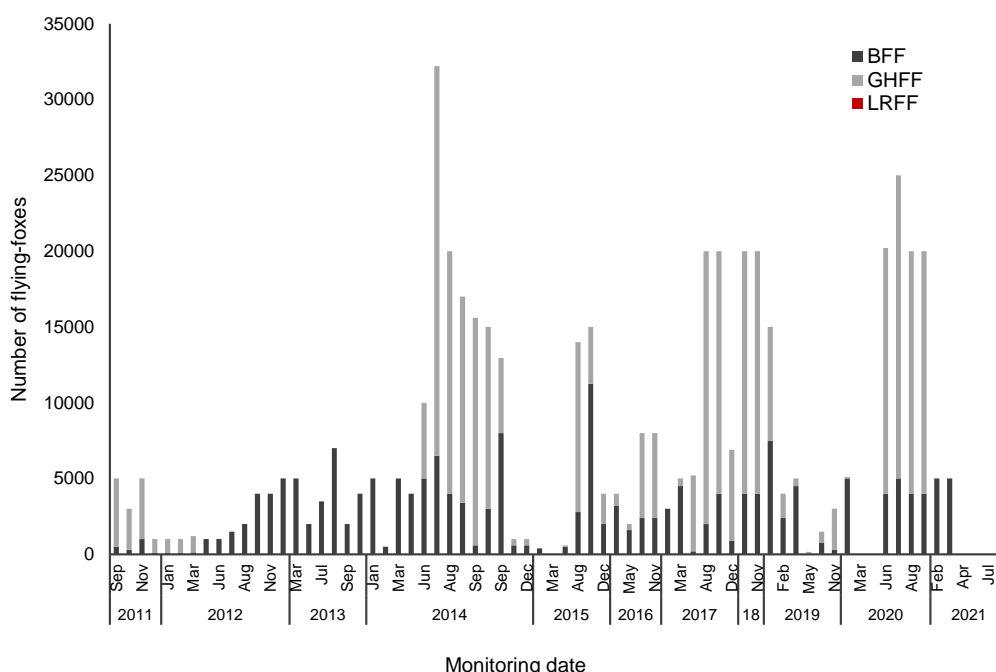
This roost site is relatively contentious, and a draft action plan for the roost was drafted for the southern section in 2014 (at the time flying-foxes rarely occupied the northern area) to address community concerns regarding the size of the roost and noise issues. Management options outlined in the Draft Lawn Terrace Flying-fox Roost Action Plan (RCC 2014) include:

- Attend to the firebreak concerns of the residents by implementing a maintenance plan for the area.
- Develop and implement a re-vegetation program, for Tarradarrapin and Black Swamp Wetlands to improve the roosting desirability of those sites.
- Education and monitoring.
- Annual review of the situation and assess outcomes of actions.
- Increase distance between bats and residents to 10 m by removing understorey and selective tree pruning for another 5 m beyond fire break.

- Undertake plantings in the eastern section of the conservation area along the creek line to provide more suitable habitat at the site, further away from the residents (note any plantings should avoid areas that would result in flying-foxes overhanging the pathway).

Since then, a number of management activities have been implemented to alleviate conflict between residents and flying-foxes. Management activities have included understorey weed removal to increase fire break buffers, and vegetation modification to nudge flying-foxes away from residential properties. As a contentious Category 3 roost (as detailed in the Plan), a canopy-mounted sprinkler trial may be considered at indicative locations mapped below. Note the use of canopy-mounted sprinklers will be considered as a trial only based on a range of considerations (see Appendix 2). To minimise roost disturbance for both resident amenity and flying-fox welfare, the path under the roost may be temporarily closed or permanently diverted.

Figure 20 Capalaba Valentine Park flying-fox numbers between 2011 and 2021 (Source: RCC, NFFMP)



### Sensitive sites

Several sensitive sites, including schools, childcare centres, and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 23). There are 477 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.

Figure 21 Capalaba – Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace roost location



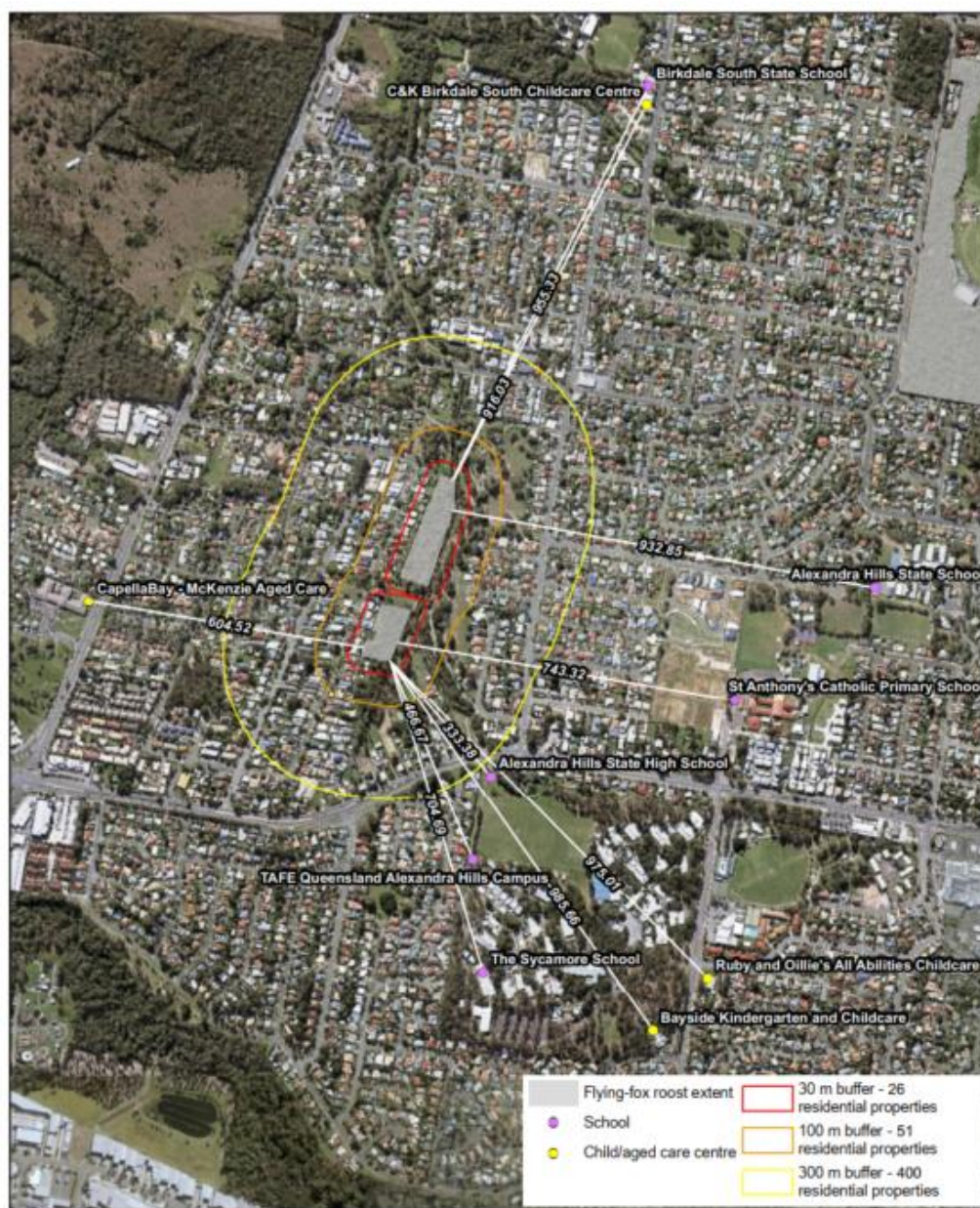


Figure 22 Ecological values – Capalaba/Alexandra Hills – Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace





Figure 23 Capalaba/Alexandra Hills – Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace sensitive sites



### Capalaba/Alexandra Hills – Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace sensitive sites

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PRE177  
Revision: 5  
Author: SA  
Date: 11/03/2022



GDA 1984 MGA Zone 56  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Metre

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2011. State of Queensland (2011). Google Earth imagery. © State of Queensland (Department of Transport). © Planet Labs. Imagery. © S. A. represented under license from Planet Labs and Google. All rights reserved. (2011).  
Ecosure Pty Ltd does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of this report that this map supports. Ecosure Pty Ltd shall have no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, delays, or damages in this information.

PRE177\_001\_CapalabaAlexa1





---

### 2.1.7 Cleveland - Black Swamp Wetlands

#### Site description

The Black Swamp Wetlands roost (3.93 ha) is located in vegetation to the north of the Queen Street, Smith Street intersection, Cleveland (Figure 25). The land is zoned as Environmental Conservation. The mapped land use of the land is nature conservation, though the site contains several raised walkways and falls under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment framework. An enhancement corridor passes through the site, as designated in the Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028.

The majority of roost vegetation is mapped as RE 12.3.5, with a patch of RE 12.3.6 running along the western boundary, and a patch of non-remnant vegetation to the south-west. All remnant roost vegetation is identified as category B regulated vegetation and is mapped as core koala habitat and essential habitat for koalas and wallum froglets. There have been 667 koala sightings recorded within 1 km of the site. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 26 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The Black Swamp Wetlands roost is believed to have established after the original roost in nearby mangroves was cleared in 1983 (Council Wildlife Officer pers. comm. April 2022).

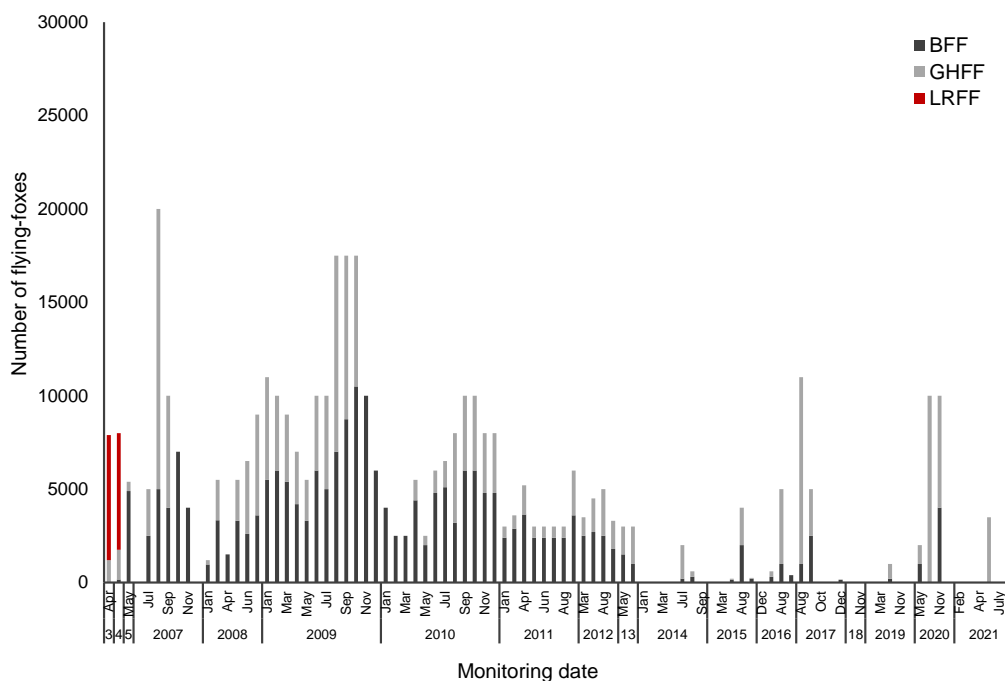
Monitoring data for the Black Swamp roost is available from 2003 (Figure 24). It has been regularly monitored by Council and DES, as part of the NFFMP (roost number 143). All three species have been recorded using the roost, though LRFF have only been recorded in 2003 and 2004. The roost occupancy fluctuates seasonally for both GHFF and BFF, recording a mean occupancy of 4,769 individuals, with peaks recorded as high as 30,000. The roost reached 60,000 individuals in 2005 (RCC 2021a).

Prior to 2014, Black Swamp Wetlands was the region's only permanent flying-fox roost site and was a central mating and maternity roost for BFF and GHFF, as well as a core wintering site for GHFF (Davis 2014). The roost was vacated during nearby construction activities with flying-foxes believed to have relocated temporarily to Tarradarrapin Wetlands and Marianne Street, Victoria Point (Davis 2014). While the roost was empty, weed removal was undertaken in the eastern portion of vegetation. Since this disturbance, flying-foxes have generally roost in the western portion of the extent shown in Figure 25, although are recently moving back towards the viewing platform.

The *Draft Lawn Terrace Flying Fox Roost Action Plan* (RCC 2014) includes a management action to develop and implement a revegetation program for Black Swamp Wetlands to improve roosting desirability. Council has undertaken mature stock planting to assist the resilience of the site. Council has also undertaken several educational activities to raise awareness of flying-fox conservation and management issues and educate residents and the general community (Davis 2019, RCC 2021b). A series of interpretive signs have been installed along the footpath adjacent to the roost, as well as at the entrance to a viewing platform that was constructed to provide a closer look at the flying-foxes. Council wildlife officers have previously held regular fly-out viewing activities during school holidays since

2000 and throughout the year, as well as an annual “Halloween with the Bats” event, which continues. Environmental education officers engage directly with residents and provide flying-fox presentations to organisations, schools, and community groups.

Figure 24 Cleveland Black Swamp Wetlands flying-fox numbers between 2003 and 2021 (RCC, NFFMP)



### Sensitive sites

Several sensitive sites, including schools, childcare centres, aged care centres, and Cleveland/Redlands Showgrounds are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 27). There are 282 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.

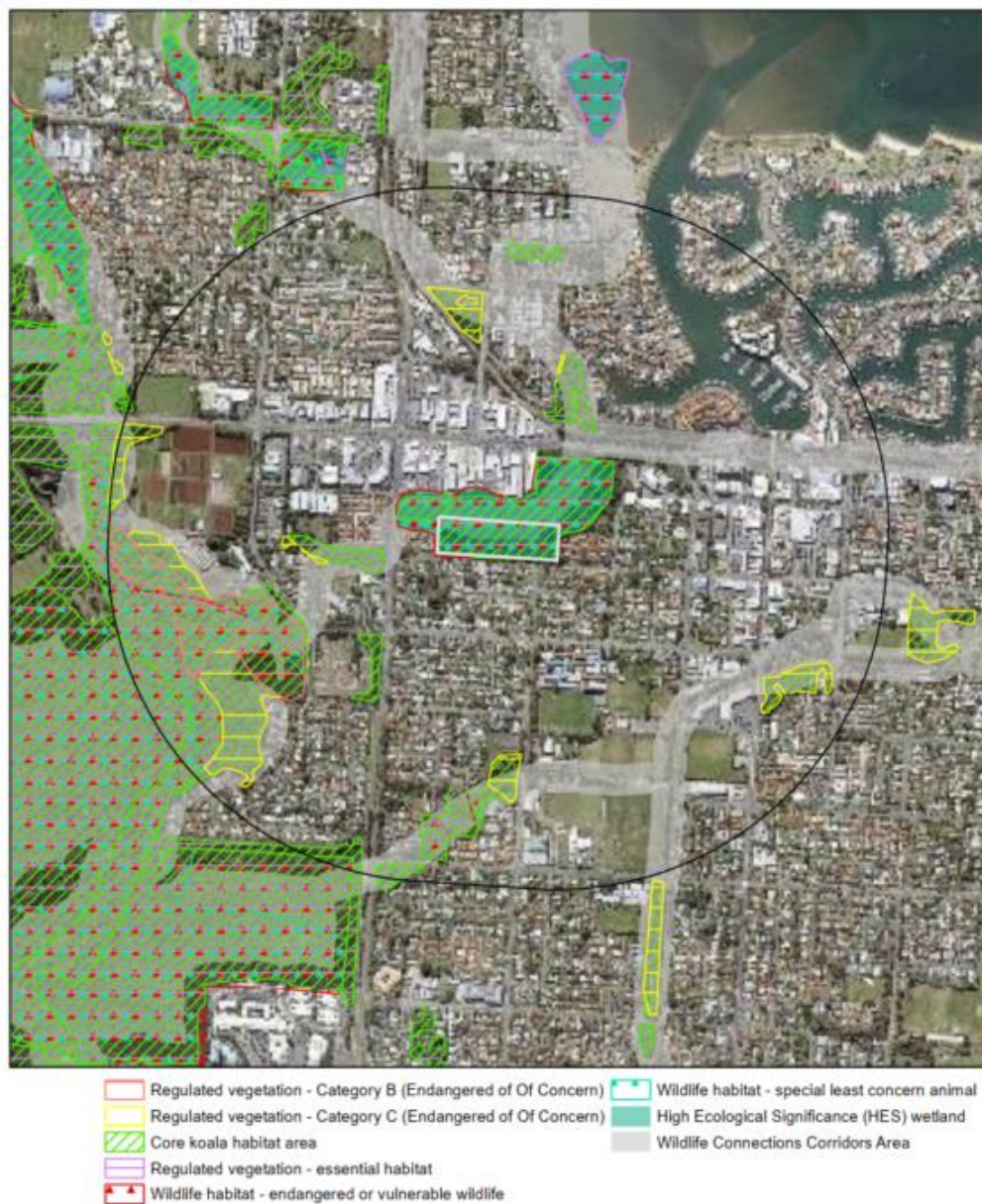


Figure 25 Cleveland – Black Swamp Wetlands roost location





Figure 26 Ecological values – Cleveland – Black Swamp Wetlands





Legend:

- Flying-fox roost extent
- 30 m buffer - 14 residential properties
- 100 m buffer - 86 residential properties
- 300 m buffer - 182 residential properties
- School
- Other sensitive site (cafes, restaurants, showgrounds, etc.)
- Child/aged care centre



### 2.1.8 Cleveland - Koorunga Bushland Refuge

#### Site description

The Koorunga Bushland Refuge roost (0.97 ha) is located south of the Koorunga Avenue, Fitzroy Street intersection, Cleveland (Figure 29). The land is zoned as Environmental Conservation. The majority of roost vegetation is mapped as RE 12.5.3, and is listed as category B endangered regulated vegetation. All remnant vegetation within the roost is mapped as core koala habitat and essential habitat for koalas, with 470 koala sightings recorded within 1 km of the site. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 30 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The Koorunga Bushland Refuge roost is monitored by DES as part of the NFFMP (roost number 599). The roost was first occupied in 2012 by around 40 flying-foxes located near the dam. Anecdotally, approximately 50,000 LRFF occupied Koorunga Bushland Refuge following bushfires on Stradbroke Island in December 2012. The roost has been monitored since 2013, with BFF and GHFF recorded relatively regularly at the site between 2013 and 2015 (Figure 28). During this time, the population size fluctuated seasonally between 50 and 500 individuals. Since early 2015, flying-foxes have only been recorded at the roost once, in September 2017. To address community complaints regarding flying-foxes roosting in overhanging trees, firebreak and tree maintenance (removal of few small trees) was undertaken in April 2015 to remove branches overhanging private properties.

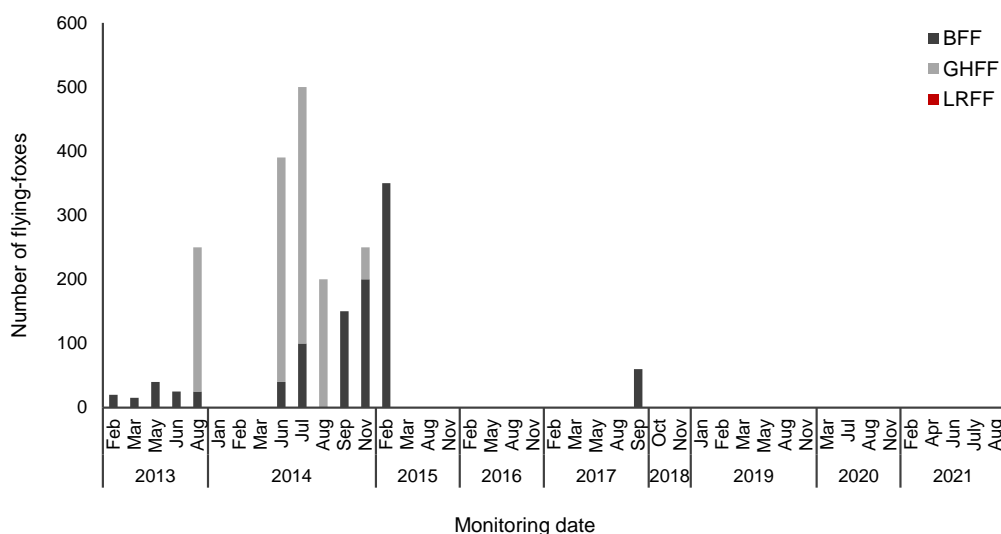


Figure 28 Cleveland Koorunga Bushland Refuge flying-fox numbers between 2013 and 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP)

#### Sensitive sites

Several schools, childcare centres, and aged care centres are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 31). There are 321 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.



An aerial photograph of a residential neighborhood. A large, irregularly shaped lot is highlighted in blue and outlined with a yellow border. This lot is located between Kooronga Avenue to the north and Jane Court to the east. To the west of the lot is Pleasant Court, and to the south is Janlaw Street. The surrounding area includes various houses, trees, and a swimming pool. The lot itself appears to be mostly covered in dense vegetation or trees.





Figure 30 Ecological values – Cleveland – Koorunga Bushland Refuge





Figure 31 Cleveland – Kooringa Bushland Refuge sensitive sites



---

### 2.1.9 Redland Bay - Pitt Street

#### Site description

The Pitt Street roost (1.63 ha) is located in vegetation northwest of the Pitt and Weinam Streets intersection, Redland Bay (Figure 33) on land zoned as Recreation and Open Spaces. The mapped land uses of the land are service and residential; however, the site operates as a park and recreation area.

The roost vegetation is mapped as RE 12.5.2 and is listed as either category B (top right-hand section extending towards centre) or C endangered regulated vegetation (remaining remnant vegetation) (Figure 34). The roost is also mapped as core koala habitat, with 667 koala records within 1 km of the site, and essential habitat for koalas. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 34 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was first surveyed in 2007 and has been surveyed every subsequent year since (NFFMP roost number 603). (Figure 32). Both BFF and GHFF have been recorded using the roost. During the survey period, the roost has been occupied irregularly with no occupancy recorded between 2008 and 2013 and intermittent occupancy outside of that window. The population fluctuates between less than 100 to as many as 1000 individuals, though generally less than 400 individuals are observed using the roost at any time.

Prior to regular monitoring, this roost site was a temporary roost site for a small number of flying-foxes (~250), predominantly BFF and occasionally GHFF. A maternity roost of LRFF were also anecdotally observed here in very high numbers in January – March 2006, though specific numbers were not recorded. This was the first time LRFF were observed with young this far south. Their presence at the roost site caused significant conflict with nearby residents and was reported to DES who sent officers to do a letterbox drop.

#### Sensitive sites

Several sensitive sites, including childcare centres and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 35). There are 443 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.



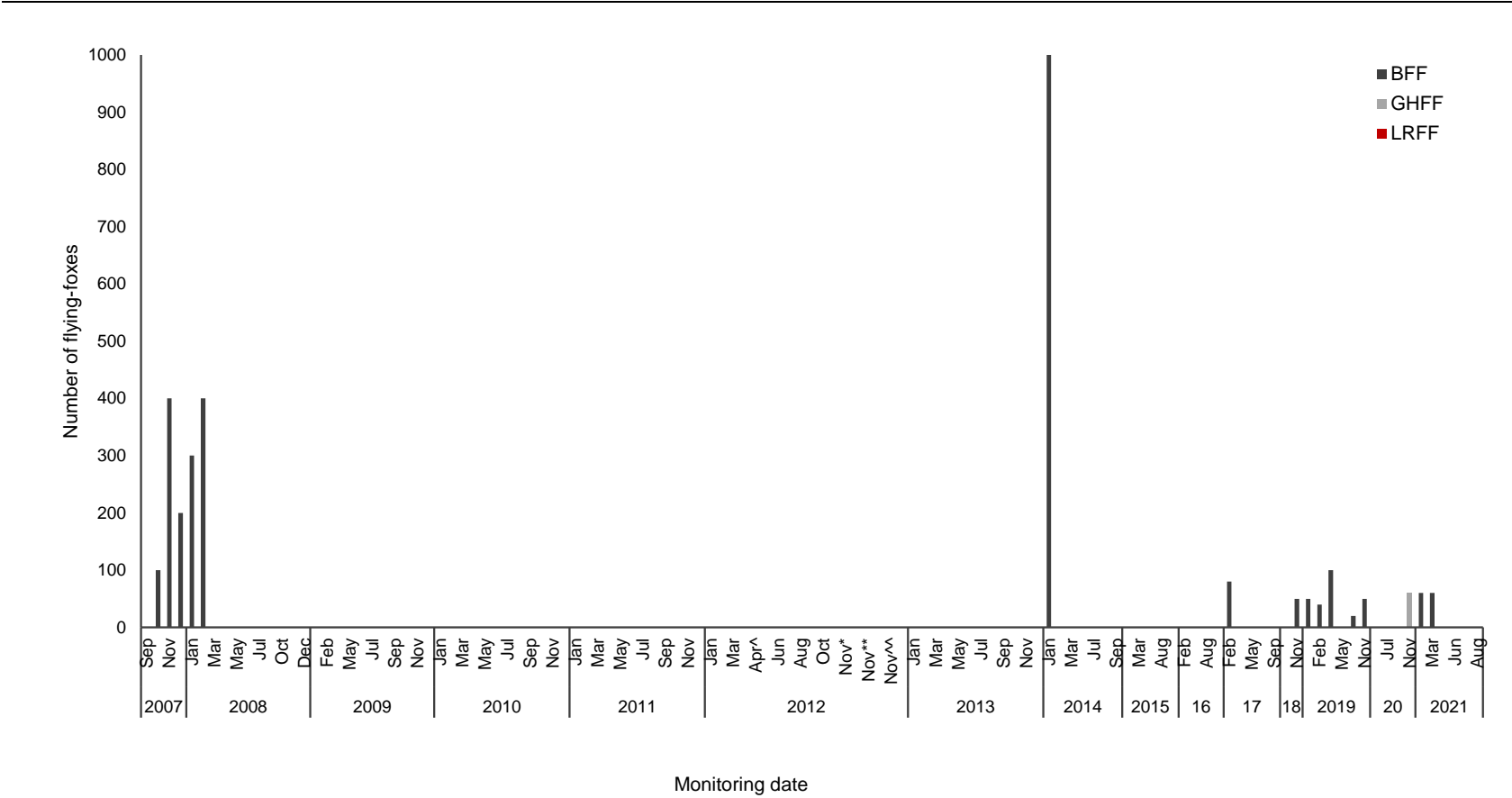


Figure 32 Redland Bay Pitt Street flying-fox numbers between 2007 and 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP).

^ BFF present (no count recorded)  
\* BFF, GHFF and LRFF present (no count recorded)  
\*\* GHFF present (no count recorded)  
^^ GHFF present (no count recorded)

Figure 33 Redland Bay – Pitt Street roost location

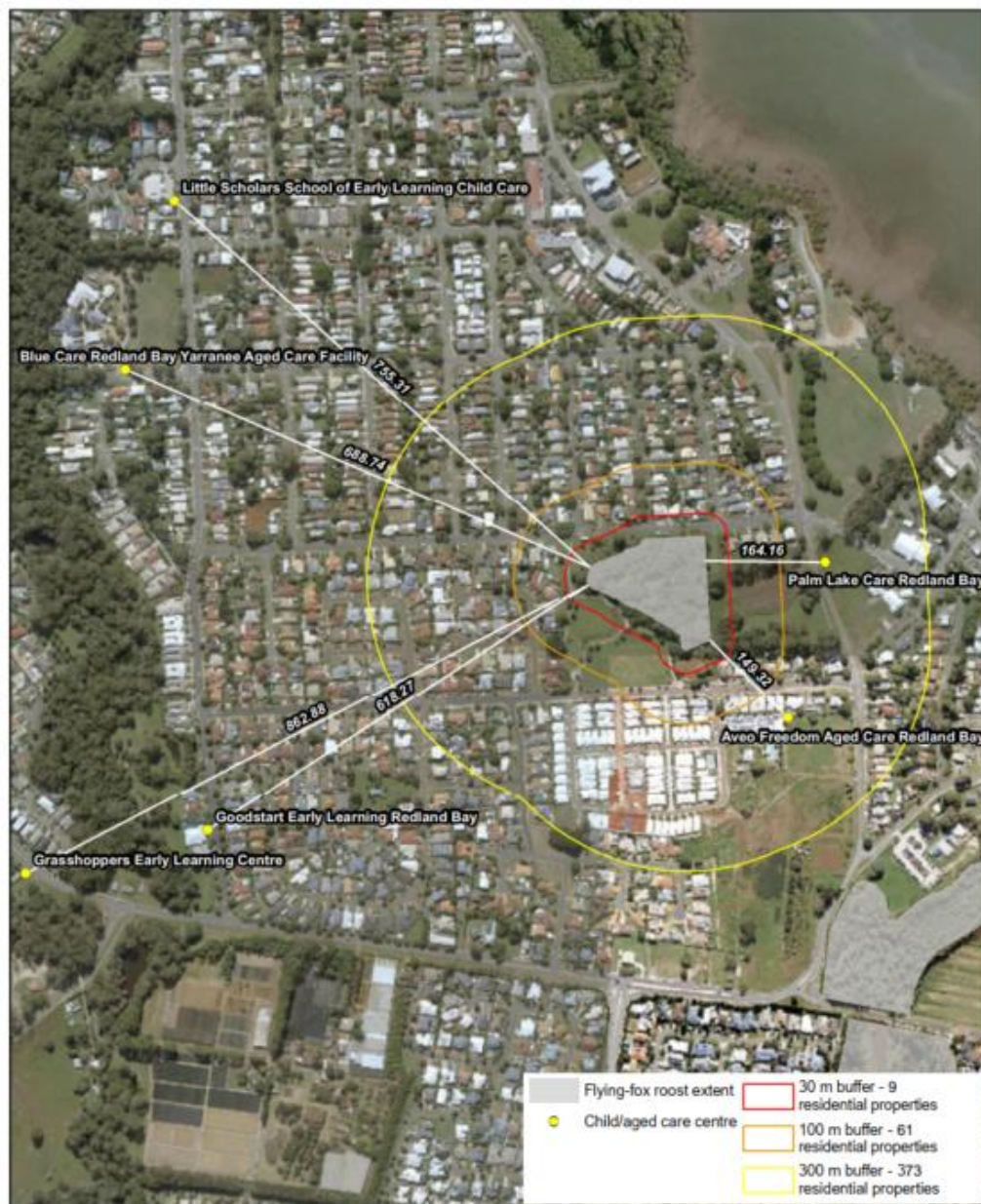


Figure 34 Ecological values – Redland Bay – Pitt Street





Figure 35 Redland Bay – Pitt Street sensitive sites

**Redland Bay – Pitt Street sensitive sites**

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR6777  
 Revision: 0  
 Author: BR  
 Date: 4/6/2022



0 50 100  
 Metres

GDA 1984 MGA Zone 56  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: GDA 1984  
 Units: Metre

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021, State of Queensland (2021, Google Inc/Google Earth/State of Queensland (Department of Transport) © Planet Labs/Maxar Technologies/Esri, reproduced under license from Planet and Google, all rights reserved, 2021). ECOSURE does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of the map as a guide only. ECOSURE shall not be responsible or liable for any errors, omissions, or damages in the information.

PR6777\_001\_0\_SensitiveSites.tiff

---

### 2.1.10 Redland Bay - Weinam Creek Wetland

#### Site description

The Weinam Creek Wetlands roost (2.85 ha) is located north of the intersection between Moores Road and Weinam Creek, on the corner of Moores Road and Meissner Street (Figure 37) (sometimes referred to as the Meissner Street or Moores Road roost). The land use is nature conservation. The site is used as a recreation area, with several cleared walkways and bike paths, and falls under the State and State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. A stepping stone corridor passes through the site, as designated in the *Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028*.

The roost consists of RE 12.5.2 (category B endangered regulated vegetation), RE 12.3.5 and RE 12.1.3 (Mangrove shrubland to low closed forest on marine clay plains and estuaries)/12.1.1 (category B of concern regulated vegetation; mangrove shrubland to low closed forest on marine clay plains and estuaries / *Casuarina glauca* woodland on margins of marine clay plains), as well as small patches of non-remnant vegetation. The roost is mapped as core koala habitat, a koala priority area, and essential habitat for koalas and wallum froglets. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 38 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost has been regularly monitored since 2007 (NFFMP roost number 431). The roost is seasonally occupied by predominantly GHFF and BFF, with occupancy seemingly dependent on flowering events, particularly on North Stradbroke and the Bay Islands. LRFF have been recorded once in large numbers (Figure 36), making this site once of the first major LRFF roosts in the region. Flying-foxes at the site are thought to shift between the Weinam Creek, Pitt Street, and Orchard Beach roosts. During periods of occupancy, the roost population generally fluctuates between 1,000 and 5,000 individuals, reaching populations of 10,000 during expansion events (e.g. March 2013). The absence of flying-foxes generally appears to coincide with an increase in numbers on the Southern Moreton Bay Islands (SMBIs).

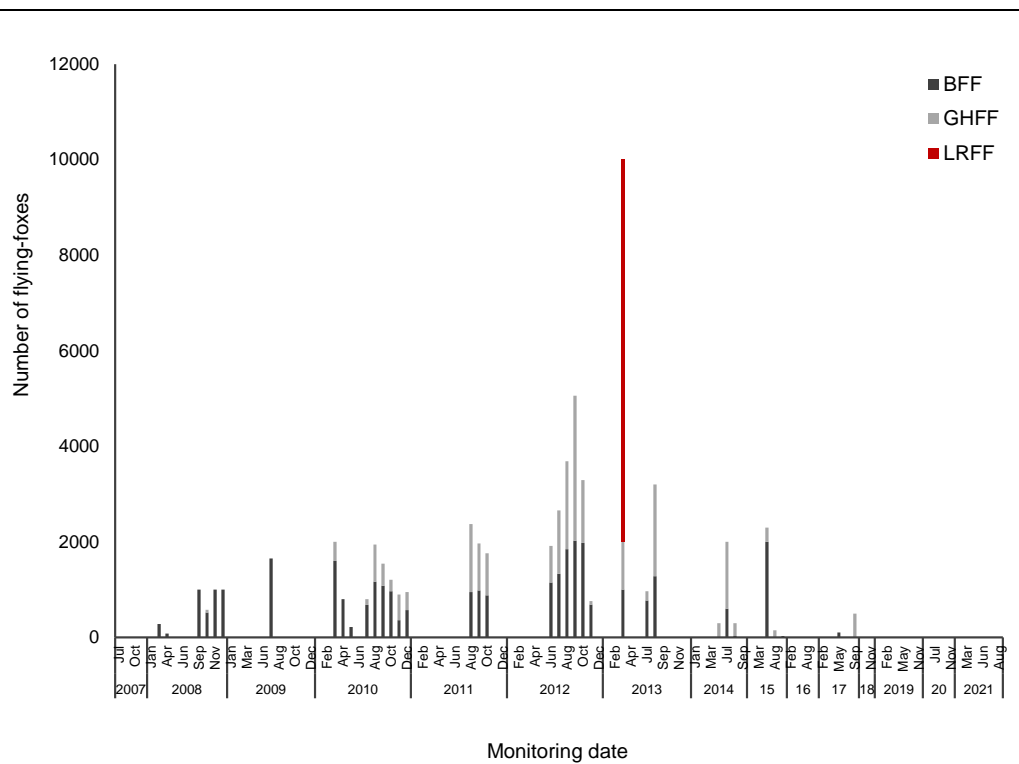


Figure 36 Redland Bay Weinam Creek Wetland flying-fox numbers between 2008 and 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP)

### Sensitive sites

Several sensitive sites, including childcare centres and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 39). There are 356 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.



Figure 37 Redland Bay – Weinam Creek Wetland roost location



Figure 38 Ecological values – Redland Bay – Weinam Creek Wetland





**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- Child/aged care centre
- 30 m buffer - 15 residential properties
- 100 m buffer - 60 residential properties
- 300 m buffer - 281 residential properties



---

### 2.1.11 Redland Bay - Orchard Beach Wetlands

#### Site description

The Orchard Beach Wetland roost (6.99 ha) is located in south of Moores Road and Weinam Creek Wetland roost (Figure 40). The land is zoned as Recreational Open Spaces and the mapped land use is nature conservation. The site is used as a recreation area, with several cleared walkways and bike paths, and falls under the State and State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. A stepping stone corridor passes through the site, as designated in the *Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028*.

The roost vegetation consists of RE 12.5.2 (category C endangered regulated vegetation), RE 12.3.6/12.3.5, RE 12.3.6, and non-remnant vegetation. The roost is mapped as core koala habitat (37 koala records within 1 km of the site), a koala priority area, and essential habitat for koalas and wallum froglets. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 41 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The Orchard Beach Wetland roost has been monitored since 2007 (NFFMP roost number 598). Flying-foxes have been recorded on three separate occasions: LRFF in 2003 (count data not available); March 2013 (approximately 2,000 GHFF and BFF) and again since February 2022 (200 BFF, mating activity was observed).

#### Sensitive sites

Several sensitive sites, including childcare centres and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 42). There are 552 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.



Figure 40 Redland Bay – Orchard Beach Wetland roost location



Figure 41 Ecological values – Redland Bay – Orchard Beach Wetland





Figure 42 Redland Bay – Orchard Beach Wetland sensitive sites



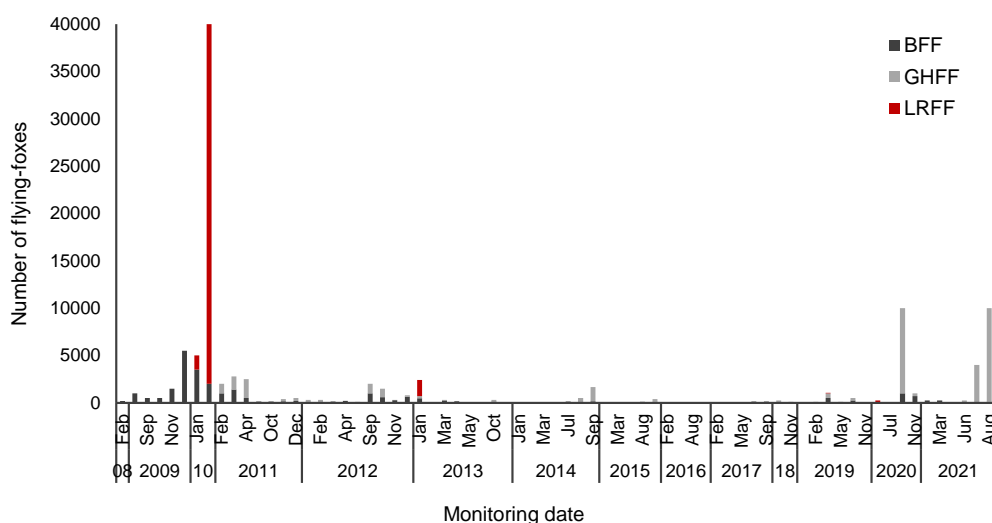
### 2.1.12 Redland Bay - Junee Street Wetlands

#### Site description

The Junee Street Wetlands roost (5.30 ha) is located in vegetation adjacent to Serpentine Creek, Redland Bay, on land zoned as Environmental Conservation (Figure 44). The mapped land use of the land is marsh/wetland and falls under the State and State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. The majority of the vegetation is mapped as RE 12.3.6, with a small portion of non-remnant vegetation. All native vegetation associated with the roost is mapped as both core koala habitat (128 koala records within 1 km of the site) and essential habitat for koalas and wallum froglets. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 45 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was initially surveyed in 2008 and has been surveyed every subsequent year since (NFFMP roost number 430) (Figure 43). All three species have been recorded using the roost, though GHFF and BFF occupy the roost more consistently. LRFF only use the roost intermittently, though have been recorded in large numbers, peaking at 38,000 individuals in February 2009 (Figure 43). LRFF were also present in February 2022. Flying-foxes initially roosted in the vegetation at the end of Christopher Street, but now roost across the entire wetland area (as per extent shown in Figure 44).





**Redland Bay – June Street Wetlands roost location**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- Freehold (Council owned/managed)
- Reserve (Council Trustees)
- Freehold
- Access Restriction Strip (Council owned)

**ecosure**  
improving ecosystems

Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 5  
Author: GRC  
Date: 15/03/2022

GDA2020 MGA Zone 56  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA2020  
Units: Metre

PR6777\_001\_Flying-fox roost location



Figure 45 Ecological values – Redland Bay – Junee Street Wetland



Figure 46 Redland Bay – Junee Street Wetland sensitive sites





### 2.1.13 Thornlands - Clifford Perske Nature Refuge

#### Site description

The Clifford Perske Nature Refuge roost (1.32 ha) is located in bushland between Clifford Perske Drive and Redland Bay Road, Thornlands on land zoned as Recreational Open Spaces (Figure 48) and falls under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment framework. The roost vegetation consists of RE 12.3.6 and RE 12.5.2/12.5.3 (category C endangered regulated vegetation), with a small section of non-remnant vegetation. Vegetation associated with the roost is mapped as both core koala habitat (332 koala records within 1 km of the site) and essential habitat for koalas. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 49 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

(Figure 47). Flying-foxes first appeared at the site in December 2019 when the Lotus Close roost emptied, and first surveyed in 2020 (Figure 47). A large influx of approximately 12,000 LRFF was recorded in March of 2021, suggesting that the roost may experience significant intermittent expansion likely in relation to seasonal resource availability. At the time of the LRFF influx, there were reports of illegal disturbance. In response, Council engaged with local residents and provided information about the seasonal movements of flying-foxes, LRFF in particular, emphasising that this roost occupation would likely be temporary. This engagement settled the conflict.

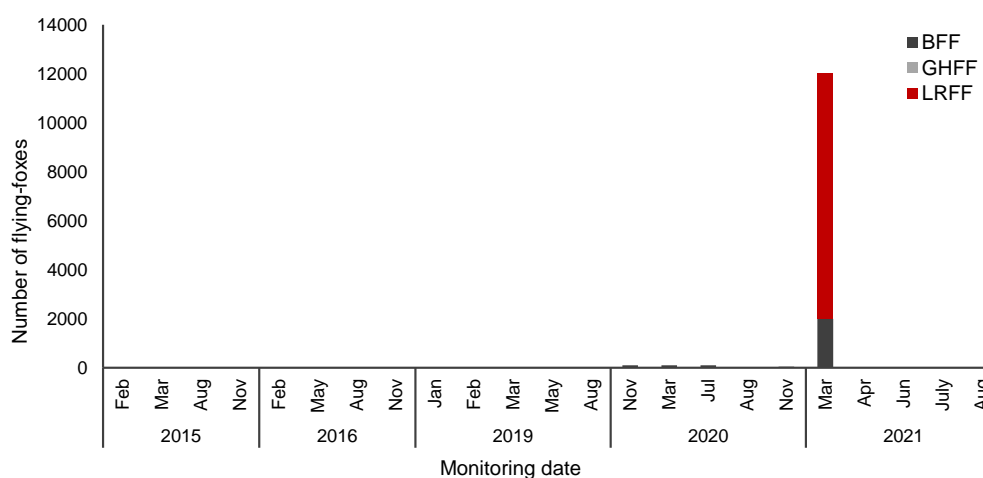


Figure 47 Thornlands Clifford Perske Nature Refuge flying-fox numbers between 2015 and 2021 (Source RCC).

#### Sensitive receptors

Several sensitive sites, including childcare centres, schools and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 50). There are 369 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.

Figure 48 Thornlands – Clifford Perske Nature Refuge roost location





Figure 49 Ecological values – Thornlands – Clifford Perske Nature Refuge

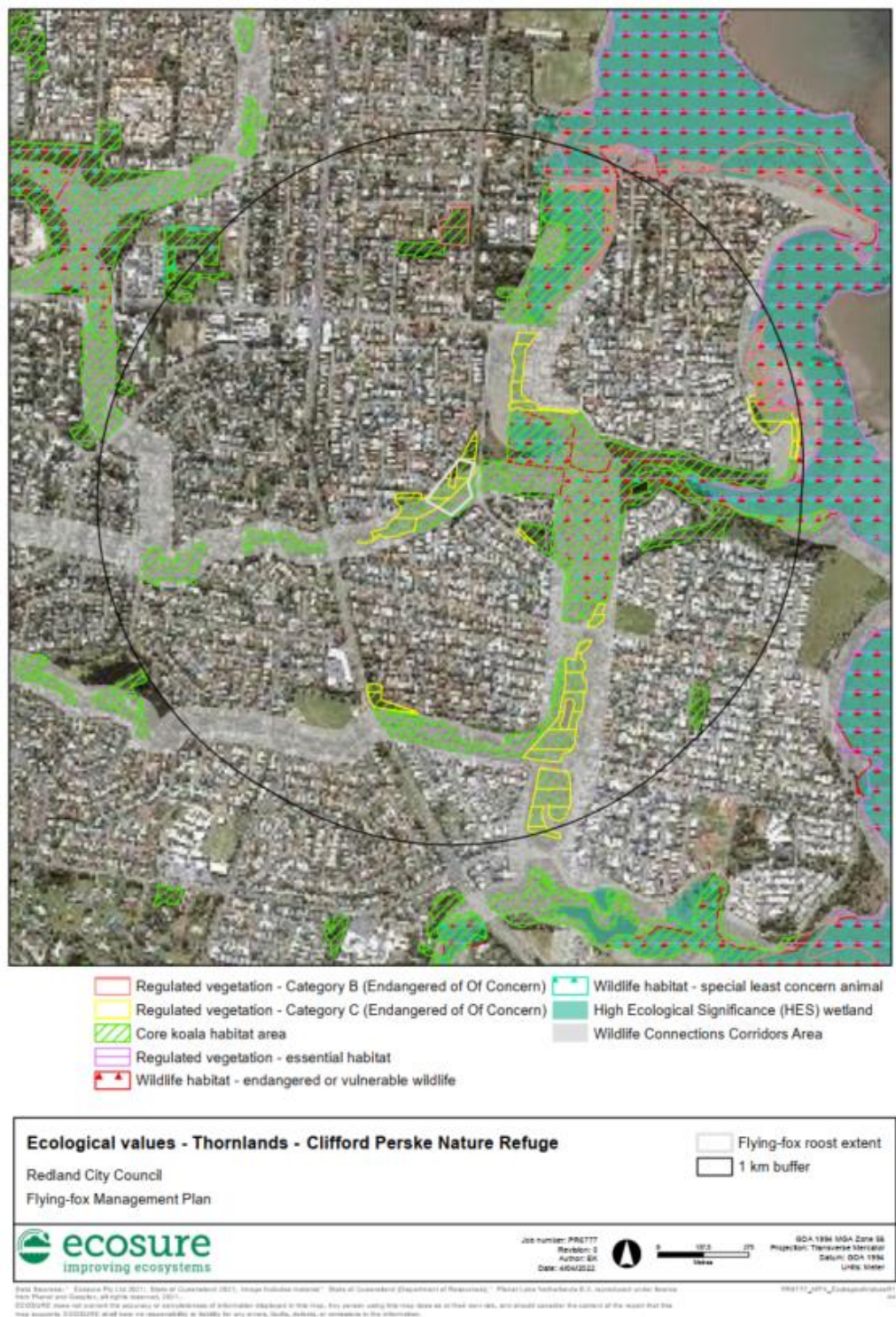
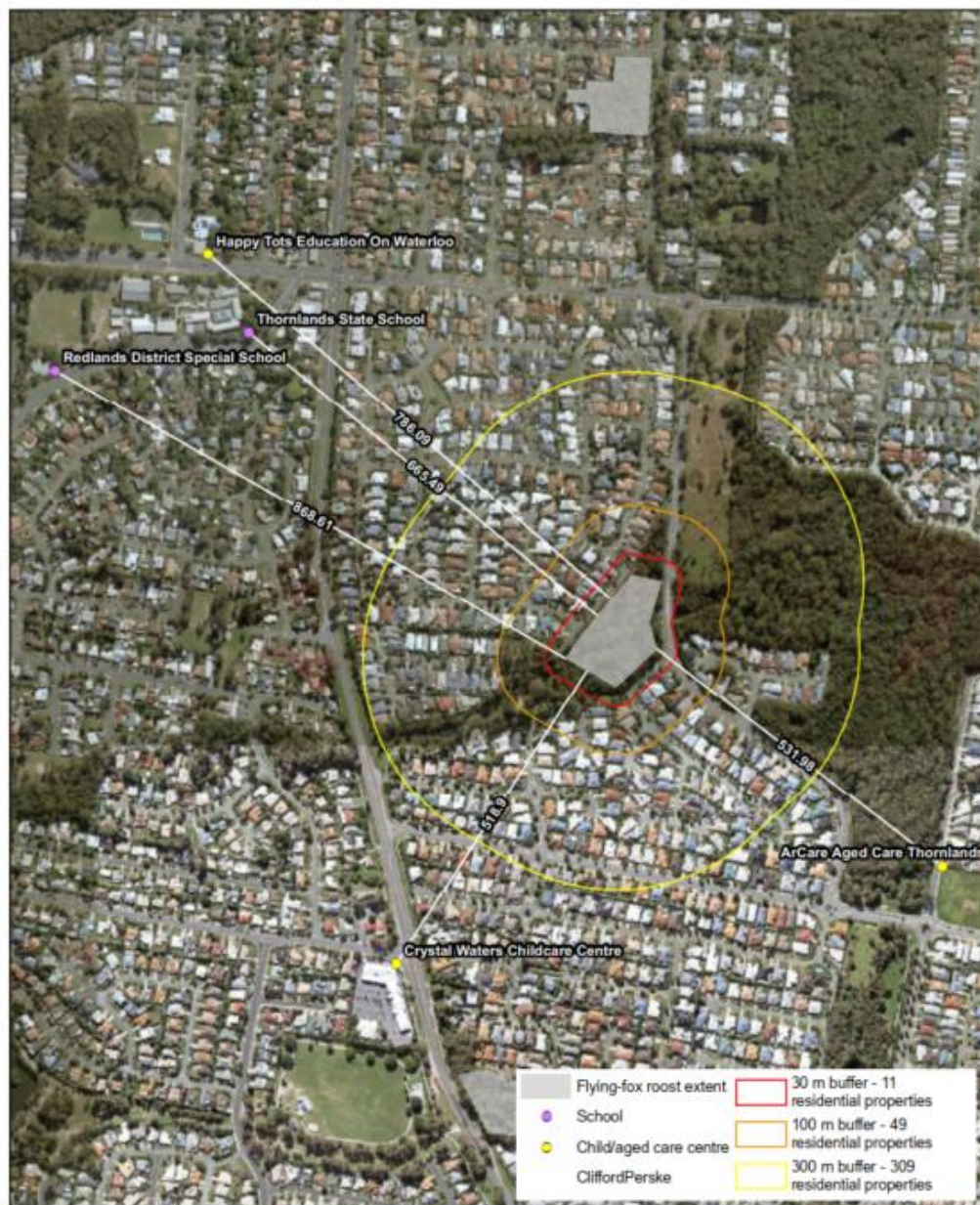




Figure 50 Thornlands – Clifford Perske Nature Refuge sensitive sites



### Thornlands – Clifford Perske Nature Refuge sensitive sites

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 0  
Author: BR  
Date: 11/03/2022



GDA 1984 GDA Zone 56  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Meter

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021. State of Queensland (SC), State of Queensland (Department of Resources) © Planet Labs PLENA 2021. All rights reserved. Ecosure does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of this map as a guide only. Ecosure Pty Ltd shall not be responsible or liable for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in this information.

PR6777\_001\_Thornlands001

### 2.1.14 Thornlands - Lotus Close Wetland

#### Site description

The Lotus Close Wetland roost (0.97 ha), also known as Primrose Drive Wetlands, is located in bushland on the eastern side of Redland Bay Road, opposite William Stewart Park, Thornlands (Figure 52). This area is a melaleuca wetland which forms part of a vegetated corridor, extending from Crystal Waters Wetland to the west of Cleveland/Redland Bay Road, through to the Clifford Perske Nature Belt to the north, south to join up with the Pinklands corridor and east out to the foreshore. The land is zoned as Recreational Open Spaces. The roost vegetation consists of RE 12.3.6 and RE 12.5.2/12.5.3 (category C endangered regulated vegetation), with a small section of non-remnant vegetation. All remnant vegetation in the roost is mapped as both core koala habitat (399 koala records within 1 km of the site) and essential habitat for koalas and wallum froglets. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 53 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The Lotus Close Wetland roost is utilised by flying-foxes as a seasonal roost. It was initially surveyed in 2014 and has been surveyed every subsequent year since (NFFMP roost number 819). All three species have been recorded using the roost, with GHFF and BFF consistently present at the site, while LRFF have only been recorded irregularly and in small numbers (Figure 51). The roost's population is relatively stable with a mean population of 1,395 individuals. The highest number recorded at the roost was 6,000 in November 2019 and the roost was recorded as vacant in August 2020. It remained vacant for six months, and a new roost was reported a short distance (750 m) to the north of Lotus Close, at the Clifford Perske Nature Refuge (pers. comm. Council Officer). Individuals now appear to alternate between the two roosts.

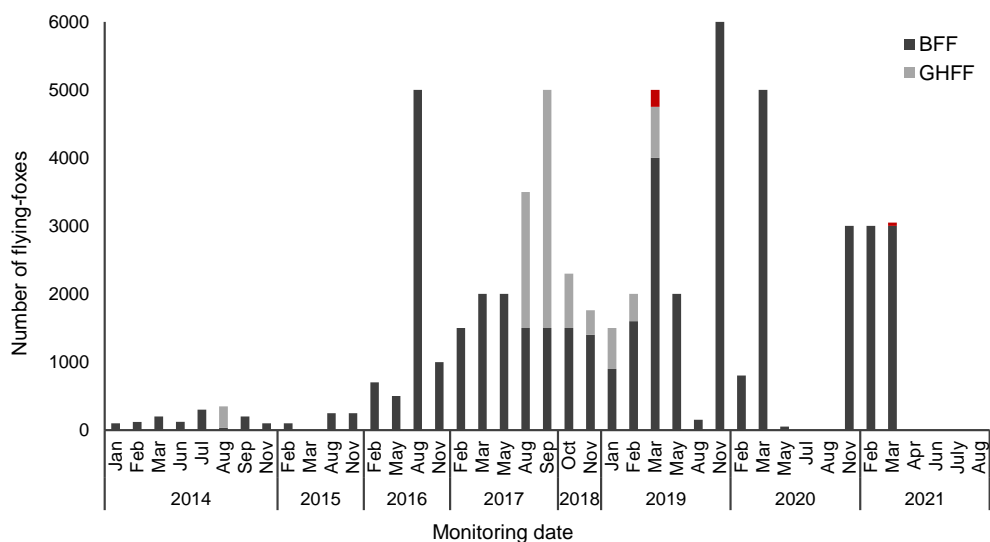


Figure 51 Thornlands Lotus Close Wetland flying-fox numbers 2014 - 2021 (Source RCC, NNFMP).



---

In recent years, increases in flying-fox numbers has seen the roost area expanded to include all the vegetation surrounding the water body, but does not extend past the junction of Ribonwood and Primrose Drives. Nor do they use the vegetation north of the pathway between Lotus Close and Redland Bay Road. The colony shifts roosting locations within the wetland in correlation with weather conditions and fluctuations in numbers, at times expand into the melaleucas adjacent to the walkway along Cimarron Circuit (RCC 2021c).

Australian white ibis (*Threskiornis moluccus*) began roosting at the site in early 2018, creating significant noise and disturbance to flying-foxes, which resulted in increased complaints from surrounding residents. The number of waterbirds roosting and nesting at the site has gradually increased causing a southward shift in flying-fox roosting location. Species that nest at the site include royal spoonbills (*Platalea regia*), little black cormorants (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*) and egrets. As such this is a colonial breeding site and a Species Management Program (SMP) is required under the *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020* for any activity that may interfere with these breeding places.

Vegetation management works were undertaken in 2019 to remove vines and palm fronds from the site. In May 2020, residents reported activities by children were the cause of the roost emptying (pers. comms. Council Officer, April 2022).

As a contentious, Category 3 roost (as detailed in the Plan), a canopy-mounted sprinkler trial may be considered at indicative locations mapped below. It is important to note that if progressed, this will be a trial only with considerations as per Appendix 2. A Flying-fox Conflict Mitigation and Resident Assistance Project is planned for trial at the Lotus Close roost.

### **Sensitive sites**

Several sensitive sites, including childcare centres, schools and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 54). There are 350 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.

Figure 52 Thornlands – Lotus Close Wetland roost location





**Ecological values - Thornlands - Lotus Close Wetland**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Regulated vegetation - Category B (Endangered or Of Concern)
- Regulated vegetation - Category C (Endangered or Of Concern)
- Core koala habitat area
- Regulated vegetation - essential habitat
- Wildlife habitat - endangered or vulnerable wildlife
- Wildlife habitat - special least concern animal
- High Ecological Significance (HES) wetland
- Wildlife Connections Corridors Area

**Scale:** 0 100.0 200.0 metres

**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- 1 km buffer

**Job number:** PBE717  
**Revision:** 0  
**Author:** GR  
**Date:** 4/5/2022

**Scale:** 0 100.0 200.0 metres

**Legend:**

- GOA 1994 GOA Zone 00
- Projection: Transverse Mercator
- Datum: GOA 1984
- Units: Metre

Ecological values map cannot be used for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared, and should be used with caution. The map is provided as a guide only and does not constitute a warranty or guarantee of any kind. The map is provided as a guide only and does not constitute a warranty or guarantee of any kind. The map is provided as a guide only and does not constitute a warranty or guarantee of any kind.



Figure 54 Thornlands – Lotus Close Wetland sensitive sites







### 2.1.15 Victoria Point - Egret Colony Wetlands

#### Site description

The Egret Colony Wetlands roost (15.85 ha) is located east of Egret Drive in the Egret Colony Wetlands, Victoria Point (Figure 56). The land is zoned as Recreational Open Spaces and Environmental Conservation and the mapped land use is nature conservation, though the site is used as a recreation area with several cleared walkways and bike paths. The roost falls under the State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment framework.

The roost vegetation predominantly consists of RE 12.3.8 (swamps with *Cyperus spp.*, *Schoenoplectus spp.* and *Eleocharis spp.*; category B of concern regulated vegetation) and 12.3.5/12.3.6, with small portions of RE 12.1.3/12.1.2 (saltpan vegetation including grassland, herbland and sedgeland on marine clay plains) and non-remnant vegetation. The site provides important roosting and nesting habitat for a variety of waterbirds. Ecological values are mapped in Figure 57 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was initially surveyed in 2007 and has been surveyed every subsequent year with the exception of 2009 (NFFMP roost number 155). The roost is divided into three separate areas: Egret Drive, Marianne Street and Alarna Street (Figure 56). The Egret Drive area was vacated in the mid-late 2000s when the roost area shifted to the Marianne Street side for approximately 10 years. Flying-foxes have recently shifted back to the Egret Drive area (Council Wildlife Officer pers. comm. April 2022). All three species have been recorded using the roost, with GHFF and BFF present at the site consistently, recording an average population of 975 individuals (Figure 55). LRFF use the roost intermittently and occasionally for large seasonal fluctuations of up to 100,000, as recorded in 2015 and 2019. Smaller fluctuations of between 10,000 and 20,000 individuals have been recorded. The roost has an overall mean occupancy of 3,407 but fluctuate between less than approximately 1,000 during normal occupation and up to 100,000 individuals during LRFF visitation.

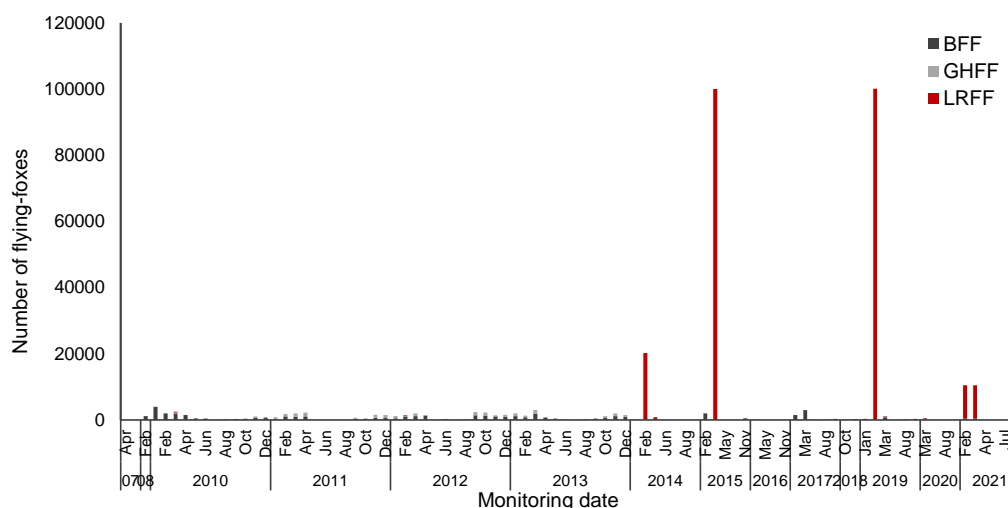


Figure 55 Victoria Point Egret Colony Wetland flying-fox numbers 2007 - 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP).

---

Flying-foxes originally roosted in the south-western portion of the site, though shifted towards the Marianne Street area following weed removal works. Flying-fox numbers increased here following disturbance at the nearby Black Swamp Wetlands, and this site used as a mating and maternity roost.

**Sensitive sites**

Several sensitive sites, including childcare centres, schools and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 58). There are 350 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.



Figure 56 Victoria Point - Egret Colony Wetlands roost location





Figure 57 Ecological values – Victoria Point - Egret Colony Wetlands



Figure 58 Victoria Point - Egret Colony Wetlands sensitive sites



### Victoria Point – Egret Colony Wetlands sensitive sites

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 3  
Author: SA  
Date: 4/04/2022



GDA 1984 MGA Zone 58  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Metre

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021, State of Queensland (2021). Images include material © State of Queensland (Department of Resources), © Photo Lab Australia Pty Ltd, reproduced with permission from Photo Lab Australia, all rights reserved, (2021).  
Ecosure does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of the report that this map supports. Ecosure shall have no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, delays, or omissions in this information.

PR6777\_007\_VictoriaPoint001



### 2.1.16 Victoria Point - Victoria Point High School

The Victoria Point High School roost (0.67 ha) is located on the Victoria Point High School property south of Peppercorn Crescent, Victoria Point (Figure 60). The land is zoned as a Community Facilities. The site currently operates as a school. Parts of the land falls under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment framework. The entire flying-fox roost vegetation is mapped as RE 12.9-10.4 and is core koala habitat (268 koala records within 1 km of the site) and essential habitat for koalas and Illidge's ant-blue butterflies (*Acrodipsas illidgei*). Ecological values are displayed in Figure 61 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The Victoria Point High School roost was initially reported and surveyed in 2014 and has been surveyed every subsequent year since (Figure 59). The roost is intermittently occupied by BFF and GHFF, though vacated the site in 2019 and 2020. The roost generally supports between 100 and 1,000 individuals. There is no evidence that this site experiences large short-term population fluctuations. Flying-foxes tend to roost in the melaleuca wetland at the back of Victoria Point High School, though this often lies on private property, making it difficult to accurately monitor population numbers.

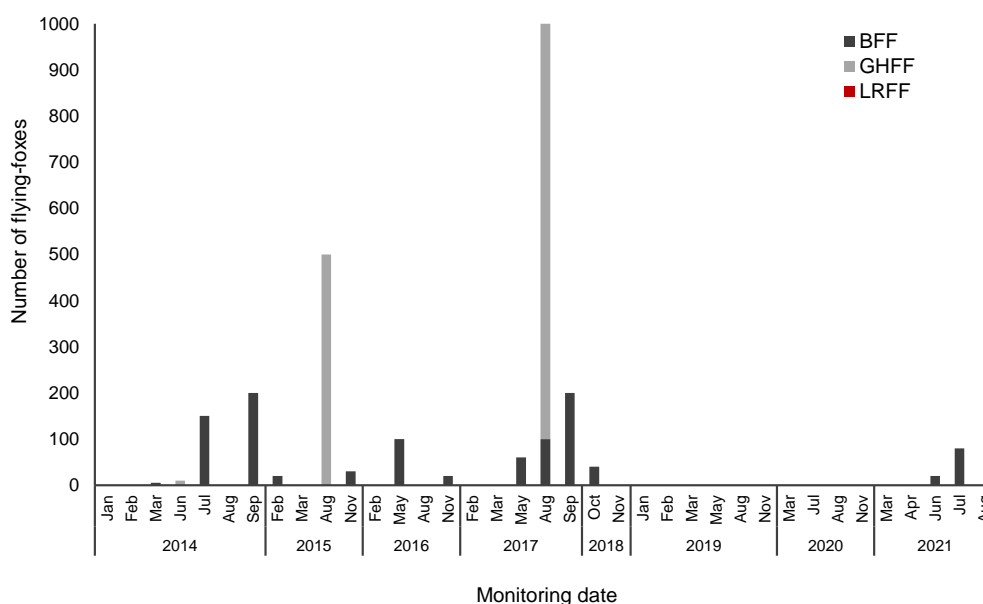


Figure 59 Victoria Point High School flying-fox numbers between 2014 and 2021 (Source RCC)

#### Sensitive sites

Several sensitive sites, including childcare centres, schools and aged care centres, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 58). There are 350 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.

Figure 60 Victoria Point – Victoria Point High School roost location



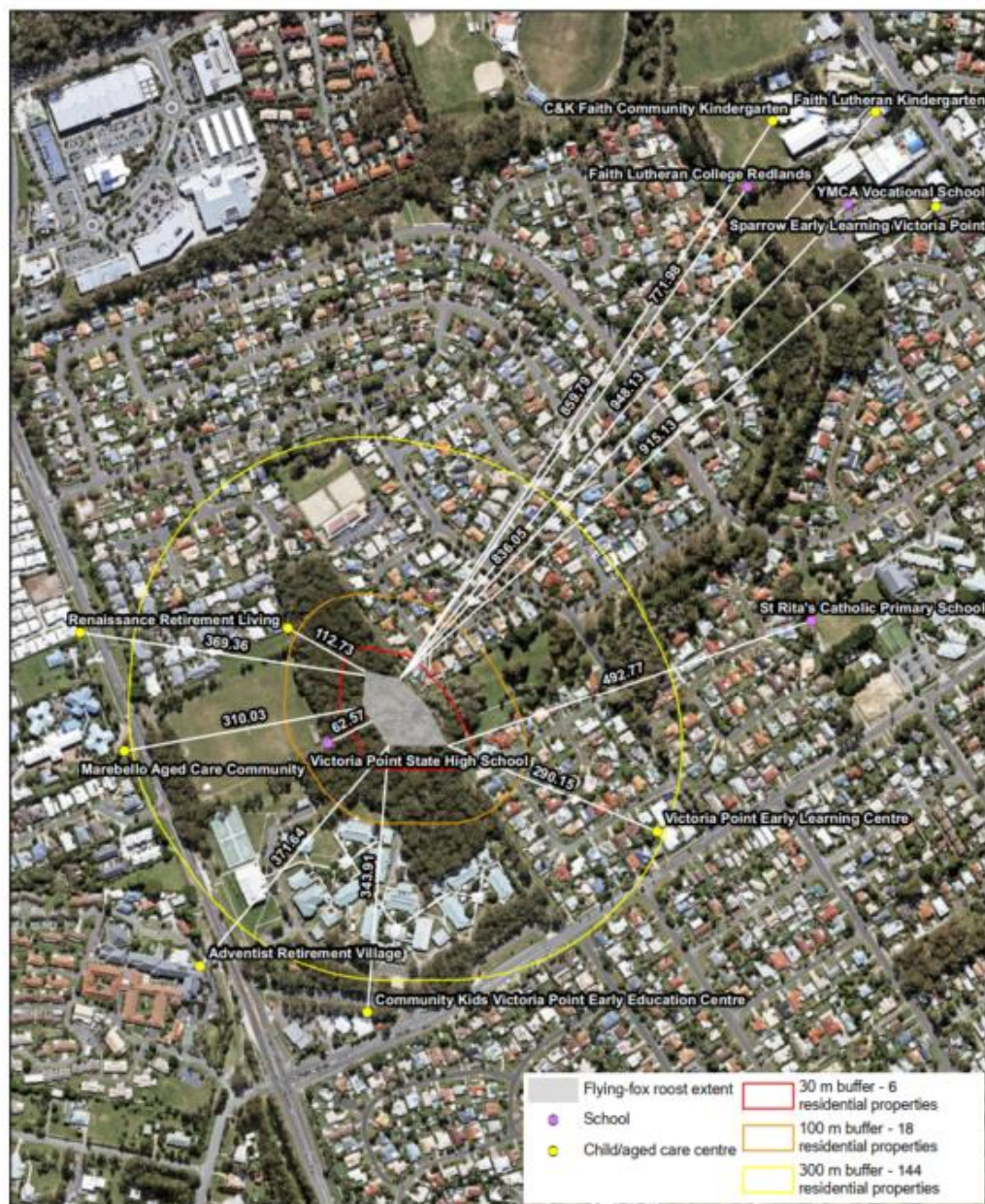


Figure 61 Ecological values – Victoria Point – Victoria Point High School





Figure 62 Victoria Point – Victoria Point High School sensitive sites

**Victoria Point – Victoria Point High School sensitive sites**

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR6777  
 Revision: 0  
 Author: BLS  
 Date: 4/6/2022



GDA 1984 MGA Zone 56  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: GDA 1984  
 UTM: 56E

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021. State of Queensland (2021). Image Includes material © State of Queensland (Department of Transport) © Planet Labs Pexiphotonics S.A. reproduced under license from Planet and Google, all rights reserved. (2021). ECOSURE does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so without warranty, and should consider the content of the report that they rely upon. ECOSURE shall have no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, or damages in this information.

PR6777\_001\_VictoriaPoint.docx



### 2.1.17 Wellington Point – Crossley Drive

#### Site description

The Crossley Drive roost (2.31 ha) is located in bushland south of Redlands College, Wellington Point on land zoned as Environmental Conservation (Figure 64). The site is identified as State Habitat for EVNT taxa under the Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. A stepping stone corridor passes through the site, as designated in the *Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028*. The roost vegetation consists predominantly of RE 12.3.6, with small patches of RE 12.5.2 (category C endangered regulated vegetation)/12.5.3 and non-remnant vegetation. Patches of both category B and C restricted vegetation occur throughout the site. The entire roost is mapped as core koala habitat (447 koala records within 1 km of the site) and essential habitat for koalas and wallum froglets. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 65 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was initially surveyed in 2010 and has been surveyed every subsequent year since (NFFMP roost number 472) (Figure 63). The roost is predominantly occupied by BFF, though GHFF have also been recorded. The roost population is generally stable, though short term population peaks (as in 2017 and 2019) of up to 5,000 individuals suggest a potential for seasonal fluctuations. The main roosting area within this site is along the Whepstead Avenue edge.

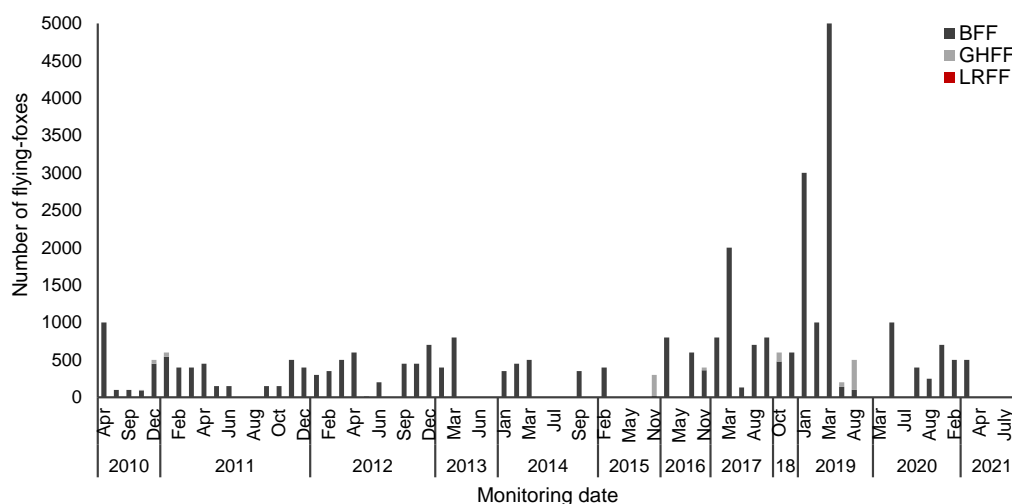


Figure 63 Wellington Point Crossley Drive flying-fox numbers between 2010 and 2021 (Source RCC, NFFMP)

#### Sensitive sites

Several sensitive sites, including childcare centres, schools, aged care centres, and an orchard, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 66). There are 373 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.

Figure 64 Wellington Point – Crossley Drive roost location





Figure 65 Ecological values – Wellington Point – Crossley Drive





**Wellington Point – Crossley Drive sensitive sites**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- School
- Other sensitive site (cafes, restaurants, showgrounds, etc.)
- Child/aged care centre
- 30 m buffer - 15 residential properties
- 100 m buffer - 55 residential properties
- 300 m buffer - 303 residential properties

**Map Labels:**

- Wellington Manor Retirement Village
- Wellington Point State High School
- Redlands College
- Wellington Point Day Care Centre
- St Mary MacKillop Primary School
- Wellington Point Early Learning Centre
- Orchard Birkdale
- Regis Birkdale

**Map Data:**

- 603.76
- 661.47
- 403.97
- 393.48
- 545.66
- 117.4
- 607.51
- 413.91
- 691.15

**Footer:**

ecosure  
improving ecosystems

Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 5  
Author: SA  
Date: 4/5/2022

GOA 1994 SSA Zone 54  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GOA 1994  
Units: Metre

PR6777\_0011\_SensitiveSites

---

### 2.1.18 Wellington Point – Jacob Street

#### Site description

The Jacob Street roost (0.23 ha) is located in vegetation northwest of the Fernbourne Road, Valley Road intersection, Wellington Point (Figure 67). The land is zoned as Recreational Open Spaces and Low Density residential, and mapped land use is residential. A small portion on the western side of the roost lies on private residential land (Figure 67). The land falls under the State the State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. A stepping stone corridor passes through the site, as designated in the *Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028*.

The roost vegetation consists of RE 12.3.6/12.1.1 (category B of concern regulated vegetation), RE 12.1.2, and two small portions of non-remnant vegetation. All native vegetation is identified as regulated vegetation with patches of category B covering the north and south of the site and category C land occurring between patches of category B land. All remnant vegetation in the roost is mapped as core koala habitat (452 koala records within 1 km of the site). Vegetation at the site has also been mapped as essential habitat for the koala and wallum froglet. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 68 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

This roost is not monitored as part of the NFFMP. BFF were reported by contractors working in the area and were sighted, but not recorded, by Wildlife Officers at the time. Council conducted monitoring during four months in 2015, 2016 and 2020, though no flying-foxes have been recorded at the time. 10 BFF were reported by a Bushcare Officer in May 2020. Anecdotally, the site has experienced small numbers of flying-foxes intermittently, though this occupancy is not consistent. This site is likely to be a high conflict location if a roost establishes due to sensitive sites, nearby residences and a new development planned to the east. As detailed in the Plan, it has been categorised as a location to deter roosting through weed removal and maintaining open structure as much as possible.

#### Sensitive sites

Three sensitive sites, including one childcare centre and two schools, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 69). There are 196 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.



Figure 67 Wellington Point – Jacob Street roost location





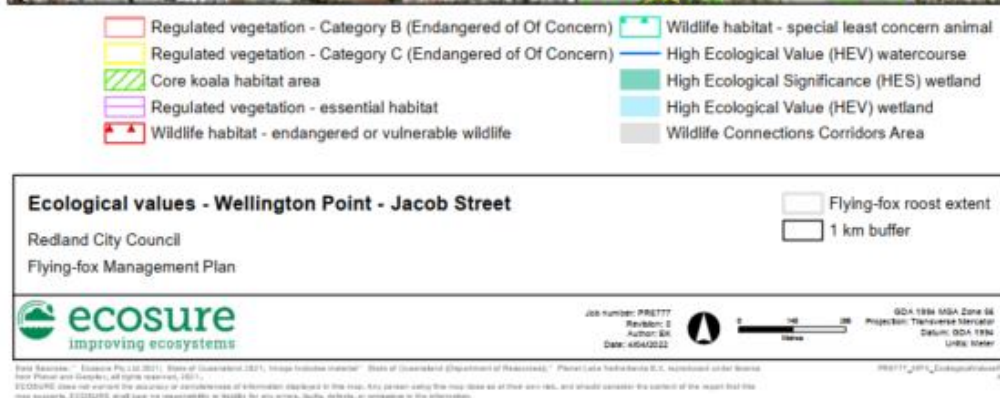




Figure 69 Wellington Point – Jacob Street sensitive sites

**Wellington Point – Jacob Street sensitive sites**

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR6777  
 Revision: 0  
 Author: EA  
 Date: 4/6/2022



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: GDA 1994  
 Units: Metre

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd (2021). Data of Government (2021). Images included courtesy of State of Queensland (Department of Resources), © Planet Labs Inc (2021).  
 Ecosure does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of the report that this map supports. Ecosure does not accept any liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information.

PR6777\_001\_EcosureSouth 3/2

---

### 2.1.19 Wellington Point - O'Connell Parade

#### Site description

The O'Connell Parade roost (0.01 ha) is located in vegetation east of O'Connell Parade in coastal vegetation (Figure 70). The land is zoned as Environmental Conservation, and the mapped land use is nature conservation. The roost vegetation consists of RE 12.5.2/12.5.3 and is mapped as category C endangered regulated vegetation. The roost is mapped as core koala habitat (231 koala records within 1 km of the site), and vegetation within the roost's cadastral boundary (lot 243, plan S312308) has been mapped as essential habitat for the koala and wallum froglet. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 71 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

This roost is monitored as part of the NFFMP (roost number 820). DES conducted monitoring in November 2014, May 2015, May and August 2020, though no flying-foxes have been recorded roosting at the site. It is likely that this roost has experienced seasonal fluctuations in the past with no period of occupancy occurring during a monitoring window.

#### Sensitive sites

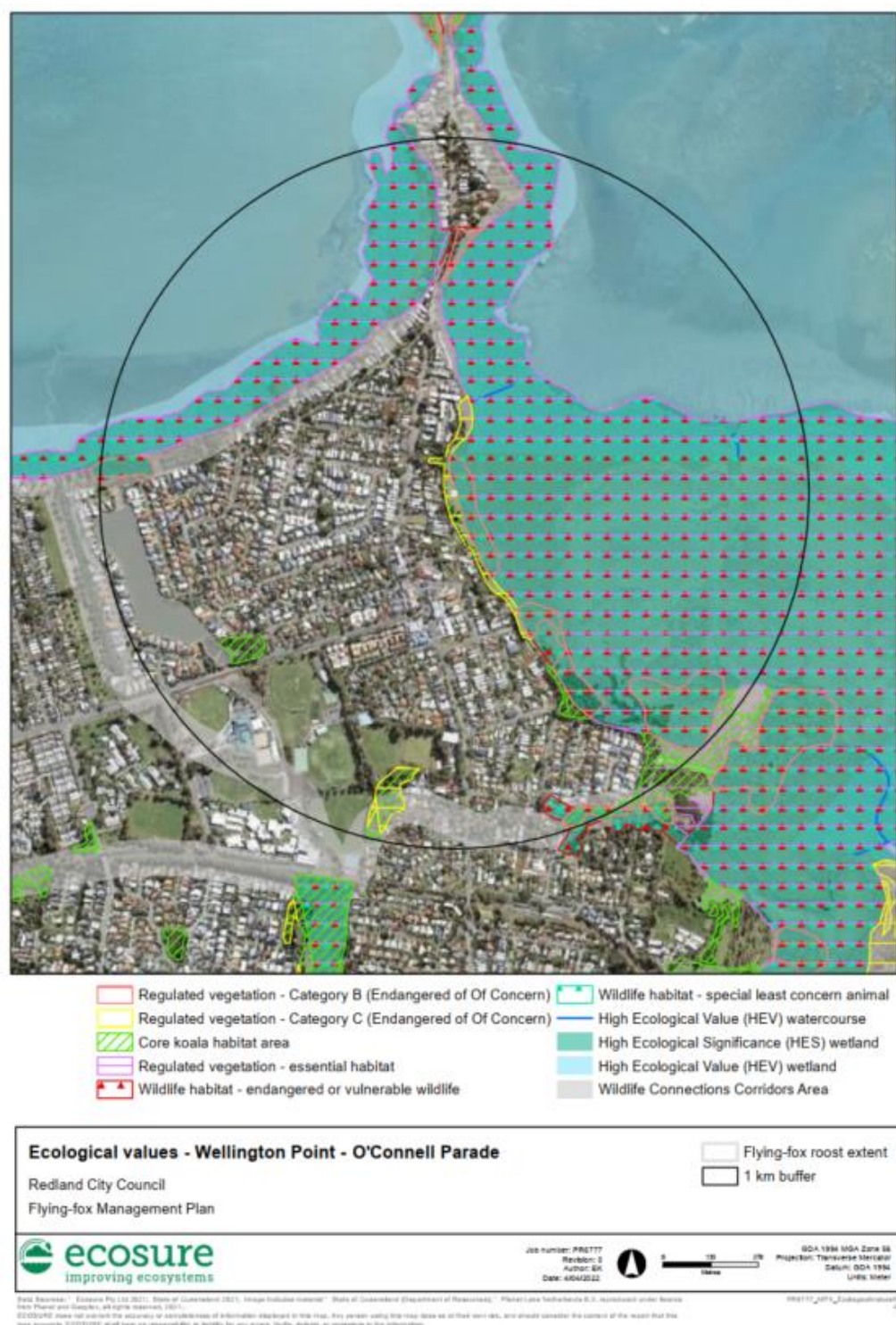
Three sensitive sites (all schools) are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 72). There are 207 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.



An aerial photograph showing a large, dense forest of green trees. A yellow circle is drawn on the forest, highlighting a specific area. Along the left edge of the image, there is a road with a red car and a white car, and some buildings. The text "OConnell Park" is visible on the left side, oriented vertically.



Figure 71 Ecological values – Wellington Point – O'Connell Parade





**Wellington Point – O’Connell Parade sensitive sites**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- School
- Child/aged care centre
- 30 m buffer - 0 residential properties
- 100 m buffer - 26 residential properties
- 300 m buffer - 181 residential properties

**Map Details:**

- Wellington Point State High School
- Redlands College
- Wellington Point State School
- Distances: 1005.6, 982.35, 653.9

**Footer:**

ecosure improving ecosystems

Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 1  
Author: EA  
Date: 11/03/2022

Scale: 0 50 100 Meters

GDAL 1984 WGS 84  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Meter

State of Queensland (SOS) is the copyright owner of the map data. All other content is the property of the State of Queensland (SOS). The map is provided for information only and does not constitute a guarantee of accuracy. The State of Queensland (SOS) is not responsible for any errors or omissions in the map data. The map is provided for information only and does not constitute a guarantee of accuracy. The State of Queensland (SOS) is not responsible for any errors or omissions in the map data.



---

### 2.1.20 Wellington Point - Tarradarrapin Wetlands

#### Site description

The Tarradarrapin Wetlands roost (9.06 ha) is located in Tulloch Drive Park, east of Sunnybay Drive, Wellington Point (Figure 74). The land is zoned as Recreational Open Spaces and Environmental Management. The mapped land use of the site is nature conservation, and it falls under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment framework. The roost vegetation consists of RE 12.3.5/12.3.6 and 12.3.8 (category B of concern regulated vegetation). The roost is also classified as core koala habitat (221 koala records within 1 km of the site) and as essential habitat for koalas and wallum froglets. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 75 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was initially surveyed in 2007 and has been surveyed every subsequent year since (NFFMP roost number 283). The roost is primarily occupied by BFF, though GHFF have occasionally been recorded in small numbers (Figure 73). Occupancy was seasonal but consistent between 2007 and 2010, though appears to have decreased significantly since 2011. The roost initially established as a male BFF roost, though females carrying young joined the roost following disturbance at Black Swamp Wetlands roost during the construction of the Redlands Performing Arts Centre (Davis 2014). Prior to 2012, flying-foxes appeared to shift between this roost and the Crossley Drive roost (Council Wildlife Officer pers. comm. March 2022).

Activities in the wetland and seasonal events caused the roost to empty. Due to the lack of natural regeneration, Council undertook planting to restore the habitat with the intent of encouraging flying-foxes back to the site. As of March 2022, flying-foxes have not returned.

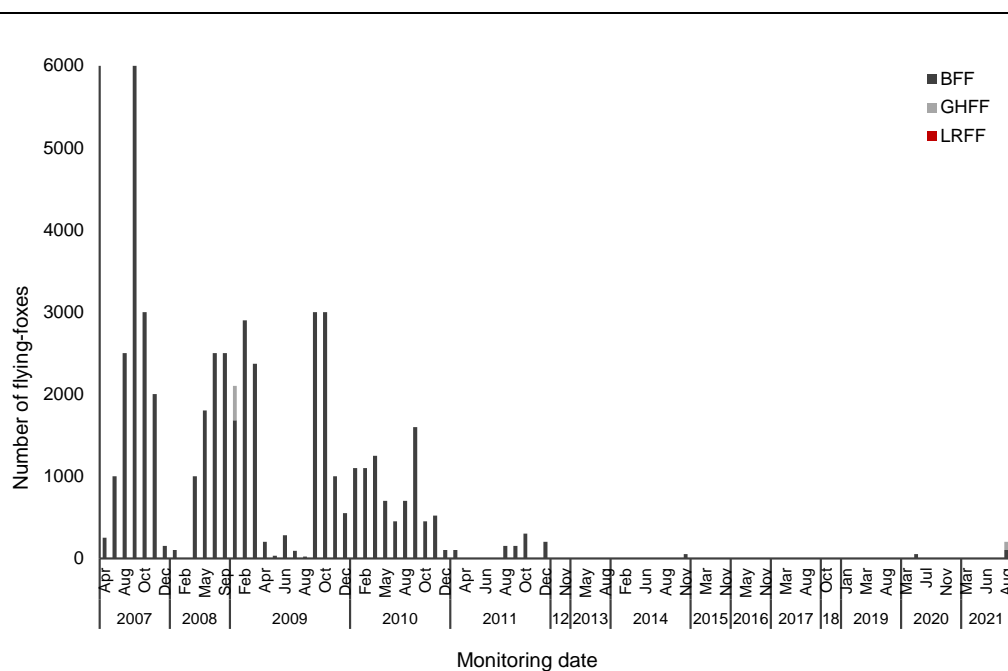
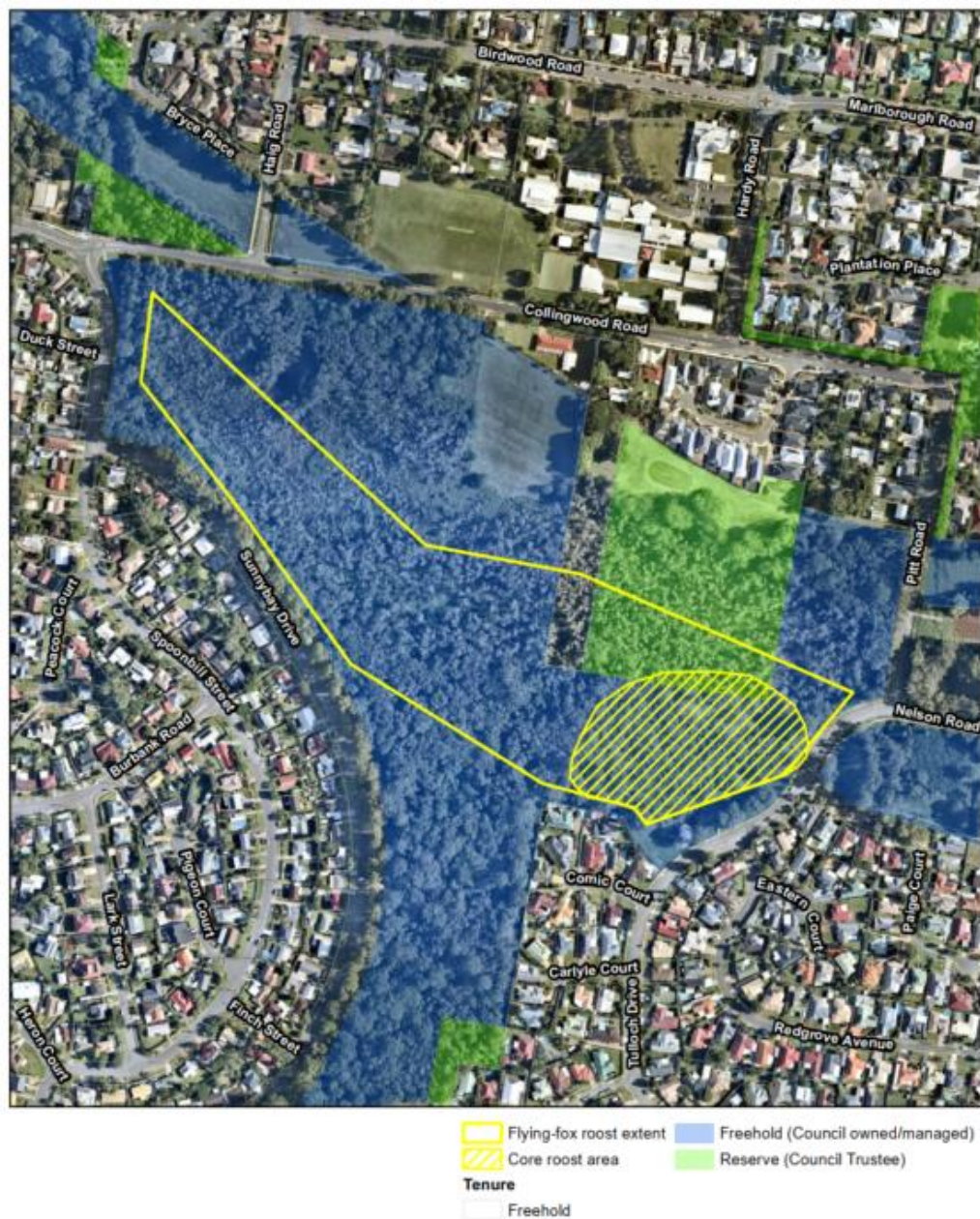


Figure 73 Wellington Point Tarradarrapin Wetlands flying-fox numbers between 2007 and 2021 (Source: NFFMP)

### Sensitive sites

Several sensitive sites, including childcare centres, schools, aged care centres, and an orchard, are located within 1 km of the roost site (Figure 74). There are 474 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.

Figure 74 Wellington Point – Tarradarrapin Wetlands roost location



### Wellington Point – Tarradarrapin Wetlands roost location

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: P96777  
Revision: 0  
Author: BK  
Date: 16/04/2022



SDA2022 WSA Zone 56  
Project: Tarradarrapin Wetlands  
Datum: GDA2020  
Units: Meter

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021; State of Queensland (2021); Image Satellite Imagery © State of Queensland (Department of Resources); © Planet Labs Holdings Inc. Reproduced with permission from Planet Labs and Google, all rights reserved, 2021.  
Ecosure does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of this report and the map separately. Ecosure Pty Ltd shall not be responsible or liable for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in this information.

P96777\_001\_WellingtonPoint.mxd



Figure 75 Ecological values – Wellington Point – Tarradarrapin Wetlands





Early Start Childcare Centre Birkdale

Birkdale State School

Regis Birkdale

Wellington Point State High School

Redlands College

Redlands By Gateway Lifestyle

Wellington Point Early Learning Centre

St Mary MacKillop Primary School

Sylvan Woods Aged Care

Distances from roost:

- 176.04
- 443.33
- 703.44
- 173.12
- 874.51
- 832.5
- 230.77
- 110.43
- 451.79

Legend:

- Flying-fox roost extent
- School
- Other sensitive site (cafes, restaurants, showgrounds, etc.)
- Child/aged care centre
- 30 m buffer - 6 residential properties
- 100 m buffer - 75 residential properties
- 300 m buffer - 393 residential properties



---

## 3 Island roosts

### 3.1.1 Coochiemudlo Island – George Street

#### Site description

The George Street roost (0.26 ha) is located in vegetation on a private land parcel (lot 313, plan SP129355) between Erubin and George Streets, Coochiemudlo Island (Figure 77). The land is zoned as Environmental Management, and the mapped land use of the site is residential and falls under the State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks.

Approximately half of the roost vegetation consists of category B endangered regulated vegetation; RE 12.5.2/12.5.3 (Figure 78). While the other half of the roost is mapped as non-remnant vegetation, it is likely that RE 12.5.2/12.5.3 covers the entire roost area. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 78 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

This roost has not been monitored by DES or Council as part of any ongoing monitoring program. An island-resident has been monitoring on behalf of DES until 2020 but no records of occupancy are available for this roost.

#### Sensitive sites

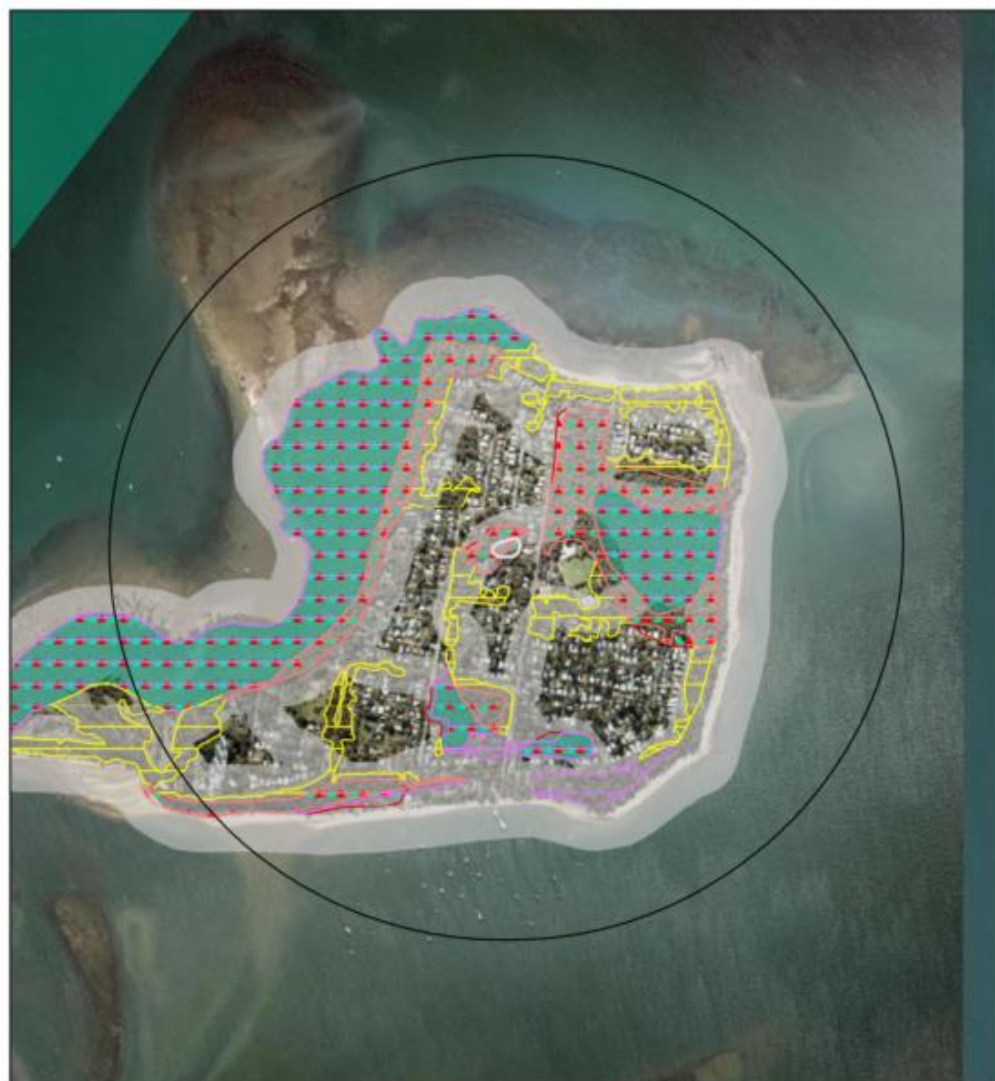
There are no sensitive sites located within 1 km of the roost site. There are 263 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost (Figure 79).



Figure 77 Coochiemudlo Island – George Street roost location



Figure 78 Ecological values – Coochiemudlo Island – George Street



- Regulated vegetation - Category B (Endangered of Of Concern)
- Regulated vegetation - Category C (Endangered of Of Concern)
- Regulated vegetation - essential habitat
- Wildlife habitat - endangered or vulnerable wildlife
- Wildlife habitat - special least concern animal
- High Ecological Significance (HES) wetland
- Wildlife Connections Corridors Area





Figure 79 Coochiemudlo Island – George Street sensitive sites



#### Coochiemudlo Island – George Street sensitive sites (0)

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 0  
Author: SK  
Date: 1/05/2022



GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1994  
Units: Meter

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021, State of Queensland (2021), Google Satellite Imagery © State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources) © Planet Labs Inc. Imagery © S. S. reproduced under license from Planet and Google, all rights reserved, 2021.  
Ecosure does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of this map and that this map requires Ecosure shall bear the responsibility or liability for any errors, faults, defects, or omissions in the information.

PR6777\_001\_EcoCoochiemudlo

### 3.1.2 Coochiemudlo Island - Tageruba Street

#### Site description

The Tageruba Street roost (0.13 ha) is located in vegetation on private (freehold) land between Tageruba, Elizabeth and Perulpa Streets, Coochiemudlo Island (Figure 81). The land is zoned as Environmental Management, and the mapped land use of the site is residential and falls under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment framework. The roost vegetation consists of RE 12.3.6 and is classed as a High Ecological Significance (HES) wetland (Figure 82). Roost vegetation is also mapped as essential habitat for the wallum froglet and wallum rocket frog (*Litoria freycineti*). Ecological values are displayed in Figure 82 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was initially surveyed in 2009 and was surveyed every subsequent year until 2016 (NFFMP roost number 319). The roost was predominantly occupied by GHFF followed by BFF, and female GHFF have been observed roosting there with young. GHFF and BFF maintained a consistent population at the site throughout the survey period (Figure 80). The site experiences fluctuations in occupancy generally between less than 100 and 1,000 individuals, likely influenced by seasonal factors.

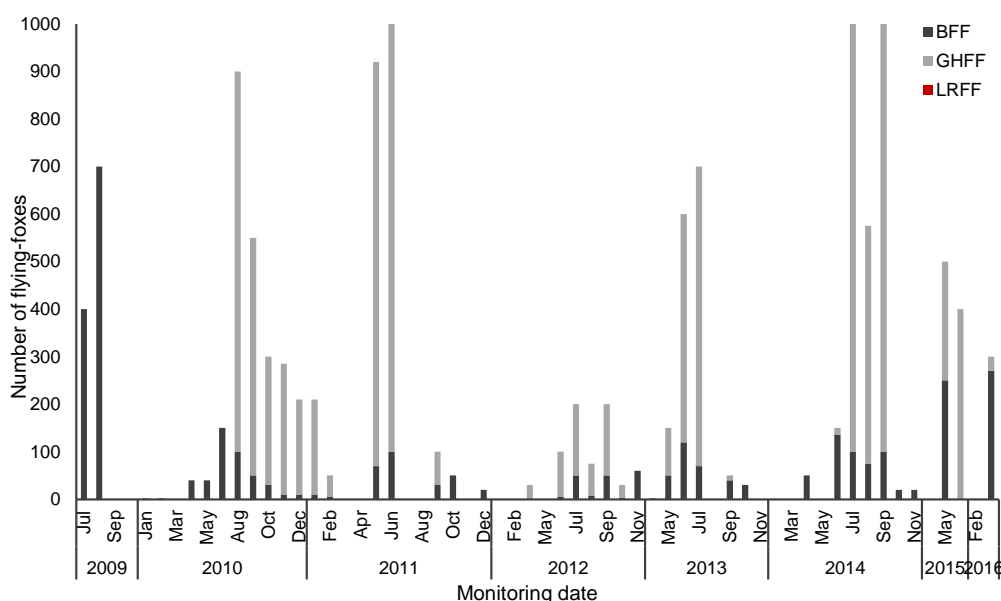






Figure 81 Coochiemudlo Island – Tageruba Street roost location



 Flying-fox roost extent  
**Tenure**  
 Freehold

<b>Coochiemudlo Island – Tageruba Street roost location</b> Redland City Council Flying-fox Management Plan	
	Job number: P96777 Revision: 3 Author: GRC Date: 16/03/2022
<small>           Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021, State of Queensland (QGO), Google Satellite Imagery © State of Queensland (Department of Resources), © Planet Labs Pico/Maxar Inc. reproduced under license from Planet and Google, all rights reserved, 2021.            ECOSURE does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information contained in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of the report that this map accompanies. ECOSURE shall have no responsibility or liability for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.         </small>	<small>           GD42020 UTM Zone 56            Projection: Transverse Mercator            Datum: GDA2020            Units: Metre            P96777_2021_Fox_roost_extent         </small>

Figure 82 Ecological values – Coochiemudlo Island – Tageruba Street

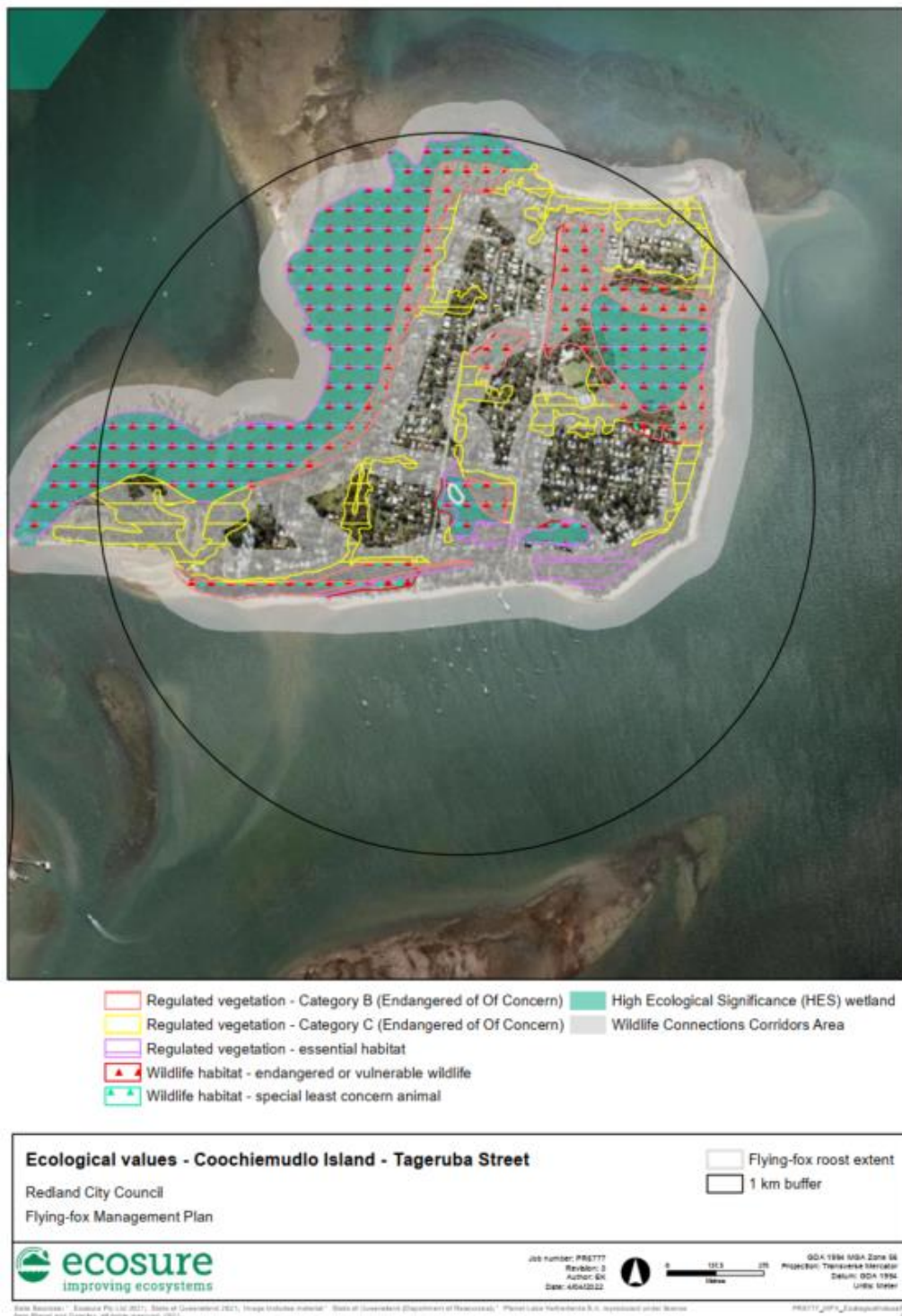
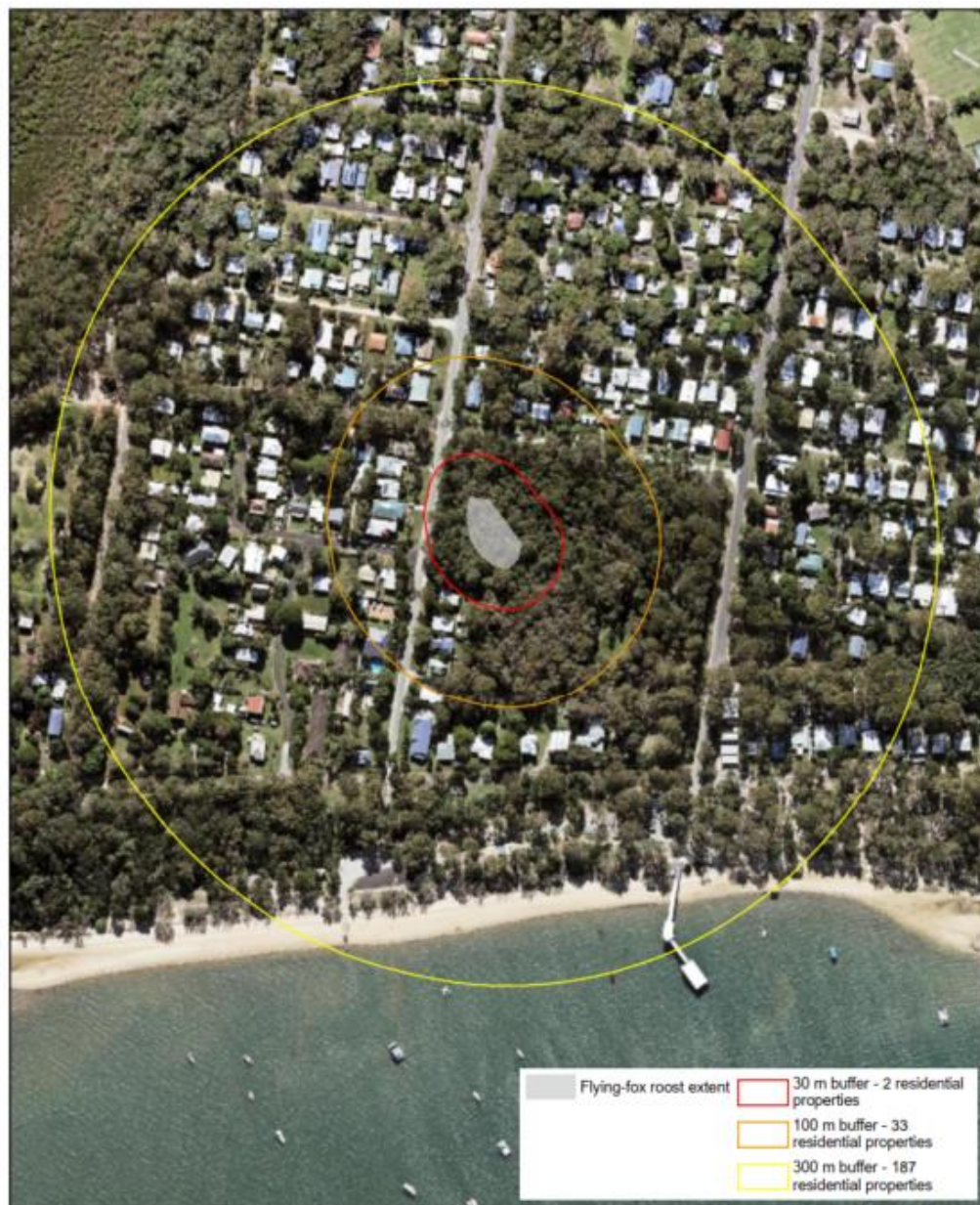




Figure 83 Coochiemudlo Island – Tageruba Street sensitive sites



### Coochiemudlo Island – Tageruba Street sensitive sites (0)

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR6777  
 Revision: 0  
 Author: BK  
 Date: 15/09/2022



GDA 1984 zone 56  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: GDA 1984  
 Units: Meter

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd (2021); State of Queensland (2021); Images provided by aerial © State of Queensland (Department of Resources); © Planet Labs Pave (2021); reproduced under license from Planet Labs and Google, all rights reserved, (2021).  
 ECOSURE does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the context of the report that this map supports. ECOSURE shall bear no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information.

PR6777\_RP1\_SensitiveSites1

### 3.1.3 Lamb Island - Lavender Street

#### Site description

The Lavender Street roost (0.63 ha) is located in bushland north of Pier Street, Lamb Island (Figure 85) on land zoned as Environmental Conservation. The mapped land use of the site is marsh/wetland and falls under the State and State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. The roost vegetation consists of predominantly RE 12.3.5, with small patches of RE 12.5.2 (category B endangered regulated vegetation) and non-remnant vegetation. It is mapped as a HES wetland and as essential habitat for the wallum froglet and wallum rocket frog (Figure 86). Ecological values are displayed in Figure 86 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was initially monitored in 2007 and was monitored every subsequent year until 2018 (NFFMP roost number 373). The roost was primarily occupied by BFF, though GHFF have occasionally been recorded. (Figure 84). Overall, the occupancy of this roost has declined recently, potentially indicating that occupancy is tied to seasonal conditions or that the habitat at the roost has changed and is now less suitable for flying-foxes.

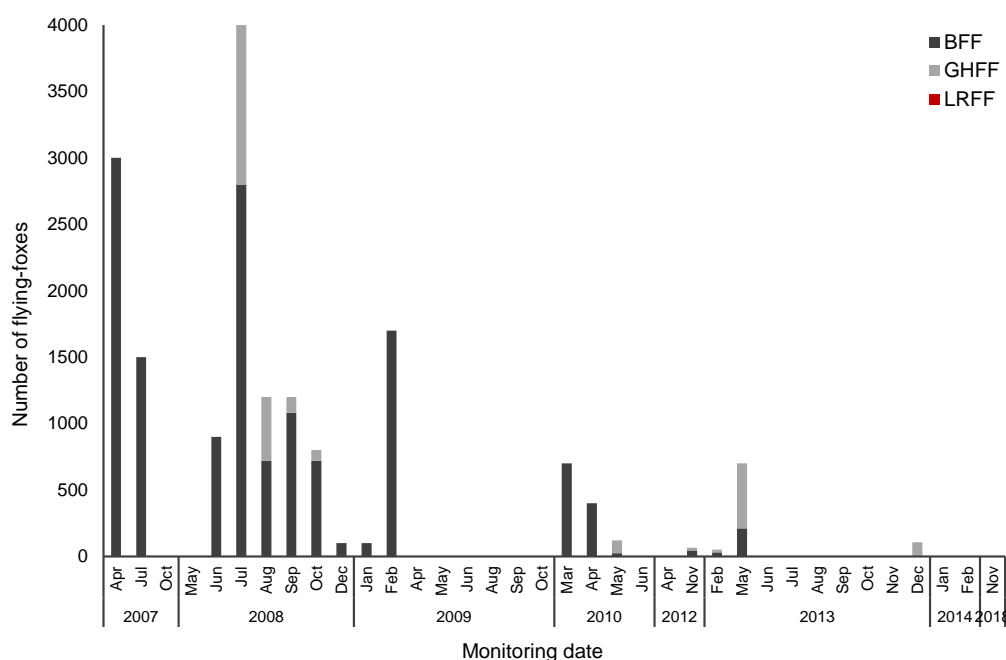


Figure 84 Lamb Island Lavender Street flying-fox numbers between 2007 and 2018 (Source NFFMP).

#### Sensitive sites

There is one sensitive site (medical centre) located within 1 km of the roost site. There are 126 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost (Figure 87).



Figure 85 Lamb Island - Lavender Street roost location



Figure 86 Ecological values – Lamb Island - Lavender Street





**Lamb Island – Lavender Street sensitive sites**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- Hospital
- 30 m buffer - 10 residential properties
- 100 m buffer - 26 residential properties
- 300 m buffer - 90 residential properties

**Map Details:**

Map number: PR6777  
Revision: 3  
Author: EM  
Date: 11/03/2022

Scale: 0 to 100 metres

Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Metre

**ecasure**  
improving ecosystems

Data Sources: © Google Pty Ltd 2021, State of Queensland (2021), Image Industries (aerial) © State of Queensland (Department of Resources), © Planet Labs (satellite) S.A. reproduced under license from Planet and Google, all rights reserved, 2021.  
ECOSURE does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of the report that this map supports. ECOSURE shall have no responsibility or liability for any errors, faults, defects, or omissions in the information.

PR6777\_2021\_03\_aerial0001001

---

### 3.1.4 Long Island

#### Site description

The Long Island roost (99.24 ha) is located in vegetation on uninhabited Long Island, east of Russell Island (Figure 88), on land zoned as Environmental Conservation. The mapped land use of the site is marsh/wetland and falls under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. The roost vegetation consists predominantly of RE 12.1.3/12.1.2, with small patches of RE 12.1.3 and RE 12.1.2/12.1.3. The entire site is identified as a HES wetland, and the southern portion of the roost extent contains wildlife habitat for endangered, vulnerable, and/or special least concern (SLC) species (Figure 89). Ecological values are displayed in Figure 89 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

This roost is not monitored by DES or Council, and as such, no records of occupancy are available. Anecdotal evidence suggests the roost was occupied by a large number of BFF in the early 2000's, though counts were never recorded. The location and accessibility of the roost also make it difficult to monitor and/or see from the mainland.

#### Sensitive sites

There are no sensitive sites located within 1 km of the roost site, and there are no residential properties within 300 m of the roost boundary (Figure 90).



Figure 88 Long Island roost location



**Ecological values - Long Island**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Regulated vegetation - Category B (Endangered or Of Concern)
- Regulated vegetation - Category C (Endangered or Of Concern)
- Regulated vegetation - essential habitat
- Wildlife habitat - endangered or vulnerable wildlife
- Wildlife habitat - special least concern animal
- Regional biodiversity corridor
- High Ecological Significance (HES) wetland
- Wildlife Connections Corridors Area

**Map Features:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- 1 km buffer

**Footer:**

ecosure  
improving ecosystems

Job number: PRE777  
Revision: 5  
Author: SA  
Date: 4/5/2022

Scale: 0 200 400  
Units: Metres

GOA 1994 IGA Zone 1  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GOA 1984  
Units: Metres

Source: "Ecosure Pty Ltd (2017). State of Queensland (2017). Urban Industry Indicator". State of Queensland (Department of Resources). "Parker Lake Wetlands". 1:1,000,000 scale, reproduced under license from Parker Lake Wetlands, 2017.

ecosure does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of the report that this map supports. ecosure shall have no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, or damages in the information.

PRE777\_010\_EcologicalValues

Figure 90 Long Island sensitive sites





### 3.1.5 Macleay Island - Balaka Street Urban Habitat

#### Site description

The Balaka Street Urban Habitat roost (0.18 ha) is located on a privately owned bushland block south of Balaka Street, Macleay Island (Figure 92) on land zoned as Environmental Conservation. The mapped land use of the site is residential and falls under the State and State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. The roost is located near an established wildlife corridor, as designated in the *Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028*. The roost vegetation consists of RE 12.3.5 and is identified as a HES wetland and essential habitat for the wallum froglet and wallum rocket frog (Figure 93). Ecological values are displayed in Figure 93 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

Limited data is available for this roost, with only five surveys conducted between 2013 and 2018 as part of the NFFMP (roost number 717) (Figure 91). The data suggests that BFF and GHFF utilise the roost infrequently, having only been recorded at the site during May and June of 2013. It is likely that flying foxes have not been using the roost in large numbers given the limited data. There is no evidence that this site experiences large short-term population fluctuations.

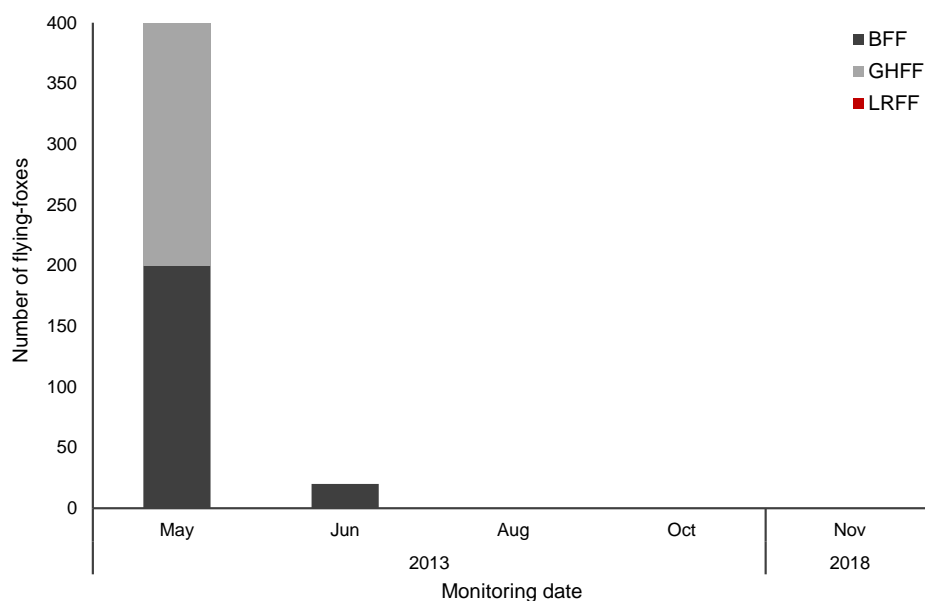


Figure 91 Macleay Island - Balaka Street Urban Habitat flying-fox numbers 2013-2018 (Source NFFMP).

#### Sensitive sites

There are no sensitive sites located within 1 km of the roost site. There are 139 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost (Figure 94).

Figure 92 Macleay Island - Balaka Street Urban Habitat roost location



Figure 93 Ecological values – Macleay Island - Balaka Street Urban Habitat

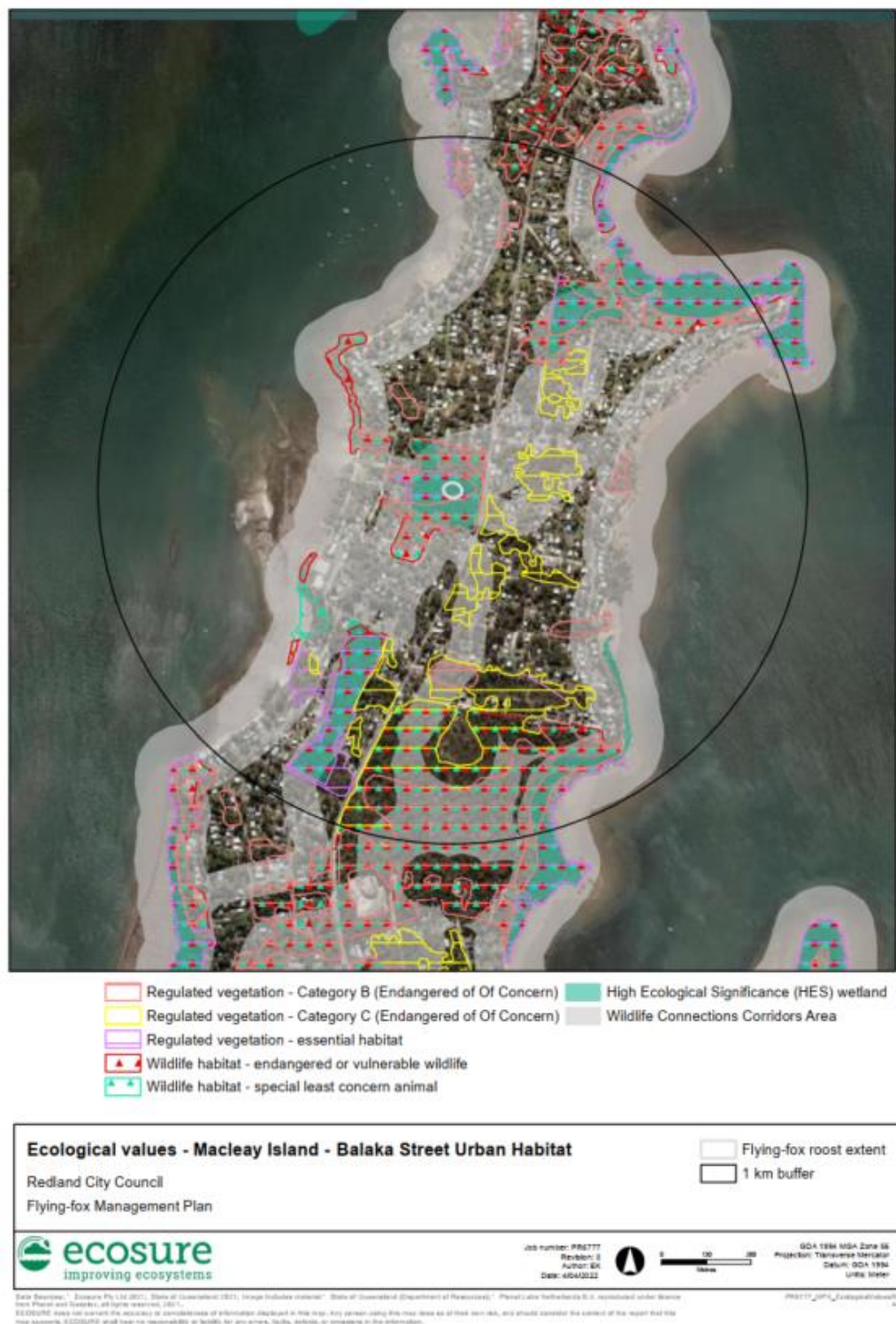




Figure 94 Macleay Island - Balaka Street Urban Habitat sensitive sites



---

### 3.1.6 Macleay Island - Bay Islands Golf Club

#### Site description

The Bay Islands Golf Club roost (1.03 ha) is located mainly on Council-managed freehold land, with some on private land parcels in melaleuca wetland vegetation southwest and southeast of the Gordon Road and Gregory Street intersection, Macleay Island (Figure 95). The land is zoned as Character Residential and Environmental Conservation, and the mapped land use of the site is residential. Areas of the land fall under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks.

The roost is split across two vegetation patches. The left portion of the roost vegetation consists of RE 12.3.5, 12.5.3 (category C endangered regulated vegetation), and non-remnant vegetation, while the right is only mapped as non-remnant vegetation. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 96 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

Limited data is available for this roost until it came to Council's attention in 2018. The original roost was in vegetation between Gregory Street and Francis Road. Some of the roost was on private property and some of that vegetation has been cleared. The roosts has been previously monitored as part of the NFFMP (roost number 996), though only one approximate record exists of <499 BFF and <499 GHFF in November 2018. A survey was conducted along Gordon Road in August 2020, though no flying-foxes were recorded (NFFMP data). It is likely that this roost experiences seasonal fluctuations.

A seasonal influx of GHFF led to a petition by a Macleay Island resident in late 2018 to remove the flying-fox roost located near the island's golf clubhouse and restaurant (Goodenough 2018). The petition stated that the roost size had increased from 2,000 to 10,000 individuals, covering a vast area, and causing concerns regarding smell, human health, and mess from bat droppings. In the weeks following the petition, residents notified Council that the majority of flying-foxes had vacated the site and potentially moved to Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve (and are thought to move between the two roosts). Council has previously helped managed weeds on the golf course, though this has sometimes been difficult when flying-foxes and ibis are breeding, and there are safety issues around the site being too wet.

#### Sensitive sites

There are three sensitive sites (school, medical centre, and childcare centre) located within 1 km of the roost boundary (Figure 97). There are 164 residential properties within 300 m of the roost.



Figure 95 Macleay Island - Bay Islands Golf Club roost location



**Ecological values - Macleay Island - Bay Islands Golf Club**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Regulated vegetation - Category B (Endangered of Of Concern)
- Regulated vegetation - Category C (Endangered of Of Concern)
- Regulated vegetation - essential habitat
- Wildlife habitat - endangered or vulnerable wildlife
- Wildlife habitat - special least concern animal
- High Ecological Significance (HES) wetland
- High Ecological Value (HEV) wetland
- Wildlife Connections Corridors Area
- Flying-fox roost extent
- 1 km buffer

**ecosure**  
improving ecosystems

Job number: P06177  
Revision: 3  
Author: EK  
Date: 4/04/2022

Scale: 1:10000  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Meter

Data Sources: "Ecosure Pty Ltd 2017, State of Queensland (SOL), Image includes material "State of Queensland (Department of Resources)", "Planet Labs Holdings Inc. A, reproduced under license from Planet Labs Holdings, an open license, 2017".  
GDA 1984 datum. The accuracy of information displayed in this map, any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the context of the report that this map supports. GDA 1984 shall bear the responsibility or liability for any errors, faults, defects, or omissions in the information.



**Macleay Island – Bay Islands Golf Club sensitive sites**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- School
- Hospital
- Child/aged care centre
- 30 m buffer - 6 residential properties
- 100 m buffer - 33 residential properties
- 300 m buffer - 125 residential properties

**Map Labels:**

- Bay Island Early Learning & Care
- Macleay Island State School
- Bay Island Medical Services Macleay Island

**Map Details:**

- Map shows Macleay Island with various residential areas and green spaces.
- Key locations are marked with colored dots: purple for School, orange for Hospital, and yellow for Child/aged care centre.
- Buffer zones are shown as concentric circles around these locations.
- The map is titled 'Macleay Island – Bay Islands Golf Club sensitive sites'.
- The map is part of the 'Flying-fox Management Plan' by Redland City Council.

---

### 3.1.7 Macleay Island - Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve

#### Site description

The Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve roost (8.27 ha) is located on a patch of bushland surrounding a wetland north of Lemontree Drive, Macleay Island (Figure 99). The land is zoned as Environmental Conservation and the mapped land use of the site is marsh/wetland. Areas of the land fall under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. Flying-foxes have been known to roost across the entire wetland, though commonly roost in the south-eastern portion of the roost extent (Figure 99).

The roost vegetation primarily consists of RE 12.2.7 (*Melaleuca quinquenervia* or rarely *M. dealbata* open forest on sand plains) and 12.2.15 (*Gahnia sieberiana*, *Empodisma minus*, *Gleichenia* spp. closed sedgeland in coastal swamps), with small patches of RE 12.5.2 (category B endangered regulated vegetation). The majority of the site is classed as a HES wetland and is essential habitat for the wallum froglet, wallum rocket frog and wallum sedgefrog (*Litoria olongburensis*). Ecological values are displayed in Figure 100 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was initially surveyed in 2007 and was surveyed every subsequent year until 2018 (NFFMP roost number 385). The roost is primarily occupied by BFF and GHFF however, LRFF have occasionally been recorded (Figure 98). It is thought that flying-foxes historically moved between Tim Shea's Wetland and the Bay Islands Golf Club roost. Flying-fox occupation at this Tim Shea's has not resulted in any recorded complaints from surrounding residents.

In 2018, a fire occurred at Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve, removing most of the understorey vegetation and impacting the canopy vegetation. Vegetation impacts from this fire rendered the area as temporarily unsuitable as flying-fox roosting habitat (Council Wildlife Officer pers. comm. March 2022).



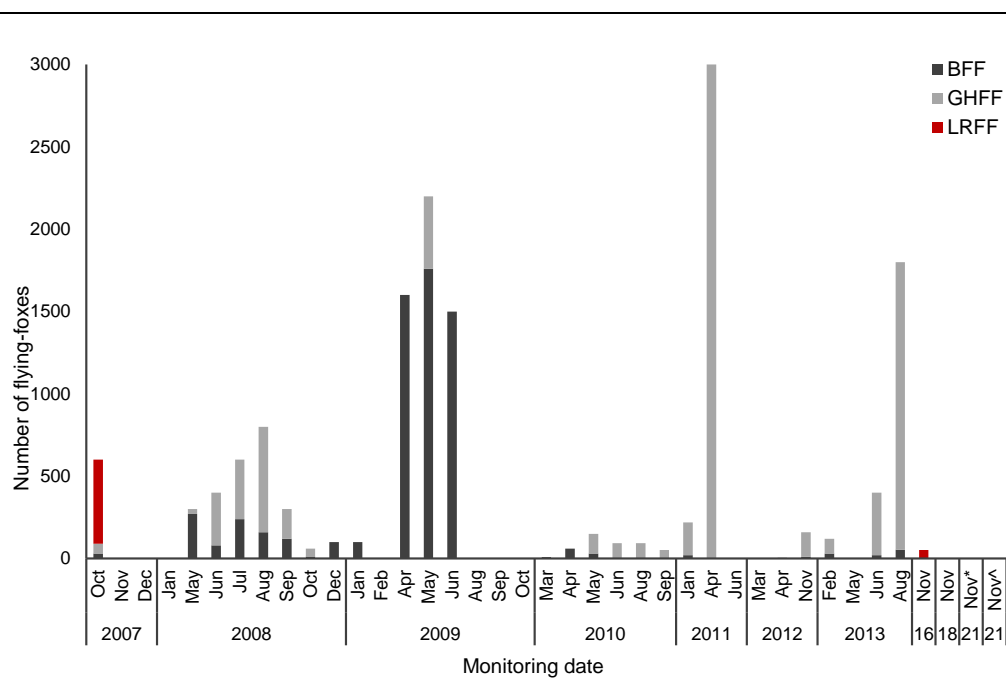


Figure 98 Macleay Island - Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve flying-fox numbers 2007-2021 (Source NFFMP, RCC 2022)

\* BFF present, no count recorded  
 ^GHFF present, no count recorded

### Sensitive sites

There are two sensitive sites (school and childcare centre) located within 1 km of the roost boundary (Figure 101). There are 274 residential properties within 300 m of the roost.

Figure 99 Macleay Island - Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve roost location

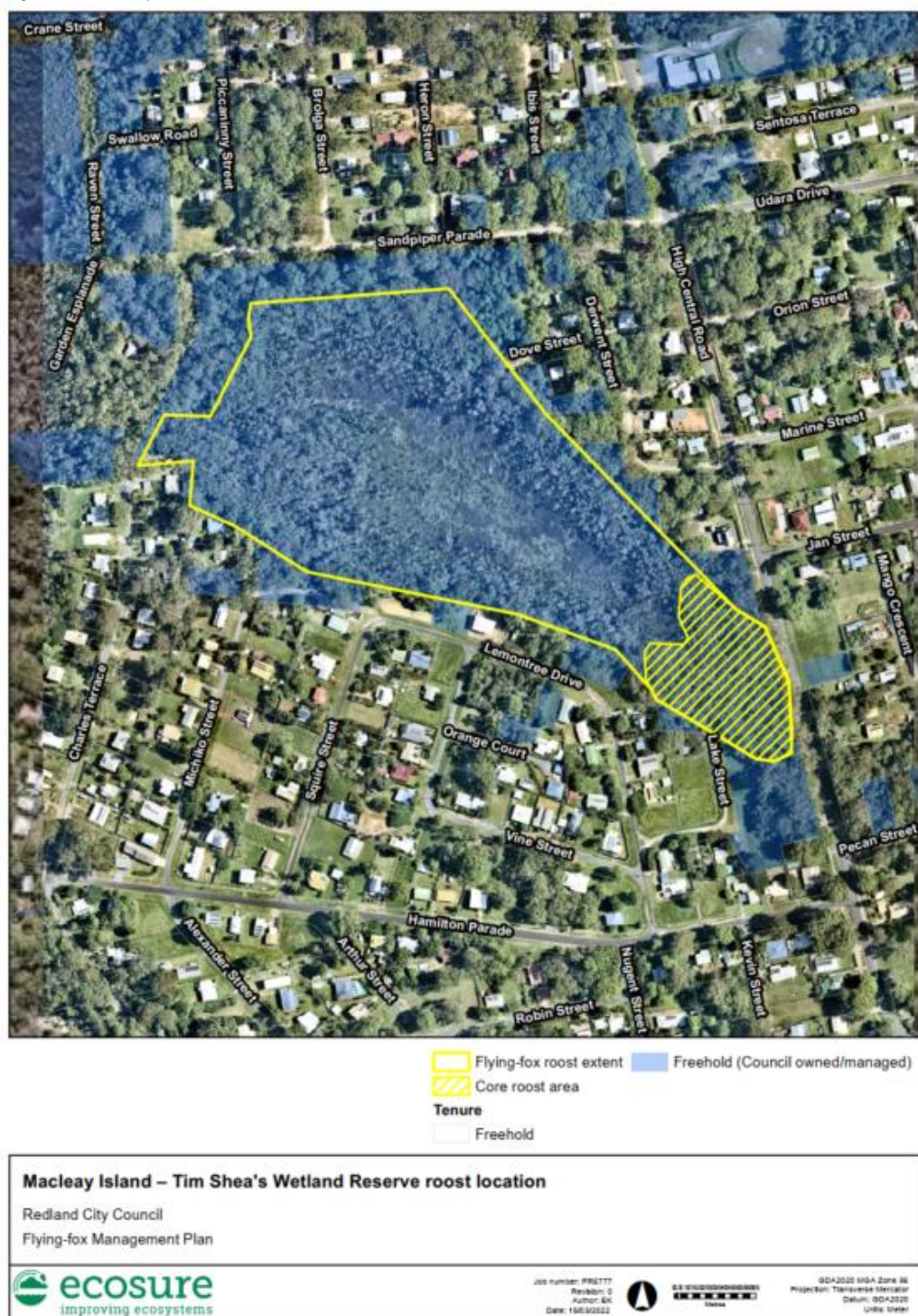




Figure 100 Ecological values – Macleay Island - Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve

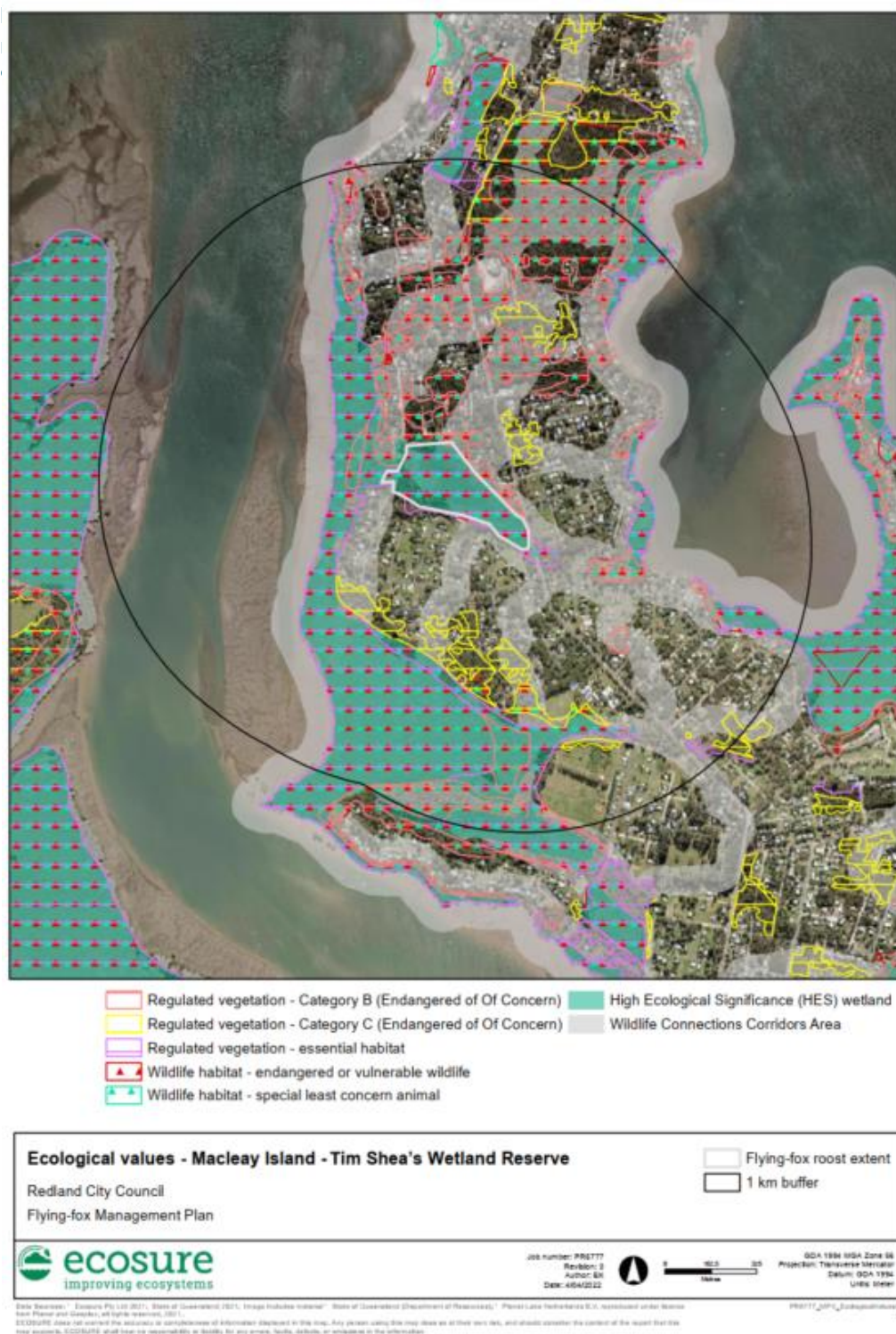


Figure 101 Macleay Island - Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve sensitive sites



### Macleay Island – Tim Shea's Wetland Reserve sensitive sites

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 3  
Author: SK  
Date: 4/6/2022



GDA 1984 MGA Zone 56  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Metre

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021; State of Queensland (2021); Google (includes material © State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources), © Planet Labs PLE, and other contributors, 2021).  
Ecosure does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of the report that this map supports. Ecosure shall have no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, delays, or damages to the information.

PR6777\_2021\_3\_SensitiveSites.mxd

---

### 3.1.8 Macleay Island - Wanda Street

#### Site description

The Wanda Street roost (1.86 ha) is located on a privately owned bushland block between Wanda and Undine Streets, Macleay Island (Figure 102). The land is zoned as Environmental Conservation and Character Residential. The mapped land use of the site is residential and falls under the State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks.

The roost consists of RE 12.2.7 and non-remnant vegetation. The western half of the roost is classified as a HES wetland, and the majority of the roost is mapped as essential habitat for the wallum froglet, wallum rocket frog and wallum sedgefrog (Figure 103). Ecological values are displayed in Figure 103 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

This roost is not regularly monitored by DES or Council, and as such, there are no records of occupancy available. It is likely that this roost has experienced seasonal fluctuations in the past with no official record of occupancy.

#### Sensitive sites

There are no sensitive sites located within 1 km of the flying fox roost, though there are 92 residential properties within 300 m of the roost (Figure 104).





Figure 103 Ecological values – Macleay Island - Wanda Street

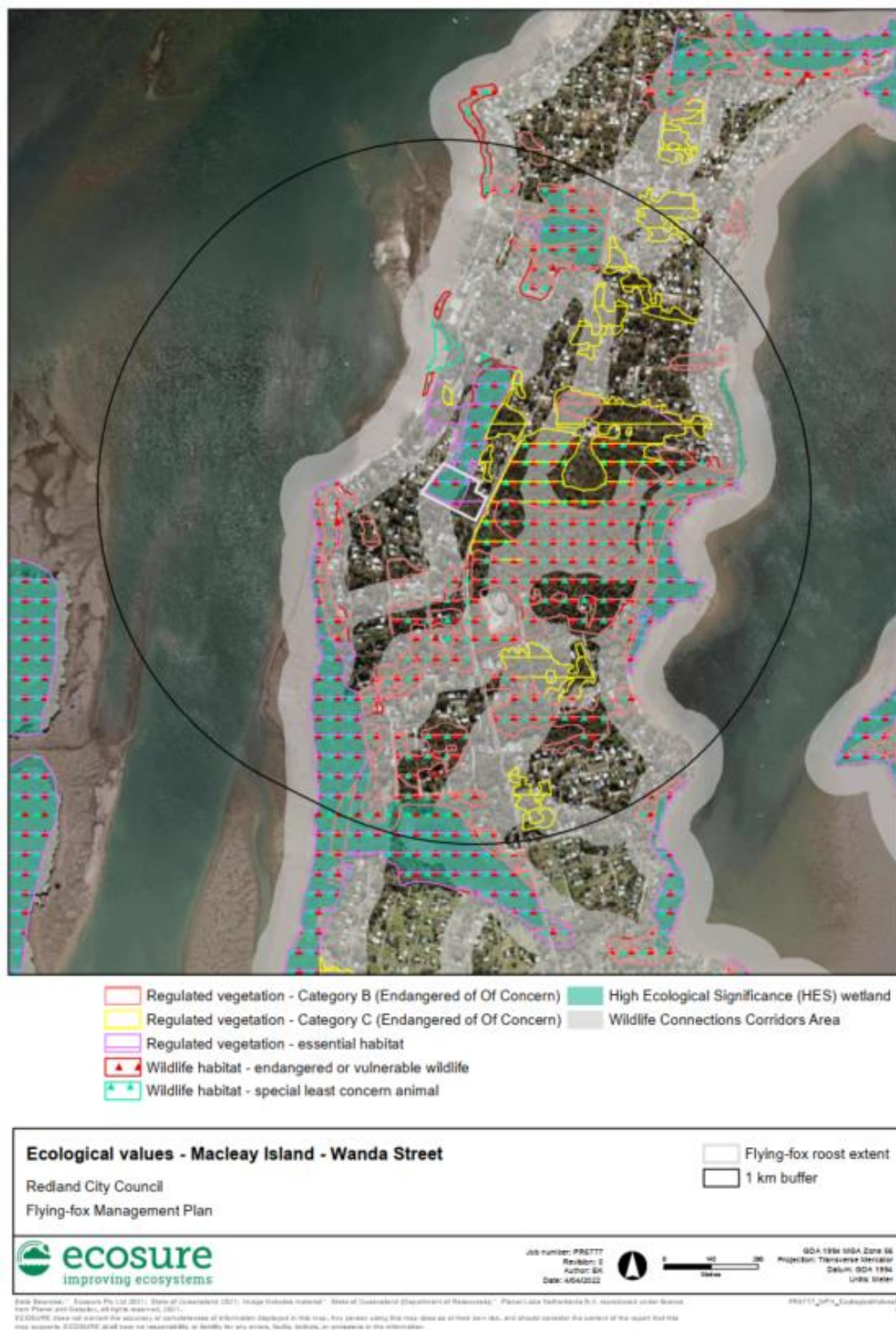




Figure 104 Macleay Island - Wanda Street sensitive sites



---

### 3.1.9 North Stradbroke Island - Dunwich, East Coast Road

#### Site description

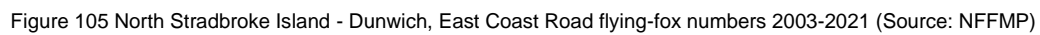
The Dunwich, East Coast Road roost (5.81 ha) is located in vegetation to the east and west (smaller patch) of the Bingle Road, Mitchell Crescent and Yabby Street intersection, Dunwich (Figure 106), on land zoned as Community Facilities. The mapped land uses of the land are service and other minimal use. The land falls under the State and State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. A stepping stone corridor passes through the roost site and a second stepping stone corridor is located nearby, as designated in the *Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028*.

The eastern portion of the roost (east of Bingle Avenue) predominantly consists of RE 12.2.15, which very small patches of RE 12.2.6 and non-remnant vegetation on the northern-most boundary of the roost extent. This portion of the roost also contains patches of locally refined koala habitat (59 koala records within 1 km of the site), a HES wetland, and essential habitat for the wallum froglet, wallum rocket frog and wallum sedgefrog. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 107 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was reported and surveyed in 2003, though regular monitoring did not commence until 2007, and the roost has been monitored every subsequent year since (NFFMP roost number 153) (Figure 105). The roost is primarily used by BFF and GHFF, though LRFF have been recorded using the roost intermittently, and are known to habitually visit this roost after leaving the mainland and prior to migrating north. The roost is occupied seasonally by BFF and GHFF, generally housing less than 5,000 individuals. The roost experiences irregular large seasonal expansion events with populations of up to 35,000, as recorded in 2021 (Figure 105).

During large influxes, flying-foxes have been observed roosting further along Mitchell Crescent, towards the Council depot. Roosting in this area became more frequent following vegetation removal and subsequent disturbance along the walkway through the roost, which resulted in high occupancy at the Point Lookout roost (Davis 2014).



There are several sensitive sites located within 1 km of the flying-fox roost, including schools, medical centres, aged care facilities, and campgrounds (Figure 108). There is also an airfield located within 3 km of the site. There are 118 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.



Figure 106 North Stradbroke Island - Dunwich, East Coast Road roost location



Figure 107 Ecological values – North Stradbroke Island - Dunwich, East Coast Road

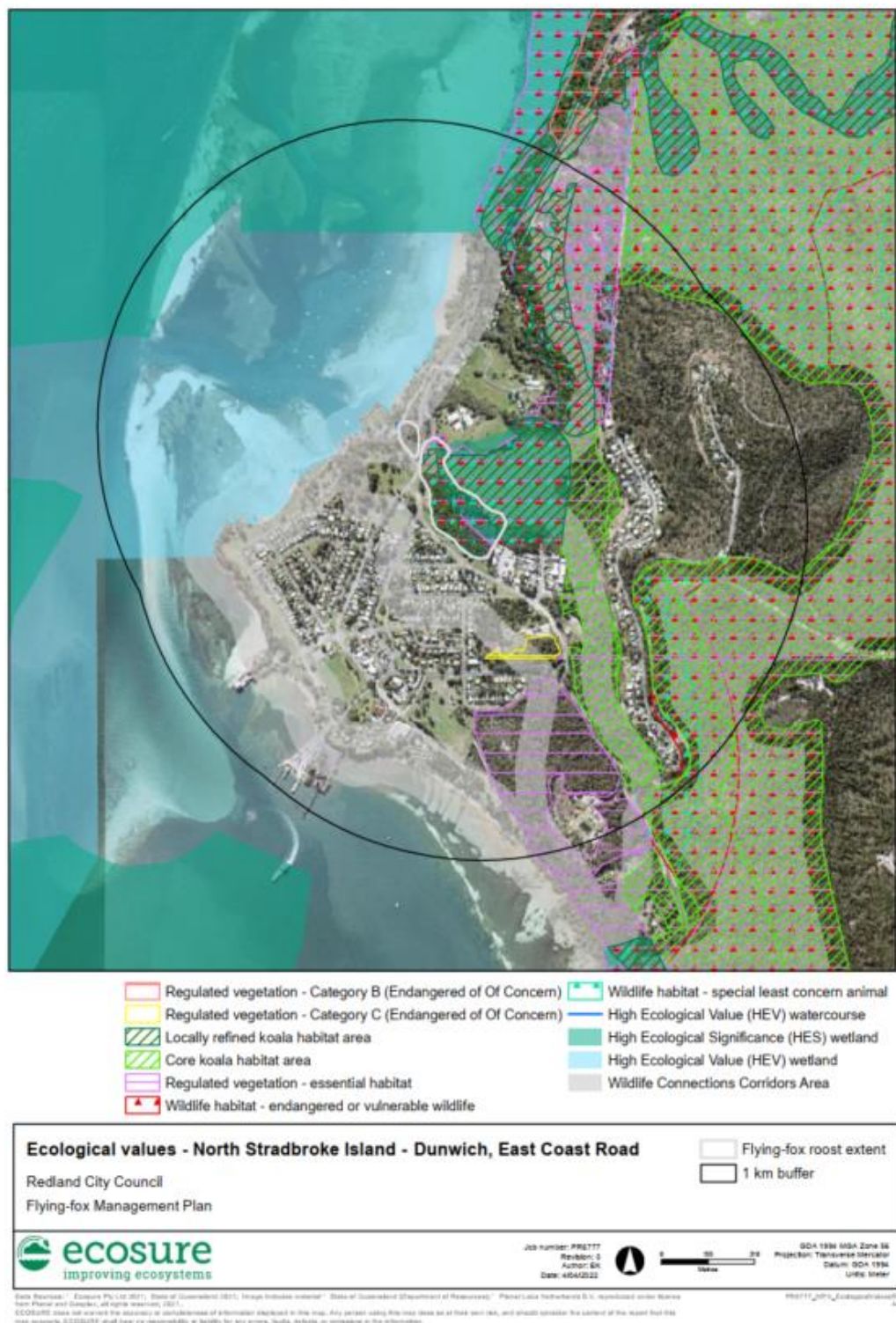




Figure 108 North Stradbroke Island - Dunwich, East Coast Road sensitive sites



### North Stradbroke Island – Dunwich, East Coast Road sensitive sites

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 0  
Author: SA  
Date: 4/6/2022



GDA 1984 MGA Zone 56  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Metre

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd 2021; State of Queensland 1921; Design Institute to deliver © State of Queensland (Department of Resources); © Planet's data technology © L. reproduced under license from Planet and Google, all rights reserved. 2021. ECOSURE does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of the report that this map supports. ECOSURE shall not be responsible in liability for any errors, omissions, delays, or omissions in the information.

PR6777\_001\_NorthStradbrokeIsland

---

### 3.1.10 North Stradbroke Island - Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach

#### Site description

The Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach roost (2.89 ha) (previously Point Lookout George Nothling roost) is recently located in bushland southeast and northwest of the Dickson Way and George Nothling Drive, Point Lookout (Figure 110), on land zoned as Environmental Conservation. The mapped land use of the site is nature conservation. Areas of the land fall under the State Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks.

The roost predominantly consists of RE 12.2.14 (Foredune complex)/12.2.7 and RE 12.2.5, with smaller patches of non-remnant vegetation. Portions of the roost are mapped as locally refined koala habitat (48 records within 1 km of the roost), and all remnant vegetation within the roost extent is mapped as essential habitat for the wallum froglet, wallum rocket frog and wallum sedgefrog. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 111 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

The roost was first surveyed in 2003 between George Nothling Drive and Dickson Way. Regular commence in 2007, and the roost has been monitored every subsequent year since (NFFMP roost number 412) (Figure 109). Since 2019 flying-foxes have shifted north of Dickson Way (Figure 110). The roost is intermittently occupied by BFF and GHFF, though LRFF were recorded using the roost in 2013. The presence of flying-foxes at this site appears to correlate with flowering events on North Stradbroke Island, Moreton Island, and Southern Bay Islands.

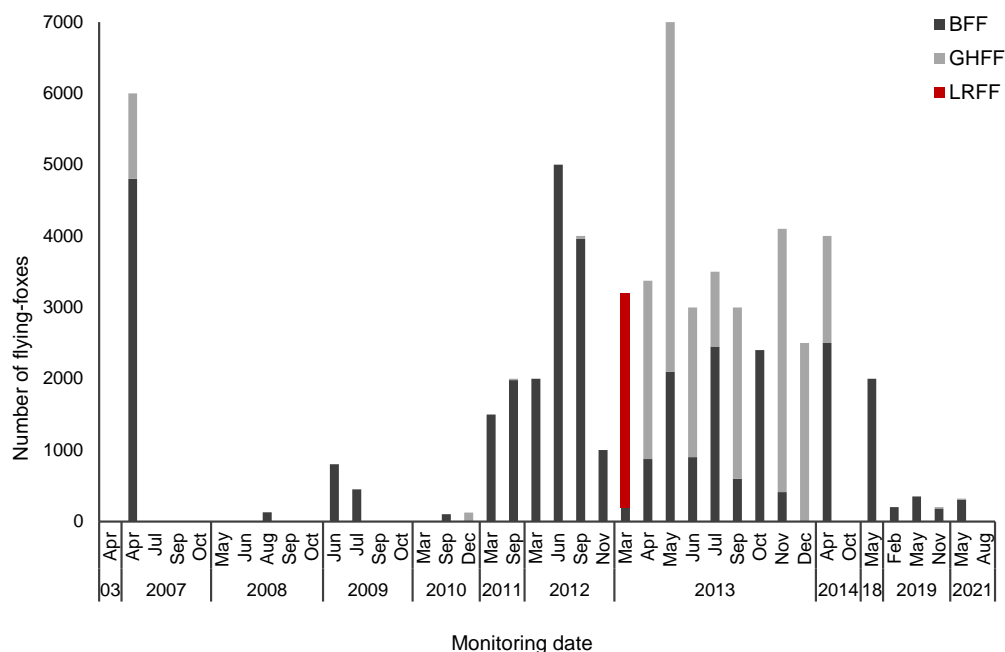


Figure 109 North Stradbroke Island – Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach flying-fox numbers between 2003 and 2012 (Source NFFMP)

### Sensitive sites

There is one sensitive site (campground) located within 1 km of the roost, and the Koorngal airstrip is located approximately 13 km to the northwest (Figure 112). There are 257 residential properties located within 300 m of the roost.



Figure 110 North Stradbroke Island - Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach roost location



**Ecological values - North Stradbroke Island - Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Regulated vegetation - Category B (Endangered or Of Concern)
- Locally refined koala habitat area
- Core koala habitat area
- Regulated vegetation - essential habitat
- Wildlife habitat - endangered or vulnerable wildlife
- Wildlife habitat - special least concern animal
- High Ecological Significance (HES) wetland
- High Ecological Value (HEV) wetland
- Wildlife Connections Corridors Area

**Scale:** 0 100 200 Metres

**Other symbols:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- 1 km buffer

**Job number:** PRETTY  
**Revision:** 2  
**Author:** BA  
**Date:** 4/04/2022

**ecosure**  
improving ecosystems

**GOA 1994 rDA Zone 6**  
**Projection:** Transverse Mercator  
**Datum:** GOA 1984  
**Units:** metre

State Resources - Resource Plan 1.0.0.2021, State of Government 2021, Strategic Policy Statement - State of Government Department of Resources, Planning and Infrastructure 5.0, reproduced under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. All other content is the property of Redland City Council. All other content is the property of Redland City Council. All other content is the property of Redland City Council.

PRETTY\_2021\_EcosystemValues



**North Stradbroke Island – Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach sensitive sites**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- Other sensitive site (cafes, restaurants, showgrounds, etc.)
- 30 m buffer - 14 residential properties
- 100 m buffer - 47 residential properties
- 300 m buffer - 196 residential properties

**Map Details:**

Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 5  
Author: SA  
Date: 4/24/2022

Scale: 0 50 100 metres

GD4 1984 MGA Zone 56  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Metre

PR6777\_2021\_OverviewSheet\_01

### 3.1.11 Russell Island – Cavendish Street

#### Site description

The Cavendish Street roost (4.66 ha) is located on freehold bushland parcels (mix of private and council-owned/managed) south and north of the Cavendish and Oxford Streets intersection. Figure 114 shows the full extent of the roost (i.e. divided into two portions), though flying-foxes predominantly roost south of Cavendish Street in the 'core roost area'. The land is zoned as Environmental Conservation, Character Residential and Local Centre. The mapped land use of the site is other minimal use and falls under the State and State Habitat for EVNT taxa Biodiversity Planning Assessment frameworks. The roost is located at the northern end of an established wildlife corridor and nearby a stepping stone corridor, as designated in the *Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028*.

The roost vegetation consists of RE 12.3.5 and RE 12.5.6 (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*, *E. propinqua*, *E. microcorys* and/or *E. pilularis* open forest on remnant Tertiary surfaces. Usually deep red soils), the latter being classed as category B endangered regulated vegetation. The majority of roost vegetation is also mapped as essential habitat for the wallum froglet and wallum rocket frog. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 111 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

Limited data is available for this roost, with only ten surveys conducted between 2013 and 2015 (NFFMP roost number 643). The survey data suggests that flying-foxes utilise the roost infrequently, with only one record of occupancy of LRFF in February 2013. Council has not received any formal complaints regarding this roost.

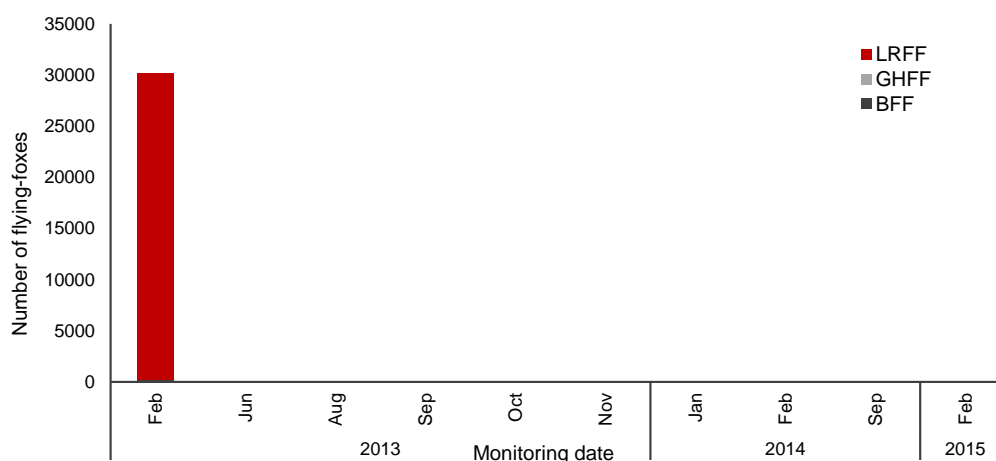


Figure 113 Russell Island – Cavendish Street flying-fox numbers 2013-2015 (Source: NFFMP).

#### Sensitive sites

There are two sensitive sites (school and medical centre) within 1 km of the roost, and 106 residential properties within 300 m of the roost (Figure 116).



Figure 114 Russell Island – Cavendish Street roost location





Figure 115 Ecological values – Russell Island – Cavendish Street

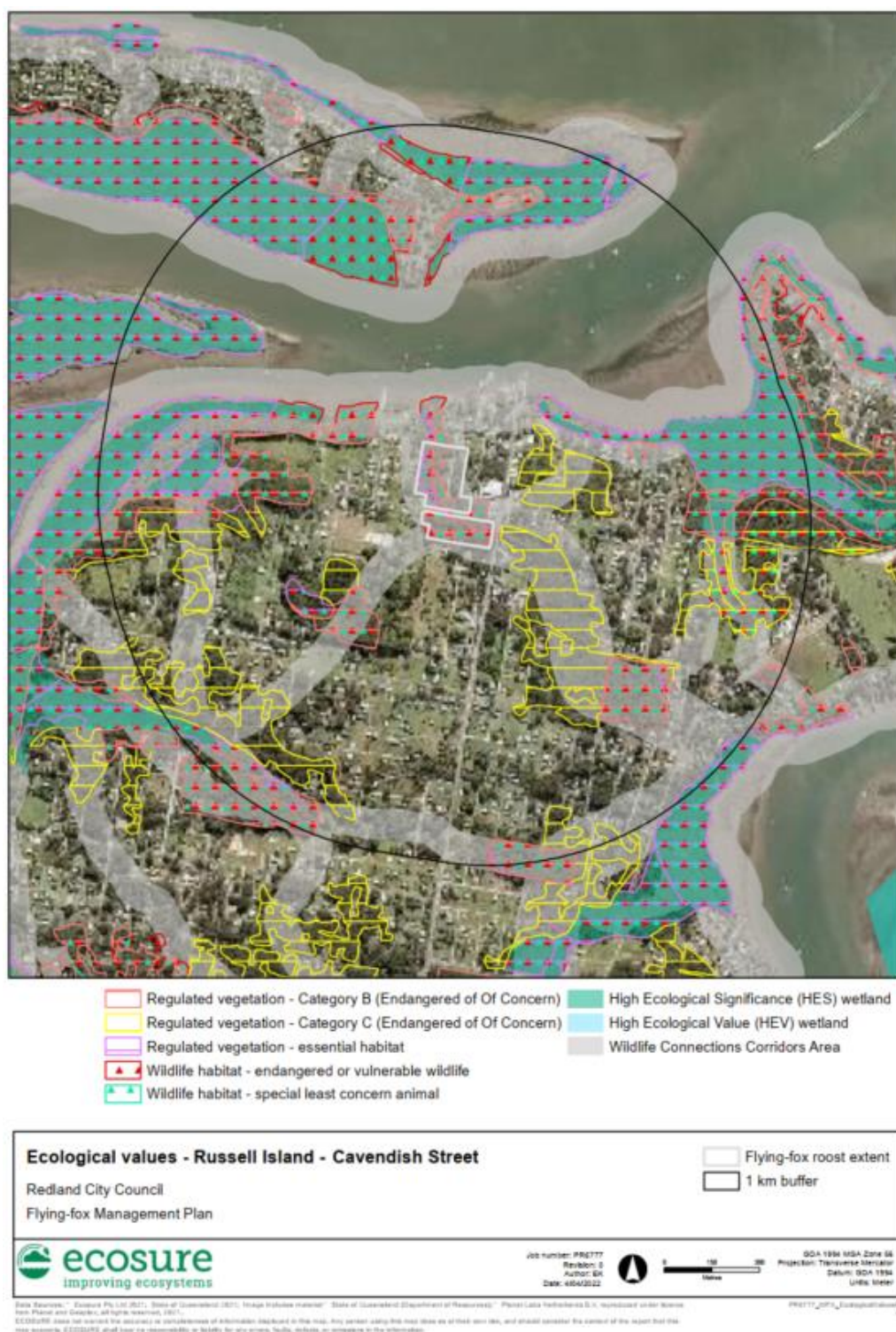


Figure 116 Russell Island – Cavendish Street sensitive sites



### Russell Island – Cavendish Street sensitive sites

Redland City Council

Flying-fox Management Plan



Job number: PR0777  
Revision: 2  
Author: BR  
Date: 4/04/2022



0 40 80  
Metres

GDA 1984 GDA Zone 56  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: GDA 1984  
Units: Metre

Data Sources: © Ecosure Pty Ltd (2021), State of Queensland (2021), Image Industries Australia © State of Queensland (Department of Resources), © Planet's data technologies (L3), reproduced under license from Planet and Google, all rights reserved, (2021).  
ECOSURE does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of information displayed in this map. Any person using this map does so at their own risk, and should consider the content of this report that this map supports. ECOSURE shall bear no responsibility or liability for any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies in the information.

PR0777\_001\_RussellIsland01

### 3.1.12 Russell Island – Kingfisher Court

#### Site description

The Kingfisher Court roost (0.05 ha) is located on freehold land parcels between Headland Circuit and The Boulevard, Russell Island (**Error! Reference source not found.**) on land zoned as Environmental Conservation. The mapped land use of the roost is other minimal use. The roost vegetation consists of RE 12.1.1 and is classified as category B of concern regulated vegetation. The site is also mapped as a HES wetland. Ecological values are displayed in Figure 119 and summarised in Appendix 1.

#### Roost history

This roost was monitored as part of the NFFMP (roost number 550) for a period of six years, between 2009 and 2015 (Figure 117). During this time, only one instance of occupation was recorded in January 2009. It is likely that flying foxes have not been using the roost in large numbers given the limited data. There is no evidence that this site experiences large short-term population fluctuations.

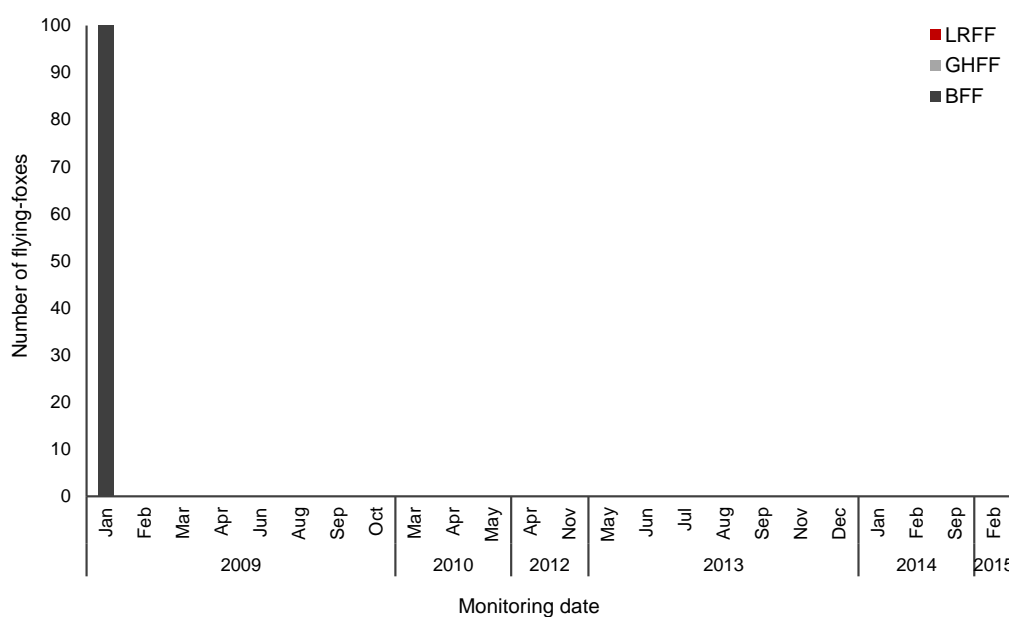


Figure 117 Russell Island – Kingfisher Court flying-fox numbers 2009-2015 (Source: NFFMP)

#### Sensitive sites

There are no sensitive sites within 1 km of the Kingfisher Court roost (Figure 120). There are 40 residential properties within 300 m of the roost.



Figure 118 Russell Island – Kingfisher Court roost location



**Ecological values - Russell Island - Kingfisher Court**

Redland City Council  
Flying-fox Management Plan

**Legend:**

- Regulated vegetation - Category B (Endangered or Of Concern)
- Regulated vegetation - Category C (Endangered or Of Concern)
- Locally refined koala habitat area
- Core koala habitat area
- Regulated vegetation - essential habitat
- Wildlife habitat - endangered or vulnerable wildlife
- Wildlife habitat - special least concern animal
- High Ecological Significance (HES) wetland
- High Ecological Value (HEV) wetland
- Wildlife Connections Corridors Area

**Scale:** 0 100 200 Meters

**Legend:**

- Flying-fox roost extent
- 1 km buffer

**ecosure**  
improving ecosystems

Job number: PR6777  
Revision: 2  
Author: SA  
Date: 4/5/2022

GOA 1996 IUGA Zone 3  
Project: Transverse Classification  
Datum: GOA 1996  
Units: Meters

PR6777\_0174\_EcologicalValues



Figure 120 Russell Island – Kingfisher Court sensitive sites



---

## References

28°S Environmental 2019, *Flying-fox Management Strategy Hometown Mobile Home Park – 18 & 22-28 Collingwood Road*, Birkdale, Report prepared on behalf of Gateway Lifestyle Residential Parks.

Goodenough C, 2018, "Stink over Macleay Island bat colony petition", Redland City Bulletin, published 18<sup>th</sup> September.

Davis, J 2014, *Flying-foxes in the Redlands*, Redlands City Council.

Davis, J 2019, *Comments on amended flying-fox legislation*, Letter to the Department of Environment and Science, Redlands City Council.

Redland City Council (RCC) 2014, *Flying-fox Roost Management in Redlands - A discussion paper for Councillor's consideration in accordance with resolution*.

Redland City Council (RCC) 2021, *2020-21 Flying-fox Roost Management in Queensland Program (Round 1) Stream 3 - Project Management Plan*, Prepared for DES.

Redland City Council (RCC) 2021a, *RCC Wildlife Program monitoring review 2021*.

Redland City Council (RCC) 2021b, *Flying-fox Education Communications Plan*.

Appendix 1 Ecological Values Table

Below includes species or species habitat known to occur within 1 km of each roost. Those that may occur, or were unconfirmed (e.g. ALA records) were excluded for the purpose of this overview. Marine species known to occur within 1 km that would not occur within the roost area are excluded (e.g. marine mammals, sharks, marine turtles). Shorebirds recorded at sites within 1 km of the coast where flying-fox roost habitat is known not to be suitable shorebird roost or foraging habitat have also been excluded. Ecological surveys are required prior to management that may impact values of the site. ALA records are not confirmed and as such have not been included. Communities known to occur are included in ecological value mapping in the body of the Plan so are excluded from this table.

Acronyms: CE – Critically Endangered; E – Endangered; V – Vulnerable; LC – Least Concern; Mi – Migratory; Ma – Marine; PMAV – Property Map of Assessable Vegetation

	MNES (EPBC Act protected matters confirmed within 1 km)			MSES (confirmed Wildnet records within 1 km)		
Roost	Nationally important GHFF roost	Fauna (species or species habitat known to occur within 1 km)	Flora	EVNT Fauna	EVNT Flora	Communities
Birkdale – Judy Holt Recreation Reserve	No	Regent Honeyeater ( <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> ) (CE) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Ma, Mi) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Ma) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V)	None recorded	Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present.	Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) Category B (remnant vegetation) Least concern REs 12.3.6, 12.9-10.4) Category C (High-value regrowth) Least Concern REs 12.3.6, 12.9-10.4)
Birkdale – Collingwood Road	No	Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) (V) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	White-throated needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) Category C (High value regrowth) Least Concern REs 12.3.6, 12.9-10.4) Intersecting a watercourse
Birkdale – Mary Street	No	Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	White-throated needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) Category C (High value regrowth) Least Concern REs 12.3.6) Intersecting a watercourse
Capalaba – Macquarie Street	No	Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Greater Glider ( <i>Petauroides volans</i> ) (V) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Regent Honeyeater ( <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> ) (CE) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) Category C (High value regrowth) Least Concern REs 12.3.6) Intersecting a watercourse Within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
Capalaba – Redlands Indigiscapes Centre	No	Regent Honeyeater ( <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> ) (CE) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Greater Glider ( <i>Petauroides volans</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	Smooth-shelled Macadamia ( <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> ) (V)	Tusked frog ( <i>Adelotus brevis</i> ) (V) Wallum froglet ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> ) (V) Powerful owl ( <i>Ninox strenua</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Greater glider ( <i>Petauroides armillatus</i> ) (E) Short-beaked echidna ( <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> ) (SL)	None recorded	Koala habitat area – core; Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Petauroides volans</i> , <i>Ninox strenua</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.3.6, Endangered RE 12.5.3); Category C (High value regrowth; Least Concern RE 12.3.6, Endangered RE 12.5.3); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
Capalaba/Alexandra Hills – Valentine Park, Lawn Terrace	Yes	Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Regent Honeyeater ( <i>Anthochaera phrygia</i> ) (CE) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> , (Mi, Ma) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	Protected Areas- nature refuges: Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor Koala Nature Refuge (A) and Coolnwynpin Creek Corridor Koala Nature Refuge (B) High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area - core (SEQ) Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ); Category C (High value regrowth; Least Concern RE 12.3.6, Endangered REs 12.5.2 and 12.5.3); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland



Cleveland – Black Swamp Wetlands	Yes	Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Oriental Plover ( <i>Charadrius veredus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Little Tern ( <i>Sternula albifrons</i> ) (SL) Powerful Owl ( <i>Ninox strenua</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Wallum Froglet ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> ) (V)	None recorded and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Crinia tinnula</i> ); Category B (Remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.3.5 and 12.3.6); Within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland
Cleveland – Kooringa Bushland Refuge	No	Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Eastern osprey ( <i>Pandion cristatus</i> ) (SL) Fork-tailed swift ( <i>Apus pacificus</i> ) (SL) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V) Satin flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (SL) Spectacled monarch ( <i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i> ) (SL) Glossy ibis ( <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> ) (SL) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	Moreton Bay Marine National Park Zone High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ); Category B (Remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.5.3); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
Redland Bay – Pitt Street	No	Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Oriental Plover ( <i>Charadrius veredus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus Himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red-capped plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V) Gull-billed tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (SL) Black-faced monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (SL) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	Koala habitat area - core Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Endangered RE 12.5.2); Category C (High value regrowth; Endangered RE 12.5.2)
Redland Bay – Weinam Creek Wetland	No, but could potentially become one in future	Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Broad-billed Sandpiper ( <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Double-banded Plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Great Knot ( <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Lesser Sand Plover ( <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Little Curlew ( <i>Numenius minutus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Marsh Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Oriental Plover ( <i>Charadrius veredus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pacific Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Red-capped plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Puffinus carneipes</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruff ( <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Terek Sandpiper ( <i>Xenus cinereus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Wandering Tattler ( <i>Tringa incana</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.3.6); Category C (High value regrowth; Least Concern RE 12.3.5, 12.3.6, Endangered RE 12.5.2); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland
Redland Bay – Orchard Beach Wetland	No	Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Broad-billed Sandpiper ( <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Double-banded Plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern

		Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Great Knot ( <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Lesser Sand Plover ( <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Little Curlew ( <i>Numenius minutus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Marsh Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Nunivak bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) (V) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Oriental Plover ( <i>Charadrius veredus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pacific Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Red-capped plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Puffinus carneipes</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruff ( <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Terek Sandpiper ( <i>Xenus cinereus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Wandering Tattler ( <i>Tringa incana</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)				RE 12.1.2, 12.1.3, Endangered RE 12.5.2; Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland
Redland Bay – June Street Wetlands	No but high numbers of GHFF so likely to be in future	Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Broad-billed Sandpiper ( <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Double-banded Plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Great Knot ( <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Lesser Sand Plover ( <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Little Curlew ( <i>Numenius minutus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Marsh Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Oriental Plover ( <i>Charadrius veredus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pacific Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Red-capped plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Puffinus carneipes</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruff ( <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ) Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Terek Sandpiper ( <i>Xenus cinereus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Wandering Tattler ( <i>Tringa incana</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Gull-billed tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (SL) Black-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (SL) Eastern curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (E) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (SL) common greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebulari</i> ) (SL) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	State Marine Parks - highly protected zones High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.3.6); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland
Thornlands – Clifford Perske Nature Refuge	No	Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Painted Snipe ( <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> ) (E, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma)	None recorded	Little tern ( <i>Sternula albifrons</i> ) (SL) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	State Marine Parks - highly protected zones High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ); Category C (High value regrowth; Least Concern RE 12.3.6,



		Red-capped Plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Terek Sandpiper ( <i>Xenus cinereus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)				Endangered REs 12.5.2, 12.5.3); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland
Thornlands – Lotus Close Wetland	No, but could potentially be in future	Australian Painted Snipe ( <i>Rostratula australis</i> ) (E) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Painted Snipe ( <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i> ) (E, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Little tern ( <i>Sternula albifrons</i> ) (SL) Eastern curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (E) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Crinia tinnula</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least concern RE 12.3.6; Category C (High value regrowth; Least concern RE 12.3.6, Endangered REs 12.5.2, 12.5.3; Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland
Victoria Point – Egret Colony Wetlands	No	Australian Painted Snipe ( <i>Rostratula australis</i> ) (E) Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Latham’s Snipe ( <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red-capped plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Puffinus carneipes</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Eastern osprey ( <i>Pandion cristatus</i> ) (SL) Gull-billed tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (SL) Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ) (SL) Little tern ( <i>Sternula albifrons</i> ) (SL) Crested tern ( <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> ) (SL) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	State Marine Parks - highly protected zones High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area - core Regulated Vegetation –Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern REs 12.3.5, 12.3.6, Of concern RE 12.3.8; Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland Legally secured offset areas - vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation
Victoria Point – Victoria Point High School	No	Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Latham’s Snipe ( <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Ma) Rufous Fantail ( <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area – core Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Acrodictas illidgei</i> ); Category C (High value regrowth; Least Concern RE 12.9-10.4); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland Legally secured offset areas - vegetation offsets through a Property Map of Assessable Vegetation
Wellington Point – Crossley Drive	No	Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red-capped plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Puffinus carneipes</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Eastern osprey ( <i>Pandion cristatus</i> ) (SL) Australian painted snipe ( <i>Rostratula australis</i> ) (E) Latham’s snipe ( <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> ) (SL) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Waterways and Wetlands in High Ecological Value (HEV) waters Koala habitat area – core Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Petauroides volans</i> , <i>Ninox strenua</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.3.6); Category C (High value regrowth; Least Concern RE 12.3.6, Endangered REs 12.5.2, 12.5.3); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management wetland
Wellington Point – Jacob Street	No	Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red-capped Plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Puffinus carneipes</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Eastern osprey ( <i>Pandion cristatus</i> ) (SL) Australian painted snipe ( <i>Rostratula australis</i> ) (E) Latham’s snipe ( <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> ) (SL) Marsh sandpiper ( <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> ) SL Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Waterways and Wetlands in High Ecological Value (HEV) waters Koala habitat area – core Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> , <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> , <i>Calidris canutus</i> , <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , <i>Rostratula australis</i> , <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> , <i>Charadrius leschenaultia</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.1.1, 12.1.2, 12.3.6); Category C (High value regrowth; Least Concern RE 12.3.6); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland

Wellington Point – O’Connell Parade	No	Nunivak bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Broad-billed Sandpiper ( <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common sandpiper ( <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Curlew sandpiper ( <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Double-banded Plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Fairy Prion ( <i>Pachyptila turtur subantarctica</i> ) (V, Ma) Great Knot ( <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Lesser Sand Plover ( <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Little Curlew ( <i>Numenius minutus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Marsh Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Oriental Plover ( <i>Charadrius veredus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pacific Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pectoral Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris melanotos</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Red-capped plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Puffinus carneipes</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruff ( <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Terek Sandpiper ( <i>Xenus cinereus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Wandering Tattler ( <i>Tringa incana</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Eastern osprey ( <i>Pandion cristatus</i> ) (SL) Double-banded plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctu</i> ) (SL) Greater sand plover ( <i>Charadrius leschenaultia</i> ) (V) Lesser sand plover ( <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ) (E) Pacific golden plover ( <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> ) (SL) Grey plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) (SL) Gull-billed tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (SL) Caspian tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ) (SL) Little tern ( <i>Sternula albifrons</i> ) (SL) Crested tern ( <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> ) (SL) Australian painted snipe ( <i>Rostratula australis</i> ) (E) Common sandpiper ( <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> ) (SL) Ruddy turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (SL) Sharp-tailed sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (SL) Red knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E) Broad-billed sandpiper ( <i>Calidris falcinellus</i> ) (SL) Curlew sandpiper ( <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ) (CR) Pectoral sandpiper ( <i>Calidris melanotos</i> ) (SL) Red-necked stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (SL) Great knot ( <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> ) (CR) Latham's snipe ( <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> ) (SL) Western Alaskan bar-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) (V) Black-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (SL) Eastern curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (E) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (SL) Grey-tailed tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (SL) Wandering tattler ( <i>Tringa incana</i> ) (SL) Common greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (SL) Marsh sandpiper ( <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> ) (SL) Terek sandpiper ( <i>Xenus cinereus</i> ) (SL) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Wetlands and waterways in High Ecological Value (HEV) waters Koala habitat area – core Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> , <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> , <i>Calidris canutus</i> , <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , <i>Rostratula australis</i> , <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> , <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Of Concern RE 12.1.1, Least Concern REs 12.1.2, 12.1.3); Category C (High value regrowth; Endangered REs 12.5.2 and 12.5.3); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
Wellington Point – Tarradarrapin Wetlands	No	Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala habitat area – core Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Crinia tinnula</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Of Concern REs 12.3.5, 12.3.6); Intersecting a watercourse; Within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
Coochiemudlo Island – George Street	No data	Australasian Bittern ( <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> ) (E) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded		Lesser Swamp-orchid ( <i>Phaius australis</i> ) (E) and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> , <i>Phaius australis</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Endangered RE 12.5.3); within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
Coochiemudlo Island – Tageruba Street	No	Australasian Bittern ( <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> ) (E) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Oriental Cuckoo ( <i>Cuculus optatus</i> ) (Mi) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE) Wallum Froglet ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> ) (V) Wallum Rocketfrog ( <i>Litoria freycineti</i> ) (V)	Lesser Swamp-orchid ( <i>Phaius australis</i> ) (E) and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Litoria freycineti</i> , <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> , <i>Phaius australis</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; least concern RE 12.3.6) Category C (high value regrowth; least concern RE 12.3.6); within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland High risk area for threatened plants
Lamb Island – Lavender Street	No	Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Broad-billed Sandpiper ( <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common sandpiper ( <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Curlew Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Double-banded Plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Fairy Prion ( <i>Pachyptila turtur</i> ) (Ma)	None recorded	Eastern Osprey ( <i>Pandion cristatus</i> ) (SL) Gull-billed Tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (SL) Caspian Tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ) SL Crested Tern ( <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> ) (SL) Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (SL) Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE) Wallum Froglet ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> ) (V)	None recorded and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values High Ecological Value (HEV) wetlands Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Litoria freycineti</i> , <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation) Least concern RE 12.3.5; within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland

		Great Knot ( <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Lesser Sand Plover ( <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Little Curlew ( <i>Numenius minutus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Marsh Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) (V) Oriental Plover ( <i>Charadrius veredus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pacific Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Red-capped Plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Ma) Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruff ( <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Rufous Fantail ( <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Terek Sandpiper ( <i>Xenus cinereus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Wandering Tattler ( <i>Tringa incana</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V)(Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V)		Wallum Rocketfrog ( <i>Litoria freycineti</i> ) (V)		
Long Island	No data	Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Broad-billed Sandpiper ( <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Sandpiper ( <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Curlew Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Double-banded Plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Great Knot ( <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Lesser Sand Plover ( <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Little Curlew ( <i>Numenius minutus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Marsh Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) (V) Oriental Plover ( <i>Charadrius veredus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pacific Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Red-capped Plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruff ( <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Terek Sandpiper ( <i>Xenus cinereus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Wandering Tattler ( <i>Tringa incana</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	None recorded	None recorded	None recorded and no PMAV present	Moreton Bay Marine National Park Zone High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Regulated Vegetation –Essential habitat; Endangered/Of concern in Category B (remnant vegetation) Least concern REs 12.1.2, 12.1.3; within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
Macleay Island – Balaka Street Urban Habitat	No	Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red-capped Plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Rufous Fantail ( <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V)	Lesser Swamp-orchid ( <i>Phaius australis</i> ) (E)	Eastern Osprey ( <i>Pandion cristatus</i> ) (SL) Glossy Black Cockatoo (Eastern) ( <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> ) (V) Gull-billed Tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (SL) Caspian Tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ) (SL) Common Tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) (SL) Little Tern ( <i>Sternula albibrons</i> ) (SL)	Lesser Swamp-orchid ( <i>Phaius australis</i> ) (E) and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Regulated Vegetation – Essential habitat ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> ; <i>Litoria freycineti</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation) least concern RE 12.3.5; within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland High Risk Area for Protected Plants (Flora Survey Trigger Map)



		White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)		Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (SL) Spectacled Monarch ( <i>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</i> ) (SL) Rufous Fantail ( <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> ) (SL) Wallum Froglet ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> ) (V) Wallum Rocketfrog ( <i>Litoria freycineti</i> ) (V)		
Macleay Island – Bay Islands Golf Club	No	Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red-capped Plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i> ) (Ma) Rufous Fantail ( <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Eastern Osprey ( <i>Pandion cristatus</i> ) (SL) Gull-billed Tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (SL) Caspian Tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ) (SL) Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (SL) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (SL)	None recorded and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values High Ecological Value (HEV) wetlands Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ); Category C (remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.3.5, Endangered RE 12.5.3); within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
Macleay Island – Tim O'Shea Wetland Reserve	No	Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Broad-billed Sandpiper ( <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Sandpiper ( <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Curlew Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Double-banded Plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Great Knot ( <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Lesser Sand Plover ( <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Little Curlew ( <i>Numenius minutus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Marsh Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) (V) Oriental Plover ( <i>Charadrius veredus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pacific Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Red-capped Plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruff ( <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Terek Sandpiper ( <i>Xenus cinereus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Wandering Tattler ( <i>Tringa incana</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	Lesser Swamp-orchid ( <i>Phaius australis</i> ) (E)	Glossy Black Cockatoo (Eastern) ( <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> ) (V) Crested Tern ( <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> ) (SL) Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) (V) Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (E) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (SL)	Lesser Swamp-orchid ( <i>Phaius australis</i> ) (E) and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Litoria freycineti</i> , <i>Litoria olongburensis</i> , <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> , <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern REs 12.2.15, 12.2.7, Endangered RE 12.5.2); within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
Macleay Island – Wanda Street	No data	Double-banded Plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red-capped Plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i> ) (Ma) Rufous Fantail ( <i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Water Mouse ( <i>Xeromys myoides</i> ) (V) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	Lesser Swamp-orchid ( <i>Phaius australis</i> ) (E)	Glossy Black Cockatoo (Eastern) ( <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> ) (V) Crested Tern ( <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> ) (SL)	Lesser Swamp-orchid ( <i>Phaius australis</i> ) (E)	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Litoria freycineti</i> , <i>Litoria olongburensis</i> , <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.2.7, Endangered RE 12.2.7); within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
North Stradbroke Island – Dunwich, East Coast Road	Yes	Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Broad-billed Sandpiper ( <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (Mi, Ma)	Macadamia Nut ( <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i> ) (V)	Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (E) Curlew Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ) (CE)	None recorded and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values Koala Habitat area – locally refined (SEQ)

		Common Sandpiper ( <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Curlew Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Double-banded Plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Flesh-footed Shearwater ( <i>Ardenna carneipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Great Knot ( <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Grey Plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Lesser Sand Plover ( <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Little Curlew ( <i>Numenius minutus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Marsh Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) (V) Oriental Plover ( <i>Charadrius veredus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pacific Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Pied Stilt ( <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> ) (Ma) Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Red-capped Plover ( <i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Avocet ( <i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i> ) (Ma) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Ruff ( <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris acuminata</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Terek Sandpiper ( <i>Xenus cinereus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Wallum Sedge Frog ( <i>Litoria olongburensis</i> ) (V) Wandering Tattler ( <i>Tringa incana</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma) Wood Sandpiper ( <i>Tringa glareola</i> ) (Mi, Ma)		Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) (V) Pacific Golden Plover ( <i>Pluvialis fulva</i> ) (SL) Double-banded Plover ( <i>Caradrius bicinctus</i> ) (SL) Grey-tailed Tattler ( <i>Tringa brevipes</i> ) (SL) Common Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (SL) Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (SL) Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (SL) Eastern Osprey ( <i>Pandion cristatus</i> ) (SL) Gull-billed Tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (SL) Caspian Tern ( <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> ) (SL) Common Tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) (SL) Little Tern ( <i>Sternula albifrons</i> ) (SL) Crested Tern ( <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> ) (SL) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)		Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> , <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Petauroides volans</i> , <i>Ninox strenua</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.2.15); Category C (High value regrowth; Least Concern REs 12.2.15, 12.2.6); Intersecting a watercourse; within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
North Stradbroke Island – Point Lookout, Cylinder Beach	No	Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Fairy Prion ( <i>Pachyptila turtur</i> ) (Ma) Fairy Prion ( <i>Pachyptila turtur</i> ) (Ma) Flesh-footed Shearwater ( <i>Ardenna carneipes</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Grey-headed Flying-fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> ) (V) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E) Lesser Frigatebird ( <i>Fregata ariel</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i> ) (V) Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus</i> ) (E, Mi, Ma) Satin Flycatcher ( <i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Streaked Shearwater ( <i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Wallum Sedge Frog ( <i>Litoria olongburensis</i> ) (V) White-bellied Sea-Eagle ( <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> ) (Ma) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V, Mi, Ma)	None recorded	Lesser Sand Plover ( <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ) (E) Wedge-tailed Shearwater ( <i>Ardenna pacifica</i> ) (V) Wandering Tattler ( <i>Tringa incana</i> ) (SL) Eastern Osprey ( <i>Pandion cristatus</i> ) (SL) Red-necked Stint ( <i>Calidris ruficollis</i> ) (SL) Ruddy Turnstone ( <i>Arenaria interpres</i> ) (SL) Short-beaked Echidna ( <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> ) (SL) Wallum Froglet ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> ) (V) Fork-tailed Swift ( <i>Apus pacificus</i> ) (SL) White-throated Needletail ( <i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i> ) (V) Beach Stone Curlew ( <i>Esacus magnirostris</i> ) (V) Common Noddy ( <i>Anous stolidus</i> ) (SL) Gull-billed Tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (SL) Bridled Tern ( <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i> ) (SL) Common Tern ( <i>Sterna hirundo</i> ) (SL) Little Tern ( <i>Sternula albifrons</i> ) (SL) Crested Tern ( <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> ) (SL) Black-faced Monarch ( <i>Monarcha melanopsis</i> ) (SL) White-tailed Tropicbird ( <i>Phaethon lepturus</i> ) (SL) Sooty Shearwater ( <i>Ardenna grisea</i> ) (SL) Arctic Jaeger ( <i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> ) (SL) Pomarine Jaeger ( <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i> ) (SL) Koala ( <i>Phascolarctos cinereus</i> ) (E)	None recorded and no PMAV present	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values High Ecological Value (HEV) Wetlands Koala Habitat area – core (SEQ) Koala Habitat area – locally refined (SEQ) Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Litoria freycineti</i> , <i>Litoria olongburensis</i> , <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Ardenna pacifica</i> , <i>Charadrius mongolus</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.2.5); Category C (High value regrowth; Least Concern RE 12.2.5); Intersecting a watercourse; within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland
Russell Island – Cavendish Street	No	Bar-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Black-tailed Godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Broad-billed Sandpiper ( <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Greenshank ( <i>Tringa nebularia</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Common Sandpiper ( <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Curlew Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ) (CE) (Mi, Ma) Curlew Sandpiper ( <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Double-banded Plover ( <i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> ) (Mi, Ma) Eastern Curlew ( <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma) Great Knot ( <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> ) (CE, Mi, Ma)	Lesser Swamp-orchid ( <i>Phaius australis</i> ) (E)	Whimbrel ( <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> ) (SL)	Lesser Swamp-orchid ( <i>Phaius australis</i> ) (E)	High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values High Ecological Value (HEV) Wetlands Regulated vegetation - Essential habitat ( <i>Crinia tinnula</i> , <i>Litoria freycineti</i> ); Category B (remnant vegetation; Least Concern RE 12.3.5, Endangered RE 12.5.6); within 100m of a Vegetation Management Wetland



		<div>Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Grey-headed Flying-fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>) (V)</div> <div>Grey-tailed Tattler (<i>Tringa brevipes</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Lesser Sand Plover (<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>) (E, Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Little Curlew (<i>Numenius minutus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Marsh Sandpiper (<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>) (V)</div> <div>Oriental Plover (<i>Charadrius veredus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Pacific Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Pied Stilt (<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>) (Ma)</div> <div>Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) (E, Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Red-capped Plover (<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>) (Ma)</div> <div>Red-necked Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>) (Ma)</div> <div>Red-necked Stint (<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Ruddy Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Rufous Fantail (<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Satin Flycatcher (<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (<i>Calidris acuminata</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Streaked Shearwater (<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Terek Sandpiper (<i>Xenus cinereus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Wandering Tattler (<i>Tringa incana</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Water Mouse (<i>Xeromys myoides</i>) (V)</div> <div>Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>White-bellied Sea-Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>) (Ma)</div> <div>White-throated Needletail (<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>) (V, Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Wood Sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div>				
Russell Island – Kingfisher Court	No	<div>Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Black-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Broad-billed Sandpiper (<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Common Greenshank (<i>Tringa nebularia</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Common Sandpiper (<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Curlew Sandpiper (<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>) (CE, Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Double-banded Plover (<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Eastern Curlew (<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>) (CE, Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Flesh-footed Shearwater (<i>Ardenna carneipes</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Great Knot (<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>) (CE, Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Grey-headed Flying-fox (<i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i>) (V)</div> <div>Grey-tailed Tattler (<i>Tringa brevipes</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Lesser Sand Plover (<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>) (E, Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Little Curlew (<i>Numenius minutus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Marsh Sandpiper (<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Nunivak Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica baueri</i>) (V)</div> <div>Oriental Plover (<i>Charadrius veredus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Pacific Golden Plover (<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Pied Stilt (<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>) (Ma)</div> <div>Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) (E, Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Red-capped Plover (<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>) (Ma)</div> <div>Red-necked Avocet (<i>Recurvirostra novaehollandiae</i>) (Ma)</div> <div>Red-necked Stint (<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Ruddy Turnstone (<i>Arenaria interpres</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Ruff (<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Satin Flycatcher (<i>Myiagra cyanoleuca</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (<i>Calidris acuminata</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Streaked Shearwater (<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Terek Sandpiper (<i>Xenus cinereus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Wandering Tattler (<i>Tringa incana</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Water Mouse (<i>Xeromys myoides</i>) (V)</div> <div>Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div> <div>White-bellied Sea-Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>) (Ma)</div> <div>White-throated Needletail (<i>Hirundapus caudacutus</i>) (V, Mi, Ma)</div> <div>Wood Sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>) (Mi, Ma)</div>	None recorded	<div>Eastern Curlew (<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>) (E)</div> <div>Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>) (SL)</div> <div>Little Tern (<i>Sternula albifrons</i>) (SL)</div> <div>Crested Tern (<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>) (SL)</div> <div>Eastern Osprey (<i>Pandion cristatus</i>) (SL)</div> <div>Caspian Tern (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>) (SL)</div>	None recorded	<div>High Ecological Significance wetlands on the Map of Queensland Wetland Environmental Values</div> <div>Regulated vegetation - Category B (remnant vegetation; Of concer RE 12.1.1, Least Concern RE 12.1.3); Category C (High value regrowth; Of concern RE 12.1.1, Least Concern RE 12.1.2, 12.3.5, Endangered RE 12.5.3)</div>

---

## Appendix 2 Considerations for canopy-mounted sprinklers

Canopy-mounted sprinklers are not suitable for all sites, vegetation type, ecological values, site size and potential risks of nudging flying-foxes into less desirable locations (e.g. private property) need to be considered.

Two Category 3 roosts (Lawn Terrace and Lotus Close) have been identified as potentially suitable for a sprinkler trial. It is important to note that these trial will only be progressed with the following considerations:

- Council resources are available and approved for installation
- agreement between landholders, including potential cost-sharing for ongoing operation (water, power)
- site assessment to confirm suitable locations by Council Wildlife Officers (mapped locations are indicative only) avoiding flying-fox crèche trees and other key areas (e.g. waterbird habitat at Lotus Close)
- site assessment by contractor to confirm suitable locations for install based on access etc.

Timing of installation must also be in a period that will not risk flying-fox welfare (e.g. the non-rearing season / when the roost is naturally empty), as advised by Wildlife Officers.

A protocol will be developed for sprinkler operation and duration of use will be limited to select periods during the day. The trial or ongoing sprinkler use may be stopped at any time if issues are created elsewhere (e.g. flying-foxes move onto private property, identified risk at Lawn Terrace), and sprinklers may need to be turned off during temporary influxes and weather events.

**Revision History**

Revision No.	Revision date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by approved by
00	21/03/2022	PR6777 Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan Roost Detail R0	Adam Stone, Wildlife Biologist Ellie Kirke, Wildlife Biologist	Jess Bracks, Principal Wildlife Biologist
01	06/04/2022	PR6777 Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan Roost Detail R1		Jess Bracks, Principal Wildlife Biologist (incorporating Council comments)
02	16/05/2022	PR6777 Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan Roost Detail		Jess Bracks, Principal Wildlife Biologist (incorporating Council comments)

**Distribution List**

Copy #	Date	Type	Issued to	Name
2	16/05/2022	Electronic	Redland City Council	Administration

Citation: Ecosure 2022, *Redlands Coast Flying-fox Management Plan Roost Detail*, Report to Redland City Council, Ecosure, Brisbane

Report compiled by Ecosure Pty Ltd

ABN: 63 106 067 976

admin@ecosure.com.au

www.ecosure.com.au



Redlands Coast Flying-fox Plan Management Roost Detail (A6594409)

**Brisbane**

PO Box 675  
Fortitude Valley QLD 4006  
P 07 3606 1030

**Gold Coast**

PO Box 404  
West Burleigh QLD 4219  
P 07 5508 2046  
F 07 5508 2544

**Rockhampton**

PO Box 235  
Rockhampton QLD 4700  
P 07 4994 1000

**Sydney**

PO Box 880  
Surry Hills NSW 2010  
P 1300 112 021

**Adelaide**

PO Box 145  
Pooraka SA 5095  
P 1300 112 021  
M 0407 295 766

**Coffs Harbour**

PO Box 4370  
Coffs Harbour Jetty NSW 2450  
P 02 5621 8103

**Gladstone**

PO Box 5420  
Gladstone QLD 4720  
P 07 4994 1000

**Sunshine Coast**

PO Box 1457  
Noosaville QLD 4566  
P 07 5357 6019

**Townsville**

PO Box 2335  
Townsville QLD 4810  
P 1300 112 021

© Ecosure Proprietary Limited 2022

Commercial in confidence. The information contained in this document produced by Ecosure Pty Ltd is solely for the use of the Client identified on the cover sheet for the purpose for which it has been prepared and Ecosure Pty Ltd undertakes no duty to or accepts any responsibility to any third party who may rely upon this document. All rights reserved. No section or element of this document may be removed from this document, reproduced, electronically stored or transmitted in any form without the written permission of Ecosure Pty Ltd.

## 14.2 01/21 - MAJOR AMENDMENT - ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY - STATE INTEREST REVIEW

**Objective Reference:** A6585476

**Authorising Officer:** Louise Rusan, General Manager Community & Customer Services

**Responsible Officer:** David Jeanes, Group Manager, City Planning & Assessment

**Report Author:** Jodi Poulsen, Principal Environmental / Strategic Planner

**Attachments:**

1. Summary of State's Requests for Information and Officers Recommendations for Response [↓](#)
2. Proposed Changes to 01/21 - Major Amendment - Part 1 [↓](#)
3. Proposed Changes to 01/21 - Major Amendment - Part 2 [↓](#)

### PURPOSE

To seek a resolution to endorse a response to the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning (the Department) notice of a request for further information, provided to Council 16 March 2022.

### BACKGROUND

01/21 – Major Amendment – Environmental Significance Overlay (the amendment) has been prepared to incorporate the Council endorsed Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028 (WCP) into City Plan within the urban footprint.

The amendment proposes that all clearing of native vegetation in mapped areas of affected public and private properties will be assessed against new assessment criteria in City Plan.

The new assessment criteria requires that the clearing of native vegetation in mapped areas is, firstly, avoided. Where avoidance is not reasonably possible, any clearing of native vegetation needs to be minimised, and if there remains a loss of native vegetation, it would need to be offset with planting.

These stronger protections are proposed to apply to both private and public properties across the urban footprint of the City. Importantly, they are only proposed to apply to parts of private and public properties that are currently mapped in City Plan or by the State Government as having a local or state environmental value. A review of the mapping has been undertaken to ensure it accurately reflects existing native vegetation.

The amendment includes changes to the environmental significance (ES) overlay mapping, the tables of assessment, environmental significance overlay code, and the administrative definitions.

The amendment was endorsed with a Council resolution on 18 August 2021 to:

- Undertake a major amendment to City Plan, titled 01/21 – Major Amendment - Environmental Significance Overlay.
- Submit the amendment to the Planning Minister for the purposes of completing State interest review, in accordance with the process as outlined in the Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR).

On 2 September 2021 the Department gave Council a notice to request further information and to pause a timeframe under the MGR (pause notice), and an additional request for further information on 8 November 2021.

Most of the requests for information have now been resolved at officer level. On 16 March 2022 the Department issued a further notice of a request for further information, and officers are now recommending that Council resolve to make some minor updates to the proposed amendment to address these outstanding matters.

## ISSUES

### 01/21 Major Amendment – Environmental Significance Overlay – Request for information

The table included as Attachment 1 outlines the outstanding issues listed in the State's request for information and Council officer's recommended response. The issues raised and proposed changes are of a relatively minor nature, and are summarised below:

#### Proposed changes to purpose

- Section 8.2.4.2 Purpose of the Environmental significance overlay code:
  - (a) Council's amendment proposed to remove the word 'retain' and replace it with 'are protected, enhanced and restored'. The State accepts the new wording, however has requested that the word 'retain' is reinstated into the purpose statement
  - (e) the State has requested the word 'core' is removed from the Editor's note "[...] *Koala Priority Area and ~~Core~~ koala habitat* [...]"

#### Proposed changes to Performance Outcomes

- Environmental Significance Overlay PO3 – The State has requested proposed new PO3 be reworded to 'Development is located to avoid the clearing of native vegetation in MLES - wildlife core and corridor habitat' areas'.
- Environmental Significance Overlay PO5 – The State has requested the following changes:
  - Make more explicit that '*Connections may include both continuous corridors and "stepping stone" patches and refuges and **may be mapped as MLES or MSES***'.
  - To assist in interpretation of this performance outcome:
    - Undertake changes to Council's proposed administrative definitions of Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES), to have clearly separate definitions for MLES - Wildlife core and corridor habitat, and MLES – Other.
    - Include new definitions for 'habitat area' and 'ecological corridor' (refer to administrative definitions below).

#### Administrative definitions

- Administrative definitions – the State has requested that the proposed new definitions of MLES be separated as:
  - MLES – wildlife core and corridor habitat
  - MLES – other
- Administrative definitions - the State has requested new definitions of:
  - Ecological corridor
  - Habitat area



### Proposed changes to Table of Assessment

- Table 5.9.1 table of assessment for the ES overlay - the State has requested notations be included to reference State Government clearing exemptions.

### Proposed mapping changes

- The State has requested that the Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) layer be updated. Officers have requested that the State condition this, so that Council can ensure the version that goes to public notification has the most up to date MSES layer.

### Proposed additional changes

The State has also included some recommendations for amendments to the environmental significance overlay code to add clarity. These are at Council's discretion to include:

- New AO3.1 – 'development does not result in a reduction in areas mapped as matters of environmental significance'.
- Proposed change to (now) PO4 – 'development does not cause substantial fragmentation of areas mapped as matters of environmental significance'.
- Proposed change to PO17 – remove the word 'endemic' and replace with the word 'local'.

In addition, through internal road-testing, it was identified that the purpose of the environmental significance overlay code be clarified by inserting a new (a) to clarify that the hierarchy; avoid, minimise and mitigate continues to apply to existing mapped MSES values as well as MLES – wildlife core and corridor habitat areas.

The above changes are considered minor and are recommended for inclusion into the amendment.

In summary all the proposed changes required and suggested by the State are generally minor in nature and do not change the policy intent of the proposed amendment.

The updated 01/21 – Major Amendment - Environmental Significance Overlay is attached to this report as Attachment 2.

### Next steps

If Council accepts the officer's recommendation, the next step in the amendment process is for the State to finalise the State interest review, and for the Minister to approve the amendment to proceed to public notification.

A report will then be brought back to Council to approve public notification of the proposed amendment.

## **STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

### **Legislative Requirements**

The amendment will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the MGR, a statutory document under the *Planning Act 2016* and *Planning Regulation 2017*.

### **Risk Management**

Undertaking amendments to City Plan will ensure it remains current and consistent with community expectations. Mandatory public consultation requirements for major planning scheme amendments will also ensure the community is given the opportunity to provide feedback.

**Financial**

The proposed amendment to City Plan will be funded as part of the operating budget of the City Planning and Assessment Group.

**People**

The staff and resourcing to make the proposed amendment to City Plan will be primarily drawn from the Strategic Planning Unit of the City Planning and Assessment Group and the Spatial Business Information Systems Unit of the Corporate Services Group.

**Environmental**

The proposed amendment is an important component of implementing the Council endorsed Wildlife Connections Plan within the urban footprint.

**Social**

Habitat protection can provide significant social benefits such as improved open space, more shade, increased connection with nature and greater recreational value and usage of parks and reserves.

**Human Rights**

Providing an enhanced level of protection to the city's most important urban habitat supports the human right to a healthy natural environment.

**Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans**

Providing for an enhanced level of statutory land use protection to the city's most important urban habitats supports:

- Implementation of the Wildlife Connections Plan 2018–2028
- Natural Environment Policy ENV-001-P
- Natural Environment Goal of *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*

**CONSULTATION**

Consultation has already been undertaken in drafting the original amendment and previous Council reports. The following is the consultation that has been undertaken in formulating this report only.

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Planning Assessment and Environmental Assessment Team	4 April 2022	Confirmed workability of provisions proposed to be reworded.

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To submit revised 01/21 – Major Amendment – Environmental Significance Overlay, as detailed in Attachment 2, to the Planning Minister under Chapter 2, Part 4, section 17.4 of the Minister’s Guidelines and Rules, seeking approval to proceed to public consultation.
2. To request if any further changes are required to the amendment, these changes are directed through Ministerial conditions prior to public consultation.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To submit revised 01/21 – Major Amendment – Environmental Significance Overlay, as amended by Council, to the Planning Minister under Chapter 2, Part 4, section 17.4 of the Minister’s Guidelines and Rules, seeking approval to proceed to public consultation.
2. To request if any further changes are required to the amendment, these changes are directed through Ministerial conditions prior to public consultation.

**Option Three**

That Council resolves to not proceed with 01/21 – Major Amendment – Environmental Significance Overlay.

**OFFICER’S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To submit revised 01/21 – Major Amendment – Environmental Significance Overlay, as detailed in Attachment 2, to the Planning Minister under Chapter 2, Part 4, section 17.4 of the Minister’s Guidelines and Rules, seeking approval to proceed to public consultation.
2. To request if any further changes are required to the amendment, these changes are directed through Ministerial conditions prior to public consultation.

## Summary of State's requests for information and officers recommendations for response

Proposed Amendment	State request for information	Officer recommendation
<p>The proposed amendment proposes the following change in section 8.2.4.2 Purpose of the Environmental significance overlay code:</p> <p>(2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes: (a) areas of high biodiversity or environmental significance are <del>retained and</del> protected, enhanced and restored to provide a connected network of core habitat areas linked by wildlife corridors...</p> <p>(e) development minimises the loss of koala habitat trees;</p> <p>Editor's note—The interfering with koala habitat is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prohibited development (unless subject to an exemption in Schedule 24 of the <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>) where it involves the interfering with koala habitat mapped within a Koala Priority Area and <del>core</del> koala habitat in the Queensland Governments' State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) Development Assessment Mapping; or</li> <li>subject to State Government assessment where it involves interfering with koala habitat mapped as koala habitat area and located outside a Koala Priority Area in the Queensland Governments' State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) Development Assessment Mapping.</li> </ul>	<p>'Retain' aligns better with the term 'avoid' in the 'avoid, minimise and mitigate framework. Amend the proposed amendment to maintain the word 'retain'.</p> <p>Remove the word 'core' from the editor's note, as the Planning Regulation treats all koala habitat areas the same.</p>	<p>Accept direction.</p>
<p>The proposed amendment proposes the following change in section 8.2.4.3 Environmental significance overlay code – Specific benchmarks for assessment of the Environmental significance overlay code: PO4</p> <p>Connections between habitat areas are retained, particularly wildlife corridor habitat, so that:</p>	<p>Amend the proposed amendment by amending the administrative definitions to one of the following options:</p> <p><i>Option 1</i></p> <p>An overall definition of MLES that refers to the existence of several MLES sub types (the corridors and 'other'). Further detail on the</p>	<p>Proposed to accept Option 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separate the MLES definitions in the administrative definitions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MLES – Wildlife core and corridor habitat, and</li> <li>MLES – Other</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

Text highlighted in yellow denotes additions and highlighted in yellow with strikethrough denotes deletions. Additional proposed changes to the amendment have been highlighted in green.

Proposed Amendment	State request for information	Officer recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• movement of species is not inhibited or made less safe; and</li> <li>• normal gene flow between populations is continued.</li> </ul> <p>Connections may include both continuous corridors and “stepping stone” patches and refuges.</p>	<p>sources behind the MLES sub-types can be provided in the planning scheme policies. All related PO’s and mapping references must refer to MLES as a combined product. References to the sub-type is accepted if it is part of the overall requirement of the MLES outcome.</p> <p><i>Option 2</i> Separately define MLES – Wildlife core and corridor habitat and MLES Other in the administrative definitions. Justification and source documentation must be provided in the planning scheme policies. Every PO that relates to one of these MLES must be explicit in which MLES (either or both) that it refers to. Each MLES must be labelled on the map and be mapped independently of each other on digital platforms.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes will be made to the Planning Scheme Policy to include justification and data sources as requested by the State. Public consultation on the amended planning scheme policy is proposed to take place concurrently with the proposed major amendment.</li> <li>Reword proposed new PO3 to “Development is located to avoid the clearing of native vegetation in MLES – wildlife core and corridor habitat’ areas”</li> <li>PO4PO5 applies to all MSES and MLES categories. Propose including a new definition for ‘habitat area’ to clarify: An area that provides the necessary environmental resources and conditions for the survival and reproduction of a native plant or animal species. Habitat areas are generally mapped as MSES or MLES. Also proposed to amend PO4PO5 to explicitly state that: [...]Connections may include both continuous corridors and “stepping stone” patches and refuges and may be mapped as matters of environmental significance.</li> <li>The proposed amendment package provided to SARA ‘Major Amendment (01/21) Overlay Map OM007B and</li> </ol>

1

Text highlighted in yellow denotes additions and highlighted in yellow with strikethrough denotes deletions. Additional proposed changes to the amendment have been highlighted in green.



Proposed Amendment	State request for information	Officer recommendation
		OM008B already separates and labels both categories of MLES. This will also be reflected on digital mapping platforms.
PO14 Ecological corridors have sufficient width to maintain viable wildlife or habitat linkages.	Refer to above item referencing Options 1 and 2. Address any potential conflict with PO3 and PO14.	It is proposed that a new definition be introduced to define 'ecological corridors': Ecological corridors connect habitat areas to provide for the safe movement of wildlife, supporting viable populations and the maintenance of ecological processes.
Operational work involving the clearing of native vegetation within- • MLES – wildlife core and corridor habitat.	Amend the planning scheme to apply the same notations as MLES – other to MLES – wildlife core and corridor habitat area in Table 5.9.1.  Confirm whether minimise and mitigate applies to clearing in MLES – wildlife core and corridor habitat areas.	Accept direction.  Based on the table of assessment any clearing of native vegetation mapped as MLES – Wildlife core and corridor habitat on the ES OL map will trigger code assessment.  The new PO3 in the ES OL code states 'Development is located to avoid the clearing of native vegetation in MLES – wildlife core and corridor habitat' areas'. The avoid, minimise and mitigate hierarchy is set out in the overall outcomes of the ES OL code. The wording of this provision is to make clear Council's intention that these areas are the highest priority and are to be avoided.
The proposed amendment proposes mapping which includes Matters of Local Environmental Significance (MLES) - Other.	Refer to above item referencing Options 1 and 2.	Refer to above item referencing Options 1 and 2 and Council's recommendation to proceed with Option 2.

Text highlighted in yellow denotes additions and highlighted in yellow with strikethrough denotes deletions. Additional proposed changes to the amendment have been highlighted in green.

Proposed Amendment	State request for information	Officer recommendation
Overlay maps OM-007A and OM-008A - Matters of State Environmental Significance	Amend the proposed amendment to include the most up to date MSES mapping.	Accepted and noted that this needs to be conditioned.
PO2 Development does not result in a significant reduction in the level or condition of biodiversity and ecological processes in the locality. No acceptable outcome is nominated.	Consider introducing AO2.1 consistent with the State's previous comments.	<p>Council officers agree that it would add clarity to the code to introduce a new AO2.1 and amend PO2 as the wording is currently not defined and ambiguous.</p> <p>However as noted in the State Interest Assessment as no changes has been proposed to PO2 the item has been included only as advice.</p> <p>Council officers recommend to Council to support the inclusion of the proposed new AO2.1 – 'development does not result in a reduction in areas mapped as matters of environmental significance'.</p>
PO3 Development does not cause substantial fragmentation of habitat areas. No acceptable outcome is nominated	Consider amending PO3 consistent with the State's previous comments.	<p>Council officers agree that it would add clarity to the code to amend existing PO3-PO4.</p> <p>However as noted in the State Interest Assessment as no changes have been proposed to PO3-PO4 the item has been included only as advice.</p> <p>Council officers recommend to Council to support the inclusion of the proposed change to existing PO3-PO4. – 'development does not cause substantial fragmentation of areas mapped as matters of environmental significance'</p>
Section 8.2.4.3 Environmental significance overlay code – Specific benchmarks for	PO16 PO17 uses the word endemic. It is suggested council consider replacing this word	Council officers note as no changes have been proposed to PO16-PO17 the item has been

Text highlighted in yellow denotes additions and highlighted in yellow with strikethrough denotes deletions. Additional proposed changes to the amendment have been highlighted in green.

Proposed Amendment	State request for information	Officer recommendation
<p>assessment of the Environmental significance overlay code.</p> <p><del>PO16</del> <del>PO17</del></p> <p>Enhancement plantings and landscaping utilise endemic native species which replicate or complement the composition of the habitat it is connected to, unless this would increase bushfire risk.</p>	<p>with local. Endemic means found only there and nowhere else. This could be too restrictive.</p>	<p>included only as advice. However there are no concerns with the inclusion of the proposed change to existing <del>PO16-PO17</del>:</p> <p>Enhancement plantings and landscaping utilise <del>endemic-local</del> native species which replicate or complement the composition of the habitat it is connected to, unless this would increase bushfire risk.</p>
<p>Communication Strategy</p>	<p>Submit a detailed Communication Strategy as suggested in the Communication Strategy originally submitted, that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• considers groups such as individual property owners, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people or peak industry groups</li> <li>• is specific about types of on-line platforms to be used in public consultation, and</li> <li>• is specific about the parts of the Communication Strategy that need to be repeated should public notification be required on multiple occasions.</li> </ul> <p>The Communication Strategy should be in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Minister's Guidelines and Rules and the <i>Planning Act 2016</i>.</p>	<p>Council is satisfied the submitted Communications strategy is consistent with Schedule 4 of the Planning Act and contains a similar level of detail to other communication strategies which the State has approved in association with other amendment packages.</p> <p>It is also unclear why there should be a need for parts of the communications strategy to be repeated on the hypothetical assumption that public notification may be required on multiple occasions. If this situation were to arise any further consultation would need to be tailored to address aspects of the amendment that are significantly different to that released for consultation. This will not be known until completion of consultation and finalisation of a public submission review.</p> <p>Based on the above Council officers are satisfied no further changes are required to the submitted communications strategy.</p>

Text highlighted in yellow denotes additions and ~~highlighted in yellow with strikethrough~~ denotes deletions. Additional proposed changes to the amendment have been highlighted in green.



**01/21 - Major Amendment -  
Environmental Significance Overlay**

**Part 1: Environmental significance overlay code  
June 2022**



## 1. Introduction

01/21 Major Amendment: Environmental Significance Overlay primarily proposes to amend Redland City Plan to protect wildlife core habitat and wildlife corridor habitat where located in the Urban Footprint (ShapingSEQ) of the City as a Matter of Local Environmental Significance.

The proposed wildlife core habitat and wildlife corridor habitat areas are based on the Redland City Wildlife Connections Plan (2018-2028).

This major amendment proposes to make operational work involving the clearing of native vegetation code assessable development where in an area proposed to be mapped as MLES wildlife core and corridor habitat.

This major amendment includes:

- Part 1: proposed amendments to the Environmental Significance Overlay Code; and
- Part 2: proposed consequential amendments to the City Plan.

### 1.1 Conventions

In Part 1 and 2 of this major amendment, all proposed amendments to Redland City Plan are:

- highlighted in yellow to denote additions; and
- highlighted in yellow with strikethrough to denote deletions.

**Note that:** additional proposed changes to the amendment have been highlighted in green for ease of reading.





## 2. City Plan – Environmental Significance Overlay Code

### 8.2.4 Environmental significance overlay code

Editor's note – The MSES overlay mapping is sourced from the Queensland Government's State *Planning Policy 2017* (SPP) Interactive Mapping System (IMS). Review of the SPP IMS should be undertaken and may provide more recent MSES mapping (refer to section 8(4) of the *Planning Act 2016*).

#### 8.2.4.1 Application

This code applies to development:

- (1) This code applies to development:
  - (a) within the environmental significance overlay as identified on the overlay maps contained within Schedule 2 (mapping); and
  - (b) identified as requiring assessment against the environmental significance overlay code by the tables of assessment in Part 5 (tables of assessment).
- (2) Land with Environmental Significance overlay is identified on the Environmental Significance overlay maps as one of the following Matters of environmental significance:
  - (a) Matters of local environmental significance – wildlife core and corridor habitat;
  - (b) Matters of local environmental significance – other;
  - (c) Matters of state environmental significance.

When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3, in Part 5.

#### 8.2.4.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the environmental significance overlay code is to manage development to avoid or minimise and mitigate significant impacts on matters of national, state and local environmental significance.
- (2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
  - (a) Development is designed to avoid areas identified as matters of environmental significance;
  - (b) areas of high biodiversity or environmental significance are retained and protected, enhanced and restored to provide a connected network of core habitat areas linked by wildlife corridors;
  - (c) development maximises the retention of native vegetation and significant habitat features;
  - (d) development avoids the clearing of native vegetation in wildlife core and corridor habitat areas, and where avoidance is not reasonably possible, development minimises and mitigates clearing and, provides an offset for any significant residual impacts;

Note—An ecological report in accordance with Planning Scheme Policy 1-Environmental significance may be required to demonstrate that the proposed clearing of native vegetation cannot be located in areas that avoid the clearing of native vegetation in wildlife core habitat and wildlife corridor habitat areas.



Editor's note—matters of local environmental significance for wildlife core habitat and corridor habitat areas includes areas mapped as koala habitat areas by the Queensland Governments' State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) Development Assessment Mapping. The interfering of koala habitat in koala habitat areas are either prohibited development (unless subject to an exemption in Schedule 24 of the *Planning Regulation 2017*) or requires assessment by the State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA).

- (e) development minimises the loss of koala habitat trees;

Editor's note—The interfering with koala habitat is:

- prohibited development (unless subject to an exemption in Schedule 24 of the *Planning Regulation 2017*) where it involves the interfering with koala habitat mapped within a Koala Priority Area and ~~Core~~ koala habitat in the Queensland Governments' State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) Development Assessment Mapping; or
- subject to State Government assessment where it involves interfering with koala habitat mapped as koala habitat area and located outside a Koala Priority Area in the Queensland Governments' State Assessment Referral Agency (SARA) Development Assessment Mapping.

- (f) impacts on matters of state or local environmental significance are minimised and mitigated;
- (g) development does not cause substantial fragmentation of habitat areas;
- (h) opportunities for safe and viable wildlife movement within and between habitat areas are facilitated;
- (i) landscaping and planting is undertaken in a manner that contributes to the ecological values of the site; and
- (j) where they occur, significant residual impacts on matters of local environmental significance or another prescribed environmental matter in accordance with section 15(4) of the *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*, may need to be offset.

Editor's note—Applicants should be aware that in addition to the requirements of this planning scheme, obligations for the protection of many matters of environmental significance are established by the Commonwealth and Queensland governments. Additional approvals or referrals may be required as a consequence. Any environmental offset for matters of state or local significance are to be consistent with the Queensland Government's *Environmental Offsets Act 2014*.



### 8.2.4.3 Environmental significance overlay code – Specific benchmarks for assessment

**Table 8.2.4.3.1—Benchmarks for development that is accepted subject to requirements and assessable development**

Editor's note—Applicants should have regard to Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Environmental significance for guidance in demonstrating compliance with the performance outcomes in this code.

Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes
<b>For development that is accepted subject to requirements</b>	
<b>PO1</b> Development does not result in a significant reduction in the level or condition of biodiversity and ecological processes in the locality.  Editor's note— See Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Environmental significance for advice on achieving compliance with this outcome.	<b>AO1.1</b> Compensatory planting is undertaken on-site that is equal in area to the area of the vegetation cleared.
<b>For assessable development</b>	
<b>Values to be protected</b>	
<b>PO2</b> Development does not result in a significant reduction in the level or condition of biodiversity and ecological processes in the locality.	<b>AO2.1</b> Development does not result in a reduction in areas mapped as matters of environmental significance.
<b>(PO3 with consequential number changes)</b> Development is located to avoid the clearing of native vegetation in MLES - wildlife core and corridor habitat areas.	No acceptable outcome is nominated.
<b>PO3</b> <b>PO4</b> Development does not cause substantial fragmentation of habitat areas mapped as matters of environmental significance.	No acceptable outcome is nominated.
<b>PO4</b> <b>PO5</b> Connections between habitat areas are retained, particularly wildlife corridor habitat, so that:	No acceptable outcome is nominated.



Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>movement of species is not inhibited or made less safe: and</li> <li>normal gene flow between populations is continued.</li> </ul> <p>Connections may include both continuous corridors and "stepping stone" patches and refuges and may be mapped as MLES or MSES.</p>	
<b>Minimising and mitigating impacts</b>	
<p><b>PO5</b> <b>PO6</b></p> <p>Edge effects on retained habitat areas are minimised by providing the smallest possible perimeter to area ratio.</p>	No acceptable outcome is nominated.
<p><b>PO6</b> <b>PO7</b></p> <p>The design, scale and intensity of development minimises impacts on retained habitat.</p>	No acceptable outcome is nominated.
<p><b>PO7</b> <b>PO8</b></p> <p>Retained habitat is protected to ensure its on-going condition and resilience, and to avoid degradation as a result of edge effects.</p>	No acceptable outcome is nominated.
<p><b>PO8</b> <b>PO9</b></p> <p>Barriers restricting the movement and dispersal of wildlife are removed, except where they are necessary for the safety of people or animals.</p>	<p>No acceptable outcome is nominated.</p> <p>Editor's note—Guidance on fencing design, fauna movement structure and the like is provided in Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Environmental significance.</p>
<p><b>PO9</b> <b>PO10</b></p> <p>Development does not result in the introduction of pest species (plant or animal), that pose a risk to ecological integrity or disturbance to native species.</p>	<p>No acceptable outcome is nominated.</p> <p>Editor's note—Weed species are identified in Council's Pest Management Plan 2012 – 2016, Part B.</p>
<p><b>PO10</b> <b>PO11</b></p>	No acceptable outcome is nominated.



Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes
Development minimises alterations to natural landforms, flow regimes, groundwater recharge and surface water drainage patterns.	
<b>PO11</b> <b>PO12</b> Development minimises potential for disturbance of wildlife as a result of noise, light, vibration or other source.	No acceptable outcome is nominated.
<b>PO12</b> <b>PO13</b> Roads and public access within and adjacent to areas of ecological significance are located and designed to avoid disturbance of ecological values or danger to wildlife.	No acceptable outcome is nominated.
<b>Corridors and enhancement planting</b>	
<b>PO13</b> <b>PO14</b> Development contributes to the restoration of waterway or land based ecological corridors, where they would significantly enhance the condition and resilience of habitat and wildlife on and near the site.	No acceptable outcome is nominated.
<b>PO14</b> <b>PO15</b> Ecological corridors have sufficient width to maintain viable wildlife or habitat linkages.	<b>AO14.1</b> <b>AO15.1</b> Ecological corridors have a minimum width of 100m.
<b>PO15</b> <b>PO16</b> Development incorporates opportunities for revegetation to enhance habitat condition, biodiversity and wildlife movement.	No acceptable outcome is nominated.
<b>PO16</b> <b>PO17</b> Enhancement plantings and landscaping utilise <b>endemic-local</b> native species which replicate or complement the composition of	No acceptable outcome is nominated. Editor's note—Guidance to assist applicants is contained within the Queensland Government's Regional Ecosystem Mapping





Performance Outcomes	Acceptable Outcomes
the habitat it is connected to, unless this would increase bushfire risk.	
<p><b>PO17</b></p> <p><b>PO18</b></p> <p>Where clearing occurs, it is sequenced and undertaken in a manner that provides opportunities for fauna to vacate affected land.</p>	<p>No acceptable outcome is nominated.</p> <p>Editor's note—It is likely that a wildlife habitat management plan, prepared by an ecologist with suitable experience may be needed to address survival and ongoing access to habitat trees during construction and operation of the development.</p>
Offsets	
<p><b>PO18</b></p> <p><b>PO19</b></p> <p>Where development results in, or is likely to result in, a significant residual impact on matters of local environmental significance, despite all reasonable on-site mitigation measures, the impact will be offset.</p>	<p><b>AO18.1</b></p> <p><b>AO19.1</b></p> <p>Offsets are provided in accordance with offset arrangements set out in Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Environmental significance.</p>





**01/21 - Major Amendment -  
Environmental Significance Overlay**

**Part 2: Consequential Amendments to City Plan  
June 2022**



## 5.9 Categories of development and assessment—Overlays

The following table identifies where an overlay changes the categories of development and assessment from that stated in a zone and the relevant assessment benchmarks.

**Table 5.9.1—Assessment benchmarks for overlays**

Development	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
<b>Environmental significance overlay</b>		
Any material change of use	No change to categories of development and assessment	Environmental significance overlay code where the development is assessable under the table of assessment for the relevant zone  Note—This overlay code is not applicable to development that is accepted subject to requirements.
Reconfiguration of a lot	No change to categories of development and assessment	Environmental significance overlay code where the development is assessable under the table of assessment for reconfiguration of a lot
<p>Operational work involving the clearing of native vegetation within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MLES – wildlife core and corridor habitat.</li> </ul> <p>Note—Clearing for purposes mentioned in part 1 of Schedule 21 of the Regulation is not made assessable by this planning scheme. Essential management, as defined in the Regulation, is also not made assessable by this planning scheme.</p> <p>Editor's note—"Urban area" is defined under the Regulation. Refer also to section 1.7.3 of this planning scheme.</p> <p>Editor's note—Referral or approval under the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> and</p>	Code assessable	Environmental significance overlay code



Development	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
Water Act 2000 may also be required.		



Development	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
<p>Operational work involving clearing of native vegetation <b>not within:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>MLES – wildlife core and corridor habitat.</b></li> </ul> <p>Note—Clearing for purposes mentioned in part 1 of Schedule 21 of the Regulation is not made assessable by this planning scheme. Essential management, as defined in the Regulation, is also not made assessable by this planning scheme.</p> <p>Editor's note—"Urban area" is defined under the Regulation. Refer also to section 1.7.3 of this planning scheme.</p> <p>Editor's note— Referral or approval under the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> and <i>Water Act 2000</i> may also be required.</p>	<p>Accepted subject to requirements if clearing within:</p> <p>(1) the rural zone on land that contains a dwelling house and the combined area of the proposed clearing and any clearing previously undertaken since commencement of the first version of this planning scheme exceeds 500m<sup>2</sup> and does not exceed 2500m<sup>2</sup>.</p>	<p>Environmental significance overlay code</p>





Development	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
	<p>Code assessable, if not accepted subject to requirements, if clearing within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the emerging community, environmental management, low-medium density residential, medium density residential or tourist accommodation zones; or</li> <li>(2) within the conservation and recreation and open space zones, other than clearing undertaken by Redland City Council or on Council land and in accordance with a Council resolution; or</li> <li>(3) any other zone within the urban area and the combined area of the proposed clearing and any clearing previously undertaken since the commencement of the first version of this planning scheme exceeds 500m<sup>2</sup>; or</li> <li>(4) within the community facilities zone (if outside the urban area) and the combined area of the proposed clearing and any clearing previously undertaken since the commencement of the first version of this</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental significance overlay code</p>



Development	Categories of development and assessment	Assessment benchmarks for assessable development and requirements for accepted development
	(5) planning scheme exceeds 2,500m <sup>2</sup> ; or within the rural zone and the combined area of the proposed clearing and any clearing previously undertaken since the commencement of the first version of this planning scheme exceeds 2,500m <sup>2</sup>	
Any other operational work	No change to categories of development and assessment	Environmental significance overlay code where the development is assessable under the table of assessment for operational work
Any reconfiguration of a lot	No change to categories of development and assessment	Water resource catchments overlay code where the development is assessable under the table of assessment for reconfiguration of a lot
Any operational works	No change to categories of development and assessment	Water resource catchments overlay code where the development is assessable under the table of assessment for operational works



## Schedule 1 Definitions

### SC1.1 Administrative definitions

- (1) Administrative definitions assist with the interpretation of the planning scheme but do not have a specific land use meaning.
- (2) A term listed in table SC1.2.1 column 1 has the meaning set out beside that term in column 2 under the heading.
- (3) The administrative definitions listed here are the definitions for the purpose of the planning scheme.

Note—As prescribed by section 8(1) of the Planning Regulation the administrative terms and their definitions are located in schedule 4 columns 1 and 2 of the Regulation.

\*Note – As prescribed by section 8(2) of the Planning Regulation, the Redland City Plan includes administrative terms, other than terms in schedule 4, column 1 of the Regulation. These additional administrative terms and their definitions are provided in Table SC1.2.1 – Additional administrative terms and their definitions\*.

**Table SC1.1.1—Additional administrative terms and their definitions**

Column 1 Administrative Term	Column 2 Definition
<b>Adult store sensitive use area</b>	Means the area from the boundary of land occupied by a child care centre, educational establishment or place of worship (Adult Store Sensitive Use) which is within the greater of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 metres of an Adult Store Sensitive Use according to the shortest route a person may lawfully take, by vehicle or on foot; or</li> <li>• 100 metres of an Adult Store Sensitive Use measured in a straight line.</li> </ul>
<b>Defined flood event</b>	The 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood event.
<b>Defined storm tide event</b>	The 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) storm tide event, including allowance for 10% increase in storm intensity and a sea level rise of 0.8m.
<b>Ecological corridor</b>	Ecological corridors connect habitat areas to provide for the safe movement of wildlife, supporting viable populations and the maintenance of ecological processes.
<b>Habitat area</b>	An area that provides the necessary environmental resources and conditions for the survival and reproduction of a native plant or animal species. Habitat areas are generally mapped as MSES or MLES.
<b>Low-rise</b>	One to two storeys.
<b>Matters of environmental significance</b>	See the <i>State Planning Policy</i> , Glossary.



<b>Matters of local environmental significance (MLES) – wildlife core and corridor habitat</b>	<p><b>Wildlife core and corridor habitat being:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ areas of remnant vegetation with very high ecological value that are the highest priority for protection in the urban footprint of the City; and</li> <li>▪ areas of native vegetation with ecological value that provide the highest priority connections between wildlife core habitat areas. These areas support ecological processes, including native fauna movements between the wildlife core habitat areas, and provide additional native fauna and flora habitat; and</li> </ul>
<b>Matters of local environmental significance (MLES) - other</b>	<p><b>Other MLES being:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ areas that form part of regional biodiversity corridors;</li> <li>▪ areas of biodiversity value including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- intact areas with high ecological integrity containing many ecosystem functions that contribute to the City's ongoing biodiversity;</li> <li>- other vegetation areas that support interaction between intact areas;</li> <li>- areas that support a broad range and populations of the City's flora and fauna species;</li> <li>- areas that support a broad representation of the City's ecosystems, all with their own different set of functions that contribute to the City's overall biodiversity;</li> <li>- areas that support ecological resilience, the capacity of an ecosystem to recover from or withstand disturbance from threatening processes (including climate change);</li> <li>- aquatic areas that are connected with other wetlands;</li> <li>- areas of habitat for locally significant species.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Matters of national environmental significance</b>	See the <i>State Planning Policy, Glossary</i> .
<b>Matters of state environmental significance (MSES)</b>	See the <i>State Planning Policy, Glossary</i>
<b>Mid-rise</b>	Three to six storeys.
<b>Rear lot</b>	A lot which has access to a road by means only of an access strip which forms part of the lot, or by means only of an easement over adjoining land.
<b>Significant residual impact</b>	<p>See <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i>.</p> <p>Editor's note – guidance on significant residual impact for MLES is provided in Planning Scheme Policy 1 – Environmental significance.</p>



<b>Temporary use</b>	Means a use that – (a) Is carried out on a non-permanent basis; and (b) does not involve the construction of, or significant changes to, permanent buildings or structure. Note: 'provisions for temporary use timeframes for defined uses are provided within section 1.7 Local government administrative matters.'
<b>Wildlife</b>	Any taxon or species of an animal, plant, protista, procaryote or virus.





## Schedule 2 Mapping

### SC2.1 Map index

The table(s) below list any strategic framework, zoning, local plan and overlay maps applicable to the planning scheme area.

#### Editors Notes -

Editor's note - Mapping for the LGIP is contained within Schedule 3 of the planning scheme.

**Table SC2.1.1— Map index**

Overlay maps		
OM-007	Environmental significance overlay – Mainland (sheet 1/2)	8 October 2018
OM-007a	Environmental significance overlay – Matters of State Environmental Significance – Mainland (sheet 1/2)	Tbc
OM-007b	Environmental significance overlay – Matters of Local Environmental Significance – Mainland (sheet 1/2)	Tbc
OM-008	Environmental significance overlay – Islands (sheet 2/2)	8 October 2018
OM-008a	Environmental significance overlay – Matters of State Environmental Significance – Islands (sheet 2/2)	Tbc
OM-008b	Environmental significance overlay – Matters of Local Environmental Significance – Islands (sheet 2/2)	Tbc

### SC2.5 Overlay maps

**Table SC2.5.3-Overlay maps**

Map number	Map title
OM-007	Environmental significance overlay – Mainland (sheet 1/2)
OM-007a	Environmental significance overlay – Matters of State Environmental Significance – Mainland (sheet 1/2)
OM-007b	Environmental significance overlay – Matters of Local Environmental Significance – Mainland (sheet 1/2)
OM-008	Environmental significance overlay – Islands (sheet 2/2)
OM-008a	Environmental significance overlay – Matters of State Environmental Significance – Islands (sheet 2/2)
OM-008b	Environmental significance overlay – Matters of Local Environmental Significance – Islands (sheet 2/2)



## 15 REPORTS FROM INFRASTRUCTURE & OPERATIONS

### 15.1 LEASE RENEWAL - REDLANDS TOUCH ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED

**Objective Reference:** A6431756

**Authorising Officer:** Dr Nicole Davis, General Manager Infrastructure & Operations

**Responsible Officer:** Sherry Clarke, Group Manager City Operations

**Report Author:** Anita McKay, Acting Senior Leasing Officer  
Kate Mullens, Principal Adviser City Sports & Venues

**Attachments:** 1. Redlands Touch Association Inc. - Lease Footprint [↓](#)

#### PURPOSE

To seek approval of a new lease on trustee land for Redlands Touch Association Incorporated (the Club) over part of Lot 1 on SP236501 at 44 Smith Street, Cleveland.

#### BACKGROUND

The Club is an incorporated, not-for-profit organisation and has occupied the site at Lot 1 SP236501, described as 44 Smith Street, Cleveland within Redland Showgrounds for 30 years. Its current lease expired on 31 December 2021. A lease renewal is proposed for a 10 year period.

The Club commenced operations in 1978 and has grown into a large sporting community, providing a healthy platform to play social touch football across all age groups and facilitating touch football competitions from under 8s through to senior. The Club was awarded the Not-for-Profit and Charity Award in 2021 as part of the Redlands Coast Chambers of Commerce Annual Business Excellence Awards. At present, the Club has more than 3000 senior and junior playing members.

#### ISSUES

##### Standard 10 Year Term

Council is currently conducting a review of its leasing processes including the appropriate length of tenures. Traditionally if an organisation is not proposing significant infrastructure investment over the future lease term, a maximum of 10 years has been considered appropriate. Applying this principal, 10 year renewal periods ensure a standardised and consistent approach across all community leased groups where the lease is covering existing buildings.

The 10 year lease period also provides Council greater ability to manage lessee obligations and strategically plan the use of its assets.

This approach aligns with the commitments within the Community Leasing Policy including:

- Providing a transparent and consistent approach to the granting and renewal of community leases and licenses. Council will undertake harmonisation of community property agreements to underpin continuous improvement.
- Assessing new requests in accordance with established criteria and guidelines to ensure decision making aligns with Council's corporate plan and strategies.
- Providing honest, clear and constructive leasing advice to community organisations.

- Helping organisations interpret tenure agreements and manage their statutory and maintenance obligations.

The offer of lease is also consistent with Council's *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond* through the second listed goal for Stronger Communities.

#### Land Management Plan

Redland Showgrounds is a state owned reserve, held by Council as trustee. The existing Land Management Plan (LMP) for the Showgrounds was endorsed in September 2010. Council can continue to operate under the existing LMP as it aligns to current use and purpose and is supported by State Government - Department of Resources (DoR). DoR has provided support for Council to lodge a new 10 year trustee lease under the existing LMP, subject to there being no change of the current lease footprint.

The new trustee lease is consistent with the primary purpose of the land and will be registered under the Written Authority (1)(2020) from the Minister for DoR.

#### Potential Relocation to Heinemann Road

As part of the Master Planning process for the Redlands Showground, the Club has been consulting with Council Officers since May 2019 and has agreed to relocate to Heinemann Road as part of the Redlands Coast Regional Sports and Recreation Precinct Master Plan. The Precinct will provide formal sporting facilities and support the wider community with recreational facilities.

The relocation is subject to budget funding, and a timeframe for the relocation has not been confirmed, noting that relocation of the Club would not be part of stage one of the project. Ongoing client management and consultation will continue with the Club regarding the relocation.

### **STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

#### **Legislative Requirements**

The *Local Government Regulation 2012* (the Regulation) s.236(1)(b)(ii) requires that Council agrees by resolution that it is appropriate to dispose of an interest in land to a community organisation, other than by tender or auction.

The Club meets the Regulation's definition of a community organisation, as it is an entity that carries on activities for a public purpose and whose primary object is not directed at making a profit.

#### **Risk Management**

All new leases require the lessee to maintain full building and public liability insurance. Council's City Sport and Venues Unit conducts regular inspections to ensure legislative compliance regarding occupant safety and building condition.

An inspection was completed on 31 January 2022, confirming the Club is compliant.

#### **Financial**

The Lessee bears all costs associated with the preparation and registration of the lease. Maintenance of the premises is a shared responsibility between Council and the Lessee in accordance with the relevant terms in the tenure. The Lessee also bears utility costs associated to water, sewage and electricity.

A sustainability check conducted on 16 February 2022 confirmed the Club is financially sound.

**People**

This recommendation does not have any staff implications.

**Environmental**

This recommendation does not have any environmental implications.

**Social**

The renewal of the lease will allow the Club to continue to provide a facility and platform to play social touch football within Redlands Coast.

**Human Rights**

There are no impacts to Human Rights as a result of this report.

**Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans**

*Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*, particularly:

**GOAL 2. Strong Communities**

- 2.1 Enhance the health, safety and wellbeing of our community through the delivery of inclusive and responsive services focused on preserving and improving our naturally wonderful lifestyle by leveraging partnerships, networks, facilities and infrastructure.
- 2.4 Enhance community inclusion where people of all locations, ages, abilities and cultures can participate and have access to the necessary services and facilities.

**GOAL 5. Liveable Neighbourhoods**

- 5.1 Enhance the unique character and liveability of our city for its communities through co-ordinated planning, place making, and management of community assets.

CDV-001-P Community Leasing Policy supports leases to not-for-profit community organisations.

**CONSULTATION**

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Service Manager – Business Partnering, Financial Services Group	16 February 2022	Sustainability check completed
Department of Resources	16 February 2022 17 January 2022	Confirmed new lease can be finalised under expired LMP Confirmed the use is consistent with the purpose of the reserve and lease can be issued and registered under the current Written Authority No. 1 (2020)
Service Manager, Parks and Conservation	10 February 2022	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease
Project Manager, City and Open Space Asset Management	10 February 2022	Review of standard leasing terms
Solicitor, Legal Services Group	8 February 2022	Review of standard leasing terms
Sports and Recreation Officer, City Sport and Venues	31 January 2022	Completed building inspection
Service Manager, Civic and Open Space Asset Management	25 January 2022	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease
Service Manager, Strengthening Communities Unit	25 January 2022	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease
Service Manager, Facility Services Unit	21 January 2022	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease
Accounts Receivable Officer, Financial Services Group	17 January 2022	Confirmation of no outstanding rates charges
Redland Touch Association Inc.	February 2022 17 December 2021 October 2021 May 2019	Consulted on detail design stage for club house at Heinemann Road Confirmation of intent to renew lease Consulted on concept design stage for club house at Heinemann Road Initial conversation regarding the relocation to Heinemann Road as part of the Master Planning process

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To approve and discharge a new trustee lease to Redland Touch Association Incorporated over part of Lot 1 SP236501 situated at 44 Smith Street, Cleveland, as shown on Attachment 1, for a term of 10 years.
2. To agree in accordance with s.236(2) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* that s.236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* applies allowing the proposed lease to a community organisation, other than by tender or auction.
3. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to apply any necessary administrative amendments and execute all documents in regard to this matter.

**Option Two**

That Council does not approve a new lease to Redland Touch Association Inc. and investigates alternative arrangements.



**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To approve and discharge a new trustee lease to Redland Touch Association Incorporated over part of Lot 1 SP236501 situated at 44 Smith Street, Cleveland, as shown on Attachment 1, for a term of 10 years.
2. To agree in accordance with s.236(2) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* that s.236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* applies allowing the proposed lease to a community organisation, other than by tender or auction.
3. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to apply any necessary administrative amendments and execute all documents in regard to this matter.

**Redland Touch Association Inc. – Lease Footprint**

Lease area outlined in red.



## 15.2 LEASE RENEWAL - THE SCOUT ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA QUEENSLAND BRANCH INCORPORATED

**Objective Reference:** A6452491

**Authorising Officer:** Dr Nicole Davis, General Manager Infrastructure & Operations

**Responsible Officer:** Sherry Clarke, Group Manager City Operations

**Report Author:** Anita McKay, Acting Senior Leasing Officer  
Kate Mullens, Principal Adviser City Sports & Venues

**Attachments:**

1. Scouts Birkdale - Site Plan [↓](#)
2. Scouts Capalaba - Site Plan [↓](#)

### PURPOSE

To seek approval for two new leases for The Scout Association of Australia Queensland Branch Incorporated's (Scouts) branches located at Lot 87 SL4729 at 68 Agnes Street, Birkdale and Lot 1 SP10682 at 279-300 Mount Cotton Road, Capalaba.

### BACKGROUND

Scouts, as an organisation, has for over 100 years assisted to establish, maintain and operate facilities and resources to encourage and facilitate participation by young people in educational, environmental, outdoor, sporting, recreation and cultural programs. Scouting has helped children develop to their potential.

Scouts at Birkdale has held a trustee lease since 1980 as shown in red in Attachment 1 – Scouts Birkdale Site Plan.

Scouts at Capalaba has held a freehold lease since 1994 as shown in red in Attachment 2 – Scouts Capalaba Site Plan.

The leases previously held by Scouts for both branches (Birkdale and Capalaba) expired in 2020. An interim Licence to Occupy has been initiated until the lease renewal outcome is determined. Scouts has requested a new lease of 10 years for both branches (Birkdale and Capalaba).

Approval to enter into a new 10 year lease has been supported by the Department of Resources (DoR) for the branch located at Birkdale as this is land held in Trust. The new Trustee Lease is consistent with the primary purpose of the land and will be registered under the Written Authority (1) (2020) from the Minister for DoR.

### ISSUES

#### Standard 10 Year Term

Council is currently conducting a review of its leasing processes including the appropriate length of tenures. Traditionally if an organisation is not proposing significant infrastructure investment over the future lease term, a maximum of ten years has been considered appropriate. Applying this principle, 10 year renewal periods ensure a standardised and consistent approach across all community leased groups where the lease is covering existing buildings. The 10 year lease period also provides Council greater ability to manage lessee obligations and strategically plan the use of its assets.

This approach aligns with the commitments within the Community Leasing Policy including:

- Providing a transparent and consistent approach to the granting and renewal of community leases and licenses. Council will undertake harmonisation of community property agreements to underpin continuous improvement.
- Assessing new requests in accordance with established criteria and guidelines to ensure decision making aligns with Council's Corporate Plan and strategies.
- Providing honest, clear and constructive leasing advice to community organisations.
- Helping organisations interpret tenure agreements and manage their statutory and maintenance obligations.

The offer of lease is also consistent with Council's *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond* through the second listed goal for Stronger Communities.

## STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

### Legislative Requirements

The *Local Government Regulation 2012* (the Regulation) s.236(1)(b)(ii) requires that Council agree by resolution that it is appropriate to dispose of an interest in land to a community organisation other than by tender or auction.

Scouts meets the Regulation definition of a community organisation, as it is an entity that carries on activities for a public purpose and whose primary object is not directed at making a profit.

Council is permitted to resolve to issue Scouts a lease under s.236(1)(b)(ii).

### Risk Management

Scouts is required to maintain full building and public liability insurance for both branches (Birkdale and Capalaba).

Council's Facilities Services Unit conducts regular inspections to ensure legislative compliance regarding occupant safety and building condition.

A building inspection was completed at Scouts Birkdale on 31 August 2021 and Scouts Capalaba on 9 September 2021 confirming they are compliant.

### Financial

The Lessee bears all reasonable costs associated with the preparation and registration of the Lease as per due process.

Maintenance of the premises is a shared responsibility between Council and the Lessee in accordance with the relevant terms in the tenure. The Lessee also bears utility costs associated to water, sewage and electricity.

A sustainability check was conducted on 16 February 2022.

The Financial Statements have been provided by the Scout Association of Australia Queensland Branch Inc. These financial statements cover the Queensland Branch Headquarters, Development Fund, Brisbane Gang Show, Queensland Rovers and National Youth Events. The financial statements indicate a fair balance sheet which is mainly cash at bank, investments and property plant and equipment. Some losses to the organisation were noted in the financials over the last three years, predominately resulting from Personal Injury Settlements each year.

**People**

There are no specific people implications associated with this lease renewal.

**Environmental**

There are no environmental implications associated with this lease renewal.

**Social**

Renewal of the lease will allow Scouts to continue supporting young people of the local community.

**Human Rights**

There are no impacts to Human Rights as a result of this report.

**Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans**

*Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*, particularly:

**GOAL 2. Strong Communities**

- 2.1 Enhance the health, safety and wellbeing of our community through the delivery of inclusive and responsive services focused on preserving and improving our naturally wonderful lifestyle by leveraging partnerships, networks, facilities and infrastructure.
- 2.4 Enhance community inclusion where people of all locations, ages, abilities and cultures can participate and have access to the necessary services and facilities.

**GOAL 5. Liveable Neighbourhoods**

- 5.1 Enhance the unique character and liveability of our city for its communities through co-ordinated planning, place making, and management of community assets.

CDV-001-P Community Leasing Policy supports leases to not-for-profit community organisations.



**CONSULTATION**

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Service Manager, Business Partnering Unit, Financial Services	16 February 2022	Sustainability check completed.
Service Manager, Civic and Open Space Asset Management	13 January 2022	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease.
Service Manager, Facilities Services	20 December 2021	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease.
Service Manager, Strengthening Communities	12 January 2022	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease.
Service Manager, Parks and Conservation	13 December 2021	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease.
Department of Resources	03 December 2021	Support provided for Council to lodge a new trustee lease for Scouts Birkdale. Confirmed the use is consistent with the purpose of the land and lease can be issued and registered under the current Written Authority No. 1 (2020).
Facilities Coordinator, Facilities Services	09 September 2021 31 August 2021	Completed leased building inspection at Scouts Capalaba. Completed leased building inspection at Scouts Birkdale.
The Scout Association of Australia Queensland Branch Inc.	12 June 2020 14 May 2020 20 April 2020	Lease renewal confirmation received from the group for Scouts Birkdale and Scouts Capalaba. Lease renewal intention letter sent to the group for Scouts Capalaba. Lease renewal intention letter sent to the group for Scouts Birkdale.

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To approve and discharge a new lease to Scouts Birkdale on Lot 87 SL4729, at 68 Agnes Street, Birkdale, as shown in red on Attachment 1 – Scouts Birkdale Site Plan, with a lease term of 10 years.
2. To approve and discharge a new lease to Scouts Capalaba on Lot 1 SP106842, at 279-300 Mount Cotton Road, Capalaba, as shown in red on Attachment 2 – Scouts Capalaba Site Plan, with a lease term of 10 years.
3. To agree in accordance with s.236(2) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* that s.236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* applies allowing the proposed lease to a community organisation, other than by tender or auction.
4. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to apply any necessary administrative amendments and execute all documents in regard to this matter.

**Option Two**

That Council does not approve two new leases to Scouts (Birkdale and Capalaba) and investigates alternative arrangements.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To approve and discharge a new lease to Scouts Birkdale on Lot 87 SL4729, at 68 Agnes Street, Birkdale, as shown in red on Attachment 1 – Scouts Birkdale Site Plan, with a lease term of 10 years.
2. To approve and discharge a new lease to Scouts Capalaba on Lot 1 SP106842, at 279-300 Mount Cotton Road, Capalaba, as shown in red on Attachment 2 – Scouts Capalaba Site Plan, with a lease term of 10 years.
3. To agree in accordance with s.236(2) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* that s.236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* applies allowing the proposed lease to a community organisation, other than by tender or auction.
4. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to apply any necessary administrative amendments and execute all documents in regard to this matter.

**Scouts Birkdale**

Lot 87 SL4729, 68 Agnes Street, Birkdale QLD 4159

Lease footprint outlined in Red





**Scouts Capalaba**

Lot 1 SP10682, 279-300 Mount Cotton Road, Capalaba QLD 4157

Lease footprint outlined in Red



**15.3 LEASE RENEWAL - CLEVELAND DISTRICT MEALS ON WHEELS ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED****Objective Reference:** A6488100**Authorising Officer:** Dr Nicole Davis, General Manager Infrastructure & Operations**Responsible Officer:** Sherry Clarke, Group Manager City Operations**Report Author:** Anita McKay, Acting Senior Leasing Officer  
Kate Mullens, Principal Adviser City Sports & Venues**Attachments:** 1. Cleveland District Meals on Wheels Association Inc. - Site Plan [↓](#)**PURPOSE**

To seek approval for a new lease for Cleveland District Meals on Wheels Association Incorporated (the Association) at 66 Queen Street, Cleveland.

**BACKGROUND**

The Association is an incorporated, not-for-profit organisation and has occupied the site at Lot 1 RP216866, described as 66 Queen Street, Cleveland for 45 years. Previously, the Association held a 10 year lease over this site from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2021. A hold over provision is currently in place under the expired tenure. The Association has requested a new lease of 10 years.

The Association delivers healthy meals to clients' homes within the Redlands to not only ensure their nutritional requirements are being met, but to provide regular social contact and a friendly check in, on their clients' well-being, health and safety. The meal service caters for people of all age groups, including disadvantaged and vulnerable people, as well as seniors.

**ISSUES**Standard 10 Year Term

Council is currently conducting a review of its leasing processes including the appropriate length of tenures. Traditionally if an organisation is not proposing significant infrastructure investment over the future lease term, a maximum of 10 years has been considered appropriate. Applying this principle, 10 year renewal periods ensure a standardised and consistent approach across all community leased groups where the lease is covering existing buildings. The 10 year lease period also provides Council greater ability to manage lessee obligations and strategically plan the use of its assets.

This approach aligns with the commitments within the Community Leasing Policy including:

- Providing a transparent and consistent approach to the granting and renewal of community leases and licenses. Council will undertake harmonisation of community property agreements to underpin continuous improvement.
- Assessing new requests in accordance with established criteria and guidelines to ensure decision making aligns with Council's Corporate Plan and strategies.
- Providing honest, clear and constructive leasing advice to community organisations.
- Helping organisations interpret tenure agreements and manage their statutory and maintenance obligations.



The offer of lease is also consistent with Council's *Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond* through the second listed goal for Stronger Communities.

## **STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

### **Legislative Requirements**

The *Local Government Regulation 2012* (the Regulation) s.236(1)(b)(ii) requires that Council agree by resolution that it is appropriate to dispose of an interest in land to a community organisation other than by tender or auction.

The Association meets the Regulation definition of a community organisation, as it is an entity that carries on activities for a public purpose and whose primary object is not directed at making a profit.

Council is permitted to resolve to issue the Association a lease under s.236(1)(b)(ii) of the Regulation.

### **Risk Management**

The Association is required to maintain full building and public liability insurance.

Council's Facilities Services Unit conducts regular inspections to ensure legislative compliance regarding occupant safety and building condition. A building inspection was completed on 17 August 2021, confirming the Association is compliant.

The lease provides the ability for Council to terminate if a higher and better use presents as an alternative for the land.

### **Financial**

The Lessee bears all costs associated with the preparation and registration of the Lease.

Maintenance of the premises is a shared responsibility between Council and the Lessee in accordance with the relevant terms in the tenure. The Lessee also bears utility costs associated to water, sewage and electricity.

A sustainability check conducted on 16 February 2022 has confirmed the Association is financially sound.

### **People**

There are no specific people implications associated with this lease renewal.

### **Environmental**

There are no environmental implications associated with this lease renewal.

### **Social**

A new lease at the Association will allow the group to continue to assist people to live independently by providing meals, social contact and services that support their well-being, health and safety.

### **Human Rights**

There are no impacts to Human Rights as a result of this report.

## Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

*Our Future Redlands – A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond*, particularly:

### GOAL 2. Strong Communities

- 2.1 Enhance the health, safety and wellbeing of our community through the delivery of inclusive and responsive services focused on preserving and improving our naturally wonderful lifestyle by leveraging partnerships, networks, facilities and infrastructure.
- 2.4 Enhance community inclusion where people of all locations, ages, abilities and cultures can participate and have access to the necessary services and facilities.

### GOAL 5. Liveable Neighbourhoods

- 5.1 Enhance the unique character and liveability of our city for its communities through co-ordinated planning, place making, and management of community assets.

CDV-001-P Community Leasing Policy supports leases to not-for-profit community organisations.

## CONSULTATION

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Service Manager, Business Partnering, Financial Services Group	16 February 2022	Sustainability check completed.
Service Manager, Strengthening Communities	17 January 2022	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease.
Service Manager, Facilities Services	7 December 2021	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease.
Service Manager, Civic and Open Space Asset Management	6 December 2021	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease.
Service Manager, Parks and Conservation	26 November 2021	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease.
Strategic Property Manager	26 November 2021	Provided in principle support of proposed 10 year lease.
Facilities Coordinator, Facilities Services	17 August 2021	Completed leased building inspection.
Cleveland District Meals on Wheels Association Inc.	27 May 2021 3 November 2020	Lease renewal intention letter received from the group. Lease renewal intention letter sent to the group.

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To approve and discharge a new lease to Cleveland District Meals on Wheels Association Incorporated on Lot 1 RP216866 at 66 Queen Street, Cleveland as shown on the attached site plan outlined in red, with a lease term of 10 years.
2. To agree in accordance with s.236(2) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* that s.236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* applies allowing the proposed lease to a community organisation, other than by tender or auction.
3. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to apply any necessary administrative amendments and execute all documents in regard to this matter.

**Option Two**

That Council does not approve a new lease to Cleveland District Meals on Wheels Association Incorporated and investigates alternative arrangements.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To approve and discharge a new lease to Cleveland District Meals on Wheels Association Incorporated on Lot 1 RP216866 at 66 Queen Street, Cleveland as shown on the attached site plan outlined in red, with a lease term of 10 years.
2. To agree in accordance with s.236(2) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* that s.236(1)(b)(ii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* applies allowing the proposed lease to a community organisation, other than by tender or auction.
3. To authorise the Chief Executive Officer to apply any necessary administrative amendments and execute all documents in regard to this matter.

**Cleveland District Meals on Wheels Association Incorporated**

Lot 1 RP216866, 66 Queen Street, Cleveland QLD 4163

Lease footprint is outlined in Red.



## **16      NOTICES OF INTENTION TO REPEAL OR AMEND A RESOLUTION**

In accordance with *s.262 Local Government Regulation 2012*.



## **17 NOTICES OF MOTION**

### **17.1 INVESTIGATION INTO LOCATION FOR WILDLIFE HOSPITAL**

In accordance with section 6.16 of *Council Meeting Standing Orders*, at the General Meeting scheduled for Wednesday, 15 June 2022, notice is hereby given that Cr Adelia Berridge intends to move the motion as follows:

#### **MOTION**

**That Council resolves as follows:**

- 1. To investigate an appropriate location for the creation of a wildlife hospital on Birkdale Land or another suitable location which could attract private investment.**
- 2. To bring a report identifying an appropriate location for a wildlife hospital to Council by 16 November 2022.**

## 18 URGENT BUSINESS WITHOUT NOTICE

In accordance with s.6.17 of Council Meeting Standing Orders, a Councillor may bring forward an item of urgent business if the meeting resolves that the matter is urgent.

Urgent Business Checklist	YES	NO
To achieve an outcome, does this matter have to be dealt with at a general meeting of Council?		
Does this matter require a decision that only Council make?		
Can the matter wait to be placed on the agenda for the next Council Meeting?		
Is it in the public interest to raise this matter at this meeting?		
Can the matter be dealt with administratively?		
If the matter relates to a request for information, has the request been made to the CEO or a General Manager Previously?		

## 19 CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

### COUNCIL MOTION

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*:

#### 19.1 Redland Investment Corporation Financial Report for Period Ending 31 March 2022

This matter is considered to be confidential under section 254J(3)(g) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, 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.

##### Overview

To provide Council with Redland Investment Corporation's management accounts period ending 31 March 2022.

#### 19.2 2021-2022 Round 2 Sponsorship Program - Applications for Major Sponsorship

This matter is considered to be confidential under section 254J(3)(g) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, 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.

##### Overview

To seek endorsement by Council to approve the Sponsorship Assessment Panel funding recommendations.

#### 19.3 2021-2022 Village Events and Activation Grant Program

This matter is considered to be confidential under section 254J(3)(g) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, 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.

##### Overview

To seek endorsement of the Village Events and Activation Grant Assessment Panel's recommendation for the 2021-2022 round.

#### 19.4 Harridan Pty Ltd v Redland City Council Appeal no. 1112 of 2022 for Deemed Refusal of MCU20/0147 – for a Multiple Dwelling (91 units) and Reconfiguring a Lot (1 into 98 lots) Plus Road and Access Easements

This matter is considered to be confidential under section 254J(3) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, 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 legal advice obtained by the local government or legal proceedings involving the local government including, for example, legal proceedings that may be taken by or against the local government.

##### Overview

To enable Council to consider its position in the Planning and Environment Court appeal (1112/2022) identified in the report to General Meeting on 15 June 2022. Council is required to notify the Court of its position by 17 June 2022.

## **20 MEETING CLOSURE**