

**Redland**  
CITY COUNCIL

# **AGENDA**

## **GENERAL MEETING**

**Wednesday, 7 October 2020**  
**commencing at 9.30am**

The Council Chambers  
91 - 93 Bloomfield Street  
CLEVELAND QLD

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## **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 extend 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 - 16 September 2020

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

### **6.1 INVESTIGATIONS TO POTENTIALLY ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL LAND FOR SPORT AND RECREATION PURPOSES**

At the General Meeting 18 December 2019 (Item 19.3 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.

### **6.2 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION - POTENTIAL AMENDMENT TO LOCAL LAW NO. 2 (ANIMAL MANAGEMENT) 2015, REGISTER - ANIMALS IN PUBLIC PLACES**

At the General Meeting 26 February 2020 (Item 10.1 refers), Council resolved as follows:

*That Item 13.2 Community Consultation – Potential Amendment to Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2015, Register – Animals in Public Places (as listed on the agenda) be withdrawn and a City wide review undertaken and brought back to a future meeting.*

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

### **6.3 MAYORAL MINUTE - REPORT REVIEWING THE FUTURE OPERATIONS OF REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD (RIC)**

At the General Meeting 10 June 2020 (Item 13.6 refers), Council resolved as follows:

*That Council resolves to extend the timeline for receiving a report on the future operations of the Redland Investment Corporation until 31 December 2020 or within two (2) months of the State Government adopting changes to controlled entity provisions, whichever comes first.*

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

**6.4 NOTICE OF MOTION - CR ROWANNE MCKENZIE FUTURE OPTIONS FOR KINROSS ROAD STRUCTURE PLAN**

At the General Meeting 22 July 2020 (Item 17.1 refers), Council resolved as follows:

*That a report be prepared and tabled at a General Meeting of Council within 3 months outlining the history and future options for an additional road exit to what is currently provided in the Kinross Road Structure Plan for traffic seeking the exit north.*

A report will be presented at Item 14.3 of this agenda.

**6.5 NOTICE OF MOTION - CR WENDY BOGLARY RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARKING**

At the General Meeting 5 August 2020 (Item 17.1 refers), Council resolved as follows:

*That Council resolves to proceed with investigating opportunities for Recreational Vehicle (RV) Overnight Parking in the Redlands and that a report be brought to a General Meeting of Council within three months.*

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

**6.6 NOTICE OF MOTION - CR WENDY BOGLARY CITY PLAN REVISED STATE GOVERNMENT KOALA MAPPING**

At the General Meeting 5 August 2020 (Item 17.2 refers), Council resolved as follows:

*That Council resolves to undertake a comparison of the revised State Government koala mapping against the proposed Temporary Local Planning Instrument submitted to the State Government (29 May 2020) to identify any gaps, and bring a confidential report to Council to consider protecting these gaps through a city plan amendment.*

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

**6.7 SOUTHERN REDLAND BAY EXPANSION AREA (SRBEA) - CONFIRMING THE PREFERRED APPROACH FOR PLANNING INVESTIGATIONS**

At the General Meeting 2 September 2020, (Item 14.3 refers), Council resolved as follows:

*That Council resolves that this item lie on the table and be brought back to a future General Meeting of Council.*

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

**7 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.

**8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

There will be no Public Participation as this meeting is closed to the public, as a result of COVID-19 Pandemic social restrictions and regulation changes.

## 9 PETITIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

Councillors may present petitions or make presentations under this section.

### 9.1 PETITION CR PAUL GOLLÈ – SITE DEVELOPMENT AT 3 SOUTH STREET, CLEVELAND

In accordance with s.6.11 of GOV-017-SD Council Meeting Standing Orders, Cr Paul Gollè will present the petition and motion as follows:

**That the petition is of an operational nature and be received and referred to the Chief Executive Officer for consideration.**

## 10 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.

## 11 DECLARATION OF MATERIAL PERSONAL INTEREST OR CONFLICT OF INTEREST ON ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS

Councillors are reminded of their responsibilities in relation to a councillor's material personal interest and conflict of interest at a meeting (for full details see Division 5A of the *Local Government Act 2009*).

In summary:

### **If a councillor has a material personal interest, in a matter before the meeting:**

Under s.175C *Local Government Act 2009*, the councillor must inform the meeting of the councillor's material personal interest in the matter, including the following particulars:

- *The name of the person or other entity who stands to gain benefit or suffer a loss from the outcome of the consideration of the matter at the meeting;*
- *How the person or other entity stands to gain the benefit or suffer the loss;*
- *If the person or other entity who stands to gain the benefit or suffer the loss is not the councillor, the nature of the councillor's relationship to the person or entity.*

***If the councillor has a material personal interest they must leave the meeting, including any area set aside for the public while the matter is discussed and voted on, unless the councillor has approval from the Minister to be present while the matter is discussed and voted on pursuant to section 175F.***

### **Record of material personal interest**

*Under s.175J of the Local Government Act 2009, if a councillor has a material personal interest under section 175C of the Local Government Act 2009, the following information must **be recorded in the minutes of the meeting, and published on the local government's website**—*

- (a) the name of the councillor who has the material personal interest in the matter;*
- (b) the material personal interest including the particulars mentioned in section 175C(2)(a) as described by the councillor;*
- (c) whether the councillor participated in the meeting, or was present during the meeting, under an approval given by the Minister under section 175F.*

**If a councillor has a conflict of interest (a real conflict of interest), or could reasonably be taken to have a conflict of interest (a perceived conflict of interest) in a matter before the meeting:**

*The councillor must, under s.175E of the Local Government Act 2009, inform the meeting about the councillor's personal interests in the matter, including the following particulars:*

- *The nature of the interest;*
- *If the personal interest arises because of the councillor's relationship with, receipt of a gift from, another person-*
  - *The name of the other person;*
  - *The nature of the relationship or the value and date of the receipt of gift; and*
  - *The nature of the other person's interest in the matter.*

***If the other councillors in the meeting are informed about a councillor's personal interests in a matter and the councillor has not voluntarily left the meeting while the matter is discussed and voted on, the other councillors must decide:***

- *Whether there is a real or perceived conflict; and*
- *If the councillors decide that there is a real or perceived conflict, whether the councillor-*
  - *Must leave the meeting including any area set aside for the public, while the matter is voted on and discussed; or*
  - *May participate in the meeting in relation to the matter, including voting on the matter.*

**Record of conflict of interest**

Under s.175J of the *Local Government Act 2009*, if a councillor has a conflict of interest under section 175E, the following information must be **recorded in the minutes of the meeting, and published on the local government's website**—

- (a) the name of the councillor who has a real conflict of interest or perceived conflict of interest in the matter;*
- (b) the councillor's personal interests in the matter, including the particulars mentioned in section 175E(2) as described by the councillor;*
- (c) the decisions made by the other councillors in relation to the existence and nature of the conflict and whether the councillor was permitted to participate in the meeting in relation to the matter, and the reasons for the decisions;*
- (d) whether the councillor participated in the meeting, or was present during the meeting, under an approval under section 175F;*
- (e) if the councillor voted on the matter—how the councillor voted on the matter;*
- (f) how the majority of councillors who were entitled to vote at the meeting voted on the matter.*

**Duty to report another councillor's material personal interest or conflict of interest**

Section 175G of the *Local Government Act 2009* imposes an obligation on councillors to report undisclosed material personal interests and conflicts of interest at a meeting relating to other councillors.

**If a councillor at a meeting reasonably believes, or reasonably suspects:**

- *That another councillor at a meeting has a material personal interest or a real or perceived conflict in a matter; and*

- *The other councillor has not informed the meeting about the interest under section 175C(2) or 175E(2);*

*The councillor who has the belief or suspicion, must as soon as practicable, inform the person who is presiding at the meeting about the facts and circumstances that form the basis of the belief or suspicion.*

*Note: Section 175H makes it an offence for a person to prejudice, intimidate or harass a councillor or another person take action that is likely to be detrimental to a councillor because a councillor has complied with their disclosure obligation under s.175G*

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

Nil



**13      REPORTS FROM ORGANISATIONAL SERVICES**

**13.1    SEPTEMBER 2020 MONTHLY FINANCIAL UPDATE**

This report is being finalised.

**13.2 AUDIT COMMITTEE 17 SEPTEMBER 2020****Objective Reference:****Authorising Officer:** John Oberhardt, 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 17 September 2020**PURPOSE**

To present the minutes of the Audit Committee meeting on 17 September 2020 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 in order 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 17 September 2020.

**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)

Corporate Plan 2018-2023 *Outcome 8 Inclusive and ethical governance*

**CONSULTATION**

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Audit Committee members	18 September 2020	Audit Committee members were consulted to review the minutes prior to being finalised.

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves to note this report, which summarises the issues discussed at the Audit Committee of 17 September 2020.

**Option Two**

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

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council resolves to note this report, which summarises the issues discussed at the Audit Committee of 17 September 2020.**



# MINUTES

## AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, 17 September 2020

The Council Chambers  
91 - 93 Bloomfield Street  
CLEVELAND QLD



**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****17 SEPTEMBER 2020****Order Of Business**

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**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES**

17 SEPTEMBER 2020

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING  
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 91 - 93 BLOOMFIELD STREET, CLEVELAND QLD  
ON THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER 2020 AT 9.30AM**

**1 DECLARATION OF OPENING**

The Chair declared the meeting open at 9.33am.

**2 RECORD OF ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES****MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Cr Karen Williams	Councillor Member and Interim Chair (Mayor)
Cr Tracey Huges	Councillor Member
Mr Virendra Dua	External Member
Mr Peter Dowling	External Member

**SECRETARY:**

Mr Kailesh Naidu	Principal Adviser Internal Audit
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**APOLOGIES:**

Ms Amanda Daly	Head of People, Culture and Organisational Performance
Ms Rukmie Lutherus	Financial Controller, Redland Investment Corporation
Ms Melissa Read	Director, Queensland Audit Office

**ATTENDEES:**

Mr Andrew Chesterman	Chief Executive Officer
Mr John Oberhardt	General Manager Organisational Services
Dr Nicole Davis	General Manager Infrastructure and Operations
Ms Louise Rusan	General Manager Community and Customer Services
Ms Deborah Corbett-Hall	Chief Financial Officer
Mr Andrew Ross	General Counsel
Ms Angela Milne	Acting Head of People, Culture and Organisational Performance
Mr Tony Beynon	Group Manager Corporate Governance
Ms Joy Manalo	Service Manager Corporate Finance
Mr Mark Davis	Service Manager Risk and Liability Services
Mr Peter Kelley	Chief Executive Officer, Redland Investment Corporation
Ms Julie O'Brien	Senior Manager, Queensland Audit Office
Ms Ashley Carle	Partner, Bentleys - Queensland Audit Office Representative
Ms Katie Williams	Partner, KPMG

**OBSERVERS:**

Nil.

**MINUTES:**

Ms Lizzi Striplin	Corporate Meetings & Registers Supervisor
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**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****17 SEPTEMBER 2020****3 CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATION**

The Mayor declared a Perceived Conflict of Interest in Item 13.1, stating that she is on the board of the Local Government Mutual Assets (LGM Assets) to which the Local Government Association Queensland (LGAQ) is a trustee of.

As this item was only for noting, no vote was required.

**4 RECEIPT AND CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES****4.1 MINUTES OF AUDIT COMMITTEE 13 AUGUST 2020****COMMITTEE DECISION**

Minutes of the Audit Committee of 13 August 2020 were confirmed.

**5 BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES****5.1 BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES**

Business arising from the minutes of the Audit Committee meeting on 13 August 2020 was presented.

5.1 The Committee requested confirmation on the ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems certification of Council's environmental management systems.

*The ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems certification is not mandatory under legislation. However, Council aims to align its processes to the principles of this standard.*

*This item has been closed.*

**6 UPDATE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

A comprehensive verbal update on general organisational and Council matters was provided by the Chief Executive Officer.

**COMMITTEE DECISION**

The Audit Committee:

- Noted the update as presented by the Chief Executive Officer.
- Will be provided the Redlands Coast 2020 State Election Advocacy Plan which was adopted at the General Meeting of Council 2 September 2020.
- Will be provided the draft Our Future Redlands: A Corporate Plan to 2026 and Beyond which was approved for the purpose of community consultation at the General Meeting of Council 16 September 2020.

**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES****17 SEPTEMBER 2020****7 REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION REPORTS****7.1 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019-2020**

Annual Financial Statements for 2019-2020 were presented to the Audit Committee by Redland Investment Corporation's Chief Executive Officer. Queensland Audit Office presented Redland Investment Corporation's Closing Report for 30 June 2020.

**COMMITTEE DECISION**

The Audit Committee noted the audit certified 2019-2020 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and Closing Report for Redland Investment Corporation.

**8 COUNCIL FINANCIAL REPORTS****8.1 ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019-2020**

Council's Annual Financial Statements for 2019-2020 were presented to the Audit Committee by the Chief Financial Officer.

**COMMITTEE DECISION**

The Audit Committee noted Council's Annual Financial Statements for 2019-2020 as presented.

**8.2 ASSET VALUATIONS**

Council's asset valuations were presented to the Audit Committee by the Chief Financial Officer.

**COMMITTEE DECISION**

The Audit Committee noted the asset valuations as presented.

**8.3 END OF MONTH FINANCIAL REPORTS AUGUST 2020**

Council's End of Month Financial Reports for August 2020 were presented to the Audit Committee by the Chief Financial Officer.

**COMMITTEE DECISION**

The Audit Committee noted Council's End of Month Financial Reports for August 2020 as presented.

**9 UPDATE FROM EXTERNAL AUDITORS****9.1 EXTERNAL AUDITORS' REPORTS**

The Queensland Audit Office presented Council's Closing Report for 30 June 2020 and its briefing paper to the Audit Committee.

**COMMITTEE DECISION**

The Audit Committee noted Council's Closing Report for 30 June 2020 and the Queensland Audit Office update as presented.



**AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES**

17 SEPTEMBER 2020

**10 INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN****10.1 INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN 2020-2021**

An update on the Internal Audit Plan was presented to the Audit Committee by the Principal Adviser Internal Audit.

**COMMITTEE DECISION**

The Audit Committee noted the status update on the Internal Audit Plan for 2020-2021.

**11 INTERNAL AUDIT REPORTS****11.1 INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT ISSUED**

An Internal Audit report issued since the last Audit Committee was presented by KPMG.

**COMMITTEE DECISION**

The Audit Committee noted the Internal Audit report as presented.

**12 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS DUE FOR IMPLEMENTATION****12.1 AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS DUE FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

An update was provided by the Principal Adviser Internal Audit on the audit recommendations due for implementation.

**COMMITTEE DECISION**

The Audit Committee:

- Noted the update provided on the recommendations currently tracked for implementation.
- Requested for the recommendations movement table to be expanded to identify items added during the reporting period.

**13 RISK MANAGEMENT****13.1 RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

An update on risk management activities was presented to the Audit Committee by the Service Manager Risk and Liability Services.

**COMMITTEE DECISION**

The Audit Committee noted the update on risk management activities.

**14 OTHER BUSINESS**

Nil.

**15 MEETING CLOSURE**

The Chair declared the meeting closed at 10.54am.

### **13.3 REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD AUDITED ANNUAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019-2020**

**Objective Reference:****Authorising Officer:** John Oberhardt, General Manager Organisational Services**Responsible Officer:** John Oberhardt, General Manager Organisational Services**Report Author:** John Oberhardt, General Manager Organisational Services**Attachments:** 1. Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd Audited Annual Consolidated Financial Statements 2019-2020**PURPOSE**

To present to Council the audited 2019-2020 annual financial statements and accompanying notes for Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd (RIC), being Council's wholly owned subsidiary, for noting.

**BACKGROUND**

Clause 4.3 of the Service Agreement requires RIC to make available annual audited financial statements to Council.

RIC prepared consolidated annual financial statements for RIC and the RIC Group including its wholly owned subsidiaries, Redland Developments Pty Ltd (formerly known as AVA Terraces Pty Ltd), Cleveland Plaza Pty Ltd and RIC Toondah Pty Ltd. The consolidated financial statements set out the financial performance of RIC as well as the RIC Group for the year ended 30 June 2020 and the financial position, cash flows, changes in equity, as well as explanatory notes as at 30 June 2020.

The consolidated financial statements were presented for review by the Board of Directors of RIC before submission to the Queensland Audit Office (QAO). The 2019-2020 QAO financial audit was conducted in two phases – an interim visit in June 2020 and a final visit in July 2020.

The attached audited 2019-2020 annual consolidated financial statements were certified by QAO on 4 September 2020 and presented to Council's Audit Committee on 17 September 2020. An unqualified audit opinion was provided by QAO confirming that the financial statements are materially correct and present a true and fair view as at 30 June 2020.

**ISSUES****Operating Result**

The consolidated result for the Group for the financial year accounted for a profit of \$37,983 (2019: \$555,468 loss).

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

RIC and its subsidiaries are proprietary companies registered under the *Corporations Act 2001*, and are established and domiciled in Australia. The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. RIC is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes.

**Risk Management**

Risk management is undertaken during the year with respect to the financial performance of the RIC Group – Council is provided with the RIC Group’s financial statements each quarter and the RIC Board reviews its actual performance against its Annual Business Plan at least on a bi-monthly basis.

**Financial**

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

**People**

There are no staffing matters associated with this report.

**Environmental**

There are no environmental matters associated with this report.

**Social**

There are no social issues associated with this report.

**Human Rights**

There are no human rights issues associated with this report.

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

This report has a relationship with the following items of the 2018-2023 Corporate Plan:

**6. Supportive and vibrant economy**

Business will thrive and jobs will grow from opportunities generated by low impact industries, cultural and outdoor lifestyle activities, ecotourism and quality educational experiences.

- 6.4 Council receives a return on the community’s investment in land to enhance economic and community outcomes.
- 6.6 Development will be facilitated specifically in the Toondah Harbour Priority Development Area (PDA) and the Weinam Creek PDA with a focus on economic growth.

**8. Inclusive and ethical governance**

Deep engagement, quality leadership at all levels, transparent and accountable democratic processes and a spirit of partnership between the community and Council will enrich residents’ participation in local decision making to achieve the community’s Redlands 2030 vision and goals.

- 8.2 Council produces and delivers against sustainable financial forecasts as a result of best practice Capital and Asset Management Plans that guide project planning and service delivery across the city.
- 8.3 Implementation of the Corporate Plan is well coordinated across Council and through a delivery mechanism that provides a clear line of sight, accountability and performance measurement for all employees.

**CONSULTATION**

<b>Consulted</b>	<b>Consultation Date</b>	<b>Comments/Actions</b>
Board of RIC	23 June 2020, 3 September 2020	
Bentleys – QAO contract auditors	April to July 2020 interim and final audits	
Council Audit Committee	13 August 2020 and 17 September 2020	
Council's Financial Services Group	April to July 2020	

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves to note the audited 2019-2020 annual consolidated financial statements for RIC.

**Option Two**

That Council requests further information before noting the audited 2019-2020 annual consolidated financial statements for RIC.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council resolves to note the audited 2019-2020 annual consolidated financial statements for RIC.**



# Consolidated Financial Statements

For year ended

**30 June 2020**



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**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Directors' Report**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements of the Group being Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd (RIC) and its controlled entities, Redland Developments Pty Ltd (Redland Developments), Cleveland Plaza Pty Ltd (Cleveland Plaza) and RIC Toondah Pty Ltd (RIC Toondah) for the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

**Directors**

The Directors of the Group during the 2019-20 financial year and up to the date of this report are as follows:

Mr Philip Hennessy	Chairperson of RIC and RIC Toondah Boards
Mr Greg Kempton	Director of RIC and RIC Toondah
Mr Mitch Nielsen	Director of RIC and RIC Toondah
Mr Peter Kelley	Director of Cleveland Plaza and Redland Developments
Mrs Anca Butcher	Director of Cleveland Plaza and Redland Developments Company Secretary of all companies

**Meeting of Directors**

The number of meetings of the Board of Directors held during the reporting period, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were as follows.

	RIC		RIC Toondah	
	Attended	Eligible	Attended	Eligible
Mr Philip Hennessy	8	8	6	6
Mr Greg Kempton	8	8	6	6
Mr Mitch Nielsen	7	8	5	6

There was one board meeting held for Cleveland Plaza with both Directors in attendance. There were no meetings for Redland Developments during the year.

**Principal Activities**

The principal activities of RIC during the financial year were to progress Redland City Council (Council) place making projects being the Capalaba Town Centre Revitalisation, Weinam Creek Priority Development Area (PDA) redevelopment and Toondah PDA redevelopment. RIC also engaged in selling and leasing land purchased from or contributed by Council to create value for Council and the Redlands community.

There were no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.



**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Directors' Report**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

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**Operating Results and Review of Operations for the Year**

The consolidated result for the Group for the financial year was a profit of \$37,983 (2019: \$555,468 loss).

RIC made significant headway in Council placemaking projects this year with the signing of a non-binding Memorandum of Understanding with the Shayher Group which provides the basis for critical negotiations for the development of the Capalaba Town Centre Revitalisation project. Additionally, RIC delivered the planned first two stages of the Weinam Creek PDA redevelopment with the construction of the car park, bridge and boardwalk. Toondah PDA is progressing to timelines as anticipated.

The RIC Group completed the development and sale of eight residential lots at Moores Road, Redland Bay which RIC purchased from Council in 2019. RIC also concluded the sale of Doig Street Car Park and 100-112 Queen Street, both in Cleveland. Significant headway was also made into the development at 521 Old Cleveland Road East at Birkdale (Edge 521).

**Significant Changes to State of Affairs**

There were no significant changes to the state of affairs during the year ended 30 June 2020.

**Dividends**

Cleveland Plaza declared and paid a dividend of \$60,000 to RIC. No other dividends were declared or paid during the year.

**After Balance Date Events**

There are no significant after balance date events to report.

The current economic conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic have had some direct impact on RIC's operations, especially to the tenants of our investment property at Cleveland Plaza. RIC will continue to work collaboratively with the local businesses affected through this difficult time.

**Insurance of Directors and Officers**

During the financial year, insurance policies held under Council covered the Directors and officers of the Group for Directors and Officers Liability insurance.

RIC pays Council a premium through a Service Level Agreement. No claims were made during the financial year.

**Environmental Regulation**

The Group's operations have not been impacted by any significant environmental regulations under the law of the Commonwealth or State or Territory during this financial year.





REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD  
ABN 68 603 164 503

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 June 2020

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Indemnifying of Directors and Officers

The RIC Group agrees to the maximum extent permitted by law to indemnify and keep indemnified the Directors and officers against:

- a) All liabilities incurred by the Director as officers of the RIC Group; and
- b) All legal costs and other costs and expenses arising from proceedings or an investigation, incurred by the Directors as officers or as a consequence of having been officers of the RIC Group.

Proceedings on Behalf of Company

No person has applied for leave of Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the RIC Group or intervene in any proceedings to which the RIC Group is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Group for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Group was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration is required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is set out on the next page.

This report is made with the resolution of the Directors and made pursuant to section 298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

  
Mr Philip Hennessy  
Chairman

Dated this 3 day of September 2020

**AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION**

To the Directors of Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd

This auditor's independence declaration has been provided pursuant to s.307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

**Independence declaration**

As lead auditor for the audit of Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd for the financial year ended 30 June 2020, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.



Melissa Read  
As delegate of the Auditor-General

Queensland Audit Office  
Brisbane

3 September 2020



**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2020 \$	2019 \$	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>Total revenue and other income</b>	2	<b>11,752,470</b>	6,966,068	<b>11,491,590</b>	6,865,484
Costs of goods sold		(9,990,214)	(5,616,722)	(9,990,214)	(5,616,722)
Employee benefits expense	3	(1,117,667)	(1,232,540)	(1,086,417)	(1,232,540)
Rental property administration costs		(184,342)	(152,434)	(14,342)	(11,581)
Admin & Corporate costs		(346,723)	(459,770)	(345,890)	(472,922)
Auditors' remuneration	19	(25,100)	(19,410)	(25,100)	(19,410)
Depreciation expense	9	(38,599)	(36,489)	(24,486)	(22,172)
Finance costs		(11,842)	(4,171)	(8,375)	(4,158)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(11,714,487)</b>	(7,521,536)	<b>(11,494,824)</b>	(7,379,505)
<b>Profit/(Loss) before income tax</b>		<b>37,983</b>	(555,468)	<b>(3,234)</b>	(514,021)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	1d	-	-	-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) after income tax</b>		<b>37,983</b>	(555,468)	<b>(3,234)</b>	(514,021)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>37,983</b>	(555,468)	<b>(3,234)</b>	(514,021)

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and significant accounting policies. Please note that certain comparative information has been reclassified in line with current year classifications.*



**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**

**As at 30 June 2020**

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2020 \$	2019 \$	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	6,039,996	4,056,840	5,904,320	3,964,654
Trade and other receivables	5	785,316	435,848	1,410,757	437,530
Inventory	6	1,497,131	1,858,025	-	955,077
Other current assets		-	33,621	-	33,621
Investment property	7	-	8,050,000	-	8,050,000
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>8,322,443</b>	<b>14,434,334</b>	<b>7,315,077</b>	<b>13,440,882</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Investment property	7	6,798,993	4,017,148	2,683,503	-
Investment in subsidiary	8	-	-	5,332,292	5,332,292
Property, plant and equipment	9	468,708	469,718	59,995	46,893
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>7,267,701</b>	<b>4,486,866</b>	<b>8,075,790</b>	<b>5,379,185</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>15,590,144</b>	<b>18,921,200</b>	<b>15,390,867</b>	<b>18,820,067</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Trade and other payables	10	2,671,108	4,859,261	2,555,103	4,800,183
Deferred revenue	14	-	1,293,977	-	1,293,977
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>2,671,108</b>	<b>6,153,238</b>	<b>2,555,103</b>	<b>6,094,160</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Provisions	13	74,147	51,056	74,147	51,056
Borrowings	12	90,000	-	90,000	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>164,147</b>	<b>51,056</b>	<b>164,147</b>	<b>51,056</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>2,835,255</b>	<b>6,204,294</b>	<b>2,719,250</b>	<b>6,145,216</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>12,754,889</b>	<b>12,716,906</b>	<b>12,671,617</b>	<b>12,674,851</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>					
Issued Capital	15	13,101,100	13,101,100	13,101,100	13,101,100
Retained earnings		(346,211)	(384,194)	(429,483)	(426,249)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>12,754,889</b>	<b>12,716,906</b>	<b>12,671,617</b>	<b>12,674,851</b>

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and significant accounting policies. Please note that certain comparative information has been reclassified in line with current year classifications.*



**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

Consolidated	Note	Contributed equity \$	Retained earnings \$	Total equity \$
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2018</b>		14,712,100	169,862	14,881,962
Retained earnings RIC Toondah	1c	-	1,412	1,412
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	(555,468)	(555,468)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(554,056)	(554,056)
<b>Transactions with owners</b>				
Return of land to Redland City Council		(1,611,000)	-	(1,611,000)
Distribution to shareholder - Redland City Council		-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2019</b>		<b>13,101,100</b>	<b>(384,194)</b>	<b>12,716,906</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2019</b>		<b>13,101,100</b>	<b>(384,194)</b>	<b>12,716,906</b>
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	37,983	37,983
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>37,983</b>	<b>37,983</b>
<b>Transactions with owners</b>				
Distribution to shareholder - Redland City Council		-	-	-
Return of land to Redland City Council		-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2020</b>		<b>13,101,100</b>	<b>(346,211)</b>	<b>12,754,889</b>
<b>Parent</b>				
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2018</b>		14,712,100	87,772	14,799,872
Profit for the year		-	(514,021)	(514,021)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(514,021)	(514,021)
<b>Transactions with owners</b>				
Distribution to shareholder - Redland City Council		-	-	-
Return of land to Redland City Council		(1,611,000)	-	(1,611,000)
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2019</b>		<b>13,101,100</b>	<b>(426,249)</b>	<b>12,674,851</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 July 2019</b>		<b>13,101,100</b>	<b>(426,249)</b>	<b>12,674,851</b>
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	(3,234)	(3,234)
Shares issued during the year		-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(3,234)</b>	<b>(3,234)</b>
<b>Transactions with owners</b>				
Distribution to shareholder - Redland City Council		-	-	-
Return of land to Redland City Council		-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 30 June 2020</b>		<b>13,101,100</b>	<b>(429,483)</b>	<b>12,671,617</b>

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and significant accounting policies.*



**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2020 \$	2019 \$	2020 \$	2019 \$
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Receipts from customers		10,834,058	10,018,001	10,713,374	9,749,076
Payments to suppliers and employees		(15,334,797)	(3,730,540)	(15,387,577)	(7,085,032)
Interest received		53,986	29,918	53,571	28,712
Dividends received		-	-	60,000	211,000
Finance costs		(11,842)	(4,171)	(8,375)	(4,158)
<b>Net cash generated by operating activities</b>		<b>(4,458,595)</b>	<b>6,313,208</b>	<b>(4,569,007)</b>	<b>2,899,598</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Payments for investment property		(507,146)	(118,496)	(353,739)	(84,057)
Payments for property plant and equipment		(37,589)	(18,945)	(37,588)	(18,943)
Proceeds from investments		6,900,000	-	6,900,000	-
Purchase of investments		-	-	-	(104,074)
Repayments of loan from subsidiary		-	-	-	3,500,000
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>6,355,265</b>	<b>(137,441)</b>	<b>6,508,673</b>	<b>3,292,926</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>					
Proceeds from borrowings		90,000	-	-	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	(3,500,000)	-	(3,500,000)
Dividends paid		-	(1,500,000)	-	(1,500,000)
Interest paid on borrowings		(3,514)	(34,757)	-	(34,757)
<b>Net cash generated in financing activities</b>		<b>86,486</b>	<b>(5,034,757)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5,034,757)</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents held</b>		<b>1,983,156</b>	<b>1,141,010</b>	<b>1,939,666</b>	<b>1,157,767</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		4,056,840	2,915,830	3,964,654	2,806,887
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS END OF YEAR</b>	4	<b>6,039,996</b>	<b>4,056,840</b>	<b>5,904,320</b>	<b>3,964,654</b>

*The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes and significant accounting policies.*

**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the period ended 30 June 2020**

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**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The consolidated financial statements and notes represent those of Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd (RIC) as the parent entity, and RIC and subsidiaries as a Group. RIC is a proprietary company registered under the *Corporations Act 2001*, established and domiciled in Australia

The financial statements were authorised for issue on 3 September 2020 by the Directors of the company.

**Basis of Preparation and Compliance**

The financial statements are general-purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. RIC is a for-profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards

Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements, except for the cash flow information, have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of certain assets. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

**a. New Accounting Standards Adopted by the Group**

The Group has applied the new standard AASB 16 *Leases* for the first time this financial year. However, there are no material implications arising from this application.

**b. New Accounting Standards for Application in Future Years**

A number of new standards and interpretations are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 July 2020 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Group has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements. The new standards relate to very specific circumstances and are not applicable to the Group.



**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

**c. Basis of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of RIC and its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2020.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Investment in a subsidiary is accounted for at cost in the financial statements of RIC. As at 30 June 2020 RIC had three wholly owned controlled entities:

*RIC Toondah Pty Ltd - ABN 51 609 517 348 (Consolidated)*

RIC has 100% ownership of RIC Toondah Pty Ltd (RIC Toondah), which is limited by shares. RIC Toondah was formed to provide the administration services for the day-to-day management of the joint operation between the Minister for Economic Development Queensland (MEDQ), Redland City Council and the developer (Walkers Group) for the project in the Toondah Harbour Priority Development Area. The project is pending a transfer of State land to MEDQ as well as an environmental assessment; as such, nominal transactions have occurred in the entity during the current financial year.

The transactions in this entity are considered material in the current financial year and have been consolidated with RIC's financial result. RICT was previously not consolidated as it was not material. An adjustment has been made to retained earnings on 1 July 2018, representing the net assets of RICT when initially consolidated.

*Redland Developments Pty Ltd - ABN 90 617 653 531 (Consolidated)*

RIC has 100% ownership of Redland Developments Pty Ltd (Redland Developments, formerly AVA Terraces Pty Ltd) which is limited by shares. Redland Developments was formed to develop and manage land at 9-11 Oaklands Street, Alexandra Hills during 2018 and 2019 financial years. During the current financial year, Redland Developments was used for a new development project at 521 Old Cleveland Road, Birkdale (Edge 521) along with other development projects that are independent of Council.

The transactions in this entity are considered material and have been consolidated with RIC's financial result.

*Cleveland Plaza Pty Ltd - ABN 67 620 724 558 (Consolidated)*

RIC has 100% ownership of Cleveland Plaza Pty Ltd (Cleveland Plaza) which is limited by shares. Cleveland Plaza was formed to manage the investment property at 48 Bloomfield Street, Cleveland.

The transactions in this entity are considered material and have been consolidated with RIC's financial result.

**d. Income Taxation**

No provision for income tax has been raised as the Group is exempt from income tax per section 11-5 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.





**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

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**e. Fair Value**

The Group measures certain assets at fair value on either a recurring or a non-recurring basis, depending on the requirements of the applicable Accounting Standards.

Fair value is the price the Group would receive to sell an asset in an orderly (i.e. unforced) transaction between independent, knowledgeable and willing market participants at the measurement date.

As fair value is a market-based measure, the closest equivalent observable market pricing information is used to determine fair value. Adjustments to market values may be made having regard to the characteristics of the specific asset or liability.

The fair value of assets that are not traded in an active market are determined using one or more valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise, to the extent possible, the use of observable market data.

To the extent possible, market information is extracted from the principal market for the asset (i.e. the market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset) or, in the absence of such a market, the most advantageous market available to the entity at the end of the reporting period (i.e. the market that maximises the receipts from the sale of the asset, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs).

For non-financial assets, the fair value measurement also considers a market participant's ability to use the asset in its highest and best use or to sell it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

**f. Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs that are directly associated with the acquisition, development and construction of a project (i.e. land being developed for sale) are capitalised as inventory.

**g. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Plant and equipment including buildings and computer hardware is measured on the cost basis and therefore carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. In the event the carrying amount of plant and equipment is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount with the loss recognised in profit or loss. A formal assessment of recoverable amount is made when impairment indicators are present.

The cost of fixed assets constructed includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overheads.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

**h. Depreciation**

The depreciable amount of fixed assets is depreciated on a straight-line basis or diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life to the Group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss. The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

<i>Class of Fixed Asset</i>	<i>Depreciation Rate</i>	<i>Depreciation Method</i>
Plant and equipment	13% - 25%	Straight Line
Computer hardware	33% - 67%	Straight Line / Diminishing Value
Buildings	4%	Straight Line

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

**i. Investment Property**

Investment property is property held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment properties are measured initially at cost including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value under the fair value model.

Fair value is based on market values and reflects the price at which the property could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction at the measurement date.

Any gains or losses arising from the change in fair values of investment properties are recognised in the profit or loss for the year in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal. Transfers are made to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by ending or commencement of owner-occupation, commencement of an operating lease to another party or commencement of development with a view to sale.



REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD  
ABN 68 603 164 503

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

j. Leases (the Group as lessee)

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses if the contract contains or is a lease. If there is a lease present, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability is recognised by the Group where the Group is a lessee. However, all contracts that are classified as short-term leases (i.e. a lease with a remaining lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Initially, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments still to be paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are as follows:

- fixed lease payments less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options;
- lease payments under extension options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability as mentioned above, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, as well as any initial direct costs. The subsequent measurement of the right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset, whichever is the shortest. Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset, or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group anticipates exercising a purchase option, the specific asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset.

k. Financial Instruments

*Initial recognition and measurement*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement is described below.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

*Classification and subsequent measurement*

Except for those trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with AASB 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable). For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets which includes trade and other receivables and cash and short-term deposits are measured at amortised cost.



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**k. Financial Instruments (continued)**

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses. Classifications are determined by both the entities' business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant year and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs, other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying amount with a consequential recognition of an income or expense item in profit or loss.

***Financial liabilities***

Non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial guarantees are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process and when the financial liability is derecognised.

***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets are classified as "fair value through profit or loss" when they are held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying amount included in profit or loss.

***Loans and receivables***

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The Group makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance at the amount equal to the expected lifetime credit losses. In using this practical expedient, the Group uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

***Impairment***

AASB 9 impairment requirements use forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit losses (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under AASB 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.



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k. Financial Instruments (continued)

In the case of financial assets carried at amortised cost, loss events may include: indications that the debtors or group of debtors are experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; indications that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; and changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost (including loans and receivables), a separate allowance account is used to reduce the carrying amount of financial assets impaired by credit losses. After having taken all possible measures of recovery, if management establishes that the carrying amount cannot be recovered by any means, at that point the written-off amounts are charged to the allowance account or the carrying amount of impaired financial assets is reduced directly if no impairment amount was previously recognised in the allowance account.

When the terms of financial assets that would otherwise have been past due or impaired have been renegotiated, the Group recognises the impairment for such financial assets by taking into account the original terms as if the terms have not been renegotiated so that the loss events that have occurred are duly considered.

l. Employee Benefits

**Short-term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefits are benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the reporting year in which the employees render the related service, including wages, salaries and sick leave. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the (undiscounted) amounts expected to be paid when the obligation is settled. The Group's obligation for short-term employee benefits such as wages, salaries and sick leave are recognised as part of current trade and other payables in the statement of financial position.

**Other long-term employee benefits**

Provision is made for employees' long service leave entitlements not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the expected future payments to be made to employees.

Expected future payments incorporate anticipated future wage and salary levels, durations of service and employee departures, and are discounted at rates determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have maturity dates that approximate the terms of the obligation. Upon the re-measurement of obligations for other long-term employee benefits, the net change in the obligation is recognised in profit or loss as a part of employee benefits expense.

The Group's obligation for long-term employee benefits are presented as non-current provisions in its statement of financial position, except where the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period, in which case the obligations are presented as current provisions.

m. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result, and that outflow can be reliably measured.



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For the year ended 30 June 2020

n. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are within short-term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

o. Revenue and Other Income

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after considering any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue. The Group recognises revenue to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the performance obligations are met regardless of when the payment is received.

Revenue from the sale of property is recognised at a point in time based on enforceability of a contract and the specificity of performance obligations. An enforceable right to payment arises once legal title has passed to the customer.

Revenue from consulting services is recognised over time based on the performance obligations of each contract. This is because the asset created does not have an alternative use for the Group and the contracts have an enforceable right to payment for the time and effort spent by the Group on progressing the performance obligation.

For partially completed contracts the Group recognise revenue based on stage of completion of the project, which is estimated by comparing the total costs incurred, including labour hours, relative to expected costs to complete the project.

This is considered a faithful depiction of the transfer of services as the contracts are initially priced on the basis of anticipated costs to complete the projects and therefore also represents the amount to which the Group would be entitled to, based on its performance to date. Where revenue is received in advance, it is shown as deferred revenue on the Statement of Financial Position.

Where consulting service contracts are based on an as needs basis, revenue is recognised based on labour hours expended each month to manage the requirements of the contract. Revenue is recognised once the deliverable of the specific customer request has been completed.

Rental income from operating leases over commercial investment property is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Rent not received at balance date is reflected in the balance sheet as a receivable, or if paid in advance as deferred revenue.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method applied to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established. Dividends received from associates and joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

All revenue is recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax.



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**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

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**p. Trade and Other Receivables**

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from customers for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Refer to Note 1k for further discussions on determination of impairment losses. All known bad debts were written-off or provided for at 30 June 2020.

**q. Goods and Services Tax (GST)**

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO).

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of net cash flows arising from investing or financing activities, which are recoverable from or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows included in receipts from customers.

**r. Trade and Other Payables**

Trade and other payables represent the liabilities for goods and services received by the Group that remain unpaid at the end of the reporting period. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of recognition of the liability.

**s. Dividends Payable**

Dividends payable are recognised when the dividend is appropriately authorised and is no longer at the discretion of the company.

**t. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements**

The preparation of the financial statements requires the determination and use of certain critical accounting estimates and management assumptions that have potential to cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the financial year. Such estimates, judgements and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The Directors evaluate estimates and judgements incorporated into the financial statements based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the Group.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is reviewed and in the future periods as relevant. Judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a potential significant effect are outlined in the following notes:

- Fair value of investment properties (Note 1e and Note 17)
- Revenue and other income (Note 1o).

**u. Correction to prior period error**

There were no material adjustments to prior period. There were no restatements arising from prior period errors in the financial year ended 30 June 2020.

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**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

**Note 2 Total Revenue and Other Income**

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales revenue	10,462,964	6,367,298	10,402,387	6,367,298
Fair value adjustment	354,527	67,114	409,595	67,114
Project management fees	469,987	127,942	457,708	127,942
Commercial rent	302,677	310,901	-	523
Parking fees	65,898	64,395	65,898	64,395
Dividend from subsidiary	-	-	60,000	211,000
Interest revenue	57,901	28,418	57,486	27,212
Other recoveries	38,516	-	38,516	-
<b>Total revenue and other income</b>	<b>11,752,470</b>	<b>6,966,068</b>	<b>11,491,590</b>	<b>6,865,484</b>

**Note 3 Employee Benefits Expenses**

Staff wages and salaries	878,180	982,486	878,180	982,486
Superannuation	91,939	102,566	91,939	102,566
Directors' fees	147,548	147,488	116,298	147,488
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>	<b>1,117,667</b>	<b>1,232,540</b>	<b>1,086,417</b>	<b>1,232,540</b>

**Note 4 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash at bank	446,646	4,056,840	310,970	3,964,654
QTC Cash Management Fund	5,593,350	-	5,593,350	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>6,039,996</b>	<b>4,056,840</b>	<b>5,904,320</b>	<b>3,964,654</b>

**Note 5 Trade and Other Receivables**

CURRENT

Trade receivables

- Receivable from Redland City Council	540,535	297,442	539,349	283,839
- Commercial rent and car parking	98,459	68,771	6,299	3,495
- Receivable from subsidiary	-	-	772,153	35,870
- Receivable from other customers	43,584	59,178	-	36,351
- Less: provision for expected credit losses	(16,452)	-	-	-
- Net GST receivable	15,459	10,457	(174)	77,975
Bonds and deposits paid	87,357	-	76,756	-
Interest receivable	3,915	-	3,915	-
Other receivables	12,459	-	12,459	-
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>785,316</b>	<b>435,848</b>	<b>1,410,757</b>	<b>437,530</b>

*Please note that certain comparative information has been reclassified in line with current year classifications.*





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**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

**Note 6 Inventory**

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance as at 1 July	1,858,025	6,543,857	955,077	3,812,100
Acquisitions and related costs	1,629,293	2,517,948	1,094,638	2,274,458
Transfer to Investment property	(236,140)	-	(220,170)	-
Transfer to subsidiary	-	-	(75,498)	(854,418)
Transfer to Redland City Council	-	(1,611,000)	-	(1,611,000)
Disposals	(1,754,047)	(5,592,780)	(1,754,047)	(2,666,063)
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>1,497,131</b>	<b>1,858,025</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>955,077</b>

**Note 7 Investment properties**

Opening balance as at 1 July	12,067,148	11,989,953	8,050,000	7,898,829
Acquisitions and subsequent expenditure on investment property	2,255,787	118,496	2,118,347	84,057
Transfer to/(from) other asset class	236,140	(108,415)	220,170	-
Net gain from fair value adjustments to investment property	354,527	67,114	409,595	67,114
Disposals	(8,114,609)	-	(8,114,609)	-
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>6,798,993</b>	<b>12,067,148</b>	<b>2,683,503</b>	<b>8,050,000</b>

**Note 8 Investment in Subsidiary**

Investment in Cleveland Plaza Pty Ltd	-	-	4,408,240	4,408,240
Investment in Redland Developments Pty Ltd	-	-	924,052	924,052
<b>Total investment in subsidiary</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,332,292</b>	<b>5,332,292</b>



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**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

**Note 9 Property, Plant and Equipment**

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Consolidated</b>	<b>Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>Computer Hardware</b>	<b>Building</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>Computer Hardware</b>	<b>Building</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carrying amount as at 1 July	30,392	16,502	335,199	87,625	469,718	39,995	10,126	328,725	-	378,847
- Additions	37,589	-	-	-	37,589	-	18,945	-	-	18,945
- Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,790	87,625	108,415
- Revaluation decrements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Depreciation	(12,991)	(11,496)	(14,112)	-	(38,599)	(9,604)	(12,569)	(14,316)	-	(36,489)
<b>Carrying amount as at 30 June</b>	<b>54,990</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>321,087</b>	<b>87,625</b>	<b>468,708</b>	<b>30,392</b>	<b>16,502</b>	<b>335,199</b>	<b>87,625</b>	<b>469,718</b>
<b>Parent</b>	<b>Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>Computer Hardware</b>	<b>Building</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Plant and Equipment</b>	<b>Computer Hardware</b>	<b>Building</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>Total</b>
Carrying amount as at 1 July	30,392	16,501	-	-	46,893	39,996	10,126	-	-	50,122
- Additions	37,588	-	-	-	37,588	-	18,943	-	-	18,943
- Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Revaluation decrements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Impairment loss recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Depreciation	(12,991)	(11,495)	-	-	(24,486)	(9,604)	(12,568)	-	-	(22,172)
<b>Carrying amount as at 30 June</b>	<b>54,989</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,995</b>	<b>30,392</b>	<b>16,501</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>46,893</b>

The Group has one multi-function device under lease which is a low value asset and therefore does not give rise to a right-of-use asset.



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**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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**Note 10 Trade and Other Payables**

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
CURRENT	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade payables				
- Payables to Redland City Council	1,745,200	1,604,602	1,745,200	1,604,602
- Payables to related parties	3,943	7,500	193	9,122
- Payables to external parties	855,876	504,018	743,621	443,319
Annual Leave	66,089	63,241	66,089	63,240
Weinam Creek Car Park Construction	-	2,679,900	-	2,679,900
<b>Total Payables as at 30 June</b>	<b>2,671,108</b>	<b>4,859,261</b>	<b>2,555,103</b>	<b>4,800,183</b>

*Please note that certain comparative information has been reclassified in line with current year classifications.*

**Note 11 Dividends Payable**

Cleveland Plaza declared a dividend of \$60,000 to RIC which was paid during the year.

**Note 12 Borrowings**

Loan provided by Redland City Council	90,000	-	90,000	-
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On 30 April 2019 Redland Developments entered into a loan facility agreement with Redland City Council via RIC for \$3.5 million. \$90,000 was drawn down at 30 June 2020.

**Note 13 Provisions**

CURRENT				
Long service leave	-	-	-	-
NON-CURRENT				
Long service leave	74,147	51,056	74,147	51,056
<b>Total provisions as at 30 June</b>	<b>74,147</b>	<b>51,056</b>	<b>74,147</b>	<b>51,056</b>

The current portion of the long service leave provision is nil as no employees have completed the required period of service for the long service leave liability to have become vested.

The non-current portion for this provision includes amounts accrued for long service leave entitlements that have not yet vested due to employees having not yet completed the required vesting period of service. In calculating the present value of future cash flows in respect of long service leave, the probability of long service leave being taken is based upon historic data from Council's employment history. The measurement and recognition criteria for employee benefits have been discussed in Note 11.



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**Notes to the Financial Statements**

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Note 13 Provisions (continued)

	Consolidated		Parent	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Movements in provisions were as follows:				
<b>Long service leave</b>				
Opening balance as at 1 July	51,056	44,969	51,056	44,969
Long service leave entitlement raised	23,091	20,144	23,091	20,144
Long service leave entitlement paid	-	(14,057)	-	(14,057)
<b>Closing balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>74,147</b>	<b>51,056</b>	<b>74,147</b>	<b>51,056</b>

Note 14 Deferred Revenue

Investment Property Sales	-	1,150,000	-	1,150,000
Project Management Fees	-	143,977	-	143,977
<b>Total deferred revenue as at 30 June</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,293,977</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,293,977</b>

As at 30 June 2019, deposits relating to two properties expected to be sold and settled within the next 12 months were recognised as deferred revenue along with project management fees relating to projects due to be concluded within 12 months. These events concluded in the current financial year and the revenue brought to account.

Note 15 Issued Capital

<b>Equity attributable to owners</b>				
Balance as at 1 July	13,101,100	14,712,100	13,101,100	14,712,100
Cash contributed by parent	-	-	-	-
Land contributed by parent	-	-	-	-
Land transferred to parent	-	(1,611,000)	-	(1,611,000)
<b>Balance as at 30 June</b>	<b>13,101,100</b>	<b>13,101,100</b>	<b>13,101,100</b>	<b>13,101,100</b>
<b>Share capital</b>				
Balance as at 1 July	100	100	100	100
Shares issued during the period	-	-	-	-
<b>Authorised and fully paid ordinary shares as at 30 June</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



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**Note 16 Financial Risk Management**

RIC's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with a bank, trade receivables and trade payables.

The carrying amounts for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows.

	Note	Consolidated		Parent	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	6,039,996	4,056,840	5,904,320	3,964,654
Trade and other receivables	5	785,316	435,848	1,410,757	437,530
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>6,825,312</b>	<b>4,492,688</b>	<b>7,315,077</b>	<b>4,402,184</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	10	2,671,108	4,859,261	2,555,103	4,800,183
Borrowings - measured at amortised cost	12	90,000	-	90,000	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>2,761,108</b>	<b>4,859,261</b>	<b>2,645,103</b>	<b>4,800,183</b>

**Note 17 Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly derived from observable inputs or estimated using another valuation technique.

Observable inputs are publicly available data that are relevant to the characteristics of the asset/liability being valued. Unobservable inputs are data, assumptions and judgements that are not available publicly, but are relevant to the characteristics of the asset/liability being valued. Unobservable inputs are used to the extent that sufficient relevant and reliable observable inputs are not available for similar assets/liabilities.

Non-financial assets measured at fair value include investment properties.

All assets for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent specific appraisals:

- Level 1 represents fair value measurements that reflect unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 represents fair value, measurements that are substantially derived from inputs (other than quoted prices within level 1) that are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 represents fair value measurements that are substantially derived from unobservable inputs.

The specific valuation technique used to value investment properties are documented below. Fair value represents the highest and best use of the assets having regards to the optimal financial, physical and legal use of the asset.



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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2020

Note 17 Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Investment properties were initially recognised at cost and subsequently revalued under the fair value model. The Group assesses changes in fair value on an annual basis and recognises any change in fair value though profit or loss in the year in which the change occurs.

The fair values of investment properties were determined using level 2 market approach valuation techniques. These valuation techniques use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets.

Market approach valuation techniques included recent sale comparisons of similar properties and land sites. The most significant inputs employed in this valuation technique are price per square meter using recent sales in the same or similar geographical locations and actual binding sale contracts in place as at measurement date.

Where investment properties are purchased in the current financial year it assumed that the transaction price equals fair value unless any of the following conditions exist:

- (a) The transaction is between related parties, although the price in a related party transaction may be used as an input into a fair value measurement if the entity has evidence that the transaction was entered into at market terms.
- (b) The transaction takes place under duress or the seller is forced to accept the price in the transaction, for example, that might be the case if the seller is experiencing financial difficulty.
- (c) the unit of account represented by the transaction price is different from the unit of account for the asset or liability measure at fair value. For example, that might be the case if the asset or liability measure at fair value is only of the elements in the transaction (e.g. in a business combination), the transaction includes unstated rights and privileges that are measured separately in accordance with another standard, or the transaction price includes transaction costs.
- (d) The market in which the transaction takes place is different from the principal market (or most advantageous market). For example, those markets might be different if the entity is a dealer that enters into transactions with customers in the retail market, but the principal (or most advantageous) market for the exit transaction is with other dealers in the dealer market.



**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

**Note 18 Related Party Disclosures**

Entities exercising control over the Group

The ultimate parent entity which exercises control over Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd is Redland City Council.

Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Redland City Council.

Key management personnel compensation

The key management personnel during the year were as follows:

Mr Philip Hennessy	Chairperson of RIC and RIC Toondah Boards
Mr Greg Kempton	Director of RIC and RIC Toondah
Mr Mitch Nielsen	Director of RIC and RIC Toondah
Mr Peter Kelley	Director of Cleveland Plaza and Redland Developments Chief Executive Officer
Mrs Anca Butcher	Director of Cleveland Plaza and Redland Developments Company Secretary of all companies General Counsel

The total remuneration paid to key management personnel of the Group are as follows. This includes remuneration accrued at year end:

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Key management personnel compensation (Paid)	671,984	770,754
Key management personnel compensation (Accrued)	3,943	7,500

Related party transactions

- i. Transactions between Redland City Council and the Group are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favorable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

	Note		
Purchase of goods and services from Council		142,782	415,586
Receipt / (Repayment) of loan from / (to) Council	12	90,000	(3,500,000)
Interest paid on loan from Council		3,450	34,757
Goods and services cost recovery from Council		3,256,940	3,562,659
Receipts for professional services provided to Council		316,450	149,359
Land sold by Council to RIC		1,700,000	1,500,000
Transfer of land assets from RIC to Council		-	1,611,000

Please note that certain comparative information has been reclassified in line with current year classifications.

The receivables and payables from Council are provided at Notes 5 and 10.



**REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD**  
**ABN 68 603 164 503**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended 30 June 2020**

- ii. Transactions between Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd with its subsidiaries are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
Dividend received from subsidiary	60,000	211,000
Receipt of professional services	-	34,700
Investment in subsidiaries	-	958,492
Recoverable from subsidiaries for goods and services	772,153	-

**Note 19 Remuneration of Auditors**

*Auditor-General of Queensland*

Audit of financial statements	25,100	19,410
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**Note 20 Events after the Reporting Date**

The Directors are not aware of any significant events since the end of the reporting period.

The current economic conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic have had some direct impact on RIC's operations, especially to the tenants of the investment property at Cleveland Plaza. RIC will continue to work collaboratively with the local businesses affected through this difficult time.

**Note 21 Capital and Leasing Commitments**

Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd entered into a lease arrangement over land in the current financial year. The lease term is a short term and does not provide an economic benefit to RIC. As such, this is outside the scope of AASB 16.

RIC also has an ongoing lease in relation to one photocopier which is a low value asset and is not subject to AASB 16.

**Note 22 Contingent Assets and Liabilities**

The Group had no contingent assets or contingent liabilities at 30 June 2020.



REDLAND INVESTMENT CORPORATION PTY LTD  
ABN 68 603 164 503

Directors' Declaration

For the year ended 30 June 2020

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd, the Directors declare that:

1. The financial statements and notes, as set out on pages 7 to 28:
  - a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements; and
  - b) give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company and consolidated entity as at 30 June 2020 and their financial performance for the year that ended on that date.
2. In the Directors' opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

  
.....

Mr Philip Hennessy  
Chairman

Dated this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of October 2020



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd

### Report on the audit of the financial report

#### Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd (the parent) and its controlled entities (the group).

In my opinion, the financial report:

- a) gives a true and fair view of the parent's and group's financial position as at 30 June 2020, and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended
- b) complies with Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Requirements

The financial report comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including summaries of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

#### Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of my report.

I am independent of the parent and group in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the *Auditor-General Auditing Standards*. I am also independent of the entity in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, and confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Other information

Other information comprises financial and non-financial information (other than the audited financial report). At the date of this auditor's report, the available other information in Redland Investment Corporation Pty Ltd's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2020 was the directors' report.

The directors are responsible for the other information.

My opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



In connection with my audit of the financial report, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Responsibilities of the company for the financial report**

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the company's directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The company's directors are also responsible for assessing the parent's and group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the parent or group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report**

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the parent's and group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the group.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of the parent's and group's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the parent's or group's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. I base my conclusions on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the parent or group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the group. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with the company's directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Melissa Read".

4 September 2020

Melissa Read  
as delegate of the Auditor-General

Queensland Audit Office  
Brisbane

### 13.4 GOV-017-P STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY MEETINGS OF COUNCIL POLICY

**Objective Reference:****Authorising Officer:** John Oberhardt, General Manager Organisational Services**Responsible Officer:** Tony Beynon, Group Manager Corporate Governance**Report Author:** Marita West, Governance Service Manager**Attachments:**

1. GOV-017-P Statutory and Non-Statutory Meeting of Council Policy
2. GOV-017-002-G Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops Guideline

**PURPOSE**

To adopt the renamed GOV-017-P Statutory and Non-Statutory Meetings of Council Policy and associated guideline.

**BACKGROUND**

The *Electoral and Other Legislation (Accountability, Integrity and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2020* was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 18 June 2020 and received assent on 30 June 2020 and includes amendments relating to state elections, Ministerial conduct, and conduct in local government. The majority of local government amendments come into effect on 12 October 2020.

In addition to the amendment Act's requirements there are also a number of regulatory amendments which come into effect on 12 October 2020. These include improvements to transparency through changes to declarations of interest at statutory and non-statutory meetings.

**ISSUES**

A Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops Guideline was implemented in 2018 to improve Council's transparency at briefing sessions and workshops. This Guideline has been amended to incorporate the changes to the declaration of and for the Guideline to be associated with GOV-017-P Statutory and Non-Statutory Meetings of Council Policy.

During a briefing session or workshop Councillors must declare interests (Prescribed Conflicts of Interest and Declarable Conflicts of Interest) on any matters being discussed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Local Government Act 2009*. This requirement recognises that discussions at briefings and workshops may influence Councillors when deciding a matter at a Council meeting.

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

Policy and Guideline are in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 2009* and the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

**Risk Management**

There is a risk that Council will not meet its statutory obligations if the revised Policy and Guideline are not approved.

**Financial**

There are no financial implications.

**People**

There are no people implications.

**Environmental**

There are no environmental implications.

**Social**

There are no social implications.

**Human Rights**

There are no human rights implications.

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

The recommendation primarily supports Council's Corporate Plan 2018-2023: Outcome 8 Inclusive and ethical governance.

**CONSULTATION**

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Councillors	1 September 2020 and 6 October 2020	Training with Department of Local Government Racing and Multicultural Affairs Workshop on legislative changes
Executive Leadership Team	1 September 2020 and 6 October 2020	Training with Department of Local Government Racing and Multicultural Affairs Workshop on legislative changes
Corporate Governance	August to October 2020	Training with Department of Local Government Racing and Multicultural Affairs Implementation plan of changes Workshop on legislative changes

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To adopt GOV-017-P Statutory and Non-Statutory Meetings of Council Policy as attached in Attachment 1.
2. To endorse the implementation of GOV-017-002-G Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops (Non-Statutory Meetings) Guideline as attached in Attachment 2.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves to not adopt GOV-017-P Statutory and Non-Statutory Meetings of Council Policy and not to endorse GOV-017-002-G Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops (Non-Statutory Meetings) Guideline.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council resolves as follows:**

- 1. To adopt GOV-017-P Statutory and Non-Statutory Meetings of Council Policy as attached in Attachment 1.**
- 2. To endorse the implementation of GOV-017-002-G Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops (Non-Statutory Meetings) Guideline as attached in Attachment 2.**



## Statutory and Non-Statutory Meetings of Council Policy

Policy Identifier: GOV-017-P  
 Approved by: General Meeting  
 Date of Approval: 7 October 2020  
 Effective Date: 12 October 2020  
 Review Date: 12 October 2023  
 Version: 5

### Head of Power

This policy supports Council's responsibilities for the conduct and procedures of meetings of Council under the *Local Government Act 2009* and *Local Government Regulation 2012*.

### Policy Objective

To support the meeting provisions of the *Local Government Act 2009* and *Local Government Regulation 2012* and provide a framework to ensure that all statutory and non-statutory meetings of Council are conducted in a professional, efficient, effective, fair and transparent manner to facilitate appropriate contributions from elected members, staff and the community in a way that supports the highest standards of democratic governance.

### Policy Statement

Redland City Council, through its Corporate Plan is committed to enriching community lifestyles and making a positive difference in our customers' lives through the services we provide. We are forward thinking, engaged and strive to maintain the highest standards of service to ensure we are delivering real value.

Council is committed to:

- Conducting its meetings in accordance with the principles of the *Local Government Act 2009* to ensure an accountable, effective, efficient and sustainable system of local government.
- Councillors performing their responsibilities as required under the *Local Government Act 2009*.
- Providing meeting processes that support effective contributions from elected members, staff and residents in the best interest of the community.
- Conducting its meetings in accordance with Council's Standing Orders and legislated meeting procedures.

### Definitions

Nil.

### Associated Documents

[Council Meeting Standing Orders](#)

GOV-017-002-G Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops Guideline

*Local Government Act 2009*

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# Statutory and Non-Statutory Meetings of Council Policy

*Local Government Regulation 2012*

## 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](#)).

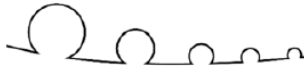
Any requests to change the content of this document must be forwarded to relevant Service Manager(s).

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

## Version Information

Version number	Date	Key Changes
1	May 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Policy</li> </ul>
2	June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of policy to remove duplication, unnecessary provisions and all statutory references that are already covered in the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> and the <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>.</li> <li>Changes to:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agenda approval and timings; removal of items from the agenda; amendment of motions; right of reply for mover of amended motion; recording of votes; simplification of procedural motions to adjourn debate; put motions; motion that a report be tabled; motion to suspend rules; mayoral minutes; disorder; attendance of Councillors at meetings; public participation; public behaviour; urgent business; and the recording of meetings.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
3	May 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New meeting standing orders pages 2 to 33.</li> </ul>
4	November 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renamed Policy from 'Council Meeting Standing Orders' to 'Statutory Meetings of Council'</li> <li>Changed Heading from 'Council Meeting Standing Orders' to 'Statutory Meetings of Council'.</li> <li>Included 'Standing Orders' as an Appendix to this policy.</li> <li>Administrative changes resulting from policy framework review.</li> </ul>
5	October 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change of title to include non-statutory meetings</li> <li>New associated Guideline</li> </ul>

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## Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops (Non Statutory Meetings)

Guideline Identifier: GOV-017-002-G  
 Approved by: Acting Chief Executive Officer  
 Date of Approval: 7 October 2020  
 Effective Date: 12 October 2020  
 Review Date: 12 October 2023  
 Version: 3

### Scope

Clear operating guidelines associated with the management of Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops are necessary to support the governance framework for Council.

This Guideline assists with the management and content of Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops (non-statutory meetings) and supports GOV-017-P Statutory and Non-Statutory Meetings of Council Policy ([A3923657](#)).

### Purpose

To provide direction for managing Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops and establishes protocols for the conduct of non-decision making forums, which create an opportunity for:

- Councillors and employees (staff and contractors) to discuss matters and obtain and exchange information
- Councillors to otherwise inform themselves as to:
  - the implementation of previous decisions of Council
  - the ongoing operations of Council
  - explore the possibilities and issues of future plans and strategies

### Actions and Responsibilities

#### Intent

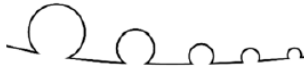
1. There are no formal decisions made at Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops.
2. Any matters requiring a Council decision (i.e. matters not able to be dealt with by delegated authority or administratively) will be considered at a General Meeting by resolution.

#### Ownership and Requirements

3. Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops and program will be managed by the Office of the CEO in consultation with the Mayor.
4. There will be no formal minutes, recommendations or actions. Recording of Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops will be limited to note taking regarding:
  - a) Attendance
  - b) Declarations of Interest

Key priorities explored are to be noted by the relevant staff and/or Councillors. Notes will be retained for reference only and will not be distributed to Councillors, staff or the public.

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## Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops (Non Statutory Meetings)

- Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops are generally held fortnightly on the Tuesday preceding the General Meeting.

### Participants

- Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops are generally attended by all Councillors, the Executive Leadership Team and any employees (staff and contractors) who are the subject matter experts in an item on the program.
- Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops are closed to the public, as they are not legislated decision-making forums.
- External persons may attend Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops upon invitation.

### Ethical Standards

- No delegated authority from Council exists at the Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops.
- No decisions or implied decisions that bind the Council are to be made.
- Councillors and staff will be respectful of each other.
- Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops are to be treated as confidential.
- During a briefing session or workshop Councillors must declare interests on any matters being discussed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Local Government Act 2009. This requirement recognises that discussions at briefings and workshops may influence Councillors when deciding a matter at a Council meeting.
  - A Councillor who has a Prescribed Conflict of Interest in a matter to be addressed in a briefing or workshop cannot attend the meeting for that agenda item.
  - A Councillor who has a Declarable Conflict of Interest in a matter to be addressed in a briefing or workshop cannot attend the meeting for that agenda item unless the local government has previously approved their participation in that matter under the provisions of the legislation.

All interests must be declared to the Chief Executive Officer prior to the briefing or workshop by completing the appropriate declaration of interest form for non-statutory meetings. Councillors are still required to declare these interests at the briefing or workshop. This will ensure that a transparent and effective process is maintained and the ethical and legal behaviour of Councillors and local government employees is upheld.

## Definitions

Nil.

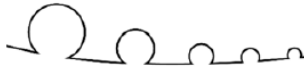
## Reference Documents

These Guidelines have been developed to support the application and administration of the GOV-017-P Statutory and Non-Statutory Meetings of Council Policy ([A3923657](#)).

## Associated Documents

The documents listed below support this guideline and should be referred to for specific information on related matters:

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## Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops (Non Statutory Meetings)

- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Local Government Regulation 2012*
- *Right to Information Act 2009*
- *Information Privacy Act 2009*
- Councillor Code of Conduct
- Employee Code of Conduct

### Document Control

The Chief Executive Officer can approve routine amendments to these Guidelines that do not alter the intent of the briefing sessions. Please forward any requests to change the content of this document to the Chief Executive Officer.

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

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

### Version Information

Version Number	Date	Key Changes
1	April 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Guideline</li> </ul>
2	June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insert Declaration of Interest provisions</li> <li>• Changed title and wording to Councillor Briefing Sessions and Workshops</li> </ul>
3	September 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change to declarations of interest</li> </ul>

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Department:	Organizational Services	Group:	Corporate Governance
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### 13.5 MAKING AMENDING SUBORDINATE LOCAL LAW NO. 2 (SUBORDINATE LOCAL LAW NO, 1.10 (OPERATION OF PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS) 2015) 2020

#### Objective Reference:

**Authorising Officer:** John Oberhardt, General Manager Organisational Services

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

**Report Author:** Kristene Viller, Policy and Local Laws Coordinator

**Attachments:**

1. Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020
2. Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015
3. Review of Anti-competitive Provisions

#### PURPOSE

To recommend that Council proceed to make *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020* which amends *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015*. The amendment is an insubstantial change that replaces a reference to a superseded guideline with a reference to the standards outlined in the approval. This allows for changes to the guidelines and standards without necessitating a local law amendment.

#### BACKGROUND

The guidelines governing management of swimming pool water are amended from time to time by Queensland Health, this amendment replaces reference to a superseded guideline "Queensland Health Swimming and Spa Pool Water Quality and Operational Guidelines 2004" with a statement advising that compliance with the guideline or standard listed in the approval is required.

The amendments to *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* are detailed in the amending instrument (Attachment 1).

Please note that in the consolidated version of *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* (Attachment 2) the only change made was:

Section	Amendment
Schedule 1, section 6(1)(a)	Deleted "Queensland Health Swimming and Spa Pool Water Quality and Operational Guidelines 2004", replaced with "the relevant Queensland Health guideline or standard as specified in the approval; and/or".
Schedule 1, section 6(1)(b)	Insert 'if' after standard.

#### ISSUES

##### State Interest Checks

Section 29A of the *Local Government Act 2009* does not require state interest checks to be completed on subordinate local laws.

### Public Interest Review

The *Local Government Act 2009* (the Act) requires that any subordinate local law made with anti-competitive provisions is to comply with the procedures prescribed under a regulation for the review of the anti-competitive provisions.

The *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Regulation) provides that the procedure to review anti-competitive provisions is set out in the National Competition Policy – guidelines for conducting reviews on anti-competitive provisions in local laws (the Guideline).

Review of *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* found that anti-competitive provisions were present (Attachment 3). Each of these provisions has been previously assessed in line with the procedure set out in the Guideline. It was determined that the identified provisions were excluded for the review of anti-competitive provisions under the Guideline because they were of a particular type listed in the Guideline.

### Community Consultation

No community consultation was undertaken on *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* as the amendment has been deemed insubstantial and in accordance with Council's adopted local law making process not subject to community consultation.

### Insubstantial changes

Under the local law making process, the making of the Amending Instrument must follow steps 1 through 9 if they involve substantial amendments or affect anti-competitive provisions. If Council decides by resolution that the Amending Instrument only amends an existing subordinate local law to make an insubstantial change and the amendment does not affect anti-competitive provisions, Council may skip steps 2 to 5 inclusive (public consultation and anti-competitive procedures) and proceed directly to step 6 (deciding whether to make the Amending Instrument). The proposed amendment is not anti-competitive nor affects an anti-competitive provision.

The change to schedule 1 of *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* is considered an insubstantial change because it does not alter the operation of the Subordinate Local Law and the change is within the parameters of the model local law.

### Local Law Implementation

Should Council make the Subordinate Local Law as attached to this report, notice must be given to the public within one month, through publication in the Queensland Government Gazette and on Council's website. The law comes into effect on either the date published in the gazette or a date nominated by Council in the Subordinate Local Law.

## **STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS**

### **Legislative Requirements**

The *Local Government Act 2009* Chapter 3, Part 1, provides power for local governments to make and enforce local laws and set the framework that the local government must adhere to. Council has adopted a Local Law Making Process that is consistent with the *Local Government Act 2009* provisions. This process has been followed in the making of Subordinate Local Law attached to this report.

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

Part D of Council's adopted Local Law Making Process sets out the required steps for making the Amending Instrument. The first 6 steps in the Local Law Making Process involve making the Amending Instrument and steps 7 to 10 relate to notifying the public and Minister about the Amending Instrument.

### **Risk Management**

The risks associated with making the Subordinate Local Law have been managed by:

- a) ensuring the process to make the Subordinate Local Law is in accordance with legislative standards and the adopted Redland City Council Local Law Making Process;
- b) internal stakeholder engagement to ensure the Subordinate Local Law will promote effective governance to the community; and
- c) 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 Subordinate Local Law will have no direct impact on resourcing.

### **Environmental**

There are not environmental implications.

### **Social**

Local Government provides for the good governance of the local government area through their local laws. The Subordinate Local Law attached to this report impacts a small group of people, those being the operators of public swimming pools.

### **Human Rights**

There are no Human Rights implications.

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

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

This process is in keeping with Council's Corporate Plan Priority 8, Inclusive and Ethical Governance for deep engagement, quality leadership at all levels, transparent and accountable democratic processes and a spirit of partnership between the community and Council.

**CONSULTATION**

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Environmental Health Policy Advisor	November 2019 August 2020	Request for amendment and review of the proposed change
Senior Advisor Administrative Review	August 2020 – September 2020	Drafted amendment and amending instrument. Prepared report and conduct anti-competitive review.
Governance Services Manager	September 2020	Reviewed report

**OPTIONS****Option One**

In accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019, 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. That the amendments to *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* are insubstantial and do not affect anti-competitive provisions;
3. That *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020* makes insubstantial changes to *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* (Attachment 2) and it does not affect anti-competitive provisions;
4. To proceed:
  - a. As advertised with the making of *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015)2020* (Attachment 1);
  - b. To make *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020*, as advertised;
  - c. To adopt the consolidated version of *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015*, incorporating the amendments made by *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020*, in accordance with section 32 of the *Local Government Act 2009*;
  - d. To give notice of the making and commencement of *Amending Subordinate Local Law No.2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020*, by publication in the Queensland Government Gazette;
5. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer to make any necessary administrative and formatting amendments prior to gazettal.



**Option Two**

That Council resolves not to make *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020*.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That in accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019, 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. That the amendments to *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* are insubstantial and do not affect anti-competitive provisions;
3. That *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020* makes insubstantial changes to *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015 (Attachment 2)* and it does not affect anti-competitive provisions;
4. To proceed:
  - a. As advertised with the making of *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015)2020 (Attachment 1)*;
  - b. To make *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020*, as advertised;
  - c. To adopt the consolidated version of *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015*, incorporating the amendments made by *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020*, in accordance with section 32 of the *Local Government Act 2009*;
  - d. To give notice of the making and commencement of *Amending Subordinate Local Law No.2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020*, by publication in the Queensland Government Gazette;
5. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer to make any necessary administrative and formatting amendments prior to gazettal.



**Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2**  
**(Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10**  
**(Operation of Public Swimming Pools)**  
**2015) 2020**

It is hereby certified that this a true and correct copy of *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020* made, in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, by the Council of the City of Redland, by resolution dated 7 October 2020.

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A. Chesterman  
Chief Executive Officer



## Redland City Council

### Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020

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*Redland City Council*  
*Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2*  
*(Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020*

**Redland City Council**  
**Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate**  
**Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming**  
**Pools) 2015) 2020**

**Part 1 Preliminary**

**1 Short title**

This amending local law may be cited as *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020*.

**2 Object**

The object of this amending subordinate local law is to amend *Subordinate Local Law No 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* to update the conditions imposed on an approval to reflect the new guideline under which pool water must be maintained.

**3 Commencement**

This amending subordinate local law commences on the date of publication of the notice of the making of *Amending Subordinate Local Law No. 2 (Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015) 2020* in the gazette.

**Part 2 Amendment of Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015**

**4 Amendment of Sch 1 (Operation of public swimming pools)**

- (1) Schedule 1, section 6(1)(a)—

*Omit, insert -*

the relevant Queensland Health guideline or standard as specified in the approval; and/or

- (2) Schedule 1, section 6(1)(b), after 'standard'-

*Insert -*

if -



Redland City Council

**Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10  
(Operation of Public Swimming Pools)  
2015**

It is hereby certified that this a true and correct copy of *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* made, in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, by the Council of the City of Redland, by resolution dated 7 October 2020

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A. Chesterman  
Chief Executive Officer

BNEDOCs Attachment 5 Draft Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015 (A3258800) (A3366170).docx



## Redland City Council

### Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015

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## **Part 1 Preliminary**

### **1 Short title**

This subordinate local law may be cited as *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015*.

### **2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved**

- (1) The purpose of this subordinate local law is to supplement *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2015* which provides for a legal and procedural framework for the administration, implementation and enforcement of the local government's local laws, subordinate local laws and other regulatory powers, and for miscellaneous administrative matters.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for—
  - (a) various matters regarding the granting of approvals for prescribed activities; and
  - (b) further specification of the definitions relevant to various prescribed activities.
- (3) In particular, the purpose of this subordinate local law is to supplement the legal and procedural framework for the prescribed activity named in schedule 1, section 1.

### **3 Authorising local law**

The making of the provisions in this subordinate local law is authorised by *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2015* (the **authorising local law**).

### **4 Definitions**

- (1) Particular words used in this subordinate local law have the same meaning as provided for in the authorising local law.
- (2) The dictionary in schedule 3 defines particular words used in this subordinate local law.

## **Part 2 Approval for prescribed activity**

### **5 Matters regarding the prescribed activity—Authorising local law, ss 6(3), (4), 8(2)(a), 9(1)(d), 10(3), 12, 13(a), 14(1)(a)**

- (1) Schedule 1—
  - (a) names a prescribed activity in section 1; and
  - (b) prescribes the matters specified in this section for the prescribed activity.
- (2) For section 6(3) of the authorising local law, it is declared that section 6(2) of the authorising local law does not apply to the particular activities stated in section 2 of schedule 1.

- (3) For section 6(4) of the authorising local law, it is declared that the prescribed activity named in section 1 of schedule 1 is a category 2 activity.
- (4) For section 8(2)(a) of the authorising local law, the documents and materials that must accompany an application for approval for the prescribed activity are stated in section 3 of schedule 1.
- (5) For section 9(1)(d) of the authorising local law, the local government may only grant an approval for the prescribed activity if it is satisfied the proposed operation and management of the activity would be consistent with the additional criteria prescribed in section 4 of schedule 1.
- (6) For section 10(3) of the authorising local law, the conditions that must be imposed on an approval for the prescribed activity are stated in section 5 of schedule 1.
- (7) For section 10(3) of the authorising local law, the conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval for the prescribed activity are stated in section 6 of schedule 1.
- (8) For section 13(a) of the authorising local law, the term of an approval for the prescribed activity is provided for in section 7 of schedule 1.
- (9) For section 14(1)(a) of the authorising local law, the further term for renewal or extension of an approval for the prescribed activity is provided for in section 8 of schedule 1.
- (10) For section 12 of the authorising local law, in Table 1 of schedule 1—
  - (a) column 1 lists the application requirements for which the local government may accept as evidence the certificate of a third party certifier; and
  - (b) column 2 lists the individuals or organisations that are declared to be third party certifiers for the corresponding application requirement in column 1; and
  - (c) column 3 lists the qualifications that are necessary for an individual or organisation to be a third party certifier for the corresponding application requirement in column 1.

## **6 Approvals that are non-transferable—Authorising local law, s 15(2)**

For section 15(2) of the authorising local law, it is declared that the categories of approval listed in schedule 2 are non-transferable.



## **Schedule 1      Operation of public swimming pools**

### **Section 5**

#### **1.      Prescribed activity**

Operation of public swimming pools.

#### **2.      Activities that do not require an approval under the authorising local law**

The operation of a public swimming pool if the swimming pool is—

- (a) a swimming pool made available by a body corporate of a community titles scheme for use by the owners or occupiers of the lots of the scheme or their invitees; or
- (b) located within school premises and access to the pool is restricted by the school to students and staff of the school and school club members.

#### **3.      Documents and materials that must accompany an application for an approval**

- (1) Details of the proposed public swimming pool including a plan or other information identifying the proposed public swimming pool and all buildings proposed to be used in the operation of the public swimming pool.
- (2) Details of the nature and extent of the public use that is proposed by the applicant.
- (3) Details of the proposed management and supervision of the public swimming pool (including the qualifications and experience of the proposed managers and supervisors).
- (4) If the applicant is not the owner of the land on which the public swimming pool is to be situated — the owner's written consent to the application.
- (5) Details of the equipment that will be used for chlorination, filtration and recirculation of water in the public swimming pool.
- (6) Details of procedures that will be adopted to ensure that the public swimming pool water is adequate to protect public health.
- (7) Details of the equipment which will be used for emergency medical treatment and first aid.
- (8) Details of the operation of the public swimming pool including —
  - (a) the hours of operation of the public swimming pool; and
  - (b) whether the public swimming pool is to be heated or non-heated; and
  - (c) the existence or otherwise of automatic dosing equipment to be used in conjunction with the chlorination, filtration and recirculation of water in the public swimming pool.

#### **4.      Additional criteria for the granting of an approval**

- (1) The equipment for chlorination, filtration and recirculation of public

swimming pool water must be adequate to protect public health.

- (2) The management and supervision of the public swimming pool must be adequate to protect public safety and prevent nuisance.
- (3) Any proposed manager or supervisor of the public swimming pool must hold a current first aid certificate and bronze medallion or other equivalent life saving qualification.
- (4) The equipment which will be used for emergency medical treatment and first aid must be situated at an appropriate location at the public swimming pool.
- (5) There must be adequate sanitary conveniences and sanitary facilities for the operation of the public swimming pool.

**5. Conditions that must be imposed on an approval**

No conditions stated.

**6. Conditions that will ordinarily be imposed on an approval**

- (1) The public swimming pool water must be maintained in accordance with—
  - (a) the relevant Queensland Health guideline or standard as specified in the approval; and/or
  - (b) another approved guideline or standard if specified in the approval.
- (2) The operator of the public swimming pool must test the water in the public swimming pool to ensure compliance with the prescribed chemical parameters—
  - (a) at least daily; and
  - (b) more often than daily if necessary having regard to—
    - (i) bather load and likely use; and
    - (ii) environmental contamination; and
    - (iii) status of pool users.
- (3) The approval holder must—
  - (a) provide and maintain equipment for emergency medical treatment, first aid and the rescue of persons in difficulty; and
  - (b) erect and display notices at the public swimming pool that—
    - (i) provide information about basic life saving, resuscitation and first aid techniques; and
    - (ii) warn about possible dangers; and
  - (c) install and maintain specified equipment for the chlorination, filtration and recirculation of water in the public swimming pool; and
  - (d) provide and maintain specified dressing rooms and facilities for showering and sanitation; and
  - (e) not permit or allow any person under the influence of an intoxicating or stupefying substance or liquor to be at, or use, the public swimming pool; and

- (f) not permit or allow any person suffering, or appearing to suffer from, an infectious, contagious or offensive disease or skin complaint to enter the public swimming pool; and
  - (g) not permit or allow any animal, other than a guide, hearing or assistance dog, as defined in the *Guide, Hearing and Assistance Dogs Act 2009*, to be brought onto any part of the land upon which the public swimming pool is located; and
  - (h) immediately remove any animal, other than a guide, hearing or assistance dog, as defined in the *Guide, Hearing and Assistance Dogs Act 2009*, found on any part of the land upon which the public swimming pool is located; and
  - (i) at all times maintain the public swimming pool free of extraneous matter.
- (3) At all times while the public swimming pool is open to the public a manager or supervisor must be present and must hold a current first aid certificate, bronze medallion or other life saving qualifications specified in the approval.
  - (4) The operation of the public swimming pool must not—
    - (a) detrimentally affect the amenity of neighbouring premises; or
    - (b) cause environmental harm; or
    - (c) cause environmental nuisance.
  - (5) The operation of the public swimming pool must only be undertaken during specified hours on specified days.
  - (6) The operation of the public swimming pool, including each building, structure, facility and equipment used in the operation of the public swimming pool must be kept and maintained—
    - (a) in good working order and condition; and
    - (b) in a clean, tidy and sanitary condition.
  - (7) Lighting used to illuminate the operation of the public swimming pool must be angled or shaded so that the light does not cause a nuisance.
  - (8) Each toilet, bathroom, kitchen, laundry and drinking water facility used in the operation of the public swimming pool must be provided with an adequate and continuous supply of water.
  - (9) The approval holder must provide and maintain—
    - (a) sanitary conveniences and sanitary facilities for the operation of the public swimming pool; and
    - (b) waste containers sufficient to accommodate the collection and storage of waste generated by the operation of the public swimming pool in the manner, and at the locations, specified by the local government.

## **7. Term of an approval**

- (1) The term of an approval must be determined by the local government having regard to the information submitted by the applicant.
- (2) The term of the approval must be specified in the approval.

**8. Term of renewal of an approval**

- (1) The term for which an approval may be renewed or extended must be determined by the local government having regard to the information submitted by the approval holder.
- (2) If the local government grants the application, the local government must specify in the written notice, the term of the renewal or extension.

**Table 1 – Third party certification**

<b>Column 1 Application requirement</b>	<b>Column 2 Individuals or organisations that are third party certifiers</b>	<b>Column 3 Qualifications necessary to be a third party certifier</b>
No application requirement stated.		

## **Schedule 2      Categories of approval that are non-transferable**

### Section 6

Each approval for the prescribed activity named in schedule 1, section 1 is transferable.

## Schedule 3 Dictionary

### Section 4

**body corporate** has the meaning given in the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*.

**building** has the meaning given in the *Building Act 1975*.

**community titles scheme** has the meaning given in the *Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997*.

**environmental harm** has the meaning given in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

**environmental nuisance** has the meaning given in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

**nuisance** includes anything that—

- (a) disturbs or inconveniences people in the vicinity of a public swimming pool; or
- (b) detracts from the use or enjoyment of land adjoining or in the vicinity of a public swimming pool.

**public swimming pool** means a swimming pool that is made available for use to —

- (a) members of the public or a section of the public; or
- (b) participants in organised swimming or diving competitions or in training for organised swimming or diving competitions; or
- (c) persons who have a commercial relationship with the owner of the pool.

**sanitary convenience** has the meaning given in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

**structure** has the meaning given in the *Local Government Act 2009*.

**swimming pool** has the meaning given in the *Building Act 1975*.

**Review of Anti-Competitive Provisions**

An anti-competitive provision in a local law is a provision which creates a barrier to entry to a market or competition within a market.

Section 38 of the *Local Government Act 2009 (Act)* provides that a local government cannot make a local law that contains an anti-competitive provision unless the local government has complied with the procedures prescribed under a regulation for the review of anti-competitive provisions. If the local government does not to comply with the procedure prescribed under a regulation, the local law has no effect.

Section 15 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012 (Regulation)* provides that the procedure for review of anti-competitive provisions is set out in the National Competition Policy – guidelines for conducting reviews on anti-competitive provision in local laws (**Guideline**).

The below table sets out those provisions in *Subordinate Local Law No. 1.10 (Operation of Public Swimming Pools) 2015* attached to this paper which may be considered to be an anti-competitive provision, which exclusions apply to that provision (if any) and any significant impacts that exist:

Local Law	Provision	What the provision provides	Reason(s)	Exclusions	Significant impacts
SLL1.10	Schedule 1	Requires businesses to obtain a Council approval before operating a public swimming pool, and imposes conditions upon the operation of the swimming pool.	Possibly anti-competitive as it requires businesses to obtain approvals before operating and requires businesses to comply with standards of operation.	These laws intend to ensure accepted public health standards are met.	N/A

### 13.6 SUBORDINATE LOCAL LAW NO.5 (PARKING) 2015

**Objective Reference:****Authorising Officer:** John Oberhardt, General Manager Organisational Services**Responsible Officer:** Tony Beynon, Group Manager Corporate Governance**Report Author:** Kristene Viller, Policy and Local Laws Coordinator**Attachments:**

1. Draft Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015
2. Community Engagement Activity Plan

**PURPOSE**

To recommend the commencement of the Local law Making Process and approval to proceed to community consultation for the amendments to *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015*. The amendments proposed:

- introduce new off street regulated parking areas at Moores Road and Auster Street, Redland Bay; and
- increase the penalty units associated with unauthorised parking in a disabled parking space across the City.

**BACKGROUND**

On 14 July, 2020 the Queensland Government passed the Disability Parking and Other Matters Amendment Bill 2019. This reform means that Queenslanders that have been diagnosed as legally blind will be eligible for a disability parking permit. The expanded criteria is for people who meet the definition on a temporary (six months or more) or permanent basis.

These parking concessions make it possible for permit holders to go about their daily business by providing access to conveniently located parking bays which are wider than a standard parking bay and are available at locations such as shopping centres, hospitals, medical centres, train stations and entertainment venues.

The amendment is required to increase the penalty units for disability parking infringements which in turn will increase the penalty from \$186 to \$533, in line with the advice received from the Minister for Transport and Main Roads.

Additionally, in order to ensure recent changes to Council's regulated car parking areas are reflected in the subordinate local law to facilitate compliance new parking areas need to be included in the 'declaration of off-street regulated parking areas' and 'Maps of off-street regulated parking areas' as per Schedule 2 of *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015*.

**ISSUES**Local Law Making Process

The *Local Government Act 2009* (the Act), sets out a process a local government must follow in the making of a local law, a local government can define its own process for making a local law, as long as it is not inconsistent with the requirements of the Act. Council's adopted Local Law Making Process identifies stages that the process must go through to make a local law.

The amendments to *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015* have been drafted in accordance with Council's adopted Local Law Making Process and the *Local Government Act 2009*.



Please note that in the draft version of *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015 (Attachment 1)* the following changes are proposed:

Section	Amendment
Schedule 2, Part 1, item 8	Inclusion of Moores Road and Auster Street car parks, Redland Bay.
Schedule 2, Part 2	Addition of maps 8C(i) and (ii)
Schedule 4, <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Road Rules) Regulation 2009</i> , provision 203(1)	Penalty unit changed from 1.4 to 4

#### Anti-competitive provisions

Section 38 of the *Local Government Act 2009* requires Council to review for any possible anti-competitive provisions when making local and subordinate local laws. An anti-competitive provision is a provision that is identified as creating barriers for entry into a market, or barriers within a market.

A review of any anti-competitive provisions has been undertaken, the review found that there are no anti-competitive provisions within the subordinate local law.

#### State Interest Checking

Section 29A of the *Local Government Act 2009* does not require state interest checks to be completed on subordinate local laws.

#### Community Consultation

It is proposed that the community consultation on draft *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015* is conducted in accordance with IAP2 Standard – Engagement level, for a period of 21 days, commencing on 12 October 2020 and concluding on 1 November 2020. In accordance with the adopted Local Law Making Process a community engagement plan has been provided (Attachment 2) outlining:

- a) The nature of the engagement.
- b) The period of engagement.
- c) Where notice of the proposed subordinate local law will be displayed or published.
- d) The information that will generally be stated about the proposed subordinate local law in any notice.
- e) Where the proposed subordinate local law will be available for inspection or purchase.

All comments received will be reviewed and those that address the proposed changes to the subordinate local law will be considered in the final community consultation report. It should be noted that the subordinate local law does not contain a schedule of the time limits for parking at each of the locations included in Schedule 2.

## **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 amended Subordinate Local Law attached to this report has been 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 amending the subordinate local law were managed by:

- a) Ensuring the process to amend the subordinate local law 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) Review of the identified anti-competitive provisions identified and adhering to the National Competition Policy Guidelines.

## Financial

The cost of drafting the subordinate local law, community consultation and publications are funded through existing budget allocations within the Strategy and Governance Unit.

## People

The community consultation process will have an impact on resourcing within the Strategy and Governance Unit and Communication, Engagement and Tourism Unit. 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 submission during the consultation period.

## Environmental

There are no environmental impacts.

## Social

Local Government provides for the good governance of the local government area through its local laws. The subordinate local law attached to this report has the potential to impact members of the Redlands community.

## Human Rights

There are no Human Rights implications.

## Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

The process for amending the proposed subordinate local law and the associated recommendations of this report are in accordance with Council's adopted practice for making local laws.

The process is also in keeping with Council's Corporate Plan Priority 8 Inclusive and Ethical Governance for deep engagement, quality leadership at all levels, transparent and accountable democratic processes and a spirit of partnership between the community and Council.

## CONSULTATION

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Senior Engineer Traffic & Transport	August 2020 September 2020	Request for amendments and review of the proposed changes for inclusion of more regulated parking areas and associated maps to SLL5
Senior Advisor Administrative Review	September 2020	Conduct anti-competitive review and drafted changes.
Administrative Review	August –	Preparation of report and associate research with business

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Coordinator	September 2020	areas.
Group Manager Corporate Governance	September 2020	Reviewed report
Service Manager Compliance Services	September 2020	Request for amendment to penalty units and additional off-street parking locations

## OPTIONS

### Option One

In accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019, 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. 5 (Parking) 2015*.
2. To engage with the community for a period of 21 days (the consultation period) about *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015* in accordance with the attached engagement plan.
3. To accept and review all comments received in relation to the proposed changes to *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015*.

### Option Two

That Council resolves not to proceed with the Local Law Making Process for *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015*.

## OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

In accordance with Council's Local Law Making Process adopted on 20 March 2019, 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. 5 (Parking) 2015*.
2. To engage with the community for a period of 21 days (the consultation period) about *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015* in accordance with the attached engagement plan.
3. To accept and review all comments received in relation to the proposed changes to *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015*.



## Redland City Council

# Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015

It is hereby certified that this a true and correct copy of *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015* made, in accordance with the *Local Government Act 2009*, by the Council of the City of Redland, by resolution dated 7 November 2018

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A. Chesterman  
Chief Executive Officer

BNEDOCBNEDOCSDraft Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015 (A3384884).docx



## Redland City Council

### Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015

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	6 Declaration of off-street regulated parking areas—Authorising local law, s 6.....	3
<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Parking contrary to parking restriction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
	7 Parking permits issued by local government—Authorising local law, s 7(2).....	4
	8 Commercial vehicle identification labels—Authorising local law, s 8(2).....	6
<b>Part 4</b>	<b>Minor traffic offence infringement notice penalties .....</b>	<b>7</b>
	9 Infringement notice penalty amounts—Authorising local law, s 9.....	7
<b>Schedule 1</b>	<b>Declaration of traffic area.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Schedule 2</b>	<b>Declaration of off-street regulated parking areas.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Schedule 3</b>	<b>Definition — no parking permit area .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Schedule 4</b>	<b>Infringement notice penalty amounts for certain minor traffic offences .....</b>	<b>39</b>
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## Part 1 Preliminary

### 1 Short title

This subordinate local law may be cited as *Subordinate Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015*.

### 2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

- (1) The purpose of this subordinate local law is to supplement *Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015*, which provides for the exercise of local government powers authorised under the TORUM Act.
- (2) The purpose is to be achieved by providing for—
  - (a) the establishment of traffic areas and off-street regulated parking areas; and
  - (b) the persons that may be issued with a parking permit; and
  - (c) the vehicles that may be issued with a commercial vehicle identification label; and
  - (d) the infringement notice penalty amounts for minor traffic offences.

### 3 Authorising local law

The making of the provisions in this subordinate local law is authorised by *Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2015* (the *authorising local law*).

### 4 Definitions

- (1) Particular words used in this subordinate local law have the same meaning as provided for in the authorising local law.
- (2) The dictionary in schedule 5 defines particular words used in this subordinate local law.

## Part 2 Declaration of parking areas for the TORUM Act

### 5 Declaration of traffic areas—Authorising local law, s 5

- (1) For section 5(1) of the authorising local law, each part of the local government area indicated by hatching on a map in schedule 1 is declared to be a traffic area.
- (2) For section 5(2) of the authorising local law, the boundaries of each traffic area are indicated by bold lines circumscribing the hatched area on a map in schedule 1.

### 6 Declaration of off-street regulated parking areas—Authorising local law, s 6

- (1) For section 6(1) of the authorising local law, the areas of land which are declared

to be an off-street regulated parking area are—

- (a) described in schedule 2 part 1; and
  - (b) indicated by hatching on a map in schedule 2 part 2.
- (2) For section 6(2) of the authorising local law, the boundaries of each off-street regulated parking area are indicated by a bold line circumscribing a hatched area on a map in schedule 2 part 2.

### Part 3 Parking contrary to parking restriction

#### 7 Parking permits issued by local government—Authorising local law, s 7(2)

- (1) This section prescribes—
  - (a) the persons that may be issued with a parking permit mentioned in section 7(1) of the authorising local law; and
  - (b) the circumstances in which a parking permit may be issued.
- (2) A parking permit (a *resident parking permit*)—
  - (a) may be issued to a person whose circumstances are as follows—
    - (i) the person resides in a residence<sup>1</sup> situated on a section of road and parking immediately adjacent to the residence is regulated by time; and
    - (ii) the issue of the parking permit would not unduly impede the flow of traffic either on the road or in the area; and
    - (iii) the residence does not have, and cannot reasonably be provided with, adequate off-street parking; and
    - (iv) if the parking permit is granted — there would not be in force more than 3 resident parking permits for the same residence; but
  - (b) must not be issued to permit a vehicle to be parked contrary to an indication on an official traffic sign installed on a road in a no parking permit area.
- (3) A parking permit (a *community service organisation parking permit*) may be issued to a person whose circumstances are as follows—
  - (a) the person is a community service organisation<sup>2</sup>; and
  - (b) the person will use the parking permit for an activity which is consistent with the objects of the community service organisation; and
  - (c) the activity is undertaken on a section of road where —
    - (i) parking is regulated by time; and
    - (ii) the issue of the parking permit would not unduly impede the flow of traffic either on the road or in the area.

<sup>1</sup> See definition of *residence* in the dictionary.

<sup>2</sup> See definition of *community service organisation* in the dictionary.

- (4) A parking permit (a *temporary parking permit*) may be issued to allow the holder of the parking permit to park 1 or more vehicles in a designated parking space or spaces for a period specified in the parking permit despite an indication on an official traffic sign to the contrary and despite the fact that paid parking would otherwise apply to the space or spaces.
- (5) A temporary parking permit may only be granted if the local government is satisfied that—
- (a) the applicant is engaged in some temporary activity affecting premises immediately adjacent to the designated parking space or spaces to which the application relates; and
  - (b) it is not reasonably practical for the applicant to carry out the activity unless the designated parking space or spaces to which the application relates are allocated to the applicant's exclusive use for the duration of the activity.
- (6) A parking permit (a *works zone parking permit*) may be issued to a person if the local government is satisfied that—
- (a) the part of the road to which the application relates is adjacent to a site at which the person is proposing to undertake building or construction work; and
  - (b) the carrying out of the building or construction work is lawful; and
  - (c) having regard to the nature of the building or construction work and the characteristics of the site, it is not reasonably practical for all work activity involving vehicle loading and unloading and associated vehicle movements to be confined within the site.
- (7) A parking permit (a *local government works parking permit*) may be issued to allow a person to park 1 or more vehicles in a designated parking space or spaces, and for a period specified in the parking permit despite an indication on an official traffic sign to the contrary and despite the fact that paid parking would otherwise apply to the space or spaces if the person is—
- (a) an employee, contractor or agent of the local government; and
  - (b) parking the vehicle or vehicles in the space or spaces—
    - (i) for the purpose of carrying out work for or on behalf of the local government; and
    - (ii) in the course of carrying out his or her duties for or on behalf of the local government.
- (8) A parking permit (a *visitor parking permit*)—
- (a) may be issued to a person whose circumstances are as follows—
    - (i) the person (the *resident*) resides in a residence situated on a section of road and parking immediately adjacent to the residence is regulated by time; and
    - (ii) the parking permit is to be made available by the resident for use by another person who —
      - (A) is visiting or attending at the residence identified in the parking permit; and



- (B) intends parking on the section of road immediately adjacent to the residence; and
  - (iii) the issue of the parking permit would not unduly impede the flow of traffic either on the road or in the area; and
  - (iv) the residence does not have and cannot reasonably be provided with adequate off-street parking; and
  - (v) if the parking permit is granted — there would not be in force more than 2 visitor parking permits for the same residence; but
- (b) must not be issued to permit a vehicle to be parked contrary to an indication on an official traffic sign installed on a road in a no parking permit area.

### **8 Commercial vehicle identification labels—Authorising local law, s 8(2)**

- (1) For section 8(2) of the authorising local law, this section prescribes the vehicles that may be issued with a commercial vehicle identification label.
- (2) A vehicle may be issued with a commercial vehicle identification label if the vehicle—
  - (a) is used for carrying on a business that requires the regular use of loading zones; and
  - (b) is—
    - (i) a horse drawn vehicle constructed, fitted or equipped for the carriage of goods; or
    - (ii) a motor vehicle (excluding any car or motorbike) constructed, fitted or equipped for the carriage of goods; or
    - (iii) a motor vehicle constructed, fitted or equipped for the carriage of persons.
- (3) Also, a vehicle may be issued with a commercial vehicle identification label if a commercial vehicle identification label is displayed on the vehicle and—
  - (a) the vehicle on which the label is displayed is the vehicle specified on the label; and
  - (b) the date specified on the label has not passed.

## **Part 4                    Minor traffic offence infringement notice penalties**

### **9    Infringement notice penalty amounts—Authorising local law, s 9**

For section 9 of the authorising local law, the infringement notice penalty amount<sup>3</sup> for an offence mentioned in column 1 of schedule 4 is the corresponding amount stated in column 2 of schedule 4.

---

<sup>3</sup> Under section 108 of the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* —

- (a) a local government may, under a local law, prescribe an amount as an infringement notice penalty for a minor traffic offence; and
- (b) for the *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*, the minor traffic offence is an infringement notice offence and the penalty is the infringement notice penalty for the offence.

See sections 5 (Meaning of penalty unit) and 5A (Prescribed value of particular penalty unit) of the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* and section 2B of the *Penalties and Sentences Regulation 2005*.

**Schedule 1 Declaration of traffic area**

Section 5

No traffic area declared.

DRAFT

## Schedule 2 Declaration of off-street regulated parking areas

Section 6

### Part 1 Areas declared to be an off-street regulated parking area.

#### 1. Capalaba

Description of car park or area	Map ref.	Location or address of car park or area
Dollery Road off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	1A	Between Faccio Lane and Noeleen Street, Capalaba.
School Road off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	1B	Between Mount Cotton Road, Capalaba and Bums Street, Capalaba.

#### 2. Cleveland

Description of car park or area	Map ref.	Location or address of car park or area
Doig Street off-street car park (E) as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2B(iv)	Between Middle Street and Queen Street, Cleveland.
Doig Street off-street car park (W) as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2B(ii)	Between Queen Street and Middle Street, Cleveland.
Emmett Drive off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2F(ii)	Between Emmett Drive, Cleveland and Wharf Street, Cleveland.
Iluka Arcade off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2B(iii)	Doig Street, Cleveland.
John Street off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2C	Between Queen Street and Russell Street, Cleveland.
Middle Street (East) off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2F(i)	Middle Street, Cleveland, Cleveland.
Middle Street (West) off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2D	Comer Wynyard Street, Cleveland and Middle Street, Cleveland.
Queen Street off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2E(ii)	Between Wynyard Street and Waters Street, Cleveland.
Shore Street West off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2A	Between Shore Street West and Kyling Lane, Cleveland.
Toondah Harbour off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2F(iii)	Emmett Drive, Cleveland.
Waterloo Street off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2B(i)	Between Middle Street and Queen Street, Cleveland.
Wynyard Street off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2E(i)	Between Middle Street and Queen Street, Cleveland.
Wharf Street off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2F (iv)	Between Middle Street and Wharf Street, Cleveland.
William Street off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	2G	Between William Street and Shore Street North, Cleveland.

**3. Macleay Island**

Description of car park or area	Map ref.	Location or address of car park or area
Macleay Island Ferry Terminal car and boat trailer park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	3A	Brighton Road and Russell Terrace, Macleay Island.

**4. North Stradbroke Island**

Description of car park or area	Map ref.	Location or address of car park or area
One Mile Ferry Terminal car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	4A(i)	Yabby Street, One Mile, Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island.
East Coast Road off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	4A (ii)	East Coast Road, Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island
Junner Street Ferry Terminal car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	4B	Junner Street Ferry Terminal car park, Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island.
Junner Street, Cunningham Street, off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	4C (i)	Between Cunningham Street and Ballow Road, Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island.
Junner Street, Bayly Street off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	4C (ii)	Between Ballow Road and Bayly Street, Dunwich, North Stradbroke Island.

**5. Redland Bay**

Description of car park or area	Map ref.	Location or address of car park or area
Weinam Creek Cenotaph off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	5A(ii)	Banana Street, Redland Bay.
Weinam Creek off-street car and boat trailer park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	5A(iii)	Banana Street, Redland Bay.
Weinam Creek Spoil Pond off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	5A(iv)	Banana Street, Redland Bay.
Weinam Creek Overflow car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	5B	Meissner Street, Redland Bay.
Weinam Creek vehicle barge off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	5A(i)	Weinam Street and Esplanade, Redland Bay.
Moores Road off street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2	8C(i)	Between 23 – 29 Moores Road and 14 Auster Street, Redland Bay
Auster Street off street boat ramp access as identified in schedule 2, part 2	8C(ii)	Auster Street, Redland Bay

**6. Russell Island**

Description of car park or area	Map ref.	Location or address of car park or area
Russell Island Ferry Terminal car and boat trailer park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	6A(ii)	Alison Crescent, Hawthornden Drive and High Street, Russell Island.
Russell Island off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	6A(i)	Bayview Road, Russell Island.
Alice Street – Esplanade off-street car and boat trailer park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	6B(i)	Comer of Alice Street and Esplanade, Russell Island
Esplanade off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	6B(ii)	Esplanade, Russell Island

**7. Victoria Point**

Description of car park or area	Map ref.	Location or address of car park or area
Victoria Point off-street car and boat trailer park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	7A(i)	Masters Avenue, Victoria Point.
Colburn Avenue off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	7A(ii)	Colburn Avenue, Victoria Point.
Victoria Point shops off-street car park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	7B	Bunker Road and Cleveland – Redland Bay Road, Victoria Point.

**8. Wellington Point**

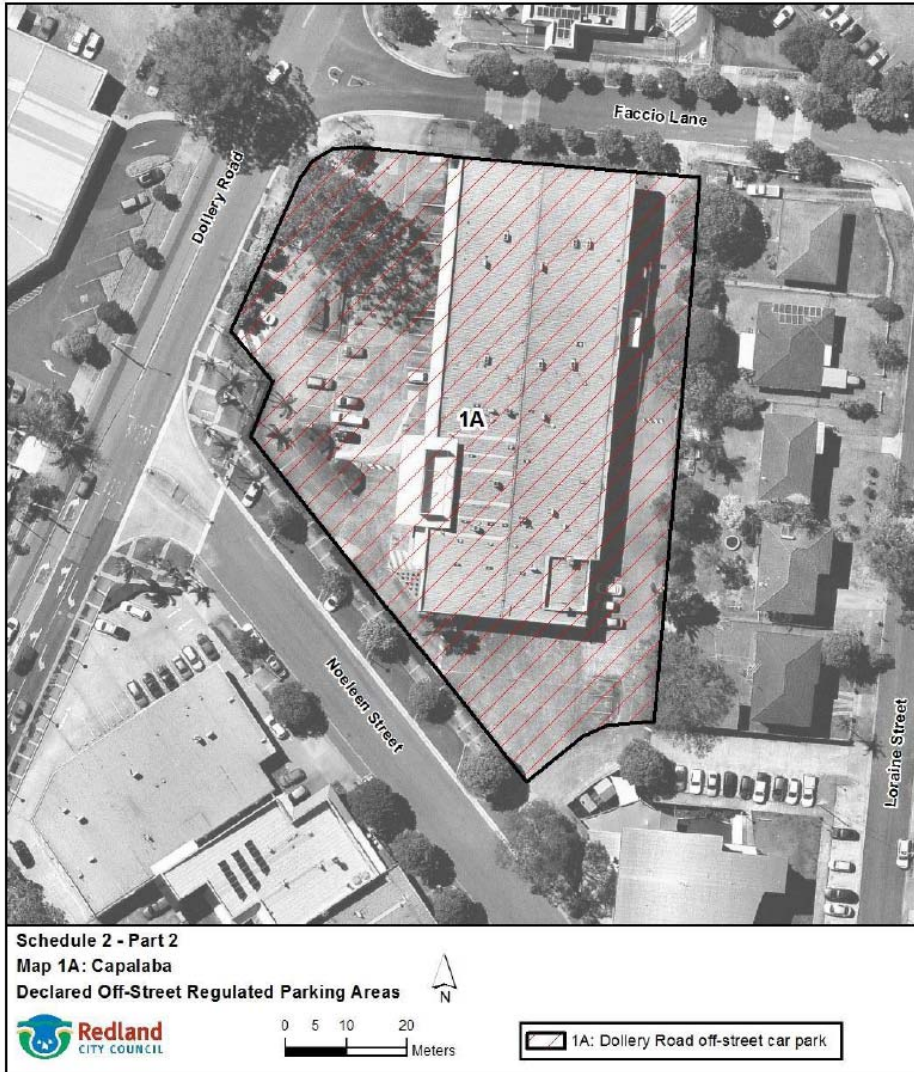
Description of car park or area	Map ref.	Location or address of car park or area
Wellington Point off-street car and boat trailer park as identified in schedule 2, part 2.	8A	Main Road, Wellington Point.

**Part 2                      Maps of off-street regulated parking areas**

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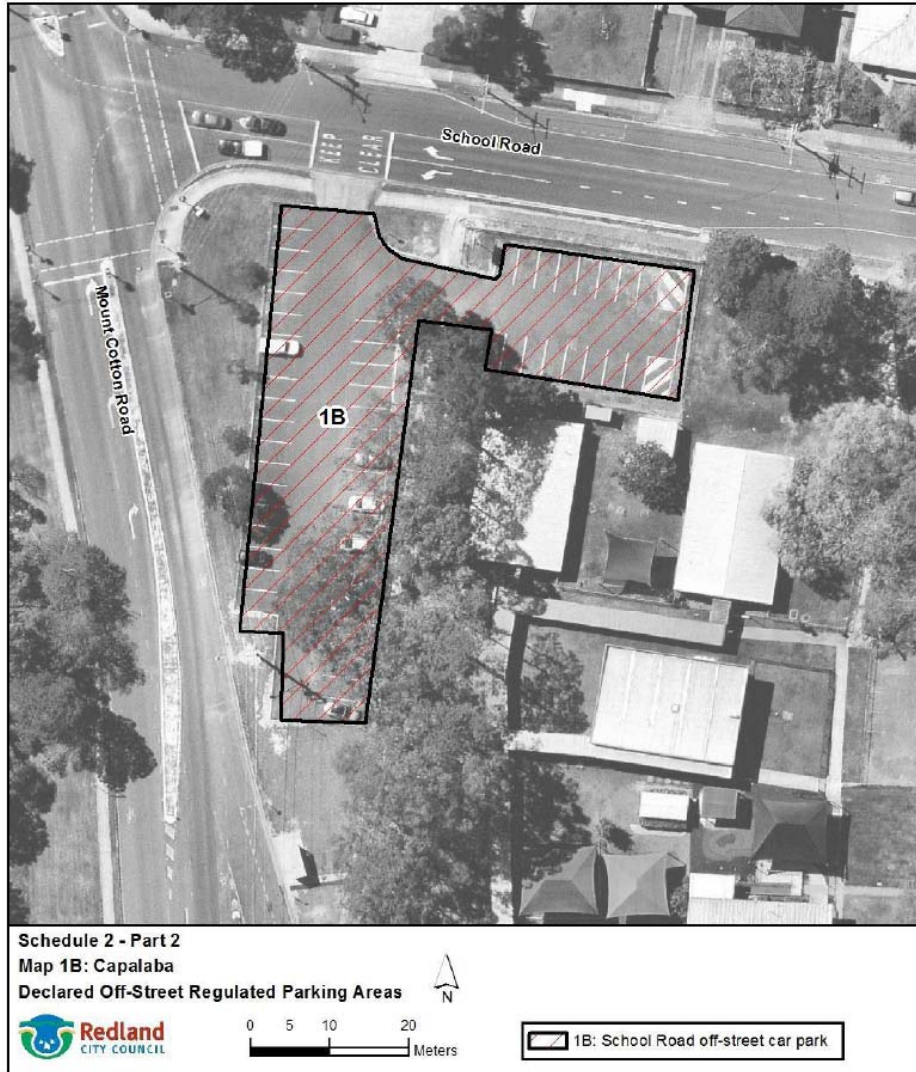
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Map 1A



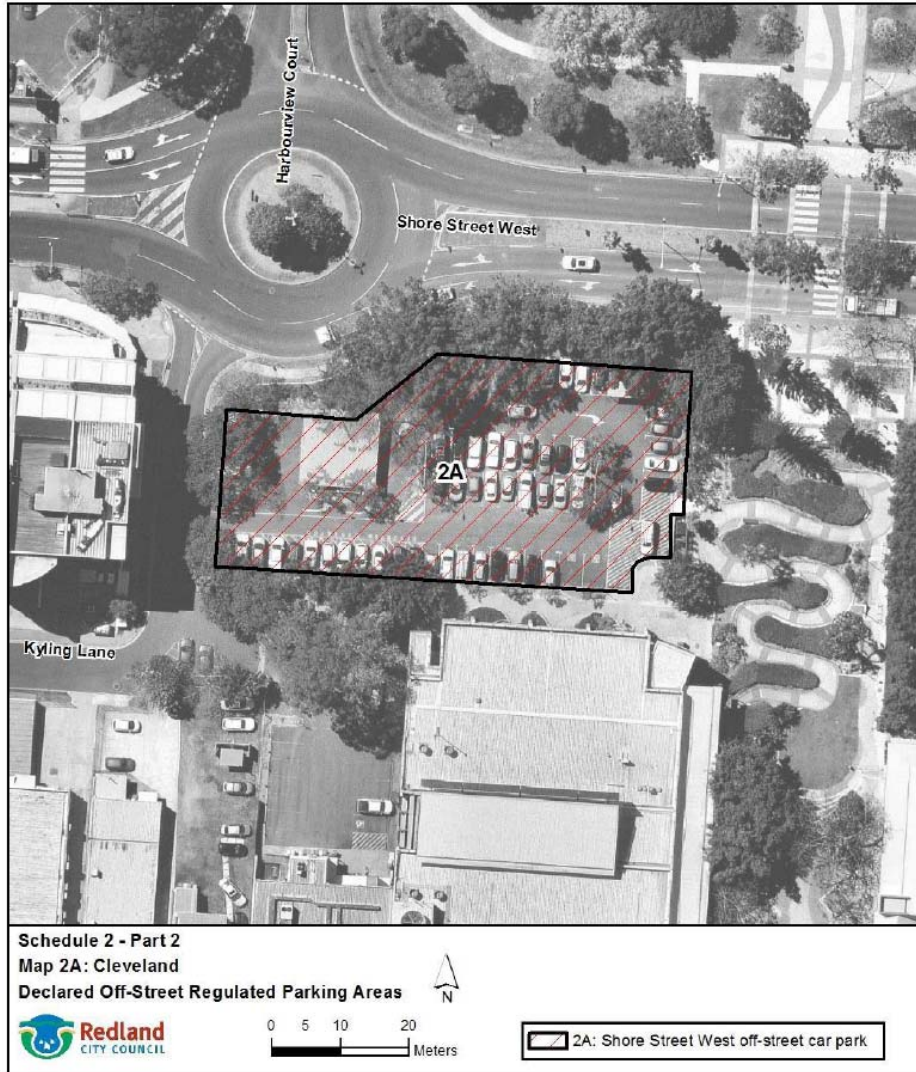


Map 1B

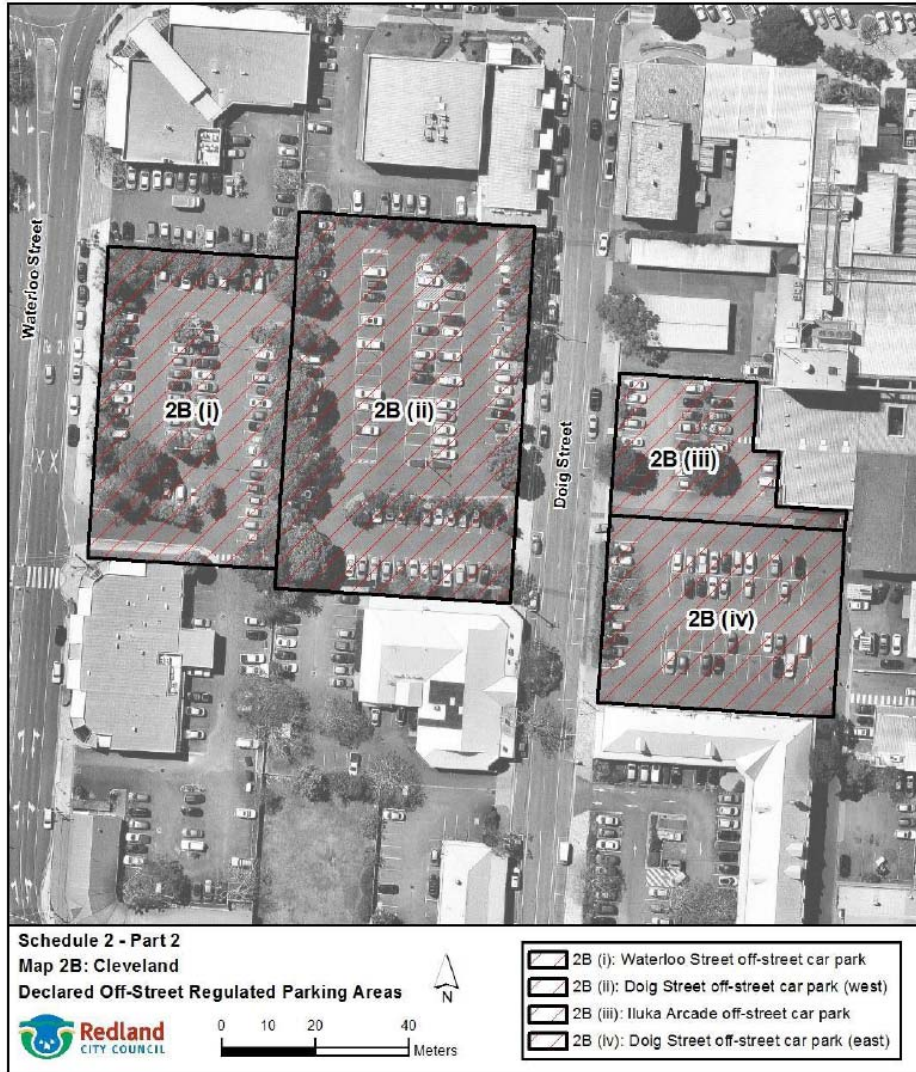


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Map 2A



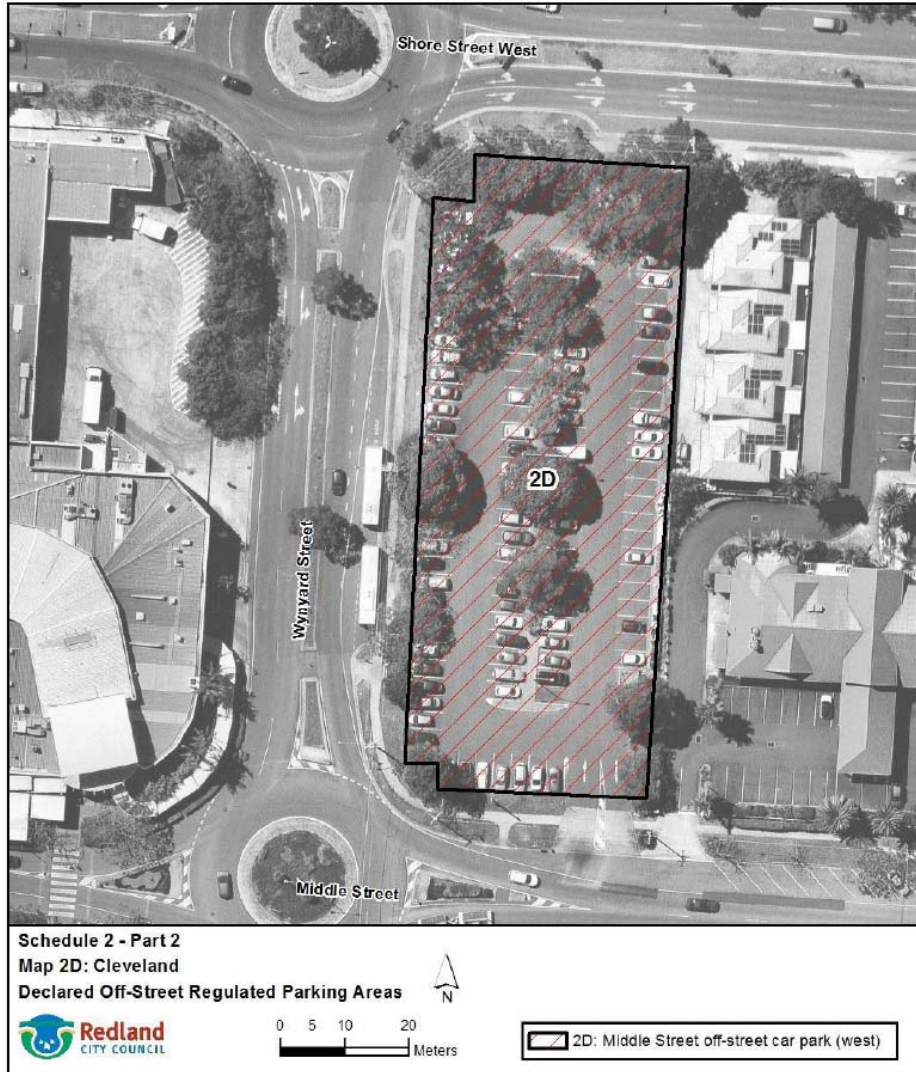
Map 2B



Map 2C

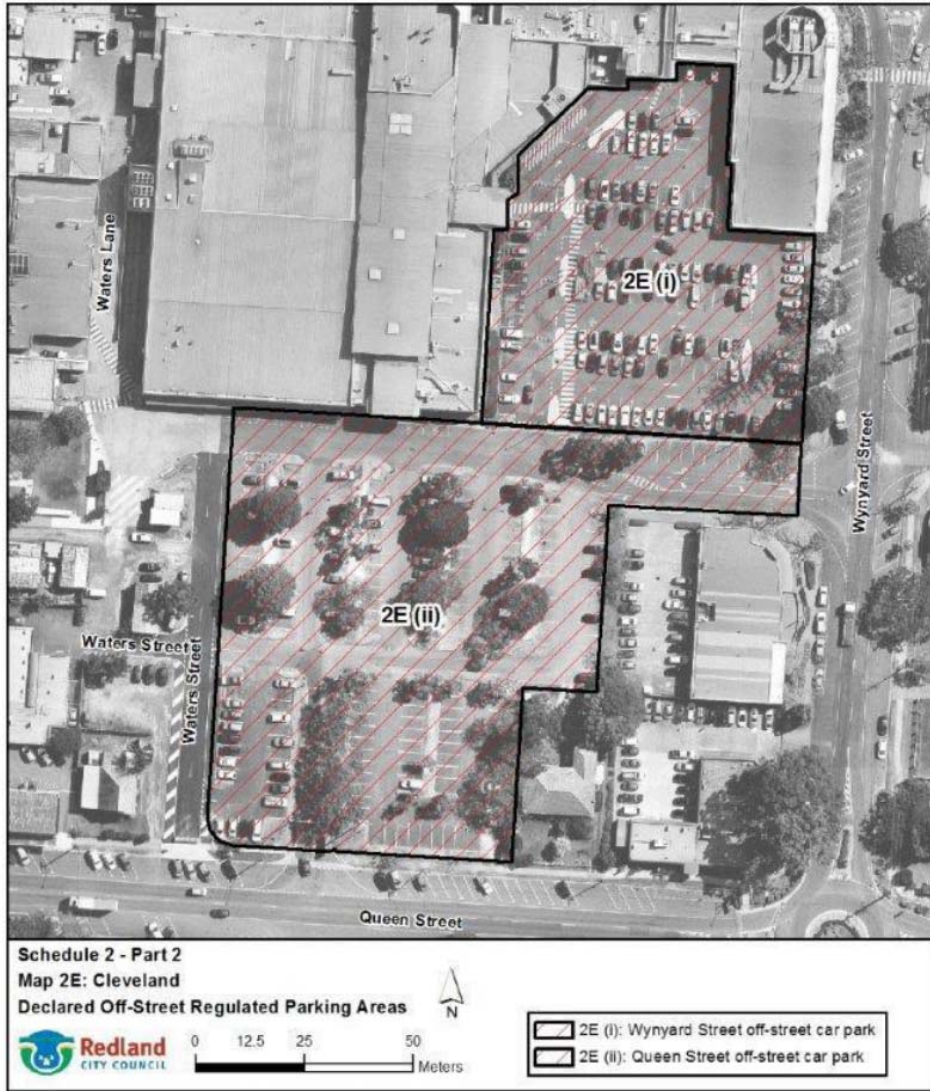


Map 2D



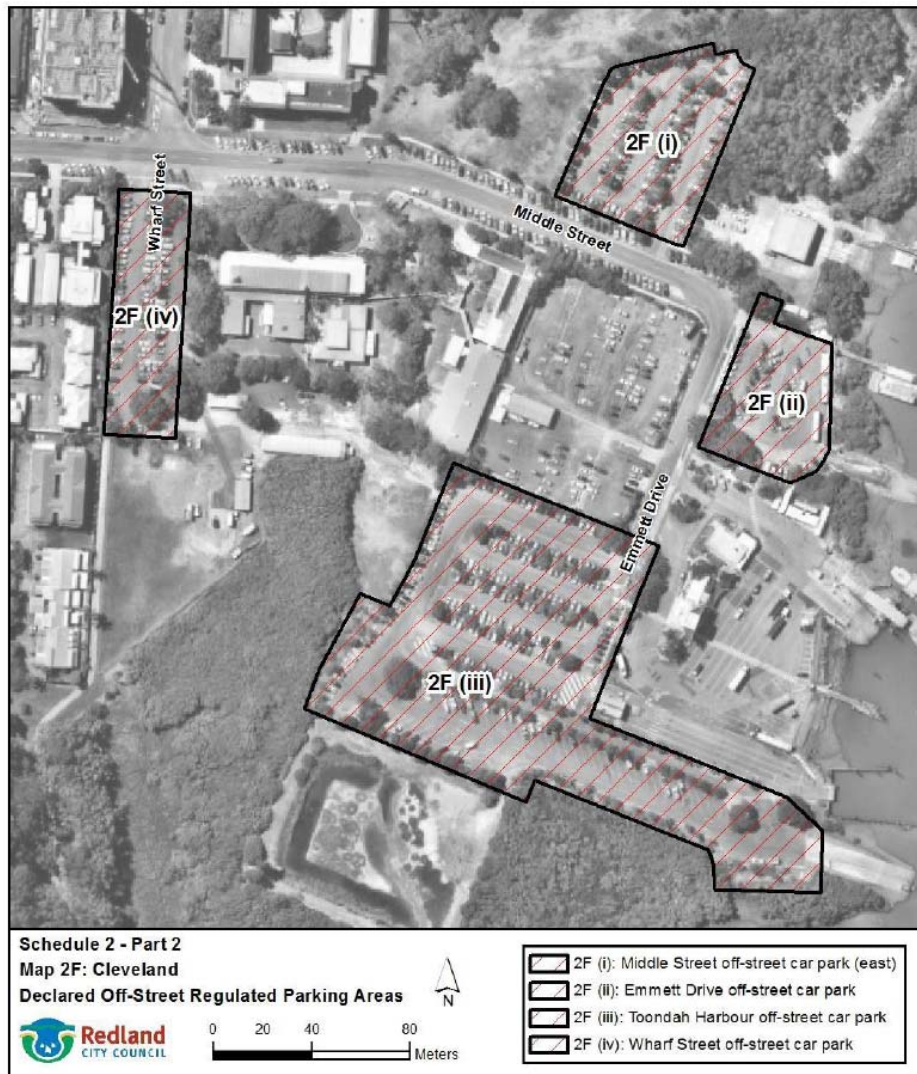
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Map 2E



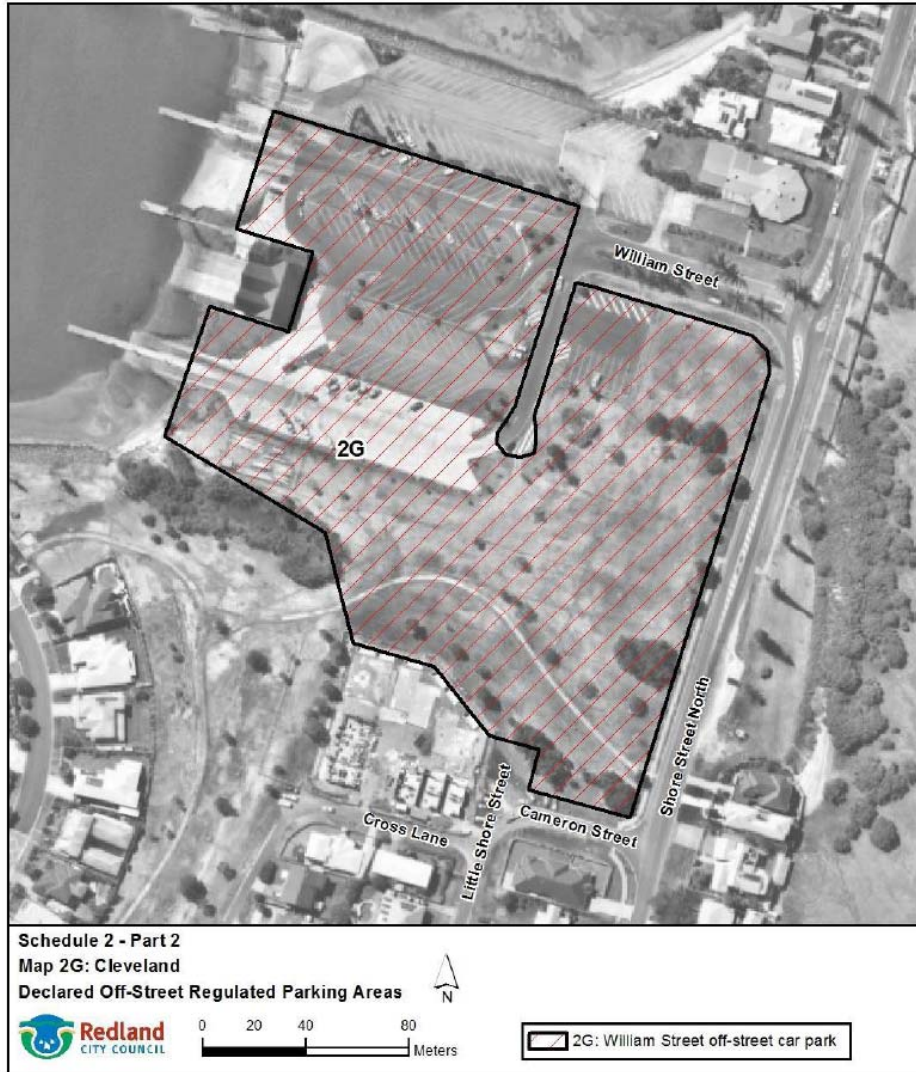
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Map 2F



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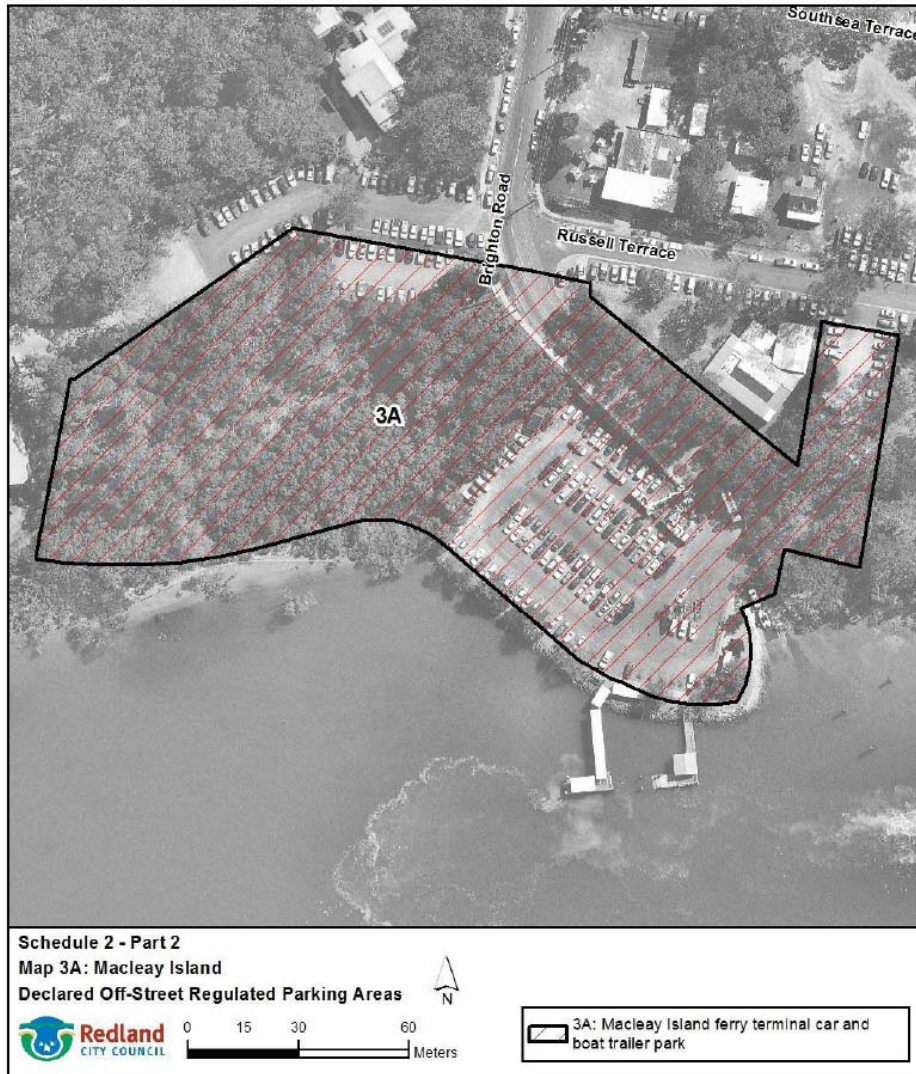
Map 2G



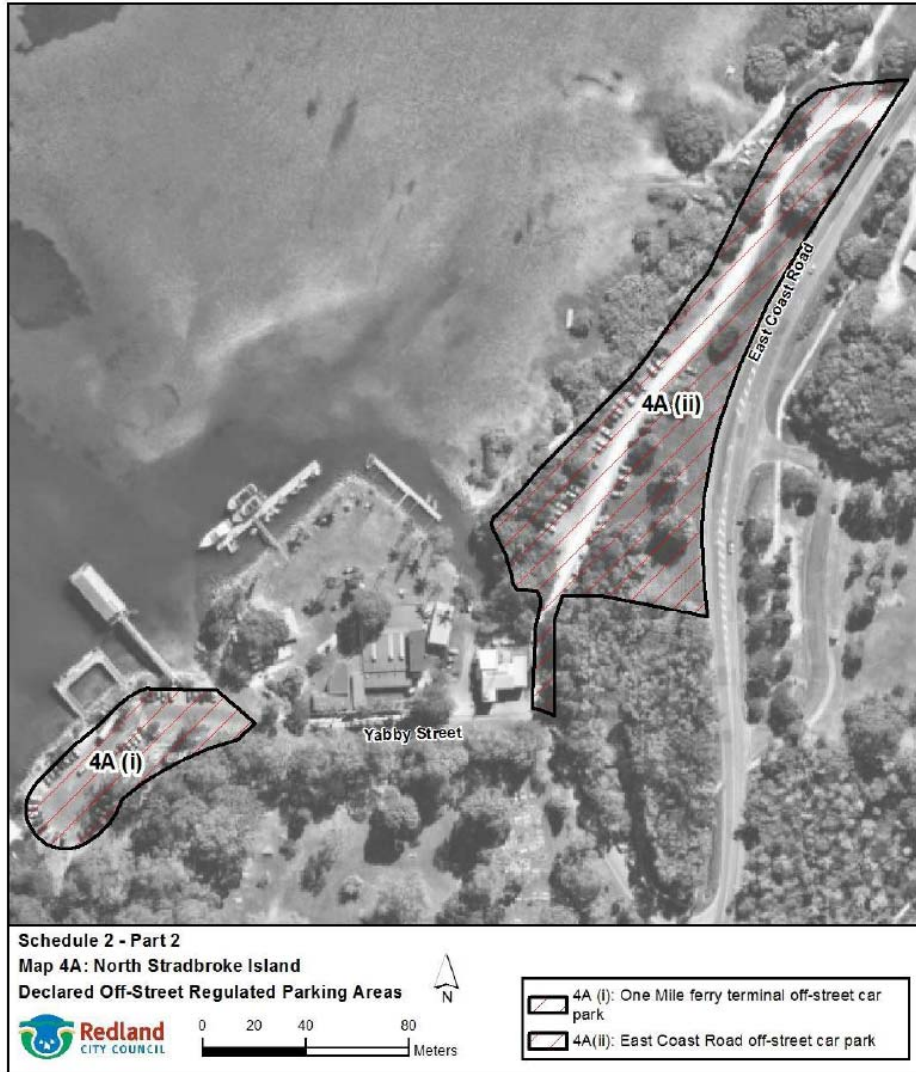
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Map 3A



Map 4A



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Map 4B



Map 4C



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Map 5A

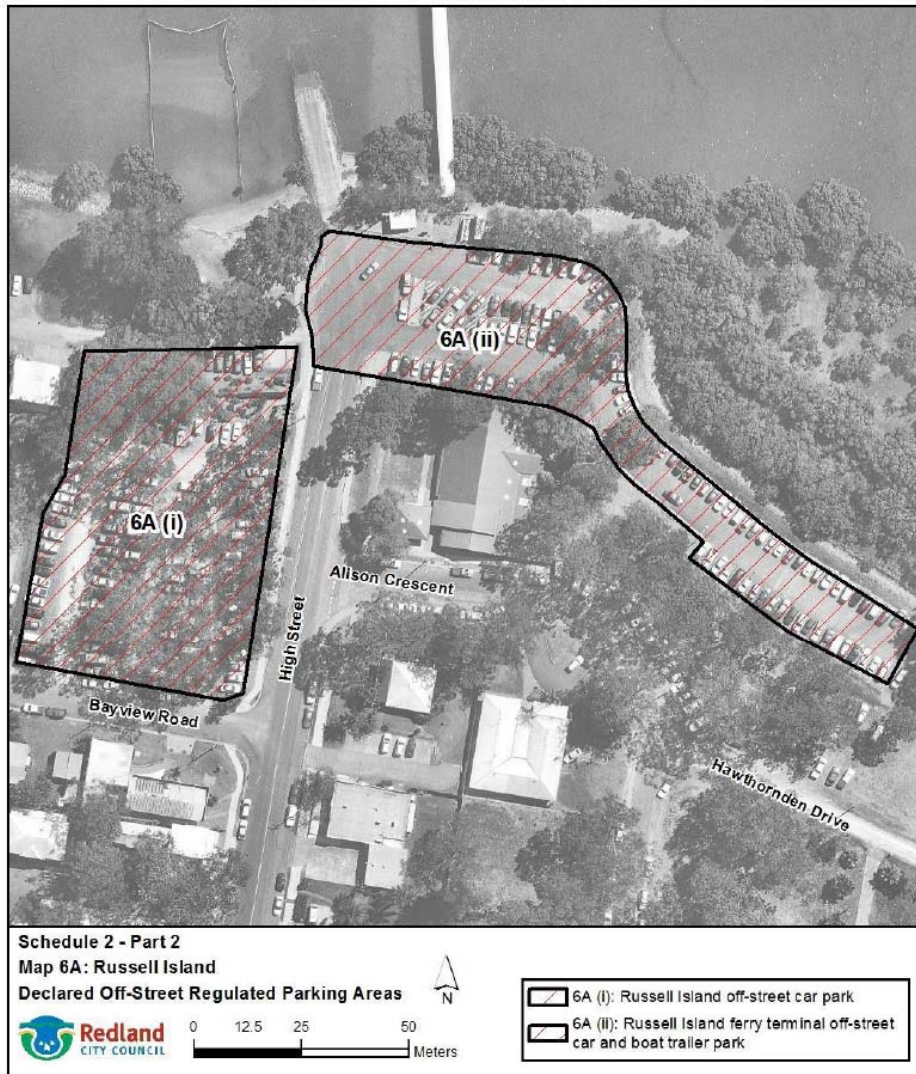


Map 5B



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Map 6A



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Map 6B



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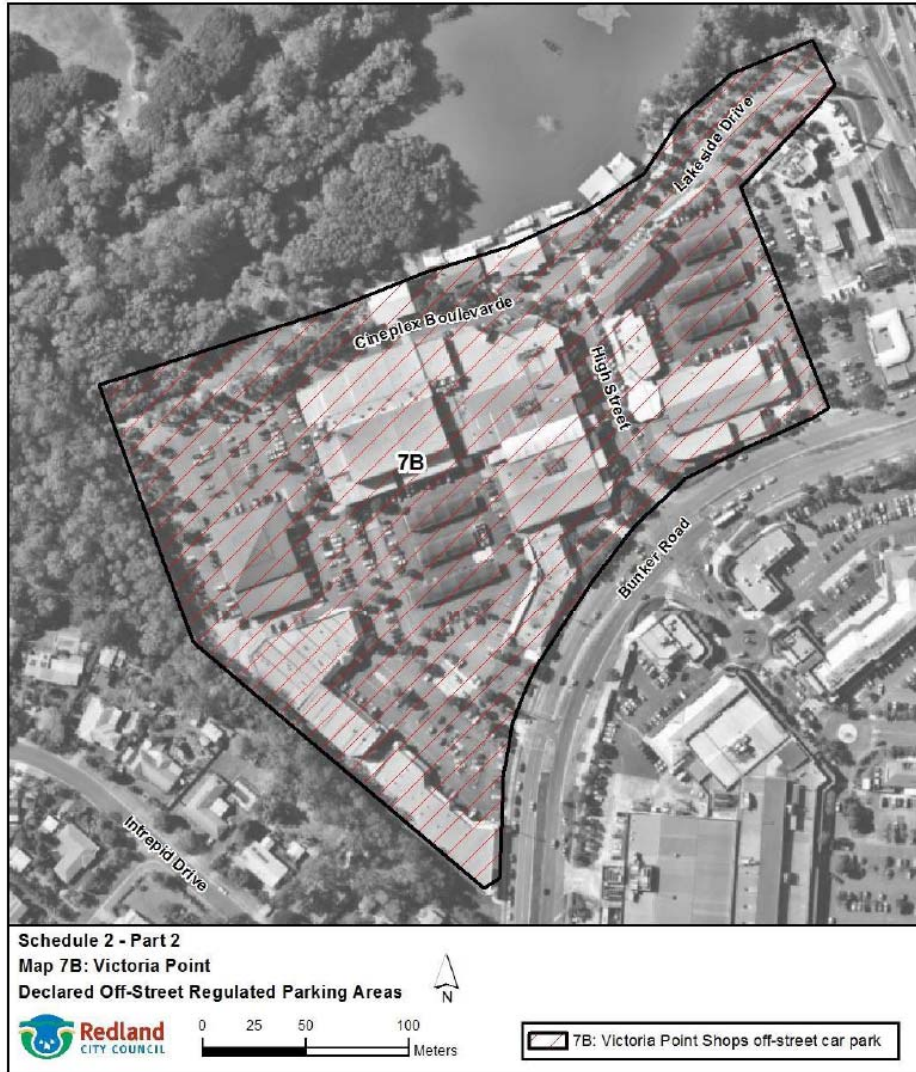


Map 7A



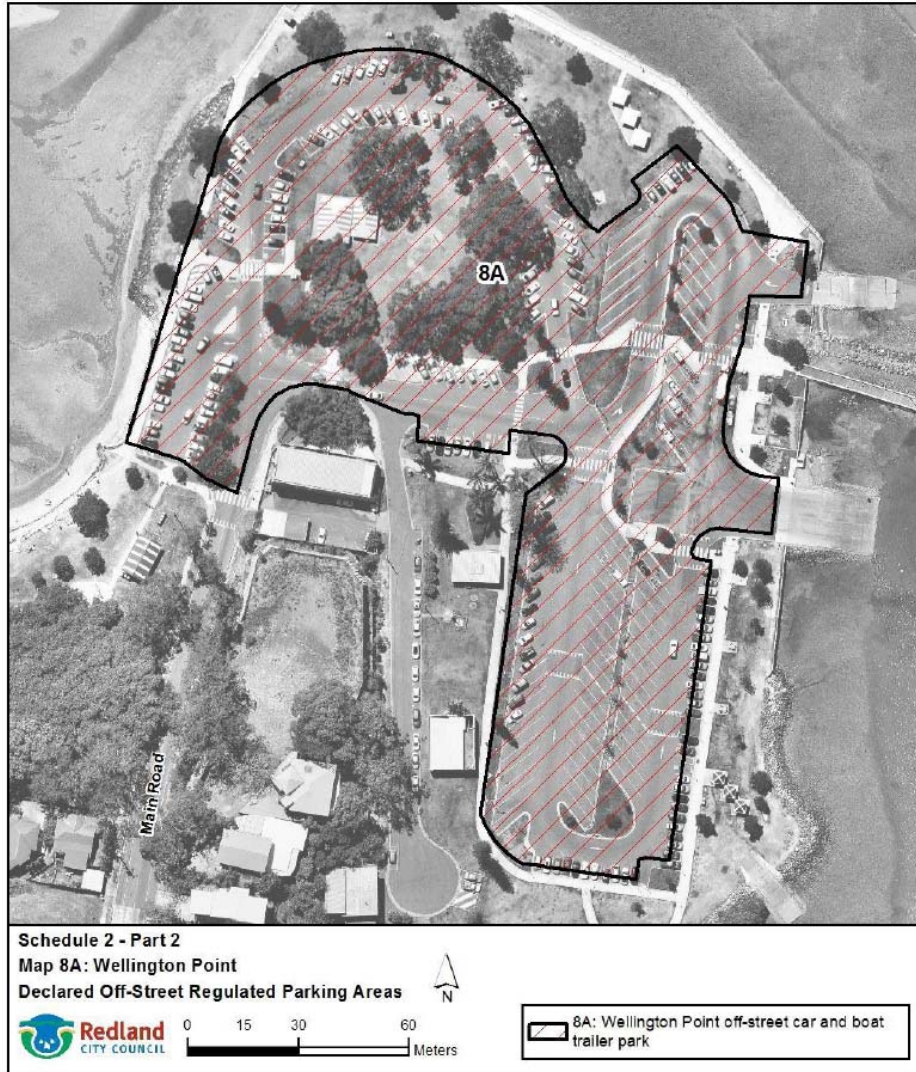
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Map 7B



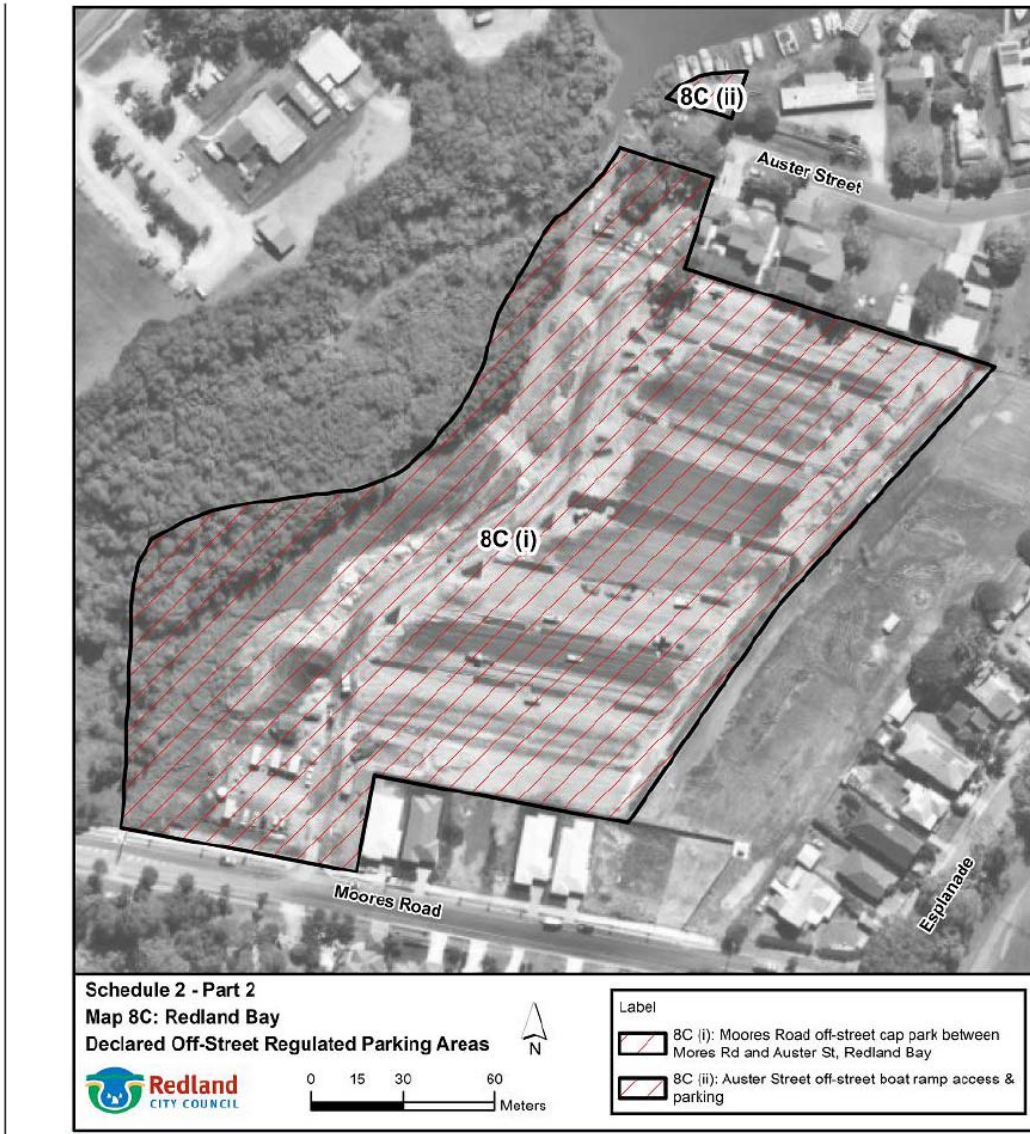
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Map 8A



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Map 8C(i) and (ii)



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**Schedule 3      Definition — no parking permit area**

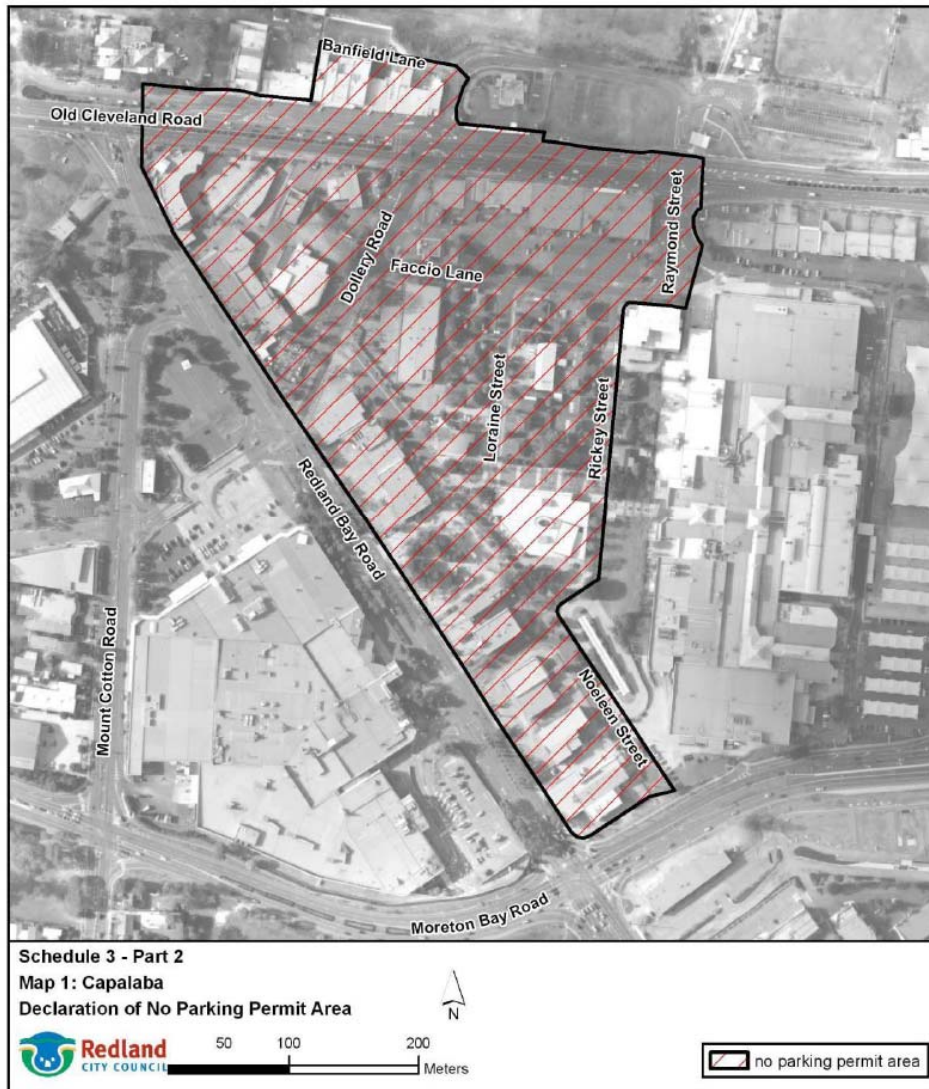
Section 4

**Part 1              Description of no parking permit areas**

- (1) The Capalaba no parking permit area being the area indicated by hatching on part 2 map 1.
- (2) The Cleveland no parking permit area being the area indicated by hatching on part 2 map 2.
- (3) The Redland Bay no parking permit area being the area indicated by hatching on part 2 map 3.
- (4) The Victoria Point no parking permit area being the area indicated by hatching on part 2 map 4.
- (5) The Wellington Point no parking permit area being the area indicated by hatching on part 2 map 5.

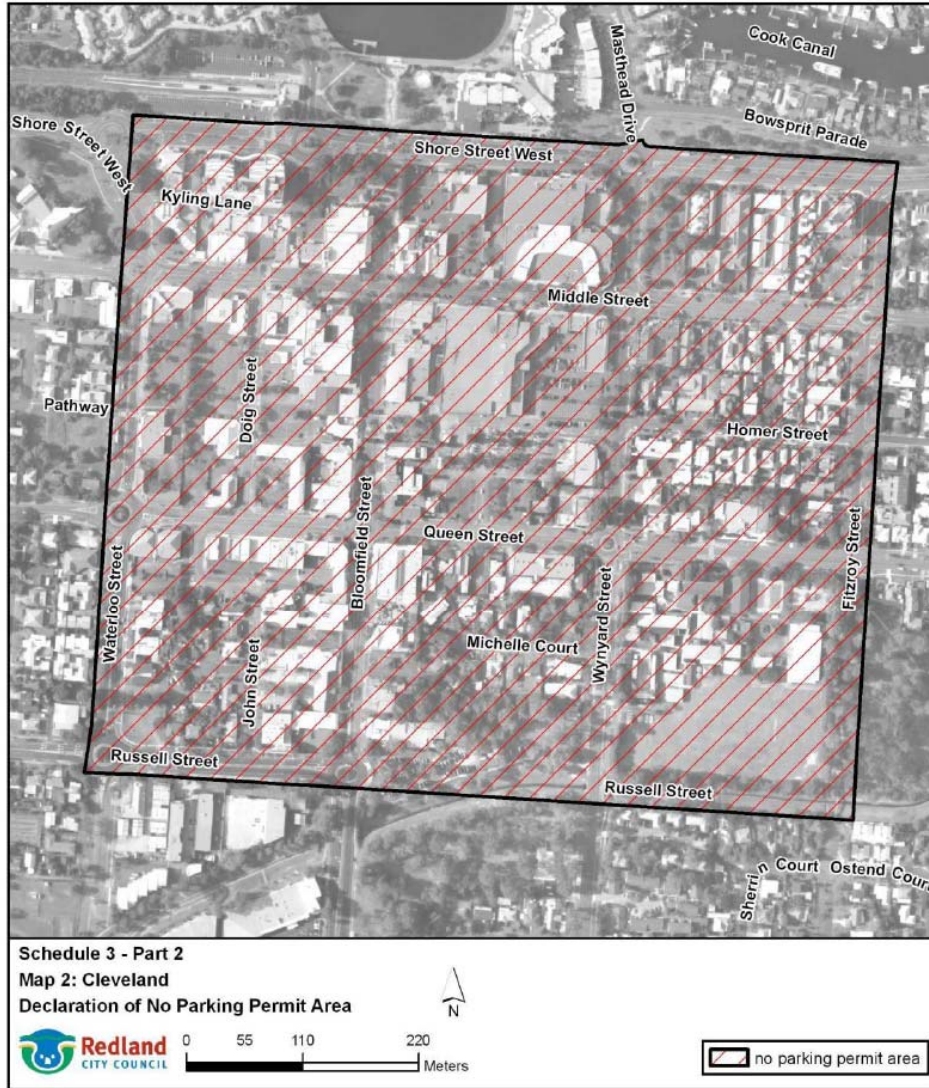
**Part 2 Maps of no parking permit areas**

**Map 1 - Capalaba**

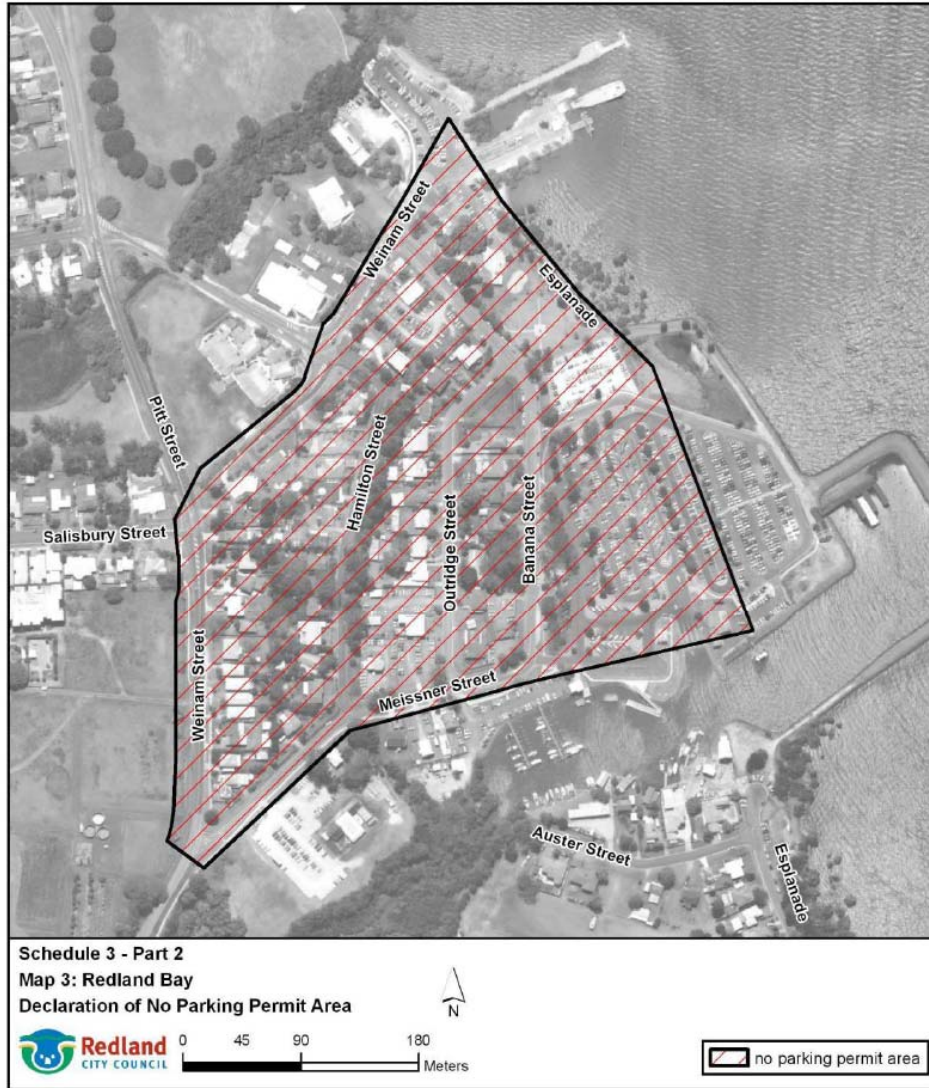


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Map 2 - Cleveland



Map 3 – Redland Bay

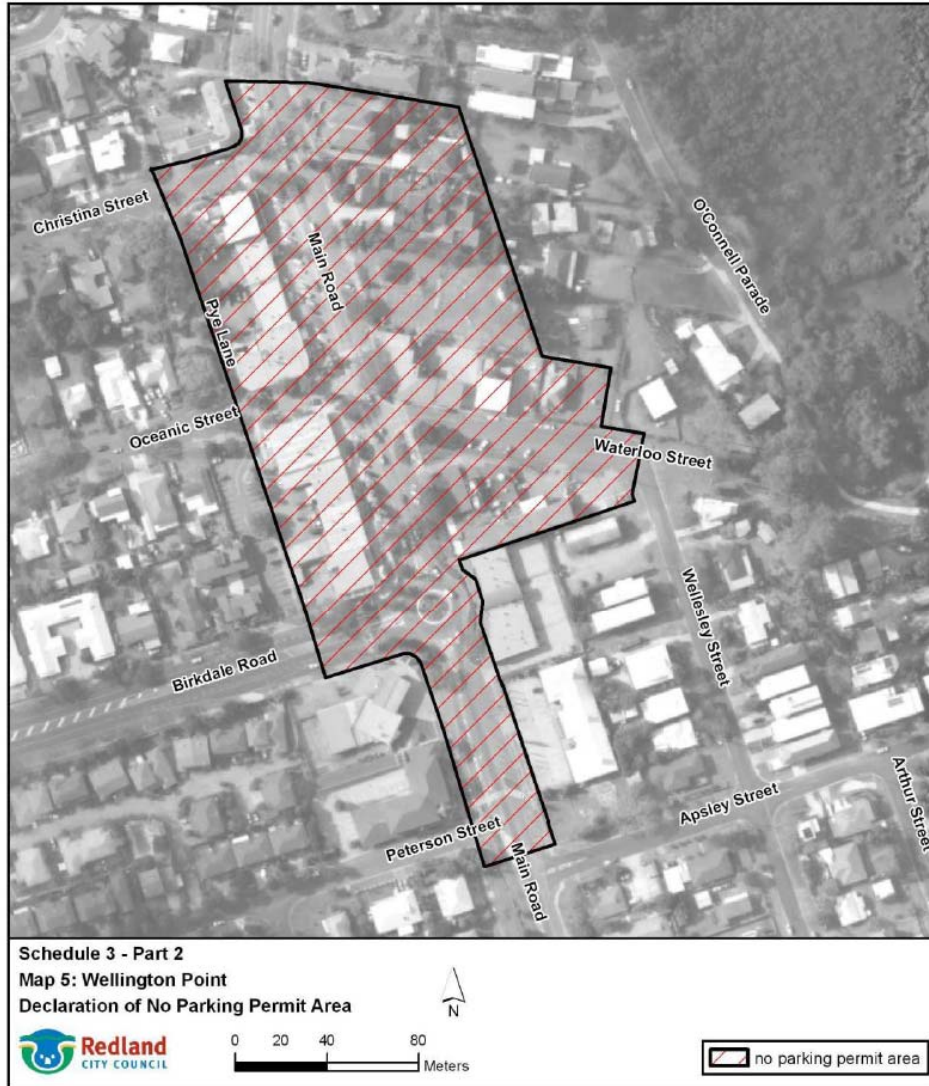




**Map 4 – Victoria Point**



Map 5 – Wellington Point



## Schedule 4 Infringement notice penalty amounts for certain minor traffic offences

## Section 9

Column 1		Column 2
<i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i> provision	Minor Traffic Offence	Infringement notice penalty amount
106(1)(a)(i)	Parking a vehicle in a designated parking space unless a parking meter or parkatarea installed for the space indicates that the parking fee has been paid	1 penalty units
106(1)(a)(ii)	Parking a vehicle in a designated parking space unless the person has done what is required by an authorised system that applies in relation to the space	1 penalty units
106(1)(b)	Parking a vehicle in a designated parking space for a time longer than the maximum time indicated on the official traffic sign installed for the space	1 penalty units
106(1)(c)	Parking a vehicle in a designated parking space if another vehicle is parked in the space	1 penalty units
106(1)(d)	Parking a vehicle in a designated parking space so that the vehicle is not wholly within the space	1 penalty units

Column 1		Column 2
<i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Road Rules) Regulation 2009</i> provision	Minor Traffic Offence	Infringement notice penalty amount
167	Stopping on a length of road or in an area to which a no stopping sign applies	1 penalty units
168	Unauthorised driver stopping on a length of road or in an area to which a no parking sign applies	1 penalty units

<b>Column 1</b>		<b>Column 2</b>
<b><i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Road Rules) Regulation 2009 provision</i></b>	<b>Minor Traffic Offence</b>	<b>Infringement notice penalty amount</b>
169	Stopping at the side of a road marked with a continuous yellow edge line	1 penalty units
170(1)	Stopping in an intersection	1 penalty units
171	Stopping on a children's crossing or on the road within 20m before the crossing or 10m after the crossing	1 penalty units
172(1)	Stopping on a pedestrian crossing that is not at an intersection or on a road within 20m before a crossing and 10m after the crossing otherwise than as permitted by a sign	1 penalty units
173	Stopping on a marked foot crossing that is not at an intersection, or on a road within 10m before the traffic lights pole nearest to the driver at the crossing and 3m after the crossing unless permitted by a sign	1 penalty units
175	Stopping on a level crossing, or on a road within 20m before the nearest rail or track to the driver approaching the crossing and 20m after the nearest rail or track to the driver leaving the crossing unless permitted by a sign	1 penalty units
176(1)	Stopping on a road contrary to a clearway sign	1 penalty units
179(1)	Stopping an unauthorised vehicle in a loading zone	1 penalty units
181	Unauthorised driver stopping in a works zone	1 penalty units
182(1)	Stopping an unauthorised vehicle in a taxi zone	1 penalty units
183(1)	Stopping an unauthorised vehicle in a bus	1 penalty units

<b>Column 1</b>		<b>Column 2</b>
<b><i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Road Rules) Regulation 2009 provision</i></b>	<b>Minor Traffic Offence</b>	<b>Infringement notice penalty amount</b>
	zone	
183(1)	Stopping a bus in a bus zone contrary to a bus zone sign	1 penalty units
185(1)	Stopping an unauthorised vehicle in a permit zone	1.4 penalty units
186(1)	Stopping in a mail zone	1 penalty units
189(1)(a)	Stopping on a two way road between the centre of the road and another vehicle parked at the side of the road	1 penalty units
191	Stopping on a road so as to obstruct traffic	1 penalty units
195(1)	Stopping within 20m before a bus stop unless permitted by a sign	1 penalty units
195(1)	Stopping within 10m after a bus stop unless permitted by a sign	1 penalty units
197(1)	Stopping on a bicycle path, footpath, shared path or dividing strip or a nature strip adjacent to a length of road in a built-up area unless permitted by a sign	1 penalty units
198(2)	Stopping on or across a driveway unless dropping off or picking up, passengers	1 penalty units
199	Stopping near a postbox	1 penalty units
200(1)	Stopping a heavy vehicle or a long vehicle on a length of road that is not in a built-up area otherwise than on the shoulder of the road	1.4 penalty units
200(2)	Stopping a heavy vehicle or a long vehicle on a length of road in a built-up area for	1.4 penalty units

<b>Column 1</b>		<b>Column 2</b>
<b><i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management – Road Rules) Regulation 2009 provision</i></b>	<b>Minor Traffic Offence</b>	<b>Infringement notice penalty amount</b>
	longer than 1 hour unless permitted to stop on the length of road for longer than 1 hour by information on or with a traffic controlled device	
202	Stopping contrary to a motorbike parking sign	1 penalty units
203(1)	Stopping contrary to a people with disabilities parking sign	4 penalty units
Part 12	Other parking offences provided for in Part 12 (Restrictions on stopping and parking)	1 penalty units

## Schedule 5 Dictionary

### Section 4

**community service organisation** means an association incorporated under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1981* which has as the main purpose of its objects, making financial gain for community service, charitable or similar purposes.

**community service organisation parking permit** see section 7(3).

**local government works parking permit** see section 7(7).

**no parking permit area** means an area—

- (a) described in schedule 3 part 1; and
- (b) indicated by hatching on a map in schedule 3 part 2; and
- (c) the boundaries of which are indicated by a bold line circumscribing a hatched area on a map in schedule 3 part 2.

**residence** means a building, or part of a building, that is —

- (a) fixed to land; and
- (b) designed, or approved by a local government, for human habitation by a single family unit; and
- (c) used for residential purposes.

**resident** see section 7(8)(a)(i).

**resident parking permit** see section 7(2).

**temporary parking permit** see section 7(4).

**visitor parking permit** see section 7(8).

**works zone parking permit** see section 7(6).

## Subordinate Local Law 5 (Parking) 2015

### Local Law Community Consultation

#### Draft Community Consultation Activity Plan

**Objective:** Utilising the IAP2 Public Participation Spectrum community consultation will be undertaken at the “Consult” level.

		INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION				
		INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL		To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision making in the hands of the public.
	PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

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It will provide the Redlands Coast Community with information regarding the Local Law amendments. Information will include consultation dates and direct interested parties to the Yoursay page to make comment.

**Timing:** Community consultation will commence 12 October 2020 and close 1 November 2020.



**Activity Plan:**

ACTIVITY	CONTENT / COMPONENT PARTS	WHO	ITEMS	BUDGET	Comments
Yoursay project page	Content and functionality to include background, community consultation dates, and comment capture facility.	CET, Local Laws	na	na	Absorbed in current budget allocations
Press ad	Display ad in the Redland City Bulletin - appearing 14 October, 2020. Content to include background, community consultation as 'Consult' level only, community consultation dates, and detail on how to make comment (not submissions).	CET, Corporate Governance	1	\$509	T42 (186mm x 129mm). Booking deadline 3pm previous Wednesday.
Social media	Social media channels used to create awareness of notification.	CET, Councilors	na	na	Absorbed in current budget allocations
RCC Call Centre scripting	Covering proposed amendment, community consultation dates and detail on how community can make comment.	CET, Corporate Governance	na	na	Absorbed in current budget allocations
			<b>Total</b>	<b>\$509</b>	

## 14 REPORTS FROM COMMUNITY & CUSTOMER SERVICES

### 14.1 DECISIONS MADE UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY FOR CATEGORY 1, 2 AND 3 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

**Objective Reference:**

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

**Responsible Officer:** David Jeanes, Group Manager City Planning & Assessment

**Report Author:** Jill Driscoll, Group Support Coordinator

**Attachments:** 1. Decisions Made Under Delegated Authority 30.08.2020 to 05.09.2020

#### PURPOSE

To note decisions made under delegated authority for development applications (Attachment 1).

This information is provided for public interest.

#### BACKGROUND

At the General Meeting of 21 June 2017, Council resolved that development assessments be classified into the following four categories:

Category 1 – minor code and referral agency assessments

Category 2 – moderately complex code and impact assessments

Category 3 – complex code and impact assessments

Category 4 – major assessments (not included in this report)

The applications details in this report have been assessed under:

Category 1 – Minor code assessable applications, concurrence agency referral, minor operational works and minor compliance works, and minor change requests and extension to currency period where the original application was Category 1.

Delegation Level: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager, Group Managers, Service Manager, Team Leaders and Principal Planners as identified in the officer's instrument of delegation.

Category 2 – In addition to Category 1, moderately complex code assessable applications, including operational works and compliance works and impact assessable applications without objecting submissions; other change requests and variation request where the original application was Category 1,2,3 or 4\*.

*\*Provided the requests do not affect the reason(s) for the call in by the Councillor (or that there is agreement from the Councillor that it can be dealt with under delegation).*

Delegation Level: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager, Group Managers and Service Managers as identified in the officer's instrument of delegation.

Category 3 – In addition to Category 1 and 2, applications for code or impact assessment with a higher level of complexity. They may have minor level aspects outside a stated policy position that are subject to discretionary provision of the planning scheme. Impact applications may involve submissions objecting to the proposal readily addressable by reasonable and relevant conditions. Assessing superseded planning scheme requests and approving a plan of subdivision.

Delegation Level: Chief Executive Officer, General Manager and Group Managers as identified in the officer's instrument of delegation.

**Human Rights**

There are no known human rights implication associated with this report.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council resolves to note this report.**

## Decisions Made Under Delegated Authority 30.08.2020 to 05.09.2020

## CATEGORY1

Application Id	Application Full Details	Applicant	Associated Property Address	Primary Category	Decision Date	Negotiated Decision Date	Decision Description	Division
CAR20/0305	Design and Siting - Dwelling	The Certifier Pty Ltd	72A Douro Road Wellington Point QLD 4160	Referral Agency Response - Planning	01/09/2020	N/A	Approved	1
CAR20/0322	Design and Siting - Roofed Patio x 2	Glenn Murrant Building Certification	4 Corey Close Wellington Point QLD 4160	Referral Agency Response - Planning	31/08/2020	N/A	Approved	1
CAR20/0324	Design and Siting - Carport	A1 Certifier Pty Ltd	49 Dundas Street Ormiston QLD 4160	Referral Agency Response - Planning	31/08/2020	N/A	Approved	1
RAL19/0101.02	Change to Development Approval - RAL19/0101 Standard Format- 1 into 2 Subdivision	Alan Frederick THOMAS Janette Ruth THOMAS	191-197 Main Road Wellington Point QLD 4160	Minor Change to Approval	01/09/2020	N/A	Approved	1
CAR20/0327	Design and Siting - Dwelling house	Suncoast Building Approvals	4A Park Street Thornlands QLD 4164	Referral Agency Response - Planning	01/09/2020	N/A	Approved	3
CAR19/0428.01	Change to Development Approval - Carport	Titan Enterprises (Qld) Pty Ltd	4 Spruce Avenue Victoria Point QLD 4165	Minor Change to Approval	03/09/2020	N/A	Approved	4
CAR20/0138.01	Change to Development Approval - carport height/roller door addition	Peter Ronald FULLER The Certifier Pty Ltd	6 Wilson Lane Victoria Point QLD 4165	Minor Change to Approval	31/08/2020	N/A	Approved	4
CAR20/0234	Design and Siting - Dwelling House	Nathan Warwick GRIMA	127 Esplanade Redland Bay QLD 4165	Referral Agency Response - Planning	04/09/2020	N/A	Approved	5

## Decisions Made Under Delegated Authority 30.08.2020 to 05.09.2020

## CATEGORY1

Application Id	Application Full Details	Applicant	Associated Property Address	Primary Category	Decision Date	Negotiated Decision Date	Decision Description	Division
CAR20/0285	Design and Siting - Dwelling House	Baic	48-50 Canaipa Road Russell Island QLD 4184	Referral Agency Response - Planning	01/09/2020	N/A	Approved	5
CAR20/0301	Design and Siting- Carport	Frank MEADS	3 Cazna Court Redland Bay QLD 4165	Referral Agency Response - Planning	31/08/2020	N/A	Approved	5
CAR20/0332	Design and Siting - Domestic Outbuilding	Robert John BURFEIN	3 Camellia Street Russell Island QLD 4184	Referral Agency Response - Planning	31/08/2020	N/A	Approved	5
CAR20/0353	Design and Siting - Dwelling	Martyn W OSBORN	11 Calm Waters Crescent Perulpa Island QLD 4184	Referral Agency Response - Planning	02/09/2020	N/A	Approved	5
CAR20/0371	Design and Siting Dwelling	Platinum Building Approvals	53 Channel Street Russell Island QLD 4184	Referral Agency Response - Planning	03/09/2020	N/A	Approved	5
CAR20/0372	Amenity and Aesthetics - Dwelling	David MORGAN	3 Belgrave Road Russell Island QLD 4184	Referral Agency Response - Planning	03/09/2020	N/A	Approved	5
CAR20/0310	Build Over or Near Relevant Infrastructure - Additions	Bartley Burns Certifiers & Planners	18 Arundel Street Alexandra Hills QLD 4161	Referral Agency Response - Engineering	01/09/2020	N/A	Approved	7
CAR20/0333	Design and Siting - Shed	Joseph Mario GRECO	19 Sevenoaks Street Alexandra Hills QLD 4161	Referral Agency Response - Planning	31/08/2020	N/A	Approved	7

### Decisions Made Under Delegated Authority 30.08.2020 to 05.09.2020

#### CATEGORY1

Application Id	Application Full Details	Applicant	Associated Property Address	Primary Category	Decision Date	Negotiated Decision Date	Decision Description	Division
CAR20/0367	Design and Siting - Carport	A1 Certifier Pty Ltd	202 Finucane Road Alexandra Hills QLD 4161	Referral Agency Response - Planning	03/09/2020	N/A	Approved	8
CAR20/0335	Design and Siting - Dwelling	Bartley Burns Certifiers & Planners	63 Mooroodu Road Thorneside QLD 4158	Referral Agency Response - Planning	03/09/2020	N/A	Approved	10
CAR20/0343	Design and Siting - Dwelling	Dixon Build Pty Ltd	20 Holloway Street Birkdale QLD 4159	Referral Agency Response - Planning	01/09/2020	N/A	Approved	10
CAR20/0370	Design and Siting - Dwelling Extension	Building Certification Consultants Pty Ltd	9 Downwind Court Birkdale QLD 4159	Referral Agency Response - Planning	04/09/2020	N/A	Approved	10
MCU20/0080	Home Based Business	Gary W JOHNCOCK	6 Rosewood Street Birkdale QLD 4159	Code Assessment	03/09/2020	N/A	Development permit	10

### Decisions Made Under Delegated Authority 30.08.2020 to 05.09.2020

#### CATEGORY2

Application Id	Application Full Details	Applicant	Associated Property Address	Primary Category	Decision Date	Negotiated Decision Date	Decision Description	Division
MCU20/0061	Shop and Dwelling House	Raymond Ivan BENNETT Shirley BENNETT	13 Hawthornden Drive Russell Island QLD 4184	Code Assessment	31/08/2020	N/A	Development Permit	5
OPW20/0003	Operational Works for RAL 1 into 36 lots	KN Group Pty Ltd	275-495 Serpentine Creek Road Redland Bay QLD 4165	Code Assessment	03/09/2020	N/A	Development Permit	6
OPW20/0062	Excavation & Fill (incl. Retaining walls) - Stockpiling Fill	Urban Engineering Solutions Pty Ltd	27 Kinross Road Thornlands QLD 4164	Code Assessment	01/09/2020	N/A	Development Permit	7
OPW20/0074	Driveway Crossover x2	Mary-ann BULLION	92-94 Kinross Road Thornlands QLD 4164	Code Assessment	03/09/2020	N/A	Development Permit	7
OPW20/0061	Excavation & Fill (incl. Retaining walls) - Blockwork Retaining wall	Neil McKenzie And Associates	26 Keel Street Birkdale QLD 4159	Code Assessment	02/09/2020	N/A	Development Permit	10

## 14.2 LIST OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING RELATED COURT MATTERS AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 2020

### Objective Reference:

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

**Responsible Officer:** David Jeanes, Group Manager City Planning & Assessment

**Report Author:** Michael Anderson, Acting Principal Planner

**Attachments:** Nil

### PURPOSE

To note the current development and planning related appeals and other related matters/proceedings.

### BACKGROUND

Information on appeals and other related matters may be found as follows:

#### 1. Planning and Environment Court

a) Information on current appeals and applications with the Planning and Environment Court involving Redland City Council can be found at the District Court website using the "Search civil files (eCourts) Party Search" service:

<http://www.courts.qld.gov.au/services/search-for-a-court-file/search-civil-files-ecourts>

b) Judgments of the Planning and Environment Court can be viewed via the Supreme Court of Queensland Library website under the Planning and Environment Court link:

<http://www.sclqld.org.au/qjudgment/>

#### 2. Court of Appeal

Information on the process and how to search for a copy of Court of Appeal documents can be found at the Supreme Court (Court of Appeal) website:

<https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/courts/court-of-appeal/the-appeal-process>

#### 3. Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning (DSDMIP)

The DSDMIP provides a Database of Appeals that may be searched for past appeals and applications heard by the Planning and Environment Court:

<https://planning.dsdmip.qld.gov.au/planning/spa-system/dispute-resolution-under-spa/planning-and-environment-court/planning-and-environment-court-appeals-database>

The database contains:

a) A consolidated list of all appeals and applications lodged in the Planning and Environment Courts across Queensland of which the Chief Executive has been notified.

b) Information about the appeal or application, including the file number, name and year, the site address and local government.

#### 4. Department of Housing and Public Works (DHPW)

Information on the process and remit of development tribunals can be found at the DHPW website:

<http://www.hpw.qld.gov.au/construction/BuildingPlumbing/DisputeResolution/Pages/default.aspx>



**PLANNING & ENVIRONMENT COURT APPEALS & APPLICATIONS**

<b>1.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	2959 of 2019 (MCU013688)
<b>Applicant:</b>		<b>Quin Enterprises Pty Ltd</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Material Change of Use for the extension of the existing Extractive Industry and Heavy Industry (office, truck weighbridge, car parking, storage area for materials with associated landscape buffers) 684-712 Mount Cotton Road, Sheldon (Lot 1 on RP109322 and 3 on SP238067)
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against Council refusal.
<b>Current Status:</b>		Appeal filed 19 August 2019. The Appellant filed an application in pending proceeding on 4 September 2019, for orders to progress the appeal. A review was held on 11 September 2019. A site inspection was carried out on 18 September 2019. Reviews were held on 8 November 2019 and 24 January 2020. A mediation was held on 13 December 2019. A without prejudice meeting was held on 16 April 2020, in accordance with the Court Order. Further to the Appellants without prejudice correspondence dated 18 June 2020 it was ordered that Council was required to provide its response to the correspondence by 3 July 2020. A response was provided requiring an updated air quality and noise report. A further review was held on 17 July 2020. A without prejudice meeting was held on 12 August 2020. Following the meeting amended plans, noise report and air quality report were lodged. A briefing was provided to the General Meeting of Council on 19 August 2020. Council resolved to delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to instruct Council's solicitors to prepare for a hearing or in the alternative finalise and agree conditions that ought to be imposed in the event that the appeal is allowed. A review on the papers was undertaken on 21 August 2020. The Order included issuing draft conditions by 4 September 2020 and the Appellant is to provide details of a minor change application by 28 September 2020. Draft conditions were issued by Council on 3 September 2020. The next review is set down for 1 October 2020.
<b>2.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	3742 of 2019
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>Angela Brinkworth</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Material Change of Use for a Cemetery (Pet Crematorium) 592-602 Redland Bay Road, Alexandra Hills (Lot 2 on SP194117)
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against Council refusal.
<b>Current Status:</b>		Appeal filed 16 October 2019. A mediation was held on 13 December 2019. A review was held on 31 January 2020. Orders were made that the Appellant was to provide further information in respect to the matters raised in without prejudice correspondence dated 16 April 2020. A further review was set down for 22 May 2020, however was adjourned to enable consideration of the further information submitted by the Appellant. The matter was considered at the General Meeting of Council on 10 June 2020 where it was resolved to provide a response to the parties that Council no longer contends that the development application ought to be refused. A response was provided to other parties on 3 July 2020. At a review on 15 July it was ordered that the first co-respondent by election was to consolidate the matters identified and provide to the parties a list of key issues in dispute. The matters to be relied upon by the Appellant were submitted on 29 July 2020. As Council was no longer contending the appeal, Council was not actively participating and only observing the matter. A Notice of Discontinuance (NOD) was received from the Appellant on 11 September 2020. The appeal has been withdrawn.

<b>3.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	3829 of 2019
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>Sutgold Pty Ltd v Redland City Council</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Reconfiguring a Lot (8 lots into 176 lots and new roads) 72, 74, 78, 80, 82 Double Jump Road, 158-166, 168-172 and 174-178 Bunker Road, Victoria Point (Lots 12, 13, 15, 22 and 21 on RP86773, Lots 16 and 20 on SP293877 and Lot 12 on RP898198)
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against deemed refusal by Council.
<b>Current Status:</b>		<p>Appeal filed 23 October 2019. An early without prejudice meeting was held on 26 November 2019. A directions hearing was held on 6 February 2020. A list of matters supporting an approval was provided by the Appellant on 14 April 2020. The list of experts has been nominated and without prejudice conferences were held with the Appellant on 6, 14 and 21 May 2020 to discuss Council's position and proposed changes. A review was held on 17 June 2020 and it was ordered that the Appellant was to file and serve any application for a minor change by 26 June 2020. By 15 July 2020, the Respondent and Co-Respondent were to file and serve a written response to the Appellant's minor change application stating whether it will or will not oppose the declaration being made. Council was required to notify of its position on the appeal by 24 July 2020, should the Court determine the changes are minor.</p> <p>The matter was reported to the General Meeting of Council on 22 July 2020. It was confirmed that the proposed changes were a minor change but Council was still opposing the application. The parties were notified of Council's position on 24 July 2020. A without prejudice meeting was held with the appellant on 22 July 2020.</p> <p>The matter was considered at a hearing on 6 August 2020 where it was ordered that the infrastructure and traffic experts nominated by the parties are to meet and prepare a joint expert report (JER), to be completed by 18 September 2020. The matter is listed for further review on 24 September 2020.</p>

<b>4.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	4312 of 2019
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>New Land Tourism Pty Ltd</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>First Co-respondents (By election):</b>		<b>Benjamin Alistair Mackay and Renee Michelle Mackay</b>
<b>Second Co-respondents (By election):</b>		<b>Debbie Tye-Anderson, Kerri Vidler, Lee Nicholson, Peter Anderson, Vanessa Anderson, Thelma Anderson.</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Material change of use (tourist accommodation) 147-205 Rocky Passage Road, Redland Bay (Lot 3 on RP153333)
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against Council's decision to give a preliminary approval for a development application.
<b>Current Status:</b>		<p>Appeal filed 29 November 2019. A review was held on 11 June 2020 and it was ordered that the Appellant shall provide without prejudice material to all other parties by 24 June 2020. A without prejudice conference, chaired by the P &amp; E ADR Registrar, was held on 22 July 2020.</p> <p>At a review on 5 August 2020 it was ordered that the appellant shall provide to the other parties without prejudice material addressing wastewater and landscaping issues by 21 August 2020. This material has not been provided by the Appellant. A review was held on 14 September 2020. The Appellant is to provide further without prejudice material by 25 September 2020 and a further without prejudice conference is to be held by 21 October 2020.</p>

<b>5.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	4703 of 2019
<b>Applicant:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Respondents:</b>		<b>Canaipa Developments Pty Ltd</b>
		<b>Ian Robert Larkman</b>
		<b>TLC Jones Pty Ltd</b>
		<b>TLC Supermarkets Unit Trust No 2</b>
<b>Site details:</b>		29-39 High Street, Russell Island (Lot 100 on SP204183)
<b>Application Details:</b>		Application for interim and final relief with respect to alleged development offences under the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> and offences under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
<b>Current Status:</b>		Application filed 20 December 2019. A directions hearing was held on 5 February 2020 and a review took place on 8 April 2020. A further review was held on 24 April 2020 and Orders were that Council is to notify the Respondents as to whether the proposed replacement on-site sewerage treatment facility complies with the requirements sought in the originating application. The matter has been set down for trial for 4 days commencing on 28 September 2020.

<b>6.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	566 of 2020
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>Clay Gully Pty Ltd</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Reconfiguration of a lot by standard format plan (3 lots into 289 lots over 7 stages, new road and park. 39 Brendan Way, 21-29 and 31 Clay Gully Road, Victoria Point. (Lot 1 on RP72635, Lot 4 on RP57455 and Lot 1 on RP95513)
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against deemed refusal by Council.
<b>Current Status:</b>		<p>Appeal filed 25 February 2020. Council notified of its position in the appeal on 1 May 2020 and provided reasons for refusal on 5 May 2020. A review was held on 8 May 2020 and it was ordered that the Appellant was to file and serve any request for further and better particulars by 15 May 2020.</p> <p>A request for further and better particulars was made by the Appellant on 15 May 2020. Council provided its response to the request for further and better particulars on 1 June 2020. The Appellant submitted its matters supporting approval of the proposed development on 15 June 2020.</p> <p>A without prejudice discussion with the appellant and co-respondent, chaired by the P &amp; E ADR Registrar, was held on 18 June 2020. A further without prejudice meeting was held on 25 June 2020. The matter was adjourned on the papers until 17 August 2020, in order to facilitate further discussions between the parties. A without prejudice meeting was held with the appellant on 3 August 2020.</p> <p>It was ordered that the parties should engage in a further without prejudice meeting by 4 September 2020 and this was held on 3 September 2020. A review was held on 10 September 2020 and the Orders were that the parties engage in a further without prejudice meeting by 9 October 2020. A without prejudice meeting has been confirmed for 6 October 2020. A further review is set down for 14 October 2020.</p>

<b>7.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	1612 of 2020
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>Sutgold Pty Ltd</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Development permit for a reconfiguration of 9 Lots into 275 Residential Lots, 3 Balance Lots, 1 Load Centre Lot, 2 Park Lots, 2 Open Space Lots, 1 Pedestrian Connection Lot and 1 Multi-function Spine Lot in 12 stages. 36-56 Double Jump Road, 26 Prospect Crescent and 27 Brendan Way, Victoria Point more properly described as Lot 4 on RP57455, Lot 1 on RP95513, Lot 2 on RP86773, Lot 1 on RP86773, Lot 3 on RP148004, Lot 7 on RP57455, Lot 2 on RP169475, Lot 2 on RP165178, Lot 6 on SP145377, Lot 801 on SP261302 and Lot 5 on SP293881.
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against deemed refusal by Council.
<b>Current Status:</b>		Appeal filed 5 June 2020. A hearing was held on 23 July 2020 where it was ordered that the respondent was required to notify the parties of its position and grounds if refused or conditions if it should be approved by 7 August 2020.  The matter was considered at the General Meeting of Council on 5 August 2020 where it was resolved that the matter ought to be refused. The parties were notified of Council's position as respondent on 6 August 2020.  A review was held on 19 August 2020. Orders were made on the papers that that the Appellant was to provide grounds for appeal by 2 September 2020. Council received the grounds of appeal on 9 September 2020. A further review was held on 10 September 2020. A without prejudice meeting is to occur by 23 September 2020. A further review is set down for 30 September 2020.

<b>8.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	1724 of 2020
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>Fort Street Real Estate Capital Pty Ltd</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Combined development permit for a material change of use (fast food outlet) and reconfiguring a lot (access easement and subdivision by lease). Birkdale Fair Shopping Centre at 2-12 Mary Pleasant Drive, Birkdale and more properly described as Lot 1 on RP816847.
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against refusal by Council.
<b>Current Status:</b>		Appeal filed on 17 June 2020. A review was held on 27 July 2020 where it was ordered that the appellant was to notify the parties of any changes to the development application by 31 July 2020. On 14 August 2020 the respondent (Council) notified the appellant that Council would not be opposing the minor change and notified its fully articulated grounds of refusal.  A review was held on 19 August 2020 where it was ordered that parties should exchange its list of experts by 26 August 2020 and that joint expert reports must be completed by 30 September 2020. A without prejudice meeting must be held before 16 October 2020.

<b>9.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	2138 of 2020
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>AE Developments Pty Ltd</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Development permit for a material change of use for mixed use (tourist accommodation (71 units), apartment building (28 units), refreshment establishment and shop) granted in the P & E Court on 4 March 2016 in respect of land located at 18-20 Waterloo Street and 22 Taylor Crescent, Cleveland and properly described as Lot 21 on RP119834, Lot 9 on RP72887 and Lot 10 on RP72887.
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Declaration to enliven a development application that lapsed on or around 4 March 2020.
<b>Current Status:</b>		Appeal filed on 27 July 2020. A review was held on 28 August 2020 whereby Council was required to notify whether it consented to their application which was to excuse the lapsing of the currency period and to allow further extension. The outcome was that the appellant has 4 weeks to submit its application to Council to extend the currency period. This application has now been received by Council.

<b>10.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	2080 of 2020
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>Silkwear Developments Pty Ltd</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Development permit for a reconfiguration of a lot (1 into 5 lots) respect of land at 1-13 Beckwith Street, Ormiston, more properly described as Lot 8 on RP895452 (Council ref: RAL19/0087).
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against conditions.
<b>Current Status:</b>		Appeal filed on 7 July 2020. A review was undertaken on 2 September 2020. It was ordered that Council is to draft and serve the grounds for the conditions in dispute by 16 September 2020. The appellant is to file and serve any amended grounds for setting aside the disputed conditions by 25 September 2020. A without prejudice meeting is to be held by 2 October 2020. A further review is set down for 9 October 2020.

<b>11.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	2081 of 2020
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>Silkwear Developments Pty Ltd</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Development permit for a reconfiguration of a lot (1 into 5 lots) respect of land at 1-13 Beckwith Street, Ormiston, more properly described as Lot 8 on RP895452.
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against infrastructure charges notice.
<b>Current Status:</b>		Appeal filed on 7 July 2020. A review was undertaken on 2 September 2020. A without prejudice meeting is to be held by 2 October 2020. A further review is set down for 9 October 2020.

<b>12.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	2490 of 2020
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>Miethke</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Development permit for a material change of use for a dwelling house (SMBI) at 5 Bilambil Drive, Russell Island, more properly described as Lot 21 on RP 129010.
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Declaration to enliven a development application that lapsed on or around 4 November 2019.
<b>Current Status:</b>		Appeal filed on 31 August 2020. A review was held on for 14 September 2020. It was ordered that by 15 October the Appellant is to file and serve any amended originating application. A review is scheduled for 16 October 2020.

<b>13.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	2337 of 2020
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>Bernard Diab and Tracey Diab</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Development permit for a material change of use for home-based business in respect of land at 393 Mount Cotton Road, Capalaba and more properly described as Lot 4 on SP297142.
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against refusal by Council.
<b>Current Status:</b>		Appeal filed on 17 August 2020.

#### APPEALS TO THE QUEENSLAND COURT OF APPEAL

<b>14.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	CA12762 of 2019 (MCU013296) / (QPEC Appeal 4940 of 2015, 2 of 2016 and 44 of 2016)
<b>Appellant:</b>		<b>Lipoma Pty Ltd</b>
		<b>Lanrex Pty Ltd</b>
		<b>ATF IDL Investment Trust &amp; IVL Group Pty Ltd</b>
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Co-respondent (applicant):</b>		<b>Nerinda Pty Ltd</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Preliminary Approval for Material Change of Use for Mixed Use Development and Development Permit for Reconfiguring a Lot (1 into 2 lots) 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands (Lot 3 on SP117065)
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against the decision of the Planning and Environment Court to approve the development.
<b>Current Status:</b>		An appeal was lodged to the Queensland Court of Appeal on 15 November 2019. A review was held on 4 December 2019. A hearing took place on 30 April 2020. The judgment was handed down on 28 August 2020 and the appeal was dismissed with the appellant ordered to pay the respondents (Council's) costs.

#### DEVELOPMENT TRIBUNAL APPEALS AND OTHER MATTERS

<b>15.</b>	<b>File Number:</b>	Appeal 20-021
<b>Appellant:</b>		Darren Horton
<b>Respondent:</b>		<b>Redland City Council</b>
<b>Proposed Development:</b>		Design and siting request for a swimming pool Street 11 Reserve Esplanade, Wellington Point (Lot 1 on RP53836)
<b>Appeal Details:</b>		Appeal against the decision of the Redland City Council to refuse approval for a swimming pool structure within the front boundary setback in a design and siting Referral.
<b>Current Status:</b>		Appeal filed on 2 September 2020.

**Human Rights**

There are no known human rights implications associated with this report.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council resolves to note this report**

### 14.3 KINROSS ROAD STRUCTURE PLAN ACCESS POINTS

**Objective Reference:****Authorising Officer:** Louise Rusan, General Manager Community & Customer Services**Responsible Officer:** David Jeanes, Group Manager City Planning & Assessment**Report Author:** Janice Johnston, Principal Strategic Planner**Attachments:** 1. Kinross Road - History of investigations for access arrangements**PURPOSE**

To respond to the resolution from the General Meeting of Council of 22 July 2020, regarding access arrangements for the Kinross Road Structure Plan (KRSP) area.

**BACKGROUND**

Resolution 2020/193 requires a report to be tabled that outlines the history and future options for an additional road exit to what is currently provided in the KRSP area for traffic seeking to exit north. The preceding notice of motion indicates that:

*The Kinross Road Development is facing a number of traffic management issues. A report on the history and future options for an additional road exit to that which is currently provided in the Kinross Road Structure Plan for traffic seeking to exit north, including but not limited to Goddard Road and South Street, would assist in understanding the current situation and assist in planning to meet the community's expectations.*

**ISSUES**History and access options investigated

Access to the KRSP area was a significant issue during the investigation and preparation of the structure plan, with the area expected to generate approximately 12,500 daily vehicle movements once developed.

A number of options for a secondary access to the KRSP area were investigated and considered by Council during the structure plan process, with independent traffic and ecological consultants engaged to assist with the review of options. The draft KRSP released for public consultation included:

- A trunk collector access (Kinross Road) to Boundary Road at a signalised intersection.
- A trunk collector access following part of the existing Goddard Road reserve with a deviation and bridged crossing across Wellington Ponds and across Lorikeet Drive, with a new signalised intersection onto Panorama Drive.
- A secondary trunk collector access to Panorama Drive south of Milner Place.
- An emergency access connection only via Carlingford Drive.

In response to public submissions Council removed the proposed trunk collector trunk access following part of the existing Goddard Road reserve with the deviation across Wellington Ponds onto Panorama Drive.



The final structure plan (approved by the Planning Minister) included:

- A trunk collector access (Kinross Road) to Boundary Road at a signalised intersection.
- A secondary unsignalised trunk collector access to Panorama Drive south of Milner Place.
- An emergency vehicle access only connection via Carlingford Drive.
- Identification in the Local Government Infrastructure Plan (LGIP) – formerly the Priority Infrastructure Plan – of a future northern public transport route connecting the KRSP area to South Street to the north.

The traffic engineering investigations undertaken at this time identified that, while this arrangement was not optimal from a transport planning perspective, it did provide an acceptable level of vehicular ingress and egress to the external road network and could reasonably accommodate the anticipated 12,500 daily vehicle movements envisaged under a complete development scenario of the area.

A detailed history of the access investigations and options previously considered is provided in Attachment 1.

#### Current access arrangements

The KRSP area has significantly developed since Ministerial approval was originally granted in December 2011. Currently all motor vehicles enter and exit the area via the signalised intersection located at Kinross and Boundary Road. To date, the secondary trunk collector access stub to Panorama Drive, located to the south of Milner Place has not been constructed.

In accordance with Ministerial conditions the future northern public transport corridor to South Street has been identified in the LGIP, however no land or works costs have been assigned. The Ministerial condition imposed on the KRSP specifically stated:

*'A future northern public transport corridor connecting the Master Planned Area to South Street is to be:*

*(a) shown on the structure plan; and*

*(b) included in the Priority Infrastructure Plan submitted to the State for approval.*

*The Council must amend the Structure Plan to include provisions to protect the integrity of the State controlled road and the Kinross/Boundary Road intersection for the purposes of the future northern public transport corridor.*

Council, in approving the KRSP at its Special Meeting on 21 December 2011, recognised the future bus corridor in the Priority Infrastructure Plan (now referred to as the LGIP) without specifying timing, funding or construction responsibility. This Special Meeting report also indicated that initial costing estimates at the time indicated the proposed construction of the busway was likely to be in the order of potentially \$3 to \$5 million (2011 figures).

Importantly, despite the Ministerial condition requiring the reference to the future northern public transport within the LGIP, responsibility for the provision of this public transport corridor is wholly a State Government (TransLink) matter. At this stage, TransLink have not indicated any intention to provide the corridor and bus service to this area.

### Future options for an additional road exit

The Council resolution requires this report to provide “*future options for an additional road exit to that which is currently provided in the Kinross Road Structure Plan for traffic seeking to exit north, including but not limited to Goddard Road and South Street*”.

As detailed in Attachment 1, extensive investigations into alternative access points have been undertaken in the past. All options had varying levels of constraints which ultimately led to Council endorsing a structure plan with two intended vehicular access points being the intersection of Kinross and Boundary Roads, with a secondary unsignalised trunk collector access onto Panorama Drive south of Milner Place and the identification of a future northern public transport corridor connection to South Street in the LGIP. The various constraints previously identified for alternative additional vehicular access to the KRSP remain relevant today and, in general, are now subject to further constraints due to the significant level of development that has occurred within the KRSP area since 2012.

A brief summary of the constraints relating to the options previously investigated, which could provide a potential vehicular link from Kinross Road for vehicles heading north or east (as outlined in Attachment 1), is provided in Table 1 below.

Option	Constraints
Panorama Drive via Goddard Road deviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant costs (estimate of \$10-15 million in 2011).</li> <li>• Part of Goddard Road and Brindabella Circuit have subsequently been constructed with direct lot access and may not be of a suitable design or width to accommodate the connection. It is also likely that residents of new dwellings constructed along these roads would strongly object to any proposal to provide this connection.</li> <li>• Noise amelioration measures (such as acoustic barriers) would need to be provided which would have impacts on amenity and potentially the land value of the private properties affected.</li> <li>• Potential environmental impacts on Wellington Ponds.</li> </ul>
Panorama Drive via existing Goddard Road reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing a direct connection to Panorama Drive via the existing unformed Goddard Road reserve would result in an undesirable offset tee intersection with Panorama Drive.</li> <li>• Similar constraints as outlined above for the Goddard Road deviation would be expected for this option.</li> <li>• Would result in the loss of a number of significant koala food trees located in the road reserve. At the time the structure plan was being prepared the then Department of Environment and Heritage strongly opposed the construction of a new trunk collector in the existing Goddard Road reserve.</li> </ul>
Panorama Drive via Carlingford Drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carlingford Drive has not been constructed to a standard to accommodate anticipated traffic volumes associated with a trunk collector, or bus movements.</li> <li>• The existing culvert in Carlingford Drive would need to be redesigned and reconstructed to accommodate increased traffic volumes. Given this is the only access servicing the Rushwood Estates, an alternate temporary access</li> </ul>

	<p>arrangement would be needed which would be difficult to achieve.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2011, this option would have required the resumption and demolition of at least two recently constructed houses in the Rushwood Estate or access from an existing cul de sac.</li> <li>• More recently, the land between Kinross Road and Carlingford Drive has been developed, effectively removing this option from further consideration.</li> </ul>
<p>South Street via Energex Easement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of a new road connection between Kinross Road and South Street may, unless appropriately managed, create potential conflicts between residential and industrial traffic. Depending on the effectiveness of traffic management, this option could result in industrial traffic along Kinross Road and additional demand at the Kinross and Boundary Roads intersection.</li> <li>• Signage is currently being erected along Boundary Road to prevent vehicles currently trying to access South Street via Kinross Road.</li> <li>• Construction of a new connection to South Street would require the removal of native vegetation within a conservation reserve. The road length is approximately 700m.</li> <li>• The road would be parallel to a tributary of Hilliard's Creek and likely require culverts or other flood immunity measures.</li> <li>• There may be significant objection to the proposal by residents of Flamingo Crescent and Congreve Crescent due to additional traffic, noise and lighting issues.</li> </ul>

**Table 1: Options considered for an additional access to the north or east of Kinross Road and the related constraints**

Trunk collector access to Panorama Drive south of Milner Place

It is noted that the location of the intended secondary access (trunk collector) between Kinross Road and Panorama Drive is through the property at 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands. Refer to Image 1 below.

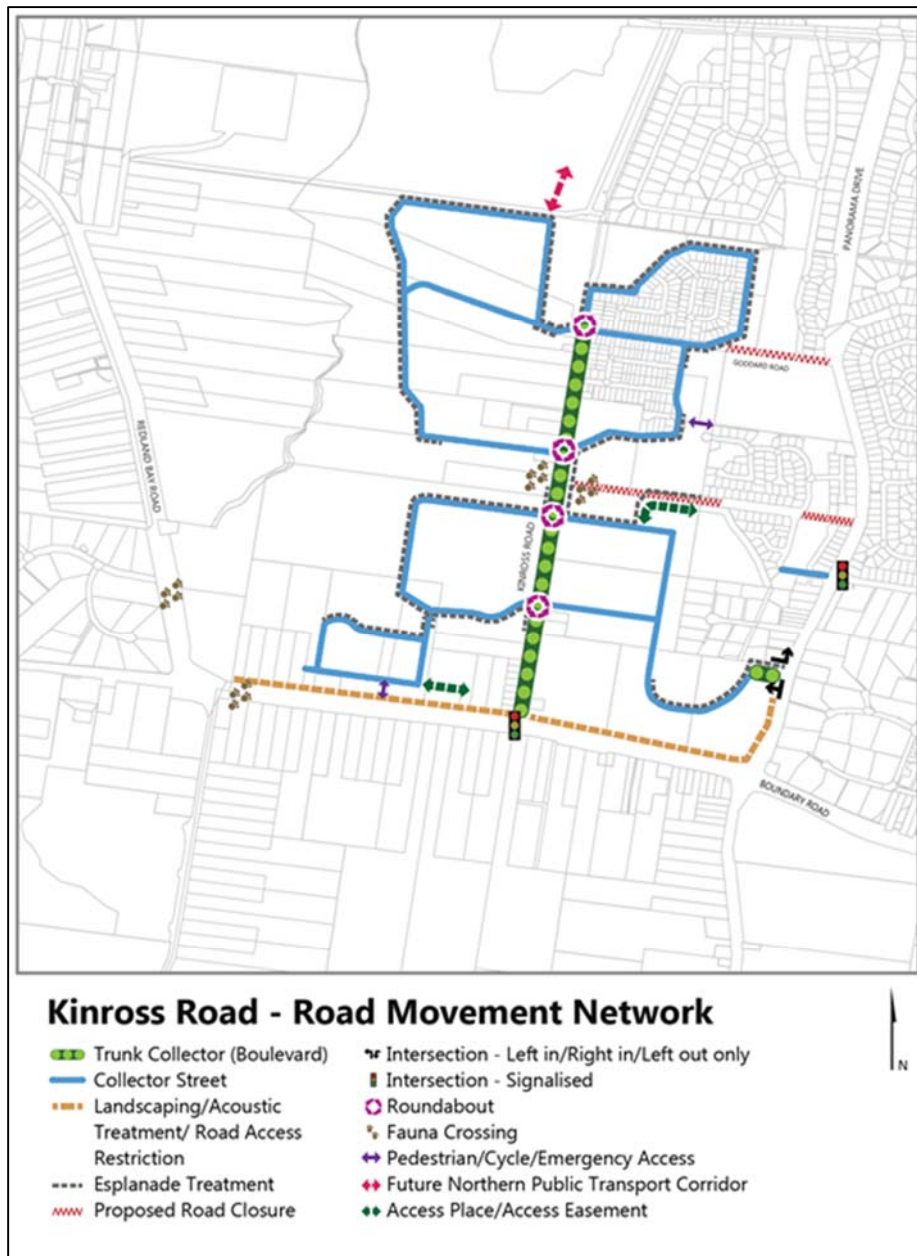


Image 1 – Kinross Road, Road Movement Network

A development permit was issued by Council in November 2015 for the reconfiguration of 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands (1 into 2 lots). A material change was also approved for a preliminary approval overriding the planning scheme to accommodate a neighbourhood centre on the site. Following Council’s approval, an appeal against this decision was lodged.

The legal proceedings were finalised on 28 August 2020 and the development is now expected to be able to proceed. Importantly, the approved reconfiguration plan (refer to Image 2 below) requires the construction of a new signalised access to Panorama Drive, slightly south of the proposed signalised intersection shown in the road movement network plan included in the structure plan (Image 1). The approved plan of development (related to the preliminary approval overriding the planning scheme), as shown in Image 3 below, also incorporates a ‘potential future road connection’ which will link the subject land, 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands to the rest of the KRSP area.

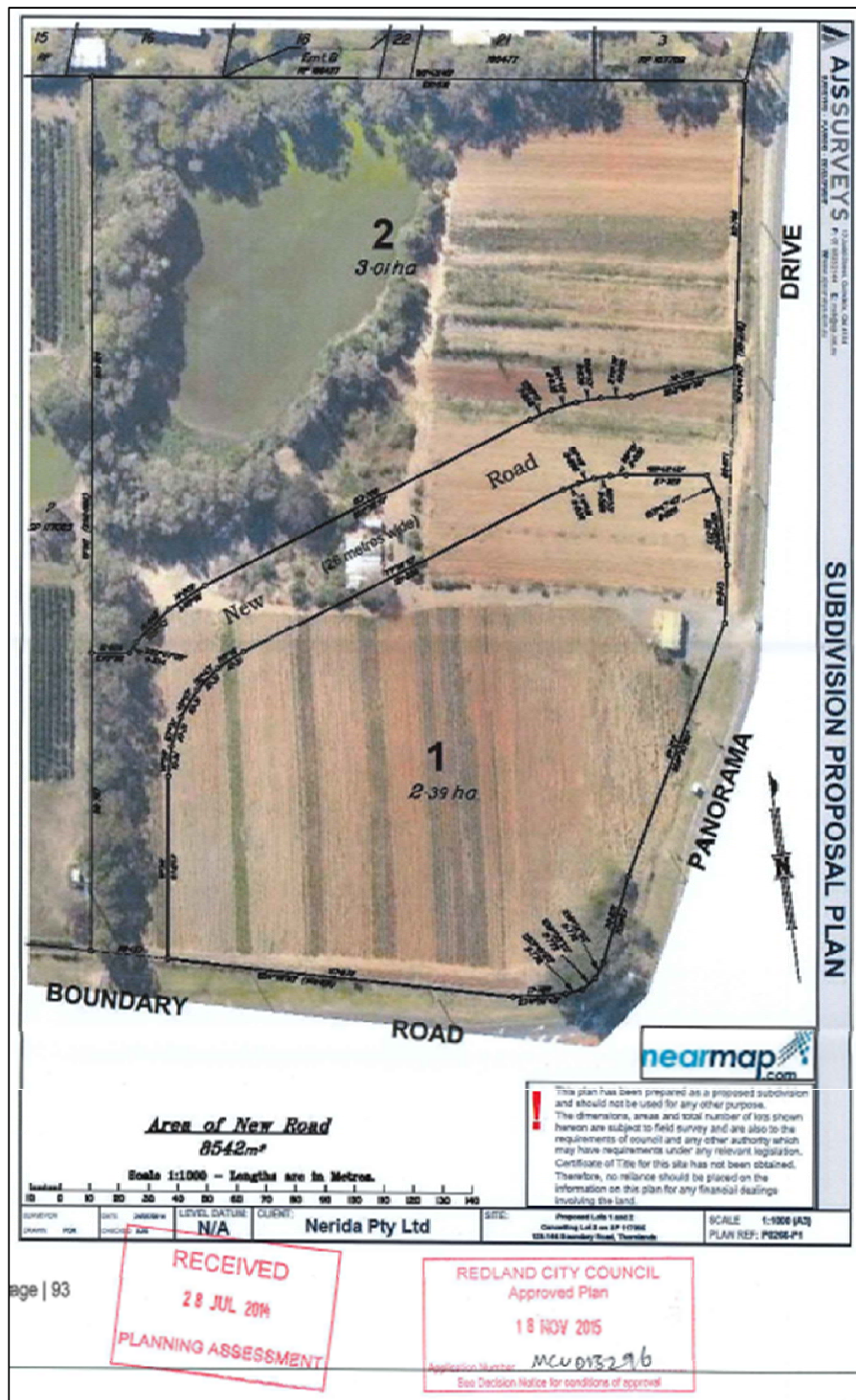


Image 2 – Approved reconfiguration layout for 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands

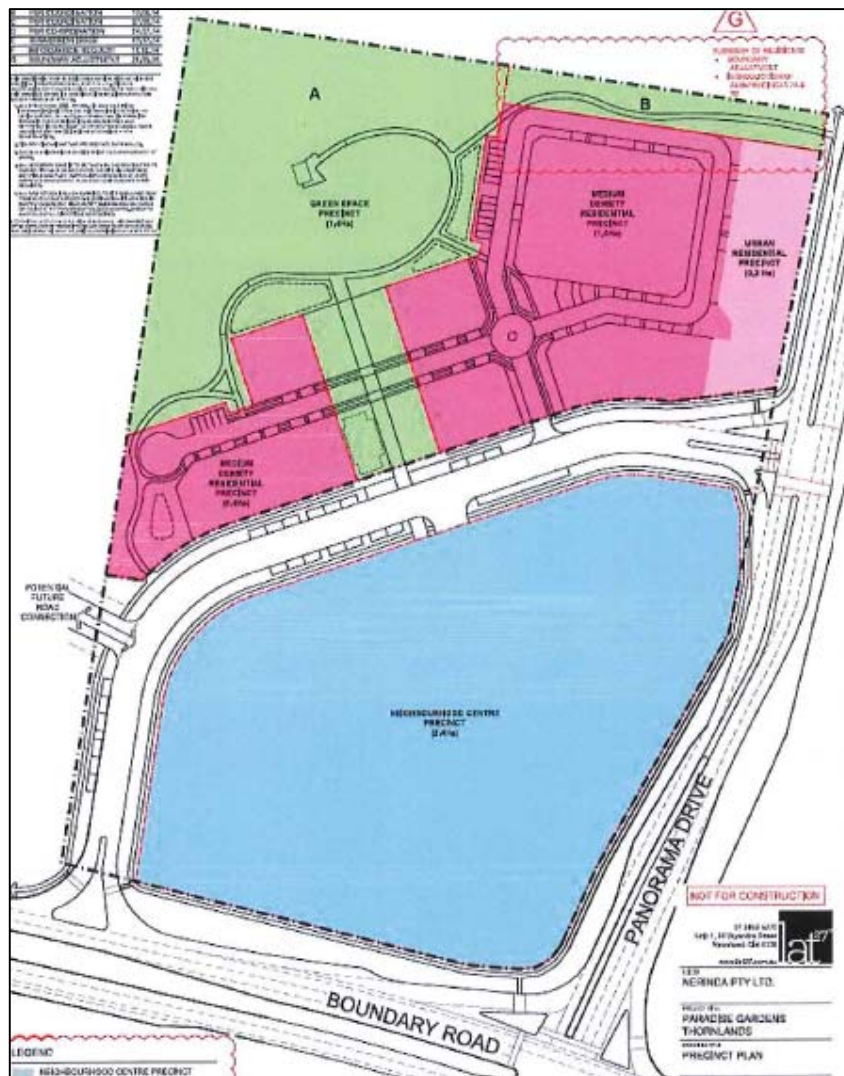


Image 3 – Approved plan of development for 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands

Following the recent decision of the Court it may be reasonably expected that the proposed development at 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands will proceed in the short to medium term facilitating the construction of a new developer funded signalised trunk intersection onto Panorama Drive. Despite this, it is noted that even if the new intersection and road to Panorama Drive is constructed, currently 106-124 Boundary Road, Thornlands remains undeveloped at this stage.

Summary

In summary:

- Traffic engineering advice obtained during the drafting of the KRSP area identified that the intended structure plan access arrangements would provide an acceptable level of vehicular access to the external road network and could accommodate the anticipated 12,500 daily vehicle movements envisaged under a complete development scenario.
- A future northern public transport corridor connecting the Master Planned Area to South Street was required by the then planning minister to be identified on the structure plan and

included in the Priority Infrastructure Plan to address potential public transport deficiencies in the north west section of the KRSP.

- Following the recent decision of the Court it may be reasonably expected that the proposed development at 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands will proceed in the short to medium term facilitating the construction of a new developer funded signalised trunk intersection onto Panorama Drive.
- Despite this, it is noted that even if the new intersection and road to Panorama Drive is constructed, currently 106-124 Boundary Road, Thornlands remains undeveloped.
- The road to be constructed through 106-124 Boundary Road, Thornlands is non-trunk. Construction of this road would be expected to be constructed at the developer's cost when the land is developed.
- Alternative potential vehicular access points considered during the development of the structure plan are no longer an option (for example, Carlingford Drive and the Goddard Road deviation are now further constrained by development that has occurred in the KRSP area).
- In the short term, it is appropriate for Council to continue to monitor the timing for construction of a new developer funded signalised trunk intersection and road onto Panorama Drive located on 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands.
- Assuming this construction occurs in the short to medium term, it may be appropriate for Council to consider its options to bring forward the construction of the road through 106-124 Boundary Road, Thornlands if, at that time, the land remains undeveloped.
- In the longer term, if traffic movements to the north are still considered an issue following the construction of the secondary trunk collector access to Panorama Drive, Council may need to consider its position on the future northern public transport corridor connecting the KRSP to South Street, Thornlands.
- Currently, and as noted earlier in the report, the future bus corridor is identified in the LGIP without specifying timing, funding or construction responsibility. To, date Council has maintained that, as it has no control over bus services, the public transport link should be required to be put in place by the State Government.
- Recognising that funding for the construction of the bus link is very unlikely to be forthcoming from the State, Council may, if a need can be demonstrated, consider the connection to South Street as a road corridor for all vehicles rather than being required just for buses.
- Such a connection, as identified in this report, would need to address a range of significant constraints. However, if these matters could be overcome such a connection would not only address the lack of public transport to the northern part of the structure plan, it could also provide an additional vehicular connection to the north from the KRSP.
- Potentially, the need for a new connection as a trunk collector could reasonably be considered as part of the review of the LGIP, which is due to be adopted by 2023.
- As a trunk collector and part of an open network, funding for the new road could possibly be funded from future infrastructure charges.

Overall, it is recommended that Council seek to achieve the access arrangements approved through the structure plan process, given that the traffic engineering advice obtained during the drafting of the KRSP identified that these arrangements would be acceptable. As such, the recommended option involves Council commencing discussions with the State Government regarding the provision of the public transport link to South Street, and to monitor the progress on the delivery of a new signalised intersection onto Panorama Drive at 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands. Additionally, given Council is commencing a review of the LGIP, the potential need for an additional trunk collector road connection to South Street could be reviewed as part of this work.

## STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

### Legislative Requirements

At this stage, there are no relevant legislative requirements. Depending on the resolution made, there may be specific legislation which needs to be considered (for example, for road openings).

### Risk Management

The risks involved in this decision have been identified in the issues section of this report.

### Financial

There are no financial implications for the option recommended by officers at this time. Depending on the resolution made, budget allocation for future studies, land acquisition or construction works may need to be considered.

### People

The staff resourcing for the recommended option will be primarily drawn from the City Planning and Assessment Group.

### Environmental

Environmental issues relating to alternative access options have been summarised in the issues section of this report.

### Social

Potential social impacts of the options have been identified.

### Human Rights

There are no known relevant human rights matters associated with this report.

### Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

The contents of this report align with the Wise Planning and Design goals contained in Council's Corporate Plan 2018-2023. This includes sustainably managing the city's growth and development.

## CONSULTATION

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
City Infrastructure Group, Transport Planning Unit and Infrastructure Planning and Charging Unit	25 August 2020	Meeting to discuss the Council resolution and intended response.



**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To note the contents of this report.
2. To commence discussions with the State Government to request an update on the provision of new bus services to the Kinross Road Structure Plan area and funding opportunities to support construction of a new public transport link to South Street, Cleveland.
3. To investigate the potential need and estimated costs for a new additional trunk collector road connection between South Street, Cleveland and Kinross Road, Thornlands as part of the next Local Government Infrastructure Plan review that will commence in 2021.
4. To continue to monitor the progress on the delivery of a new signalised trunk road intersection onto Panorama Drive on 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To note the contents of this report.
2. To reconfirm that the approved vehicular access arrangements, as outlined in the Kinross Road Structure Plan, are considered adequate to satisfy expected traffic movements and do not require further investigation.
3. To continue to retain a future northern public transport corridor connecting the Kinross Road Structure Plan to South Street, Cleveland in the Local Government Infrastructure Plan on the proviso that provision of this public transport corridor is a responsibility of the State Government.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. **To note the contents of this report.**
2. **To commence discussions with the State Government to request an update on the provision of new bus services to the Kinross Road Structure Plan area and funding opportunities to support construction of a new public transport link to South Street, Cleveland.**
3. **To investigate the potential need and estimated costs for a new additional trunk collector road connection between South Street, Cleveland and Kinross Road, Thornlands as part of the next Local Government Infrastructure Plan review that will commence in 2021.**
4. **To continue to monitor the progress on the delivery of a new signalised trunk road intersection onto Panorama Drive on 128-144 Boundary Road, Thornlands.**

# briefing note



28/9/2015  
To: Cr Karen Williams – The Mayor and Executive Leadership Team

From: Stephen Hill – Service Manager Strategic Planning

Date: 25 September 2015

File: Kinross Road Structure Plan

Subject: Kinross Road Precinct Access

## SUMMARY

The Kinross Road Structure Plan (KRSP) was adopted by Council on the 21 December 2011 and came into effect on the 20 February 2012. A critical issue in the planning for the KRSP area was determining an acceptable option to provide functional road access to the external road network from the KRSPA. The final State Government and Council endorsed KRSP incorporated the following provisions for precinct access to the external road network:

- One trunk collector (Kinross Road) access to Boundary Road;
- One Trunk collector access to Panorama Drive south of Milner Place; and
- Identification of a future northern public transport route connecting the KRSPA to South Street.

The traffic engineering investigations undertaken during the drafting of the KRSP identified that while this arrangement was not optimal from a transport planning perspective; it did provide an acceptable level of access to the external road network and could reasonably accommodate the anticipated 12,500 daily vehicle movements envisaged under a complete development scenario of the area.

This briefing note seeks to highlight the relative advantages and disadvantages of the various access options considered during the preparation and finalisation of the KRSP and broadly identifies the scope of work that would need to be undertaken should Council determine to review the currently approved access arrangements.

## BACKGROUND

The following background is relevant to the investigation of options and the identification of current State Government and Council endorsed arrangements to provide access to the external road network from the KRSP area:

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- Traffic generation models prepared to inform the draft Structure Plan estimated that new development would generate approximately 12,500 daily vehicle movements requiring access to the major external road network.
- Initial investigation identified the existing Goddard Road reserve as the most appropriate route for a northern access point from the KRSPA to Panorama Drive. However, following further transport and ecological assessments this option was discounted due to the inability to effectively manage traffic movements through two closely spaced signalised intersections.
- February 2009 - a revised option was presented to Council workshop showing use of part of Goddard Road reserve but proposing a deviation to allow for a bridge crossing of Wellington Ponds. While Councillors indicated in principle support for this option a full review of traffic and planning for the area and identification of all options to provide access to the KRSPA was requested. Colin Beard Traffic Engineering was subsequently engaged to undertake an independent traffic assessment of area while BAAM were further engaged to address habitat values of Wellington Ponds.
- Colin Beard Traffic Engineering investigated a range of options to provide the second trunk collector access required to support the expected 12,500 daily vehicle movements and support a quality public transport service. In considering options for secondary trunk collector the following were common road network elements in all options considered:
  - Trunk collector access via Kinross Road with a signalised intersection at Boundary Road; and
  - Left in, left out collector street accesses to Panorama Drive, to be located between intersections with Boundary Road and Milner Place.
- To provide a second trunk access to the external road network, four potential alternative options were identified and assessed. Attachment 1 provides additional detail on each option and the issues associated with them. The options considered were as follows:
  1. Panorama Drive via Goddard Road deviation (bridge over Wellington Ponds);
  2. Panorama Drive via Carlingford Drive;
  3. South Street via Energex easement; and
  4. Redland Bay Road across Hilliards Creek and via Teesdale Road.
- The options assessment process undertaken by Colin Beard subsequently identified the Goddard Road deviation as the preferred location for a new trunk collector access. This option followed part of the existing Goddard Road reserve with a deviation and bridged crossing of Wellington Ponds connecting with a new intersection on Panorama Drive.

# briefing note



- April 2010 - Council at its General Meeting held on 28 April 2010 resolved to include the preferred Goddard Road deviation alignment to Panorama Drive in the draft Structure Plan for the purposes of finalising 1st state interest review and public consultation on the draft KRSP. Council also indicated that the need for this connection would however be reviewed in light of submissions received to the public notification of the draft KRSP and that further investigations on the potential impacts of the proposed road corridor on koalas, other fauna, flora and the amenity of the area would be undertaken.
- February 2011 - Through 1<sup>st</sup> state interest review of draft KRSP, the Department of Transport and Main Roads and Translink strongly supported the provision of a second trunk collector access connecting the KRSPA to Panorama Drive in the north-east of the plan area. However, the former Department of Environment and Resource Management expressed concern with the Goddard Road deviation in terms of impact on safe movement of koalas in the Goddard Road area and requested Council consider alternative options.
- March 2011 - the State Government approved the draft KRSP for public consultation. The draft KRSP was publicly exhibited between 28 April 2011 and 22 July 2011.
- Following commencement of public notification of the draft KRSP, further assessment of the Goddard Road deviation and bridge crossing was undertaken. The assessments identified that the following could be provided:
  - an alignment for the trunk collector street that minimises impacts to existing vegetation (approx. 7 koala feed trees would need to be removed);
  - a bridge design providing for fauna movement on both sides of the ponds;
  - a road traffic noise impact assessment for the Goddard Road trunk collector extension. The assessment identified if the Goddard Road deviation option was pursued it would be appropriate for Council to consider providing noise mitigation works for approx. 3 dwellings on Goddard Road even though there would be no legal requirement on Council to do so.
- At the close of the submission period Council had received 556 submissions with 13 supporting the access via Goddard Road deviation access and 199 opposed to the creation of this new link.
- As part of the submissions review, Council were advised that Goddard Road deviation was the most desirable transport planning option for the area, however, the design of the bridge in responding to ecological and acoustic constraints added significantly to the overall cost of the proposed road network. As the proposed bridge was part of the proposed trunk network cost for construction would need to be partly funded by Council with the balance paid for by infrastructure charges on new development. The total cost of this connection was estimated at \$10 - \$15 million with Council responsible for

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approximately in the order of 40% of the total cost. In response to potential financial implications as well as concerns on the effectiveness of the bridge in terms of koala movement as well as acoustic and amenity impacts, Council determined to reconsider alternative access arrangements to the area with the bridge removed.

- The final report prepared by Colin Beard identified that, while the removal of a northern access was not desirable from a traffic perspective, alternative access arrangements were available which could provide both a functional and acceptable level of access to and from the KRSPA. The alternative arrangement included:
  - Incorporating a new proposed road, south of Milner Place as a trunk collector with left in, left out and right in only lanes;
  - Goddard Road deviation (bridge) and all reference to trunk collector crossing Wellington Ponds removed;
  - Goddard Road located between Kinross Road and Greenspace Precinct shown in the structure plan as a collector road only;
  - Kinross Road be maintained as trunk collector from the intersection of Kinross Road and Boundary Road to the proposed internal roundabout (approx. 820m). The design treatment for Kinross Road be reduced with only one section of road incorporating widening of 32m; and
  - A northern public transport link connecting the KRSPA with South Street following the existing Energex Easement.
- October 2011 - Draft KRSP adopted and submitted for 2nd state interest review removed the Goddard Road deviation trunk collector with the secondary trunk collector identified onto Panorama Drive located to the south of Milner Place.
- October 2011 – Deputy Premier advised Council may adopt the KRSP as an amendment to the planning scheme subject to a number of conditions. Key conditions relating to precinct access and public transport included:
  1. A northern public transport corridor connecting the KRSPA to South Street to be provided and constructed by Council (included in the PIP) prior to the signalisation of the Boundary Road and Kinross Road intersection. This condition was to ensure an efficient public transport service for the area and supporting acceptable road and traffic function.
  2. Confirmation that the road located to the south of Milner Place would function as the secondary access into the Structure Plan area, with the intersection on Panorama Drive providing left in, left out and right in traffic movement.
  3. To include a potential future transport (traffic and public transport) corridor to the north/north east either via existing Goddard Road reserve or Goddard Road deviation.

# briefing note



- November 2011 – the Mayor, local councillor and Council officers met with the Planning Minister to discuss the Ministerial conditions. At this meeting the Minister indicated he was prepared to consider a further submission from Council regarding the conditions and provided an extension of time in which Council had to make its final decision on the proposed KRSP. A summary of the conditions related to precinct access and public transport planning that Council negotiated with the Minister on and the matters raised by Council were:

1. Northern public transport corridor

Council requested that the condition requiring the proposed bus connection and timing for its construction be removed. Alternatively, if this position was not accepted, Council requested the condition be amended to require just a notation on the relevant mapping recognising a potential future public transport [bus] corridor to the north of the structure plan area along the existing ENERGEX easement and through to South Street.

2. Potential future transport (traffic and public transport) corridor along Goddard Road or Goddard Road deviation

Council requested these conditions be removed as an alternative option was available for a secondary access to Panorama Drive [south of Milner Place] and had been accepted in the Ministerial Conditions as providing a suitable secondary access into the KRSP area. Preserving a potential transport corridor for future development beyond the life of the structure plan was not justified and failed to duly consider environmental, financial and social considerations.

- December 2011 – Council received an amended Ministerial conditions package for the Kinross Road Structure Plan. The conditions relating to precinct access and public transport were amended as follows:

1. Northern public transport corridor

Continues to identify a future northern public access (consistent with Colin Beard transport advice) but no longer required the construction threshold for when this was required to be provided (signalisation of Kinross Road and Boundary Road intersection). In addition, the northern public transport corridor was to be identified in the KRSP and incorporated into Council's Priority Infrastructure Plan (PIP).

2. Potential future transport (traffic and public transport) corridor along Goddard Road or Goddard Road deviation

# briefing note



The revised ministerial conditions removed the condition relating to the potential future transport [traffic and public transport] corridor via Goddard Road deviation across Wellington Ponds.

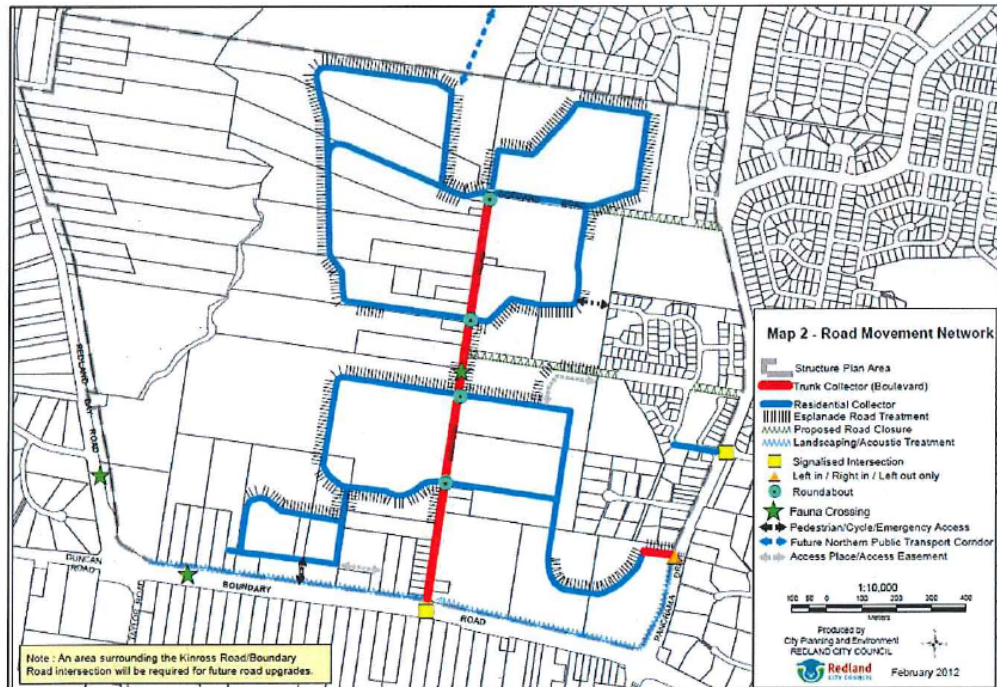
- In summary, the final State Government and Council endorsed KRSP incorporated the following provisions for access from the KRSPA to the external road network:
  - One trunk collector (Kinross Road) access to Boundary Road;
  - One Trunk collector access to Panorama Drive south of Milner Place; and
  - Identification of a future northern public transport route connecting the KRSPA to South Street and its inclusion in Council's PIP.

**Kinross Road Structure Plan – Consideration of Options to Provide Secondary Trunk Collector Access**

**i) Current Access Arrangements**

The final State Government and Council endorsed Kinross Road Structure Plan (KRSP) incorporated the following provisions for access to the external road network from the Kinross Road Structure Plan Area (KRSPA):

- One trunk collector (Kinross Road) access to Boundary Road;
- One Trunk collector access to Panorama Drive south of Milner Place; and
- Identification of a future northern public transport route connecting the KRSPA to South Street.



**ii) Precinct Access Options Analysis**

Through the preparation and finalisation of the KRSP the following options were considered to provide a secondary trunk collector access from the KRSPA to the external road network. The following provides a summary of the options considered including the identified advantages and disadvantages of each. This document also highlights some of the potential implications of further considering these options as potential alternative access points to the KRSPA at this point in time.



### 1. Panorama Drive via Goddard Road deviation

This option involved a trunk collector access via the unformed Goddard Road to form a new signalised intersection with Panorama Drive and Wellington Street. A realignment of the existing unformed Goddard Road (road moved to the north) was proposed to provide an improved traffic outcome, protect significant ecological values within the existing road reserve and to link directly with the unnamed road reserve at the intersection of Panorama Drive and Wellington Street which was proposed to be signalised. This option required a new bridging structure to be constructed to cross Wellington Ponds to gain access to the proposed signalised intersection with Panorama Drive and Wellington Street.

During the structure planning process, this option was considered by officers to be the most suitable from a transport planning perspective due to the improved traffic and transport outcomes and improved public transport planning outcomes.

#### Issues with pursuing this as an option

The following issues would need to be addressed if this option were to be further considered as a potential access point:

- Pursuing this option will present a significant cost implication to Council. In 2011, the cost estimate to provide the bridge infrastructure was approximately \$10-15 million;
- The section of Goddard Road located between Kinross Road and the eastern greenspace precinct has been constructed as a collector street with direct lot access. It is questionable whether the constructed part of Goddard Road and Brindabella Court would be able to accommodate the number of vehicle trips per day if this connection were provided;
- It is likely that the owners of new residences constructed along Goddard Road, Brindabella Court and the northern part of Kinross Road may object strongly to any proposal to provide this connection;
- Any new connection in this location would need to incorporate noise amelioration measures and noise mitigation works. Previous modelling and assessment indicated that the following would be required to achieve relevant traffic noise criteria at all residential dwellings adjacent to a potential Goddard Road trunk collector extension:
  - 2.2 m high acoustic barrier along the northern boundary of 2 and 4 Goddard Road
  - 2.0 m high acoustic barrier along the southern boundary 2 Nook Court and 3 Goddard Road.
  - While no legal responsibility to do so, it would also be appropriate for Council to assist the owners of approx. 4 existing properties on Goddard Road with noise mitigation works.



## 2. Panorama Drive via Carlingford Drive

This option proposed a trunk collector access via a new road extension and augmentation of Carlingford Drive. Issues with this option included Carlingford Drive's existing pavement width has not been designed to accommodate high volumes of traffic and would need to be widened to satisfy engineering design standards for a trunk collector and to accommodate bus movements. The proposed alignment of the Carlingford Drive extension was likely to require the resumption and demolition of at least two recently constructed houses in the Rushwood Estate. Carlingford Drive also included an existing culvert that would have needed to be redesigned and reconstructed to accommodate increased traffic volumes. This culvert is the only access servicing Rushwood Estate, accordingly providing an alternate temporary access arrangement during road and culvert construction activities would have been extremely difficult. In addition, a second trunk collector at this location is not considered an optimal alignment for a bus route.

### Issues with pursuing this as an option

- All previous issues with this option would still be relevant;
- Key issue with this option is Carlingford Road has not been constructed to a standard to accommodate anticipated traffic volumes associated with a trunk collector; and
- Likely significant opposition to this option being pursued.



### 3. South Street via Energex easement

This option proposed a trunk collector access via a new road constructed across a State government conservation reserve that connects Kinross Road northward to South Street. This proposed extension would result in the fragmentation of core bushland and the loss of existing vegetation along its length of approximately 700m. The proposed extension would align parallel to a tributary of Hilliard's Creek and likely would have required culverts or other flood immunity measures be incorporated into its design. This option would have created a direct link to the Cleveland Industrial Estate creating potential conflict between residential and industrial traffic. The cost estimate for this option in 2011 was \$5m. Depending on effective traffic management this option could result in mixing of residential and industrial traffic along Kinross Road and would potentially create additional demand at the Kinross Road – Boundary Road intersection.

#### Issues with pursuing this as an option

- All previous issues with this option would still be relevant



**4. Redland Bay Road across Hilliard’s Creek and via Teesdale Road**

This option proposed a trunk collector access via a new road constructed across private property that connects Kinross Road to Capalaba - Redland Bay Road via a bridging structure over Hilliard’s Creek. This option was not considered suitable due to the direct impacts it would cause to the ecologically significant Hilliard’s Creek Corridor. A cost estimate for this option has not previously been prepared however is likely to be the most expensive of all potential options recognising the potential length of bridging structure required to cross Hilliards Creek.

Issues with pursuing this as an option

All previous issues are still relevant.



#### 14.4 SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND KOALA CONSERVATION STRATEGY 2020-2025 OVERVIEW

**Objective Reference:****Authorising Officer:** Louise Rusan, General Manager Community & Customer Services**Responsible Officer:** Graham Simpson, Group Manager Environment & Regulation**Report Author:** Cathryn Dexter, Project Officer Koala Conservation Program**Attachments:**

1. Council submission to draft South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2019-2024
2. South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025

**PURPOSE**

To provide an update to Council on the *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025* (the Strategy) released by the Queensland Government on 29 August 2020, including how Council's submission on the draft Strategy made by resolution on 29 January 2020 has been addressed.

**BACKGROUND**

On 29 January 2020, Council considered a report in regards to an overview of the draft *South East Queensland Conservation Strategy 2019-2024*, which was released by the Queensland Government on 8 December 2019. Council resolved to make a submission on the draft Strategy.

Subsequently, Council made a submission to the draft strategy (Attachment 1) dated 31 January 2020, which in summary:

- Supported the adoption of the Strategy to address a wide range of issues that impact koala conservation based on the recommendations made by the Koala Expert Panel in 2017.
- Advised that the draft Strategy lacked detail and required further clarification on how delivery of the Strategy will stimulate and retain sustainable koala populations.
- Commented that the timing of the release of the draft Strategy provided difficulty in Council being able to make comprehensive comments on its likely effectiveness.
- Advocated that for the Strategy to have an immediate impact that it should seek to support – through recognition, funding and partnering – Council's *Koala Conservation Strategy 2016*.
- Listed 15 specific issues to be addressed.

On 29 August 2020, the Queensland Government released the final *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025* (Attachment 2), which sets out the State approach to koala conservation in the region for the next five years.

Upon release of the final Strategy, Council received an invitation on 15 September 2020 to nominate two officers to participate in a Local Government Working Group. This working group has been established by the State to coordinate and guide implementation of the Strategy moving forward as it relates to local government issues.

**ISSUES**

It is understood that there were approximately 5000 submissions to the draft Strategy. However, the Strategy is considered to remain a very high-level document.

Of note, the final Strategy document offers less detail on how actions will be delivered – and by whom – than originally outlined in the draft Strategy. Major amendments to Action Areas are relatively few, with many apparent changes being the result of merged actions or integration between Action Areas.

Foundation for the draft Strategy was based on delivering against six key Koala Expert Panel recommendations. These are:

1. A strategic and coordinated approach to koala conservation.
2. Ensure koala habitat is protected.
3. Strategic and landscape-scale koala habitat restoration.
4. Coordinated threat reduction and koala population management.
5. Strong community partnerships and engagement.
6. Targeted mapping, monitoring, research and reporting.

The final Strategy provides no clear detail on how the six key Action Areas will be funded and relies heavily on collaborative partnerships with a range of stakeholders such as local governments, land holders and Non-Government Organisations to meet its targets.

Through the work currently being undertaken through Council's Koala Conservation projects, Council is well positioned to undertake actions that would meet many of the objectives contained within the Strategy. However, the coordinated approach to advancing actions outlined in the Strategy are far from developed; with substantial work to be completed by the Queensland Government before many of these initiatives will have an actual impact on meeting targets within designated timelines.

This has particular relevance to Council with regards to minimising duplication of koala conservation actions between the State and local government, and maximising program funding to support localised koala conservation programs within the life of the Strategy.

Submission request – Matters to consider	State Response
Council supports the adoption of a South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy aimed to provide strategic direction for the long-term protection of a sustainable koala population in South East Queensland and, in particular, that the draft Strategy is seeking to address a wide range of issues that impact koala conservation based on the recommendations made by the Koala Expert Panel in 2017.	None required
2 In its current form, the draft Strategy lacks detail and requires significant further clarification on how the final Strategy will stimulate and retain sustainable koala populations, with it being evident that substantial additional research and review is still required to be undertaken by the State to deliver on stated programs and actions contained within the draft Strategy.	Not addressed
3 The timing of the release of the draft Strategy and the draft South East Queensland Koala Habitat Map coincided with the December 2019 holiday period. This, combined with a lack of supporting reform and proposed regulatory change information, makes it difficult to comprehensively comment on the likely effectiveness of the draft Strategy.	Not addressed. Provided only a few days' notice to Council on release of final Strategy
4 Council's <i>Koala Conservation Strategy 2016</i> has put in place a range of programs and actions that align with many potential future actions identified in the State's draft Strategy. In order to have an immediate impact on koala conservation within Redland City – and to activate the actions proposed by	Needs further clarification on timeline for this action. Relies on State to develop process. No evidence of State

Submission request – Matters to consider		State Response
	the State Government – support through recognition, funding and partnering on Council’s current koala conservation program will deliver the most significant benefit.	contribution toward implementation of
Submission request - Specific issues to be addressed		State Response
a)	A request to detail funding to be made available to support the programs and actions listed within the draft Strategy, including specific funding to be made available to local governments to expand existing koala conservation programs.	Not addressed
b)	Total nominated Koala Priority Areas (KPAs) areas equate to more than approximately 570,000 ha that includes approximately 300,000 ha of core koala habitat across South East Queensland. While the draft Strategy proposes to prohibit clearing of 300,000 ha of core koala in KPAs, a range of exemptions would apply. Until further clarification is provided to local governments regarding any amendments to State Government codes, planning frameworks and the offsets policy, it remains unclear on how local governments will need to respond and to what effect the final Strategy will have in protecting koalas in their remaining habitat.	Work in progress – in consultation with Local Government Association of Queensland (LGAQ) and Local Government’s Council’s Strategic Planning Unit/Department of Environment and Science (DES)
c)	The nominated land area for rehabilitation is considered minimal in contrast to the land identified as being suitable for restoration of koala habitat. Therefore an increase in the target of land rehabilitation should be considered in order to make a more effective contribution to increasing koala habitat. Details should also be provided in regards to location, anticipated investment and standards of rehabilitation.	Addressed – increased from 1000 ha to 10,000ha
d)	Given the reduction in koala habitat in Redland City, as highlighted in the 18 December 2019 report to Council on koala mapping, it is not clear how the proposed actions identified in the draft Strategy and the proposed mapping will support a sustainable koala population specifically within the urban/perurban areas. The draft Strategy does not adhere to the recommended action of the Koala Expert Panel to “ensure that locally significant koala habitat, not captured by state mapping, or not in identified priority areas for koalas, can still be protected through local government planning schemes”.	Work in progress – DES in consultation with Council’s Strategic Planning Unit
e)	The draft Strategy proposes to undertake a collaborative approach and partnerships, but does not provide any detail on the form of these collaborations for consideration by local governments.	Not addressed
f)	The draft Strategy acknowledges that exact numbers of koalas are undetermined across South East Queensland but provides no details on a methodology for koala surveys or locations. The draft Strategy also identified that there needs to be clear criteria for what is being measured as a sustainable koala population but provides no detail on how this will be measured, or the processes for adaptive management. Council considers it vital for the State Government to articulate how stronger coordination between local governments, the State Government and researchers will be achieved.	Not addressed
g)	Redland City retains significant primary high-value habitat areas which supports higher koala carrying capacities, including scattered trees throughout the city, than many other areas within South East Queensland. Therefore, the stated criteria, “ <i>given the importance of the most suitable habitat for koalas sustains higher densities of koala populations, it is imperative that there is no further net loss of remaining habitat, and that protection and restoration should be prioritised</i> ”, should see more area(s) of Redland City identified as a priority KPA. The draft Strategy does not adequately address the significant conservation efforts being directed at koala populations that live within the fragmented urbanised regions, which generally contain higher habitat values.	Partially addressed. Work in progress – DES in consultation with Council’s Strategic Planning Unit



Submission request – Matters to consider	State Response
h) The draft Strategy sets arbitrary targets such as a 25% reduction in koala injury or mortality across 10 key sites where threat mitigation measures are to be implemented. There are no details on how this will be executed or measured, or rationale on the relevance of this target to sustaining populations across South East Queensland. Details are required around why these targets are appropriate and how success will be measured. How many koalas will this equate to per annum?	Partially addressed: 10 road hots spots changed to 10 threat priority areas and now includes disease. No detail provided.
i) The draft Strategy does not adequately address disease – the primary cause of declining koala populations (after habitat loss). It is considered necessary that the final Strategy better address disease including specific programs and actions.	Partially addressed: No detail provided.
j) The draft Strategy has a considerable focus on preserving large connected bushland areas for koala conservation however there is no mention of fire management as a threat to koala populations as well as associated benefits for community safety.	Strategy amended to address fire management.
k) The draft Strategy has a number of miscellaneous issues concerning matters such as legibility of mapping, meanings and definitions of terms used and ambiguous meanings, which require clarification to ensure the final Strategy has clear and definable statements that inform proposed programs and actions.	Partially addressed with release of mapping methodology.
l) The draft Strategy appears to offer little in the way of innovative solutions to protect and manage a sustainable koala population. Council finds it difficult to reconcile the State Government’s ambitious targets with strategies that may be considered similar to those adopted in the past with little or no improvement in koala population numbers or the conservation of koala habitat. The associated mapping effectively reduces the protection of koala habitat within the Redland City Council local government area by just over 4500 ha. A further 4500 ha is identified as Locally Refined Koala Habitat (initially 9 ha on mainland and just under 4500 ha on North Stradbroke Island, increased by 1580 ha on the mainland to 6170 ha overall with the release of the updated Locally Refined Koala Habitat Area v1.1) to be reviewed over two years to be determine if it is to be removed or retained as koala habitat. The final Strategy would benefit from clarifying how it addresses this fundamental issue.	Partially addressed. Work in progress – DES in consultation with Council’s Strategic Planning Unit
m) The draft Strategy is silent on compensation for property owners where changes may not allow development as per previously allowed. It is unclear if this will this be identified in the planning framework reforms. Further details required.	Not addressed.
n) Further clarity is required around the role of the First Nations, specifically for Redlands Coast given that North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah) is not included as a Koala Priority Area.	Partially addressed – no detail concerning North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah).
o) The final Strategy should acknowledge the previous and ongoing koala conservation management and research contributions by local government, non-government organisations, and research institutions.	Partially addressed.

The final Strategy provides an outline of what the Queensland Government hopes to implement over the five-year life of the document. Named action areas lack detail on execution, approach, proposed outcomes and funding, and relies heavily on stakeholder engagement to meet nominated targets within the life of the Strategy. The fact that many of the actions are yet to be developed – and will require significant consultation prior to implementation – signals that Council’s current Koala Conservation program may receive minimal support during the life of the Queensland Government’s *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025*.

## STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

### Legislative Requirements

The development of the *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025* was an outcome of a recommendation from the Koala Expert Panel.

### Risk Management

The *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025* will likely have little impact on the day-to-day implementation of Council's Koala Conservation program initiatives.

There is a risk of some duplication by the State of koala conservation projects if they do not properly consult with Council prior to developing and initiating projects within the city.

### Financial

#### **There are no direct financial implications resulting from the finalisation of the *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025*. People**

Two officers from Council's Environment and Regulation and City Planning and Assessment groups will participate in the State Government's Local Government Working Group.

This working group has been established to coordinate and guide implementation of the Strategy as it relates to local governments. The frequency of meetings will be decided by the Working Group at the first meeting and will be reviewed every 12 months.

### Environmental

The *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025* seeks to improve the effectiveness of regional koala conservation. This will have significant benefits for a wide range of other native species and ecological communities which also share the koala's habitat.

### Social

The koala is an iconic species that is highly valued by the Redlands Coast community.

### Human Rights

There are no known human rights implications associated with this report.

### Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

This report aligns with a number of Council policies and plans. These primarily include:

#### *Redland City Corporate Plan 2018-2023*

- Healthy Natural Environment
  - Threatened species are maintained and protected, including the vulnerable koalas species.

#### *ENV-001-Natural Environment Policy*

- Commits Council to protect, enhance and restore the natural values of the city that include koalas and other native animal and plant populations and habitats.

#### *Redland Koala Conservation Strategy 2016*

- Aims to retain a viable koala population and conserve and manage suitable habitat both on the mainland areas and North Stradbroke Island (Minjerrabah).

*City Plan*

- Strategic framework that seeks development to be carefully managed to protect significant habitats, wildlife corridors, ecological functions and scenic landscapes.

*Redlands Coast 2020 State Election Advocacy Plan*

- 3. Sustainable environment
  - 3.2 Support for our local koalas
  - The opportunity: Redlands Coast is known for its naturally wonderful environment, including being home to an array of wildlife. Our strong environmental character provides an opportunity to partner with other levels of government and wildlife organisations to strengthen and research our local wildlife population. Through our Koala Conservation Strategy Council looks to partner with other levels of government and the community to deliver projects to protect our local koala population.
  - The ask: Council is seeking a commitment from the State Government to support, both financially and through genuine partnerships, the delivery of this strategy. We are also seeking State Government support for a proposed local koala sanctuary, including health care facility. This facility would include private business, wildlife organisations and all levels of government and Council is seeking expertise and financial support from the State Government to undertake a full feasibility study into this facility.

**CONSULTATION**

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
Project Officer Koala Conservation, Environment and Regulation Group	September 2020	Assisted in reviewing the Strategy and drafting report.
Service Manager Environment and Education, Environment and Regulation Group	September 2020	Assisted in reviewing the Strategy and drafting report.
Strategic Planning Unit, City Planning and Assessment Group	September 2020	Assisted in reviewing the Strategy and reviewing the report.

**OPTIONS****Option One**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To note this report.
2. To continue to advocate to the State Government for support, both financially and through genuine partnerships, for delivery of the *Redland Koala Conservation Strategy 2016* and the *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025*.

**Option Two**

That Council resolves to seek more information in regards the content of this report.

**OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION**

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To note this report.
2. To continue to advocate to the State Government for support, both financially and through genuine partnerships, for delivery of the *Redland Koala Conservation Strategy 2016* and the *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025*.



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31 January 2020

File Number: A4342058  
Our Ref: AC:cd  
Contact: Cathryn Dexter

Mandy Downes  
Acting Executive Director  
Conservation Policy and Planning  
Department of Environment and Science  
GPO Box 2454  
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Via Email: [SEQKoalaStrategy@des.qld.gov.au](mailto:SEQKoalaStrategy@des.qld.gov.au)

Dear Ms Downes

**RE: Draft South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2019-2024**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the draft South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2019-2024.

Please accept this letter as a formal submission on behalf of the Redland City Council who resolved at its General Meeting on 29 January 2020 to request the State Government consider the following:

1. Council supports the adoption of a South East Queensland (SEQ) Koala Conservation Strategy aimed to provide strategic direction for the long term protection of a sustainable koala population in SEQ and, in particular, that the draft Strategy is seeking to address a wide range of issues that impact koala conservation based on the recommendations made by the Koala Expert Panel in 2017.
2. In its current form, the draft Strategy lacks detail and requires significant further clarification on how the final Strategy will stimulate and retain sustainable koala populations, with it being evident that substantial additional research and review is still required to be undertaken by the State Government to deliver on stated programs and actions contained within the draft Strategy.
3. The timing of the release of the draft Strategy and the draft SEQ Koala Habitat Map coincided with the December 2019 and January 2020 holiday period. The consultation period, combined with a lack of supporting reform and proposed regulatory change information, makes it difficult to comprehensively comment on the likely effectiveness of the draft Strategy. Council was concerned that the release of the draft Strategy over this period may have limited the ability for the wider community to make a detailed submission.
4. Council's *Koala Conservation Strategy 2016* has put in place a range of programs and actions that align with many potential future actions identified in the draft Strategy. In order to have an immediate impact on koala conservation within Redland City – and to activate the actions proposed by the State Government – support through recognition, funding and partnering on Council's current koala conservation program will deliver the most significant benefit.

5. Specific issues to be addressed:
- a) A request to detail funding to be made available to support the programs and actions listed within the draft Strategy, including specific funding to be made available to local governments to expand existing koala conservation programs.
  - b) Total nominated Koala Priority Areas (KPAs) areas equate to more than approximately 570,000 ha that includes approximately 300,000 ha of core koala habitat across South East Queensland. While the draft Strategy proposes to prohibit clearing of 300,000 ha of core koala in KPAs, a range of exemptions apply. Until further clarification is provided to local governments regarding any amendments to State Government codes, planning frameworks and the offsets policy, it remains unclear on how local governments will need to respond and to what effect the final Strategy will have in protecting koalas in their remaining habitat.
  - c) The nominated land area for rehabilitation is considered minimal in contrast to the land identified as being suitable for restoration of koala habitat. Therefore an increase in the target of land rehabilitation should be considered in order to make a more effective contribution to increasing koala habitat. Details should also be provided in regards to location, anticipated investment and standards of rehabilitation.
  - d) Given the reduction in koala habitat in Redland City, as highlighted in the 18 December 2019 report to Council on koala mapping, it is not clear how the proposed actions identified in the draft Strategy and the proposed mapping will support a sustainable koala population specifically within the urban/peri-urban areas. The draft Strategy does not adhere to the recommended action of the Koala Expert Panel to “ensure that locally significant koala habitat, not captured by state mapping, or not in identified priority areas for koalas, can still be protected through local government planning schemes”.
  - e) The draft Strategy proposes to undertake a collaborative approach and partnerships, but does not provide any detail on the form of these collaborations for consideration by local governments.
  - f) The draft Strategy acknowledges that exact numbers of koalas are undetermined across SEQ but provides no details on a methodology for koala surveys or locations. The draft Strategy also identified that there needs to be clear criteria for what is being measured as a sustainable koala population but provides no detail on how this will be measured, or the processes for adaptive management. Council considers it vital for the State Government to articulate how stronger coordination between local governments, the State Government and researchers will be achieved.
  - g) Redland City retains significant primary high-value habitat areas which supports higher koala carrying capacities, including scattered trees throughout the city, than many other areas within SEQ. Therefore, the stated criteria, “given the importance of the most suitable habitat for koalas sustains higher densities of koala populations, it is imperative that there is no further net loss of remaining habitat, and that protection and restoration should be prioritised”, should see more area(s) of Redland City identified as a priority KPA. The draft Strategy does not adequately address the significant conservation efforts being directed at koala populations that live within the fragmented urbanised regions, which generally contain higher habitat values.

Page (3)

- h) The draft Strategy sets arbitrary targets such as a 25% reduction in koala injury or mortality across 10 key sites where threat mitigation measures are to be implemented. There are no details on how this will be executed or measured, or rationale on the relevance of this target to sustaining populations across SEQ. Details are required around why these targets are appropriate and how success will be measured. How many koalas will this equated to per annum?
- i) The draft Strategy does not adequately address disease – the primary cause of declining koala populations (after habitat loss). It is considered necessary that the final Strategy better address disease including specific programs and actions.
- j) The draft Strategy has a considerable focus on preserving large connected bushland areas for koala conservation however there is no mention of fire management as a threat to koala populations as well as associated benefits for community safety.
- k) The draft Strategy has a number of miscellaneous issues concerning matters such as legibility of mapping, meanings and definitions of terms used and ambiguous meanings, which require clarification to ensure the final Strategy has clear and definable statements that inform proposed programs and actions.
- l) The draft Strategy appears to offer little in the way of innovative solutions to protect and manage a sustainable koala population. Council finds it difficult to reconcile the State Government's ambitious targets with strategies that may be considered similar to those adopted in the past with little or no improvement in koala population numbers or the conservation of koala habitat. The associated mapping effectively reduces the protection of koala habitat within the Redland City Council local government area by just over 4500 ha. A further 4500 ha is identified as Locally Refined Koala Habitat (9 ha on mainland and just under 4500 ha on NSI) to be reviewed over two years to determine if it is to be removed or retained as koala habitat. The final Strategy would benefit from by clarifying how it addresses this fundamental issue.
- m) The draft Strategy is silent on compensation for property owners where changes may not allow development as per previously allowed. It is unclear if this will this be identified in the planning framework reforms. Further details required.
- n) Further clarity is required around the role of the First Nations, specifically for Redlands Coast given that North Stradbroke Island (Minjerrabah) is not included as a Koala Priority Area.
- o) The final Strategy should acknowledge the previous and ongoing koala conservation management and research contributions by local government, non-government organisations, and research institutions.

If you require any clarification in relation to this submission please contact Cathryn Dexter, Council's Project Officer – Koala Conservation Program on (07) 3829 4019.

Yours sincerely



Andrew Chesterman  
Chief Executive Officer  
Redland City Council



South East Queensland  
Koala Conservation Strategy  
2020–2025





Prepared by: Department of Environment and Science

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June 2020 | #32066



## Minister's Foreword

Koalas are one of Australia's most iconic native species and in South East Queensland we are fortunate to have the highest concentration of koalas in the state.

The South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025 includes the strongest koala protections Queensland has ever seen, increasing both the area and level of protection given to koalas in the south east corner. Under new regulations introduced in February 2020, over 716,266 hectares is now mapped as koala habitat including 330,660 hectares within koala priority areas, where clearing of koala habitat areas is now prohibited.

Habitat loss, disease, car strikes, dog attacks and, as the devastating bushfires of 2019 showed, the impacts of climate change are some of the key threats facing koalas.

The Strategy, developed in partnership with First Nations peoples, wildlife and conservation groups, building and development industries, local councils, and the community, represents a collaborative and considered response to koala conservation over the next five years.

The Strategy outlines critical actions that are necessary to halt the decline in South East Queensland koala populations and preserve and restore key koala habitat, while working towards increasing koala populations over the long term.

We have already implemented a key action of the Strategy by amending the state planning framework to restrict the clearing of koala habitat areas.

The regulations are based on state-of-the-art mapping that uses the best science available to identify core koala habitat, delivering a more strategic and consistent approach to koala conservation across local government boundaries.

The Strategy also sets a target to reduce koala injury and mortality by 25% at key hotspots by 2025, building on the tremendous efforts of our wildlife hospitals, dedicated volunteer carers, and others already working to save our koalas.

I thank the many people and organisations who have contributed to the Strategy's development, and in particular, the Koala Advisory Council for their guidance and leadership.

Our goal is to secure South East Queensland's remaining stronghold of koala populations now and for future generations.

I am confident that together, through our partnerships, we can meet the challenge of saving one of our nation's most iconic and loved native species.

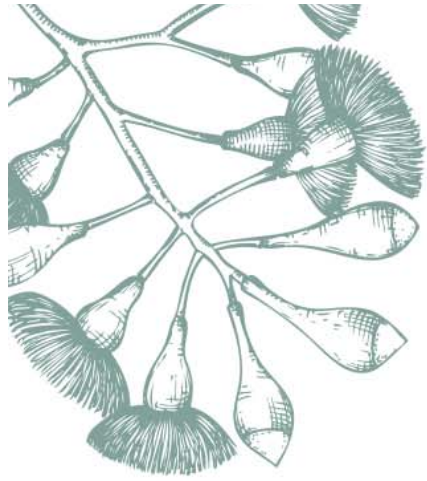
#### Leeanne Enoch

Minister for Environment and the Great Barrier Reef  
Minister for Science  
Minister for the Arts



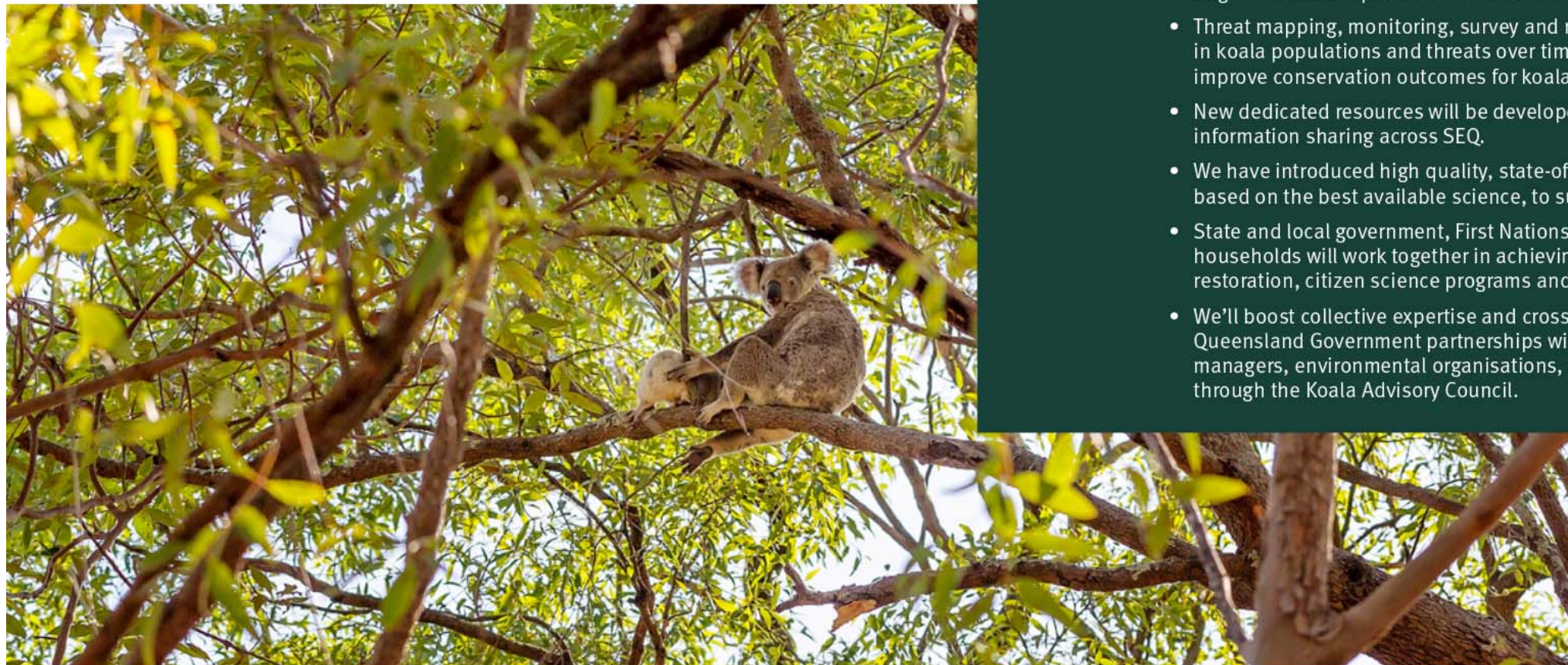
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## Koala conservation highlights

- We have introduced the strongest koala protections Queensland has ever seen. By amending the state planning framework, we have acted to restrict the clearing of koala habitat areas. New prohibitions prevent clearing of koala habitat areas within a koala priority area, unless the activity is allowed under a strict set of exemptions that ensure safety and appropriate land management.
- The Queensland Government is leading assessment involving clearing of koala habitat areas across South East Queensland (SEQ), with local government playing a vital role in providing for koala-safe development and compliance.
- We have established a \$1.96 million partnership with the Queensland Trust for Nature for habitat restoration, which will be further supported by the Queensland Government's Land Restoration Fund.
- We will partner with local government and non-government organisations to develop a targeted and transparent threat reduction program.
- Threat mapping, monitoring, survey and research programs will help measure changes in koala populations and threats over time, helping us to adapt management actions to improve conservation outcomes for koalas into the future.
- New dedicated resources will be developed to support koala carers and improve information sharing across SEQ.
- We have introduced high quality, state-of-the-art koala habitat mapping across SEQ based on the best available science, to support sustainable koala populations.
- State and local government, First Nations people, the conservation sector and households will work together in achieving priority koala conservation through habitat restoration, citizen science programs and threat mitigation.
- We'll boost collective expertise and cross-sector collaboration by strengthening Queensland Government partnerships with local government, natural resource managers, environmental organisations, researchers, wildlife care groups and others through the Koala Advisory Council.



## Koala conservation challenges in Queensland

"The koala is one of the world's most iconic and well known species. Yet, koalas are increasingly threatened in Queensland primarily due to the loss of habitat and associated threats such as climate change." (Koala Expert Panel 2017)

In Queensland, the greatest concentration of koalas is in South East Queensland (SEQ). The Queensland Government has been monitoring koalas in SEQ for more than 20 years and has amassed considerable data on their distribution, density and demographic parameters. Koalas were first listed as vulnerable in SEQ under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* in 2005, and in 2015 this was expanded to koalas across the entire state<sup>1</sup>.

Koalas face a range of environmental stresses including habitat loss, impacts from high intensity bushfires and climate change, disease, dog attacks and car strikes. Threats do not occur in isolation and koalas can be simultaneously affected by multiple threats.

The best habitat for koalas, with rich fertile soil for producing eucalyptus trees, are also the places where we prefer to live, work and grow food, placing koalas in competition with us for land. Almost three quarters (72 per cent) of remnant core koala habitat has been cleared in SEQ since 1960<sup>2</sup>.

The South East Queensland Koala Population Modelling Study revealed that, despite pre-existing koala habitat protection measures, the decline in peri-urban koala populations may have been accelerating. It highlighted an 80 per cent decline in koala population densities along the 'Koala Coast' (Wellington Point to the Logan River) and a 54 per cent decline in the Pine Rivers region between 1996 and 2014<sup>3</sup>.

The study concluded that the continuing decline was, in part, related to ongoing habitat loss in SEQ resulting from urbanisation, and that the current pattern of urban development was incompatible with viable koala populations<sup>4</sup>. During the same period, greater Brisbane's population increased at a rate faster than any other capital city in Australia, growing by 40 per cent. Current projections indicate that the human population of SEQ will rise by a further two million people (bringing the population to 5.3 million) by 2041. This creates the need for more than 30,000 new homes each year across SEQ<sup>5</sup>.



### Koala Expert Panel

In response to concern about the rapid decline of koalas in SEQ, despite existing protection measures, the Queensland Government appointed the Koala Expert Panel (KEP) to provide recommendations on the most appropriate and realistic actions to address the decline in, and ensure the future of, koala populations in the wild across SEQ.

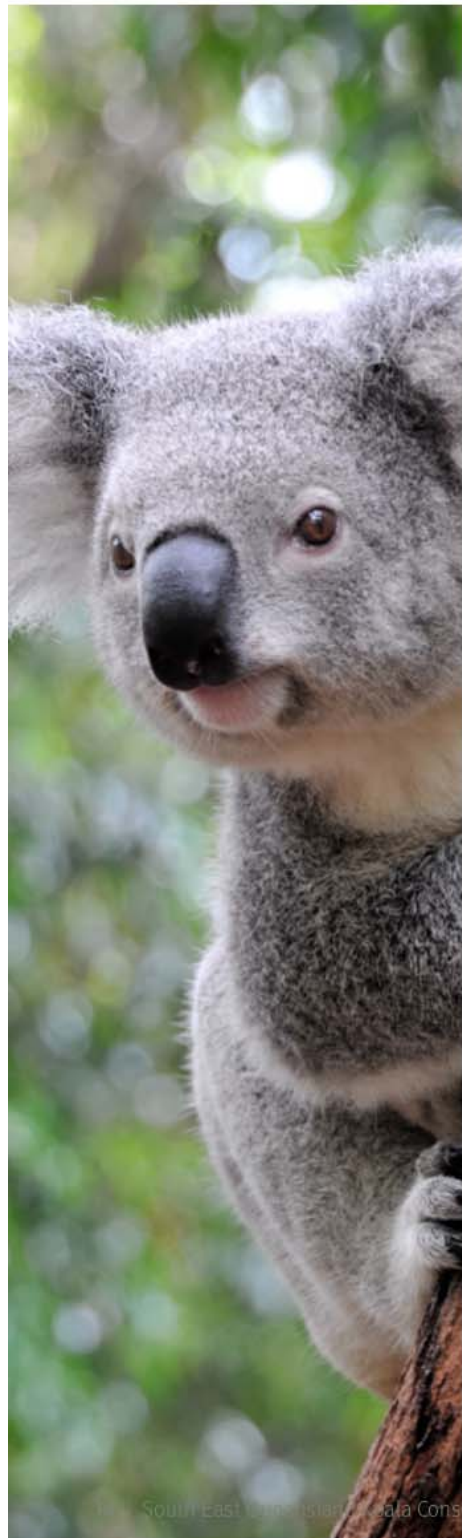
The KEP, made up of experts in ecology, wildlife management, and planning and environment law, made six key recommendations with supporting actions:

- A strategic and coordinated approach to koala conservation
- Ensure koala habitat is protected
- Strategic and landscape-scale koala habitat restoration
- Coordinated threat reduction and koala population management
- Strong community partnerships and engagement
- Targeted mapping, monitoring, research and reporting.

The KEP noted that no single action alone would be successful in conserving koala populations, but that a multifaceted, coordinated approach across stakeholder groups and conservation initiatives was necessary to halt population decline.

The Queensland Government responded to the KEP report and committed to implementing all six recommendations. This Strategy outlines the Queensland Government's actions in response to each recommendation.

1. Queensland's *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NC Act).  
 2. Spatial modelling for koalas in South East Queensland report v1.0. 2020. Biodiversity Assessment Team, Queensland Herbarium, Department of Environment and Science.  
 3. Rhodes, J.R., H. Beyer, H. Preece, and C. McAlpine. 2015. South East Queensland Koala Population Modelling Study. Uniquist, Brisbane, Australia.  
 4. Rhodes, J.R., H. Beyer, H. Preece, and C. McAlpine. 2015. South East Queensland Koala Population Modelling Study. Uniquist, Brisbane, Australia.  
 5. *ShapingSEQ* South East Queensland Regional Plan. 2017. The State of Queensland, Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning.



## Cultural significance of koalas

The Queensland Government acknowledges the significance of koala populations and habitat to First Nations people, and their enduring stewardship of this iconic animal across Queensland.

First Nations people have told their stories during the formation of this Strategy and the government thanks those who have shared their histories. We acknowledge that these stories are sacred and that the protections of koalas is deeply embedded in the culture, language, spirituality and identity of First Nations people.

We also acknowledge Land and Sea Rangers in SEQ who work to protect koalas and their habitat, and who through their connection to country, weave a unique and valuable perspective to educate and inspire others to value and look after our local koala populations.

The Queensland Government will continue to seek out new stories and partnerships to co-design initiatives and practical strategies that respect traditions and reflect First Nations peoples' deep knowledge of country.

## A community perspective

The global response to the plight of koalas during the devastating 2019–20 bushfires, with millions of dollars donated to support their recovery and conservation, is testimony to their social, cultural and economic value.

The koala is a significant international tourism attraction for Australia. In SEQ, there are approximately 130,000 visitors to the Daisy Hill Koala Centre every year. Wildlife tourism, including for koalas, is a significant and growing contributor to the Australian tourism industry.

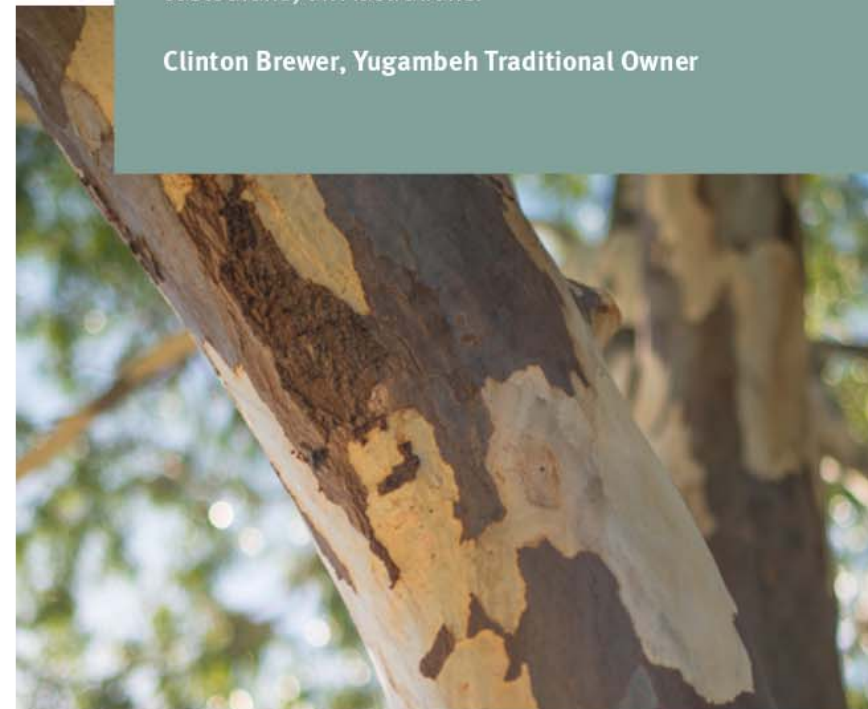
*Koalas capture the hearts and minds of Australians and visitors alike, which is why the koala—or “Borobi” in the Gold Coast traditional language, Yugambeh-Mibbuni—was the mascot for the Gold Coast 2018 Commonwealth Games. For traditional custodians the koala is a living being of culture, a physical symbol of spirituality.*

*The koala was once a food source in many areas, but more importantly, it is the habitat that koalas live in which has intrinsic significance for traditional owners. Habitat is everything, not just for food but also dreaming areas, songlines, stories and tales of connection, life and survival. Once the land is gone, the dreaming and songlines are gone. To preserve the land and all its inhabitants we need strong protections for their habitat and to ensure they can travel safely across the landscape and waterways.*

*Near Currumbin, place of the Hardwood Trees, the koalas follow the bush corridor down to the brackish water to drink. In doing so, they follow the same areas with middens and scar trees that have been used by traditional custodians for millennia. So, what the koala sees as important is the same as what traditional custodians see—everything in the landscape is important. Preservation is the key.*

*To respect culture you need to preserve the land where koala live and in that way you can keep culture alive. A culture not only for traditional custodians but all custodians, all Australians.*

**Clinton Brewer, Yugambeh Traditional Owner**



## What we heard

The Queensland Government released the *Draft South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2019–2024* (draft Strategy) for public consultation on 8 December 2019 and invited the community to have their say on the future direction of koala conservation in the region.

Almost 5000 Queenslanders shared their commitment to protecting this iconic species through:

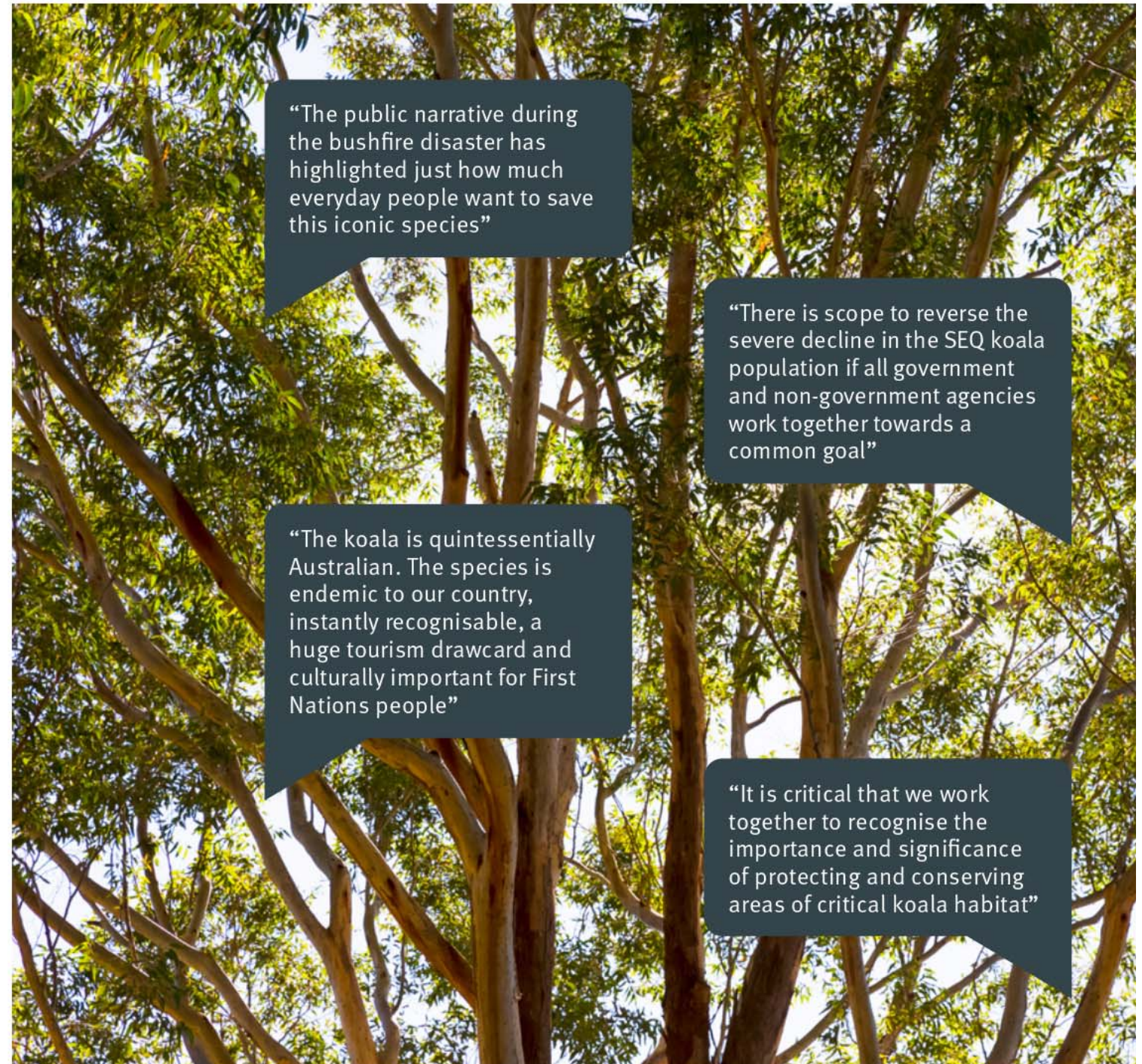
- an online survey
- written submissions
- community drop-in sessions held at Aspley, Beenleigh, Bokarina, Currumbin, Daisy Hill Koala Centre, Ipswich and Morayfield
- targeted stakeholder workshops
- local government officer information sessions, with all 12 South East Queensland local councils.

The Koala Advisory Council (KAC) reviewed and provided advice on the draft Strategy. The KAC membership includes representation from a broad range of key stakeholder groups including Queensland Government departments, the Local Government Association of Queensland, non-government organisations, and industry.

The feedback received from the submissions, workshops and face-to-face engagements was analysed to ensure that the sentiment and concerns raised were captured and considered in this Strategy.

Queenslanders showed support for the Queensland Government leading collaborative efforts to conserve koala populations and highlighted the importance of mapping, monitoring and research in underpinning future action. Habitat protection was identified as critical to achieving the objectives, while habitat restoration, threat reduction and partnerships should form a supporting, integrated package. Respondents called for bolder targets and stronger action to address the challenges facing koalas.

The Queensland Government has listened to this feedback, and the *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy* delivers upon Queenslanders' desires for strategic and collaborative koala conservation partnerships across the region.



“The public narrative during the bushfire disaster has highlighted just how much everyday people want to save this iconic species”

“There is scope to reverse the severe decline in the SEQ koala population if all government and non-government agencies work together towards a common goal”

“The koala is quintessentially Australian. The species is endemic to our country, instantly recognisable, a huge tourism drawcard and culturally important for First Nations people”

“It is critical that we work together to recognise the importance and significance of protecting and conserving areas of critical koala habitat”



## Introduction

The *South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025* details the Queensland Government's direction in reversing the decline in koala populations across SEQ and, in doing so, safeguarding the future of this iconic species.

The Queensland Government cannot reverse the decline alone. A coordinated, collaborative approach to habitat protection, restoration and threat mitigation is imperative to achieving the targets and halting the decline in koala populations within the life of the Strategy, and growing populations in the long-term.

Federal, State and local government, landholders, koala carers, First Nations people, including Traditional Owners, ecologists and the community all have a role to play.

By providing leadership and working with partners to leverage and maximise collective actions, the Queensland Government will focus efforts on areas where there is the highest likelihood of success and establish the foundations for recovery and growth of koala populations into the future.

While the need for urgent action is clear, reversing the decline in koala populations will not happen immediately and will require consistent and concerted effort by the Queensland Government, its partners and the broader community over many years.

This Strategy establishes a vision for koalas in SEQ that underpins our actions in the short, medium and longer-term, and identifies the actions that will immediately start to stabilise koala populations in the region.

This Strategy is built around six key Action Areas:

1. Habitat protection
2. Habitat restoration
3. Threat management
4. Improved mapping, monitoring, research and reporting
5. Community engagement
6. Partnerships and strategic coordination

These Action Areas respond to the key recommendations and objectives of the *Queensland Koala Expert Panel: A new direction for the conservation of koalas in Queensland*.



*Queenslanders and visitors alike, all want to ensure healthy koala populations in the wild, for the long term. The South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy provides the framework for us to all work together—across the Koala Advisory Council, government, industry, researchers, carers, community groups and conservationists—to realise that vision, and not just maintain populations, but grow them into the future.*

**Mr Mark Townend, former CEO, RSPCA  
(Chair of Koala Advisory Council)**

## Vision

Halt the decline of koala populations in the wild in South East Queensland, and secure their long-term survival.

Queenslanders value koalas, and love spotting them in their backyard. Koala populations are in decline, but halting that decline is not enough—koalas would still be considered vulnerable. The Queensland Government aims to grow the SEQ koala population so they are no longer under threat. To achieve this, a genuine and measurable increase in core koala habitat areas is required, along with targeted and effective threat reduction programs.

This is a long-term vision; in the short-term we can stabilise the population. Halting the decline requires a combination of management actions to protect and restore koala habitat and manage and reduce threats.

## Targets

The Queensland Government has established four key targets to track achievement of this vision:

1. Populations—stabilise koala population numbers in SEQ
2. Koala habitat—a net gain in the total core koala habitat area\*
3. Koala habitat restoration—commence rehabilitation to restore 10,000 hectares of koala habitat
4. Threat reduction—commence 10 programs in threat priority areas to support at least a 25 per cent reduction in disease, injury and mortality rates in those locations.

These high-level interrelated targets are designed to work together to put SEQ koala populations on the path to recovery. Achieving a net gain in core koala habitat requires koala habitat restoration. Threat reduction as well as protecting and restoring habitat is also necessary to stabilise koala populations. The actions outlined in this Strategy will all contribute to meeting these targets, which will be underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation plan to track progress.

\* Net gain consists of actual on-ground changes to koala habitat extent since 2020, such as through regrowth reaching 15 year maturity, restored habitat and cleared habitat, but excludes corrections to the mapping or transfer of locally refined koala habitat areas to core habitat, for example.



## What we've achieved so far

Achieving the vision of a sustainable koala population in the wild in SEQ requires a long-term commitment to the protection and expansion of koala habitat and effective threat mitigation actions.

The Queensland Government has already begun this work, implementing key reforms that respond to the recommendations of the Koala Expert Panel and providing a strong foundation for our future action.

### Koala Advisory Council

The Koala Advisory Council (KAC) was appointed in 2018. The KAC plays a pivotal role in guiding and coordinating koala conservation efforts by providing communication and collaboration pathways among Queensland Government departments, local councils, community organisations, non-government organisations and industry. The KAC's role includes:

- Providing advice to the government on the preparation, implementation and evaluation of this Strategy, and driving continuous improvement
- Engaging stakeholders to support the delivery of the Strategy
- Ensuring transparency and accountability in government decision-making by monitoring progress and endorsing annual reports
- Reviewing the monitoring and evaluation program and providing recommendations to ensure actions are on track to meet the Strategy's targets
- Ensuring koala conservation remains on the government's long-term agenda
- Representing the views of stakeholder networks.





### Spatial modelling for koalas in South East Queensland

The Queensland Government has developed state-of-the-art koala habitat mapping for SEQ using advanced modelling techniques and its expertise in Queensland-wide comprehensive habitat mapping. The mapped core koala habitat represents the best habitat for koala populations based on biophysical measures (including climate), suitable vegetation, and koala occurrence records.

Linking the new koala habitat mapping with the Queensland Government’s existing vegetation and land-cover mapping, and utilising a species model with koala sighting data, allows the modelling to be refined as new information becomes available. Vegetation and koala habitat maps will be updated annually, to continue to accurately identify and protect the best quality habitat in the long term and track changes over time. Landholders can apply to add, amend or revoke areas in line with the core koala habitat area criteria.

**Koala priority areas** are large, connected areas that will focus efforts for habitat protection, restoration and threat management to areas that have the highest likelihood of achieving conservation outcomes for koalas.

**Core koala habitat areas** represent the best quality koala habitat areas, based on modeling of biophysical measures (such as climate), suitable vegetation (for both food and shelter), and koala sighting records.

**Locally refined koala habitat areas** include areas of mature vegetation that might not meet the State’s criteria for core koala habitat areas, as defined by the State’s mapping methodology. However, these areas may contain locally important vegetation for koalas, including some areas previously protected under local government planning schemes.

**Koala habitat restoration areas** identify land that could be restored and established as koala habitat areas. These areas feature low threats or constraints, and high conservation opportunities.

Restoration areas are non-statutory and will support policy decisions around environmental offsets and habitat restoration activities.

For more information on the new koala habitat mapping, see the technical report ‘Spatial modelling for koalas in South East Queensland’ on the Department of Environment and Science website.

### New koala conservation protections

Queensland’s land-use planning framework is the primary means for protecting koala habitat into the future. The new planning framework implements strict new clearing restrictions, prohibiting the clearing of koala habitat areas within a koala priority area. It also regulates development in koala habitat areas outside a koala priority area, unless the activity is allowed under a strict set of exemptions that ensure safety and appropriate land management.

The new planning framework increases both the size and level of protections for koala habitat areas across SEQ compared with the State’s previous regulatory framework.

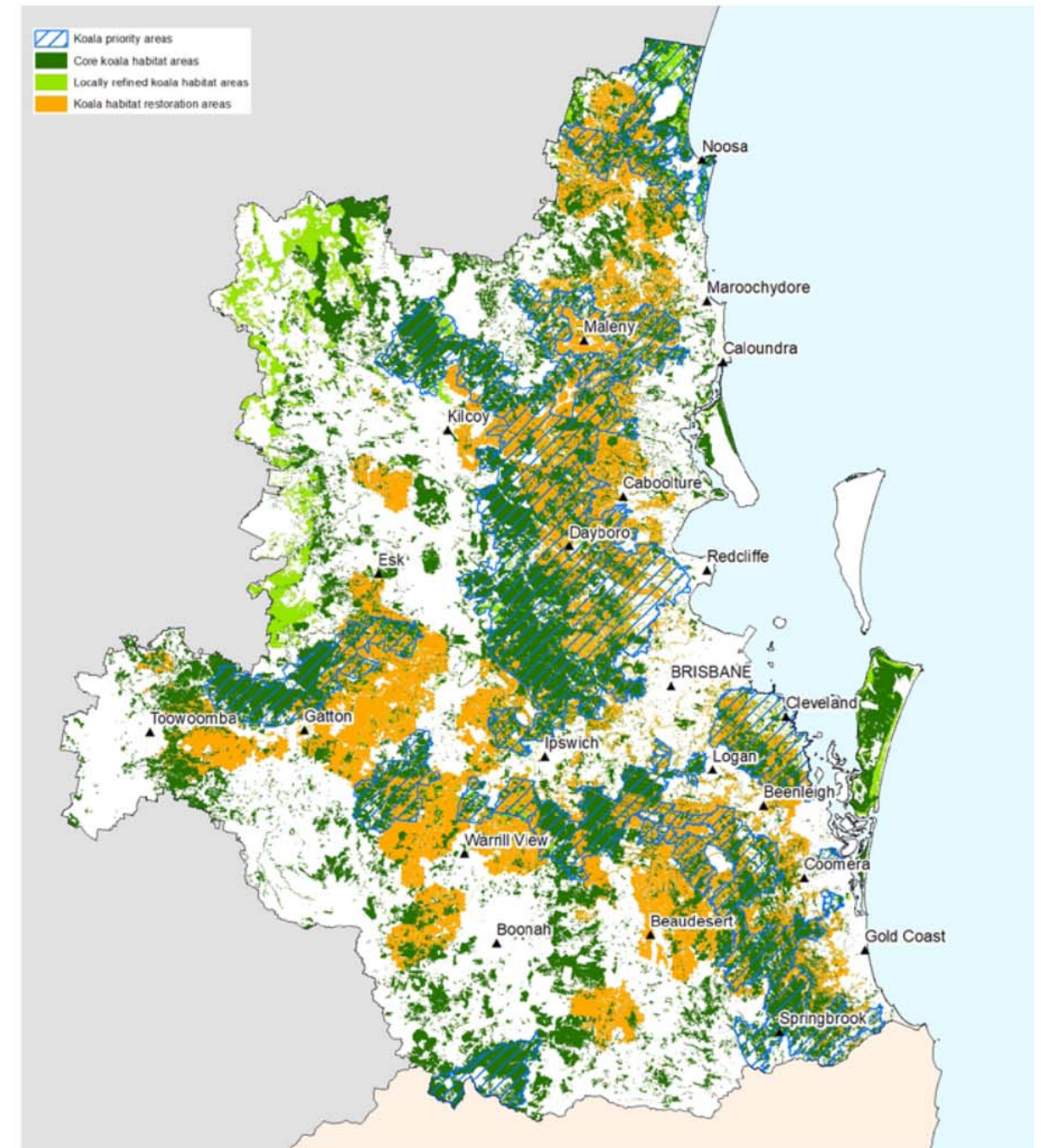
To deliver these increased protections the Nature Conservation and Other Legislation (Koala Protection) Amendment Regulation commenced on 7 February 2020 and amended the Environmental Offsets Regulation 2014, Planning Regulation 2017, Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 and the Vegetation Management Regulation 2012.

These strong new regulations prohibit the clearing of 330,660 hectares of koala habitat areas, within koala priority areas, subject to certain exemptions.

The Queensland Government also assumed responsibility for assessing development applications where the application proposes to clear koala habitat areas outside of a koala priority area (a further 385,606 hectares), against the new State Code 25: Development in South East Queensland koala habitat areas.

Proposed developments that do not involve clearing, but are within an area that is both a koala habitat area and a koala priority area, are subject to new assessment benchmarks that aim to prevent adverse impacts on the structure and function of koala habitat areas and maximise the safe and unimpeded movement of koalas through the landscape.

In addition, the Queensland Government is increasing its capacity to regulate activities impacting on koalas and koala habitat, consistent with powers under both the *Planning Act 2016*, *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and the *Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017*. This includes an increased focus on auditing and compliance work for both approved activities and alleged illegal clearing activities.



Koala habitat mapping in SEQ, August 2020. Mapping is updated annually. Detailed property-scale maps are available on the Department of Environment and Science website.



# Action Area 1: Habitat protection

## Koala habitat is protected

Koalas live over a range of open forest and woodland communities, but ultimately their habitat is defined by the presence of a select group of food trees. Koalas are found in higher densities where food trees are growing on more fertile soils and along watercourses. They are also found in areas where their habitat has been partially cleared and in urban areas.

Protecting koala habitat from land clearing, as well as threats such as inappropriate fire regimes, invasive weeds and climate change impacts, is fundamental to safeguarding populations.

The Koala Expert Panel found that the land-use planning framework was a core contributor to the protection of koala habitat in SEQ into the future<sup>6</sup>. The Queensland Government has already introduced new koala conservation protections that respond to the Panel's recommendations for a consistent approach across the region. These habitat protections are central to the Queensland Government's koala conservation agenda and realisation of the vision in this Strategy.

The Nature Conservation and Other Legislation (Koala Protection) Amendment Regulation, which commenced on 7 February 2020, enabled the strongest protections yet on koala habitat areas within SEQ. Prohibited clearing and consistency in assessment at the state level will ensure koalas can persist in SEQ. The Queensland Government will work alongside other partners to ensure these measures are effective and supported by land use planning across all levels of government.

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
1.1	State-of-the-art koala habitat mapping	DES	Completed
1.2	New koala conservation protections	DES Former DSDMIP Local government	Completed
1.3	Monitor integration of koala conservation policy and review the State Planning Policy and ShapingSEQ (ShapingSEQ), the South East Queensland Regional Plan, to reflect current and future koala conservation policy	QT	2020-ongoing

<sup>6</sup> Rhodes, J.R., A.Hood, A.Melzer, and A.Mucci. 2017. Queensland Koala Expert Panel: A new direction for the conservation of koalas in Queensland. A report to the Minister for Environment and Heritage Protection. Queensland Government, Brisbane.

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
1.4	Habitat protection in Queensland Government projects	Queensland Government	2021
1.5	Align the environmental offsets framework to support koala conservation	DES Local government	2022
1.6	Safeguard koala habitat by avoiding the expansion of the Urban Footprint into areas that predominately contain koala habitat	QT	2020-ongoing
1.7	Koala conservation in the planning framework – guidance and support	DES	2020-ongoing
1.8	Partner with natural resource managers and local government to support habitat protection on private land	DES Natural resource managers Local government	2020-ongoing
1.9	Support koala conservation policy integration in local planning schemes	DES QT Local government	2022
1.10	Support stakeholder understanding of environmental offsets	DES	2021

**Koala Expert Panel recommendation:** Simplify and strengthen the planning framework to ensure the effective and consistent long-term protection of koala habitats across SEQ, and resource incentive and partnership mechanisms to protect koala habitat on private land.



## Action Area 2: Habitat restoration for koalas

### Strategic and landscape-scale koala habitat restoration

The Koala Expert Panel identified habitat restoration as being necessary for population recovery<sup>7</sup>. Restoration, above and beyond environmental offset outcomes provided by the planning framework, increases the overall habitat available for koalas and is vital in reaching our target for a net gain in core koala habitat areas. Restoration can also increase the connectivity between areas of habitat, which is important to the survival of koala populations across the region, enabling movement away from threats and supporting climate change adaptation.

A large proportion of koala habitat in SEQ is on privately-owned land, which means conservation on private land is crucial for the species' survival. Restoration of koala habitat may provide co-benefits to our environment, landholders and First Nations people by providing habitat for other species and ecosystems, reducing erosion, supporting pest management and carbon sequestration.

The Queensland Government and SEQ councils partner with landholders across the state to protect and restore ecosystems by delivering environmental offsets and through programs such as Land for Wildlife, the Nature Refuge program and the Queensland Government's flagship Land Restoration Fund. These programs also provide opportunities for income diversification and support regional communities.

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
2.1 Further investment in a Koala Habitat Restoration Program	The Queensland Government will establish partnerships with local government and regional natural resource managers for the restoration and assisted regeneration of koala habitat in koala priority areas and koala habitat restoration areas, building on an initial investment of \$1.96 million, and the delivery of environmental offsets.	DES Local government Natural resource managers	2020–ongoing
2.2 Strategically identify environmental offset locations	The Queensland Government will work in partnership, particularly with local government, to identify strategic offset locations for koalas in line with the Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy.	DES Local government	2021

<sup>7</sup> Rhodes, J.R., A.Hood, A.Melzer, and A.Mucci. 2017. *Queensland Koala Expert Panel: A new direction for the conservation of koalas in Queensland*. A report to the Minister for Environment and Heritage Protection. Queensland Government, Brisbane.



Action	Description	Partners	Timing
2.3 Restore habitat on State land, including the protected area estate, in partnership with non-government organisations	The Queensland Government will seek to support and partner with non-government organisations to restore koala habitat, including through tree planting and assisted regeneration.	DES NGOs	2022
2.4 Invest in carbon farming projects that deliver koala outcomes as a priority	The Queensland Government will work with partners to identify potential opportunities to deliver aggregated carbon farming projects for koala habitat within priority restoration areas in SEQ.	DES Local government Natural resource managers	2021–2025

**Koala Expert Panel recommendation:** *Develop and adequately resource regulatory, incentive and partnership mechanisms to achieve strategic koala habitat restoration at landscape scales in South East Queensland, particularly in identified priority areas.*

## Case study

### Trees for koalas

The Land Restoration Fund's first large-scale project is the planting of 150,000 trees to create a new koala habitat and home for the glossy black cockatoo at Lake Wivenhoe.

The \$1.2 million project is a partnership between the Department of Environment and Science, Seqwater, and CO2 Australia.

In addition to creating habitat, the project will reduce sediment run-off into the dam and generate carbon credits.

The project is already registered with the Australian Government's Clean Energy Regulator and is eligible to create Australian Carbon Credit Units (ACCUs)—an ACCU is a tradable unit equivalent to one tonne of carbon dioxide avoided from being released to the atmosphere. This demonstration project will deliver a minimum of 10,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent abatement, plus a model that may facilitate future koala projects for later Land Restoration Fund investment rounds.



## Action Area 3: Threat management

### Coordinated threat reduction and koala population management

Threat mitigation and koala care is essential for ensuring the long-term viability of koalas in SEQ, particularly given the increased vulnerability of populations due to habitat loss and fragmentation.

Habitat loss, including from inappropriate fire regimes and invasive weeds, in addition to dog attacks, car strikes and disease, are some of the threats that affect koalas. The Koala Expert Panel found that the distribution of threats across SEQ varied significantly.

Climate scientists warn that forecasts of longer dry periods, rises in temperature, more intense bushfires, and severe droughts pose a significant risk to koalas. Koalas are highly susceptible to heat stress and dehydration, and across western Queensland they have been pushed beyond their climatic threshold.

Queensland experienced an unprecedented fire season in 2019–20, with 648 threatened species and their habitats impacted to some extent. This included potential impacts to 44,141 hectares of core koala habitat areas and 13,989 hectares of locally refined koala habitat areas. By mid-December 2019, the SEQ Wildlife Hospital Network had recorded a combined total of 39 koalas admitted to care as a direct result of the bushfires.

Acting upon these threats can have far-reaching benefits as many of these threats can also impact other native and domestic animals, the agriculture and tourism sectors, and the community more broadly.

The Queensland Government has partnered with The University of Queensland to maintain KoalaBASE, an online database and research tool that tracks koala mortality in SEQ. KoalaBASE is used to identify trends in disease patterns and provides a real-time alert system for future disease outbreaks. KoalaBASE can also be used to construct threat maps.

The Queensland Government supports the SEQ Wildlife Hospital Network in providing vital assistance to koalas in the region. The SEQ Koala Hospital Network, which includes Currumbin Wildlife Hospital, RSPCA Wildlife Hospital, Australia Zoo, Wildlife Foundation and the Moggill Koala Rehabilitation Centre provide rehabilitation services to sick and injured koalas in SEQ. Many koalas are rescued and transported to these hospitals in a coordinated response, by a network of dedicated volunteer carers.

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
3.1 Identify priority areas for threat reduction	The Queensland Government, in partnership with local government, SEQ Wildlife Hospitals and koala carer groups, will prioritise threat reduction opportunities that address all threats to koalas, including disease, fire, climate change, and attacks by domestic and wild dogs.	DES Local government SEQ Wildlife Hospital Network	2022–ongoing
3.2 Partner with local government to deliver threat abatement opportunities	The Queensland Government will work cooperatively with local government, non-government organisations, and communities to introduce a targeted and transparent threat reduction program across South East Queensland.	DES Local government NGOs	2022–ongoing

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
3.3 Update the Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual	The Queensland Government will facilitate a peer review of the Koala-Sensitive Design Guideline for integration into the Fauna Sensitive Road Design Manual.	DTMR DES	2022
3.4 Integrate koala conservation into local government biosecurity planning	The Queensland Government will work with local government to ensure that biosecurity plans account for risks associated with threatened species management, as well as other environmental impacts.	DES	2022
3.5 Support the mitigation of threats of domestic dogs	The Queensland Government will partner with local government to examine ways to reduce impacts of domestic dogs, and support behaviour change programs in identified priority areas.	DES Local government	2021
3.6 Develop best-practice policies for koala rehabilitation	The Queensland Government will develop a new koala translocation policy based on International Union for Conservation of Nature best-practice guidelines and investigate where translocation could support reintroduction of koalas to empty habitat.	DES	2021
3.7 Support training and development of koala carers	The Queensland Government, in partnership with the SEQ Wildlife Hospital Network, will develop and deliver training and information for koala carers and veterinarians.	DES SEQ Wildlife Hospital Network	2020 - ongoing
3.8 KoalaBASE	KoalaBASE will be used to help in the identification of threat hotspots, and as a reporting tool to measure the effectiveness of threat reduction programs.	DES SEQ Wildlife Hospital Network Local government	2020-ongoing
3.9 Apply Queensland-specific climate projection data to guide koala conservation	The Queensland Government will continue to provide Queensland-specific climate projection data, and to promote its use in long-term koala conservation.	DES	2020 - ongoing

**Koala Expert Panel recommendation:** Resource and implement a new coordinated threat reduction and koala population management strategy that complements habitat protection and restoration areas, particularly in identified priority areas.

## Case study

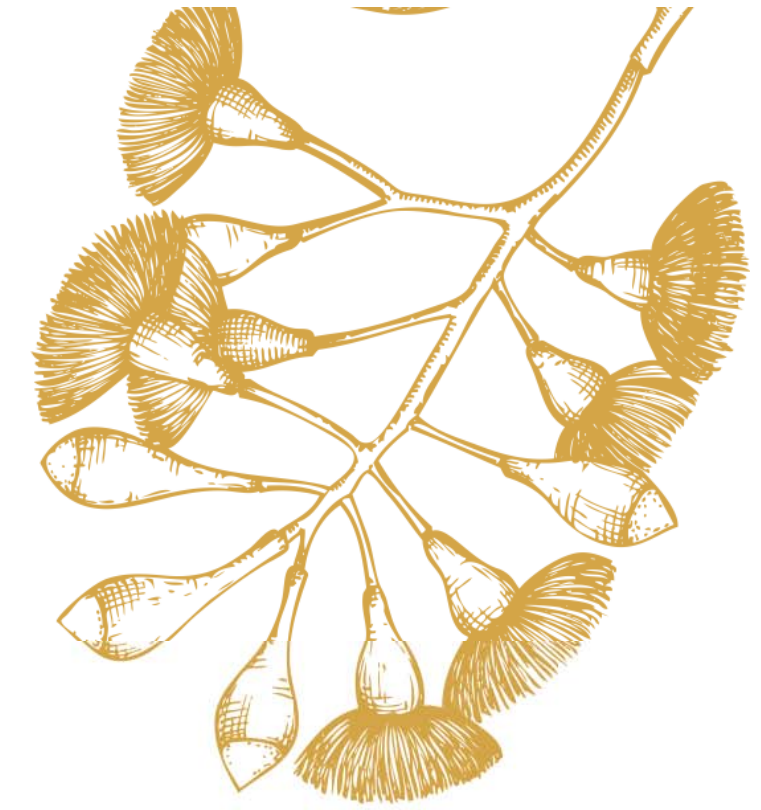
### Managing domestic dogs on the Gold Coast

The City of Gold Coast's Koala Conservation Plan identified the threat of domestic dogs as a major contributing factor to koala mortality within the city. To address this threat, the Council is proposing to introduce amendments to the Animal Management Local Law, to improve protection of koalas in identified koala areas.

Landowners with dogs in koala priority areas and koala habitat areas, identified through the Queensland Government's new koala habitat mapping, will be required under the proposed amendments to provide fencing that prevents a koala from entering the dog's area, or structures that easily allow the koala to leave the area. People keeping dogs on large properties over 2000m<sup>2</sup>, will also be required to contain their dog between dusk and dawn.

In addition, all dog owners in the City of Gold Coast area will have to contain their dog when they are aware a koala is in their yard.

To support the adoption of the proposed new laws, the City of Gold Coast will deliver an education and communications campaign to dog owners.





## Action Area 4: Improved mapping, monitoring, research and reporting

### Continuous monitoring and improvement based on the best available science

Improved science can drive improvements in koala conservation in SEQ and boost our understanding of their distribution and the impact of threats.

High quality koala habitat mapping, threat mapping and monitoring and research programs can help measure changes in koala populations and threats over time. This information can inform management decision making and help communicate outcomes in improving the conservation of koalas. Effective monitoring will be critical in understanding the impacts of climate change on SEQ koala populations and applying adaptive management to their conservation.

By working with our partners to share knowledge and align processes, we can be confident in measuring our progress towards achieving our shared vision for koala population recovery and adapting our management actions in response to conservation need.

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
4.1	Review koala habitat mapping at the conclusion of the Strategy period in 2025	DES	2025
4.2	Update koala habitat mapping annually	DES DNRME	2021–ongoing
4.3	Resolving locally refined koala habitat areas	DES	2020–2022
4.4	Habitat condition monitoring	DES	July 2021–Ongoing

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
4.5	Identify koala threats and develop mapping methodology	DES Local government DTMR QFES	2022–ongoing
4.6	Provide funding and support for koala conservation research	DES	2020–Ongoing
4.7	Monitoring and evaluation framework	DES Local government Research organisations	2020
4.8	SEQ koala monitoring program	DES	2021

**Koala Expert Panel recommendation:** Develop targeted and high quality koala habitat mapping, threat mapping, monitoring and research programs that aim to: (1) identify key koala ecological values and threats, (2) measure changes in koala ecological values and threats over time, as well as understand the drivers of those changes, (3) inform policy and management decision making, and (4) communicate trends and outcomes transparently and publicly to enhance engagement.



## Action Area 5: Community engagement

### Strong community engagement and partnerships

Successful koala conservation relies on a collaborative approach across all sectors, and communities have a role to play in protecting local koalas.

The high level of community support for the conservation of koalas provides an opportunity for a range of actions that contribute to our shared goals, from formal partnerships for habitat protection to awareness campaigns to reduce dog attacks.

There is already a significant number of Queenslanders participating in koala conservation by volunteering as wildlife carers or conserving habitat on their land. First Nations people are managing and restoring cultural landscapes, and families are learning more about what they can do by visiting environmental education centres and wildlife sanctuaries.

The benefits of koala rescue groups and their efforts in rescuing and rehabilitating koalas goes beyond saving koalas' lives as it also enhances community awareness and engagement, and results in improved and informed advocacy for koala protection.

Improving community engagement and communications can support communities to get involved and guide collaborative efforts in koala conservation by providing opportunities for input and information sharing with government and other stakeholders.

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
5.1 Host KoalaCollab	The Queensland Government will build on the success of the 2018 KoalaCollab by hosting a koala conservation conference every second year, tailored to the Action Areas of this Strategy, and providing an opportunity for our partners to present the findings of research funded under Community Sustainability Action Grants, and other research programs.	DES Research organisations Local government	2020 and then every two years
5.2 Engage with landholders and the community on ways to manage land for improved koala conservation outcomes	The Queensland Government will partner with local government and other organisations to build on current engagement activities and develop and deliver a statewide community engagement campaign on actions that drive koala conservation outcomes on private land.	DES Local government	2020–ongoing
5.3 Use citizen-science to support participation in koala conservation outcomes	The Queensland Government will use citizen science programs to help inform koala policy, monitoring and management, partner with conservation groups, promote community participation using koala-sighting tools, and identify and address knowledge gaps in existing citizen science programs.	DES NGOs Local government	2022–ongoing

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
5.4 Partner with local government and other organisations to deliver breeding-season community engagement activities to reduce vehicle-related koala injuries	The Queensland Government will partner with local government and other organisations to develop community engagement activities to reduce vehicle related injury and mortality in the breeding season, in line with other threat abatement activities.	DES DTMR Local government	2021–ongoing
5.5 Support communities to improve connectivity of potential koala habitat across property boundaries	The Queensland Government will work with local government to develop community engagement programs to promote good-neighbour behaviour in residents who live in the proximity of a protected area that contains koala habitat.	DES Local government	2020–ongoing
5.6 Recognise the importance of koalas to First Nations people and engage with First Nations people to work with their support and knowledge	The Queensland Government will strengthen cross-cultural knowledge exchange with First Nations people, and develop mutually beneficial and innovative partnerships for the management and conservation of koalas in SEQ.	DES DATSIP First Nations people	2021
5.7 Resolving community suggestions about the koala habitat mapping	The Queensland Government will provide the community and local government with a pathway to input data and information to inform decision making by the Queensland Government in the processes supporting the annual revision of koala habitat area mapping.	DES	2020

**Koala Expert Panel recommendation:** *Develop and implement a strategy for partnership development and engagement with the broader community, utilising an approach that is sensitive to the nature and views of local communities.*

## Case study

### Working together in Warner

Warner, and neighbouring suburbs in the Moreton Bay Regional Council area, is home to a strong and passionate community of wildlife carers and advocates working together to protect koala populations in their area.

Warner Working Group is a novel example of how development, conservation and community stakeholders can collaborate to achieve shared outcomes with a common purpose, with members including representatives of koala care and rescue groups, local community members, Landcare and other local stakeholder groups.

The Group was established by CSR Limited, after the company proposed, for its existing clay quarry at Warner, an innovative residential development which is being designed in collaboration with the community to accommodate the movement of local koalas and wildlife.

So far, CSR and the Group have collaborated with Scouts groups, local schools and the community in tree planting, and ecologists and veterinary scientists in koala research, tracking the movements of local koala populations, and rehabilitating sick or injured koalas for release back into the wild.

The advocacy of the Warner Working Group has deepened understanding of the environmental values present in their area, providing for positive outcomes for both wildlife and the community into the future.







## Action Area 6: Partnerships and strategic coordination

### A strategic and coordinated approach to koala conservation

The Koala Expert Panel noted that many different stakeholder groups were involved in koala conservation actions, including helping to address threats. The coordination of conservation efforts across multiple levels of government, community, non-government organisations and industry is therefore critical to achieving the long-term recovery and persistence of koalas in SEQ.

The Queensland Government established the Koala Advisory Council (KAC) in 2018 to work collaboratively in developing and delivering this Strategy. Membership of the Council spans a broad range of sectors—including researchers, natural resource managers, koala carers, First Nations people, environmental groups, state and local government, and industry—whose stakeholder networks will facilitate the development of new partnerships in koala conservation.

The Queensland Government already partners with a broad array of organisations in delivering koala conservation outcomes. Establishing more of these partnerships and empowering collaboration between these groups will boost collective expertise and efficiency.

Improved governance arrangements will support these partnerships, and the coordination of activities across sectors, leveraging resources and capabilities to achieve improved outcomes in koala conservation.

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
6.1	Transparent implementation, evaluation and continuous improvement	DES KAC members	2020–ongoing
6.2	Strategic assessment for South East Queensland	QT DES Australian Government	Ongoing–2022
6.3	Build an online hub of koala related information	DES	2020–ongoing

Action	Description	Partners	Timing
6.4	Mid-term Strategy review	DES KAC members	2022
6.5	Establish a local government working group	DES Local government	2020–ongoing
6.6	Establish a Technical Advisory Group	DES Ecologists	2020–ongoing
6.7	An investment strategy for koala conservation	DES	2020–2021
6.8	Stakeholder engagement strategy	DES	2020–2021

**Koala Expert Panel recommendation:** *Develop a mechanism for implementing a strategic action plan for koalas that ensures coordination across multiple levels of government, community non-government organisations and industry to achieve the long-term recovery and persistence of koalas in South East Queensland.*

### Glossary

Acronym	Term
DES	Department of Environment and Science
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
DSDMIP	Former Department of State Development, Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Planning
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
KAC	Koala Advisory Council
KEP	Koala Expert Panel
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
SEQ	South East Queensland
QFES	Queensland Fire and Emergency Services
QT	Queensland Treasury



## Strategic implementation framework

Through this South East Queensland Koala Conservation Strategy, the Queensland Government commits to providing leadership for more strategic and coordinated action and investment in koala conservation across government, research, business and industry, wildlife care, land restoration and community partnerships.

To realise this, the Queensland Government will establish frameworks for cooperative investment, and monitoring and evaluation, which support outcomes over the life of the Strategy and set us in the right direction for koala population recovery in the long term.

### Leading for success

Proper governance and coordination between the key partners will be essential for effective and efficient implementation of this Strategy. The Queensland Government will lead coordination and support the work of governance bodies including the following:

**Koala Advisory Council**—There are many stakeholders with an interest and a role in koala conservation. The KAC is independently chaired and plays a coordination role by facilitating communication and collaboration with their stakeholder groups and representing stakeholder interests about the development and implementation of the Strategy. Members include Queensland Government departments, local councils, community organisations, non-government organisations and industry. The KAC will play a key role in guiding, monitoring and reporting progress with implementation of this Strategy.

**Koala Technical Advisory Group**—The Department of Environment and Science, through the Queensland Herbarium, will prepare and update koala habitat area maps annually based on current science and new information. The Koala Technical Advisory Group will form an independent advisory body that will provide a review function to inform annual koala habitat map updates.

**Local Government Working Group**—All levels of government have a role in delivering this Strategy. Local government and their communities have knowledge about local koala populations and threats, and significant experience in delivering conservation initiatives. This group will bring local government representatives from across SEQ together with the Queensland Government, experts, and key stakeholders with a role in delivering conservation activities on the ground. It will facilitate local government involvement in Strategy implementation—supporting coordination, collaboration and innovation.

Terms of Reference for these groups will be made available on the Department of Environment and Science website.

### Partnering for success

The Queensland Government will develop an implementation plan with partners which sets out the delivery of actions through partnerships with local government, natural resource managers and conservation groups, non-government organisations, wildlife hospitals and carers, industry and other stakeholders. Communities can get involved in koala conservation activities such as citizen science and information campaigns, and by providing information to inform koala mapping.

### Investing for success

The Queensland Government will develop a two stage koala conservation investment strategy for SEQ that plans and monitors annual investment in koala conservation:

Phase 1 (2020–22):

- commence planning and delivery of all Action Areas
- community engagement and partnership activity to support and drive delivery
- develop and pilot threat management and restoration activities with partners
- plan for investment from diversified sources to deliver all threat management and restoration actions.

Phase 2 (2022–25):

- continue delivery of all Action Areas
- scale up delivery of threat management and restoration activities.

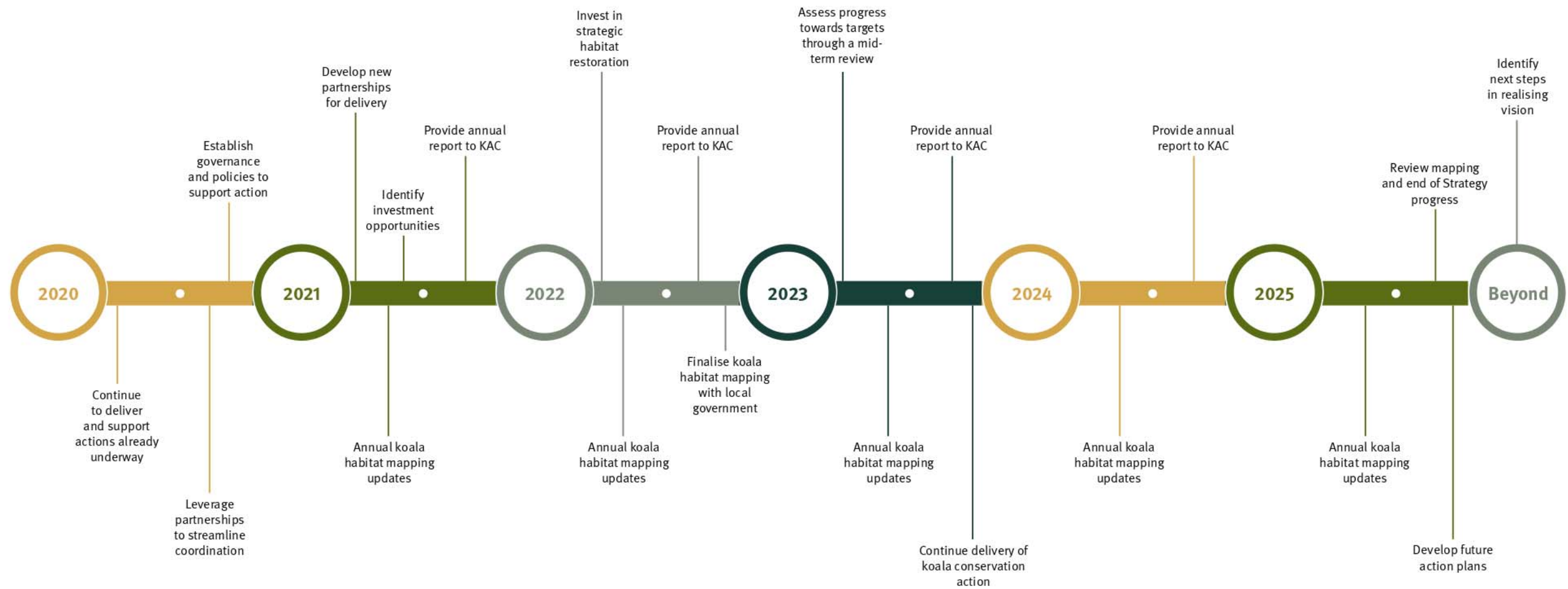
### Measuring for success

The Queensland Government will establish a monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement framework that measures our progress against the Strategy’s targets by:

- monitoring koala populations at representative sites across SEQ, in rural and urban landscapes
- using the Queensland Government’s expertise in state-wide vegetation mapping to track changes in core koala habitat area
- collating information on the area of koala habitat under active restoration from known partnerships and initiatives
- analysing trends in koala injury and mortality data at 10 threat priority areas, where a threat management program has commenced.

A monitoring and evaluation framework will also measure the success of individual actions within this Strategy, including activities that are already underway, and identify how each contributes towards the targets and vision.







The Queensland Government acknowledges and respects the rights, responsibilities, knowledge and aspirations of Indigenous peoples. Central to the conservation of the koala and other threatened species, is the recognition of the spiritual and cultural relationship with this iconic species, and the critical role of Indigenous peoples as custodians of their land. Respect is paid to the Elders, past and present, of Queensland's lands and waters.

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

## 14.5 NORTH STRADBROKE ISLAND (MINJERRIBAH) TEMPORARY LOCAL PLANNING INSTRUMENT

### Objective Reference:

**Authorising Officer:** Graham Simpson, Acting General Manager Community & Customer Services

**Responsible Officer:** Giles Tyler, Acting Group Manager City Planning & Assessment

**Report Author:** Dean Butcher, Strategic Planner

**Attachments:** Nil

### PURPOSE

To provide Council with the background that informed the recent release of the State Government's Temporary Local Planning Instrument (TLPI) for North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah).

### BACKGROUND

- On 7 April 2011, the *North Stradbroke Island and Protection and Sustainability Act 2011* was passed by the Queensland Government. The legislation confirmed the dates to end mining on North Stradbroke Island (NSI) and enabled the adoption of joint management arrangements for newly created national park.
- Following the adoption of the legislation, Council received correspondence from the State committing to the establishment of a North Stradbroke Island Steering Committee which would include the Minister for the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM), Redland City Mayor, nominees from the Quandamooka people as well as nominees from the environment sector, NSI Chamber of Commerce, Sibelco and the broader North Stradbroke Island community. It was indicated that this group would provide a high level leadership and direction on all key aspects of the NSI Strategy.
- The letter also proposed the creation of a Land Use Planning Coordination Group led by the Chief Executive Officer of DERM and Chief Executive Officer of Redland City Council, with appropriate officer representation from DERM, the State Planning Department, Council and Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation (QYAC). A key task assigned to the group was responsibility for proposed investigations to determine the most appropriate use for land identified as native title land. The State confirmed at this time, it had primary responsibility to complete this task.
- On 4 July 2011, the Federal Court's consent determination recognised Native Title rights and interests on land and waters surrounding NSI. The consent determination was followed by the signing of separate confidential Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) between Council and the Quandamooka people and the State and Quandamooka people. Council was not privy to any detailed information contained in the State ILUA.
- To facilitate the necessary investigation and to determine the most appropriate use for land identified as native title land under the consent determination, the State, Council and QYAC entered into a Heads of Agreement (HoA). The HoA committed the parties to work together to undertake the necessary studies, complete detailed planning investigations and make recommendations to the Planning Minister.

- Council actively supported the HoA at the time on the understanding the responsibilities for leading the planning process, funding the investigation, addressing infrastructure requirements and putting in place an appropriate statutory planning instrument to enable QYAC to realise its development aspirations rested with the State Government.
- Council were subsequently provided, on a confidential basis, details of the lands to be investigated in 2012.
- A number of the sites proposed to be investigated were affected by a range of physical constraints, with limited or no infrastructure provision.
- Despite previous assurances for a coordinated 'whole of island' planning exercise, the scope of planning investigations in which Council was involved was scaled back following the election of a new State Government in 2012 to a number of land parcels identified as native title land by the State and QYAC.
- A revised Land Use Planning Committee (LUPC) was reestablished in early 2013 with PSA consulting being engaged by the State to undertake investigations of the identified land parcels.
- Meetings of the LUPC were held in April 2013 and December 2013, with further meetings held between January and June 2014 to discuss the draft planning work.
- Planning investigations by consultant PSA of the land parcels was largely based on a desktop constraints analysis, with basic assessment of servicing capacity.
- In correspondence provided from the Mayor to the Planning Minister in December 2013, Council expressed concerns that the desktop planning exercises did not satisfy the requirements under the HoA.
- In a response dated 9 January 2014, the then Deputy Premier acknowledged Council concerns that the investigations to date were primarily a desktop analysis and did not satisfy the HoA. However, the letter confirmed that the analysis was only the first stage of the planning investigation process and the analysis was necessary to identify the area of land suitable for development to inform future stages of the project.
- At a LUPC meeting in February 2014, State Government officers indicated that in their view the new Redland City Plan may provide an opportunity to reflect QYAC's land use aspirations.
- Council officers indicated that if the Planning Minister did determine that the new planning scheme was the appropriate statutory mechanism to deliver the outcomes of the land parcels, it was likely Council would require formal written directions to incorporate these elements into the planning scheme. Furthermore, in accordance with the HoA, it would be expected that the State should be responsible for managing the engagement process regarding the outcomes of the planning studies.
- Final meetings on the lands under investigation were conducted in mid-2014 where Council were provided with the latest copies of PSA's reports. An updated copy of the planning studies, dated October 2014, was provided to Council later that year but remained at a desk-top level without the detail considered necessary to advance planning changes.
- On 24 November 2014, Council submitted the draft Redland City Plan for State Interest Review. The draft scheme did not include any changes to zoning of any of the land parcels under investigation by the State led planning process.

- Council was given approval to publicly consult on the draft planning scheme on 20 August 2015. No Ministerial Conditions were imposed by the State to give effect to QYAC's land use aspirations for the land parcels under investigation by the State.
- Council publicly consulted on the draft Redland City Plan from 14 September 2015 to 27 November 2015. During the public consultation period, every registered landowner in the City was given a letter informing them about the public consultation period, as well as there being advertisements through channels such as Council's website, the *Redland City Bulletin*, social media channels, etc.
- Council records indicate QYAC did not make a properly made submission during the consultation period regarding potential zone changes.
- On 4 April 2016 the Mayor wrote to the then Deputy Premier seeking an update on the planning investigations undertaken over the land parcels on NSI.
- The Deputy Premier responded in a letter dated 2 December 2016 confirming the planning study took into account existing development constraints and the aspirations of the Quandamooka people. The Deputy Premier also indicated that she had advised QYAC that once they had informed the State about what land parcels the Quandamooka people may have an interest in, the State would be in a position to consider progressing any amendments to state planning instruments that may be required to give effect to these outcomes.
- In the same letter, the Deputy Premier also asked Council to consider what amendments may be required to the planning scheme to give effect to the outcomes of the planning study (October 2014 - including an addendum report of January 2016), which was provided with the letter.
- The Mayor responded to the Deputy Premier's letter on 16 January 2017. The letter noted that the joint State, Council and QYAC steering committee last met in the first half of 2014 when a draft version of the NSI Planning study was tabled and that the copy of the NSI Planning Study provided with the recent letter was the first time 'the complete study', including the January 2016 addendum had been submitted to Council.
- In addition, the Mayor noted that one of the 'Next Steps' identified in Section 7.2 of the Study and similarly referenced in the Deputy Premier's letter requested Council consider what amendments may be required to the Redlands Planning scheme to give effect to the study outcomes. In response, the Mayor stated '*Council has consistently maintained that as the land bank and draw down is based upon a confidential ILUA agreement between the State and QYAC, all responsibility for initiating any amendments to the existing planning framework must rest wholly with the State. Recognising these circumstances, I must reconfirm Council will not pursue changes to its Planning scheme in relation to land bank properties unless given specific direction to do so*'.
- QYAC's recent press release dated 20 September 2020 indicates that during 2016 and 2017, several meetings were held with Council to advocate for the rezoning of land to support the land use aspirations of the Quandamooka People. It should be noted that these meetings were held after the formal consultation period for City Plan had been completed. Accordingly, if Council had at this time made a decision to amend the draft Redland City Plan, it would in accordance with the former Statutory Guideline, *Making and Amending Local Planning Instruments* (MALPI) have necessitated further public consultation to be undertaken.

- On 9 June 2018, the Planning Minister issued final approval for City Plan, including Ministerial Conditions to rezone six (6) properties on NSI that were part of the land parcels under investigation. These allotments were predominantly within the Conservation or Recreation and Open Space zones and were predominantly required to be rezoned to residential. The up zoning of these properties occurred at the Minister's direction with no further opportunity provided for public consultation.
- Council officers were advised in early 2020 that the State was undertaking a state interest review of the lands to be investigated and that Council would be advised of the outcome in the coming months. No discussions were undertaken in regards to how any changes required to the statutory planning provisions would be delivered.
- On 15 September 2020, the State gazetted a Temporary Local Planning Instrument (TLPI), which amends the zoning and other provisions in the City Plan for two (2) years. No public consultation has occurred on the TLPI.
- The Minister has advised of his intention to issue a Ministerial Direction for Redland City Council to amend the Redland City Plan to align with the TLPI. Council were provided with a short timeframe to respond to the proposed notice (28 September 2020).

## ISSUES

The State has advised that public consultation on the zone changes, given effect through the TLPI, will occur through the formal major amendment process required to be undertaken by Council. While Council is supportive of the proposed consultation it is concerned that:

- The TLPI gives immediate effect to the rezoning, meaning applications can be lodged prior to the public consultation period taking place; and
- It is unclear what scope Council has to 'consider' properly made submissions made during the public consultation period, since it is understood the land use outcomes are reflective of State Government commitments to QYAC.

In light of these circumstances, it would be appropriate for the State to take an active role in the public consultation and consider taking responsibility to review and comment on all submissions received during this period.

At this time, there are concerns Council will be the assessment manager for applications over lots now included within, for example, a low density residential zone that are significantly impacted by a range of State Government overlays. The State should provide clear direction as to how these conflicts may be addressed.

In addition, to provide clarity and improve community understanding, the State should commit to undertaking a comprehensive community consultation exercise which articulates its strategic plan for Minjerribah and outline how it intends to accommodate the land use aspirations of the Quandamooka people.

This approach is consistent with the Council resolution from its General Meeting on 6 February 2019 where Council resolved to write to relevant State Government Ministers advocating the need for a more coordinated and informed approach to all land and tenure dealings on North Stradbroke Island; including the community, is appropriately informed of, and engaged with, in regards to all potential land transfers and land use changes on North Stradbroke Island.



## STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

### Legislative Requirements

There are no legislative requirements in noting the contents of this report. The TLPI was gazetted by the State Government under powers contained within the *Planning Act 2016*.

### Risk Management

There are no identified risks in noting the contents of this report.

### Financial

There are no financial implications in noting the contents of this report. There is however a financial impact in regards Council assuming planning jurisdiction and responsibility for the land parcels included in the TLPI.

### People

There are no implications for people in noting the contents of this report.

### Environmental

There are no environmental implications in noting the contents of this report. Council is not currently aware of the range of environmental impacts considered by the State Government in introducing the TLPI.

### Social

There are no social implications in noting the contents of this report. Council is not currently aware of the detail of any social impacts considered by the State Government in introducing the TLPI.

### Human Rights

There are no human rights implications in noting the contents of this report.

### Alignment with Council's Policy and Plans

This report aligns with the Wise Planning and Design outcomes of the 2018-2023 Corporate Plan in providing background to the current TLPI.

## CONSULTATION

Consulted	Consultation Date	Comments/Actions
General Counsel and Service Manager – Legal Services	17 September 2020	TLPI noted.

## OPTIONS

### Option One

That Council resolves to note the contents of this report.

### Option Two

That Council resolves to note the contents of this report with additional recommendations.

## OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

**That Council resolves to note the contents of this report.**

**15      REPORTS FROM INFRASTRUCTURE & OPERATIONS**

Nil

**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 MAJOR AMENDMENT TO THE CITY PLAN KOALA STATE MAPPING

In accordance with s.6.16 of GOV-017-SD *Council Meeting Standing Orders*, at the General Meeting scheduled for Wednesday, 7 October 2020, Cr Wendy Boglary intends to move the motion as follows:

#### MOTION

That Council resolves as follows:

1. To commence a major amendment to the City Plan, to provide statutory protections to environmental corridors identified in the Wildlife Connections Plan 2018-2028, pursuant to Part 4 of the Minister's Guidelines and Rules under the *Planning Act 2016*.
2. To utilise and submit the existing contents of the proposed major amendment report and attachments, refer to General Meeting dated 10 June 2020, to the Planning Minister for the purpose of completing the State Interest Review, in accordance with the process outlined in the Minister's Guideline's and Rules.

#### Background

Previously the direction of Council was to include the Wildlife Connection Corridors in to the City Plan for the protection and sustainability of various wildlife species and vegetation. This Amendment Package was drafted and forwarded to the State Government for the First Interest Review. When returned to Council for a minor revision Councillors voted to cease the process as the second version State Koala Mapping was being released.

Councillors wanted to understand areas now covered by the State Koala Mapping.

In this second version of the State Koala Mapping, areas previously omitted are now covered hence there is possibly no need to put in place a TLPI (Temporary Local Planning Instrument).

However, in a comparison of the State Koala Mapping and our local Wildlife Corridors there is not sufficient coverage of the City's valued corridor linkages hence the need for the Environmental Wildlife Corridor Amendment Package to resume to ensure adequate protection of habitat and pathways for the purpose of sustainable feeding and breeding of various species.

**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.

<b>Urgent Business Checklist</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>
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 275(1) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*:

#### 19.1 Acquisition of Valueless Land for Overdue Rates and Charges

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 275(1)(h) 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 other business for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government or someone else, or enable a person to gain a financial advantage.

#### 19.2 Heritage Major Amendment 03/19

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 275(1)(h) 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 other business for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government or someone else, or enable a person to gain a financial advantage.

#### 19.3 Review of State Government Koala Mapping and Proposed Temporary Local Planning Instrument

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 275(1)(h) 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 other business for which a public discussion would be likely to prejudice the interests of the local government or someone else, or enable a person to gain a financial advantage.

#### 19.4 Clay Gully Pty Ltd v Redland City Council (Planning And Environment Court Appeal 566 of 2020)

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 275(1)(f) 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 starting or defending legal proceedings involving the local government.

#### 19.5 Sub-Regional Waste Alliance - Expression of Interest for Resource Recovery and/or Waste Disposal Services (HEW/05/2018)

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 275(1)(e) 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 contracts proposed to be made by it.

## 20 MEETING CLOSURE