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Condition response table 1 of 2

Issue	Proponent comment	Departmental response
Period of approval	*We would like to request the reduction of the approval time from 20 years to 15 years to 2032.* This is based on the development is likely to be complete or substantially completed by that time and the approval period has direct relevance to condition 3 in respect to the ongoing monitoring, as the development is progressed the open space areas will be under the control of Redland City Council and State government meaning Shoreline Redlands will have no access or influence over the ongoing management or control once the development is completed. It is our view as per our submission that upon the development being around 65% complete we will have had sufficient monitoring to provide a sound understanding of any ongoing management issues and these will be identified and reported in the various monitoring reports required annually. The monitoring also includes recommendations on mitigation actions required.	The Department recommends no change to this condition, as the period of approval has been calculated based on the estimated period for construction, plus an additional 5 years to undertake monitoring to ensure that post construction outcomes have been met. This is a standard approach for EPBC Act approvals.
Eastern Curlew	*We request this condition be changed to reflect directly to the development and actions under its control.* For example the areas identified as shorebird foraging habitat are offsite and out of Shorelines control. We can only control/limit access and disturbance form our lands. We also have concern that natural events and/processes could reduce the amount of eastern curlew density, area or quality of shorebird habitats and which is beyond our control regardless of the development proceeding or not. *We Request this condition be worded:* ***For the period for which this approval has effect, the approval holder must ensure there is no decline in eastern curlew (Numenius madagascariensis) (word density be deleted), foraging habitat quality, or foraging habitat extent in the site identified as 'shorebird foraging habitats' at Attachment A3, compared to pre-commencement as a result of the approved action.***	It is unclear why the word density should be deleted, further justification may be required as this would be a reflection of bird numbers and the area of habitat available. Other consideration is related to the scope of control. The Department conditions can only be applied to the extent that they are related to the action. Condition 4.a.iii has been written to address this concern. However, to further clarify this issue, the Department has incorporated the term "*as a result of the approved action*".
	We request this condition be reworded to ***require the implementation of the ECIMP as approved***. The Eastern Curlew Impact Management Plan (ECIMP) and other ecological documentation submitted already provides the background data and relevant contingency and time frames for shorebird monitoring and management. Back ground data and bird surveys have been compiled in accordance with the relevant EPBC guidelines and proposed survey/monitoring methodology is also compliant. We note there is a relatively low risk on a low number of birds. There is no roosting in the adjoining habitats so it is only the mudflats/feeding areas which are being utilised.	Surveys guidelines have been developed to aid in determining the presence or absence of a given species. Given that the proponent has committed to ensuring that there is no decline in Eastern Curlew further work is required to clearly define the baseline condition and ensure scientific certainty that the desired outcome is being achieved.
	We request this condition becomes obsolete if the department accepts the rational for condition 4. Should any changes or variations be sought to this or any other plans this would be covered by condition 14.	See above. The condition should be retained. The condition has been written to ensure that Eastern Curlew are not impacted by loud construction activities until baseline data has been collated. The buffer has been conservatively drawn from the *Approved Conservation Advice for* Numenius madagascariensis *(Eastern Curlew), 2015* and reflective of the noise of construction activities. This condition has been written in such a way that the project can commence prior to finalising baseline assessments.

Condition response table 1 of 2

	It is our view and request that the ECIMP is to be approved as submitted and therefore this condition is somewhat irrelevant and request it be removed, especially if condition 4 is revised as requested as the management plan covers this item. The pre-commencement surveys have been undertaken in accordance with EPBC shorebird guidelines and the ECIMP has been developed in consultation with the Department. If this condition is retained we strongly seek that the setback distance be reduced to 150m. This distance allows for the project to undertake initial site establishment etc whilst any finalised details are approved. We note that currently there is active farming and/or slashing conducted across the various lots up to and even within the ramsar wetland. Given there is no roosting and the relatively low number of birds utilising the marine mudflats during low tide, when these areas are not accessible from land or water. *We request the wording for condition 6 as follows* ***The ECIMP is approved and must be implemented by the approval holder with all reporting made available in compliance with condition 12.*** *Or alternatively (if the department holds the view we need to update the ECIMP)* ***The approval holder must not undertake construction within 150m of the Shorebird foraging habitat identified as 'shorebird foraging habitats' at Attachment A3 or facilitate public access to the Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland until the finalised ECIMP is approved. .*** We submit that a 150m setback is more than sufficient for construction. The mangrove foreshores provide a natural barrier/buffer to the adjoining intertidal feeding areas. It is noted that currently disturbances (slashing, farming and vehicular movements) occur regularly and the development will ultimately remove these uses and provide an increased buffer. Whilst it is known that shorebirds do have an increased energy cost as a result of regular disturbances, there are no regular disturbances expected in the area. Further, shorebirds are known to habituate to repetitive stimuli that do not present a direct mortality risk (Deniz et al.2003). Many studies have demonstrated the ability of many shorebird species to habituate to many forms of repetitive disturbance (Smit and Visser 1993; West et al. 2002; Baudains and Lloyd 2007). A setback distance to the feeding areas of 150m provides ample separation. If this clause is required we will program most works, within the setback distance, outside of the wader bird migration period (primarily winter) and therefore avoid all potential disturbances until a finalised ECIMP is agreed and approved.	

Condition response table 1 of 2

Water management	*It is our view that the submitted Water quality Management Plan (WQMP) can be approved and this condition is somewhat irrelevant and should be reworded to* ***require the implementation of the WQMP as approved****.* The submitted WQMP has been developed in consultation with the department and its stated requirements and provides: • baseline water quality monitoring results; • quantification of potential impacts; • performance and completion criteria of compliant with the national water quality guidelines; • management measures and responsible persons; • monitoring and auditing details; • corrective measures; It is clear from the water quality reporting that the development results in an overall net benefit in water quality entering the ramsar wetlands and there is a clear framework to ensure this outcome is delivered and maintained during the project. **Conditions 8&9** *We request these conditions become obsolete if the department accepts the rational above for condition 7.* Should any changes or variations be sought to this or any other plans this would be covered by condition 14.	The Department has included additional requirements to ensure scientific rigour. The Department considers that the additional mechanisms conditioned for are required to ensure the stated outcomes of the WQMP are achieved and can be demonstrated.

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Condition response table 2 of 2

General comment:

The proponent has provided further comment since a meeting with the Department on 16 February 2018. Their response of 1 March 2018 outlines the acceptance of the Department's reasoning and requirements for the conditions of approval. The comments below address the only two amendments requested by the proponent on the conditions as drafted, including confirmation of an amendment that has been recommended as suitable by the Department in previous correspondence. The substantive comment regarding Eastern Curlew management is addressed in further detail in the table below.

Proposed condition	Proponent comment 1 Mar 2018	Departmental response
1. **Eastern Curlew**	***For the period for which this approval has effect, the approval holder must ensure there is no decline in eastern curlew (Numenius madagascariensis) density, foraging habitat quality, or foraging habitat extent in the site identified as 'shorebird foraging habitats' at Attachment A3, compared to pre-commencement as a result of the approved action.***	As noted in response table 1 of 2, the Department is recommending the term "*as a result of the approved action*" be incorporated into the conditions of approval.
	The approval holder must not undertake construction within 200m of the Shorebird foraging habitat identified as 'shorebird foraging habitats' at Attachment A3 or facilitate public access to the Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland, between September 1st and March 30th unless the finalised ECIMP is approved.	The Department notes the intent of the changes as proposed by the proponent including the proposed reduction in the buffer to the Moreton Bay Ramsar wetland and the consideration of the migratory behaviour of the eastern curlew. The Department developed this condition to ensure that appropriate baseline eastern curlew data is collated prior to impacts from the action occurring on this species. The Department notes that there is the potential that there will be some late migrating or overwintering eastern curlew using habitat adjacent to the site. However, the Department considers that allowing construction to occur outside of the peak eastern curlew migratory period will still ensure that appropriate baseline data about eastern curlew usage in the adjacent habitat can be collected. The Conservation advice states that "*Eastern curlews take flight when humans approach to within 30–100 metres (Taylor & Bester, 1999), or even up to 250 metres away (Peter, 1990)*" and therefore the Department proposed a precautionary buffer of 500m based on the elevated noise levels associated with construction activities. The proponent has argued that there are existing impacts on the eastern curlew and has requested that the buffer be reduced to 200m. Further, the proponent has argued that this condition may only be required where there is a delay in the approval of the ECIMP. The Department notes that the proponent is in the process of undertaking further work to collate baseline data for the eastern curlew and finalise the ECIMP. The buffer of 200m is unlikely to be suitable and the Department recommends that the minimum of 250m as stated in the conservation advice for the species is more suitable. Finally, the Department notes that the wording as proposed by the proponent is unsuitable and has rewritten the condition to reflect the intent discussed above.

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SHORELINE

Addendum 1

Public Submission Response Documentation

Submission Response Documentation

The Shoreline Urban Village Development Draft Preliminary Documentation was duly notified (**Figure 1**) published online, and deposited at the State Library and Victoria Point Library from the 18 July, 2017 to 31 July 2017.

An advertisement calling for public submission on the Shoreline draft preliminary documentation appeared in the Courier Mail on Monday 17 July, 2017.

Figure1: snip showing the approved advertisement within the Courier Mail public notices section.

On completion of the 10 day public comment period, one public submission had been lodged through the Shoreline EPBC website. This submission was lodged electronically on 31 July, 2017 by Paulette Dupuy In-House Lawyer Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation (QYAC) on behalf of Cameron Costello, CEO of QYAC (**Attachment 1**) and a formal response was provided to QYAC (**Attachment 2**).

The submission provided a ***12 point summary of the submission*** which is repeated below with the proponents response provided below:

QYAC 12 Point Summary of Submission and proponent response:

1. The Shoreline Development will impact the exercise of Quandamooka People's native title rights and interests and QYAC reserves its rights in that respect;

The development is across freehold lands. Should there be any specific native title rights and/or interests within the subject lands identified, these matters will, and only can be addressed upon their establishment.

2. The land and waters of the Shoreline Development have cultural significance for the Quandamooka People and development will impact on Quandamooka Cultural Heritage;

Shoreline is unaware as to what extent if any, cultural heritage values are present or placed over the subject lands. The arrangements for the engagement of QYAC to provide a Part 6 Cultural Heritage Survey and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan in accordance with the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)* for the development site have commenced.

3. Development is likely to impact upon sensitive environmental areas and this should be addressed including in particular any concerns with existing RAMSAR areas;

All sensitive environmental areas have been clearly defined and Management Plans compiled. The relevant Management Plans were provided within the EPBC preliminary documentation that was available for public review and comment on the Shoreline EPBC website and at the Queensland State Library and Victoria Point library. We rely on the advising experts and the prescribed actions within the Management Plans to ensure the development will be undertaken with the highest standard of care.

The Management Plans prescribe considerable monitoring and reporting activities to ensure any potential impacts on sensitive environments, particularly Moreton Bay, are appropriately identified, minimised and if necessary mitigated.

We recognise QYAC may provide additional value in respect to management and education of future residents and site visitors on the natural environment and heritage of the area. We have openly invited QYAC to liaise with our ecological consultant Mr Adrian Caneris from BAAM Ecology should they seek to provide any additional comments on the natural environment in respect to our development.

4. The proponent has not consulted with QYAC in the spirit of the EPBC Act objectives and as recommended in the best practice guidelines issued by the Australian government;

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Shoreline had commenced consultation with QYAC prior to the development application being lodged (See: Attachment 1 of **Attachment 2**). There was a considerable delay in receipt of a response and the development application had subsequently been lodged.

Following on from the QYAC submission there has been several correspondences and a meeting to establish and continue open consultation between the two parties. It is envisaged that QYAC will be fully involved in the development of any relevant considerations in respect to cultural heritage.

5. The preservation of and enhancement of public open space should be maintained and will add value to the area if carefully planned including by reference to appropriate indigenous heritage values;

The Shoreline Development provides a significant increase in public open space and access to natural areas compared to what is currently present. The development design includes a public foreshore open space area stretching the entire eastern boundary of the development and ranging in width from approximately 45 m at its narrowest point to approximately 300 m at its widest point.

A pedestrian walkway will be established throughout much of the foreshore open space area. There will be public roadways and full access to this area as part of the development, which is not currently available due to private ownership.

6. The Quandamooka People have historically been displaced from economic opportunities and the Shoreline Development presents an opportunity to address this issue;

Shoreline has recently met with QYAC to discuss their engagement on the cultural heritage surveys and management planning as well as exploring other potential opportunities (e.g. the input of content for interpretative signage along with other heritage features of the site). The two parties have agreed to continue discussions and exploration of potential economic and heritage opportunities for QYAC by way of the development.

7. There must be strong weighting within the tender process for developers to have engaged with the Quandamooka People via QYAC as the Native Title agent and Cultural Heritage Body;

Shoreline is unaware of any specific requirement for a strong weighting within the tender process for developers to have engaged with the Quandamooka People via QYAC as the Native Title agent. Shoreline does acknowledge there is certain social and economic weighting which would be considered in deciding on any future tenders in regard to QYAC's Involvement.

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8. Consideration should be given to the appropriate inclusion of Quandamooka Peoples Heritage in the design of all aspects of the Shoreline Development including building design, amenities, public art and open spaces;

See response to point 6 above.

9. The Queensland Government's policy – Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Economic Participation Framework should be implemented in the process;

Shoreline has commenced discussions with QYAC to explore mutually suitable aspects of the development by which Shoreline Redlands can assist QYAC in achieving economic outcomes through the participation of QYAC and the Quandamooka people in delivering elements of the Shoreline development.

10. Contractors at all levels should demonstrate engagement through QYAC with the Quandamooka People;

Shoreline will continue to liaise with QYAC to identify suitable opportunities to increase engagement with the Quandamooka People and contractors.

11. The Quandamooka People through QYAC should be invited to provide relevant business services identified in the Shoreline Development plan;

As detailed above, Shoreline has commenced discussions with QYAC to explore mutually suitable aspects of the development by which Shoreline Redlands can assist QYAC in achieving economic outcomes through the participation of QYAC and the Quandamooka people in delivering elements of the Shoreline development.

As part of the ongoing engagement Shoreline has invited QYAC to provide a cultural heritage study for the development (**Attachment 3**).

12. QYAC have a whole of Quandamooka country vison for tourism for the future that connects the mainland, islands and waters across local government areas – this holistic vision should be integrated in the development process so that the Shoreline Development links with tourism infrastructure across all of Moreton Bay.

Shoreline Redlands recognises that QYAC will have valued input into interpretative signage and visitor experiences within the open space precincts and potentially other aspects of the development.

No other public submissions, either by mail, email or through the website were received.

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Attachment 1

QYAC Submission to Draft Preliminary Information

Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC

ICN 7564 | 100 East Coast Road, Dunwich Q 4183 | 07 3415 2816
ABN 30457275826 | PO Box 235, Dunwich Q 4183 | admin@QYAC.net.au

Hon Josh Frydenberg MP
Minister for the Environment and Energy
Josh.Frydenberg.MP@aph.gov.au

Hon Dr. Steve Miles
Minister for Environment and Heritage Protection and Minister for National Parks and the Great Barrier Reef
environment@ministerial.qld.gov.au

31 July 2017

Dear Ministers,

Submission in response to the proposed Shoreline Development

Quandamooka People

The Quandamooka People have always been, and will always be the owners of Moreton Bay (Quandamooka country). We are Yoolooburrabah, the Peoples of the sand and sea. The Quandamooka People continue to protect and care for their Country, Naree Budjong Djara (My Mother Earth), as they have always done.

Quandamooka Country runs from the mouth of the Brisbane River to the mouth of the Logan River and includes Moreton Bay and the Bay islands, and relevantly, Redland Bay (Talwalpin).

Quandamooka Coast Claim QUD126/2017

The native title determination application, Evelyn Parkin and Anor on behalf of the Quandamooka Coast Claim v Queensland (QUD126/2017) (**Quandamooka Coast Claim**) was registered by the National Native Title Tribunal on 12 May 2017. The proposed Shoreline Development will affect areas falling within the boundary of the Quandamooka Coast Claim (see attached Quandamooka Coast Claim map).

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)

The QYAC is the registered Cultural Heritage Body under section 36 of *the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Qld) (**ACH**), for an area comprising land and water falling within the proposed Shoreline Development (see attached QYAC RNTBC Cultural Heritage Body map).

Summary of Submissions

QYAC submits the following:

1. The Shoreline Development will impact the exercise of Quandamooka People's native title rights and interests and QYAC reserves its rights in that respect;
2. The land and waters of the Shoreline Development have cultural significance for the Quandamooka People and development will impact on Quandamooka Cultural Heritage;
3. Development is likely to impact upon sensitive environmental areas and this should be addressed including in particular any concerns with existing RAMSAR areas;
4. The proponent has not consulted with QYAC in the spirit of the EPBC Act[1] objectives and as recommended in the best practice guidelines issued by the Australian government[2];
5. The preservation of and enhancement of public open space should be maintained and will add value to the area if carefully planned including by reference to appropriate indigenous heritage values;
6. The Quandamooka People have historically been displaced from economic opportunities and the Shoreline Development presents an opportunity to address this issue;
7. There must be strong weighting within the tender process for developers to have engaged with the Quandamooka People via QYAC as the Native Title agent and Cultural Heritage Body;
8. Consideration should be given to the appropriate inclusion of Quandamooka Peoples Heritage in the design of all aspects of the Shoreline Development including building design, amenities, public art and open spaces;
9. The Queensland Government's policy – Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Economic Participation Framework should be implemented in the process;
10. Contractors at all levels should demonstrate engagement through QYAC with the Quandamooka People;
11. The Quandamooka People through QYAC should be invited to provide relevant business services identified in the Shoreline Development plan;
12. QYAC have a whole of Quandamooka country vison for tourism for the future that connects the mainland, islands and waters across local government areas – this holistic vision should be integrated in the development process so that the Shoreline Development links with tourism infrastructure across all of Moreton Bay.

Introduction

In the process of development, it should be acknowledged that the Quandamooka People have deep connections with Moreton Bay going back tens of thousands of years. The recognition of this cultural

[1] See section 3 of the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act)

[2] "Engage Early Guidance for proponents on best practice Indigenous engagement for environmental assessments under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)" published February 2016 http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/3201a986-88e8-40f3-8c15-6e659ed04006/files/engage-early-indigenous-engagement-guidelines.pdf

connection in planning and development will significantly enhance the outcome of the proposed development.

Native Title

On 4 July 2011, the Federal Court of Australia with the consent of the State of Queensland (**State**) and other respondent parties recognised the Quandamooka People's native title over land and waters on and surrounding North Stradbroke Island (**Minjerribah**), and islands in Moreton Bay in *Delaney on behalf of the Quandamooka People #1 v State of Queensland* and *Delaney on behalf of the Quandamooka People #2 v State of Queensland*[3].

QYAC is the agent prescribed body corporate representing the Quandamooka People's native title rights and interests as determined over North Stradbroke Island and surrounding parts of Moreton Bay.

The native title determination application, Robert Anderson & Anor on behalf of the Quandamooka People #4 v Queensland (QUD601/2014) was registered on 25 March 2015, and covers land and waters comprising Moreton Island (**Mulgumpin**).

QYAC is the only body authorised to represent the Quandamooka People's native title rights and interests.

Recognition of and Respect for the Quandamooka People

The Quandamooka People as Traditional Owners of the area over which the Shoreline Development is proposed should be appropriately consulted on the development. To date there have been no consultations with QYAC to inform them of the proponents plans or to seek QYAC's views and traditional knowledge when considering how to avoid negative impacts on matters of national environmental significance through to local cultural heritage and environmental values.

The lack of consultation by the proponent is inconsistent with the objectives of the EPBC Act[4], which recognises that Indigenous peoples have an important role in the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's biodiversity and Indigenous heritage. The objectives of the EPBC Act include:

- to promote a co-operative approach to the protection and management of the environment involving governments, the community, landholders and Indigenous peoples;
- to recognise the role of Indigenous peoples in the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's biodiversity; and
- to promote the use of Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge of biodiversity with the involvement of and in co-operation with, the owners of the knowledge.

A best practice guide to Indigenous engagement as enshrined in the EPBC Act objectives has been published by the Australian Government in the document entitled *"Engage Early Guidance for proponents on best practice Indigenous engagement for environmental assessments under the*

[3] http://www.austlii.edu.au/cgi-bin/sinodisp/au/cases/cth/FCA/2011/741.html?stem=0&synonyms=0&query=delaney%20on%20behalf%20of

[4] See footnote 1.

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)"[5]. This document highlights that proponents should consult with Indigenous groups at the pre-referral stage and include a report in their environmental assessment documentation. The report must demonstrate genuine consultation with Indigenous peoples and show how any issues raised during the consultation have been addressed. To date this has not occurred in relation to this proposal.

QYAC is concerned that the Shoreline Development, if progressed as proposed, will have a negative impact on the exercise of the Quandamooka People's native title rights and interests in and around areas comprising the Shoreline Development. These impacts may include the rights to access, hunt, carry out land and water management action and to continue and maintain cultural and spiritual activities. As such QYAC reserves its rights in relation to this matter. As QYAC has not yet been provided with the relevant detailed documents we must reserve our position on this matter. We propose these issues be resolved sooner rather than later and emphasise that native title encompasses the human rights of individuals as well as the Quandamooka People as a community.

QYAC notes that the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to which Australia is a signatory requires that the Quandamooka People give their free, prior and informed consent to acts which affect their interests.

Sensitive Environmental Areas

The Shoreline Development is

- immediately adjacent to RAMSAR wetlands;
- within a 5km area likely to impact upon a number of threatened marine animals;
- closely located to significant foreshore and intertidal flats for migratory shorebirds;
- includes habitat critical to the survival of the Koala species; and
- may include vulnerable threatened coastal Saltmarsh.

General Design Concerns

- Future development in this coastal area (especially the location and design of buildings) must include adequate adaption to future climate change;
- The overall design of the development should have a minimal ecological footprint;
- These design concerns also apply to infrastructure (including access roads) that support this development.

Cultural Heritage

The Shoreline Development site directly adjoins the Moreton Bay RAMSAR listing. This RAMSAR listing recognises that significant cultural heritage values exist along the coastline including middens, fish traps, artefact scatters, quarries, and scarred trees. A cultural heritage survey under Part 6 of the ACH has not been completed for this development to allow for a considered assessment of the cultural heritage

[5] See footnote 2 for reference.

values of the Moreton Bay RAMSAR listing that will be potentially impacted or how these impacts will be managed.

QYAC has been duly registered under the ACH as the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Body for North Stradbroke Island, Moreton Island, Bay Islands and the area known as the Quandamooka Coast (map attached).

In relation to the Shoreline Development, the preliminary documentation provided to the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Energy states that "… the site does not support any indigenous cultural heritage values[6] …" however it does not provide any evidence or reasoning for this conclusion.

QYAC believes that any development on the scale proposed by the Shoreline Development must include a Cultural Heritage Survey and Cultural Heritage Management Plan with QYAC as the registered Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Body, to ensure current best practice with respect to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage protection.

Tourism and other business Opportunities

QYAC have a whole of Quandamooka Country vision for tourism that connects the mainland, islands and waters across local government areas. It is a holistic vision to ensure that development enhances over time a key message nationally and internationally that Moreton Bay is a global destination for ecologically sustainable tourism and cultural tourism. This approach should be integrated in the Shoreline Development process so that the development links with tourism infrastructure across all of Moreton Bay.

QYAC and the Quandamooka People have made a significant investment in the future tourism industry of Moreton Bay and North Stradbroke Island with a direct injection of $11.2 million into the island economy over a period of 5 years with Minjerribah Camping (Straddie Camping).

That investment was made in view of the legislated end to mining, the adoption of the North Stradbroke Island Economic Transition Strategy (**ETS**) and public commitment to expenditure made by the Queensland Government under the ETS.

QYAC is also the joint manager with Queensland Parks and Wildlife Services of the National Parks over Quandamooka Aboriginal land on Minjerribah. As such, QYAC is committed to a diversified and robust economy that generates and spends income locally and complements QYAC's investments in the tourism industry on Minjerribah and broader Quandamooka country. QYAC is working with a number of tourism agencies at all levels of Government and industry to realise the opportunities that the Quandamooka Coast has to offer as a local, state, national and international tourist destination.

The Quandamooka People have also identified several business aspirations that could be achieved through the proposed development. These aspirations should be investigated and facilitated in line with the Queensland Government's policy – the Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Economic Participation Framework.

[6] See p18, Summary of Proposed Action

Opportunities also exist for contractors at all levels of development to demonstrate engagement through QYAC with the Quandamooka People. The Quandamooka People through QYAC should be offered the opportunity to provide relevant business services identified in the Shoreline Development.

QYAC's Ongoing Involvement

QYAC are keen to engage with all levels of government to ensure that the Shoreline Development maximises opportunities to benefit the Quandamooka People, addresses native title and assures the protection of our cultural heritage.

Yours Sincerely

Cameron Costello

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

ATTACHMENT C

QSNTS

QUANDAMOOKA COAST CLAIM

NATIVE TITLE DETERMINATION APPLICATION

Application Area

NORTH

0 5 10

KILOMETRES

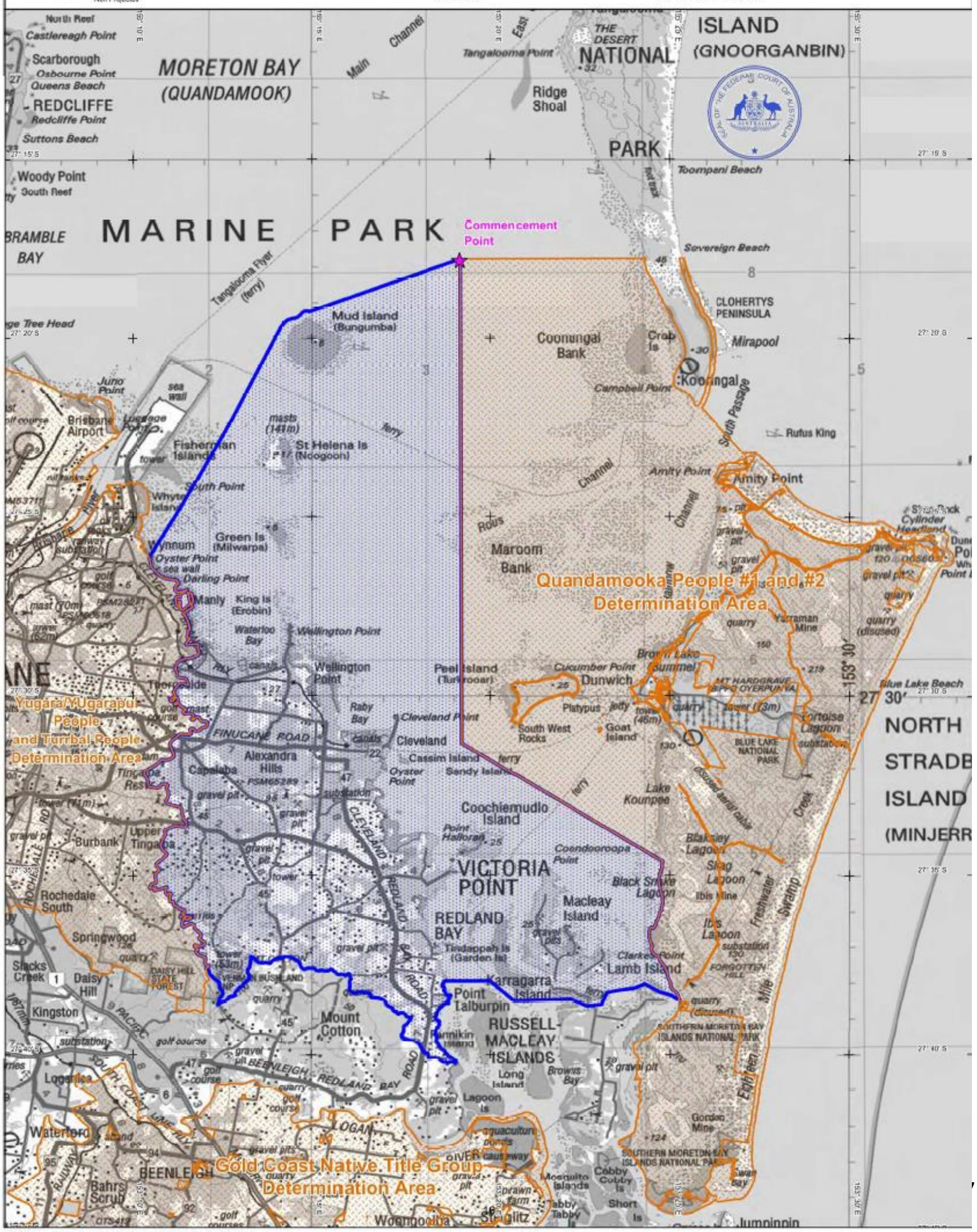
Latitude and Longitude based on Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
Non Projected

Map prepared by: Queensland South Native Title Services (02/11/2016)

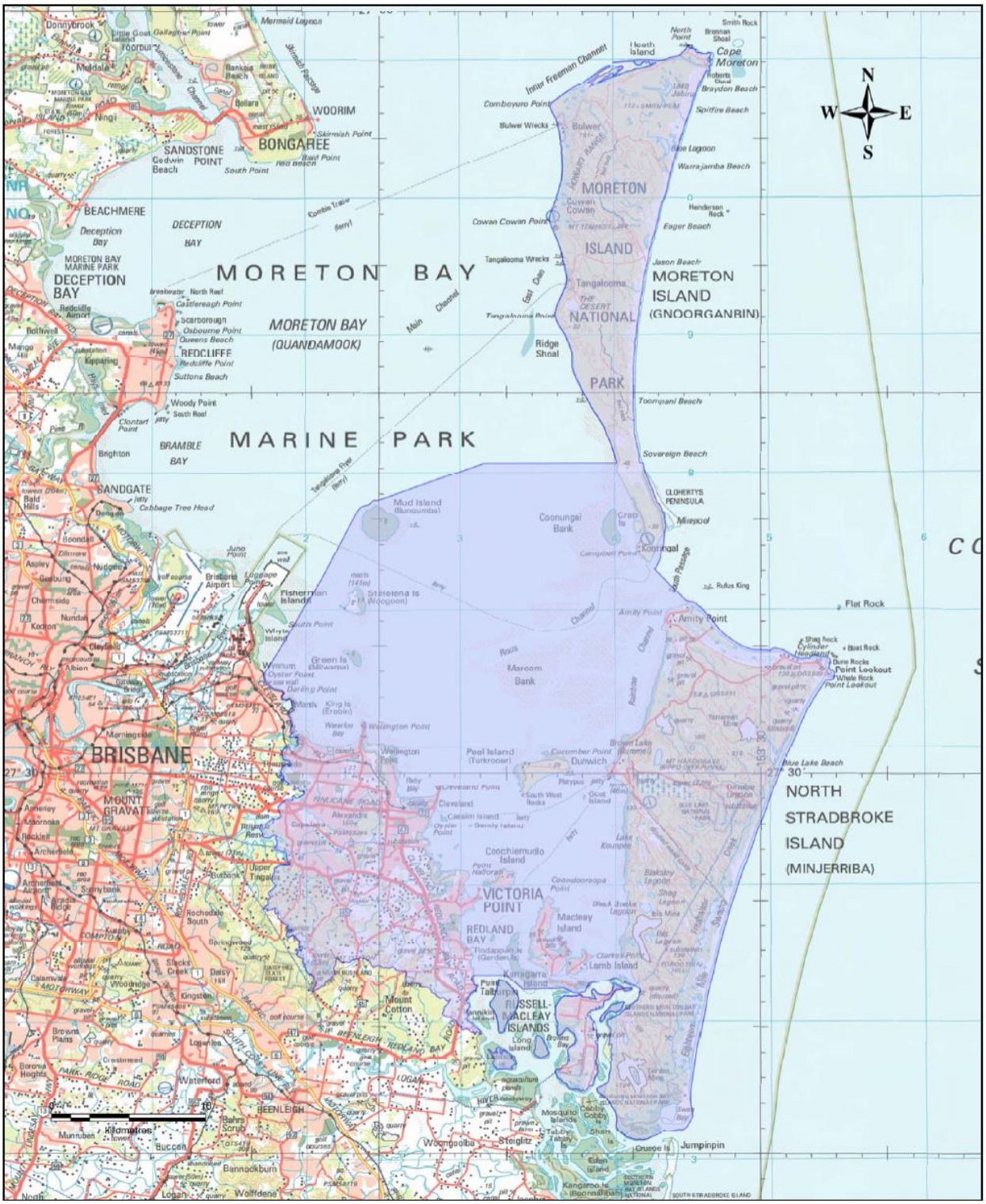
Note: To determine areas subject to claim within the external boundary, reference to the application description is necessary.

Application boundary compiled by QSNTS, based on in part from data sourced from Commonwealth of Australia, NNTT (October 2016).

Topographic Image © Commonwealth of Australia (Geoscience Australia) 2008.



QYAC Cultural Heritage Body Area



Attachment 2

Shoreline Redlands response to QYAC Submission

SHORELINE

4 September 2017

Cameron Costello
Chief Executive Officer
Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation
Po Box 235 Dunwich
Qld 4183

(via email C/O Paulette Dupuy paulette.dupuy@qyac.net CC to cameron.costello@qyac.net)

Re QYAC Submission to Shoreline

Dear Cameron and Paulette,

Thank you for your submission on the Shoreline EPBC referral. We look forward to working with QYAC on the cultural heritage aspects of the subject lands. We recognise Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation (QYAC) as the representative of the Yoolooburrabah the traditional owners of Quandamooka country.

Please find below our initial response to the matters raised in your submission.

We understand that the native title determination application, Evelyn Parkin and Anor on behalf of the Quandamooka Coast Claim v Queensland (QUD126/2017) (Quandamooka Coast Claim) has registered by the National Native Title Tribunal and the majority of the proposed Shoreline Development falls within the boundary of the Quandamooka Coast Claim, with the southernmost portion being within a claim by Danggan Balun (Five Rivers) People which is yet to be determined.

You may recall Mr Garry Hargrave, a Director of Shoreline Redlands contacted you via email on 2 June, 2014 to advise that Shoreline would be pleased to meet with the QYAC to discuss the project and opportunities we may have with QYAC to work together. At the time you responded (13 August, 2015), the Shoreline development application had been submitted to Redland City Council. Copies of the relevant correspondence are attached (**Attachment 1**) for your information.

Following on from the QYAC submission to our EPBC application I have had several email exchanges on working together as well as a meeting held with you and other representatives of QYAC on August 28, 2017. This meeting and correspondence provided very good engagement regarding discussions of where we can find mutual benefits by working together and the progression of arrangements for QYAC to provide a Part 6 Cultural Heritage Survey and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan if required for the development site, as well as other potential opportunities for QYAC's Involvement.

We will ensure the Shoreline development is undertaken with due respect and involvement of QYAC in regards to all aspects of cultural heritage. It is Shoreline's intention to ensure that appropriate due diligence is exercised and reasonable precaution observed before undertaking any activities which may harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.

In respect to the native title determination application, we note the area to be developed is entirely contained within alienated freehold title land which has been subject to farming, significant ground disturbance and other activities for over 75 years. We do recognise the adjoining marine area (being lands below highest astronomical tides) are relevant to your claim. However these lands are not part of the freehold land Shoreline is developing. The development design incorporates public access to the foreshore and will not limit future access to this area by traditional owners.

Shoreline Redlands Pty Ltd

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7-15 Bunker Road, Victoria Point Queensland 4165

PO Box 649, Cleveland QLD 4163

t 07 3821 1204 e info@shorelineredlands.com.au w www.shorelineredlands.com.au

ABN 92 163 078 715

We appreciate that it is important to ascertain whether or not an area has or does not have cultural heritage value by obtaining the views of the relevant Aboriginal Party for the area. We will not undertake civil construction works on site in regards to our development approval without ensuring the key considerations of QYAC assessing Aboriginal cultural heritage and providing guidance on managing any activity likely to excavate, relocate, remove or harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. However the farming activities and other existing uses will continue as they have done over the past 75 years until the relevant land parcels are developed for urban use.

Whilst our initial review of the relevant guidelines suggest that it is unlikely that Aboriginal cultural heritage will be harmed where the current or proposed activity is in an area previously subject to significant ground disturbances, as is the case on the Shoreline site, we intend to conduct our actions in compliance with the gazetted cultural heritage duty of care guidelines.

We also note that the QYAC submission raises concern that "*development is likely to impact upon sensitive environmental areas and this should be addressed including in particular any concerns with existing RAMSAR areas*".

We are very aware of the sensitive environments surrounding our site and have engaged relevant experts in the areas of:

- Erosion and Water quality;
- Acid Sulphate management ; and
- Ecology.

The relevant Management Plans were provided within the EPBC consultation documents that were available for public comment on the Shoreline EPBC website and at the Queensland State Library and Victoria Point library. We rely on the advising experts and the prescribed actions within the Management Plans to ensure our development is undertaken with the highest standard of care. The Management Plans prescribe considerable monitoring and reporting activities to ensure any potential impacts on Moreton Bay are appropriately identified, minimised and if necessary mitigated.

We recognise QYAC may provide additional value in respect to management and education of future residents and site visitors on the natural environment and heritage of the area. We openly invite QYAC to liaise with Mr Adrian Caneris from BAAM Ecology (adrian@baamecology.com) if you seek to provide any additional comments on the natural environment in respect to our development.

We will in the coming days formally issue the request for quotation to provide a Part 6 Cultural Heritage Survey and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan if required for the proposed development.

We look forward to working with QYAC on ensuring our development does not have any negative impacts on cultural heritage and where relevant to ensure protection of the adjoining natural environments. We also look forward to identifying other social benefits to the traditional owners which may arise over the project and its implementation.

You are welcome to contact me at your convenience should you seek any clarification on the above.

Kind Regards,

Chris Barnes
CEO
Shoreline Redlands Pty Ltd

Shoreline Redlands Pty Ltd

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Attachment 1

Pre-submission Correspondences between Shoreline Redlands and QYAC

From: Garry Hargrave [mailto:garry@foxandbell.com.au]
Sent: Monday, 2 June 2014 5:38 PM
To: ceo@qyac.com.au
Subject: Proposed Shoreline Development

Hi Cameron,

My company The Fox and Bell Group and Fiteni Homes propose to jointly develop Shoreline – a new community south a Redland Bay. Attached is some information regarding the proposal. Further information is available at http://shorelineredlands.com.au/

The Fox and Bell Group and Fiteni Homes own 230ha of 310ha of land which is currently zoned Investigation Zone under the provisions of the Redland City Town Plan. We are proposing to make a formal Development Application over the land we own and control in June or July. The site is within Quandamooka Country.

The area to be developed is entirely contained within alienated Freehold title land which has been subject to farming, significant ground disturbance and other activities for over 60years.

We would be pleased to meet with the Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation to discuss the project and opportunities we may have with yourself and QYAC to work together.

We look forward to your advice.

Garry Hargrave
Principal
m s11C(1)(a)
e garry@foxandbell.com

shoreline
live · work · play

a PO Box 649, Cleveland QLD 4163
p 07 3821 1204
w www.shorelineredlands.com.au
e info@shorelineredlands.com.au

SHORELINE

From: ceo@qyac.net.au [mailto:ceo@qyac.net.au]
Sent: Thursday, 13 August 2015 11:59 AM
To: Garry Hargrave <garry@foxandbell.com.au>
Cc: culturalheritage@qyac.net.au
Subject: RE: Proposed Shoreline Development

Hi Garry

Hope you are well and apologies that we were unable to get together sooner.

I can confirm that Quandamooka People are the traditional owners for the proposed shoreline development site. As the Native Title Body and Cultural Heritage Body for the Quandamooka People we are now ready to meet to discuss how we progress working together.

As per our standard practice with developments on Quandamooka Country we would like to provide you with a quote to undertake a registered Part 6 Cultural Heritage Survey and a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the proposed development site. The survey will provide certainty for developer, local and state government and Quandamooka People.

Can you please provide ARC GIS shape files of the footprint of the proposed development.

Kind Regards

Cameron

Cameron Costello
Chief Executive Officer

100 East Coast Road | Dunwich | QLD 4183
Tel: 07 3415 2816 | Mob: s11C(1)
ABN: 30457275826 | ICN:7564
www.qyac.net.au

QYAC QUANDAMOOKA

Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation

Attachment 3

Invite to Tender for Cultural Heritage Study

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION
TO
QYAC

FOR

SHORELINE REDLANDS DEVELOPMENT
CULTURAL STUDY
OF
QYAC RNTC AREA

SEPTEMBER 2017

Request for Quotation
SHORELINE REDLANDS DEVELOPMENT AREA
CULTURAL SURVEY

1. SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND

Shoreline Redlands is seeking a detailed quotation to undertake a Cultural heritage survey of part of the proposed Shoreline Development. The area to be subject of the survey is that portion of the Shoreline Redlands development area for which shoreline Redlands has permission to access within the QYAC Registered Native Title Clam (RNTC) as shown on **Figure 1**. The study is limited to the land above highest astronomical tide and those portions identified within the Quandamooka Coast Claim (QUD126/2017).

Shoreline Redlands is the name for a proposed urban village with approximately 4,000 homes, shops, restaurants and a 2.2 km people's foreshore park (**Attachment 1**) to be built on freehold land nominated in Redland City Council's town plan for investigation for residential development.

The subject site covers 279.5 hectares of land, the majority of which was cleared for farming in the 1930s (Attachment 2). Farming in this area is considered no longer economical and most of the land is currently vacant.

Shoreline Redlands recognise Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation (QYAC) as the representative of the Yoolooburrabah the traditional owners of Quandamooka country within which the development is partially situated. We therefore have decided to request QYAC to scope out and tender the provision of cultural services required for a cultural heritage survey.

2. QUOTATION GUIDELINES

A Quotation provided must be signed by an official agent or representative of QYAC for its acceptance.

If in submitting the requested quotation QYAC seeks to outsource or contract any portion of the work to meet the requirements contained herein, this must be clearly stated in the proposal. Additionally, all costs included in Quotations must be all-inclusive to include any outsourced or contracted work and must include a name and description of the organisations being contracted.

All costs must be itemised to include an explanation of all fees and costs.

Contract terms and conditions will be negotiated upon receipt of a proposal and review of the outlined actions. All contractual terms and conditions will be subject to review by Shoreline Redlands and will include scope, budget, schedule, and other necessary items pertaining to the project.

SHORELINE

Quandamooka Coast Claim
QUD126/2017

Note: Lands below H.A.T do not form part of the study area

Moreton Bay

2 RP149309
8 R1291
69 S31102
70 S31102
71 S31102
72 S31102
73 S31102
74 S31102
12 SP268704
1 RP89514
11 SP268704
1 RP133830
4 RP105915
3 RP105915
2 RP105915
1 RP105915
2 RP212251
1 RP212251
RP103265 1
2 RP140163
1 RP 71630
1 RP 140163
2 SP226358
1 SP226358 (Energex)
260 SL11166 (Cemetry)
257 S312432
83 S312432
255 S312432
84 S312432
256 S312432
259 S312432
86 S312432
252 S312432
247 S312432

KIDD ROAD
ROAD
ROAD
ROAD
CREEK
SCENIC ROAD
SERPENTINE
ROAD
ORCHARD ROAD

Notes

- Shoreline Redlands Approval Area
- Lots not included in Quandamooka Coast Claim Heritage study area
- Quandamooka Coast Claim

Local Authority: Redland City Council
Contour interval: N/A

Claim areas plotted from Schedule of Native Title Determinations spatial databases, extracted from NNTT on 30/08/17.

Design is conceptual only and subject to detailed design and Council approvals for each relevant stage. Areas and dimensions are approximate only and are subject to final survey.

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FIGURE 1: Study Area

JENSEN BOWERS
SURVEYORS | PLANNERS | DEVELOPMENT ADVISORS
jensenbowers.com.au
72 Costin Street, Fortitude Valley, Qld. 4006 | PO Box 799, Spring Hill, Qld. 4004 T (07) 3852 1771
© Jensen Bowers Group Consultants Pty Ltd ABN. 52 010 872 607

Drawing Ref: UD-7558-064-C
Date: 04/09/2017
Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3 - 1:5,000 @ A1

0 100 200 300 400m

Application Area - Native Title Claim
Shoreline Redlands Pty Ltd

3. PROJECT PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

A native title determination application, Evelyn Parkin and Anor on behalf of the Quandamooka Coast Claim v Queensland (QUD126/2017) was registered by the National Native Title Tribunal on 12 May 2017.

Whilst in respect to the native title determination application, we view the area to be developed as entirely contained within alienated freehold title land, which has been subject to farming, significant ground disturbance and other activities for over 75 years. Shoreline Redlands seeks to ensure that full consideration is given to the cultural heritage of the subject site prior to any activity likely to excavate, relocate, remove or harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Shoreline Redlands recognise Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation (QYAC) as the representative of the Yoolooburrabah the traditional owners of Quandamooka country within which the development is situated and seek their involvement to provide the sought cultural survey services.

4. PROJECT SCOPE

Shoreline Redlands is seeking to engage a provider to undertake Cultural heritage surveys in accordance with the Queensland *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* Part 6 Cultural heritage studies within the subject lands under which it has control and advice on the cultural aspects of the subject site.

The purpose of the survey is to identify and record what, if any, Aboriginal cultural heritage is located within the study area of the Shoreline Development as shown on **Figure 1**. The study aim is to identify and provide information about any known Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area.

Shoreline Redlands will be responsible for the formal notice of Cultural Survey and all land owner liaison and permission for access arrangements.

QYAC will be responsible for ensuring that any person participating in the cultural heritage survey is physically capable of undertaking the survey and has the required knowledge to perform all the relevant cultural survey activities.

Prior to undertaking the works, a written final agreement with Shoreline Redlands is to be established and will include but not be limited to:

1. The timing of the surveys;
2. Site access protocols;
3. The persons undertaking the surveys;
4. How cultural heritage identified during the survey is to be managed in the interim;
5. A procedure to be followed where one or other party is unable to attend, or is notably delayed, on the nominated day and agreement in respect to associated costs;

The cultural heritage survey should accurately identify record and map any Aboriginal cultural heritage identified. A copy of the survey report, including the location and significance of sites or objects identified in the survey, should be provided to the Shoreline within 10 working days after the survey is complete.

Where any physical cultural items are identified the consultant must immediately notify Shoreline Redlands to ensure the avoidance of any areas of particular. The cultural heritage survey must also record why a particular area or object is significant to aboriginal peoples and under any relevant legislation.

The cultural heritage survey is limited to those areas where actual project activities will occur as shown on **Attachment 1**. The study is limited to land above highest astronomical tide and restricted to lands for which Shoreline Redlands has permission to access.

The subject lands are formally described as:

- Lot 8 on R1291;
- Lots 69,70,71,72,& 73,on S31102;
- Lot 1 on RP133830; and
- Lot 3&4 on RP105915;

And on part of Lots:

- 11 on SP268704;
- Lot 2 on SP226358; and
- Lot 83 on S312432.

A Shoreline Redlands representative(s) may also be involved in some or all aspects of the cultural heritage survey.

We also seek a costing outline in respect to if any items or areas are established as holding cultural significance the provision of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan as defined within the Queensland *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (Part 7).

All Quotations must include proposed costs to complete the tasks described in the project scope. Costs should be itemised

5. REQUEST FOR QUOTATION AND PROJECT TIMELINE

Request for Quotation Timeline:
All Quotations in response to this RFP are due no later than 5pm September 18, 2017.

Evaluation of the submitted proposal will be conducted by Shoreline Redlands and should any additional information or discussions be identified as needed QYAC will be directly notified.

Project Timeline:
Following confirmed project initiation, the cultural survey and draft reporting must be completed within 20 working days, and following comments on draft report a finalised version received within 5 working days.

6. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS

We request QYAC to provide the following items as part of your Quotation for consideration:

- Nominated staff qualifications and experience in undertaking cultural surveys;
- Anticipated resources you will assign to this project (total number, role, title, experience)
- Confirmation of the Timeframe for completion of the project
- Nominated contact persons;
- Hourly rates for any ongoing work.

Please provide your detailed costing outline, no later than 5pm September 18 to:

chris.barnes@shorelineredlands.com.au

7. FURTHER INFORMATION

Should you require any further information in order to provide a detailed costing and proposal outline please contact:

Chris Barnes
CEO
Shoreline Redlands
Phone - 07 3821 1204
Mobile - s11C(1)(a)
Email - chris.barnes@shorelineredlands.com.au

FOI 190207
Document 1k

Conservation Advice

Numenius madagascariensis

eastern curlew

Taxonomy

Conventionally accepted as eastern curlew *Numenius madagascariensis* Linnaeus, 1766, Scolopacidae. Other common names include Australian or sea curlew, far eastern curlew and curlew.

Monotypic, no subspecies are recognised (Bamford et al., 2008). Taxonomic uniqueness: medium (22 genera/family, 8 species/genus, 1 subspecies/species; Garnett et al., 2011).

Summary of assessment

Conservation status

Critically endangered: Criterion 1 A2,(a)

Numenius madagascariensis has been found to be eligible for listing under the following listing categories:

Criterion 1: A2 (a): Critically Endangered
Criterion 2: Not eligible
Criterion 3: Not eligible
Criterion 4: Not eligible
Criterion 5: Not eligible

The highest category for which *Numenius madagascariensis* is eligible to be listed is Critically Endangered.

Species can be listed as threatened under state and territory legislation. For information on the listing status of this species under relevant state or territory legislation, see http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl

Reason for conservation assessment by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee

This advice follows assessment of information provided by a committee nomination based on information provided in the *Action Plan for Australian Birds 2010* (Garnett et al., 2011), and experts from the University of Queensland.

Public Consultation

Notice of the proposed amendment and a consultation document were made available for public comment for 33 business days between 1 October 2014 and 14 November 2014. Any comments received that were relevant to the survival of the species were considered by the Committee as part of the assessment process.

Species Information

Description

The eastern curlew is the largest migratory shorebird in the world, with a long neck, long legs, and a very long downcurved bill. The wingspan is 110 cm and the birds weigh approximately 900 g. The head and neck are dark brown and streaked with darker brown. The chin and throat

are whitish and there is a prominent white eye-ring; the iris is dark brown. The feathers of the upper parts of the body are brown, with blackish centres, and have broad pale rufous or olive-brown edges or notches. The tail is grey-brown with narrow dark banding on the feathers. The underside of the bird is dark brownish-buff, becoming paler on the rear belly. There is fine dark-brown streaking on the fore-neck and breast, which becomes thicker arrow-shaped streaks and barring on the fore-flanks. The upper belly and rear flanks have finer and sparser dark streaking. The underneath of the wing is whitish, but appears darker due to fine dark barring. The bill is dark brown with a pinkish base and the legs and feet are blue-grey.

The female is slightly larger than the male with noticeably longer bill (Higgins & Davies, 1996).

Distribution

Australian distribution

Within Australia, the eastern curlew has a primarily coastal distribution. The species is found in all states, particularly the north, east, and south-east regions including Tasmania. Eastern curlews are rarely recorded inland. They have a continuous distribution from Barrow Island and Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia, through the Kimberley and along the Northern Territory, Queensland, and NSW coasts and the islands of Torres Strait. They are patchily distributed elsewhere.

In Victoria, the main strongholds are in Corner Inlet and Western Port Bay, with smaller populations in Port Phillip Bay and scattered elsewhere along the coast. Two thirds of the birds in the Victorian population are female (Nebel et al. 2013); given that the species is monogamous, it is likely there are male-skewed non-breeding populations elsewhere, but sex-ratios have not been studied outside Victoria. Eastern curlews are found on islands in Bass Strait and along the north-west, north-east, east and south- east coasts of Tasmania. In South Australia, the species is scarce between the Victorian border and Cape Jaffa and patchily distributed from the Coorong north-west to the Streaky Bay area, and has previously been recorded in Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert, South Australia. In southern Western Australia, eastern curlews are recorded from Eyre, and there are scattered records from Stokes Inlet to Peel Inlet. The species is a scarce visitor to Houtman Abrolhos and the adjacent mainland, and is also recorded around Shark Bay. It is also recorded on Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).

Global distribution

The eastern curlew is endemic to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. Eastern curlews breed in Russia in southern Ussuriland, the Iman River, scattered through south, west and north Kamchatka, the lower and middle Amur River basin, the Lena River basin, between 110° E and 130° E up to 65° N, and on the Upper Yana River, at 66° N. It also breeds in Mongolia and north-eastern China

The eastern curlew is a common passage migrant in Japan, Republic of Korea, China and Indonesia, and is occasionally recorded moving through Thailand and the Malay Peninsula. During the non-breeding season a few birds occur in southern Republic of Korea, Japan and China. About 25% of the population is thought to winter in the Philippines, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea but most (estimated at 73% or 28 000 individuals) spend the non-breeding season in Australia. Eastern curlews are regular non-breeding visitors to New Zealand in small numbers, and occur rarely on Kermadec Island and the Chatham Islands (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).

Relevant Biology/Ecology

Life history

The generation time is 10.1 years (Garnett et al., 2011).

Data extracted from the Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme (ABBBS) reports a longevity record of 19 years, 1 month (Australian Government, 2014).

Breeding

The eastern curlew does not breed in Australia.

Eastern curlews nest in the Northern Hemisphere summer, from early May to late June, often in small colonies of two to three pairs. They nest on small mounds in swampy ground, often near where wild berries are growing. The nest is lined with dry grass and twigs. The birds may delay breeding until three to four years of age (del Hoyo et al., 1996).

General habitat

During the non-breeding season in Australia, the eastern curlew is most commonly associated with sheltered coasts, especially estuaries, bays, harbours, inlets and coastal lagoons, with large intertidal mudflats or sandflats, often with beds of seagrass (Zosteraceae). Occasionally, the species occurs on ocean beaches (often near estuaries), and coral reefs, rock platforms, or rocky islets. The birds are often recorded among saltmarsh and on mudflats fringed by mangroves, and sometimes within the mangroves. The birds are also found in coastal saltworks and sewage farms (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).

Feeding habitat

The eastern curlew mainly forages during the non-breeding season on soft sheltered intertidal sandflats or mudflats, open and without vegetation or covered with seagrass, often near mangroves, on saltflats and in saltmarsh, rockpools and among rubble on coral reefs, and on ocean beaches near the tideline. The birds are rarely seen on near-coastal lakes or in grassy areas (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).

Roosting habitat

The eastern curlew roosts during high tide periods on sandy spits, sandbars and islets, especially on beach sand near the high-water mark, and among coastal vegetation including low saltmarsh or mangroves. They occasionally roost on reef-flats, in the shallow water of lagoons and other near-coastal wetlands. Eastern curlews have occasionally been recorded roosting in trees and on the upright stakes of oyster-racks (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). At Roebuck Bay, Western Australia, birds have been recorded flying from their feeding areas on the tidal flats to roost 5 km inland on a flooded supratidal claypan (Collins et al., 2001). In some conditions, shorebirds may choose roost sites where a damp substrate lowers the local temperature. This may have important conservation implications where these sites are heavily disturbed beaches (Rogers, 1999). It may be possible to create artificial roosting sites to replace those destroyed by development (Harding et al., 1999). Eastern curlews typically roost in large flocks, separate from other shorebirds (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).

Feeding

The eastern curlew is carnivorous during the non-breeding season, mainly eating crustaceans (including crabs, shrimps and prawns), small molluscs, as well as some insects. In studies at Moreton Bay, south-east Qld, three species of intertidal decapod dominated the diet: soldier crabs (*Myctryris longicarpus*), sentinel crabs (*Macrophthalmus crassipes*) and ghost-shrimps (*Trypea australiensis*) (Zharikov and Skilleter 2004). In Victoria, ghost-shrimps are an important part of the diet (Dann 1986, 1987). In Roebuck Bay, Western Australia, the birds feed mainly on large crabs, but will also catch mantis shrimps and chase mudskippers (Rogers, 1999).

The eastern curlew is extremely wary and will take flight at the first sign of danger, long before other nearby shorebirds become nervous. The birds are both diurnal and nocturnal with feeding and roosting cycles determined by the tides. Eastern curlews find the burrows of prey by sight during the day or in bright moonlight, but also locate prey by touch. The sexual differences in bill length lead to corresponding differences in diet and behaviour (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). Eastern curlews usually feed singly or in loose flocks. Occasionally, this species is seen in large feeding flocks of hundreds (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).

Migration patterns

The eastern curlew is migratory. After breeding, they move south for the Northern Hemisphere winter. The birds migrate by day and night at varying altitudes (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).

Departure from breeding grounds

Eastern curlews leave Kamchatka Peninsula (Eastern Russia) from mid-July. There is a weak migration through Ussuriland, Russia, from mid-July to late September and birds pass through Kurile Island and Sakhalin, (Eastern Russia), from mid-July to late August (P.S. Tomkovich pers comm. in Marchant & Higgins, 1993). Fewer birds appear in continental Asia on the southern migration than on the northern migration (Dement'ev & Gladkov, 1951). Eastern curlews are commonly seen in Republic of Korea, Japan and China during August-October. Migration from the Yellow Sea to Australia is usually undertaken in a single direct flight (Minton et al., 2013). There are also records of migrants in Thailand, the Malaysian Peninsular, Singapore, the Philippines, and Borneo (Indonesia), broadly between August and December (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). The birds arrive in north-west and eastern Australia as early as July (Lane, 1987). In north-west Australia, the maximum arrival was recorded between mid-August and the end of August (Minton & Watkins, 1993). At least some birds stopover in northern Australia or Papua New Guinea before moving on to non-breeding grounds in southern Australia (Minton et al. 2013, Lane, 1987), either is a series of short flights or one long flight. Many birds arriving in eastern Australia appear to move down the coast from northern Queensland with influxes occurring on the east coast have suggested a general southward movement until mid-February (Alcorn, 1988); this is presumably dominated by late-arriving juveniles. Records from Toowoomba, Broken Hill and the Murray-Darling region in August and September suggest that some birds move overland (Marchant & Higgins, 1993) and arrival along the east and south-east Australian coasts suggests some fly directly to these areas (Alcorn, 1988). In southern Tasmania, most arrive in late August to early October; later arrivals, probably of juveniles, occur until December (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). When eastern curlews first arrive in south-eastern Tasmania they are found at a number of localities before congregating at Barilla Bay or Orielton Lagoon (BirdLife Tasmania unpubl. data).

Eastern curlews arrive in New Zealand from the second week of August until mid-November with median date mid-October (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). These relatively late arrivals suggest that the small NZ population (<20 birds) is dominated by immatures.

Non-breeding season

During the non-breeding season small numbers of eastern curlew occur in southern Republic of Korea, Japan, China and Taiwan. Unquantified numbers occur in Papua New Guinea, Borneo, and possibly Peninsular Malaysia and the Philippines (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). The majority of the eastern curlew population is found in Australia during the non-breeding season (Bamford et al., 2008), mostly at a few sites on the east and south coasts and in north-western Australia (Lane, 1987). Population numbers are stable at most sites in November or between December-February, indicating little movement during this period (Lane, 1987; Alcorn, 1988). Eastern curlews move locally between high-tide roost-sites and intertidal feeding zones (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).

Return to breeding grounds

In Australia, most eastern curlews leave between late February and March-April (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). The birds depart New Zealand from mid-March to mid-May (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). Satellite-tracking (Driscoll and Ueta 2002) and geolocation studies (Minton et al., 2013) indicate that it is usual for eastern curlew to migrate from south-eastern Australian non-breeding grounds to the northern Yellow Sea in a single flight, but that birds may take additional stops if they encounter poor migration conditions. The species has been recorded on passage in various locations mostly between March and May, arriving at Kamchatka, Russia, during May (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).

Most shorebirds including eastern curlew, spend their first and second austral (southern) winters in Australia, and some or all may also spend their third winter here before undertaking their first northward migration to the breeding grounds (Wilson, 2000). Eastern curlews probably have longer-delayed maturity than any other Australian shorebird, with many individuals not migrating north until their third year and some not migrating north until their fourth (Rogers et al. 2008).

Descriptions of migratory pathways and important sites

Internationally, the Yellow Sea is extremely important as stopover habitat for eastern curlews. It supports about 80% of the estimated flyway population on the northern migration. Counts on southwards migration appear to be lower (Barter 2002) but this probably reflects search effort and timing, given that preliminary geolocator results suggest the same staging sites in the Yellow Sea are used on both southwards and northwards migration (Minton et al., 2013). Relatively few eastern curlews pass through Japan. Thirteen sites of international importance have been identified in the Yellow Sea (six in China, six in Republic of Korea and one in North Korea). Twelve sites are known to be important during the northern migration and seven during the southern migration, with six sites (Dong Sha, Shuangtaizihekou National Nature Reserve, Ganghwa Do, Yeong Jong Do, Mangyeung Gang Hagu and Dongjin Gang Hagu) important during both (Barter, 2002).

Threats

Threats in Australia, especially eastern and southern Australia, include ongoing human disturbance, habitat loss and degradation from pollution, changes to the water regime and invasive plants (Rogers et al., 2006; Australian Government, 2009; Garnett et al., 2011).

Human disturbance can cause shorebirds to interrupt their feeding or roosting and may influence the area of otherwise suitable feeding habitat that is actually used. Disturbance to pre-migratory eastern curlews may adversely affect their capacity to migrate, as the birds will use energy reserves to avoid disturbance, rather than for migration. Eastern curlews take flight when humans approach to within 30–100 metres (Taylor & Bester, 1999), or even up to 250 metres away (Peter, 1990). Coastal development, land reclamation, construction of barrages and stabilisation of water levels can destroy feeding habitat (Close & Newman, 1984). Pollution around settled areas may reduce the availability of food (Close & Newman, 1984).

Formerly, eastern curlews were shot for food in Tasmania (Marchant & Higgins, 1993). The species has been hunted intensively on breeding grounds and at stopover points while on migration (Marchant & Higgins, 1993).

Eastern curlews are threatened by wetland degradation in the Yellow Sea where it stages on migration (Bamford et al., 2008; van de Kam et al., 2010; Murray et al., 2014). Threats along their migratory route include sea level rise, environmental pollution, reduced river flows, human disturbance and reclamation for tidal power plants and barrages, industrial use and urban expansion (Barter, 2002; Kelin and Qiang, 2006; Moores, 2006; Iwamura et al., 2013). Additional threats include disturbance at nesting sites and hunting on the breeding grounds (Barter et al., 1997).

How judged by the Committee in relation to the EPBC Act Criteria and Regulations

Criterion 1. Population size reduction (reduction in total numbers)
Population reduction (measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations) based on any of A1 to A4

	Critically Endangered Very severe reduction	Endangered Severe reduction	Vulnerable Substantial reduction
A1	**≥ 90%**	**≥ 70%**	**≥ 50%**
A2, A3, A4	**≥ 80%**	**≥ 50%**	**≥ 30%**

A1 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past and the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased.

A2 Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.

A3 Population reduction, projected or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) [(*a) cannot be used for A3*]

A4 An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction where the time period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.

based on any of the following:

(a) direct observation [*except A3*]

(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon

(c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat

(d) actual or potential levels of exploitation

(e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites

Evidence:

Eligible under Criterion 1 A2 (a) for listing as Critically Endangered

The global population estimate was 38 000 individuals including 28 000 in Australia (Bamford et al., 2008), but numbers have recently declined (Garnett et al., 2011). This population estimate is out of date given the ongoing population declines.

Numbers appear to have declined on Eighty-mile Beach, WA by c.40% between 2000 and 2008, whereas numbers at Roebuck Bay, WA have remained relatively stable (Rogers et al., 2009). At Moreton Bay, QLD they declined by c. 2.4% per year between 1992 and 2008 (Wilson et al., 2011), across the whole of QLD they declined by c. 4.14% between 1992 and 2008 (Fuller et al., 2009), in Victoria by 2.2% per year between 1982 and 2011 (Minton et al., 2012) and in Tasmania by 80% between the 1950s and 2000 (Reid & Park, 2003) and by 40% across 49 Australian sites between 1983 and 2007 (BirdLife Australia *in litt.* 2011). An observation of over 2000 eastern curlews at Mud Islands, Port Phillip Bay in 1953 (Tarr and Launder 1954), *cf* current counts of fewer than 50 birds in Port Phillip Bay, suggests that population declines in eastern curlew may have begun well before regular shorebird counts were initiated in Australia.

An unpublished assessment of the numbers of eastern curlews at roost sites in Tasmania showed decreases of between 55% and 93%, depending on site (Woehler pers. comm., 2014). In the southeast, the decrease was 90% for the period 1964/65 – 2010/11, and in the north, the decrease was 93% between 1973/74 and 2010/11 (Woehler pers. comm., 2014). At both of these sites, and at other roost sites in Tasmania, the decreases have continued, with fewer birds seen in 2014 (Woehler pers. comm., 2014).

There are no clear trends in Japan between 1978 and 2008 (Amano et al., 2010), but this region lies outside the main migration route of eastern curlew.

A subsequent and more detailed assessment by a University of Queensland team (partly funded by the Department of the Environment under an Australian Research Council collaborative grant), puts the species into the critically endangered category (Fuller, pers. comm., 2014). Time series data from directly observed summer counts at a large number of sites across Australia

indicate a severe population decline of 66.8% over 20 years (5.8% per year; Fuller, pers. comm. 2014), and 81.4 % over 30 years which for this species is equal to three generations (Garnett et al., 2011).

In large part, the observed decline in eastern curlew numbers across Australia stems from ongoing loss of intertidal mudflat habitat at key migration staging sites in the Yellow Sea (Murray et al., 2014). As such, qualification under criterion A2 rather than A1 seems warranted. However, threats are also occurring in Australia including coastal development and recreational activities causing disturbance.

The Committee considers that the species has undergone a very severe reduction in numbers over three generation lengths (30 years for this assessment), equivalent to at least 81.4 percent and the reduction has not ceased, the cause has not ceased and is not understood. Therefore, the species has been demonstrated to have met the relevant elements of Criterion 1 to make it eligible for listing as critically endangered.

Criterion 2. Geographic distribution is precarious for either extent of occurrence AND/OR area of occupancy			
	Critically Endangered Very restricted	**Endangered Restricted**	**Vulnerable Limited**
B1. Extent of occurrence (EOO)	**< 100 km²**	**< 5,000 km²**	**< 20,000 km²**
B2. Area of occupancy (AOO)	**< 10 km²**	**< 500 km²**	**< 2,000 km²**
AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a) Severely fragmented OR Number of locations	**= 1**	**≤ 5**	**≤ 10**
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals			
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulations; (number of mature individuals			

Evidence:

Not eligible

The extent of occurrence in Australia is estimated to be 30 000 km^2 (stable) and area occupied 8 500 km^2 (decreasing; Garnett et al., 2011). Therefore, the species has not been demonstrated to have met this required element of this criterion.

Criterion 3. Small population size and decline			
	Critically Endangered Very low	**Endangered Low**	**Vulnerable Limited**
Estimated number of mature individuals	**< 250**	**< 2,500**	**< 10,000**
AND either (C1) or (C2) is true			
C1 An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in future	**Very high rate 25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer)**	**High rate 20% in 5 years or 2 generation (whichever is longer)**	**Substantial rate 10% in 10 years or 3 generations (whichever is longer)**
C2 An observed, estimated, projected or			

	inferred continuing decline AND its geographic distribution is precarious for its survival based on at least 1 of the following 3 conditions:			
(a)	(i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation	**≤ 50**	**≤ 250**	**≤ 1,000**
	(ii) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation =	**90 – 100%**	**95 – 100%**	**100%**
(b)	Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals			

Evidence:

Not eligible

The number of mature individuals in Australia was estimated at 28 000 in 2008 (Bamford et al., 2008; Garnett et al., 2011), but has declined since. There are no current data available to allow assessment against this criterion. Therefore, the species has not been demonstrated to have met this required element of this criterion.

Criterion 4. Very small population			
	Critically Endangered Extremely low	**Endangered Very Low**	**Vulnerable Low**
Number of mature individuals	**< 50**	**< 250**	**< 1,000**

Evidence:

Not eligible

The total number of mature individuals was estimated at 28 000 in 2008 (Bamford et al., 2008; Garnett et al., 2011), but has declined since. The estimate is not considered extremely low, very low or low. Therefore, the species has not been demonstrated to have met this required element of this criterion.

Criterion 5. Quantitative Analysis			
	Critically Endangered Immediate future	**Endangered Near future**	**Vulnerable Medium-term future**
Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:	**≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)**	**≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is longer (100 years max.)**	**≥ 10% in 100 years**

Evidence:

Not eligible

Population viability analysis has not been undertaken

Conservation Actions

Recovery Plan

There should not be a recovery plan for this species, as approved conservation advice provides sufficient direction to implement priority actions and mitigate against key threats. Significant management and research is being undertaken at international, state and local levels.

An International Single Species Action Plan will be developed and implemented across the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. Additionally, BirdLife Australia coordinates Australia's national shorebird monitoring program, Shorebirds 2020. This volunteer-based program conducts national shorebird surveys twice per year.

Primary Conservation Objectives

International objectives

1. Achieve a stable or increasing population.
2. Maintain and enhance important habitat.
3. Reduce disturbance at key roosting and feeding sites.

Australian objectives

1. Achieve a stable or increasing population.
2. Maintain and enhance important habitat.
3. Reduce disturbance at key roosting and feeding sites.
4. Raise awareness of eastern curlew within the local community.

Conservation and Management Actions

1. Work with governments along the East Asian – Australasian Flyway to prevent destruction of key migratory staging sites.
2. Develop and implement an International Single Species Action Plan for eastern curlew with all range states.
3. Support initiatives to improve habitat management at key sites.
4. Maintain and improve protection of roosting and feeding sites in Australia.
5. Incorporate requirements for eastern curlews into coastal planning and management.
6. Manage important sites to identify, control and reduce the spread of invasive species.
7. Manage disturbance at important sites when eastern curlews are present – e.g. discourage or prohibit vehicle access, horse riding and dogs on beaches, implement temporary site closures.
8. Monitor the progress of recovery, including the effectiveness of management actions and the need to adapt them if necessary.

Monitoring priorities

1. Enhance existing migratory shorebird population monitoring programmes, particularly to improve coverage across northern Australia

Information and research priorities

1. More precisely assess eastern curlew life history, population size, distribution and ecological requirements particularly across northern Australia.
2. Improve knowledge about dependence of eastern curlew on key migratory staging sites, and wintering sites to the north of Australia.

3. Improve knowledge about threatening processes including the impacts of disturbance and hunting.

Recommendations

(i) The Committee recommends that the list referred to in section 178 of the EPBC Act be amended by **including** in the list in the Critically Endangered category:

Numenius madagascariensis

(ii) The Committee recommends that there should not be a recovery plan for this species.

Threatened Species Scientific Committee

4/3/2015

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FOI 190207
Document 1l

Approved Conservation Advice for *Phascolarctos cinereus* (combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) (koala Northern Designatable Unit)

(s266B of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*)

This Conservation Advice has been developed based on the best available information at the time this Conservation Advice was approved; this includes existing plans, records or management prescriptions for this species.

Preamble

This conservation advice concerns only the koala (combined population in Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory), together listed as vulnerable under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Some of the advice described here may also be relevant to koala populations in Victoria and South Australia, but those populations are not the focus of this conservation advice.

This brief advice distils research and management actions previously given in the *National Koala Conservation and Management Strategy 2009-2014*, many recommendations provided in the Senate Inquiry into the status, health and sustainability of Australia's koala population (Senate Environment and Communications References Committee 2011), and includes some consideration of research and management actions within a series of existing local and regional koala management plans. In many cases, these existing documents may provide far more detail about such actions, and may be more applicable at local and regional scales.

This conservation advice provides a framework which will be developed further through the establishment and implementation of a recovery plan. The recovery plan will commence following the expiration of the National Koala Conservation and Management Strategy in 2014 for the combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

Description

The koala *Phascolarctos cinereus*, Family Phascolarctidae, is a tree-dwelling, medium-sized marsupial with a stocky body, large rounded ears, sharp claws and variable but predominantly grey-coloured fur. It is one of Australia's most distinctive and iconic wildlife species.

Conservation Status

The koala (combined populations in Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory) have been declared to be a species for the purposes of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act) under s517 of the Act. This entity is listed as **vulnerable** as it has undergone a substantial decline over three generations, due to the combination of a range of factors.

In Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory the koala has an extensive but patchy distribution. Across this range, individual populations vary considerably in trends, and the mixture of threats faced.

The species is also listed in other jurisdictions as follows:

- Queensland - *vulnerable* throughout the South East Queensland Bioregion, and 'least concern' (common) elsewhere in the state under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.
- New South Wales - *vulnerable* under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* Two populations are listed as *endangered*; one in the Hawks Nest and Tea Gardens

area of Great Lakes local government area, and one in the Pittwater area of Warringah local government area.

Nationally, the koala is not listed as threatened under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*. At the species level, it is considered 'of least concern' on the 2010 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and is listed as threatened on the US *Endangered Species Act 1973*.

Distribution and Habitat

For the combined population considered here, the range extends from approximately the latitude of Cairns to the New South Wales-Victoria border, and includes some island populations. The koala's distribution is not continuous across this range, with some populations isolated by cleared land or unsuitable habitat (NSW DECC 2008).

Koalas inhabit a range of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical forest, woodland and semi-arid communities dominated by species from the genus *Eucalyptus* (Martin and Handasyde 1999). The distribution of koalas is also affected by altitude (limited to <800m ASL), temperature and, at the western and northern ends of the range, leaf moisture (Munks et al. 1996).

Threats

The main identified threats to this species are loss and fragmentation of habitat, vehicle strike, disease, and predation by dogs. Drought and incidences of extreme heat are also known to cause very significant mortality, and post-drought recovery may be substantially impaired by the range of other threatening factors.

Research Priorities

While there has been substantial investment into research on koalas, the lack of coordination and prioritisation at all levels has left significant gaps in our knowledge of the species, and hence in the capacity to manage it most effectively. The research priorities below are not exhaustive, but are those that the Committee considers will most contribute to effective conservation management of the species.

Research priorities that would inform future regional and local priority actions include:

- Develop and implement an integrated program of koala population monitoring and abundance estimates across the koala's range, with particular focus on those regions for which population size and trends are currently least known. Targeting regions where there were previous surveys but where there are no recent estimates will enable trends to be determined over a broader range of the species;
- Develop landscape-scale population models, to provide a framework for the assessment of relative threat risk and management intervention cost-effectiveness.
- Develop understanding of gene flow and landscape connectivity,
- Identify and delineate key populations.
- Maintain or enhance research programs directed at the assessment of the incidence and consequences to populations of disease, and of mechanisms to reduce the impacts of disease;
- Maintain or enhance research programs directed at the assessment of the incidence and consequences to populations of koala mortality or injury due to dogs and traffic, and of mechanisms to reduce the impacts of these threatening factors;
- Determine the ability of inland koala populations to persist after, or recover from, drought and evaluate the likely influence of climate change on these processes.

- Determine the social and economic benefits of costs of and barriers to implementing effective management interventions to conserve the koala across its range, including the governance arrangements.

Priority Management Actions

The following priority recovery and threat abatement actions will support the recovery of the koala in Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. It should be noted that the status of, and threats to, individual koala populations vary over their range and thus so too will the priority actions. Additionally, koala populations are subject to a range of management prescriptions in different areas in response to varying circumstances. The actions identified below do not seek to reproduce the intent or detail of the relevant management plans. Rather, they identify at a broad level the important actions that are applicable over most of the koala's range in Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. Persons or agencies responsible for koala conservation should consult the relevant plans at all scales when determining their own priority actions.

A recovery plan has been recommended under the EPBC Act and will be prepared for the combined koala populations in Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The recovery plan will commence following the expiration of the National Koala Conservation and Management Strategy in 2014 for the combined populations of Queensland, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.

Habitat Loss, Disturbance and Modification

- Develop and implement a development planning protocol to be used in areas of koala populations to prevent loss of important habitat, koala populations or connectivity options.
- Development plans should explicitly address ways to mitigate risk of vehicle strike when development occurs adjacent to, or within, koala habitat.
- Monitor the progress of recovery, including the effectiveness of management actions and the need to adapt them if necessary.
- Identify populations of high conservation priority.
- Investigate formal conservation arrangements, management agreements and covenants on private land, and for Crown and private land investigate and/or secure inclusion in reserve tenure if possible.
- Manage any other known, potential or emerging threats such a Bell Miner Associated Dieback or *Eucalyptus* rust.
- Develop and implement options of vegetation recovery and re-connection in regions containing fragmented koala populations, including inland regions in which koala populations were diminished by drought and coastal regions where development pressures have isolated koala populations.

Animal Predation

- Develop and implement a management plan to control the adverse impacts of predation on koalas by dogs in urban, peri-urban and rural environments.

Conservation Information

- Engage with private landholders and land managers responsible for the land on which populations occur and encourage these key stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of conservation management actions.

This list does not necessarily encompass all actions that may be of benefit to koalas, but highlights those that are considered to be of highest priority at the time of preparing the Conservation Advice.

Existing Plans/Management Prescriptions that are Relevant to the Species

The National Koala Conservation and Management Strategy 2009-2014 (Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council 2010).

Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2006 and Management Program 2006-2016 (Queensland EPA 2006).

Recovery plan for the koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) (NSW DECC 2008).

Queensland koala response strategy (Queensland Government 2011).

In New South Wales, some local councils have established, or are preparing, Comprehensive Koala Plans of Management under State Environmental Planning Policy 44. Enquiries about such plans should be directed to the local council where applicable.

These prescriptions were current at the time of publishing; please refer to the relevant agency's website for any updated versions.

Information Sources:

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FOI 190207
Document 2

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

To: Nathan Hanna, A/g Assistant Secretary, Assessments and Governance Branch (for decision).

Approval Decision Brief (recommendation report) – Shoreline urban village development, Redlands Bay, Qld (EPBC 2016/7776)

Timing: As soon as practicable. A final decision was due 6 November 2017.

Recommendation/s:

1. Consider the information provided in this brief, and the proposed decision brief at **Attachment A** (and the information in the Attachments to that brief).
   Considered / please discuss
2. Consider the response to the invitation for comment on the proposed decision at **Attachment B**.
   Considered / please discuss
3. Approve, for each controlling provision, the action as summarised in the table below.
   Approved / Not approved
4. Agree to attach the conditions of approval as set out in **Attachment C**.
   Agreed / Not agreed
5. Sign the notice of your decision at **Attachment C**.
   Signed / Not signed
6. If you agree to 3 and 4, accept the reasoning in the Departmental briefing package as the reasons for your decision.
   Accepted / Please discuss
7. Sign the letter at **Attachment D** advising the person proposing to take the action of your decision.
   Signed / Not signed

Summary of recommendations on each controlling provision:

Controlling Provisions for the action	Recommendation	
	Approve	**Refuse to Approve**
Wetlands of international importance (ss 16, 17B)	Approve	
Listed threatened species and communities (ss 18, 18A)	Approve	
Listed migratory species (ss 20, 20A)	Approve	

Nathan Hanna, A/g Assistant Secretary, Assessments and Governance Branch:

Date: 26 April 2018

Comments:

Key Points:

1. On 3 April 2018, as recommended in the Proposed Approval Decision Brief (**Attachment A**) Mr James Barker, delegate for the Minister of the Environment and Energy wrote to the person proposing to take the action, seeking comments on the proposed decision.

2. On 12 April 2018, the person proposing to take the action, Shoreline Redlands Pty Ltd, accepted the proposed conditions (**Attachment B**).

Issues/ Sensitivities

3. The matters for consideration and factors to be taken into account for your decision remain as set out in the Proposed Approval Decision Brief (**Attachment A**).

s22

Director
QLD South and Sea Dumping Section
Assessments and Governance Branch
Ph: s22 7
21 April 2018

s22

QLD South and Sea Dumping Section
Ph: s22 3

ATTACHMENTS

A: Copy of Proposed Approval Decision Brief (including attachments)

B: Response to invitation for comment on proposed decision

C: Notice of decision

D: Letter to the person proposing to take the action

FOI 190207
Document 2a

s22

From: s47F @shorelineredlands.com.au>
Sent: Thursday, 12 April 2018 11:12 AM
To: s22
Cc: s22
Subject: FW: Proposed approval decision - EPBC 2016/7776 [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]
Attachments: 2016-7776 Proposed Approval-Brief-Att C Letter-Proponent-SIGNED.pdf; 2016-7776 Proposed Approval-Brief-Att D Draft Notice- AS AT SIGNED.pdf

Hi s22

Shoreline Redlands accepts you attached proposed conditions as discussed.

Could you please confirm when we will receive final approval? It would be good if we could have by mid next week?

Thanks

Regards,

s47F
CEO

SHORELINE

s47F
s47F @shorelineredlands.com.au
w www.shorelineredlands.com.au

Shop 27, Building H, Victoria Point Lakeside Shopping Centre,
7-15 Bunker Road, Victoria point QLD.
PO Box 649, Cleveland QLD 4163

From: s22 @environment.gov.au]
Sent: Tuesday, 3 April 2018 5:34 PM
To: 's47F '
Cc: s22
Subject: Proposed approval decision - EPBC 2016/7776 [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

Good afternoon s47F ,

As discussed earlier, please find attached a letter and proposed approval notice for the **Shoreline Urban Village Development, Redland Bay, Qld (EPBC 2016/776)**.

If you have any queries regarding the attached please let me know. All comments on the proposed conditions of approval can be sent through to myself and Andrew Murrell (cc'd).

Regards,

s22

Queensland South and Sea Dumping Section | Environment Standards Division
Department of the Environment and Energy
Level 6, 51 Allara Street Canberra ACT 2600 | GPO Box 787, CANBERRA ACT 2601
Phone: s22 @environment.gov.au | Web: www.environment.gov.au

Please consider the environment before printing

FOI 190207
Document 2a(i)

Australian Government
Department of the Environment and Energy

EPBC Ref: 2016/7776

s47F
CEO
Shoreline Redlands Pty Ltd
PO Box 649
CLEVELAND QLD 4163

Dear s47F

Invitation to comment on proposed approval decision
Shoreline urban village development, Redlands Bay, Qld (EPBC 2016/7776)

I am writing to you in relation to your proposal to develop an urban village within a footprint of 279.5 hectares in Redland Bay, Queensland (Proposed Action). The Proposed Action was referred and assessed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) for its impacts on wetlands of international importance; listed threatened species and ecological communities; and listed migratory species.

I am proposing to approve the Proposed Action subject to conditions.

My proposed decision of approval is attached. In accordance with the EPBC Act, I invite you to provide comments on my proposed decision of approval, including the conditions which I propose to attach, within 10 business days of the date of this letter.

Please quote the title of the action and EPBC reference, as shown at the beginning of this letter, in any correspondence. You can send comments to:

by letter QLD South and Sea Dumping Section
Assessments and Governance Branch
Department of the Environment and Energy
GPO Box 787
CANBERRA ACT 2601

by email s22 @environment.gov.au

If you have any questions about this decision, please contact the project manager, s22, by email to s22 @environment.gov.au, or telephone s22 and quote the EPBC reference number shown at the beginning of this letter.

Yours sincerely

James Barker
Assistant Secretary
Assessments and Governance Branch
3 / 4 / 18