VML:MB
Vicki Lukritz
3810 6221

12 July 2018

Sir/Madam

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the **HEALTH, SECURITY AND COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE** is to be held in the **Council Chambers** on the 2nd Floor of the Council Administration Building, 45 Roderick Street, Ipswich commencing at **8.30 am** on **Tuesday, 17 July 2018**.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH, SECURITY AND COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE	
Councillor Ireland **(Chairperson)** Councillor Pahlke **(Deputy Chairperson)**	Councillor Wendt **(Acting Mayor)** Councillor Pisasale

Yours faithfully

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

HEALTH, SECURITY AND COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE AGENDA

8.30 am on **Tuesday,** 17 July 2018

Council Chambers

Item No.	Item Title	Officer
1	Health, Security and Regulatory Services Monthly Activity Report – June 2018	SPSM&PO(BO)
2	Swimming Pool Inspection Program	PO(IPT)
3	City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018–2023	A/M(AM)
LATE ITEM 4	Animal Management and Pound Facility (6 Hooper Street, West Ipswich)	A/COO (HSRS)

** Item includes confidential papers

HEALTH, SECURITY AND COMMUNITY SAFETY COMMITTEE NO. 2018(07)

17 JULY 2018

AGENDA

1. HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT – JUNE 2018

With reference to a joint report by the Strategic Policy and Systems Manager and Principal Officer (Business Operations) dated 4 July 2018 concerning the monthly update on the activities of the Health, Security and Regulatory Services (HSRS) Department.

RECOMMENDATION

That the report be received and the contents noted.

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2. SWIMMING POOL INSPECTION PROGRAM

With reference to a report by the Principal Officer (Investigations, Prosecutions and Training) dated 3 July 2018 detailing the Ipswich City Council Proactive Swimming Pool Inspection Program.

RECOMMENDATION

That the report be received and the contents noted.

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3. CITY OF IPSWICH BIOSECURITY PLAN 2018–2023

With reference to a report by the Acting Manager (Animal Management) dated 6 July 2018 concerning the City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018–2023 (the Biosecurity Plan).

RECOMMENDATION

A. That the final draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018–2023 be approved as the biosecurity plan for invasive biosecurity matter within the City of Ipswich local government area.

B. That the final draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018–2023, as detailed in Attachment C to the report by the Acting Manager (Animal Management) dated 6 July 2018, be finalised by the Chief Operating Officer (Health, Security and Regulatory Services) for publishing and presentation on Council's website.

LATE ITEM

4. ANIMAL MANAGEMENT AND POUND FACILITY (6 HOOPER STREET, WEST IPSWICH)

With reference to a report by the Acting Chief Operating Officer (Health, Security and Regulatory Services) dated 16 July 2018 concerning an update on the status of the redevelopment/build process for the above facility as requested by the Chairperson of the Health, Security and Community Safety Committee.

RECOMMENDATION

That the report be received and the contents noted.

** Item includes confidential papers

and any other items as considered necessary.

Health, Security and Community Safety Committee	
Mtg Date: 17.07.18	OAR: YES
Authorisation: Graeme Kane	

MW:MW

4 July 2018

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: ACTING CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
(HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

FROM: STRATEGIC POLICY AND SYSTEMS MANAGER AND
PRINCIPAL OFFICER (BUSINESS OPERATIONS)

RE: HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT – JUNE 2018

INTRODUCTION:

This is a joint report by the Strategic Policy and Systems Manager and Principal Officer (Business Operations) dated 4 July 2018 concerning the monthly update on the activities of the Health, Security and Regulatory Services (HSRS) Department.

BACKGROUND:

The HSRS Department is responsible for the management of compliance activities across the City. The attached HSRS Monthly Activity Report (Attachment A) is for the month of June 2018. The data within the report is separated into two components:

Compliance Delivery Status: Provides an update on service requests, infringements, warnings, prosecutions and appeals, licences, permits and design assessments approved in the month.

Other Program Delivery Status: Provides an update on other programs, such as the Immunisation clinics, implementation of new laws, special events and any stakeholder engagement which may include the progress of projects for the HSRS Health and Amenity Plan for 2017-2018.

CONCLUSION:

The HSRS Monthly Activity Report provides an update on compliance and other programs being delivered during the month with comparisons to previous periods.

ATTACHMENT:

Name of Attachment	Attachment
HSRS Monthly Activity Report – June 2018	Attachment A

RECOMMENDATION:

That the report be received and the contents noted.

Barbara Dart and Maree Walker
STRATEGIC POLICY AND SYSTEMS MANAGER; PRINCIPAL OFFICER (BUSINESS OPERATIONS)

I concur with the recommendation contained in this report.

Graeme Kane
ACTING CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER (HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

Health, Security and Regulatory Services

June 2018
MONTHLY ACTIVITY REPORT

Ipswich.qld.gov.au

City of Ipswich

Table of Contents

Introduction

Council's Department of Health, Security and Regulatory Services (HSRS) is the lead agency in the Ipswich community for the design and delivery of policy and programs that develop and drive a safe and healthy community.

Health and safety can be linked to the majority of services and responsibilities undertaken by Ipswich City Council. Local Councils are no longer just known for the three R's – Roads, Rates and Rubbish. From ensuring children are safe during peak school pick up and drop off times, providing CCTV protection and coverage across the City all the way to guiding businesses on how they can safely prepare food in cafes and restaurants, health and safety is at the very cornerstone of what the community wants. Health and safety is also critical to new communities when they are developed, as it will foster active lifestyles, provide easy access to healthy foods, create streets that are safe to walk through and encourage positive relationships between neighbours that are free of nuisance.

This monthly activity report for ***June 2018*** provides a snap shot of compliance activities for specific activities, outputs and outcomes.

Compliance Delivery Status

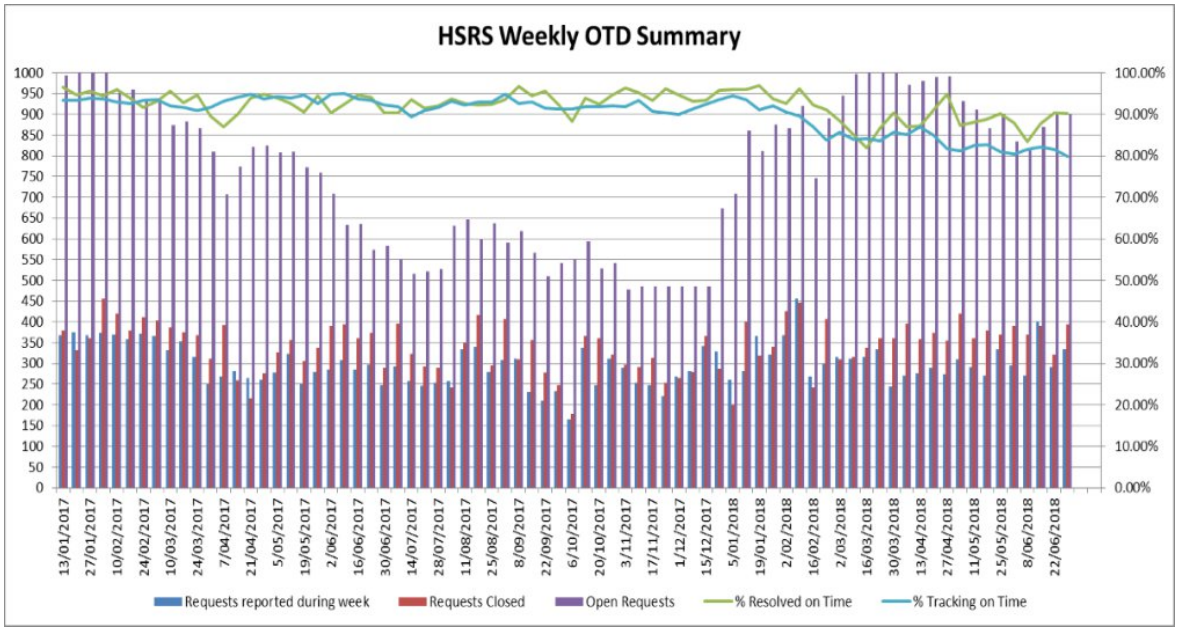
Customer Service Requests

The HSRS Department receives service requests from the community in relation to a diverse range of matters including but not limited to animal management, local laws, parking and environmental health. HSRS monitors the volumes and types of service request to identify trends and allocate resources accordingly to provide a high level of customer service to the community.

HSRS Weekly Compliance Activity - Ongoing

The below graph illustrates the week by week monitoring of customer service requests that are processed, investigated and resolved by HSRS staff. The Department continues to monitor the 85% target to resolve requests timeframe through allocating appropriate Council resources to respond to the needs of the community ensuring that the health, safety and wellbeing of the community are protected.

HSRS manage 75 service requests types, monitoring seasonal peaks for request management, proactive campaign planning. Seasonal peaks can include rainfall impacting sediment/erosion and overgrown properties and school terms and holidays impacting on programs including safe school parking.



Total requests actioned each month for HSRS

MONTH	Total Customer Service Requests Created	*Variance to previous month*
Jan-16	1204	↑246
Feb-16	1011	↓193
Mar-16	1029	↑18
Apr-16	1078	↑49
May-16	1032	↓46
Jun-16	1007	↓25
Jul-16	1067	↑60
Aug-16	1238	↑171
Sep-16	1053	↓185
Oct-16	1166	↑113
Nov-16	1317	↑151
Dec-16	1079	↓238
Jan-17	1561	↑482
Feb-17	1403	↓158
Mar-17	1405	↑2
Apr-17	1197	↓208
May-17	1340	↑143
Jun-17	1388	↑48
Jul-17	1199	↓189
Aug-17	1581*	↑382
Sep-17	1260	↓321
Oct-17	1233	↓27
Nov-17	1368	↑135
Dec-17	1129	↓239
Jan-18	1607	↑478
Feb-18	1431	↓176
Mar-18	1606	↑175
Apr-18	1394	↓212
May-18	1473	↑79
Jun-18	1469	↓4

*The increase in the total number of service requests in August includes investigations for littering and dumping from the Kerbside Cleanup project, as well as proactive inspections relating to environmental activities.

Top 10: Customer Service Requests and Volumes for June 2018

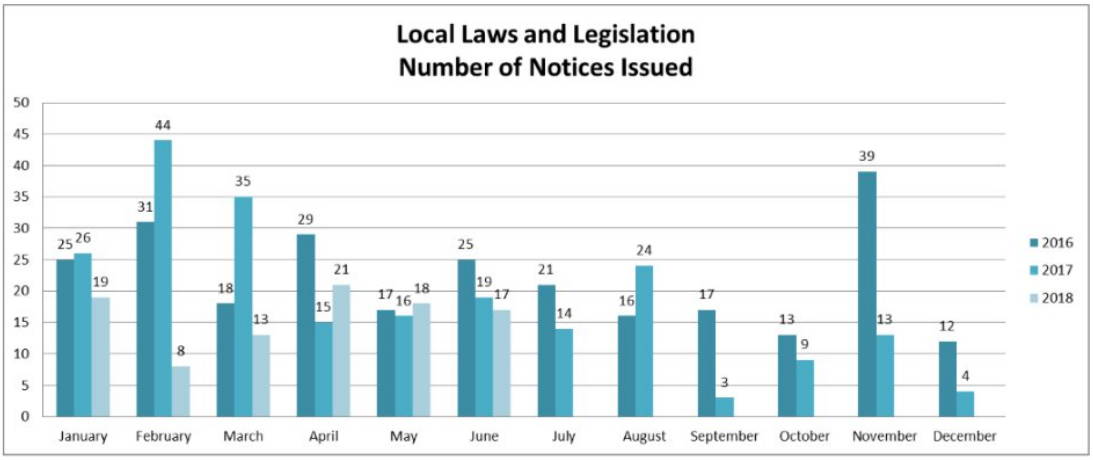
The following dashboard highlights the top 10 service requests raised by customers for ***June 2018*** with variances from the previous month for HSRS officers to investigate. Service request numbers for the top 10 have remained relatively steady with Overgrown Private Properties requests decreasing due to the cooler weather.

Roaming Dogs	130	Ranking	This Month	Last Month
			1	1
Illegal Parking on Footpath	100	Ranking	This Month	Last Month
			2	2
Dog Noise Nuisance	85	Ranking	This Month	Last Month
			3	4
Collection of Impounded Dog	82	Ranking	This Month	Last Month
			4	3
Dog Attack	61	Ranking	This Month	Last Month
			5	6
Loan of Cat Trap	49	Ranking	This Month	Last Month
			6	8
Unregistered Dog	49	Ranking	This Month	Last Month
			7	5
Dog Fencing Issue	35	Ranking	This Month	Last Month
			8	10
Abandoned Vehicle	34	Ranking	This Month	Last Month
			9	9
Overgrown Private Property	30	Ranking	This Month	Last Month
			10	7

Penalty Infringement Notices (PINs) and Warnings

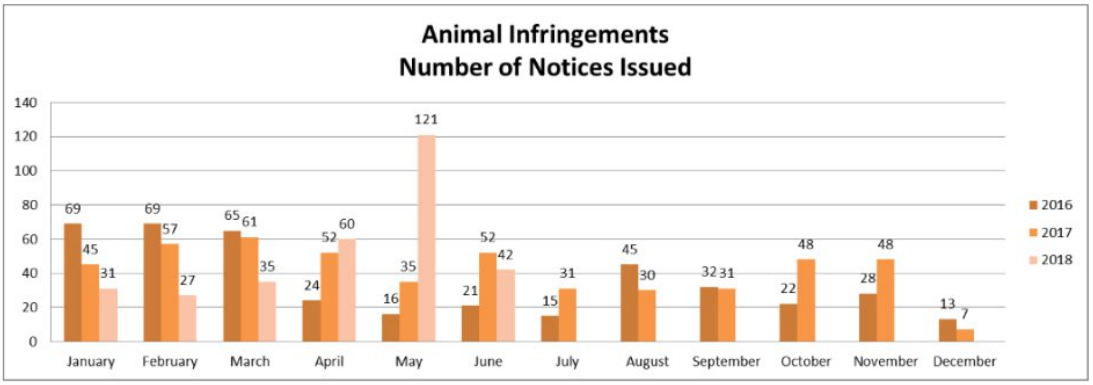
Local Laws and Legislation – PINs Issued

The HSRS Department issues PIN's and where applicable warnings for a variety of offences under the Local Laws and the *Transport Operation Road Use Management Act*. HSRS issues PIN's and warnings in order to protect the health, safety and wellbeing of the community generally however these are used in conjunction with education and awareness programs to achieve positive outcomes. The Health and Amenity Plan focuses on community education to understand laws as well as be proactively raising awareness on how compliance can be achieved.



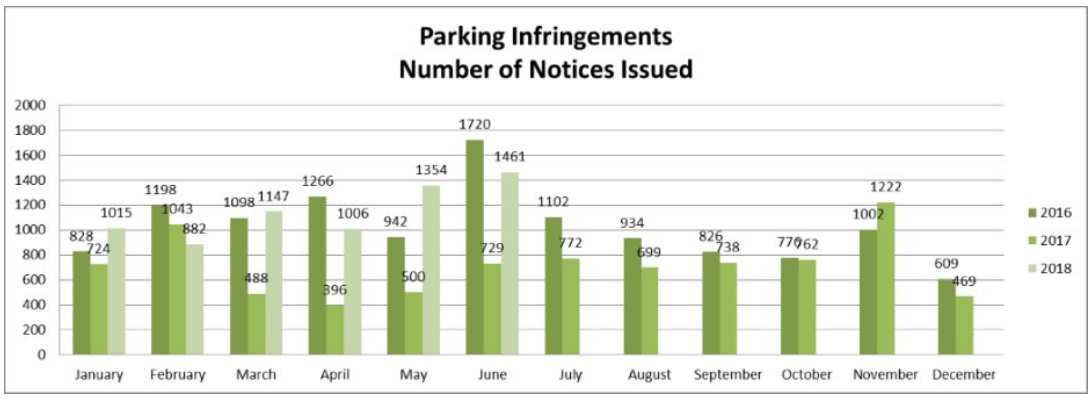
Previous 12 month period (July 2016 to June 2017) total = 273
Current 12 month period (July 2017 to June 2018) total = 163

Animal Management – PINs Issued



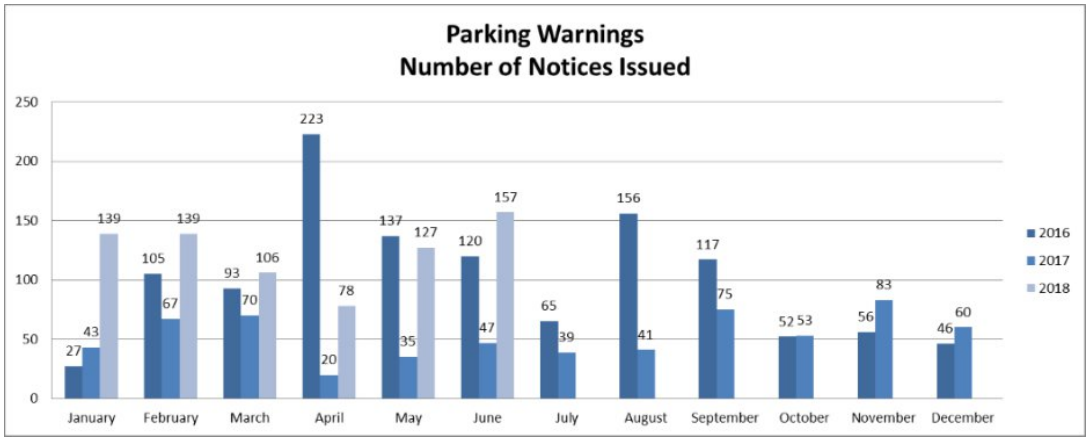
Previous 12 month period (July 2016 to June 2017) total = 457
Current 12 month period (July 2017 to June 2018) total = 511

Parking – PINs Issued



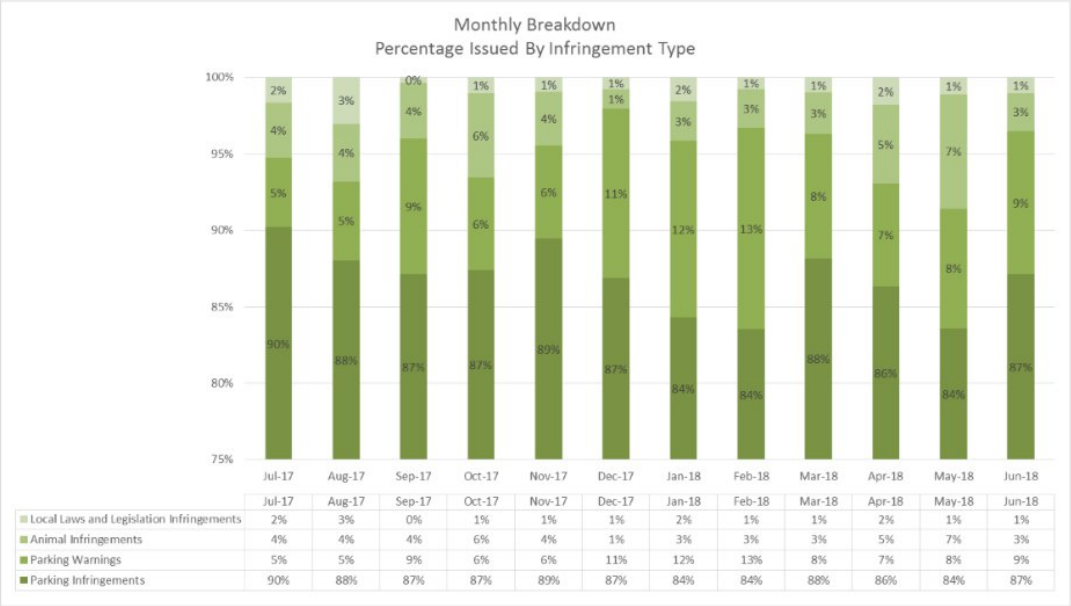
Previous 12 month period (July 2016 to June 2017) total = 9,129
Current 12 month period (July 2017 to June 2018) total = 11,527

Parking – Warnings Issued



Previous 12 month period (July 2016 to June 2017) total = 774
Current 12 month period (July 2017 to June 2018) total = 1,097

The chart below shows a summary of total infringements and warnings for the current 12 month period (July 2017 to June 2018).



Prosecutions and Appeals

The HSRS Department completes investigations and briefs of evidence which are forwarded to Council's Legal Branch for consideration of the evidence and public interest to determine the most appropriate course of action. The Chief Operating Officer of HSRS makes the final determination of whether a matter should proceed to prosecution taking into account factors such as the public interest and the seriousness of the offending behaviour. Matters that are investigated and considered for prosecution include complex environmental offences, planning offences and contested PIN's.

*List of prosecutions and appeals as of **4 July 2018***

Current Register Status	
Investigation (Brief in development)	4
Brief (with Legal Branch)	1
Court	14
TOTAL	**19**

Infringement Review requests for June 2018

A total of **283** requests for infringements to be reviewed were received in the month.

Licences, Permits and Design Assessments

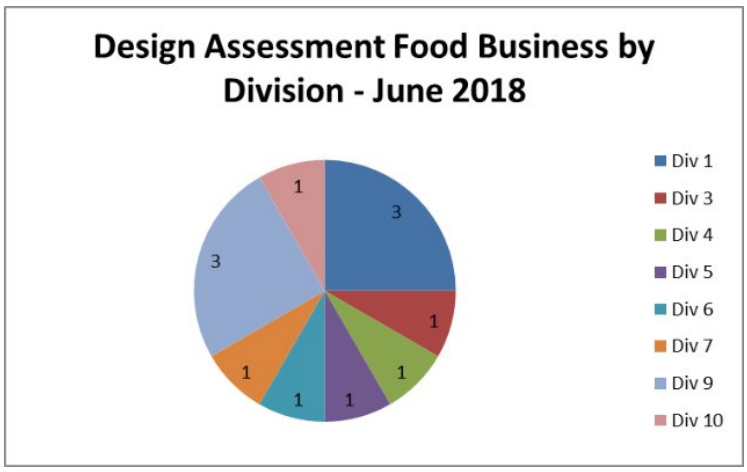
The HSRS Department approve a range of licences (commercial activities) and permits (non-commercial activities) under Council's local laws and State Legislation such as the *Food Act 2006*. Design Assessments are also carried out by HSRS to determine suitability and compliance with standards for fit-outs of various businesses, primarily food business, but also others such as public swimming pools, entertainment venues and high risk personal appearance services (HRPAS) such as tattoo studios. The below represent the licences, permits and design assessments approved by HSRS for June.

Licences/Permits

Licence/Permit Type	No. Issued June 2018
Accommodation Meals exempt from Food Safety Program	1
Cafe / Restaurant	5
Child Care Centre Meals	1
Commercial Kennel Licence	1
Domestic Dog Permit	2
Five Plus Dog Permit	1
Heavy & Other Vehicle Parking Permit	1
Mobile Food Premises involving Preparation	2
Pigeon Permit (Standard)	1
Takeaway Food Premises (Fee Exempt)	1
Temporary Food Stall	1
Temporary Food Stall (One Off Event)	5
Driveway Permits (Standard/Non-Standard)	5

Design Assessments

Application Type	Total Approved in June
Design Assessment Food Business	12



Development Compliance Contributions

The below table highlights the Planning and Development fees paid to Council as a result of direct HSRS compliance action.

- Planning fees resulting from operational activities are trending in excess of those achieved in recent years. Building fees and infringements issued are trending below previous years.

- Generally less building issues are being encountered as compliance work carried out over previous years has caused many building issues across the City requiring attention to be resolved. This has also led to less infringements being issued.

2017 Quarter	# of PINs Issued	Applications Submitted following Compliance Investigation
2017 Jan- Mar	1	14
2017 Apr-Jun	2	13
2017 Jul-Sept	2	14
2017 Oct-Dec	2	13
2017 Year to Date	**7**	**54**

2018 Quarter	# of PINs Issued	Applications Submitted Following Compliance Investigation
2018 Jan-Mar	3	11
2018 Apr-Jun		

Other Program Delivery Status

Immunisation Program

Immunisation is a simple, safe and effective way of protecting against harmful diseases that can cause serious complications. The immunisation team is dedicated to providing an inexpensive, convenient immunisation service for all Ipswich residents.

Ipswich City Community clinics are held at the following locations:

Every second Tuesday – 1st and 3rd of the month
Bell Street Health Plaza – 8.30am – 10.00am
Priceline Pharmacy Riverlink Tuesday -11.00am – 12.00 noon

Every alternate Tuesday – 2nd and 4th of the month
Goodna Community Health – 9.00am – 11.00am

1st Thursday of each month
Redbank Plaza Library – 3.30pm – 5.30pm

Every second Thursday – 2nd and 4th of the month
Ipswich Library – 3.45pm – 6.00pm

June Clinics

Type	Individuals Treated	Immunisations Issued
Community Clinics	40	76
Schools (catch-ups)	17	26
School Clinics	Nil	Nil
Special Projects (seasonal flu vaccinations)	Nil	Nil

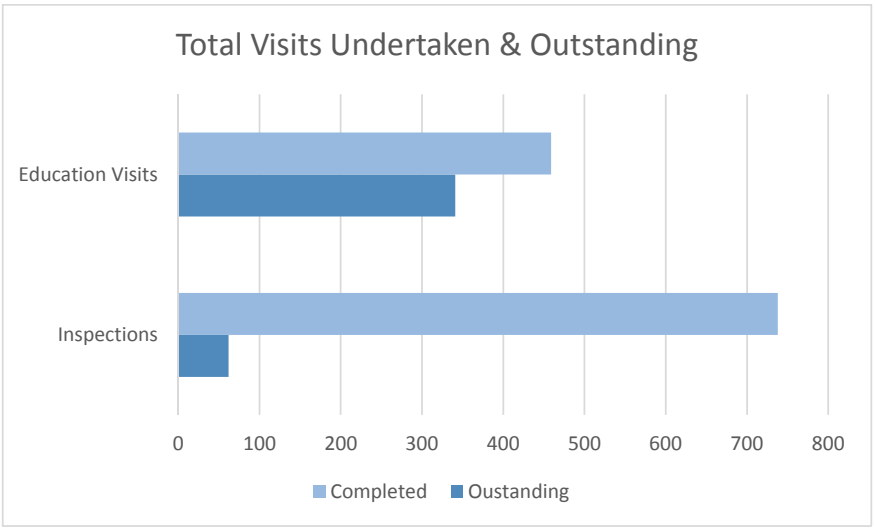
Eat Safe Program

The Eat Safe Program is a system where a licenced food business can receive a food star rating based on compliance with the Food Act 2006 and Food Safety Standards.

The objective of the voluntary Eat Safe program is to increase and reward compliance with the Food Act 2006 and Food Safety Standards which will in turn optimise service delivery. If a business calculates a 3 star or above rating they can opt-in to have their results publicly displayed.

Below shows the number of visits/inspections undertaken as of June by month:

Month	Eat Safe Education Visits	Eat Safe Education Calls	Eat Safe Initial Audits	Reinspections for Non-Compliant Businesses
January	24	67	0	0
Feb	66	120	28	3
March	80	135	67	16
April	43	66	126	36
May	110	133	117	62
June	123	217	121	18



Environment Health and Protection

Conservation Park Patrols

HSRS undertake patrols in conservation estates on behalf of Council to monitor, detect and prevent illegal action such as 4WD and trail bikes and other activities including illegal dumping, damage to Council infrastructure, location identification of pest plants/animals and dogs on and off leash.

The focus on these activities is due to the risk of harm to wildlife and native plants; erosion issues; and the transportation of seeds around the estates and risk to recreational users (eg potential for UXOs). The desired outcome of the patrols is to provide a safe environment for lawful users; prevent and reduce impacts on flora; prevent and reduce damage to infrastructure (including gates and fencing); and reduced injuries and fatalities of wildlife.

These patrols are undertaken on a weekly basis (predominantly on weekends) with additional patrols carried out during peak periods (eg school holidays).

Environmental

HSRS investigates a range of Environmental issues including Erosion Sediment Control, Noise, Land Dust, and Contaminated Land. The focus for compliance is driven through building relationships with key officers across Council and externally (developers, contractors, builders and others).

The use of education to drive a change in behaviour is vital, with enforcement used as a last resort to help achieve compliance in line with the *Environmental Protection Act*.

HSRS is working with entities such as QUU to attend to sediment erosion concerns that may impact our waterways. This work contributes to raising the healthy waterways rating report card.

Below shows to service requests by type for June:

Service Request Type	**Total**
Noise - Business/Commercial	7
Food Hygiene	6
Land Dust - Business/Commercial	3
Odour - Spray Painting	2
Food Permits/Licences	2
Food Poisoning	1
Non-Urgent Asbestos Domestic Investigate	1
Water Contamination	0
Contaminated Land	0
Commercial Use of Roads - Business	0
Total	**22**

Sediment and Erosion Control

Planning and training for proactive environmental activities was undertaken with specialist consultant in June.

Below shows activities undertaken throughout June:

Site/Location	Details
Achievements	Increased awareness and compliance has been achieved at a number of major development sites throughout the City. Increased presence in areas of high building activity has resulted in industry awareness of Councils focus on ESC measures on building sites.

Ipswich City Council
45 Roderick Street
PO Box 191, Ipswich
QLD 4305, Australia

Tel (07) 3810 6666
Fax (07) 3810 6731
council@ipswich.qld.gov.au

Join us online on:

Health, Security and Community Safety	
Mtg Date: 17.07.18	OAR: YES
Authorisation: Graeme Kane	

JP:JP

3 July 2018

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: ACTING CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
(HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

FROM: ACTING PRINCIPAL OFFICER (INVESTIGATIONS, PROSECUTIONS AND TRAINING)

RE: SWIMMING POOL INSPECTION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

This is a report by the Principal Officer (Investigations, Prosecutions and Training) dated 3 July 2018 detailing the ICC Proactive Swimming Pool Inspection Program.

HEALTH AND AMENITY PLAN PRIORITY:

BACKGROUND

In Queensland, swimming pools are required to have a pool barrier that meet certain safety requirements, pursuant to the *Building Act 1975*. These requirements were mandated by the State Government primarily to reduce the risk of infants drowning in residential swimming pools. Ipswich is estimated to have over 8000 swimming pools within its local government area.

Local Governments have been given the responsibility to enforce the safety requirements under the Act. At Ipswich City Council, officers in the Development Compliance team in the Health, Security and Regulatory Services Department carry out this function as part of their duties. They respond to complaints and notifications from members of the public and other agencies in relation to non-compliant swimming pools and barriers. The response typically involves conducting an inspection of the subject pool and taking enforcement action where any non-compliance is identified.

In 2017 the Internal Audit Branch of Council conducted an audit (A1718-16 – Residential Swimming Pools) into the compliance performance of Council with regards to swimming pool safety. As a result of the audit, a number of recommendations were made. One of these recommendations was for HSRS to undertake a proactive swimming pool inspection program.

The aim of the swimming pool inspection program is to achieve compliance with the safety requirements to reduce the likelihood of infants drowning.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The *Local Government Act 2009* (LGA) provides Council with the powers necessary for compliance officers to enter properties for various enforcement purposes. Section 134 of the LGA states that Council can, by resolution, approve inspection programs to allow officers to enter properties and conduct inspections. However, under section 134A of the Act, Council are already provided the powers of entry to inspect pools on residential properties. The swimming pool inspection program can be effectively conducted by using the powers under section 134A without the need for a formal resolution of Council pursuant to section 134.

Using section 134A to run the program negates the notification requirements under section 134 that is often required for other inspection programs. Even though it is not a formal requirement, it is planned to notify the community of the swimming pool inspection program in a similar way to that prescribed under section 134. This is acknowledged in the program and is included in the plan to advise the community about planned inspections.

PROPOSED INSPECTION PROGRAM:

In response to the audit recommendations, a project group was established to determine the best method to conduct the program. It proposed a program that will be trialled by inspecting a sample number of swimming pools within two suburbs or areas. These locations will be identified from data analysis of Council's existing systems and from other data available, including certified pools (by age). The location selection will be based upon two differing scenarios. The reason for this is to better inform the way in which the ongoing program will be implemented. Of the two locations in the initial trial, one will be based on a higher population density per geographical area basis and the other will be of a less urban/larger property size nature. The final decision in relation to the trial areas will be made in consultation with the relevant divisional Councillors.

Pools to be inspected will be prioritised according to the level of risk as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Inspection Prioritisation

Circumstances regarding the swimming pool	Priority
No building approval for a swimming pool	1
Pools on rental properties (no current safety certificate)	2
Pools on rental properties (not on QBCC register)	3
Pools on owner occupied properties (no current safety certificate)	4
Pools on owner occupied properties (not on QBCC register)	5
All other pools	6

Swimming pools not having a building approval will be identified through using data held by Council and cross referencing to the master swimming pool list.

OUTCOMES

The aim of the program is to reduce the risk of infant drowning.

The following outcomes are expected as a result of the implementation of this program:

- Illegal pools without building approval will be identified. The owners will obtain an approval or the pool will need to be decommissioned.
- Pools with non-compliant barriers will be identified and action taken to ensure compliance.
- The community will become more aware of the safety risks associated with swimming pools and the compliance requirements for them. Through an educative process owners will be more likely to take the initiative to meet the safety requirements for swimming pools without Council intervention.
- Where necessary, property owners will receive penalty infringement notices (e.g. if owners are given an enforcement notice but fail to make their pool safe without any reasonable excuse, or the owner is a repeat offender.)

It is not the intention of this program to issue penalties to every pool owner who has a non-compliant pool. That is a necessary component of a suite of compliance options, however that may be appropriate in some circumstances.

EDUCATION AND MARKETING

Educating pool owners on the safety requirements for swimming pools will be an important component of the compliance strategy to achieve success with this program. It is not practical for officers to inspect every swimming pool within Ipswich within a short time period, and reliance on responsible pool swimming owners doing the right thing will necessarily be a component of the program.

A marketing campaign will be developed to educate pool owners with the following key topics:

- Safety requirements for swimming pools
- Details of the proposed pool inspection program
- Powers of entry for compliance officers to inspect pools
- Assistance available to help owners achieve compliance

TIMING

RESOURCES

The initial trial will be undertaken using existing departmental resources.

The evaluation of the trial will include identification of any additional officer and/or physical resources required, and options for delivery of the program, including the estimated number of dwellings with pools to be inspected.

CONCLUSION

The Swimming Pool Inspection Program will identify non-compliance with the safety requirements for residential swimming pools and barriers. The program will ensure that any deficiencies in these safety requirements are rectified. This will lead to an overall increase in compliance which will contribute to a reduction in the risk of drowning for infants and young children within our community.

RECOMMENDATION

That the report be received and the contents noted.

Peter McBean
ACTING PRINCIPAL OFFICER (INVESTIGATIONS, PROSECUTIONS AND TRAINING)

I concur with the recommendation contained in this report.

Graeme Kane
ACTING CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER (HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

Health, Security and Community Safety Committee	
Mtg Date: 17.07.18	OAR: YES
Authorisation: Graeme Kane	

HT:HT
A4943994

6 July 2018

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: ACTING CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
(HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

FROM: ACTING MANAGER (ANIMAL MANAGEMENT)

RE: CITY OF IPSWICH BIOSECURITY PLAN 2018-2023

INTRODUCTION:

This is a report by the Acting Manager (Animal Management) dated 6 July 2018 concerning the City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 (the Biosecurity Plan).

HEALTH AND AMENITY PLAN PRIORITY/S:

BACKGROUND:

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) provides a requirement for each local government to produce a Biosecurity Plan for invasive matter within their area. The plan then acts as the interface between the Act's risk-based decision making framework and invasive species that are impacting the City of Ipswich (the City), or could impact the City in the future.

In March 2018, Council approved an initial draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 for the purpose of public consultation.

Community consultation commenced from the beginning of April 2018 through until mid-June 2018, with a combination of media release, an Ipswich first article, publishing on Council's website and direct distribution to interested residents.

Council officers created a dedicated e-mail account for the consultation (biosecurity@ipswich.qld.gov.au), although only received two formal submissions.

The submissions have been considered on their individual merits, although have not resulted in substantive change to the Biosecurity Plan.

Internal consultation between departments has identified potential opportunities for better integration of the Biosecurity Plan into the management of conservation land, or land of high conservation value.

It is envisaged that these opportunities can be progressed, alongside existing work with adjoining local governments during the Biosecurity Plan's annual monitoring and evaluation cycles.

CONCLUSION:

The draft Biosecurity Plan provides for the city wide management of invasive plant and animal species. While feedback was limited, it is expected that community engagement will increase as the Biosecurity Plan matures throughout its lifecycle.

ATTACHMENT/S:

Name of Attachment	Attachment
Report to HSCS March 2018 – Draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023	Attachment A
Final Draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 (with track changes)	Attachment B
Final Draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 (Clean Version)	Attachment C

RECOMMENDATION:

A. That the final draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 be approved as the biosecurity plan for invasive biosecurity matter within the City of Ipswich local government area.

B. That the final draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023, as detailed in Attachment C to the report by the Acting Manager (Animal Management) dated 6 July 2018, be finalised by the Chief Operating Officer (Health, Security and Regulatory Services) for publishing and presentation on Council's website.

Haiden Taylor
ACTING MANAGER (ANIMAL MANAGEMENT)

I concur with the recommendation/s contained in this report.

Graeme Kane
ACTING CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER (HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

Health, Security and Community Safety	
Mtg Date: 20.03.18	OAR: YES
Authorisation: Sean Madigan	

HT:HT
A4706225

8 March 2018

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER (HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

FROM: PRINCIPAL OFFICER (ANIMAL MANAGEMENT)

RE: DRAFT CITY OF IPSWICH BIOSECURITY PLAN 2018-2023

INTRODUCTION:

This is a report by the Principal Officer (Animal Management) dated 8 March 2018 concerning the draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 (the draft Biosecurity Plan).

HEALTH AND AMENITY PLAN PRIORITY:

BACKGROUND:

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) provides a requirement for each local government to produce a Biosecurity Plan for invasive matter within their area. The plan then acts as the interface between the Act's risk-based decision making framework and invasive species that are impacting the City of Ipswich (the City), or could impact the City in the future.

The draft Biosecurity Plan (Attachment A) formalises this relationship through its species prioritisation methodology and the subsequent city wide management strategy.

It applies to all land and waterways within the boundaries of the Ipswich local government area (including all land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals).

A tangible management objective is provided for each invasive plant and animal species (under local government control in the Biosecurity Act) that land owners, tenants and leases can refer to when seeking information on what discharging their general biosecurity obligation should involve (i.e. what action they are obliged to take).

While the draft has undergone extensive internal consultation, the Health, Security and Regulatory Services Department is seeking approval for external consultation to ensure the strategic objectives, prioritisation methodology and city wide management strategies are consistent with community values and expectations.

It is envisaged that this external consultation will see this document made available on Council's website and distributed to relevant community stakeholders (land management groups, healthy land and water, etc.).

The consultation will remain open for a 6 week period, with feedback collated, represented in themes and a final version of the document provided back to Council for consideration in June 2018.

CONCLUSION:

The draft Biosecurity Plan provides for the city wide management of invasive plant and animal species. It defines the obligation placed on the community as a whole and on this basis, should be guided through community input and consultation, prior to its formal adoption.

ATTACHMENTS:

Name of Attachment	Attachment
Draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023	Attachment A
Biosecurity Plan Development (HCSC February 2017)	Attachment B

RECOMMENDATION:

A. That the draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 be approved as a draft for the purpose of public consultation.

B. That the Chief Operating Officer (Health, Security and Regulatory Services) undertake public consultation as outlined in the report by Principal Officer (Animal Management) dated 8 March 2018.

C. That the Chief Operating Officer (Health, Security and Regulatory Services) provide a final draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 for consideration at the completion of the public consultation period.

Haiden Taylor
PRINCIPAL OFFICER (ANIMAL MANAGEMENT)

I concur with the recommendations contained in this report.

Sean Madigan
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER (HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

City of Ipswich
Biosecurity Plan 2018 – 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and Terms

Table 1 – Acronyms and Terms

At-risk environmental area	An area highly susceptible to invasive species, e.g. riparian areas, remnant vegetation, significant corridors
Biosecurity Act	*Biosecurity Act 2014*
Biosecurity Plan	City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023
City	City of Ipswich
GBO	General Biosecurity Obligation
Land Protection Act	Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002
LGA	Local Government Area
NGR	New Generation Rollingstock
RBDM	Risk-based Decision Making
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
Stakeholders	Government, industry and the community

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The management of invasive plants and animals has progressively evolved as technologies, methodologies, strategic planning philosophies and legislation changes. The most recent and notable change has been the State-wide push to manage weeds and pest animals within a newly established legislative framework, where these species are managed in unison with disease and pathogens.

This plan satisfies a legislative requirement for Council and provides residents of the City with the following management strategies for invasive biosecurity matter:

- Prevention
- Eradication
- Containment
- Asset-Based Protection

In a practical sense, these strategies deliver residents with a tangible objective for the management of invasive pest plants and animals that can be applied to individual parcels, geographic localities (as a collective group of residents) and the entirety of the Ipswich local government area (LGA).

The methodology used to assess each species (and provide their subsequent management strategy) has been intentionally developed to provide both Council and the community with the flexibility to manage invasive species as priorities change and incursions occur.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 (the Biosecurity Plan) has been developed to provide strategic direction for the management of invasive species within the LGA. The Biosecurity Plan has been developed in consultation with internal and external stakeholders and supersedes the Ipswich City Council Pest Management Plan 2010-2014.

Invasive plant and animal species are recognised as a significant threat to Australia's biodiversity, agricultural production, and public health. Put simply, non-native and exotic species are animals and plants living outside their native ranges as a result of human action. Some of these species become invasive, meaning they cause harm to the environment, to the economy, human health or social amenity.

Within Queensland, the State Government has provided a legislative framework for the management of invasive species within the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Biosecurity Act).

The Biosecurity Act requires each local government in Queensland to produce a Biosecurity Plan that prioritises invasive species management based on inherent risk. Within this Biosecurity Plan the prioritisation has been aggregated into four management strategies derived from the Generalised Invasion Curve (a tool for understanding invasive species management).

These management strategies provide stakeholders with guidance on how to discharge their general biosecurity obligation (GBO) and collectively work to lessen the impacts of invasive species in the Ipswich LGA.

The Biosecurity Plan's purpose is to improve invasive pest management within the Ipswich LGA. It achieves this by:

- Developing the methodology to assess where stakeholders (government, industry and the community) should direct their efforts and investments at the various stages of incursion.
- Setting achievable City-wide management strategies and obligations to manage invasive plant and animal species in the Ipswich LGA.
- Identifying actions that encourages mechanisms to inform, support and integrate pest management activities.
- Outlining the process to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan.

The Biosecurity Plan further extends the Health, Security and Regulatory Services Department's commitment to evidence-based decision making and complements Ipswich City Council's pest management programs, initiatives, and conservation assets.

Scope

The Biosecurity Plan binds the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals that deal with biosecurity matter within the Ipswich LGA to the city wide management strategies outlined within this document.

It applies to all land (with the exception of Federal Government owned land) and waterways within the boundaries of the Ipswich local government area. It includes all land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals.

This Biosecurity Plan includes the management of:

- Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – prescribed in Schedule 1 parts 3 and 4 of the Biosecurity Act.
- Restricted invasive biosecurity matter – prescribed in Schedule 2 part 2 of the Biosecurity Act.

It does not include:

- Prohibited matter – prescribed in Schedule 1 (other than parts 3 and 4) of the Biosecurity Act.
- Restricted matter – other than invasive biosecurity matter – prescribed in Schedule 2 part 1 of the Biosecurity Act (includes noxious fish like carp and tilapia).
- Invasive species on Federal Government land.
- Nuisance native and domestic animals.
- Public health pests (e.g. rodents, mosquitoes, cockroaches, etc.).

City of Ipswich

Ipswich is centrally located in the South Eastern region of Queensland. To the east is the capital city Brisbane, and to the west are the rural and agricultural areas of the Brisbane, Lockyer and Fassifern Valleys. The Ipswich LGA is bordered by:

- City of Brisbane.
- City of Logan.
- Scenic Rim Regional Council.
- Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
- Somerset Regional Council.

Ipswich comprises an area of 1090 square kilometres and has a population of approximately 200,000 people. Ipswich enjoys a subtropical climate with 830mm of annual rainfall and average temperatures ranging from a maximum of 27.2° and minimum of 14.5°.

The City is represented through 10 electoral divisions and a Mayor, with each division having approximately 11,000 registered voters.

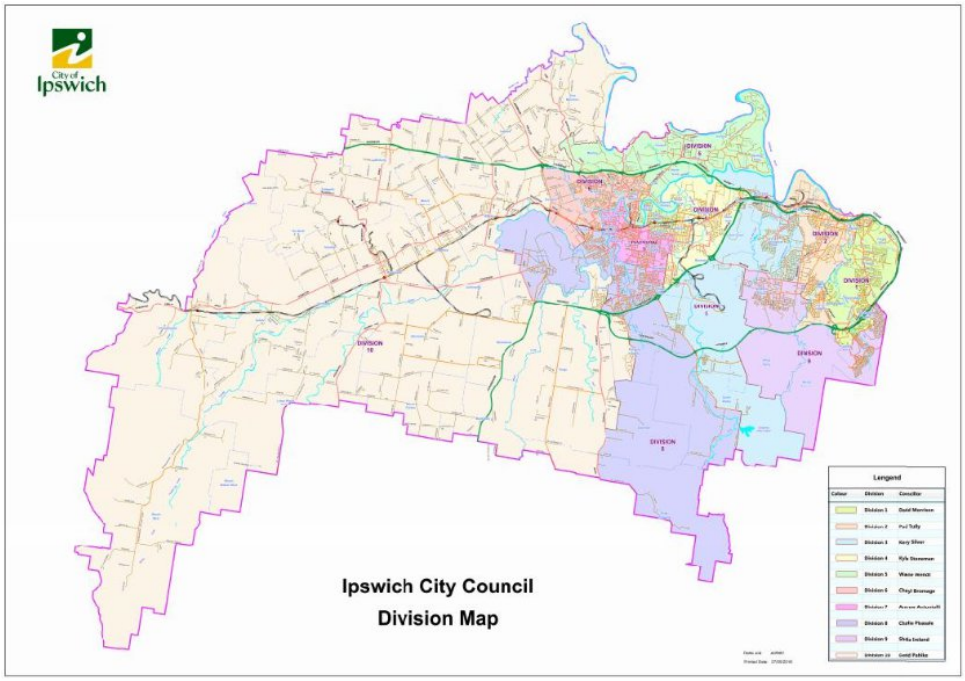


Figure 1 – Ipswich City Council Division Map

Within each division is a range of land uses, from residential areas and rural lands, through to major industrial and employment areas. Urban open spaces and conservation areas complement each of these uses.

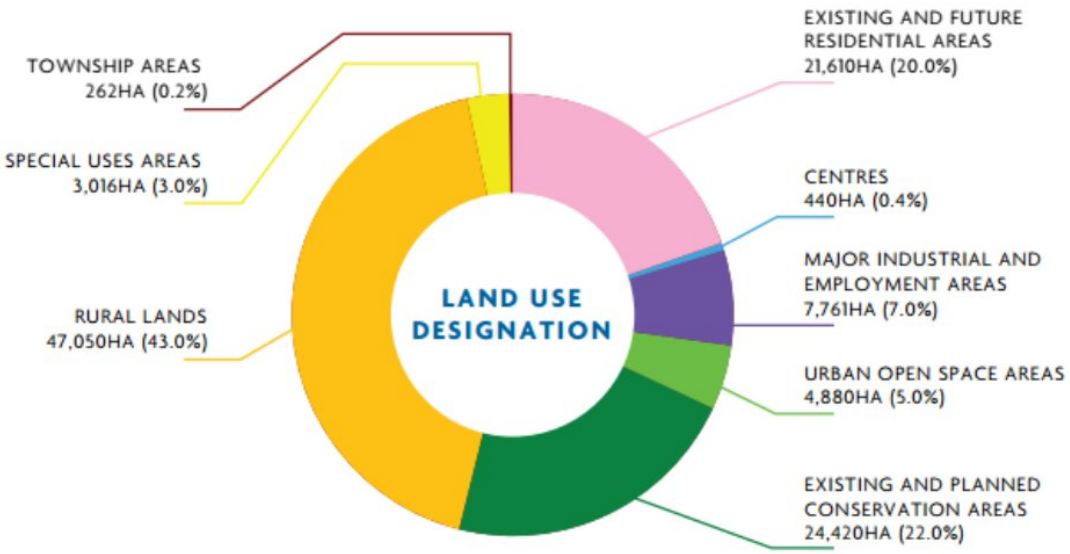


Figure 2 - City of Ipswich Land Use Designation

Ipswich has a unique and diverse natural environment, which supports a high variety of species, with 1,651 native species across the plant, fungi and animal kingdoms recorded within the LGA.

Pest Impact and Spread

Preventing the spread of pest plants and animals is difficult, as many pest plants have physical characteristics that allow their seeds and other reproductive parts to be easily transported over long distances and pest animals can traverse and occupy large areas of land.

This ability to occupy large areas or spread easily is compounded by both natural and human processes that often influence the introduction and dispersal across the LGA.

Natural processes such as wind, water, and movement via birds and pest animals are almost impossible to restrict. However, dispersal caused by human activities can be managed through the implementation of coordinated strategies at local, regional, state and international levels.

Some features of the Ipswich LGA that may influence the introduction and dispersal of pest plants and animals include:

- Ipswich is a transport hub, with significant rail infrastructure and industrial estates which are located adjacent to arterial road networks (Cunningham Highway, Warrego Highway, Centenary Highway and Ipswich Motorway).
- Conservation estates make up approximately 22% of the land within the Ipswich LGA. These areas can be at times difficult to access, require specialist and broad-scale management and face incursion threat through unlawful vehicle access.
- Ipswich is the home of significant government landholdings that surround State and Federal Government installations like the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base Amberley, which is the largest operational base in the RAAF and the Queensland Rail New Generation Rollingstock (NGR) depot at Wulkuraka. These facilities and surrounding land holdings are either managed with differing priorities or governed by Federal Biosecurity Legislation.
- The Ipswich LGA has experienced significant growth in population and residential dwelling numbers throughout the past 25 years. This increase has required some disturbance of the landscapes and the import/export of soils. The increased number of landholders also complicates coordinated management, particularly with pest animals.

Council's Role

The main biosecurity function of each local government continues to be the management of invasive plants and animals in its area.

Ipswich City Council, like many local authorities, has two (2) key responsibilities, namely:

1. The control of invasive species on Council's land, completed in such a way that it is consistent with the City Wide Management Strategies provided within this Plan and the nil tenure principles of the Biosecurity Act.
2. A regulatory function to ensure landholders and residents are discharging their GBO (see *Legislative Framework and Terminology* for the definition of GBO).

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Biosecurity Plan

The Biosecurity Plan will be reviewed:

- Annually by the Health, Security and Regulatory Services Department.
- Before its expiry in 2023.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND TERMINOLOGY

Biosecurity Act

The Biosecurity Act commenced on 1 July 2016 and was intended to provide a consistent, modern, risk-based and less prescriptive approach to biosecurity in Queensland. The legislation replaced six Acts, makes substantive amendments to three other Acts, and replaced 11 pieces of subordinate legislation.

With its implementation, the weed and pest management functions of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (Land Protection Act) were updated to fit the new framework and then, in a broad sense, captured by the new Biosecurity Act.

The requirement for local government to have a plan (referred to as a Pest Management Plans under the Land Protection Act) transitioned to the Biosecurity Act, although the new legislation provided a tangible link between the plan and the obligation imposed on a person who 'deals with' invasive plants and animals.

In principle, the obligation for a person to manage invasive plant and animal species has not changed (both the Land Protection Act and the Biosecurity Act prescribe invasive species management).

In practice, the species are now broadly categorised as either 'restricted matter' or 'prohibited matter'. ~~and a~~ A 'restricted matter' species has a management strategy outlined in the Biosecurity Plan, that has been determined by assessing the risk and impacts on human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment (each a biosecurity consideration).

The terms 'restricted matter' and 'prohibited matter' (both 'biosecurity matter') are used to classify species within the Act broadly. While both are likely to have a detrimental impact on a 'biosecurity consideration' restricted matter is present in Queensland, whereas prohibited matter is not.

Biosecurity Matter

'Biosecurity matter' has a broad definition provided in s.15 of the Biosecurity Act, although for this plan, 'Biosecurity matter' relates to invasive plants and animals prescribed as either 'restricted matter' or 'prohibited matter' in the Biosecurity Act.

It is an offence to deal with 'prohibited matter' within Queensland, and anyone who becomes aware of the matter should report it to Biosecurity Queensland immediately.

'Restricted matter' has specific actions based on seven (7) different categorisations provided by the Biosecurity Act. These seven (7) categories are:

- **Category 1** – must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence.
- **Category 2** – must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector or a local government authorised officer within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence.

- **Category 3** – must not be distributed. This means it must not be given as a gift, sold, traded or released into the environment unless the distribution or disposal is authorised in regulation or under a permit.
- **Category 4** – must not be moved to ensure it does not spread into other areas of the state.
- **Category 5** – must not be kept or possessed.
- **Category 6** – must not be fed.
- **Category 7** – must be killed and disposed of in a way prescribed under a regulation.

Deal With

The Biosecurity Act defines that 'deal with' (biosecurity matter) includes any of the following:

- Keep or possess, whether intentionally or otherwise, the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Conduct experiments with the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Produce or manufacture the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Breed the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Propagate the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Use the biosecurity matter or carrier in the course of manufacturing a thing that is not the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Grow, raise, feed or culture the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Distribute the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Import the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Transport the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Dispose of the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Buy, supply or use the biosecurity matter or carrier for the purposes of, or in the course of, a dealing mentioned in any of the bullets above.

Biosecurity Risk

A 'biosecurity risk' is the risk that exists when you 'deal with':

- Any pest, disease or contaminant; or
- Something that could carry a pest, disease or contaminant (e.g. animals, plants, soil and equipment – all known as 'carriers').

Biosecurity Event

A 'biosecurity event' is an event that:

- Has, or may have, a significant harmful effect on human health, social amenity, the economy, or the environment; and
- Is caused by a pest, disease or contaminant.

The GBO shares the responsibility for managing biosecurity risks more broadly so that we can reduce the likelihood of having a 'biosecurity event'.

The Biosecurity Act says that anyone who 'deals with' (generally landholders or tenants) is responsible for managing 'biosecurity risks' that they know about or could reasonably be expected to know about.

Landholders and tenants are not expected to know about all biosecurity risks but are expected to know about risks associated with day-to-day work and hobbies. For example:

- A commercial grower is expected to stay informed about the pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by the crops being produced, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on any property holdings (owned, leased, etc.). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A livestock owner is expected to stay informed about pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by their animals, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on any property holdings (owner, leased, etc.). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A landowner, leasee or tenant is expected to stay informed about the weeds and pest animals (such as wild dogs) that could be on property holdings (owned, rented, occupied, etc.). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A transporter of agricultural produce is expected to check whether the transportation could spread diseases or pests. If it could, it is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.

In most cases, 'biosecurity risks' can be reduced by following simple steps. For example:

- Manage pests (e.g. weeds and wild dogs) and diseases on any property holdings that could have negative impacts on neighbouring properties.
- Carefully examine animals before moving them. Moving animals will pose a biosecurity risk if they are carrying pests or diseases that could affect agricultural industries. Check for animal diseases that could be spread by contact with other animals, and for weed seeds.
- Closely inspect pot plants and potting mix before taking them home. They will pose a biosecurity risk if they are carrying fire ants or electric ants, or plant pests, weeds or diseases that are not already present in your suburb or region.

General Biosecurity Obligation

The GBO is a key component of 'Risk-Based Decision Making' (RBDM) framework used throughout the Biosecurity Act.

All Queenslanders have a GBO under the Biosecurity Act. This means that everyone is responsible for managing 'biosecurity risks' that are:

- Under their control; and
- That they know about, or should reasonably be expected to know about.

Under the GBO, individuals and organisations whose activities pose a 'biosecurity risk' must:

- Take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each 'biosecurity risk'.

- Minimise the likelihood of causing a 'biosecurity event', and limit the consequences if such an event is caused.
- Prevent or minimise the harmful effects a risk could have, and not to do anything that might make any harmful events worse.

To properly understand your responsibilities under the GBO, you need to understand what is meant by 'biosecurity risks' and 'biosecurity events'.

Reasonable and Practical

The steps that are considered 'reasonable and practical' will vary depending on the situation and the risks involved. Key factors include:

- How likely an activity is to pose a risk – the more likely it is, the more action you are expected to take.
- How harmful an activity could be (e.g., whether it could cause human deaths, extensive productivity losses or other significant economic or community losses) – the more potentially harmful it is, the more action you are expected to take.
- How much the person managing the activity knows, or should reasonably be expected to know, about the risk (e.g., how dangerous it is and how it is spread) – the more you know, or should be expected to know, the more action you are expected to take.
- What methods are available to minimise the risk (e.g. equipment and work practices) – the more readily available a method is, the more action you are expected to take.

Information is widely available on reasonable and practical steps that can be taken to meet the GBO for many common pests and diseases (e.g. on government and industry websites).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Awareness and Education

The effective management of weeds and pest animals can only be achieved when government, industry and the community have a sound knowledge of the problem and the management options available.

This strategy is intended to provide a number of actions that enables stakeholders to discharge their GBO, through an awareness of invasive species, their potential impacts and the most practical and cost effective management options.

Table 2 – Awareness and Education Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
1.1	Educate the community on the GBO through media releases, social media posts, and Council's website.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.2	Educate internal staff and contractors on Council's GBO. Particularly in relation to Council controlled areas, road reserves, conservation estates and land holdings.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.3	Develop fact sheets providing advice on the GBO with practical examples of particular species and an appropriate level of management.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.4	Formalise processes to streamline the cross-departmental reporting of infestations within Council.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.5	Promote programs and subsidies that encourage broader scale control of invasive plants.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2020 Review

2. Conservation and Public Spaces

Council has approximately 29,300 ha of protected green spaces, which accounts for about 27% of the total land within the Ipswich LGA. The protection and conservation of these green spaces is important to the community and the sustainability of our City.

This strategy aims to ensure conservation estates are accessible, diverse and representative of the City's commitment to the environment.

Table 3 – Conservation and Public Spaces Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
2.1	Educate the community on what species represent the greatest risk to each conservation estate.	Works, Parks and Recreation.	By 06/2019 Review
2.2	Provide internal mechanisms for reporting these species to ensure infestations are managed as quickly as possible.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
2.3	Investigate if reporting avenues exist within existing applications and programs (Naeus Explore for example).	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2020 Review
2.4	Investigate the feasibility of risks assessments specific to conservation estates and the adjacent properties (within buffered proximity).	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2023 Review

3. Commitment to Management Strategies

The management strategies detailed within this document have been developed to give all stakeholders a clear management direction for their particular infestation(s).

To be effective, all stakeholders must commit to the strategies by improving practices and processes to ensure responses to each strategy is timely and effective.

Table 4 – Commitment to Management Strategies Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
3.1	Develop internal scripting when reports are received for a species previously believed not to exist in ICC.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
3.2	Develop procedures that support consistent action for complaints of species within each management strategy.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2020 Review
3.3	Work with internal stakeholders to ensure Council is able to respond to high-risk infestations quickly, preventing further spread.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services. Works, Parks and Recreation.	By 06/2021 Review

4. Planning and Continuous Improvement

The success of this plan and to the management of invasive species generally will be dependent on both Council and the community's commitment to continuous improvement.

Table 5 – Planning and Continuous Improvement Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
4.1	Initiate GPS/GIS Mapping of infestations known/found within the Ipswich City Council LGA.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2023 Review
4.2	Investigate mechanisms for the community providing information on infestations through GIS.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2023 Review
4.3	Annual review of risk assessments.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	Annually
4.4	Bi-annual review of species believed to be found within Ipswich City Council's LGA.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	Bi-Annually

SPECIES PRIORITISATION METHODOLOGY

The Biosecurity Act has been designed to ensure the level of response is linked to the degree of risk posed. It is the responsibility of local governments to ensure that the risks posed by invasive plants and animals are appropriately mitigated.

While the Biosecurity Act does provide an overarching State-wide assessment (through the categorisation process), it does not consider any of the 77 local governments individual circumstances (climate, industry, community concerns, etc.). The Biosecurity Act instead, provides this mechanism through the Biosecurity Plan's ability to prioritise the management of invasive species.

To determine the level of risk (in the City of Ipswich context) a methodology was developed that prioritises species management and assists in defining the GBO. This methodology and the subsequent management strategy provide the link between the risks posed by the species and the obligation on landholders.

The process for developing the Ipswich prioritisation methodology involved considering five key inputs, covering the core concerns of invasive plant and animal management. While detailed information for each input is provided in this section, the graphic below provides an overview of the inputs and the process.

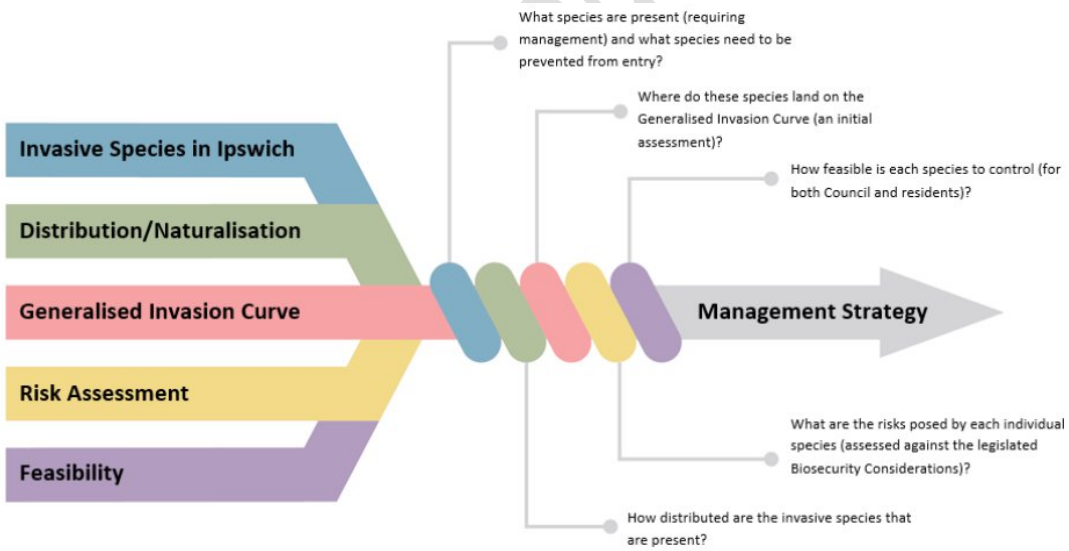


Figure 3 – Species Prioritisation Input/Output Multiplex Diagram

Input 1 - Establishing what species exist in the City of Ipswich

A pivotal input into the methodology is a detailed understanding of the species that are present within the City of Ipswich. To obtain this baseline position Council utilised:

- Distribution mapping provided by the Queensland State Government.
- Datasets of known infestations recorded by Council Officers.

- Complaint data reporting infestations on public and private land.

Input 2 - Distribution/Naturalisation

The Queensland Herbarium publishes a ranked list of Invasive Naturalised Plants in South East Queensland, which has been used to get a better understanding of both the area occupied and, to an extent, the time which the species has been present.

This information was consolidated with species that are known to exist within the City.

Input 3 - Generalised Invasion Curve

The Generalised Invasion Curve is a tool developed by the State of Victoria, which assists in determining where stakeholders (government, industry and the community) should direct their efforts and investments at the various stages of incursion.

The curve illustrates the increasing area occupied by an invasive species over time. It also identifies the most appropriate course of action to take depending on the distribution and abundance of the invasive species.

With an understanding of both the species present and their distribution, each invasive species was given an initial management strategy, based on the parameters of the Generalised Invasion Curve.

This initial prioritisation provided a simple, yet effective way to quickly and responsibly evaluate the best course of action to minimise the impact from each invasive species.

The graphic below provides a visual representation of the tool's application.

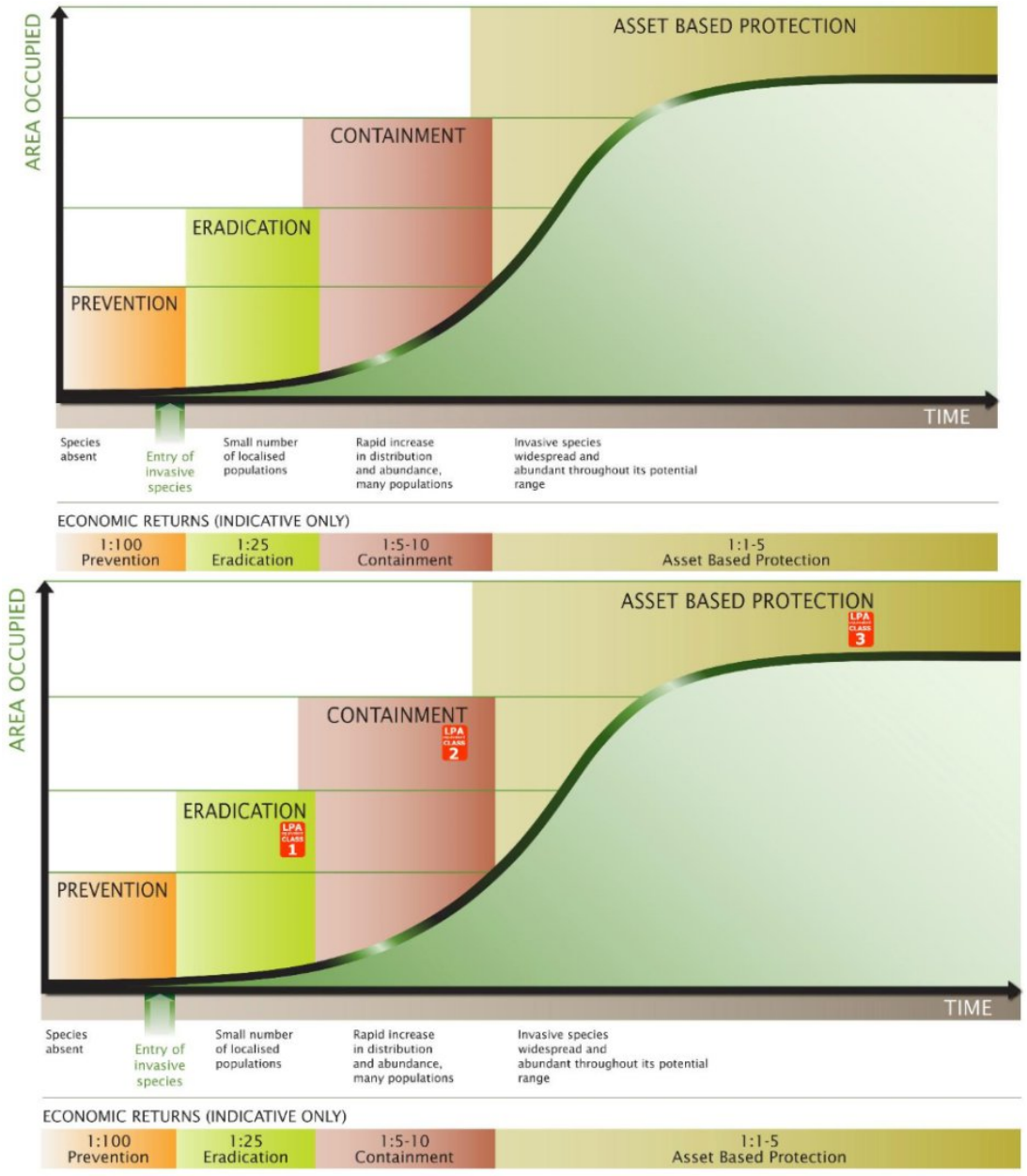


Figure 4 – Generalised Invasion Curve

Input 4 – Risk Assessment

An assessment of the level of threat posed by these species against the prescribed Biosecurity Considerations (human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment) was completed as required by the Biosecurity Act.

With no formal risk assessment methodology prescribed beyond the four biosecurity considerations, Council developed an internal severity criteria and rating system. This process defined the criteria for each severity, from insignificant to catastrophic.

The rates for each biosecurity consideration have been provided in the tables below:

Human Health

Table 6 – Human Health Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No injuries • Discomfort • First Aid Treatment
Minor	• Medical treatment • Adverse reaction/irritation
Moderate	• Medical treatment requiring short-term hospitalisation • Serious adverse reaction/irritation
Major	• Medical treatment requiring long-term hospitalisation • Serious respiratory problems
Catastrophic	• Fatality/Fatalities

Social Amenity

Table 7 – Social Amenity Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No or negligible disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • No or negligible damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • No or negligible impact on visual amenity • No or negligible impact on the usability of a public asset
Minor	• Minor and temporary disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Minor damage to property (fixture)/infrastructure • Minor and isolated impact on visual amenity • Minor and isolated impact on the usability of a public asset
Moderate	• Moderate and medium-term disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Moderate damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Moderate and broad-scale impact on visual amenity • Moderate and broad-scale impact on the usability of a public asset
Major	• Major and medium-term disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Major damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Major and widely spread impact on visual amenity • Major and widely spread impact on the usability of a public asset
Catastrophic	• Serious and long-term or indefinite disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Serious damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Serious and whole of City impact on visual amenity

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
	• Serious or indefinite impact on the usability of a public asset

Economy

Table 8 – Economy Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No or negligible impact on the viability of agricultural production • No or negligible disruption to business or industry • <$250,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Minor	• Minor and temporary impact on the viability of agricultural production • Minor and temporary disruption to business or industry • >$250,000 and <$1,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Moderate	• Moderate and medium-term impact on the viability of agricultural production • Moderate and medium-term disruption to business or industry • >$1,000,000 and <$2,500,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Major	• Major and medium-term impact on the viability of agricultural production • Major and medium-term disruption to business or industry • >$2,500,000 and <$5,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Catastrophic	• Serious and long-term or indefinite impact on the viability of agricultural production • Serious and long-term or indefinite disruption to business or industry • >$5,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)

Environment

Table 9 – Environment Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No or negligible reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • No or negligible reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • No or negligible impact on biodiversity values • No or negligible infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • No or negligible threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Minor	• Minor and temporary reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Minor and temporary reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Minor and temporary impact on biodiversity values • Localised infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
	heritage area. • Minor and temporary threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Moderate	• Moderate and medium-term reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Moderate and medium-term reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Moderate and medium-term impact on biodiversity values • Infestation of approximately half of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Moderate and medium-term threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Major	• Major and medium-term reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Major and medium-term reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Major and medium-term impact on biodiversity values • Majority infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Major and medium-term threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Catastrophic	• Serious and long-term or indefinite reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Serious and long-term or indefinite reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Serious and long-term or indefinite impact on biodiversity values • Complete infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Serious and long-term or indefinite threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.

The assessment of risk, across each of the considerations had a significant impact on the final management strategy, given it is a pivotal component of the Biosecurity Act.

Input 5 - Identifying the Feasibility of Success

An assessment of the feasibility of success and the difficulties in control was an important input to be considered when determining the most appropriate management strategy. This assessment considered:

- If exclusion or prevention was feasible?
- If eradication was feasible?
- If the invasive biosecurity matter is widely established, is biological control the most feasible response?
- How feasible is landholder control? Specifically:
    - How detectable is the weed?
    - How accessible are known infestations?
    - How expensive is the control of the weed (using techniques that maximise efficacy and minimise off-target damage)?

The intention was not to consider feasibility in a black and white, 'feasible or not feasible' sense; it was instead used to inform the final management strategy that was to be associated with a particular species.

Output - City Wide Management Targets

Finally, the presence of the species, its distribution, initial Generalised Invasion Curve strategy, risk assessment and feasibility were aggregated into the City Wide Management Strategy for each restricted matter species.

CITY WIDE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES (RESTRICTED MATTER)

The following management strategies provide a tangible management objective for each of the restricted matter species. In a simple sense, there is a relationship between these management strategies and the previous classes of the Land Protection Act, namely:

- Eradication – broadly equivalent management obligations to Land Protection Act class 1 species.
- Containment – broadly equivalent management obligations to Land Protection Act class 2 species.
- Asset-Based Protection – broadly equivalent management obligations to Land Protection Act class 3 species.

The objective of each management strategy largely defines the GBO for anyone who deals with the restricted matter on land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council (including conservation estates, bushland reserves and public open spaces), utilities, corporate entities and individuals.

While the goal is to reduce restricted matter overall, the strategies will provide greater emphasis on when and how a particular species should be managed, given consideration to the methodology inputs.

Prevention

Before the entry of an invasive species into the Ipswich LGA, investment in prevention, education, and surveillance will minimise the likelihood of incursion. It is more cost effective to prevent invasive species from entering than it is to manage them once they have entered.

This is the default management strategy for any species not currently known to be found within the City of Ipswich.

Objective: Prevent new infestations of species previously not recorded in the City.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Reporting to Council within 24 hours if you become aware of a new infestation of these pest plants or animals.
- An awareness and understanding of restricted matter hygiene (wash down procedures etc.).
- Having an awareness of the species not currently present within the City.
- Being aware of the species that are present in locations you visit, or agist cattle and buy feed.

Table 10 – Species managed by the 'Prevention' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides	Senegal tea plant	Aquatic Plant

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Hygrophila costata	Hygrophila, Glush weed	Aquatic Plant
Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids	Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass	Aquatic Plant
Limnocharis flava	Limnocharis, yellow burrhead	Aquatic Plant
Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica	Cane cactus	Cacti and succulents
Austrocylindropuntia subulata	Eve's pin cactus	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia fulgida	Coral cactus	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia imbricata	Devil's rope pear	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia prolifera	Jumping cholla	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia rosea and C. tunicata	Hudson pear	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia spinosior	Snake cactus	Cacti and succulents
Andropogon gayanus	Gamba grass	Grass
Nassella neesiana	Chilean needle grass	Grass
Nassella tenuissima	Mexican feather grass	Grass
Asparagus declinatus	Bridal Veil, Bridal Veil Creeper, Pale Berry Asparagus Fern, Asparagus Fern, South African Creeper	Ground cover
Chromolaena odorata	Siam weed	Herb
Chromolaena squalida	Siam weed	Herb
Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph weed	Herb
Solanum elaeagnifolium	Silver Nightshade, Silver-leaved Nightshade, White Horse Nettle, Silver-leaf Nightshade, Tomato Weed, White Nightshade, Bull-nettle, Prairie-berry, Satansbos, Silver-leaf Bitter-apple, Silverleaf-nettle, Trompillo	Herb
Stevia ovata	Candyleaf	Herb
Ammotragus lervia	Barbary sheep	Pest Animal
Anoplolepis gracilipes	Yellow crazy ant	Pest Animal
Antilope cervicapra	Blackbuck antelope	Pest Animal
Axis axis	Feral chital	Pest Animal
Axis porcinus	Hog deer	Pest Animal
Capra hircus	Feral goat	Pest Animal
Rusa unicolor, syn. Cervus unicolor	Sambar deer	Pest Animal
Trachemys scripta elegans	Red-eared slider turtle	Pest Animal
Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera	Boneseed	Shrub
Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundifolia	Bitou bush	Shrub
Clidemia hirta	Koster's curse	Shrub

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Cytisus scoparius	Broom, English Broom, Scotch Broom, Common Broom, Scottish Broom, Spanish Broom	Shrub
Elephantopus mollis	Tobacco weed	Shrub
Genista linifolia	Flax-leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom	Shrub
Genista monspessulana	Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom	Shrub
Gmelina elliptica	Badhara bush	Shrub
Jatropha gossypiifolia and hybrids	Cotton-leaved Physic-Nut, Bellyache Bush, Cotton-leaf Physic Nut, Cotton-leaf Jatropha, Black Physic Nut	Shrub
Mimosa diplotricha var. diplotricha	Giant sensitive plant	Shrub
Mimosa pigra	Mimosa, Giant Mimosa, Giant Sensitive Plant, ThornySensitive Plant, Black Mimosa, Catclaw Mimosa, Bashful Plant	Shrub
Prosopis glandulosa	Honey mesquite	Shrub
Prosopis pallida	Mesquite or algarroba	Shrub
Prosopis velutina	Quilpie mesquite	Shrub
Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus aggregate	Blackberry	Shrub
Senna hirsuta	Hairy cassia, hairy senna	Shrub
Senna obtusifolia	Sicklepod	Shrub
Senna tora	Foetid cassia	Shrub
Ulex europaeus	Gorse, Furze	Shrub
Annona glabra	Pond Apple, Pond-apple Tree, Alligator Apple, Bullock's Heart, Cherimoya, Monkey Apple, Bobwood, Corkwood	Tree
Cascabela thevetia syn. Thevetia peruviana	Yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree	Tree
Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata	Mexican bean tree	Tree
Harungana madagascariensis	Harungana	Tree
Miconia calvescens 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Miconia cionotricha 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Miconia nervosa 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Miconia racemosa 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Pithecellobium dulce	Madras thorn	Tree
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x	Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow	Tree

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
calodendron & S.x reichardtii		
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip tree	Tree
Tamarix aphylla	Athel Pine, Athel Tree, Tamarisk, Athel Tamarisk, Athel Tamarix, Desert Tamarisk, Flowering Cypress, Salt Cedar	Tree
Ziziphus mauritiana	Chinee apple	Tree
Argyreia nervosa	Elephant ear vine	Vine
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus	Vine
Cryptostegia grandiflora	Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubber Vine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda	Vine
Cryptostegia madagascariensis var. glabe	Purple/Ornamental rubber vine	Vine
Mikania micrantha	Mikania vine	Vine
Pueraria montana var. lobata syn. P. lobata, P. triloba other than in the Torres Strait Islands	Kudzu	Vine

Eradication

Once a species has entered the Ipswich LGA and the area currently infested is known, our efforts are best aimed at stopping the extension of its range and eradicating it if we can.

Eradication relies on both knowing how far an invasive species has spread and having the appropriate stakeholder (government, industry and the community) commitment to try and eliminate it completely.

Objective: Undertake targeted management to eradicate the species from the City of Ipswich.

This strategy focusses on species where it is feasible, and there is a reasonable chance of eradication from the City of Ipswich. Control activities should be coordinated (including across other land tenures), regularly inspected to ensure the infestation has not spread and repeated to ensure reinfestation does not occur.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Reporting to Council within 24 hours if you become aware of a new infestation of these pest plants or animals.
- Developing a plan for the eradication of the species.
- Determining the most appropriate level of control to eradicate the infestation over a 1 - 3 month period effectively.

- Alerting surrounding holdings of the infestation to provide an awareness of the species and risks.
- Implementation of restricted matter hygiene (wash down procedures etc.).
- Undertake routine inspections.

Table 11 – Species managed by the 'Eradication' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Neptunia oleracea and N. Plena	Water mimosa	Aquatic Plant
Opuntia microdasys	Bunny ears	Cacti and succulents
Parthenium hysterophorus	Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed	Herb
Gleditsia triacanthos including cultivars and varieties	Honey locust	Tree
Parkinsonia aculeata	Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean	Tree
Vachellia nilotica	Prickly Acacia, Blackthorn, Prickly Mimosa, Black Piquant, Babul	Tree

Containment

Containment is necessary when an invasive species is beyond eradication (meaning it is no longer achievable) and the priority is to prevent it from spreading further. The economic returns on containment are generally lower and, on balance, environmental or social outcomes may be more important when making decisions to act.

Objective: Stop extension of range and begin to reduce distribution/size of known infestations.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Developing a plan for the containment of the species.
- Determining the most appropriate level of control to reduce the infestation over a 1 month - 3 year period.
- Undertake routine inspections to ensure reinfestation is managed.

Table 12 – Species managed by the 'Containment' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Alternanthera philoxeroides	Alligator weed	Aquatic Plant
Cabomba caroliniana	Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba	Aquatic Plant
Eichhornia crassipes	Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily	Aquatic Plant
Pistia stratiotes	Water lettuce	Aquatic Plant
Sagittaria platyphylla	Sagittaria, Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead,	Aquatic Plant

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
	Slender Arrowhead	
Salvinia molesta	Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed	Aquatic Plant
Bryophyllum delagoense syn. B. tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis	Mother of millions	Cacti and succulents
Bryophyllum x houghtonii	Mother of millions hybrid	Cacti and succulents
Harrisia martinii, H. tortuosa and H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis	Harrisia cactus	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia aurantiaca	Tiger pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia elata	Prickly pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia monacantha syn. O. vulgaris	Drooping tree pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia streptacantha	Westwood pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia stricta syn. O. inermis	Common pest pear, spiny pest pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia tomentosa	Tree pear	Cacti and succulents
Cenchrus setaceum	African fountain grass	Grass
Sporobolus fertilis	Giant Parramatta grass	Grass
Sporobolus jacquemontii	American rat's tail grass	Grass
Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis	Giant rat's tail grass	Grass
~~*Senecio madagascariensis*~~	~~Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel~~	~~Herb~~
Thunbergia grandiflora syn. T. laurifolia	Thunbergia grandiflora	Herb
Cervus elaphus	Feral red deer	Pest Animal
Dama dama	Feral fallow deer	Pest Animal
Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus other than a domestic cat	Cat (feral)	Pest Animal
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European rabbit	Pest Animal
Rusa timorensis, syn. Cervus timorensis	Feral rusa deer	Pest Animal
~~*Solenopsis invicta*~~	~~Red imported fire ant~~	~~Pest Animal~~
Sus scrofa	Feral pig	Pest Animal
~~*Baccharis halimifolia*~~	~~Groundsel bush~~	~~Shrub~~
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn, Boxthorn	Shrub
Macfadyena unguis-cati	Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's Claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper	Vine

Asset-based Protection

Once an invasive species becomes established and is beyond containment, the focus of management becomes protecting key assets, such as farmland, industry, recreational and environmental areas.

Typically the return on this investment is relatively low, however there are inherent difficulties in how this is measured. For example, how do we put a price on the protection of conservation land for future generations to enjoy?

Foxes, lantana and asparagus fern are good examples of invasive species that are widespread, and where containment is no longer an option.

Objective: Manage infestations to reduce the risk to social amenity, the environment and built assets.

Council will notify individual landholders of the requirements to meet their GBO, although will not be intimately involved in the compliance processes.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Determining if the infestation represents a risk to either yours, or surrounding properties.
- Identifying a remediation plan (property pest management plan) to mitigate that risk (e.g. creating a buffer zone).
- Undertaking regular review/inspection of the infested area to ensure risks are mitigated over the long term.

Table 13 – Species managed by the 'Asset-Based Protection' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Asparagus aethiopicus, A. africanus and A. plumosus	Asparagus Fern, Ground Asparagus, Basket Fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus	Ground cover
Hedychium coronarium	White ginger	Ground cover
Hedychium flavescens	Yellow ginger	Ground cover
Hedychium gardnerianum	Kahili ginger	Ground cover
Lantana montevidensis	Creeping lantana	Ground cover
Sphagneticola trilobata syn. Wedelia trilobata	Singapore daisy	Ground cover
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel	Herb
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Annual ragweed	Herb
Canis lupus dingo	Dingo	Pest Animal
Canis lupus familiaris	Dog	Pest Animal
Vulpes vulpes	European fox	Pest Animal
Lantana camara	Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana	Shrub

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Ligustrum sinense	Small-leaf privet, Chinese privet	Shrub
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush	Shrub
Celtis sinensis	Chinese celtis	Tree
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel	Tree
Ligustrum lucidum	Broad-leaf privet, tree privet	Tree
Schinus terebinthifolia	Broad-leaved pepper tree	Tree
Tecoma stans	Yellow bells	Tree
Anredera cordifolia	Madeira Vine, Jalap, Lamb's-tail, Mignonette Vine, Anredera, Gulf Madeiravine, Heartleaf Madeiravine, Potato Vine	Vine
Aristolochia spp. other than native species	Dutchman's pipe	Vine
Asparagus scandens	Asparagus Fern, Climbing Asparagus Fern	Vine
Cardiospermum grandiflorum	Balloon vine	Vine

COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT (PROHIBITED MATTER)

Prohibited biosecurity matter listed in Schedule 1 Parts 3 and 4 of the Biosecurity Act will be managed collaboratively with Biosecurity Queensland. These species have not been formally assessed through this Biosecurity Plan's species assessment methodology, as the legislation provides that they should be prevented and in then in the event of an incursion, Biosecurity Queensland will lead the eradication effort (or compliance activities – where the matter is being unlawfully kept) with the assistance of local government.

Table 14 – Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – invasive plants

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Anchored water hyacinth	*Eichhornia azurea*	Aquatic Plant
Eurasian water milfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	Aquatic Plant
Fanworts	*Cabomba* spp. other than *C. caroliniana*	Aquatic Plant
Floating water chestnuts	*Trapa* spp.	Aquatic Plant
Lagarosiphon	*Lagarosiphon major*	Aquatic Plant
Salvinias	*Salvinia* spp. other than *S. molesta*	Aquatic Plant
Water soldiers	*Stratiotes aloides*	Aquatic Plant
Cholla cactus	*Cylindropuntia* spp. and hybrids other than *C. fulgida*, *C. imbricata*, *C. prolifera*, *C. rosea*, *C. spinosior* and *C. tunicata*	Cacti and succulents
Harrisia cactus	*Harrisia* spp. syn. *Eriocereus* spp. other than *H. martinii*, *H. tortuosa* and *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis*	Cacti and succulents
Prickly pear	*Opuntia* spp. other than *O. aurantiaca*, *O. elata*, *O. ficus-indica*, *O. microdasys*, *O. monacantha*, *O. stricta*, *O. streptacantha* and *O. tomentosa*	Cacti and succulents
Serrated tussock	*Nassella trichotoma*	Grass
Horsetails	*Equisetum* spp.	Ground cover
Annual thunbergia	*Thunbergia annua*	Herb
Bitterweed	*Helenium amarum*	Herb
Kochia	*Bassia scoparia* syn. *Kochia scoparia*	Herb
Siam weed	*Chromolaena* spp. other than *C. odorata* and *C. squalida*	Herb
Witch weeds	*Striga* spp. other than native species	Herb
Mesquites	all *Prosopis* spp. and hybrids other than *P. glandulosa*, *P. pallida* and *P. velutina*	Shrub
Peruvian primrose bush	*Ludwigia peruviana*	Shrub
Red sesbania	*Sesbania punicea*	Shrub
Spiked pepper	*Piper aduncum*	Shrub
Tropical soda apple	*Solanum viarum*	Shrub
Acacias non-indigenous to Australia	*Acaciella* spp., *Mariosousa* spp., *Senegalia* spp. and *Vachellia* spp. other than *Vachellia nilotica*, *Vachellia farnesiana*	Tree
Candleberry myrtle	*Morella faya*	Tree
Christ's thorn	*Ziziphus spina-christi*	Tree
Honey locust	*Gleditsia* spp. other than *G. triacanthos*	Tree
Mexican bean tree	all *Cecropia* spp. other than *C.*	Tree

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
	pachystachya, *C. palmata* and *C. peltata*	
Miconia	*Miconia* spp. other than *M. calvescens*, *M. cionotricha*, *M. nervosa* and *M. racemosa*	Tree
Mikania	*Mikania* spp. other than *M. micrantha*	Vine

Prohibited invasive animals are not able to be listed in the same way as prohibited invasive plants, as it includes *all animals not listed* in Schedule 1 Part 4 of the Biosecurity Act.

Table 15 – Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – invasive animals

All amphibians, mammals and reptiles other than the following—		
amphibians, mammals and reptiles that are restricted matter		
amphibians, mammals and reptiles indigenous to Australia, including marine mammals of the orders Cetacea, Pinnipedia and Sirenia		
Scientific name	**Common Name**	**Class**
Axolotl	*Ambystoma mexicanum*	Amphibian
Cane toad	*Rhinella marina* syn. *Bufo marinus*	Amphibian
Alpaca	*Lama pacos*	Mammal
Bison or American buffalo	*Bison bison*	Mammal
Black rat	*Rattus rattus*	Mammal
Camel	*Camelus dromedaries*	Mammal
Cat	*Felis catus* and *Prionailurus bengalensis* x *Felis catus*	Mammal
Cattle	*Bos* spp.	Mammal
Chital (axis) deer	*Axis axis*	Mammal
Dog	*Canis lupus familiaris*	Mammal
Donkey	*Equus asinus*	Mammal
European hare	*Lepus europaeus*	Mammal
Fallow deer	*Dama dama*	Mammal
Goat	*Capra hircus*	Mammal
Guanicoe	*Lama guanicoe*	Mammal
Guinea pig	*Cavia porcellus*	Mammal
Horse	*Equus caballus*	Mammal
House mouse	*Mus musculus*	Mammal
Llama	*Lama glama*	Mammal
Mule	*Equus caballus* x *Equus asinus*	Mammal
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	Mammal
Red deer	*Cervus elaphus*	Mammal
Rusa deer	*Rusa timorensis* syn. *Cervus timorensis*	Mammal
Sewer rat	*Rattus norvegicus*	Mammal
Sheep	*Ovis aries*	Mammal
Asian house gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Reptile

Health and Community Safety Committee	
Mtg Date: 21/02/2017	OAR: YES
Authorisation: Sean Madigan	

HT:HT
A4012088

10 February 2017

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER (HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

FROM: COORDINATOR (ANIMAL MANAGEMENT)

RE: BIOSECURITY PLAN DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION:

This is a report by the Coordinator (Animal Management) dated 10 February 2017 concerning the Biosecurity Plan Development.

HEALTH AND AMENITY PLAN PRIORITY:

BACKGROUND:

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) provides a requirement for each local government to produce a Biosecurity Plan for invasive matter within their area. This plan then acts as the interface between the Act's risk-based decision making framework and Council's assessment of the risks posed by particular restricted matter species.

Anyone who 'deals with' restricted invasive plants or animals will refer to the Biosecurity Plan to determine what steps must be taken to comply with their General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO).

STRUCTURE:

The Biosecurity Plan must consider risk in some form to be effective and satisfy the requirements outlined in the Act.

It is proposed that the Ipswich City Council Biosecurity Plan considers the risk of individual invasive restricted matter species within the 'whole of City' context. Providing a general course of action and subsequent obligation for landholders who may have holdings infested with the particular species.

This is only achievable if the Biosecurity Plan utilises a biosecurity risk assessment framework, which captures the community's expectations, protects the regional environmental assets and the local economy (particularly primary production and agriculture).

This framework can also be utilised in cases where a general context does not fit a particular infestation or concern. In these cases, Council Officers would have the ability to consider the risk in the context of landholder's specific circumstances.

This may increase the action required to meet the GBO (if every other property is free of the infestation – focus on short term targeted management), or reduce the action required (if all properties are infested – focus on longer term broader management).

ASSESSMENT OF RISK:

The Act provides that the assessment of risk must be based on four 'biosecurity considerations', namely:

- Human health
- Social amenity
- Economy
- Environment

To satisfy these requirements a draft biosecurity risk framework has been prepared, which includes:

- A risk matrix, that provides broad definition and examples within severity bandings;
- A likelihood criteria, that defines the probability or likelihood of the risk occurring;
- A risk rating system, that rates the risk as either low, medium, high or unacceptable; and
- A risk hierarchy, that provides a visual representation of the risk categorisation and guidance on what landholders should be working towards.

This framework has attempted to apply definition and examples relevant to the Ipswich region in a manner that is consistent with its intended use under the Act.

CONCLUSION:

A Biosecurity Plan which utilises a biosecurity risk framework potentially provides the flexibility to achieve meaningful biosecurity outcomes, with alignment to community values.

A draft Biosecurity Plan is proposed to be presented to Council for approval towards the middle of the year and the opportunity exists for interested stakeholders to contribute throughout its development.

ATTACHMENT/S:

Name of Attachment	Attachment
Biosecurity Risk Framework	Attachment A

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Chief Operating Officer (Health, Security and Regulatory Services) develop a Biosecurity Plan using the Biosecurity Risk Framework as outlined in Attachment A of the report by the Coodinator (Animal Management) dated 10 February 2017.

Haiden Taylor
COORDINATOR (ANIMAL MANAGEMENT)

I concur with the recommendation/s contained in this report.

Sean Madigan
CHIEF OPERATION OFFICER (HEALTH, SECURITY & REGULATORY SERVICES)

Risk Matrix

Risk Category	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Catastrophic (5)
Human Health	• No injuries • Discomfort • First Aid Treatment	• Medical treatment • Adverse reaction/irritation	• Medical treatment requiring short term hospitalisation • Serious adverse reaction/irritation	• Medical treatment requiring long term hospitalisation • Serious respiratory problems	• Fatality/Fatalities
Social Amenity	• No or negligible disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • No or negligible damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • No or negligible impact on visual amenity • No or negligible impact on the usability of a public asset	• Minor and temporary disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Minor damage to property (fixture)/infrastructure • Minor and isolated impact on visual amenity • Minor and isolated impact on the usability of a public asset	• Moderate and medium-term disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Moderate damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Moderate and broad scale impact on visual amenity • Moderate and broad scale impact on the usability of a public asset	• Major and medium-term disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Major damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Major and widely spread impact on visual amenity • Major and widely spread impact on the usability of a public asset	• Serious and long-term or indefinite disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Serious damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Serious and whole of City impact on visual amenity • Serious or indefinite impact on the usability of a public asset
Economy	• No or negligible impact on the viability of agricultural production • No or negligible disruption to business or industry • <$5,000 loss	• Minor and temporary impact on the viability of agricultural production • Minor and temporary disruption to business or industry • >$5,000 and <$25,000 loss	• Moderate and medium-term impact on the viability of agricultural production • Moderate and medium term disruption to business or industry • >$25,000 and <$100,000 loss	• Major and medium-term impact on the viability of agricultural production • Major and medium-term disruption to business or industry • >$100,000 and <$250,000 loss	• Serious and long-term or indefinite impact on the viability of agricultural production • Serious and long-term or indefinite disruption to business or industry • >$250,000 loss
Environment	• No or negligible reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • No or negligible reduction in the stability of at risk environmental areas. • No or negligible impact on biodiversity values • No or negligible infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • No or negligible threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.	• Minor and temporary reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Minor and temporary reduction in the stability of at risk environmental areas. • Minor and temporary impact on biodiversity values • Localised infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Minor and temporary threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.	• Moderate and medium-term reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Moderate and medium-term reduction in the stability of at risk environmental areas. • Moderate and medium-term impact on biodiversity values • Infestation of approximately half of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Moderate and medium-term threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.	• Major and medium-term reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Major and medium-term reduction in the stability of at risk environmental areas. • Major and medium-term impact on biodiversity values • Majority infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Major and medium-term threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.	• Serious and long-term or indefinite reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Serious and long-term or indefinite reduction in the stability of at risk environmental areas. • Serious and long-term or indefinite impact on biodiversity values • Complete infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Serious and long-term or indefinite threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.

* At risk environmental area = includes an area highly susceptible to invasive species e.g. riparian areas, remnant vegetation, significant corridors

Likelihood Criteria

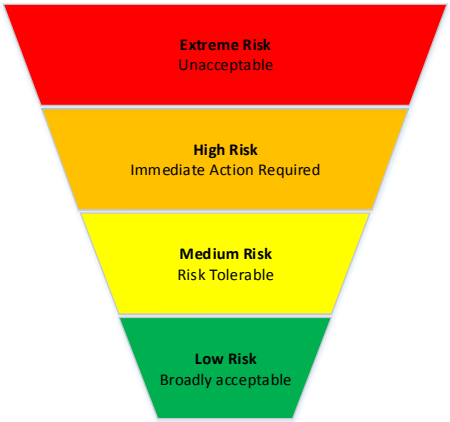
Rating	Description		Probability
	Definition	**Detailed Description**	
1 – Rare	The event may occur only in exceptional circumstances	The event: • almost never occurs. • is likely to occur only in unforeseen circumstances. • would normally be addressed by standard preventative mechanisms.	<10%
2 – Unlikely	Not expected, but slight possibility it may occur at some time. Could occur at some time but considered highly unlikely. The event could occur at some time but is not considered likely to occur.	The event: • may or may not have occurred previously but is a possibility. • would only occur irregularly. • might occur under specific circumstances e.g. cyclone or storm surge, external accident. • would not require specific preventative action.	>10% - <25%
3 – Possible	The event might occur at some time. Distinct possibility of occurrence at some time. The event should occur at some time	The event: • has occurred on a previous occasion and is likely to occur again at some time in the foreseeable future. • does not occur regularly, will not occur under normal circumstance. • might occur in a narrow or limited range of circumstances or scenarios. • will probably occur unless preventative action is taken.	>25-<50%
4 – Likely	The event will probably occur at most times	The event: • has occurred in the last couple of years and would reasonably be expected to occur in the coming year in most circumstances. • may occur with some annual regularity e.g. in a particular season, end of year. • is likely to occur under a given set of circumstances. • will probably occur if specific preventative action is not taken.	>50-<75%
5 - Almost Certain	The event is expected to occur at most times.	The event: • Has historically occurred on a number of occasions over the last couple of years and is expected to continue to occur with a similar frequency. • Occurs with regularity e.g. monthly, every summer. • Occurs as a matter of course, e.g. every time it rains heavily. • Occurs with predictability, e.g. at the time of the commencement of a particular operation or combination of conditions. • Is difficult to avoid or institute preventative measures	>75%

Risk Ratings

LIKELIHOOD		Risk Ratings				
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
	Almost Certain Is expected to occur at most times	M-8	M-11	H-20	E-23	E-25
	Likely Will probably occur at most times	M-7	M-10	H-19	H-21	E-24
	Possible Distinct possibility of occurrence at some time	L-3	M-9	M-13	M-16	H-22
	Unlikely Could occur at some time but considered highly unusual	L-2	L-5	M-12	M-15	M-18
	Rare May occur in rare circumstances	L-1	L-4	L-6	M-14	M-17

Risk Hierarchy

The below diagram could be used to show landholders that Biosecurity Plan risk management will initially target the highest risk and ultimately take steps to reduce the risk.



Low Risk	May be accepted and managed by routine property maintained and on-going monitoring.
Medium Risk	May be tolerable but requires a management plan to reduce the risk.
High Risk	May be tolerable but requires prompt or immediate action, in conjunction with landholder monitoring and a detailed management plan to reduce the risk.
Extreme Risk	Unacceptable and may require immediate attention to ensure the risk is reduced (may involve property access/use restrictions etc.). Requires prioritised action, close landholder monitoring and a detailed management plan to reduce the risk.

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Negligible	Very little
Minor	
Moderate	
Major	
Serious	
Temporary	Less than 3 month
Medium-term	Between 3 and 9 months
Long-term	> 9 months
Indefinite	Without fixed limit, permanent

City of Ipswich
Biosecurity Plan 2018 – 2023

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Acronyms and Terms

Table 1 – Acronyms and Terms

At-risk environmental area	An area highly susceptible to invasive species, e.g. riparian areas, remnant vegetation, significant corridors
Biosecurity Act	*Biosecurity Act 2014*
Biosecurity Plan	City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023
City	City of Ipswich
GBO	General Biosecurity Obligation
Land Protection Act	Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002
LGA	Local Government Area
NGR	New Generation Rollingstock
RBDM	Risk-based Decision Making
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
Stakeholders	Government, industry and the community

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The management of invasive plants and animals has progressively evolved as technologies, methodologies, strategic planning philosophies and legislation changes. The most recent and notable change has been the State-wide push to manage weeds and pest animals within a newly established legislative framework, where these species are managed in unison with disease and pathogens.

This plan satisfies a legislative requirement for Council and provides residents of the City with the following management strategies for invasive biosecurity matter:

- Prevention
- Eradication
- Containment
- Asset-Based Protection

In a practical sense, these strategies deliver residents with a tangible objective for the management of invasive pest plants and animals that can be applied to individual parcels, geographic localities (as a collective group of residents) and the entirety of the Ipswich local government area (LGA).

The methodology used to assess each species (and provide their subsequent management strategy) has been intentionally developed to provide both Council and the community with the flexibility to manage invasive species as priorities change and incursions occur.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 (the Biosecurity Plan) has been developed to provide strategic direction for the management of invasive species within the LGA. The Biosecurity Plan has been developed in consultation with internal and external stakeholders and supersedes the Ipswich City Council Pest Management Plan 2010-2014.

Invasive plant and animal species are recognised as a significant threat to Australia's biodiversity, agricultural production, and public health. Put simply, non-native and exotic species are animals and plants living outside their native ranges as a result of human action. Some of these species become invasive, meaning they cause harm to the environment, to the economy, human health or social amenity.

Within Queensland, the State Government has provided a legislative framework for the management of invasive species within the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Biosecurity Act).

The Biosecurity Act requires each local government in Queensland to produce a Biosecurity Plan that prioritises invasive species management based on inherent risk. Within this Biosecurity Plan the prioritisation has been aggregated into four management strategies derived from the Generalised Invasion Curve (a tool for understanding invasive species management).

These management strategies provide stakeholders with guidance on how to discharge their general biosecurity obligation (GBO) and collectively work to lessen the impacts of invasive species in the Ipswich LGA.

The Biosecurity Plan's purpose is to improve invasive pest management within the Ipswich LGA. It achieves this by:

- Developing the methodology to assess where stakeholders (government, industry and the community) should direct their efforts and investments at the various stages of incursion.
- Setting achievable City-wide management strategies and obligations to manage invasive plant and animal species in the Ipswich LGA.
- Identifying actions that encourages mechanisms to inform, support and integrate pest management activities.
- Outlining the process to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan.

The Biosecurity Plan further extends the Health, Security and Regulatory Services Department's commitment to evidence-based decision making and complements Ipswich City Council's pest management programs, initiatives, and conservation assets.

Scope

The Biosecurity Plan binds the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals that deal with biosecurity matter within the Ipswich LGA to the city wide management strategies outlined within this document.

It applies to all land (with the exception of Federal Government owned land) and waterways within the boundaries of the Ipswich local government area. It includes all land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals.

This Biosecurity Plan includes the management of:

- Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – prescribed in Schedule 1 parts 3 and 4 of the Biosecurity Act.
- Restricted invasive biosecurity matter – prescribed in Schedule 2 part 2 of the Biosecurity Act.

It does not include:

- Prohibited matter – prescribed in Schedule 1 (other than parts 3 and 4) of the Biosecurity Act.
- Restricted matter – other than invasive biosecurity matter – prescribed in Schedule 2 part 1 of the Biosecurity Act (includes noxious fish like carp and tilapia).
- Invasive species on Federal Government land.
- Nuisance native and domestic animals.
- Public health pests (e.g. rodents, mosquitoes, cockroaches, etc.).

City of Ipswich

Ipswich is centrally located in the South Eastern region of Queensland. To the east is the capital city Brisbane, and to the west are the rural and agricultural areas of the Brisbane, Lockyer and Fassifern Valleys. The Ipswich LGA is bordered by:

- City of Brisbane.
- City of Logan.
- Scenic Rim Regional Council.
- Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
- Somerset Regional Council.

Ipswich comprises an area of 1090 square kilometres and has a population of approximately 200,000 people. Ipswich enjoys a subtropical climate with 830mm of annual rainfall and average temperatures ranging from a maximum of 27.2° and minimum of 14.5°.

The City is represented through 10 electoral divisions and a Mayor, with each division having approximately 11,000 registered voters.

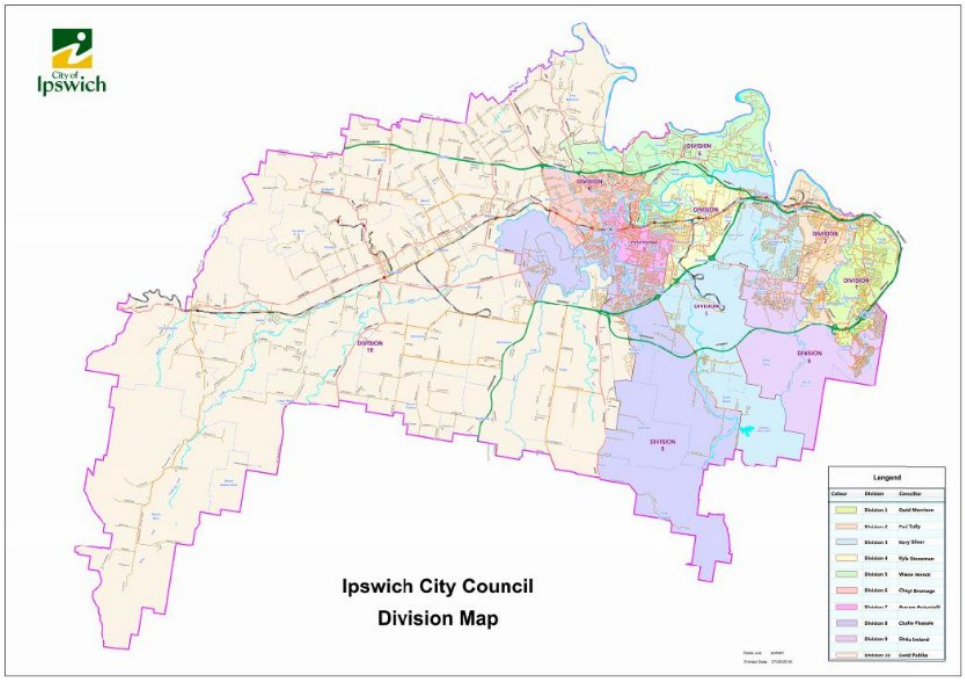

Figure 1 – Ipswich City Council Division Map

Within each division is a range of land uses, from residential areas and rural lands, through to major industrial and employment areas. Urban open spaces and conservation areas complement each of these uses.

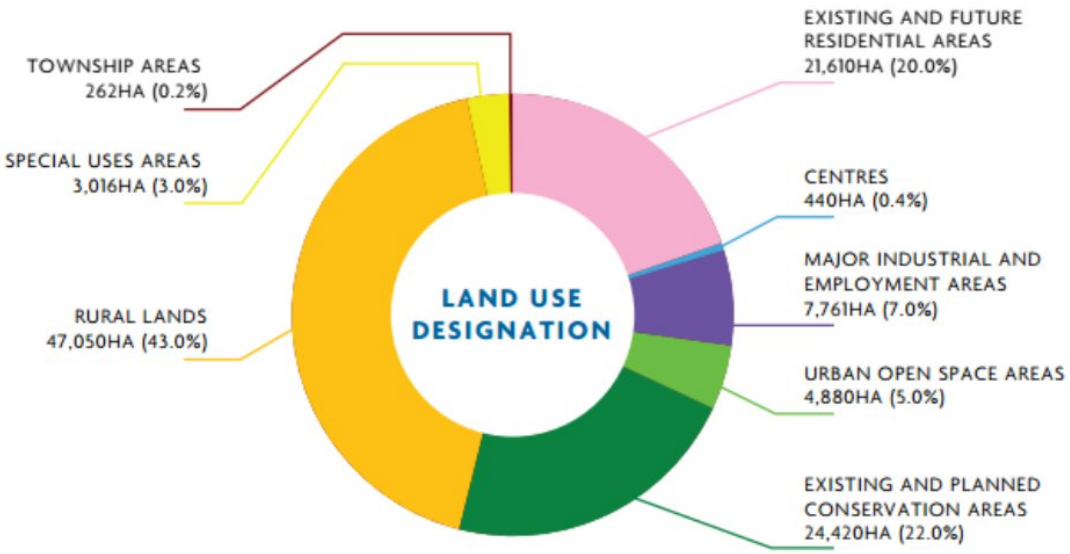

Figure 2 - City of Ipswich Land Use Designation

Ipswich has a unique and diverse natural environment, which supports a high variety of species, with 1,651 native species across the plant, fungi and animal kingdoms recorded within the LGA.

Pest Impact and Spread

Preventing the spread of pest plants and animals is difficult, as many pest plants have physical characteristics that allow their seeds and other reproductive parts to be easily transported over long distances and pest animals can traverse and occupy large areas of land.

This ability to occupy large areas or spread easily is compounded by both natural and human processes that often influence the introduction and dispersal across the LGA.

Natural processes such as wind, water, and movement via birds and pest animals are almost impossible to restrict. However, dispersal caused by human activities can be managed through the implementation of coordinated strategies at local, regional, state and international levels.

Some features of the Ipswich LGA that may influence the introduction and dispersal of pest plants and animals include:

- Ipswich is a transport hub, with significant rail infrastructure and industrial estates which are located adjacent to arterial road networks (Cunningham Highway, Warrego Highway, Centenary Highway and Ipswich Motorway).
- Conservation estates make up approximately 22% of the land within the Ipswich LGA. These areas can be at times difficult to access, require specialist and broad-scale management and face incursion threat through unlawful vehicle access.
- Ipswich is the home of significant government landholdings that surround State and Federal Government installations like the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base Amberley, which is the largest operational base in the RAAF and the Queensland Rail New Generation Rollingstock (NGR) depot at Wulkuraka. These facilities and surrounding land holdings are either managed with differing priorities or governed by Federal Biosecurity Legislation.
- The Ipswich LGA has experienced significant growth in population and residential dwelling numbers throughout the past 25 years. This increase has required some disturbance of the landscapes and the import/export of soils. The increased number of landholders also complicates coordinated management, particularly with pest animals.

Council's Role

The main biosecurity function of each local government continues to be the management of invasive plants and animals in its area.

Ipswich City Council, like many local authorities, has two (2) key responsibilities, namely:

1. The control of invasive species on Council's land, completed in such a way that it is consistent with the City Wide Management Strategies provided within this Plan and the nil tenure principles of the Biosecurity Act.
2. A regulatory function to ensure landholders and residents are discharging their GBO (see *Legislative Framework and Terminology* for the definition of GBO).

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Biosecurity Plan

The Biosecurity Plan will be reviewed:

- Annually by the Health, Security and Regulatory Services Department.
- Before its expiry in 2023.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND TERMINOLOGY

Biosecurity Act

The Biosecurity Act commenced on 1 July 2016 and was intended to provide a consistent, modern, risk-based and less prescriptive approach to biosecurity in Queensland. The legislation replaced six Acts, makes substantive amendments to three other Acts, and replaced 11 pieces of subordinate legislation.

With its implementation, the weed and pest management functions of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (Land Protection Act) were updated to fit the new framework and then, in a broad sense, captured by the new Biosecurity Act.

The requirement for local government to have a plan (referred to as a Pest Management Plans under the Land Protection Act) transitioned to the Biosecurity Act, although the new legislation provided a tangible link between the plan and the obligation imposed on a person who 'deals with' invasive plants and animals.

In principle, the obligation for a person to manage invasive plant and animal species has not changed (both the Land Protection Act and the Biosecurity Act prescribe invasive species management).

In practice, the species are now broadly categorised as either 'restricted matter' or 'prohibited matter'. ~~and a~~ A 'restricted matter' species has a management strategy outlined in the Biosecurity Plan, that has been determined by assessing the risk and impacts on human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment (each a biosecurity consideration).

The terms 'restricted matter' and 'prohibited matter' (both 'biosecurity matter') are used to classify species within the Act broadly. While both are likely to have a detrimental impact on a 'biosecurity consideration' restricted matter is present in Queensland, whereas prohibited matter is not.

Biosecurity Matter

'Biosecurity matter' has a broad definition provided in s.15 of the Biosecurity Act, although for this plan, 'Biosecurity matter' relates to invasive plants and animals prescribed as either 'restricted matter' or 'prohibited matter' in the Biosecurity Act.

It is an offence to deal with 'prohibited matter' within Queensland, and anyone who becomes aware of the matter should report it to Biosecurity Queensland immediately.

'Restricted matter' has specific actions based on seven (7) different categorisations provided by the Biosecurity Act. These seven (7) categories are:

- **Category 1** – must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence.
- **Category 2** – must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector or a local government authorised officer within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence.

- **Category 3** – must not be distributed. This means it must not be given as a gift, sold, traded or released into the environment unless the distribution or disposal is authorised in regulation or under a permit.
- **Category 4** – must not be moved to ensure it does not spread into other areas of the state.
- **Category 5** – must not be kept or possessed.
- **Category 6** – must not be fed.
- **Category 7** – must be killed and disposed of in a way prescribed under a regulation.

Deal With

The Biosecurity Act defines that 'deal with' (biosecurity matter) includes any of the following:

- Keep or possess, whether intentionally or otherwise, the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Conduct experiments with the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Produce or manufacture the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Breed the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Propagate the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Use the biosecurity matter or carrier in the course of manufacturing a thing that is not the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Grow, raise, feed or culture the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Distribute the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Import the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Transport the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Dispose of the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Buy, supply or use the biosecurity matter or carrier for the purposes of, or in the course of, a dealing mentioned in any of the bullets above.

Biosecurity Risk

A 'biosecurity risk' is the risk that exists when you 'deal with':

- Any pest, disease or contaminant; or
- Something that could carry a pest, disease or contaminant (e.g. animals, plants, soil and equipment – all known as 'carriers').

Biosecurity Event

A 'biosecurity event' is an event that:

- Has, or may have, a significant harmful effect on human health, social amenity, the economy, or the environment; and
- Is caused by a pest, disease or contaminant.

The GBO shares the responsibility for managing biosecurity risks more broadly so that we can reduce the likelihood of having a 'biosecurity event'.

The Biosecurity Act says that anyone who 'deals with' (generally landholders or tenants) is responsible for managing 'biosecurity risks' that they know about or could reasonably be expected to know about.

Landholders and tenants are not expected to know about all biosecurity risks but are expected to know about risks associated with day-to-day work and hobbies. For example:

- A commercial grower is expected to stay informed about the pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by the crops being produced, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on any property holdings (owned, leased, etc.). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A livestock owner is expected to stay informed about pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by their animals, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on any property holdings (owner, leased, etc.). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A landowner, leasee or tenant is expected to stay informed about the weeds and pest animals (such as wild dogs) that could be on property holdings (owned, rented, occupied, etc.). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A transporter of agricultural produce is expected to check whether the transportation could spread diseases or pests. If it could, it is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.

In most cases, 'biosecurity risks' can be reduced by following simple steps. For example:

- Manage pests (e.g. weeds and wild dogs) and diseases on any property holdings that could have negative impacts on neighbouring properties.
- Carefully examine animals before moving them. Moving animals will pose a biosecurity risk if they are carrying pests or diseases that could affect agricultural industries. Check for animal diseases that could be spread by contact with other animals, and for weed seeds.
- Closely inspect pot plants and potting mix before taking them home. They will pose a biosecurity risk if they are carrying fire ants or electric ants, or plant pests, weeds or diseases that are not already present in your suburb or region.

General Biosecurity Obligation

The GBO is a key component of 'Risk-Based Decision Making' (RBDM) framework used throughout the Biosecurity Act.

All Queenslanders have a GBO under the Biosecurity Act. This means that everyone is responsible for managing 'biosecurity risks' that are:

- Under their control; and
- That they know about, or should reasonably be expected to know about.

Under the GBO, individuals and organisations whose activities pose a 'biosecurity risk' must:

- Take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each 'biosecurity risk'.

- Minimise the likelihood of causing a 'biosecurity event', and limit the consequences if such an event is caused.
- Prevent or minimise the harmful effects a risk could have, and not to do anything that might make any harmful events worse.

To properly understand your responsibilities under the GBO, you need to understand what is meant by 'biosecurity risks' and 'biosecurity events'.

Reasonable and Practical

The steps that are considered 'reasonable and practical' will vary depending on the situation and the risks involved. Key factors include:

- How likely an activity is to pose a risk – the more likely it is, the more action you are expected to take.
- How harmful an activity could be (e.g., whether it could cause human deaths, extensive productivity losses or other significant economic or community losses) – the more potentially harmful it is, the more action you are expected to take.
- How much the person managing the activity knows, or should reasonably be expected to know, about the risk (e.g., how dangerous it is and how it is spread) – the more you know, or should be expected to know, the more action you are expected to take.
- What methods are available to minimise the risk (e.g. equipment and work practices) – the more readily available a method is, the more action you are expected to take.

Information is widely available on reasonable and practical steps that can be taken to meet the GBO for many common pests and diseases (e.g. on government and industry websites).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Awareness and Education

The effective management of weeds and pest animals can only be achieved when government, industry and the community have a sound knowledge of the problem and the management options available.

This strategy is intended to provide a number of actions that enables stakeholders to discharge their GBO, through an awareness of invasive species, their potential impacts and the most practical and cost effective management options.

Table 2 – Awareness and Education Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
1.1	Educate the community on the GBO through media releases, social media posts, and Council's website.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.2	Educate internal staff and contractors on Council's GBO. Particularly in relation to Council controlled areas, road reserves, conservation estates and land holdings.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.3	Develop fact sheets providing advice on the GBO with practical examples of particular species and an appropriate level of management.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.4	Formalise processes to streamline the cross-departmental reporting of infestations within Council.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.5	Promote programs and subsidies that encourage broader scale control of invasive plants.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2020 Review

2. Conservation and Public Spaces

Council has approximately 29,300 ha of protected green spaces, which accounts for about 27% of the total land within the Ipswich LGA. The protection and conservation of these green spaces is important to the community and the sustainability of our City.

This strategy aims to ensure conservation estates are accessible, diverse and representative of the City's commitment to the environment.

Table 3 – Conservation and Public Spaces Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
2.1	Educate the community on what species represent the greatest risk to each conservation estate.	Works, Parks and Recreation.	By 06/2019 Review
2.2	Provide internal mechanisms for reporting these species to ensure infestations are managed as quickly as possible.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
2.3	Investigate if reporting avenues exist within existing applications and programs (Naeus Explore for example).	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2020 Review
2.4	Investigate the feasibility of risks assessments specific to conservation estates and the adjacent properties (within buffered proximity).	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2023 Review

3. Commitment to Management Strategies

The management strategies detailed within this document have been developed to give all stakeholders a clear management direction for their particular infestation(s).

To be effective, all stakeholders must commit to the strategies by improving practices and processes to ensure responses to each strategy is timely and effective.

Table 4 – Commitment to Management Strategies Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
3.1	Develop internal scripting when reports are received for a species previously believed not to exist in ICC.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
3.2	Develop procedures that support consistent action for complaints of species within each management strategy.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2020 Review
3.3	Work with internal stakeholders to ensure Council is able to respond to high-risk infestations quickly, preventing further spread.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services. Works, Parks and Recreation.	By 06/2021 Review

4. Planning and Continuous Improvement

The success of this plan and to the management of invasive species generally will be dependent on both Council and the community's commitment to continuous improvement.

Table 5 – Planning and Continuous Improvement Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
4.1	Initiate GPS/GIS Mapping of infestations known/found within the Ipswich City Council LGA.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2023 Review
4.2	Investigate mechanisms for the community providing information on infestations through GIS.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2023 Review
4.3	Annual review of risk assessments.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	Annually
4.4	Bi-annual review of species believed to be found within Ipswich City Council's LGA.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	Bi-Annually

SPECIES PRIORITISATION METHODOLOGY

The Biosecurity Act has been designed to ensure the level of response is linked to the degree of risk posed. It is the responsibility of local governments to ensure that the risks posed by invasive plants and animals are appropriately mitigated.

While the Biosecurity Act does provide an overarching State-wide assessment (through the categorisation process), it does not consider any of the 77 local governments individual circumstances (climate, industry, community concerns, etc.). The Biosecurity Act instead, provides this mechanism through the Biosecurity Plan's ability to prioritise the management of invasive species.

To determine the level of risk (in the City of Ipswich context) a methodology was developed that prioritises species management and assists in defining the GBO. This methodology and the subsequent management strategy provide the link between the risks posed by the species and the obligation on landholders.

The process for developing the Ipswich prioritisation methodology involved considering five key inputs, covering the core concerns of invasive plant and animal management. While detailed information for each input is provided in this section, the graphic below provides an overview of the inputs and the process.

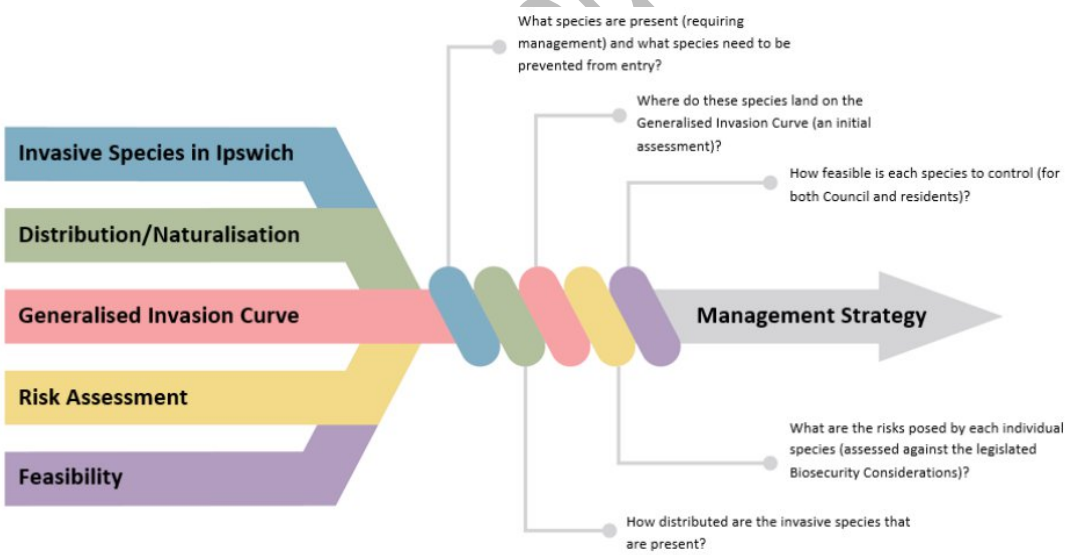

Figure 3 – Species Prioritisation Input/Output Multiplex Diagram

Input 1 - Establishing what species exist in the City of Ipswich

A pivotal input into the methodology is a detailed understanding of the species that are present within the City of Ipswich. To obtain this baseline position Council utilised:

- Distribution mapping provided by the Queensland State Government.
- Datasets of known infestations recorded by Council Officers.

- Complaint data reporting infestations on public and private land.

Input 2 - Distribution/Naturalisation

The Queensland Herbarium publishes a ranked list of Invasive Naturalised Plants in South East Queensland, which has been used to get a better understanding of both the area occupied and, to an extent, the time which the species has been present.

This information was consolidated with species that are known to exist within the City.

Input 3 - Generalised Invasion Curve

The Generalised Invasion Curve is a tool developed by the State of Victoria, which assists in determining where stakeholders (government, industry and the community) should direct their efforts and investments at the various stages of incursion.

The curve illustrates the increasing area occupied by an invasive species over time. It also identifies the most appropriate course of action to take depending on the distribution and abundance of the invasive species.

With an understanding of both the species present and their distribution, each invasive species was given an initial management strategy, based on the parameters of the Generalised Invasion Curve.

This initial prioritisation provided a simple, yet effective way to quickly and responsibly evaluate the best course of action to minimise the impact from each invasive species.

The graphic below provides a visual representation of the tool's application.

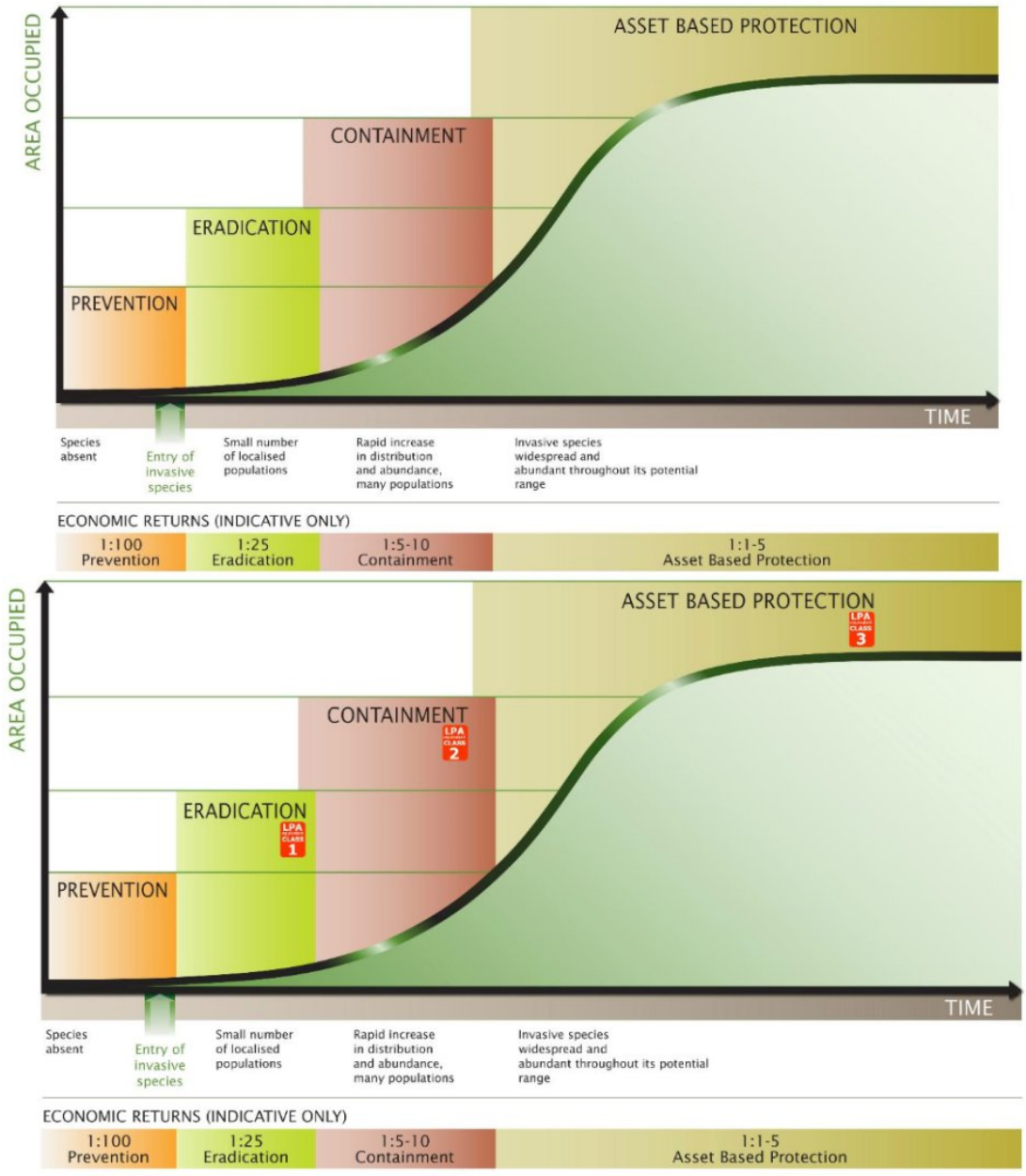

Figure 4 – Generalised Invasion Curve

Input 4 – Risk Assessment

An assessment of the level of threat posed by these species against the prescribed Biosecurity Considerations (human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment) was completed as required by the Biosecurity Act.

With no formal risk assessment methodology prescribed beyond the four biosecurity considerations, Council developed an internal severity criteria and rating system. This process defined the criteria for each severity, from insignificant to catastrophic.

The rates for each biosecurity consideration have been provided in the tables below:

Human Health

Table 6 – Human Health Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No injuries • Discomfort • First Aid Treatment
Minor	• Medical treatment • Adverse reaction/irritation
Moderate	• Medical treatment requiring short-term hospitalisation • Serious adverse reaction/irritation
Major	• Medical treatment requiring long-term hospitalisation • Serious respiratory problems
Catastrophic	• Fatality/Fatalities

Social Amenity

Table 7 – Social Amenity Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No or negligible disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • No or negligible damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • No or negligible impact on visual amenity • No or negligible impact on the usability of a public asset
Minor	• Minor and temporary disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Minor damage to property (fixture)/infrastructure • Minor and isolated impact on visual amenity • Minor and isolated impact on the usability of a public asset
Moderate	• Moderate and medium-term disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Moderate damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Moderate and broad-scale impact on visual amenity • Moderate and broad-scale impact on the usability of a public asset
Major	• Major and medium-term disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Major damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Major and widely spread impact on visual amenity • Major and widely spread impact on the usability of a public asset
Catastrophic	• Serious and long-term or indefinite disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Serious damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Serious and whole of City impact on visual amenity

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
	• Serious or indefinite impact on the usability of a public asset

Economy

Table 8 – Economy Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No or negligible impact on the viability of agricultural production • No or negligible disruption to business or industry • <$250,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Minor	• Minor and temporary impact on the viability of agricultural production • Minor and temporary disruption to business or industry • >$250,000 and <$1,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Moderate	• Moderate and medium-term impact on the viability of agricultural production • Moderate and medium-term disruption to business or industry • >$1,000,000 and <$2,500,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Major	• Major and medium-term impact on the viability of agricultural production • Major and medium-term disruption to business or industry • >$2,500,000 and <$5,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Catastrophic	• Serious and long-term or indefinite impact on the viability of agricultural production • Serious and long-term or indefinite disruption to business or industry • >$5,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)

Environment

Table 9 – Environment Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No or negligible reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • No or negligible reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • No or negligible impact on biodiversity values • No or negligible infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • No or negligible threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Minor	• Minor and temporary reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Minor and temporary reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Minor and temporary impact on biodiversity values • Localised infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
	heritage area. • Minor and temporary threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Moderate	• Moderate and medium-term reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Moderate and medium-term reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Moderate and medium-term impact on biodiversity values • Infestation of approximately half of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Moderate and medium-term threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Major	• Major and medium-term reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Major and medium-term reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Major and medium-term impact on biodiversity values • Majority infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Major and medium-term threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Catastrophic	• Serious and long-term or indefinite reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Serious and long-term or indefinite reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Serious and long-term or indefinite impact on biodiversity values • Complete infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Serious and long-term or indefinite threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.

The assessment of risk, across each of the considerations had a significant impact on the final management strategy, given it is a pivotal component of the Biosecurity Act.

Input 5 - Identifying the Feasibility of Success

An assessment of the feasibility of success and the difficulties in control was an important input to be considered when determining the most appropriate management strategy. This assessment considered:

- If exclusion or prevention was feasible?
- If eradication was feasible?
- If the invasive biosecurity matter is widely established, is biological control the most feasible response?
- How feasible is landholder control? Specifically:
    - How detectable is the weed?
    - How accessible are known infestations?
    - How expensive is the control of the weed (using techniques that maximise efficacy and minimise off-target damage)?

The intention was not to consider feasibility in a black and white, 'feasible or not feasible' sense; it was instead used to inform the final management strategy that was to be associated with a particular species.

Output - City Wide Management Targets

Finally, the presence of the species, its distribution, initial Generalised Invasion Curve strategy, risk assessment and feasibility were aggregated into the City Wide Management Strategy for each restricted matter species.

CITY WIDE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES (RESTRICTED MATTER)

The following management strategies provide a tangible management objective for each of the restricted matter species. In a simple sense, there is a relationship between these management strategies and the previous classes of the Land Protection Act, namely:

- Eradication – broadly equivalent management obligations to Land Protection Act class 1 species.
- Containment – broadly equivalent management obligations to Land Protection Act class 2 species.
- Asset-Based Protection – broadly equivalent management obligations to Land Protection Act class 3 species.

The objective of each management strategy largely defines the GBO for anyone who deals with the restricted matter on land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council (including conservation estates, bushland reserves and public open spaces), utilities, corporate entities and individuals.

While the goal is to reduce restricted matter overall, the strategies will provide greater emphasis on when and how a particular species should be managed, given consideration to the methodology inputs.

Prevention

Before the entry of an invasive species into the Ipswich LGA, investment in prevention, education, and surveillance will minimise the likelihood of incursion. It is more cost effective to prevent invasive species from entering than it is to manage them once they have entered.

This is the default management strategy for any species not currently known to be found within the City of Ipswich.

Objective: Prevent new infestations of species previously not recorded in the City.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Reporting to Council within 24 hours if you become aware of a new infestation of these pest plants or animals.
- An awareness and understanding of restricted matter hygiene (wash down procedures etc.).
- Having an awareness of the species not currently present within the City.
- Being aware of the species that are present in locations you visit, or agist cattle and buy feed.

Table 10 – Species managed by the 'Prevention' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides	Senegal tea plant	Aquatic Plant

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Hygrophila costata	Hygrophila, Glush weed	Aquatic Plant
Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids	Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass	Aquatic Plant
Limnocharis flava	Limnocharis, yellow burrhead	Aquatic Plant
Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica	Cane cactus	Cacti and succulents
Austrocylindropuntia subulata	Eve's pin cactus	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia fulgida	Coral cactus	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia imbricata	Devil's rope pear	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia prolifera	Jumping cholla	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia rosea and C. tunicata	Hudson pear	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia spinosior	Snake cactus	Cacti and succulents
Andropogon gayanus	Gamba grass	Grass
Nassella neesiana	Chilean needle grass	Grass
Nassella tenuissima	Mexican feather grass	Grass
Asparagus declinatus	Bridal Veil, Bridal Veil Creeper, Pale Berry Asparagus Fern, Asparagus Fern, South African Creeper	Ground cover
Chromolaena odorata	Siam weed	Herb
Chromolaena squalida	Siam weed	Herb
Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph weed	Herb
Solanum elaeagnifolium	Silver Nightshade, Silver-leaved Nightshade, White Horse Nettle, Silver-leaf Nightshade, Tomato Weed, White Nightshade, Bull-nettle, Prairie-berry, Satansbos, Silver-leaf Bitter-apple, Silverleaf-nettle, Trompillo	Herb
Stevia ovata	Candyleaf	Herb
Ammotragus lervia	Barbary sheep	Pest Animal
Anoplolepis gracilipes	Yellow crazy ant	Pest Animal
Antilope cervicapra	Blackbuck antelope	Pest Animal
Axis axis	Feral chital	Pest Animal
Axis porcinus	Hog deer	Pest Animal
Capra hircus	Feral goat	Pest Animal
Rusa unicolor, syn. Cervus unicolor	Sambar deer	Pest Animal
Trachemys scripta elegans	Red-eared slider turtle	Pest Animal
Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera	Boneseed	Shrub
Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundifolia	Bitou bush	Shrub
Clidemia hirta	Koster's curse	Shrub

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Cytisus scoparius	Broom, English Broom, Scotch Broom, Common Broom, Scottish Broom, Spanish Broom	Shrub
Elephantopus mollis	Tobacco weed	Shrub
Genista linifolia	Flax-leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom	Shrub
Genista monspessulana	Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom	Shrub
Gmelina elliptica	Badhara bush	Shrub
Jatropha gossypiifolia and hybrids	Cotton-leaved Physic-Nut, Bellyache Bush, Cotton-leaf Physic Nut, Cotton-leaf Jatropha, Black Physic Nut	Shrub
Mimosa diplotricha var. diplotricha	Giant sensitive plant	Shrub
Mimosa pigra	Mimosa, Giant Mimosa, Giant Sensitive Plant, ThornySensitive Plant, Black Mimosa, Catclaw Mimosa, Bashful Plant	Shrub
Prosopis glandulosa	Honey mesquite	Shrub
Prosopis pallida	Mesquite or algarroba	Shrub
Prosopis velutina	Quilpie mesquite	Shrub
Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus aggregate	Blackberry	Shrub
Senna hirsuta	Hairy cassia, hairy senna	Shrub
Senna obtusifolia	Sicklepod	Shrub
Senna tora	Foetid cassia	Shrub
Ulex europaeus	Gorse, Furze	Shrub
Annona glabra	Pond Apple, Pond-apple Tree, Alligator Apple, Bullock's Heart, Cherimoya, Monkey Apple, Bobwood, Corkwood	Tree
Cascabela thevetia syn. Thevetia peruviana	Yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree	Tree
Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata	Mexican bean tree	Tree
Harungana madagascariensis	Harungana	Tree
Miconia calvescens 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Miconia cionotricha 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Miconia nervosa 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Miconia racemosa 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Pithecellobium dulce	Madras thorn	Tree
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x	Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow	Tree

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
calodendron & S.x reichardtii		
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip tree	Tree
Tamarix aphylla	Athel Pine, Athel Tree, Tamarisk, Athel Tamarisk, Athel Tamarix, Desert Tamarisk, Flowering Cypress, Salt Cedar	Tree
Ziziphus mauritiana	Chinee apple	Tree
Argyreia nervosa	Elephant ear vine	Vine
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus	Vine
Cryptostegia grandiflora	Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubber Vine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda	Vine
Cryptostegia madagascariensis var. glabe	Purple/Ornamental rubber vine	Vine
Mikania micrantha	Mikania vine	Vine
Pueraria montana var. lobata syn. P. lobata, P. triloba other than in the Torres Strait Islands	Kudzu	Vine

Eradication

Once a species has entered the Ipswich LGA and the area currently infested is known, our efforts are best aimed at stopping the extension of its range and eradicating it if we can.

Eradication relies on both knowing how far an invasive species has spread and having the appropriate stakeholder (government, industry and the community) commitment to try and eliminate it completely.

Objective: Undertake targeted management to eradicate the species from the City of Ipswich.

This strategy focusses on species where it is feasible, and there is a reasonable chance of eradication from the City of Ipswich. Control activities should be coordinated (including across other land tenures), regularly inspected to ensure the infestation has not spread and repeated to ensure reinfestation does not occur.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Reporting to Council within 24 hours if you become aware of a new infestation of these pest plants or animals.
- Developing a plan for the eradication of the species.
- Determining the most appropriate level of control to eradicate the infestation over a 1 - 3 month period effectively.

- Alerting surrounding holdings of the infestation to provide an awareness of the species and risks.
- Implementation of restricted matter hygiene (wash down procedures etc.).
- Undertake routine inspections.

Table 11 – Species managed by the 'Eradication' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Neptunia oleracea and N. Plena	Water mimosa	Aquatic Plant
Opuntia microdasys	Bunny ears	Cacti and succulents
Parthenium hysterophorus	Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed	Herb
Gleditsia triacanthos including cultivars and varieties	Honey locust	Tree
Parkinsonia aculeata	Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean	Tree
Vachellia nilotica	Prickly Acacia, Blackthorn, Prickly Mimosa, Black Piquant, Babul	Tree

Containment

Containment is necessary when an invasive species is beyond eradication (meaning it is no longer achievable) and the priority is to prevent it from spreading further. The economic returns on containment are generally lower and, on balance, environmental or social outcomes may be more important when making decisions to act.

Objective: Stop extension of range and begin to reduce distribution/size of known infestations.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Developing a plan for the containment of the species.
- Determining the most appropriate level of control to reduce the infestation over a 1 month - 3 year period.
- Undertake routine inspections to ensure reinfestation is managed.

Table 12 – Species managed by the 'Containment' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Alternanthera philoxeroides	Alligator weed	Aquatic Plant
Cabomba caroliniana	Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba	Aquatic Plant
Eichhornia crassipes	Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily	Aquatic Plant
Pistia stratiotes	Water lettuce	Aquatic Plant
Sagittaria platyphylla	Sagittaria, Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead,	Aquatic Plant

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
	Slender Arrowhead	
Salvinia molesta	Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed	Aquatic Plant
Bryophyllum delagoense syn. B. tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis	Mother of millions	Cacti and succulents
Bryophyllum x houghtonii	Mother of millions hybrid	Cacti and succulents
Harrisia martinii, H. tortuosa and H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis	Harrisia cactus	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia aurantiaca	Tiger pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia elata	Prickly pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia monacantha syn. O. vulgaris	Drooping tree pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia streptacantha	Westwood pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia stricta syn. O. inermis	Common pest pear, spiny pest pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia tomentosa	Tree pear	Cacti and succulents
Cenchrus setaceum	African fountain grass	Grass
Sporobolus fertilis	Giant Parramatta grass	Grass
Sporobolus jacquemontii	American rat's tail grass	Grass
Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis	Giant rat's tail grass	Grass
~~*Senecio madagascariensis*~~	~~Firewood, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel~~	~~Herb~~
Thunbergia grandiflora syn. T. laurifolia	Thunbergia grandiflora	Herb
Cervus elaphus	Feral red deer	Pest Animal
Dama dama	Feral fallow deer	Pest Animal
Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus other than a domestic cat	Cat (feral)	Pest Animal
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European rabbit	Pest Animal
Rusa timorensis, syn. Cervus timorensis	Feral rusa deer	Pest Animal
~~*Solenopsis invicta*~~	~~Red imported fire ant~~	~~Pest Animal~~
Sus scrofa	Feral pig	Pest Animal
~~*Baccharis halimifolia*~~	~~Groundsel bush~~	~~Shrub~~
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn, Boxthorn	Shrub
Macfadyena unguis-cati	Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's Claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper	Vine

Asset-based Protection

Once an invasive species becomes established and is beyond containment, the focus of management becomes protecting key assets, such as farmland, industry, recreational and environmental areas.

Typically the return on this investment is relatively low, however there are inherent difficulties in how this is measured. For example, how do we put a price on the protection of conservation land for future generations to enjoy?

Foxes, lantana and asparagus fern are good examples of invasive species that are widespread, and where containment is no longer an option.

Objective: Manage infestations to reduce the risk to social amenity, the environment and built assets.

Council will notify individual landholders of the requirements to meet their GBO, although will not be intimately involved in the compliance processes.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Determining if the infestation represents a risk to either yours, or surrounding properties.
- Identifying a remediation plan (property pest management plan) to mitigate that risk (e.g. creating a buffer zone).
- Undertaking regular review/inspection of the infested area to ensure risks are mitigated over the long term.

Table 13 – Species managed by the 'Asset-Based Protection' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Asparagus aethiopicus, A. africanus and A. plumosus	Asparagus Fern, Ground Asparagus, Basket Fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus	Ground cover
Hedychium coronarium	White ginger	Ground cover
Hedychium flavescens	Yellow ginger	Ground cover
Hedychium gardnerianum	Kahili ginger	Ground cover
Lantana montevidensis	Creeping lantana	Ground cover
Sphagneticola trilobata syn. Wedelia trilobata	Singapore daisy	Ground cover
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel	Herb
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Annual ragweed	Herb
Canis lupus dingo	Dingo	Pest Animal
Canis lupus familiaris	Dog	Pest Animal
Vulpes vulpes	European fox	Pest Animal
Lantana camara	Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana	Shrub

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Ligustrum sinense	Small-leaf privet, Chinese privet	Shrub
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush	Shrub
Celtis sinensis	Chinese celtis	Tree
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel	Tree
Ligustrum lucidum	Broad-leaf privet, tree privet	Tree
Schinus terebinthifolia	Broad-leaved pepper tree	Tree
Tecoma stans	Yellow bells	Tree
Anredera cordifolia	Madeira Vine, Jalap, Lamb's-tail, Mignonette Vine, Anredera, Gulf Madeiravine, Heartleaf Madeiravine, Potato Vine	Vine
Aristolochia spp. other than native species	Dutchman's pipe	Vine
Asparagus scandens	Asparagus Fern, Climbing Asparagus Fern	Vine
Cardiospermum grandiflorum	Balloon vine	Vine

COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT (PROHIBITED MATTER)

Prohibited biosecurity matter listed in Schedule 1 Parts 3 and 4 of the Biosecurity Act will be managed collaboratively with Biosecurity Queensland. These species have not been formally assessed through this Biosecurity Plan's species assessment methodology, as the legislation provides that they should be prevented and in then in the event of an incursion, Biosecurity Queensland will lead the eradication effort (or compliance activities – where the matter is being unlawfully kept) with the assistance of local government.

Table 14 – Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – invasive plants

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Anchored water hyacinth	*Eichhornia azurea*	Aquatic Plant
Eurasian water milfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	Aquatic Plant
Fanworts	*Cabomba* spp. other than *C. caroliniana*	Aquatic Plant
Floating water chestnuts	*Trapa* spp.	Aquatic Plant
Lagarosiphon	*Lagarosiphon major*	Aquatic Plant
Salvinias	*Salvinia* spp. other than *S. molesta*	Aquatic Plant
Water soldiers	*Stratiotes aloides*	Aquatic Plant
Cholla cactus	*Cylindropuntia* spp. and hybrids other than *C. fulgida*, *C. imbricata*, *C. prolifera*, *C. rosea*, *C. spinosior* and *C. tunicata*	Cacti and succulents
Harrisia cactus	*Harrisia* spp. syn. *Eriocereus* spp. other than *H. martinii*, *H. tortuosa* and *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis*	Cacti and succulents
Prickly pear	*Opuntia* spp. other than *O. aurantiaca*, *O. elata*, *O. ficus-indica*, *O. microdasys*, *O. monacantha*, *O. stricta*, *O. streptacantha* and *O. tomentosa*	Cacti and succulents
Serrated tussock	*Nassella trichotoma*	Grass
Horsetails	*Equisetum* spp.	Ground cover
Annual thunbergia	*Thunbergia annua*	Herb
Bitterweed	*Helenium amarum*	Herb
Kochia	*Bassia scoparia* syn. *Kochia scoparia*	Herb
Siam weed	*Chromolaena* spp. other than *C. odorata* and *C. squalida*	Herb
Witch weeds	*Striga* spp. other than native species	Herb
Mesquites	all *Prosopis* spp. and hybrids other than *P. glandulosa*, *P. pallida* and *P. velutina*	Shrub
Peruvian primrose bush	*Ludwigia peruviana*	Shrub
Red sesbania	*Sesbania punicea*	Shrub
Spiked pepper	*Piper aduncum*	Shrub
Tropical soda apple	*Solanum viarum*	Shrub
Acacias non-indigenous to Australia	*Acaciella* spp., *Mariosousa* spp., *Senegalia* spp. and *Vachellia* spp. other than *Vachellia nilotica*, *Vachellia farnesiana*	Tree
Candleberry myrtle	*Morella faya*	Tree
Christ's thorn	*Ziziphus spina-christi*	Tree
Honey locust	*Gleditsia* spp. other than *G. triacanthos*	Tree
Mexican bean tree	all *Cecropia* spp. other than *C.*	Tree

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
	pachystachya, *C. palmata* and *C. peltata*	
Miconia	*Miconia* spp. other than *M. calvescens*, *M. cionotricha*, *M. nervosa* and *M. racemosa*	Tree
Mikania	*Mikania* spp. other than *M. micrantha*	Vine

Prohibited invasive animals are not able to be listed in the same way as prohibited invasive plants, as it includes *all animals not listed* in Schedule 1 Part 4 of the Biosecurity Act.

Table 15 – Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – invasive animals

All amphibians, mammals and reptiles other than the following—		
amphibians, mammals and reptiles that are restricted matter		
amphibians, mammals and reptiles indigenous to Australia, including marine mammals of the orders Cetacea, Pinnipedia and Sirenia		
Scientific name	**Common Name**	**Class**
Axolotl	*Ambystoma mexicanum*	Amphibian
Cane toad	*Rhinella marina* syn. *Bufo marinus*	Amphibian
Alpaca	*Lama pacos*	Mammal
Bison or American buffalo	*Bison bison*	Mammal
Black rat	*Rattus rattus*	Mammal
Camel	*Camelus dromedaries*	Mammal
Cat	*Felis catus* and *Prionailurus bengalensis* x *Felis catus*	Mammal
Cattle	*Bos* spp.	Mammal
Chital (axis) deer	*Axis axis*	Mammal
Dog	*Canis lupus familiaris*	Mammal
Donkey	*Equus asinus*	Mammal
European hare	*Lepus europaeus*	Mammal
Fallow deer	*Dama dama*	Mammal
Goat	*Capra hircus*	Mammal
Guanicoe	*Lama guanicoe*	Mammal
Guinea pig	*Cavia porcellus*	Mammal
Horse	*Equus caballus*	Mammal
House mouse	*Mus musculus*	Mammal
Llama	*Lama glama*	Mammal
Mule	*Equus caballus* x *Equus asinus*	Mammal
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	Mammal
Red deer	*Cervus elaphus*	Mammal
Rusa deer	*Rusa timorensis* syn. *Cervus timorensis*	Mammal
Sewer rat	*Rattus norvegicus*	Mammal
Sheep	*Ovis aries*	Mammal
Asian house gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Reptile

City of Ipswich
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Acronyms and Terms

Table 1 – Acronyms and Terms

At-risk environmental area	An area highly susceptible to invasive species, e.g. riparian areas, remnant vegetation, significant corridors
Biosecurity Act	*Biosecurity Act 2014*
Biosecurity Plan	City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023
City	City of Ipswich
GBO	General Biosecurity Obligation
Land Protection Act	Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002
LGA	Local Government Area
NGR	New Generation Rollingstock
RBDM	Risk-based Decision Making
RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
Stakeholders	Government, industry and the community

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The management of invasive plants and animals has progressively evolved as technologies, methodologies, strategic planning philosophies and legislation changes. The most recent and notable change has been the State-wide push to manage weeds and pest animals within a newly established legislative framework, where these species are managed in unison with disease and pathogens.

This plan satisfies a legislative requirement for Council and provides residents of the City with the following management strategies for invasive biosecurity matter:

- Prevention
- Eradication
- Containment
- Asset-Based Protection

In a practical sense, these strategies deliver residents with a tangible objective for the management of invasive pest plants and animals that can be applied to individual parcels, geographic localities (as a collective group of residents) and the entirety of the Ipswich local government area (LGA).

The methodology used to assess each species (and provide their subsequent management strategy) has been intentionally developed to provide both Council and the community with the flexibility to manage invasive species as priorities change and incursions occur.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 (the Biosecurity Plan) has been developed to provide strategic direction for the management of invasive species within the LGA. The Biosecurity Plan has been developed in consultation with internal and external stakeholders and supersedes the Ipswich City Council Pest Management Plan 2010-2014.

Invasive plant and animal species are recognised as a significant threat to Australia's biodiversity, agricultural production, and public health. Put simply, non-native and exotic species are animals and plants living outside their native ranges as a result of human action. Some of these species become invasive, meaning they cause harm to the environment, to the economy, human health or social amenity.

Within Queensland, the State Government has provided a legislative framework for the management of invasive species within the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Biosecurity Act).

The Biosecurity Act requires each local government in Queensland to produce a Biosecurity Plan that prioritises invasive species management based on inherent risk. Within this Biosecurity Plan the prioritisation has been aggregated into four management strategies derived from the Generalised Invasion Curve (a tool for understanding invasive species management).

These management strategies provide stakeholders with guidance on how to discharge their general biosecurity obligation (GBO) and collectively work to lessen the impacts of invasive species in the Ipswich LGA.

The Biosecurity Plan's purpose is to improve invasive pest management within the Ipswich LGA. It achieves this by:

- Developing the methodology to assess where stakeholders (government, industry and the community) should direct their efforts and investments at the various stages of incursion.
- Setting achievable City-wide management strategies and obligations to manage invasive plant and animal species in the Ipswich LGA.
- Identifying actions that encourages mechanisms to inform, support and integrate pest management activities.
- Outlining the process to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan.

The Biosecurity Plan further extends the Health, Security and Regulatory Services Department's commitment to evidence-based decision making and complements Ipswich City Council's pest management programs, initiatives, and conservation assets.

Scope

The Biosecurity Plan binds the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals that deal with biosecurity matter within the Ipswich LGA to the city wide management strategies outlined within this document.

It applies to all land (with the exception of Federal Government owned land) and waterways within the boundaries of the Ipswich local government area. It includes all land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals.

This Biosecurity Plan includes the management of:

- Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – prescribed in Schedule 1 parts 3 and 4 of the Biosecurity Act.
- Restricted invasive biosecurity matter – prescribed in Schedule 2 part 2 of the Biosecurity Act.

It does not include:

- Prohibited matter – prescribed in Schedule 1 (other than parts 3 and 4) of the Biosecurity Act.
- Restricted matter – other than invasive biosecurity matter – prescribed in Schedule 2 part 1 of the Biosecurity Act (includes noxious fish like carp and tilapia).
- Invasive species on Federal Government land.
- Nuisance native and domestic animals.
- Public health pests (e.g. rodents, mosquitoes, cockroaches, etc.).

City of Ipswich

Ipswich is centrally located in the South Eastern region of Queensland. To the east is the capital city Brisbane, and to the west are the rural and agricultural areas of the Brisbane, Lockyer and Fassifern Valleys. The Ipswich LGA is bordered by:

- City of Brisbane.
- City of Logan.
- Scenic Rim Regional Council.
- Lockyer Valley Regional Council.
- Somerset Regional Council.

Ipswich comprises an area of 1090 square kilometres and has a population of approximately 200,000 people. Ipswich enjoys a subtropical climate with 830mm of annual rainfall and average temperatures ranging from a maximum of 27.2° and minimum of 14.5°.

The City is represented through 10 electoral divisions and a Mayor, with each division having approximately 11,000 registered voters.

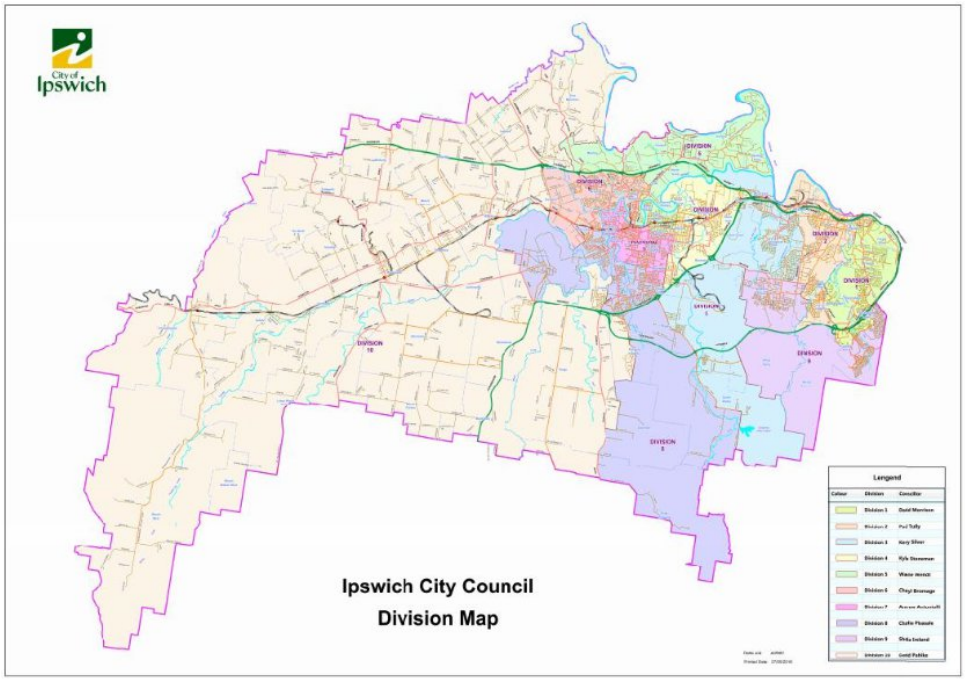

Figure 1 – Ipswich City Council Division Map

Within each division is a range of land uses, from residential areas and rural lands, through to major industrial and employment areas. Urban open spaces and conservation areas complement each of these uses.

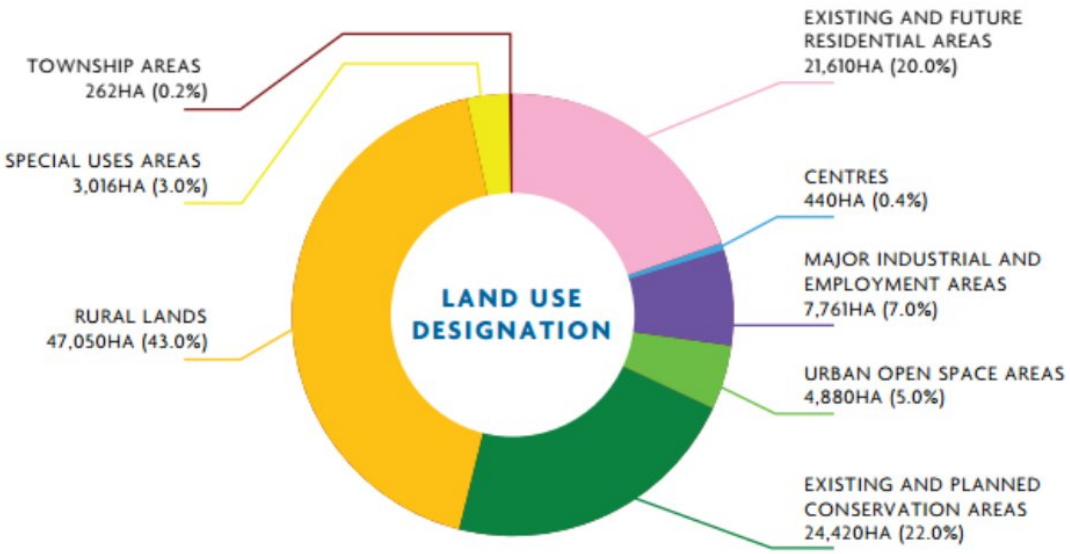

Figure 2 - City of Ipswich Land Use Designation

Ipswich has a unique and diverse natural environment, which supports a high variety of species, with 1,651 native species across the plant, fungi and animal kingdoms recorded within the LGA.

Pest Impact and Spread

Preventing the spread of pest plants and animals is difficult, as many pest plants have physical characteristics that allow their seeds and other reproductive parts to be easily transported over long distances and pest animals can traverse and occupy large areas of land.

This ability to occupy large areas or spread easily is compounded by both natural and human processes that often influence the introduction and dispersal across the LGA.

Natural processes such as wind, water, and movement via birds and pest animals are almost impossible to restrict. However, dispersal caused by human activities can be managed through the implementation of coordinated strategies at local, regional, state and international levels.

Some features of the Ipswich LGA that may influence the introduction and dispersal of pest plants and animals include:

- Ipswich is a transport hub, with significant rail infrastructure and industrial estates which are located adjacent to arterial road networks (Cunningham Highway, Warrego Highway, Centenary Highway and Ipswich Motorway).
- Conservation estates make up approximately 22% of the land within the Ipswich LGA. These areas can be at times difficult to access, require specialist and broad-scale management and face incursion threat through unlawful vehicle access.
- Ipswich is the home of significant government landholdings that surround State and Federal Government installations like the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base Amberley, which is the largest operational base in the RAAF and the Queensland Rail New Generation Rollingstock (NGR) depot at Wulkuraka. These facilities and surrounding land holdings are either managed with differing priorities or governed by Federal Biosecurity Legislation.
- The Ipswich LGA has experienced significant growth in population and residential dwelling numbers throughout the past 25 years. This increase has required some disturbance of the landscapes and the import/export of soils. The increased number of landholders also complicates coordinated management, particularly with pest animals.

Council's Role

The main biosecurity function of each local government continues to be the management of invasive plants and animals in its area.

Ipswich City Council, like many local authorities, has two (2) key responsibilities, namely:

1. The control of invasive species on Council's land, completed in such a way that it is consistent with the City Wide Management Strategies provided within this Plan and the nil tenure principles of the Biosecurity Act.
2. A regulatory function to ensure landholders and residents are discharging their GBO (see *Legislative Framework and Terminology* for the definition of GBO).

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Biosecurity Plan

The Biosecurity Plan will be reviewed:

- Annually by the Health, Security and Regulatory Services Department.
- Before its expiry in 2023.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND TERMINOLOGY

Biosecurity Act

The Biosecurity Act commenced on 1 July 2016 and was intended to provide a consistent, modern, risk-based and less prescriptive approach to biosecurity in Queensland. The legislation replaced six Acts, makes substantive amendments to three other Acts, and replaced 11 pieces of subordinate legislation.

With its implementation, the weed and pest management functions of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (Land Protection Act) were updated to fit the new framework and then, in a broad sense, captured by the new Biosecurity Act.

The requirement for local government to have a plan (referred to as a Pest Management Plans under the Land Protection Act) transitioned to the Biosecurity Act, although the new legislation provided a tangible link between the plan and the obligation imposed on a person who 'deals with' invasive plants and animals.

In principle, the obligation for a person to manage invasive plant and animal species has not changed (both the Land Protection Act and the Biosecurity Act prescribe invasive species management).

In practice, the species are now broadly categorised as either 'restricted matter' or 'prohibited matter'.A 'restricted matter' species has a management strategy outlined in the Biosecurity Plan, that has been determined by assessing the risk and impacts on human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment (each a biosecurity consideration).

The terms 'restricted matter' and 'prohibited matter' (both 'biosecurity matter') are used to classify species within the Act broadly. While both are likely to have a detrimental impact on a 'biosecurity consideration' restricted matter is present in Queensland, whereas prohibited matter is not.

Biosecurity Matter

'Biosecurity matter' has a broad definition provided in s.15 of the Biosecurity Act, although for this plan, 'Biosecurity matter' relates to invasive plants and animals prescribed as either 'restricted matter' or 'prohibited matter' in the Biosecurity Act.

It is an offence to deal with 'prohibited matter' within Queensland, and anyone who becomes aware of the matter should report it to Biosecurity Queensland immediately.

'Restricted matter' has specific actions based on seven (7) different categorisations provided by the Biosecurity Act. These seven (7) categories are:

- **Category 1** – must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence.
- **Category 2** – must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector or a local government authorised officer within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence.

- **Category 3** – must not be distributed. This means it must not be given as a gift, sold, traded or released into the environment unless the distribution or disposal is authorised in regulation or under a permit.
- **Category 4** – must not be moved to ensure it does not spread into other areas of the state.
- **Category 5** – must not be kept or possessed.
- **Category 6** – must not be fed.
- **Category 7** – must be killed and disposed of in a way prescribed under a regulation.

Deal With

The Biosecurity Act defines that 'deal with' (biosecurity matter) includes any of the following:

- Keep or possess, whether intentionally or otherwise, the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Conduct experiments with the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Produce or manufacture the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Breed the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Propagate the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Use the biosecurity matter or carrier in the course of manufacturing a thing that is not the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Grow, raise, feed or culture the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Distribute the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Import the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Transport the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Dispose of the biosecurity matter or carrier.
- Buy, supply or use the biosecurity matter or carrier for the purposes of, or in the course of, a dealing mentioned in any of the bullets above.

Biosecurity Risk

A 'biosecurity risk' is the risk that exists when you 'deal with':

- Any pest, disease or contaminant; or
- Something that could carry a pest, disease or contaminant (e.g. animals, plants, soil and equipment – all known as 'carriers').

Biosecurity Event

A 'biosecurity event' is an event that:

- Has, or may have, a significant harmful effect on human health, social amenity, the economy, or the environment; and
- Is caused by a pest, disease or contaminant.

The GBO shares the responsibility for managing biosecurity risks more broadly so that we can reduce the likelihood of having a 'biosecurity event'.

The Biosecurity Act says that anyone who 'deals with' (generally landholders or tenants) is responsible for managing 'biosecurity risks' that they know about or could reasonably be expected to know about.

Landholders and tenants are not expected to know about all biosecurity risks but are expected to know about risks associated with day-to-day work and hobbies. For example:

- A commercial grower is expected to stay informed about the pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by the crops being produced, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on any property holdings (owned, leased, etc.). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A livestock owner is expected to stay informed about pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by their animals, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on any property holdings (owner, leased, etc.). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A landowner, leasee or tenant is expected to stay informed about the weeds and pest animals (such as wild dogs) that could be on property holdings (owned, rented, occupied, etc.). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A transporter of agricultural produce is expected to check whether the transportation could spread diseases or pests. If it could, it is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.

In most cases, 'biosecurity risks' can be reduced by following simple steps. For example:

- Manage pests (e.g. weeds and wild dogs) and diseases on any property holdings that could have negative impacts on neighbouring properties.
- Carefully examine animals before moving them. Moving animals will pose a biosecurity risk if they are carrying pests or diseases that could affect agricultural industries. Check for animal diseases that could be spread by contact with other animals, and for weed seeds.
- Closely inspect pot plants and potting mix before taking them home. They will pose a biosecurity risk if they are carrying fire ants or electric ants, or plant pests, weeds or diseases that are not already present in your suburb or region.

General Biosecurity Obligation

The GBO is a key component of 'Risk-Based Decision Making' (RBDM) framework used throughout the Biosecurity Act.

All Queenslanders have a GBO under the Biosecurity Act. This means that everyone is responsible for managing 'biosecurity risks' that are:

- Under their control; and
- That they know about, or should reasonably be expected to know about.

Under the GBO, individuals and organisations whose activities pose a 'biosecurity risk' must:

- Take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each 'biosecurity risk'.

- Minimise the likelihood of causing a 'biosecurity event', and limit the consequences if such an event is caused.
- Prevent or minimise the harmful effects a risk could have, and not to do anything that might make any harmful events worse.

To properly understand your responsibilities under the GBO, you need to understand what is meant by 'biosecurity risks' and 'biosecurity events'.

Reasonable and Practical

The steps that are considered 'reasonable and practical' will vary depending on the situation and the risks involved. Key factors include:

- How likely an activity is to pose a risk – the more likely it is, the more action you are expected to take.
- How harmful an activity could be (e.g., whether it could cause human deaths, extensive productivity losses or other significant economic or community losses) – the more potentially harmful it is, the more action you are expected to take.
- How much the person managing the activity knows, or should reasonably be expected to know, about the risk (e.g., how dangerous it is and how it is spread) – the more you know, or should be expected to know, the more action you are expected to take.
- What methods are available to minimise the risk (e.g. equipment and work practices) – the more readily available a method is, the more action you are expected to take.

Information is widely available on reasonable and practical steps that can be taken to meet the GBO for many common pests and diseases (e.g. on government and industry websites).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Awareness and Education

The effective management of weeds and pest animals can only be achieved when government, industry and the community have a sound knowledge of the problem and the management options available.

This strategy is intended to provide a number of actions that enables stakeholders to discharge their GBO, through an awareness of invasive species, their potential impacts and the most practical and cost effective management options.

Table 2 – Awareness and Education Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
1.1	Educate the community on the GBO through media releases, social media posts, and Council's website.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.2	Educate internal staff and contractors on Council's GBO. Particularly in relation to Council controlled areas, road reserves, conservation estates and land holdings.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.3	Develop fact sheets providing advice on the GBO with practical examples of particular species and an appropriate level of management.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.4	Formalise processes to streamline the cross-departmental reporting of infestations within Council.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
1.5	Promote programs and subsidies that encourage broader scale control of invasive plants.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2020 Review

2. Conservation and Public Spaces

Council has approximately 29,300 ha of protected green spaces, which accounts for about 27% of the total land within the Ipswich LGA. The protection and conservation of these green spaces is important to the community and the sustainability of our City.

This strategy aims to ensure conservation estates are accessible, diverse and representative of the City's commitment to the environment.

Table 3 – Conservation and Public Spaces Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
2.1	Educate the community on what species represent the greatest risk to each conservation estate.	Works, Parks and Recreation.	By 06/2019 Review
2.2	Provide internal mechanisms for reporting these species to ensure infestations are managed as quickly as possible.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
2.3	Investigate if reporting avenues exist within existing applications and programs (Naeus Explore for example).	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2020 Review
2.4	Investigate the feasibility of risk assessments specific to conservation estates and the adjacent properties (within buffered proximity).	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2023 Review

3. Commitment to Management Strategies

The management strategies detailed within this document have been developed to give all stakeholders a clear management direction for their particular infestation(s).

To be effective, all stakeholders must commit to the strategies by improving practices and processes to ensure responses to each strategy is timely and effective.

Table 4 – Commitment to Management Strategies Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
3.1	Develop internal scripting when reports are received for a species previously believed not to exist in ICC.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2019 Review
3.2	Develop procedures that support consistent action for complaints of species within each management strategy.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2020 Review
3.3	Work with internal stakeholders to ensure Council is able to respond to high-risk infestations quickly, preventing further spread.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services. Works, Parks and Recreation.	By 06/2021 Review

4. Planning and Continuous Improvement

The success of this plan and to the management of invasive species generally will be dependent on both Council and the community's commitment to continuous improvement.

Table 5 – Planning and Continuous Improvement Strategic Actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
4.1	Initiate GPS/GIS Mapping of infestations known/found within the Ipswich City Council LGA.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2023 Review
4.2	Investigate mechanisms for the community providing information on infestations through GIS.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	By 06/2023 Review
4.3	Annual review of risk assessments.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	Annually
4.4	Bi-annual review of species believed to be found within Ipswich City Council's LGA.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services.	Bi-Annually

SPECIES PRIORITISATION METHODOLOGY

The Biosecurity Act has been designed to ensure the level of response is linked to the degree of risk posed. It is the responsibility of local governments to ensure that the risks posed by invasive plants and animals are appropriately mitigated.

While the Biosecurity Act does provide an overarching State-wide assessment (through the categorisation process), it does not consider any of the 77 local governments individual circumstances (climate, industry, community concerns, etc.). The Biosecurity Act instead, provides this mechanism through the Biosecurity Plan's ability to prioritise the management of invasive species.

To determine the level of risk (in the City of Ipswich context) a methodology was developed that prioritises species management and assists in defining the GBO. This methodology and the subsequent management strategy provide the link between the risks posed by the species and the obligation on landholders.

The process for developing the Ipswich prioritisation methodology involved considering five key inputs, covering the core concerns of invasive plant and animal management. While detailed information for each input is provided in this section, the graphic below provides an overview of the inputs and the process.

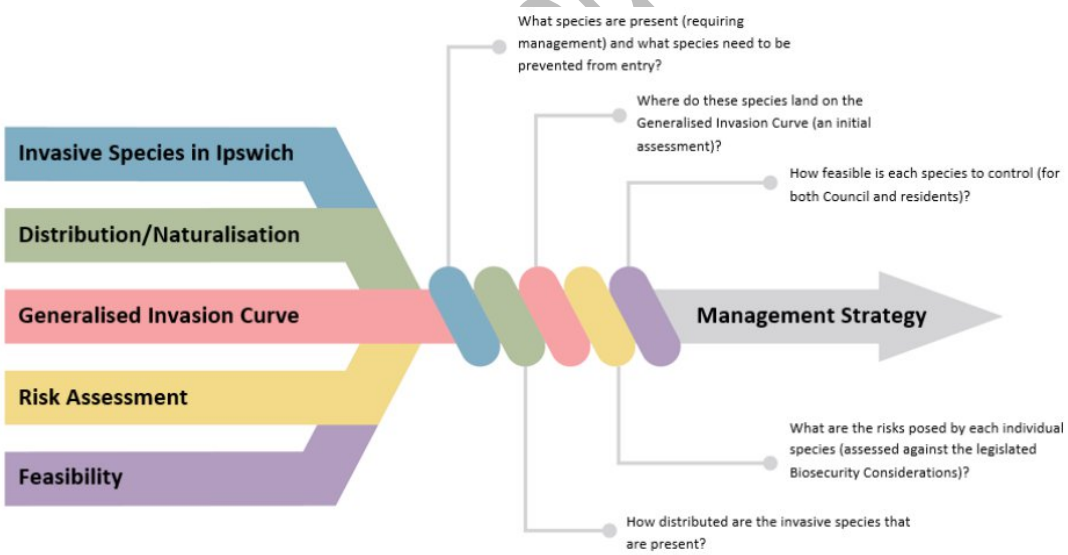

Figure 3 – Species Prioritisation Input/Output Multiplex Diagram

Input 1 - Establishing what species exist in the City of Ipswich

A pivotal input into the methodology is a detailed understanding of the species that are present within the City of Ipswich. To obtain this baseline position Council utilised:

- Distribution mapping provided by the Queensland State Government.
- Datasets of known infestations recorded by Council Officers.

- Complaint data reporting infestations on public and private land.

Input 2 - Distribution/Naturalisation

The Queensland Herbarium publishes a ranked list of Invasive Naturalised Plants in South East Queensland, which has been used to get a better understanding of both the area occupied and, to an extent, the time which the species has been present.

This information was consolidated with species that are known to exist within the City.

Input 3 - Generalised Invasion Curve

The Generalised Invasion Curve is a tool developed by the State of Victoria, which assists in determining where stakeholders (government, industry and the community) should direct their efforts and investments at the various stages of incursion.

The curve illustrates the increasing area occupied by an invasive species over time. It also identifies the most appropriate course of action to take depending on the distribution and abundance of the invasive species.

With an understanding of both the species present and their distribution, each invasive species was given an initial management strategy, based on the parameters of the Generalised Invasion Curve.

This initial prioritisation provided a simple, yet effective way to quickly and responsibly evaluate the best course of action to minimise the impact from each invasive species.

The graphic below provides a visual representation of the tool's application.

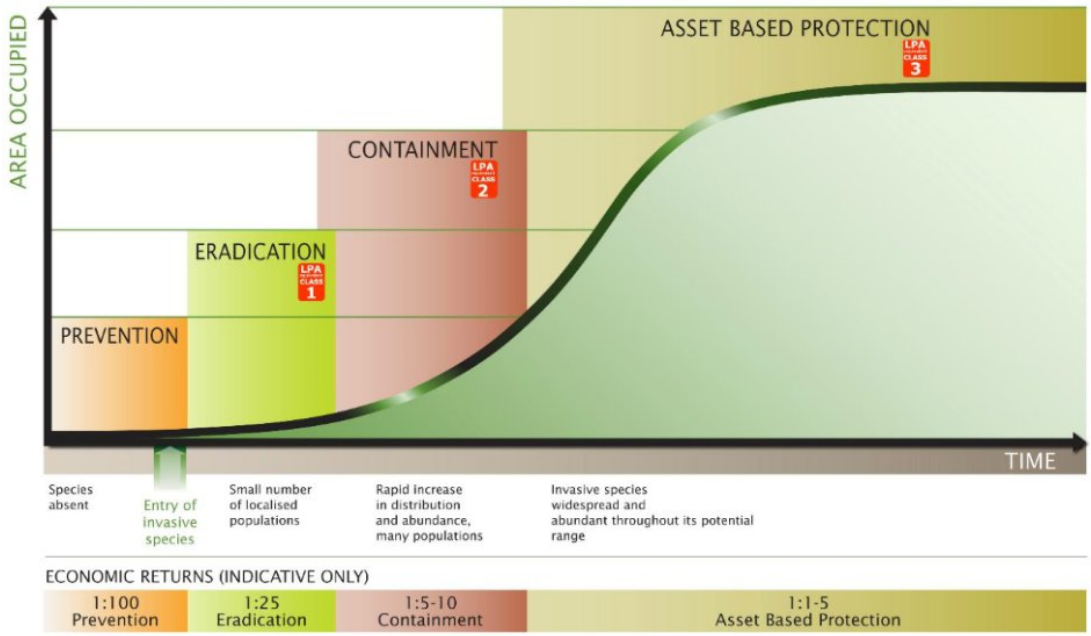

Figure 4 – Generalised Invasion Curve

Input 4 – Risk Assessment

An assessment of the level of threat posed by these species against the prescribed Biosecurity Considerations (human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment) was completed as required by the Biosecurity Act.

With no formal risk assessment methodology prescribed beyond the four biosecurity considerations, Council developed an internal severity criteria and rating system. This process defined the criteria for each severity, from insignificant to catastrophic.

The rates for each biosecurity consideration have been provided in the tables below:

Human Health

Table 6 – Human Health Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No injuries • Discomfort • First Aid Treatment
Minor	• Medical treatment • Adverse reaction/irritation
Moderate	• Medical treatment requiring short-term hospitalisation • Serious adverse reaction/irritation
Major	• Medical treatment requiring long-term hospitalisation • Serious respiratory problems
Catastrophic	• Fatality/Fatalities

Social Amenity

Table 7 – Social Amenity Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No or negligible disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • No or negligible damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • No or negligible impact on visual amenity • No or negligible impact on the usability of a public asset
Minor	• Minor and temporary disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Minor damage to property (fixture)/infrastructure • Minor and isolated impact on visual amenity • Minor and isolated impact on the usability of a public asset
Moderate	• Moderate and medium-term disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Moderate damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Moderate and broad-scale impact on visual amenity

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
	• Moderate and broad-scale impact on the usability of a public asset
Major	• Major and medium-term disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Major damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Major and widely spread impact on visual amenity • Major and widely spread impact on the usability of a public asset
Catastrophic	• Serious and long-term or indefinite disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • Serious damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • Serious and whole of City impact on visual amenity • Serious or indefinite impact on the usability of a public asset

Economy

Table 8 – Economy Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No or negligible impact on the viability of agricultural production • No or negligible disruption to business or industry • <$250,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Minor	• Minor and temporary impact on the viability of agricultural production • Minor and temporary disruption to business or industry • >$250,000 and <$1,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Moderate	• Moderate and medium-term impact on the viability of agricultural production • Moderate and medium-term disruption to business or industry • >$1,000,000 and <$2,500,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Major	• Major and medium-term impact on the viability of agricultural production • Major and medium-term disruption to business or industry • >$2,500,000 and <$5,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Catastrophic	• Serious and long-term or indefinite impact on the viability of agricultural production • Serious and long-term or indefinite disruption to business or industry • >$5,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)

Environment

Table 9 – Environment Risk Severity Criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• No or negligible reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • No or negligible reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • No or negligible impact on biodiversity values • No or negligible infestation of a declared environmental area

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
	including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • No or negligible threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Minor	• Minor and temporary reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Minor and temporary reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Minor and temporary impact on biodiversity values • Localised infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Minor and temporary threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Moderate	• Moderate and medium-term reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Moderate and medium-term reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Moderate and medium-term impact on biodiversity values • Infestation of approximately half of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Moderate and medium-term threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Major	• Major and medium-term reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Major and medium-term reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Major and medium-term impact on biodiversity values • Majority infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Major and medium-term threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.
Catastrophic	• Serious and long-term or indefinite reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition. • Serious and long-term or indefinite reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas. • Serious and long-term or indefinite impact on biodiversity values • Complete infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area. • Serious and long-term or indefinite threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area.

The assessment of risk, across each of the considerations had a significant impact on the final management strategy, given it is a pivotal component of the Biosecurity Act.

Input 5 - Identifying the Feasibility of Success

An assessment of the feasibility of success and the difficulties in control was an important input to be considered when determining the most appropriate management strategy. This assessment considered:

- If exclusion or prevention was feasible?
- If eradication was feasible?
- If the invasive biosecurity matter is widely established, is biological control the most feasible response?
- How feasible is landholder control? Specifically:
    - How detectable is the weed?
    - How accessible are known infestations?
    - How expensive is the control of the weed (using techniques that maximise efficacy and minimise off-target damage)?

The intention was not to consider feasibility in a black and white, 'feasible or not feasible' sense; it was instead used to inform the final management strategy that was to be associated with a particular species.

Output - City Wide Management Targets

Finally, the presence of the species, its distribution, initial Generalised Invasion Curve strategy, risk assessment and feasibility were aggregated into the City Wide Management Strategy for each restricted matter species.

CITY WIDE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES (RESTRICTED MATTER)

The following management strategies provide a tangible management objective for each of the restricted matter species. In a simple sense, there is a relationship between these management strategies and the previous classes of the Land Protection Act, namely:

- Eradication – broadly equivalent management obligations to Land Protection Act class 1 species.
- Containment – broadly equivalent management obligations to Land Protection Act class 2 species.
- Asset-Based Protection – broadly equivalent management obligations to Land Protection Act class 3 species.

The objective of each management strategy largely defines the GBO for anyone who deals with the restricted matter on land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council (including conservation estates, bushland reserves and public open spaces), utilities, corporate entities and individuals.

While the goal is to reduce restricted matter overall, the strategies will provide greater emphasis on when and how a particular species should be managed, given consideration to the methodology inputs.

Prevention

Before the entry of an invasive species into the Ipswich LGA, investment in prevention, education, and surveillance will minimise the likelihood of incursion. It is more cost effective to prevent invasive species from entering than it is to manage them once they have entered.

This is the default management strategy for any species not currently known to be found within the City of Ipswich.

Objective: Prevent new infestations of species previously not recorded in the City.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Reporting to Council within 24 hours if you become aware of a new infestation of these pest plants or animals.
- An awareness and understanding of restricted matter hygiene (wash down procedures etc.).
- Having an awareness of the species not currently present within the City.
- Being aware of the species that are present in locations you visit, or agist cattle and buy feed.

Table 10 – Species managed by the 'Prevention' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides	Senegal tea plant	Aquatic Plant

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Hygrophila costata	Hygrophila, Glush weed	Aquatic Plant
Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids	Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass	Aquatic Plant
Limnocharis flava	Limnocharis, yellow burrhead	Aquatic Plant
Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica	Cane cactus	Cacti and succulents
Austrocylindropuntia subulata	Eve's pin cactus	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia fulgida	Coral cactus	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia imbricata	Devil's rope pear	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia prolifera	Jumping cholla	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia rosea and C. tunicata	Hudson pear	Cacti and succulents
Cylindropuntia spinosior	Snake cactus	Cacti and succulents
Andropogon gayanus	Gamba grass	Grass
Nassella neesiana	Chilean needle grass	Grass
Nassella tenuissima	Mexican feather grass	Grass
Asparagus declinatus	Bridal Veil, Bridal Veil Creeper, Pale Berry Asparagus Fern, Asparagus Fern, South African Creeper	Ground cover
Chromolaena odorata	Siam weed	Herb
Chromolaena squalida	Siam weed	Herb
Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph weed	Herb
Solanum elaeagnifolium	Silver Nightshade, Silver-leaved Nightshade, White Horse Nettle, Silver-leaf Nightshade, Tomato Weed, White Nightshade, Bull-nettle, Prairie-berry, Satansbos, Silver-leaf Bitter-apple, Silverleaf-nettle, Trompillo	Herb
Stevia ovata	Candyleaf	Herb
Ammotragus lervia	Barbary sheep	Pest Animal
Anoplolepis gracilipes	Yellow crazy ant	Pest Animal
Antilope cervicapra	Blackbuck antelope	Pest Animal
Axis axis	Feral chital	Pest Animal
Axis porcinus	Hog deer	Pest Animal
Capra hircus	Feral goat	Pest Animal
Rusa unicolor, syn. Cervus unicolor	Sambar deer	Pest Animal
Trachemys scripta elegans	Red-eared slider turtle	Pest Animal
Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera	Boneseed	Shrub
Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundifolia	Bitou bush	Shrub
Clidemia hirta	Koster's curse	Shrub

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Cytisus scoparius	Broom, English Broom, Scotch Broom, Common Broom, Scottish Broom, Spanish Broom	Shrub
Elephantopus mollis	Tobacco weed	Shrub
Genista linifolia	Flax-leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom	Shrub
Genista monspessulana	Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom	Shrub
Gmelina elliptica	Badhara bush	Shrub
Jatropha gossypiifolia and hybrids	Cotton-leaved Physic-Nut, Bellyache Bush, Cotton-leaf Physic Nut, Cotton-leaf Jatropha, Black Physic Nut	Shrub
Mimosa diplotricha var. diplotricha	Giant sensitive plant	Shrub
Mimosa pigra	Mimosa, Giant Mimosa, Giant Sensitive Plant, ThornySensitive Plant, Black Mimosa, Catclaw Mimosa, Bashful Plant	Shrub
Prosopis glandulosa	Honey mesquite	Shrub
Prosopis pallida	Mesquite or algarroba	Shrub
Prosopis velutina	Quilpie mesquite	Shrub
Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus aggregate	Blackberry	Shrub
Senna hirsuta	Hairy cassia, hairy senna	Shrub
Senna obtusifolia	Sicklepod	Shrub
Senna tora	Foetid cassia	Shrub
Ulex europaeus	Gorse, Furze	Shrub
Annona glabra	Pond Apple, Pond-apple Tree, Alligator Apple, Bullock's Heart, Cherimoya, Monkey Apple, Bobwood, Corkwood	Tree
Cascabela thevetia syn. Thevetia peruviana	Yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree	Tree
Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata	Mexican bean tree	Tree
Harungana madagascariensis	Harungana	Tree
Miconia calvescens 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Miconia cionotricha 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Miconia nervosa 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Miconia racemosa 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
Pithecellobium dulce	Madras thorn	Tree
Salix spp. except S.babylonica, S.x	Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow	Tree

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
calodendron & S.x reichardtii		
Spathodea campanulata	African tulip tree	Tree
Tamarix aphylla	Athel Pine, Athel Tree, Tamarisk, Athel Tamarisk, Athel Tamarix, Desert Tamarisk, Flowering Cypress, Salt Cedar	Tree
Ziziphus mauritiana	Chinee apple	Tree
Argyreia nervosa	Elephant ear vine	Vine
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus	Vine
Cryptostegia grandiflora	Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubber Vine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda	Vine
Cryptostegia madagascariensis var. glabe	Purple/Ornamental rubber vine	Vine
Mikania micrantha	Mikania vine	Vine
Pueraria montana var. lobata syn. P. lobata, P. triloba other than in the Torres Strait Islands	Kudzu	Vine

Eradication

Once a species has entered the Ipswich LGA and the area currently infested is known, our efforts are best aimed at stopping the extension of its range and eradicating it if we can.

Eradication relies on both knowing how far an invasive species has spread and having the appropriate stakeholder (government, industry and the community) commitment to try and eliminate it completely.

Objective: Undertake targeted management to eradicate the species from the City of Ipswich.

This strategy focusses on species where it is feasible, and there is a reasonable chance of eradication from the City of Ipswich. Control activities should be coordinated (including across other land tenures), regularly inspected to ensure the infestation has not spread and repeated to ensure reinfestation does not occur.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Reporting to Council within 24 hours if you become aware of a new infestation of these pest plants or animals.
- Developing a plan for the eradication of the species.
- Determining the most appropriate level of control to eradicate the infestation over a 1 - 3 month period effectively.

- Alerting surrounding holdings of the infestation to provide an awareness of the species and risks.
- Implementation of restricted matter hygiene (wash down procedures etc.).
- Undertake routine inspections.

Table 11 – Species managed by the 'Eradication' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Neptunia oleracea and N. Plena	Water mimosa	Aquatic Plant
Opuntia microdasys	Bunny ears	Cacti and succulents
Parthenium hysterophorus	Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed	Herb
Gleditsia triacanthos including cultivars and varieties	Honey locust	Tree
Parkinsonia aculeata	Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean	Tree
Vachellia nilotica	Prickly Acacia, Blackthorn, Prickly Mimosa, Black Piquant, Babul	Tree

Containment

Containment is necessary when an invasive species is beyond eradication (meaning it is no longer achievable) and the priority is to prevent it from spreading further. The economic returns on containment are generally lower and, on balance, environmental or social outcomes may be more important when making decisions to act.

Objective: Stop extension of range and begin to reduce distribution/size of known infestations.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Developing a plan for the containment of the species.
- Determining the most appropriate level of control to reduce the infestation over a 1 month - 3 year period.
- Undertake routine inspections to ensure reinfestation is managed.

Table 12 – Species managed by the 'Containment' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Alternanthera philoxeroides	Alligator weed	Aquatic Plant
Cabomba caroliniana	Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba	Aquatic Plant
Eichhornia crassipes	Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily	Aquatic Plant
Pistia stratiotes	Water lettuce	Aquatic Plant
Sagittaria platyphylla	Sagittaria, Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead,	Aquatic Plant

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
	Slender Arrowhead	
Salvinia molesta	Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed	Aquatic Plant
Bryophyllum delagoense syn. B. tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis	Mother of millions	Cacti and succulents
Bryophyllum x houghtonii	Mother of millions hybrid	Cacti and succulents
Harrisia martinii, H. tortuosa and H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis	Harrisia cactus	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia aurantiaca	Tiger pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia elata	Prickly pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia monacantha syn. O. vulgaris	Drooping tree pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia streptacantha	Westwood pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia stricta syn. O. inermis	Common pest pear, spiny pest pear	Cacti and succulents
Opuntia tomentosa	Tree pear	Cacti and succulents
Cenchrus setaceum	African fountain grass	Grass
Sporobolus fertilis	Giant Parramatta grass	Grass
Sporobolus jacquemontii	American rat's tail grass	Grass
Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis	Giant rat's tail grass	Grass
Thunbergia grandiflora syn. T. laurifolia	Thunbergia grandiflora	Herb
Cervus elaphus	Feral red deer	Pest Animal
Dama dama	Feral fallow deer	Pest Animal
Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus other than a domestic cat	Cat (feral)	Pest Animal
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European rabbit	Pest Animal
Rusa timorensis, syn. Cervus timorensis	Feral rusa deer	Pest Animal
Sus scrofa	Feral pig	Pest Animal
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn, Boxthorn	Shrub
Macfadyena unguis-cati	Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's Claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper	Vine

Asset-based Protection

Once an invasive species becomes established and is beyond containment, the focus of management becomes protecting key assets, such as farmland, industry, recreational and environmental areas.

Typically the return on this investment is relatively low, however there are inherent difficulties in how this is measured. For example, how do we put a price on the protection of conservation land for future generations to enjoy?

Foxes, lantana and asparagus fern are good examples of invasive species that are widespread, and where containment is no longer an option.

Objective: Manage infestations to reduce the risk to social amenity, the environment and built assets.

Council will notify individual landholders of the requirements to meet their GBO, although will not be intimately involved in the compliance processes.

Discharging your obligation should involve:

- Determining if the infestation represents a risk to either yours, or surrounding properties.
- Identifying a remediation plan (property pest management plan) to mitigate that risk (e.g. creating a buffer zone).
- Undertaking regular review/inspection of the infested area to ensure risks are mitigated over the long term.

Table 13 – Species managed by the 'Asset-Based Protection' Strategy

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Asparagus aethiopicus, A. africanus and A. plumosus	Asparagus Fern, Ground Asparagus, Basket Fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus	Ground cover
Hedychium coronarium	White ginger	Ground cover
Hedychium flavescens	Yellow ginger	Ground cover
Hedychium gardnerianum	Kahili ginger	Ground cover
Lantana montevidensis	Creeping lantana	Ground cover
Sphagneticola trilobata syn. Wedelia trilobata	Singapore daisy	Ground cover
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel	Herb
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Annual ragweed	Herb
Canis lupus dingo	Dingo	Pest Animal
Canis lupus familiaris	Dog	Pest Animal
Vulpes vulpes	European fox	Pest Animal
Lantana camara	Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana	Shrub

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Ligustrum sinense	Small-leaf privet, Chinese privet	Shrub
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel bush	Shrub
Celtis sinensis	Chinese celtis	Tree
Cinnamomum camphora	Camphor laurel	Tree
Ligustrum lucidum	Broad-leaf privet, tree privet	Tree
Schinus terebinthifolia	Broad-leaved pepper tree	Tree
Tecoma stans	Yellow bells	Tree
Anredera cordifolia	Madeira Vine, Jalap, Lamb's-tail, Mignonette Vine, Anredera, Gulf Madeiravine, Heartleaf Madeiravine, Potato Vine	Vine
Aristolochia spp. other than native species	Dutchman's pipe	Vine
Asparagus scandens	Asparagus Fern, Climbing Asparagus Fern	Vine
Cardiospermum grandiflorum	Balloon vine	Vine

COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT (PROHIBITED MATTER)

Prohibited biosecurity matter listed in Schedule 1 Parts 3 and 4 of the Biosecurity Act will be managed collaboratively with Biosecurity Queensland. These species have not been formally assessed through this Biosecurity Plan's species assessment methodology, as the legislation provides that they should be prevented and in then in the event of an incursion, Biosecurity Queensland will lead the eradication effort (or compliance activities – where the matter is being unlawfully kept) with the assistance of local government.

Table 14 – Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – invasive plants

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
Anchored water hyacinth	*Eichhornia azurea*	Aquatic Plant
Eurasian water milfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	Aquatic Plant
Fanworts	*Cabomba* spp. other than *C. caroliniana*	Aquatic Plant
Floating water chestnuts	*Trapa* spp.	Aquatic Plant
Lagarosiphon	*Lagarosiphon major*	Aquatic Plant
Salvinias	*Salvinia* spp. other than *S. molesta*	Aquatic Plant
Water soldiers	*Stratiotes aloides*	Aquatic Plant
Cholla cactus	*Cylindropuntia* spp. and hybrids other than *C. fulgida*, *C. imbricata*, *C. prolifera*, *C. rosea*, *C. spinosior* and *C. tunicata*	Cacti and succulents
Harrisia cactus	*Harrisia* spp. syn. *Eriocereus* spp. other than *H. martinii*, *H. tortuosa* and *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis*	Cacti and succulents
Prickly pear	*Opuntia* spp. other than *O. aurantiaca*, *O. elata*, *O. ficus-indica*, *O. microdasys*, *O. monacantha*, *O. stricta*, *O. streptacantha* and *O. tomentosa*	Cacti and succulents
Serrated tussock	*Nassella trichotoma*	Grass
Horsetails	*Equisetum* spp.	Ground cover
Annual thunbergia	*Thunbergia annua*	Herb
Bitterweed	*Helenium amarum*	Herb
Kochia	*Bassia scoparia* syn. *Kochia scoparia*	Herb
Siam weed	*Chromolaena* spp. other than *C. odorata* and *C. squalida*	Herb
Witch weeds	*Striga* spp. other than native species	Herb
Mesquites	all *Prosopis* spp. and hybrids other than *P. glandulosa*, *P. pallida* and *P. velutina*	Shrub
Peruvian primrose bush	*Ludwigia peruviana*	Shrub
Red sesbania	*Sesbania punicea*	Shrub
Spiked pepper	*Piper aduncum*	Shrub
Tropical soda apple	*Solanum viarum*	Shrub
Acacias non-indigenous to Australia	*Acaciella* spp., *Mariosousa* spp., *Senegalia* spp. and *Vachellia* spp. other than *Vachellia nilotica*, *Vachellia farnesiana*	Tree
Candleberry myrtle	*Morella faya*	Tree
Christ's thorn	*Ziziphus spina-christi*	Tree
Honey locust	*Gleditsia* spp. other than *G. triacanthos*	Tree
Mexican bean tree	all *Cecropia* spp. other than *C.*	Tree

Scientific name	Common Name	Form
	pachystachya, *C. palmata* and *C. peltata*	
Miconia	*Miconia* spp. other than *M. calvescens*, *M. cionotricha*, *M. nervosa* and *M. racemosa*	Tree
Mikania	*Mikania* spp. other than *M. micrantha*	Vine

Prohibited invasive animals are not able to be listed in the same way as prohibited invasive plants, as it includes *all animals not listed* in Schedule 1 Part 4 of the Biosecurity Act.

Table 15 – Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – invasive animals

All amphibians, mammals and reptiles other than the following—		
amphibians, mammals and reptiles that are restricted matter		
amphibians, mammals and reptiles indigenous to Australia, including marine mammals of the orders Cetacea, Pinnipedia and Sirenia		
Scientific name	**Common Name**	**Class**
Axolotl	*Ambystoma mexicanum*	Amphibian
Cane toad	*Rhinella marina* syn. *Bufo marinus*	Amphibian
Alpaca	*Lama pacos*	Mammal
Bison or American buffalo	*Bison bison*	Mammal
Black rat	*Rattus rattus*	Mammal
Camel	*Camelus dromedaries*	Mammal
Cat	*Felis catus* and *Prionailurus bengalensis* x *Felis catus*	Mammal
Cattle	*Bos* spp.	Mammal
Chital (axis) deer	*Axis axis*	Mammal
Dog	*Canis lupus familiaris*	Mammal
Donkey	*Equus asinus*	Mammal
European hare	*Lepus europaeus*	Mammal
Fallow deer	*Dama dama*	Mammal
Goat	*Capra hircus*	Mammal
Guanicoe	*Lama guanicoe*	Mammal
Guinea pig	*Cavia porcellus*	Mammal
Horse	*Equus caballus*	Mammal
House mouse	*Mus musculus*	Mammal
Llama	*Lama glama*	Mammal
Mule	*Equus caballus* x *Equus asinus*	Mammal
Pig	*Sus scrofa*	Mammal
Red deer	*Cervus elaphus*	Mammal
Rusa deer	*Rusa timorensis* syn. *Cervus timorensis*	Mammal
Sewer rat	*Rattus norvegicus*	Mammal
Sheep	*Ovis aries*	Mammal
Asian house gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Reptile

Health, Security & Community Safety	
Mtg Date: 17.07.18	OAR: YES
Authorisation: Barbara Dart	

BD:BD

The Chairperson has determined this matter is of real urgency and approval has been given to refer this report to the Health, Security and Community Safety Committee as a late item.

16 July 2018

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

FROM: ACTING CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER (HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

RE: ANIMAL MANAGEMENT AND POUND FACILITY
(6 HOOPER STREET, WEST IPSWICH)

INTRODUCTION:

This is a report by the Acting Chief Operating Officer (Health, Security and Regulatory Services) dated 16 July 2018 concerning an update on the status of the redevelopment/build process for the above facility as requested by the Chairperson of the Health, Security and Community Safety Committee.

BACKGROUND:

At the October 2017 Council meeting the following resolution (**Attachment A**) was adopted in relation to the Animal Management and Pound Facility redevelopment:

That the recommendations contained in Attachment A of the report by the Manager, Animal Management, be adopted, that is:

A. Council obtain cost estimates for redevelopment of the Hooper Street site;

B. Cost estimates should be based on a progressive redevelopment inclusive of all structural additions/amendments represented in Concept C.

UPDATE:

In summary, feasibility planning in accordance with the above has commenced. Given this work is just one component of the master facility strategic planning, the lead on this project is Works, Parks and Recreation with a cross-functional approach by other areas of Council, primarily Health, Security and Regulatory Services and Infrastructure Services.

In Scope Activities to be undertaken	**Status**
1.Review and assessment of the current Hooper Street site;	In progress
2.Review and assessment of the Brand and Slater concept options;	In progress
3.Cost estimates based on incremental development	In progress
4.Operational impact assessment and contingency	Not started (can only commence when above items completed)

It is anticipated that full costing and assessments (tasks 1-3 of in the scope activities above) will completed within the next two (2) months.

CONCLUSION:

Costings and assessments of the redevelopment of the 6 Hooper Street, West Ipswich site are progressing with finalisation due in the next two (2) months.

ATTACHMENT:

Name of Attachment	Attachment
Previous Council Report	 Attachment A

RECOMMENDATION:

That the report be received and the contents noted.

Barbara Dart
ACTING CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
(HEALTH, SECURITY AND REGULATORY SERVICES)

I concur with the recommendation contained in this report.

Sean Madigan
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Health, Security and Community Safety Committee	
Mtg Date: 10/10/2017	OAR: YES
Authorisation: Sean Madigan	

KG:KG
A4060592

27 September 2017

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER – HEALTH SECURITY & REGULATORY SERVICES

FROM: MANAGER – ANIMAL MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

RE: ANIMAL MANAGEMENT FACILITY UPGRADE

INTRODUCTION:

This is a report by the Manager, Animal Management Operations dated 27 September 2017 concerning a proposal to upgrade the current Animal Management facility situated at 6 Hooper Street, West Ipswich.

BACKGROUND:

Investigations concerning the progression of an upgrade to Council's impound and rehoming facility at the Hooper Street site commenced in November 2016.

OPTIONS:

Initial enquiries confirm no alternate site or scope for an upgrade or redevelopment of Council's animal management facilities exists. Enquiries and recommendations in the attached proposal are restricted to re-use of the current Hooper Street site and some supporting infrastructure.

BENEFITS TO COMMUNITY AND CUSTOMERS:

The current animal management centre struggles to provide adequate facilities commensurate with impound and rehoming numbers. The older site buildings are compromised by a combination of age and repeated water and flood damage.

ATTACHMENT/S: (if applicable)

Name of Attachment	Attachment
Impound Facility Redevelopment 2017	Attachment A

RECOMMENDATION:

That the recommendations contained in Attachment A of the report, by the Manager, Animal Management, be adopted, that is:

A. Council obtain cost estimates for redevelopment of the Hooper Street site;

B. Cost estimates should be based on a progressive redevelopment inclusive of all structural additions/amendments represented in Concept C.

Kylie Goodwin
MANAGER – ANIMAL MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

I concur with the recommendation/s contained in this report.

Sean Madigan
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER – HEALTH SECUREITY & REGULATORY SERVICES

Animal Management Facility

Building and Redevelopment Project Proposal

Table of Contents

Project Management Plan version control

Version	Description of Change	Updated By	Date
0.1	Draft	Kylie Goodwin	07/08/2017
0.2	Edit	Sean Madigan	03/10/2017
0.3			

Document Approval

Name	Approval Date
Sean Madigan	03/10/2017

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of document

The purpose of the Project Proposal is to demonstrate feasibility, requirement, and desirability relative to progression of a new animal management facility to service the local government area of Ipswich. The Proposal explores redevelopment of the existing Hooper Street site at West Ipswich in the absence of an identified alternative. The Proposal considers historical data as well as projected community requirements and desired outcomes.

1.2 References

- Lynskey Structural Consultant's Report – 25 October 2011
- Brand and Slater Architects, Concept Drawings – March 2017
- RSPCA concept drawings
- Ipswich City Council Impound and Release Data – 2010 – 2017
- Ipswich City Council Cat and Dog Management Plan – 2010-2013
- Ipswich City Council Animal Register – 2010-2017
- AWLQ Rehoming Statistics – 2012-2016
- RSPCA Rehoming Statistics – October 2016- Current
- Ipswich Regional Statistics – 2017
- 1974 Flood line mapping
- 2011 Flood line mapping

2.0 Background

The Ipswich City Council Animal Management Centre 6 Hooper Street, West Ipswich. The site includes impound and animal rehoming facilities, office areas, customer service counter, and RSPCA on site shop and office. The RSPCA operate rehoming activities from the site, and are contracted to Council as a service provider for care of impounded animals. Community based activities including micro-chipping, de-sexing, and associated services are also scoped in the contract.

The Animal Management Centre has capacity to hold 35 impounded dogs, with a further 8 kennels in its 'Hold' area, for dangerous or high risk dogs. The rehoming kennels have a capacity of 27 kennels.

The impound cattery has a varying capacity but in general terms can accommodate up to 40 cats comfortably. The rehoming area consists of free roaming rooms therefore numbers vary. The facility also has twelve operational drop boxes for after hours and weekend use, poultry cages, six day yards for dogs, and a set of cattle yards adjacent to open paddock areas.

The site is flood prone and sustained significant damage in the 2011 flood event. The original buildings are over 20 years old, with an upgrade to the site completed in 2012 comprising of an extension to the old kennel complex, which currently accommodates rehoming; a new cattery rehoming area, some addition and minor improvement to outdoor areas and yards; installation of drop box facilities; and the addition of shed type storage.

The facility has been subject to two further flood events, one in February 2013, and the other in April 2017. No significant damage to infrastructure or assets occurred with either event but the site had to be evacuated during both.

Council embarked on a service provider contract, the first of its kind for the region, with the Animal Welfare League of Queensland in 2012. The contract expired in 2016 and the RSPCA was subsequently appointed after the contract went to public tender. The service provider is responsible for most site operations, care of impound animals, and facilitation of a rehoming program. The predominant outcome in seeking and utilising a welfare organisation for pound services is to increase rehoming rates, support Council animal management service delivery, and reduce euthanasia rates in healthy animals. The current condition of older buildings has presented challenges for Council and both external service providers.

3.0 Project details

Project Name	**Animal Management Facility Proposal**
Project Short	Create a value proposition to develop new Animal Management Facilities

Project Name	Animal Management Facility Proposal
Description	that recognise the expectations of the community, meet operational needs, and promotes care and respect of our domestic animals and livestock.

3.1 Stakeholders

Key stakeholders and how they will be engaged in the Proposal and Project are identified in the table below:

Stakeholder	Keep informed	Consult	Approver and Decision Makers
CEO and CFO	√	√	√
Heads of Department – IS/HSRS/WPR	√	√	√
Branch Managers - HSRS	√	√	
Contract Service Provider - RSPCA	√	√	
Employees - ICC	√	√	
Employees - RSPCA	√	√	
Councillors	√	√	√

Although the service provider agreement is changeable, the RSPCA should play a consultative role given their industry expertise and experience in redeveloping and building commensurate facilities.

4.0 Scope of program

4.1 Description

Summary	Create understanding of the requirements and importance of a new animal management facility. Development of the project plan

Actions	• Define capacity requirements • Develop a site plan that considers operational impact • Consider the feasibility of inclusion of an on-site veterinary clinic • Strategize an ROI relevant to private impound capability • Identify business opportunities • Pursue cost estimates
Dependencies	• Feasibility Analysis • Capital Budget
Costs	TBA
Sustainability	The proposal considers future needs, site capability, flood mitigation, alternate use of available infrastructure, waste and energy efficiencies.

4.2 Objective

Outcomes	Delivery of a new animal management facility that reflects the operational requirements and capacity required to adequately maintain domestic animals and livestock within the LGA.

4.3 In scope

The following activities are considered within the scope of this proposal:

- Review and assessment of the current Hooper Street site;
- Review and assessment of the Brand and Slater concept options;
- Cost estimates based on incremental development
- Operational impact assessment and contingency

4.4 Out of scope

- Alternate site identification

4.5 Constraints

- Resourcing
- Time frames

4.6 Assumptions

- Project can be delivered in defined time frames
- Capital funding is available
- Business impact can be mitigated

5.0 Project budget- estimates

Costs estimates associated with this project are:

Task/ Activity	Notes
Final concept, planning	
Civil works	
New building costs	Including materials and fit out
Costs associated with re-fit of older buildings	Including materials and fit out
Incremental costs	Costs associated with an incremental development including operational contingency costs

Costs will be incurred across the 2017-2020 financial years.

6.0 Project milestones

6.1 Critical project milestones

Phase	Required completion date
Planning and design	TBA
Building and development plan	TBA

*Note projects will commence and conclude at different times during this period

Further milestones to be scheduled via the development of the project plan.

7. Research Data

The recommendations are based on observations derived from various data sources and projections.

The ‘Lynskey Report’, procurred by Council in 2011, sets out various deteriorations as part of a structural engineering assessment on the pound buildings. The concrete slab in the main kennel area remains in poor condition, with some repair of extensive cracking occuring on an ad hoc basis. Rectification and sealing of the slab as per the recommendations was not undertaken. The slab therefore remains compromised, displaying furtther cracks and potential water seepage due to the wet area work conditions.

Some cracking in the masonry walls in the old kennel building was also identified as well as structural steel corrosion. This type of deterioration was consistent with the age and use of the building, but the recommendation was that the areas required repair.

The current animal management facilities are old, damaged in some areas, with limited ability to apply conservative renovation or asthetic value. Given the age of the facilities, disease control and welfare issues are difficult to overcome without a complete refit. Some minor additions such as physical barriers have made a slight impact on kennel cough, but cat disease, predominantly feline influenza, is extremely difficult to control within current facilities due to lack of space and quarantine areas.

Within a kennel/cattery environment, the transmissibility of disease between one animal and another is able to be managed through good hygiene practices of animal attendants and kennel/cage design.

Hygiene practices have remained reasonably stable over the past decade, although there has been substantial advancements in kennel and cage design that reduces the transmission of disease between one animal and another. These advancements focus on reducing animal stressors and the amount of physical contact between cages.

While the Ipswich facility provides separation between cats and dogs, there is still the ability for the transfer of pathogens directly (faeces, bodily fluids etc.) between dogs cages and airborne pathogens between both dog and cat cages (sneezing, coughing, dust etc.).

This is evidenced through RSPCA treatment data, where 401 consultations for impounded cats suffering from Feline Influenza and 41 consultations for impounded dogs suffering from kennel cough. These specific cases are a snapshot of the 3,545 consultations that were undertaken by the RSPCA from 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2017.

Modern facility design may assist Council and the RSPCA in reducing the number of diseases that are transferred from one animal to another within the Ipswich City Council Pound, which in turn reduces resources for both organisations and increases viability of rehomable animals.

In addition to concerns about the integrity of the older buildings, increases in impound animals, population, and approved dwellings in the Ipswich region indicate the current impound faciliy is inadequate.

Impound data between, 2010 and 2017 indicates increases in animal intake. While branch activities have focused on alternateives to impound, the increases in service requests broadly for the same period also contribute to increasing impound numbers.

Year	Animal Impound Total	Percentage change
2012/2013	4146	
2013/2014	5299	Increase of 27.8%
2014/2015	5826	Increase of 9.94%
2015/2016	5943	Increase of 2%
2016/2017	4762	Decrease of 19.87%

*Ipswich City Council Pathway Data

Given the population increase and rise in dwelling approvals within the LGA, dog and cat ownership will continue to increase.

Year	Population	Percentage Change
2006	139,109	
2011	166,903	19.98%
2016	193,733	16.07%

*ABS Data

Dwellings:

Year	Separate House	Semi detached	Flat/unit/apartment	Total	Percentage change
2006	45,094	1668	1928	49,228	
2011	52,976	3090	1875	58,460	18.75%
2016	60,097	5922	1107	67,725	15.84%

*ABS Data

**Total includes improvised housing, caravans, and combined business residences

Source	Link
1. Lynskey Structural Engineering Report – 25 October 2011	Structural Engineering Assessr — Attachment 1.A
2. Impound Data – 2010 - 2017	Animal Impoundment Repo — Attachment 2.A Animal Impoundment Repo — Attachment 2.B Animal Impoundment Repo — Attachment 2.C Animal Impoundment Repo — Attachment 2.D Animal Impoundment Repo — Attachment 2.E
3. Ipswich Statistical Data – ABS 2006/2011/2016	Attachment 3.A
4. Brand and Slater – Concept plans 2017	20160166 Ipswich Pound Redevelopme — Attachment 4.A 20160166 Ipswich Pound Redevelopme — Attachment 4.B 20160166 Ipswich Pound Redevelopme — Attachment 4.C
5. RSPCA – Concept Drawing	08082017142000-0001.pdf — Attachment 5.A
6. Flood mapping	1974 flood line 1.pdf — Attachment 6.A

	2011 flood line 1.pdf	Attachment 6.B
7. Cat disease data	Cat treatment data.xlsx	Attachment 7.A
8. Dog disease data	Dog treatment data.xlsx	Attachment 8.A

8. Opportunities

1. Renovation of the existing new kennel facilities, currently used for rehoming, provides a commercial opportunity for private boarding. The incumbent service provider, RSPCA, has indicated an offset of between $200,000 to $250,000 per annum is achievable.
2. An automated dog wash system on the site could provide return as an offset (via the service provider), as a revenue stream, or in a community fundraising capacity on a shared basis.
3. An on-site vet clinic presents further opportunities for an offset, by developing the building and infrastructure, and leasing back to the service provider. The internal fit out of the vet clinic may be owned by Council or the service provider.

9. Recommendations

1. Council obtain cost estimates for redevelopment of the Hooper Street site;
2. Cost estimates should be based on a progressive redevelopment inclusive of all structural additions/amendments represented in Concept C;