

# Organisational Procedures

## ENCROACHMENTS

<b>Corporate Plan Reference:</b>	Theme 1: Environment  Objective 1.3: Fund and deliver Coastal Foreshore and Coastal Hazard Management Plans to protect and enhance coastal and foreshore areas  Objective 1.5: Deliver expanded vegetation networks, rehabilitation, and habitat across the Shire  Key Actions: Complete and implement Encroachments into Public Land policy.
<b>Endorsed by Council:</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> of June 2023
<b>Procedure Owner:</b>	Manager Environment Services

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## **PROCEDURES BACKGROUND**

These procedures should be read in conjunction with Council's Encroachments Policy. How the community treats Council-managed land can affect how well the land functions from a safety and environmental perspective and how it presents in terms of scenic amenity and character. Managing unauthorised encroachments in Council-managed land has become a high priority for Council.

Encroachments are common across Council managed land, such as roads (in particular, verges), esplanade areas, parks, reserves and other managed areas, and the problem is increasing. Encroachments include removing or otherwise interfering with vegetation, deposition of fill, dumping rubbish, yard extensions, private infrastructure and paths, materials storage, and unauthorised planting, landscaping, and improvements.

Encroachments can threaten the health and safety, biodiversity, and ecological integrity of natural bushland areas, waterways, and beaches. They pose a strategic risk to Council's status as an internationally recognised Biosphere Reserve and impact liveability. Encroachments reduce Council's ability to manage bushfire risk effectively and undermine the ecological values of Council-managed land.

Part 2 of Local Law 1, together with Part 3A of Local Law 4, set rules for protecting vegetation on Council-controlled areas and roads. Fines may be imposed for offences, to compensate for the lost or diminished value of vegetation interfered with, and the cost of rectifying any damage caused.

Road verges are a fundamental feature of suburban areas. They provide many public services, including safe thoroughfare for pedestrians, access for service personnel, and visibility for pedestrians, drivers, and cyclists. They also facilitate the location, delivery, and maintenance of essential public services such as utilities, lighting, transport facilities, and waste collection.

Plantings on these urban road verges can be critical contributors to Noosa's natural look and feel, providing wildlife habitat, and helping cool our urban landscapes. Many urban and rural residential property owners take pride in maintaining their adjacent verge, including mowing the lawn, planting gardens and landscaping. However, some of these gardens and landscaping activities can cause risk to verge users, hinder the delivery of public services and/or have a negative impact on the environment.

There is also increased community concern about encroachments in Council-managed land, and a desire for a clear and consistent approach by Council to manage encroachments.

## **PURPOSE**

The purpose of these Organisational Procedures and Council's Encroachments Policy is to provide a consistent, transparent, and effective position statement on encroachments in Council-managed land. This will help guide community use and management of Council-managed land and encourage practices that meet community expectations, protect social and environmental values, and manage risk and liability.

## **SCOPE**

The procedures cover all land under Council's care, control, and management, regardless of tenure, including Council freehold, roads and esplanade areas, State reserve land and other State land, and public land in tidal areas and waterways.

The procedures do not apply to State-managed lands such as National Parks, or to private land.

## REVIEW

This document will be reviewed once per Council term (every four years), or as required.

## ORGANISATIONAL PROCEDURES

### Encroachments into all Council-managed land

- Council will prepare and deliver user friendly guides to local residents to assist their understanding and management of verges and other adjacent Council-managed land.
- No works will be undertaken within Council-managed land without the appropriate Council approvals or exemptions.
- Each encroachment will be assessed by Council officers using the Encroachment Risk Assessment Matrix.
- Encroachment response, enforcement action, and remedial action may be ranked or prioritised by Council using the Matrix scoring.
- An encroachment will be considered low risk only when it scores 17 or less and is not found to be medium, high, or extreme risk in any section of the Matrix.
- Council need not advance enforcement or remedial action where an historic encroachment presents as low risk against the Matrix.
- Council will advance enforcement or remedial action, in accordance with *Table 4: General guidance for action after encroachment risk assessment*, upon new encroachments, and upon historic encroachments that present as medium, high, or extreme risk against the Matrix.
- Where there is sufficient evidence for enforcement action, Council may ask the property owner for a financial contribution that covers the Council costs of recovering the encroachment. Costs will be determined by a site-specific encroachment recovery rehabilitation plan developed by Council. The owner contribution will be used to implement the recovery plan.
- Where there is sufficient evidence for enforcement action and the property owner does not agree to contribute to the cost of recovering the encroachment without Local Law enforcement, Council may:
  - a) take **enforcement** action and seek both fines and encroachment recovery costs.
  - b) determine the most appropriate course of action.
- Where there is insufficient evidence for enforcement action, Council will develop and implement an encroachment recovery plan at its own cost.
- Council will remove encroachments for which nobody claims ownership or responsibility (and where Council possesses no, or insufficient evidence of ownership or responsibility) if the expense of removal and recovery will be insignificant or will be substantially less than pursuing legal action.

## Land Register Notations

Where Council officers identify an encroachment in Council-managed land from an adjoining lot, e.g. a yard or garden extension, or a rock wall or retaining wall, the existence of the encroachment and the details of any enforcement action taken or intended should be placed upon Council's land register.

## Encroachments in Council-managed bushland

- General and targeted communication about the values of Council managed bushland, the impacts of encroachments, and how to be a good bushland neighbour is typically the first step in addressing new and existing encroachments.
- Encroachments in Council managed bushland shall be rehabilitated to the mapped remnant or pre-clearing Regional Ecosystem (RE), (see *Vegetation Management Act 1999* definition) or another target RE if determined by Council to be an appropriate response to climate change or changes to strata or hydrology.
- The bushfire risk mitigation measure identified for that location under the Noosa Bushland Reserve Strategic Fire Management Plan 2021 shall be incorporated into encroachment assessment and recovery. Council adopts a risk management approach with bushland reserve fire management.
- Encroachment recovery may include returning soil and geological composition, chemical and pH profiles, substrates, ground levels, contours, and hydrology back to original conditions.
- Encroachment recovery shall be documented, planned, and implemented consistent with Council's Noosa Environment Strategy 2019 Implementation Plan, Bushland Reserves Strategic Management Plan 2021 – 2026, Bushland Reserve Strategic Fire Management Plan 2021 and this procedure.
- Measures to address encroachments may include screens, fencing, signs, and other infrastructure, especially where the encroachment is widely visible or to fulfil an environmental function or environmental service.

## Encroachment recovery in Council-managed bushland

### Recovery areas in Council-managed bushland

- Identify and incorporate the bushfire risk mitigation measures identified for given locations under the *Noosa Bushland Reserve Strategic Fire Management Plan 2021 – 2026* into the encroachment assessment, planning and recovery.
- Group neighbouring recovery areas wherever possible, as larger rehabilitation areas offer better regeneration and resilience opportunities and material and labour economies of scale.
  - Where a single encroachment area (e.g. by being a new or increasing encroachment or with other triggers) triggers an enforcement or recovery process, start the recovery process for adjacent encroachment or edge effect areas, and include in the planning and recovery rehabilitation.
  - Where no specific triggers apply, plan, and implement larger recovery block areas that incorporate multiple encroachment and edge areas.
  - Where cost recovery applies, identify the materials, labour days and costs associated with that specific encroachment area within the larger recovery area and plan, but apply the applicable reduced \$/m<sup>2</sup> costs of larger rehabilitations.

- Include contiguous edge areas not directly affected by encroachments.
- Tie recovery area rehabilitation into adjacent or nearby rehabilitation activities and environmental values.
- Use natural and practical features to determine recovery area and management area boundaries wherever possible, such as creeks, flow lines and tracks.

### **Relevant documents and procedures to recovery areas in Council-managed bushland**

*Noosa Encroachment Policy 2023*

*Noosa Environment Strategy 2019*

*Noosa Bushland Reserve Strategic Fire Management Plan 2021 – 2026*, which identifies the bushfire risk and Fire Risk Mitigation Measures (FRMM) for shared boundaries.

*Noosa Bushland Reserves Strategic Management Plan 2021– 2026*, which sets Council's policy and strategy for Council-managed bushland in accordance with legislation and Noosa Council's vision.

**Reserve Management Plans** apply only to very significant reserves or groups of reserves, usually with lots of environmental and/or social values, complex land use and management activities.

**Ecological Restoration Plans** interpret these documents for ground level implementation in Noosa Bushland Reserves. They guide on ground and site-specific activities of Council, contractors, and community members to achieve best-practice ecological restoration.

**Work plans** identify the specific areas and activities to be undertaken during a specific program timeframe, usually one year or less, typically for the financial year.

**Bushland Operational Assessment (BOA)** is resilience-based condition mapping, identifying areas with good and poor resilience and their degrading impacts, developed to inform natural area restoration and management.

### **Applicability of relevant documents and procedures to recovery in Council-managed bushland**

Where a Reserve Management Plan, Ecological Restoration Plan and/or BOA applies, ensure the recovery rehabilitation plan recognises, implements and/or complements the values, management considerations, restoration targets and management activities in these documents.

### **Communications and notices in Council-managed bushland**

- Prior to planned staged recovery, start a "be a good neighbour" and information delivery campaign. Where recovery projects are triggered by events, start delivery as soon as possible.
- Where recovery or encroachment enforcement is occurring, send removal period timeline notices to the owners of adjacent properties. Outline time available for private removal of goods and materials. After this time Council will remove remaining goods and materials.

### **Project planning for recovery areas in Council-managed bushland**

- Mark the reserve boundary onsite. Survey the boundary if it is unclear.
- Examine contaminated land and other relevant registers for contamination and referable materials such as asbestos. In response to a positive result or if contamination or referable

materials are found later, develop, and implement a site-based contamination and referable materials management plan in consultation with Noosa Council's Waste team.

- Contamination/illegal dumping of referable materials should be referred to Noosa Council's Waste team for clean-up and the Queensland Department of Environment and Science for investigation.
- Review the local and strategic values for the area via the reserve planning documents or download environmental and vegetation management reports. Incorporate values and related Council and other organisation strategies into the recovery rehabilitation plan.
- Assess existing BOAs for the area, complete a partial or full BOA if needed to inform restoration. Identify any patches of native resilience or highly invasive weeds like broad leaf paspalum, Singapore daisy or glory lily.
- Allocate the bushfire risk mitigation measure area and determine appropriate treatment to meet the area's requirements.
- Using the BOA information, treatment type, and natural and practical features such as creeks, flow lines and tracks, break the recovery area into management areas.
- The following is to be entered into a Management Areas activities table as per the site's Ecological Restoration Plan.
  - Allocate the recovery area restoration target(s) and schedule for each management area as per the reserve planning documents. Restoration targets are to comply with, and work towards, conservation, estate, and reserve management aims and objectives.
    - **Specific RE:** This is typically the current or past mapped RE, informed and refined by on-ground observation of natural recruitment and vegetation in or next to the zone, nearby areas of the same geology and RE.
    - **Functionality descriptions:** e.g. protective edge, slope stability, sustainable bat camp. This is only used where the area protects the reserve better or has another significant environmental benefit that significantly outweighs the benefit of the area being restored to the original RE.
    - **Alternative RE or changed land use/functionality description:** Where the substrate has been modified (e.g. changed hydrology, pH, fill levels, chemical profiles) to the point that a past RE is no longer possible, a new RE can be allocated. This must be a local RE that is feasible within the new opportunities and constraints the changed substrate offers. In some cases, these may overlap with functionality/land use change opportunities.
  - Allocate the overarching treatment type(s) for each management area - they are to comply with, and work towards, conservation estate and reserve management aims and objectives.
  - **Assisted Natural Regeneration:** Skilled bush regenerators and land managers using weed control and other vegetation management methods to rehabilitate an area, using bush regeneration principles and techniques.
  - **Revegetation:** Used only where assisted or natural regeneration won't achieve outcomes. All species typical of target RE and in site-specific palette. All works and maintenance to protect and encourage any existing or new natural recruitment and genetic material. Be specific in area and type.

- **Minor infill specific revegetation:** < 7.5% cover. e.g. a habitat/resource for a significant species, increase population of a significant species or increase layer diversity (allocate percentage).
  - **Minor infill revegetation:** < 7.5% cover (allocate percentage).
  - **Moderate infill revegetation:** >7.6% - < 49.9% cover (allocate percentage).
  - **Revegetation:** > 50% cover (allocate percentage).
- Using the information from the reserve and recovery area specific BOA(s) and from on-site observation, describe each of the management areas. Include a general description in conservation and reserve terms, briefly describe general management considerations and concerns and highlight any very urgent issues.
  - Using the information from the general and recovery area specific BOA(s) and from on-site observation, describe the management activities, including;
    - consultation with stakeholders and communication with neighbours;
    - weed treatment for each weed group or each species as required - more than one method may be required for multiple species;
    - asbestos and contaminated land removal, remediation and disposal;
    - strata management such as reinstating natural ground levels or hydrology;
    - land use changes and recovery and boundary strengthening;
    - goods and materials removal;
    - anything else that contributes to improved conservation values and resilience.

#### **Revegetation of recovery areas in Council-managed bushland**

- Develop a specific list for each revegetation area, derived from the species typical of target RE and in site specific palette at a ratio of 1:2:3 canopy:subcanopy:understory.
- Plant tube-stock at one metre centres at a ratio of 1:2:3 canopy:subcanopy:understory.
- Plant with a handful of soaked water crystals and creating wells in the soils and mulch.
- Do not fertilise and do not import topsoil.

#### **Revegetation maintenance in recovery areas in Council-managed bushland**

- Water in immediately.
- Check and water as needed for next two weeks.
- At two weeks spot spray any weeds. Replace any dead stock.
- At subsequent monthly intervals, treat any weeds as per schedule. Replace any dead stock.
- Prevent off-target damage. All works to encourage native species.
- At 12.5 months post-planting, reduce maintenance to half a labour day/month conducted at two monthly intervals, continuing to 36 months post-planting.

#### **Works monitoring in recovery areas in Council-managed bushland**

- Undertake monitoring at monthly intervals for the first three months after work is completed, and at six-monthly intervals for the following 2.5 years.

- At each monitoring event, randomly select two 5m<sup>2</sup> plots in each sub-management zone (marker thrown over shoulder becomes SW corner of monitoring plot).
- KPIs include percentage cover of weeds, bare ground and native recruitment recorded, and condition of planted plants recorded in each plot.
- Monitor the entire area for dead revegetation stock and record at each maintenance/monitoring event.
- Map and report expanding or continuing encroachment activity for enforcement where necessary.

Table one: Revegetation key performance indicators

Months since work started	6	12	18	24	30	36
Max plant death %	0	0	5	5	5	5
Max weed cover %	>50	25-50	25-50	<25	<25	<10
Native recruitment % cover	Regen >80 Infill >25 Reveg >10	Regen >80 Infill >35 Reveg >15	Regen >90 Infill >35 Reveg >20	Regen >90 Infill >45 Reveg >25	Regen >90 Infill >45 Reveg >25	Regen >95 Infill >55 Reveg >30
Bare ground/mulched %	Regen <15 Infill <30 Reveg <85	Regen <10 Infill <25 Reveg <80	Regen <10 Infill <25 Reveg <75	Regen <5 Infill <20 Reveg <75	Regen <5 Infill <20 Reveg <70	Regen <5 Infill <20 Reveg <65

### BOA monitoring of recovery areas in Council-managed bushland

Conduct a BOA at the rehabilitation area at 18-month intervals. Site and management zone rehabilitation targets and a schedule are identified in the management activities table in the rehabilitation plan.



### **Encroachments in Council-managed roads and parks**

- Private landscaping and gardens on road verges must comply with Council's exemptions for private gardens and landscaping in road verges.
- Private gardens and landscaping in road verges that comply, are low risk and are not medium, high or extreme risk in any section of the Matrix, may be exempt from requiring approval or being enforced as an encroachment.
- Council is responsible for street and park tree planting, removal, and maintenance. The community is not permitted to plant or remove trees in roads or parks unless authorised to do so by Council in accordance with the relevant Local Law.
- Council and other public utility service providers may remove any garden and landscaping undertaken in roads or parks for the purposes of managing public services and/or infrastructure.
- Council does not install, maintain, or reinstate private gardens, turf, or landscaping on road verges or in parks, even where it was installed by the previous property owner or authorised occupant, and received approval from Council, or if it is damaged by Council or other public service providers.
- Where a previously acceptable or approved private garden or landscaping becomes non-compliant or is no longer maintained, Council will require its reinstatement to a properly maintained state or its removal. If the work necessary to recover the previously acceptable or approved private garden or landscaping is not likely to result in a risk of harm to persons or property upon the encroached area, or to the area itself, Council will first seek to ascertain whether the owner wishes to maintain the garden or landscaping, and subsequently request the owner to perform, within a specified period, the work necessary to return the area to a safe and presentable condition. Failing rectification, Council may opt to begin a recovery process.
- Where the work necessary to recover an encroachment in a Council-managed road reserve is not likely to result in risk of harm to people or property within the encroached area, or to the area itself, Council may offer adjacent property owners a possession retrieval and recovery period with a deadline, enabling them to remove possessions and materials from the encroached area.
- Any exceptions to the above rules may be assessed case-by-case at Council's discretion, based on the Encroachment Risk Assessment Matrix.

### **Reinstatement of community verge planting areas and encroachments in road reserves and parks.**

- Removed encroachments into road reserves, parks and verge planting areas shall be reinstated by the individual or organisation removing the verge planting areas.
- All materials and plantings shall be entirely removed from public land.
- The surface and soil shall be returned to a slope, texture, permeability and compaction consistent with the surrounding area, and be suitable for planting into.
- It shall be stabilised with grass or mulch, as is consistent with the surrounding surface treatment. Grass re-establishment shall ideally be through planting of turf to allow efficient establishment.

- The area shall be maintained by the individual or organisation removing the verge planting areas for a minimum of eight weeks, or until the planting is well established, whichever is longer.
- When undertaking reinstatement, the pedestrian throughfare is to remain unobstructed and sediment discharge into Council stormwater infrastructure or nearby flowlines or waterbodies shall be prevented.

### **Vegetable and productive gardens on road verges**

Vegetable and productive gardens are valuable to sustainability however they also require a lot of maintenance to ensure ongoing productivity and a sound appearance. Council supports vegetable and productive gardens on road verges that;

- are well and consistently maintained,
- are of neat appearance,
- meet all requirements that apply to private gardening and landscaping in road verges.

The resident(s) that establish and/or maintain vegetable and productive gardens on verges do not have exclusive use of the area, or of the produce grown in the gardens.

### **Exemptions for private gardening and landscaping in road verges**

This procedure provides clarity about when private gardening and planting in road verges is allowable without any approval (as an exemption), and when Council permission is required.

### **Applicability in Noosa Shire**

The private gardening and landscaping in road verges exemptions apply to the urban areas and villages of Noosa including:

- Peregian Beach
- Marcus Beach
- Castaways Beach
- Sunrise Beach
- Sunshine Beach
- Noosa Heads
- Noosaville
- Tewantin
- Cooroy
- Pomona
- Boreen Point (village)
- Cooran (village)
- Kin Kin (village)

It also applies to rural residential estates which have formalised verges including kerb and graded verges including streets in the following:

- Cudgerie Estate, Black Mountain
- Stratford Park, Pinbarren

- Coorooibah Estates, Lake Coorooibah
- Swift Park and Forest Acres, Cooroy
- Noosa Banks, Tewantin
- Lenehans Lane, Livistona Drive and Foxtail Rise locality, Doonan
- Kingsgate Drive and Patterson Drive, Tinbeerwah
- The Ridges Wirruna Drive and Bunberrra Way, Cooran

If the intended verge planting is outside of these localities, or there is a table drain or informal verge, residents are to contact Council for specific guidance.

### **Principles for private gardening and landscaping in road verges**

Noosa Council uses the following principles for private gardening and landscaping in road verges in Noosa Shire:

1. Maintenance of lawns and removal of common weeds on verges by adjacent private property owners in urban areas is supported and encouraged.
2. Planting of low groundcovers and small shrubs that grow to less than two metres in verges by adjacent private property owners in urban areas is supported when undertaken in accordance with these guidelines.
3. Street tree planting is undertaken by Council as part of an asset management program.
4. Landscaping, including earthworks, drainage, irrigation, driveways, footpaths, fences, planting boxes, retaining walls and garden structures and sculptures, is not permitted.
5. Replacement of public landscaping, gardens, and public infrastructure in verges with private planting and landscaping is not permitted.
6. Utility providers may at any time disrupt verge areas for critical maintenance of infrastructure. They do not have responsibility to reinstate any verge planting damaged due to works, however adjacent property owners may reinstate.

### **Consultation with neighbours in road verges**

- Residents are obliged to consult with their neighbours.
- Residents cannot plant on a neighbour's verge or property without their prior written permission.

### **Species selection and layout in road verges**

- Low growing ground cover and shrub species that are preferably native to the Noosa Shire, are not invasive and grow no higher than two metres are to be used – Council officers should refer residents to the Plant Species Guide lists below.
- Residents should consider in detail the plant choice – for example, is it suited to the aspect, sunlight, and drainage characteristics of their verge. Residents should be encouraged to seek guidance from local experts including qualified professionals, Bushcare groups, Noosa & District Landcare, Coolum Coast Care, and local plant nurseries that stock native plants.
- Pedestrians must be able to traverse the verge without being obstructed by plantings, regardless of whether there is a made or unmade footpath. A pedestrian/cyclist way with a minimum width of 1.5 metres clear of private gardening and landscaping must be maintained

between the kerb and the edge of the verge garden. It is important to consider the mature size of plants when planting, to ensure that when they grow, they maintain the required 1.5m clearance.

### **Critical considerations in road verges**

The following public services and considerations must be incorporated into private gardening and landscaping in verges:

- Visibility of motorists using the road, and those entering or exiting a residential driveway.
- Location for kerbside bin collection.
- Maintaining adequate distance from above-ground utilities such as electricity pillars, streetlights, and telecommunications structures (e.g. ground cabinets) and cables.
- Access to post boxes (mailboxes) allowing space between the verge garden and the edge of the footpath (if established) for footpath maintenance.
- Shrubs that grow to over two meters and trees are not to be planted on verge areas by adjacent private property owners to ensure maintenance of safety and prevent interference with infrastructure. Hedges are to be planted within the property boundary and not on verges.
- Any planting, gardening, or landscaping in the 1.5 m area from back of kerb will be undertaken by Council.
- Street tree planting is undertaken by Council as part of an asset management program. Palms, pandanus or bamboos are inappropriate when planted by private residents due to maintenance impacts and size of plants.

### **Weeds in road verges**

Verges often harbour bushland weeds. What may appear to be a lush groundcover can often be an exotic garden escapee that can consume nearby bushland areas and pose a threat to local flora and fauna.

Plants listed in *Table 3: Common Weeds that should not be planted on verges, and should be removed from verges*, all Weeds of National Significance (Australian Weeds Strategy), weed species targeted for national eradication (<https://weeds.org.au/overview/lists-strategies/>) and all *Restricted invasive plants, Categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5* under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld) lists common weeds that should not be planted on verges and be removed from verges.

- All weeds should be disposed of in the bin and in landfill, as often composting and other techniques do not sterilise seeds and propagules.
- Residents are encouraged to seek guidance on weed identification and removal from local environmental groups.

### **Maintenance of verge planting**

If verge planting is undertaken by the adjacent property owner consistent with the guidelines, the ongoing maintenance of the planting is the responsibility of the property owner including:

- Replacement of lost plants.
- Replenishment of mulch.
- Weeding.

- Pruning of plants to ensure they do not exceed height or clearance guidelines.

When undertaking maintenance, the pedestrian throughfare is to remain unobstructed.

**Replacement of verge planting**

- In instances where verge ground cover planting has failed and is not being maintained in accordance with these guidelines, it may be removed, either by the adjacent resident or Council.
- Residents are encouraged to replace failed verge planting with new planting in accordance with these guidelines. The verge may also be reinstated with grass or mulch, consistent with the surrounding surface treatment, ideally through planting of turf to allow efficient establishment.

## Road Verge and Park Garden Plant Species Guide

GC: Groundcover

G: Grass

TF: Tufting Plant

SS Small Shrub

MS: Medium Shrub

Coastal Areas		
Botanical Name	Common name	Form
<i>Acacia sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle	MC
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet wattle	MS
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Allyn Magic	SS
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Native Ginger	TF
<i>Anigozanthos sp.</i>	Kangaroo Paw	MS
<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>	Midyim	GC / SS
<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	Eggs and Bacon	MS
<i>Aotus lanigera</i>	Golden Candlesticks	MS
<i>Baeckea frutescens</i> (was <i>stenophylla</i> )	Weeping Baeckea	MS
<i>Baeckea virgata Dwarf</i>	Dwarf Twiggy Myrtle	SS
<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	Dwarf Banksia	MS
<i>Banksia robur</i>	Swamp Banksia	MS
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Golden Candlesticks	MS
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>	Soft Twigrush	TF
<i>Bauera capitata</i>	Dog Rose	SS
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	Wiry Dog Rose	SS
<i>Boronia falcifolia</i>	Wallum Boronia	MS
<i>Boronia rivularis</i>	Wide Bay Boronia	MS
<i>Bracteantha sp.</i>	Federation Daisy	GC
<i>Callistemon spp.</i>	Bottlebrush	Chose forms that are low to medium shrub only (<2metres)
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pigface	GC
<i>Casuarina glauca</i> Prostrate form	Cousin It	GC /SS
<i>Crinum pedunculatum</i>	River Lily	TF
<i>Dampiera Stricta</i>	Blue Dampiera	GC/SS
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Flax Lily	TF
<i>Dianella congesta</i>	Beach Flax Lily	TF
<i>Dietes species</i>	Wild Iris or Butterfly plant	SS
<i>Dodonea triquetra</i>	Native Hop	MS
<i>Eriostemon spp.</i>	Qld. Wax flower	SS
<i>Gardenia augusta</i>	Radicans	SS
<i>Grevillea cultivars spp.</i>	Grevilleas	Chose forms that are low to medium shrub only (<2metres)
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Sarsparilla	GC
<i>Helichrysum spp.</i>	Golden Buttons\ Paper Daisy	GC
<i>Hibbertia obtusifolia</i>	Guinea Flower	SS
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Twining Guinea Flower	GC

<b>Coastal Areas</b>		
Botanical Name	Common name	Form
<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	Native Rosella	MS
<i>Hibiscus splendens</i>	Splendid Hibiscus	MS
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood / Native Broom	MS
<i>Juniper conferta</i>	Shore Juniper	CG
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Running Postman	GC
<i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i>	Lemon Scented Leptospermum	MS
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	Lemon Scented Tea Tree	MS
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Wild May	MS
<i>Leptospermum speciosum</i>	Wallum Tea Tree	MS
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat-rush	TF
<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	Honey Murtle	MS
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L. subsp. <i>malabathricum</i>	Blue Tongue	MS
<i>Mettosideros collina</i>	Little Dugald	MS
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping boobialla	CG
<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	Bower vine	
<i>Phebalium woombye</i>	Phebalium	MS
<i>Phebalium woombye</i> Prostrate form	Wallum Gold	SS
<i>Phyllanthus multiflorus</i>	Waterfall plant	SS
<i>Pultenea</i> spp.	Bush Pea/Bacon and Eggs	SS
<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius</i>	Wedding Bush	MS
<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius</i> prostrate form	Wedding Bush prostrate	SS
<i>Scaevola calendulacea</i>	Dune Fan Flower	GC
<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i>	Vanilla Lily	TF
<i>Strangea linearis</i>	Strangea	MS
<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Tiny Trev	SS
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	G
<i>Trachelospernum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine	GC
<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	Society Garlic	SS
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Betony Leaved Violet	GC
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	GC
<i>Wahlebergia stricta</i>	Bluebells	GC
<i>Westingia fruiticose</i> "Zena"	Coastal Rosemary	MS
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	Heath Grasstree	TF

<b>Woodland - Open Forest Areas</b>		
Botanical Name	Common name	Form
<i>Acacia complanata</i>	Flat Stem Wattle	MS
<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Sweet Wattle	MS
<i>Adiantum</i> spp.	Maidenhair Ferns	GC
<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>	Midyim	GC / SS
<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	Dwarf Banksia	MS
<i>Banksia robur</i>	Swamp Banksia	MS
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Golden Candlesticks	MS
<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i>	Soft Twigrush	TF
<i>Bauera capitata</i>	Dog Rose	SS
<i>Blechnum</i> spp.	Water Ferns	TF
<i>Bracteantha</i> sp.	Federation Daisy	GC
<i>Brachycome multifida</i>	Cut leaf Daisy	SS
<i>Callistemon</i> spp.	Bottlebrush	Chose forms that are low to medium shrub only (<2metres)
<i>Casuarina glauca</i> Prostrate form	Cousin It	GC /SS
<i>Clivia miniate</i>	Bush Lily	SS
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Water Vine	GC
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Five Leaf Water Vine	GC
<i>Chrocephalum apiculatum</i>	Yellow buttons	SS
<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	Broad-leaved Palm Lily	MS
<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	Red-fruited Palm lily	MS
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Flax Lily	TF
<i>Dodonea triquetra</i>	Native Hop	MS
<i>Eleocharis</i> spp.	Spikerush	TF
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican daisy	GC
<i>Eriostemon</i> spp.	Qld. Wax flower	SS
<i>Goodenia ovata</i> "Gold Cover"	Goodenia	
<i>Gardenia Augusta</i>	Radicans	SS
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> Prostrate form	Red or White	GC
<i>Grevillea cultivars</i> spp.	Grevilleas	Chose forms that are low to medium shrub only (<2metres)
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Sarsparilla	GC
<i>Helichrysum</i> spp.	Golden Buttons\Paper Daisy	GC
<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	Twining Guinea Flower	GC
<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	Native Rosella	MS
<i>Hibiscus splendens</i>	Splendid Hibiscus	MS
<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>	Hovea	MS
<i>Hymenoporum flavum</i>	Gold nugget	SS
<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i>	Dogwood / Native Broom	MS
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Running Postman	GC
<i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i>	Lemon Scented Leptospermum	MS
<i>Leptospermum petersonii</i>	Lemon Scented Tea Tree	MS
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Wild May	MS
<i>Leptospermum speciosum</i>	Wallum Tea Tree	MS



<b>Woodland - Open Forest Areas</b>		
Botanical Name	Common name	Form
<i>Lobelia membranacea</i>	Lawn Lobelia	GC
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat-rush	TF
<i>Lomatia silacifolia</i>	Parsley Bush	MS
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L. subsp. <i>malabathricum</i>	Blue Tongue	MS
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass	G
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping boobialla	GC
<i>Ozomthamnus diosmifolius</i>	Sago Flower	MS
<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	Bower Vine	SS
<i>Phebalium woombye</i>	Phebalium	MS
<i>Phebalium woombye prostrate form</i>	Wallum Gold	SS
<i>Phylidrum (sic) lanuginosum</i>	Frogmouth	TF
<i>Platysace lancolatus</i>	Platysace	SS
<i>Poa labillardierii</i>	Tussock Grass	G
<i>Pultenea spp.</i>	Bush Pea/Bacon and Eggs	SS
<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i> (was <i>Restio tetraphyllum</i> )	Foxtails	TF
<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius</i>	Wedding Bush	MS
<i>Ricinocarpus pinifolius prostrate form</i>	Wedding Bush prostrate forms	SS
<i>Sannantha similis</i>	Twiggy Myrtle	MS
<i>Sowerbaea juncea</i>	Vanilla Lily	TF
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	G
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Betony Leaved Violet	GC
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	GC
<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	Forest Grasstree	TF

Closed Forest - Rainforest Areas		
Botanical Name	Common name	Form
<i>Atractocarpus chartacea</i> (sic <i>chartaceus</i> )	Narrow-Leaved Gardenia Native	MS
<i>Adiantum</i> spp.	Maidenhair Ferns	GC
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	Native Ginger	TF
<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>	Midyim	GC / SS
<i>Gossia inophloia</i> (was <i>Austromyrtus inophloia</i> )	cv Blushing Beauty	SS
<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i>	Grey Myrtle	MS
<i>Blechnum</i> spp.	Water Ferns	TF
<i>Callicarpa pedunculata</i>	Velvet Leaf	MS
<i>Cordyline petiolaris</i>	Broad-leaved Palm Lily	MS
<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	Red-fruited Palm lily	MS
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	Water Vine	GC
<i>Cissus hypoglauca</i>	Five Leaf Water Vine	GC
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	Haresfoot Fern	GC
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Flax Lily	TF
<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	Native Rosella	MS
<i>Hibiscus splendens</i>	Splendid Hibiscus	MS
<i>Lomandra confertifolia</i> <i>Lomandra hystrix</i> <i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Mat-rush	TF
<i>Lomandra longifolia/hystrix</i>	Mat-rush	TF
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L. subsp. <i>malabathricum</i>	Blue Tongue	MS
<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	Bower of Beauty	GC
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	Wonga Vine	GC
<i>Sannantha similis</i>	Twiggy Myrtle	MS
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>	Betony Leaved Violet	GC
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native Violet	GC

**Common Weeds that should not be planted on verges, and should be removed from verges**

Botanical Name	Common name
<i>Agave spp</i>	Agave
<i>Alternanthera amoena</i>	Purple Splash
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine
<i>Ardisia crenata</i>	Coral berry
<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Shoebutton Ardisia
<i>Ardisia humilis</i>	Small Coral Berry
<i>Ardisia crispa</i>	Coral Berry
<i>Aristolochia durior</i> <i>Aristolochia elegans</i> <i>Aristolochia macrophylla</i> All non-native <i>Aristolochia</i>	Dutchman's Pipe
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Ground asparagus
<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	Climbing asparagus
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	Climbing asparagus
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Asparagus fern
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal veil
<i>Bambusa spp</i>	Bamboo all varieties
<i>Barleria repens</i>	Coral Creeper
<i>Bougainvillea spp</i>	Bougainvillea
<i>Buddleja madagascariensis</i>	Buddleja
<i>Bryophyllum spp</i>	Mother of Millions
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	Purple succulent
<i>Callisia repens</i>	Creeping inch plant
<i>Canna indica</i>	Canna lily
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon Vine
<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>	Sicklepod
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Elm
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel
<i>Cortaderia silloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadaghi Gum
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	Umbrella sedge
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Persimmon Tree
<i>Duranta erecta (was repens)</i>	Geisha Girl
<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>	Golden Cane Palm
<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>	Dwarf Poinsettia
<i>Fraxinus griffithi</i>	Himalayan Ash
<i>Glechoma hederaceae</i>	Creeping Charlie
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Glory Lily
<i>Heptapleurum actinophyllum (was Schefflera actinophylla)</i>	Umbrella Tree
<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	Balsam
<i>Ipomoea acuminata</i>	
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Mile a Minute
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning Glory
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	Golden Rain Tree
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana
<i>Leucaena spp</i>	Leucaena
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broad Leaf Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small Leaf Privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Cats Claw Creeper
<i>Murraya exotica</i>	Mock Orange
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern

<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Ochna
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky Passion Vine
<i>Pennisetum (Purple)</i>	Purple Fountain Grass
<i>Pinus spp</i>	Exotic pine trees
<i>Radermachera sinica</i>	Asian Bell Tree
<i>Ravenala spp</i>	All travellers palm
<i>Rhapiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn
<i>Ruellia simplex, (was R. tweediana, R. brittonia)</i>	Mexican Bluebell
<i>Ruellia squarrosa</i>	Creeping Ruellia
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	Mother in Laws Tongue
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Easter Cassia
<i>Senna floribunda</i>	Winter Cassia
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana (was Arecastrum romanzoffianum)</i>	Cocas palm
<i>Syngonium podifolia</i>	Syngonium
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African Tulip Tree
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata (was Wedelia trilobata)</i>	Singapore Daisy
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow Bells
<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	Japanese Sunflower
<i>Thunbergia spp</i>	All Thunbergia species
<i>Tradescantia spp</i>	All Tradescantia species
<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet viburnum
<b>All Weeds of National Significance)</b>	<b>Australian Weeds Strategy</b>
<b>Weed species targeted for national eradication</b>	<b><a href="https://weeds.org.au/overview/lists-strategies/">https://weeds.org.au/overview/lists-strategies/</a></b>
<b>All Restricted invasive plants, <u>Categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5</u></b>	<b>Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld)</b>



*Figure 1: 1500mm minimum clearance for road functions*

## Encroachment Risk Assessment

**Table 2: Encroachment Risk Assessment Matrix**

Low = 1, Medium = 2, High / Extreme = 3

Category of consequence/ Risk level	Low	Medium	High/Extreme	Score
<p><b>Section 1. Health and safety – people and animals</b></p> <p>Trip/fall hazards, slips, sharp edges, sharp corners, spikes or thorns, poisonous plants, drop offs, slopes.</p> <p>Consider for pedestrian accessibility and continuity/access along street frontage and pathways.</p> <p>Sightlines for traffic, pedestrians, or cyclists in local context (pedestrian/ vehicle numbers, speed, sensitive land uses, lighting, surrounding layout and environment).</p>	<p>Negligible or low risk of minor injury likely requiring minor first aid. Situation creates no greater safety risk than compliant area.</p>	<p>Medium risk of injury neither minor nor serious but likely requiring minor medical treatment.</p>	<p>High risk of serious injury where medical treatment may be required.</p>	
<p><b>Section 2. Size and extent</b></p> <p><b>Roads:</b> Maintains a minimum of 1500mm clearance from the back of kerb.</p> <p><b>Parks:</b> Square metres as per Assessment Matrix criteria.</p> <p><b>Council-managed bushland:</b> Encroachment size and extent is assessed in relation to the boundary FRMM identified by Council under the Noosa Bushland Reserve Strategic Fire Management Plan for that location. Where the Noosa Bushland Reserve Strategic Fire Management Plan doesn't require a FRMM, the Parks square metre criteria applies.</p>	<p><b>Road:</b> Maintains a minimum of 1500mm clearance from the back of kerb.</p> <p><b>Parks:</b> &lt; 5m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Council-managed bushland:</b> Encroachment does not extend out of FRMM area.</p>	<p><b>Road:</b> Maintains less than 1500mm clearance from the back of kerb.</p> <p><b>Parks:</b> 5m<sup>2</sup> – 20m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Council-managed bushland:</b> Encroachment extends out of FRMM area.</p>	<p><b>Road:</b> Maintains less than 500 mm clearance from the back of kerb.</p> <p><b>Parks:</b> &gt; 20m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Council-managed bushland:</b> Encroachment extends out of FRMM area.</p>	
<p><b>Section 3. Bushfire risk management and access</b></p> <p>Required separation to bush at boundary as per FRMM for that location, where no separation is required.</p> <p>Facilitates fire management and emergency access along boundary and into and out of bush.</p> <p>Does not complicate fire trail construction, maintenance, or use.</p> <p>Complies with fire risk management measure (FRMM) requirements and function.</p> <p>Fuel loads as per FRMM requirements within measure area.</p> <p>Does not increase fuel load outside of measure area.</p>	<p>All items fully complied with OR minor non-critical non-compliance with any two or fewer items.</p>	<p>One or two items moderately compromised and likely to contribute to medium risk of moderate injury during fire risk management maintenance and emergency.</p>	<p>Any item compromised and likely to contribute to high or extreme risk of moderate or serious injury or threat to property during fire risk management maintenance and emergency.</p>	

<p><b>Section 4. Environmental harm - substrate</b></p> <p>Does not contribute to erosion, sedimentation, occur on a slope more than 20% or on highly erodible soils.</p> <p>Maintains natural soil stability, soil depth, ground levels, chemistry, pH and structure, geology characteristics and natural hydrology.</p>	<p>All items fully complied with OR minor non-critical non-compliance with any two or fewer items in a way that is recoverable to a representative Regional Ecosystem without Council intervention.</p>	<p>One or two items moderately compromised and likely to contribute to medium risk of environmental harm or long-term damage, or to require significant recovery effort.</p>	<p>Any item compromised and likely to contribute to high or extreme risk of environmental harm or permanent damage, or to require significant recovery effort.</p>	
<p><b>Section 6. Environmental harm – vegetation</b></p> <p>Does not damage vegetation outside of FRMM.</p> <p>Is free of invasive species.</p> <p>Does not intrude into or affect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of Concern or Endangered Remnant High Value Regrowth</li> <li>• Matters of State Environment Significance</li> <li>• Wetland</li> <li>• Other local, site specific or unmapped environmental values observed on-site.</li> </ul> <p>Does not increase, or maintain high levels of, artificial light penetration to a turtle nesting beach.</p>	<p>All items fully complied with OR minor non-critical non-compliance with any two or fewer items in a way that does not need management intervention to recover after the encroachment is stopped.</p>	<p>One or two items moderately compromised and likely to contribute to medium risk of environmental harm or long-term damage, or to require significant recovery effort.</p>	<p>Any item compromised and likely to contribute to high or extreme risk of environmental harm or permanent damage, or to require significant recovery effort.</p>	
<p><b>Section 7. Community amenity and enjoyment</b>Contributes unsightliness, debris and rubbish entrapment, public convenience, access, increased expectation of Council maintenance/renewal or a higher level of service than standard practice.</p>	<p>Negligible or minor impact on the amenity or use of the area by the community. No likely precedent or expectation of Council input.</p>	<p>Medium impact on the amenity or use of the area. In moderate conflict with Noosa Design Principles or site-specific design or theme. Could create local expectation of Council maintenance or renewal.</p>	<p>High or extreme impact on the amenity or use of the area. Non-compliance is in high conflict with Noosa Design Principles or site-specific design or theme.</p> <p>Could create a precedent having significant impact on the community and/or Council resources.</p>	
<p><b>Section 8. Impacts public asset or public service, nearby private property</b></p> <p>Restricts function, restricts maintenance or emergency access, or reduces useful life of Council asset - e.g. footpath, kerb and channel, lighting – or nearby private property. Restricts public service – e.g. utilities, public lighting, public transport, waste collection, and safe pedestrian thoroughfare.</p>	<p>No or minor identifiable current impact or future impact on Council asset or private property.</p>	<p>Medium identifiable current or future impact on Council asset or private property.</p>	<p>High current or future identifiable current or future impact on Council asset or private property.</p>	

<p><b>Section 9. Council reputation/public image</b></p> <p>Consider factors such as complaints that could eventuate from poor management/lack of intervention and precedent issues.</p>	<p>Potential for no or few complaints to Council if non-compliance is not rectified.</p>	<p>Potential for a small number of complaints from the community and possible negative media attention.</p>	<p>Potential for a high number of complaints from the community and/or likely negative media attention.</p>	
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**Table 3: Risk likelihood**

Category	% Probability	Description
Almost certain	95% to 100%	Expected to occur
Likely	65% - 95%	Will probably occur
Possible	35% -65%	Might occur at some time
Unlikely	5% - 35%	Could occur at some time
Rare	< 5%	May occur in rare circumstances

**Table 4: Risk Scoring Matrix**

Low = 1 - 9 Medium = 10-18 Extreme/High = 19-37

Likelihood	Low	Medium	High	Extreme
<b>Almost Certain</b>	Medium (M12)	High (H21)	Extreme (E30)	Extreme (E37)
<b>Likely</b>	Medium (M11)	High (H19)	Extreme (E28)	Extreme (E35)
<b>Possible</b>	Medium (M10)	Medium (M18)	High (H27)	Extreme (E32)
<b>Unlikely</b>	Low (L9)	Medium (M16)	High (H26)	High (H80)
<b>Rare</b>	Low (L1)	Medium (M14)	High (H24)	High (H76)



**Table 1: General guidance for action after encroachment risk assessment**

Determined risk rating	Appropriate Management by Council
High/Extreme ratings	Prioritised action required from Council to reduce risk within a short timeframe. Utilise compliance and enforcement options that promote fast action and act as a strong community deterrent.
Medium ratings	Action required from Council to reduce risk in the medium term. Utilise compliance and enforcement options that promote required action within a reasonable timeframe.
Low ratings	No immediate/short term action required by Council to reduce risk. Utilise compliance and enforcement options that promote required action via education and voluntary compliance.

## RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND POLICY

*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*

*Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld)*

*Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (Qld)*

*Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990 (Qld)*

*Land Act 1994 (Qld)*

*Local Government Act 2009 (QLD)*

*Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)*

*State Planning Policy 2/10 Koala Conservation in SEQ (Qld)*

*Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)*

*Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld)*

*Vegetation Management Act 2009 (Qld)*

*Water Act 2000 (Qld)*

*Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011 (Qld)*

*Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities, Infrastructure and Roads) 2011 (Qld)*

*Noosa Council Environment Strategy 2019*

*Noosa Biodiversity Plan: Biodiversity Assessment Report 2016*

*Noosa Climate Change Response Plan 2021*

*Noosa Bushland Reserve Strategic Fire Management Plan 2021 - 2026*

*Noosa Bushland Reserves Strategic Management Plan 2021 – 2026*

*Noosa Coastal Hazards Adaptation Plan 2021*

*Noosa Walking and Cycling Strategy and Implementation Plan 2020-2040*

*Noosa Council Encroachment Policy*

*Noosa Council Tree Management on Public Land policy*

*Guiding Principles for Tree Management in Noosa Shire*

## HUMAN RIGHTS COMPATIBILITY STATEMENT

In developing this procedure, the subject matter has been considered in accordance with the requirements of the Queensland *Human Rights Act 2019*. It is considered that the subject matter does not conflict with any human rights, including the right to property and the right to freedom of movement, and supports a human rights approach to decision making by Council. This procedure should be read in conjunction with the Human Rights Act 2019 (QLD) and Council's Human Rights Policy.

**COUNCIL ORGANISATIONAL PROCEDURES – ENCROACHMENTS**

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Version control:

Version	Reason/ Trigger	Change (Y/N)	Endorsed/ Reviewed by	Date
1.0	Council direction			<i>DD/MM/YYYY</i>
	Eg. Review			