



Save Toowoomba's Redwood Park

Save Redwood Park Committee

This document is to inform the Toowoomba Regional Councillors and Mayor about our precious Redwood Park and the need to protect and preserve it from inappropriate development, particularly from the Mountain Bike Master Plan's proposal to construct Enduro tracks within it.



Design by Domi Doolmai

“...to us who wish to leave to future generations some evidence that we were alive to their interests...the question is of the first importance and I trust the town council will not slumber over it...it is undoubtedly necessary that a strong demonstration should be made and the fathers and mothers of this town and district must support me in endeavoring to secure this piece of land ...

...a Reserve which is adapted more than any other place in the colony for a delightful and picturesque part, replete with natural beauty...the utilitarian principle which actuates the present times and infects our impoverished governments to turn everything, regardless of more important considerations into hard cash, must be made to have its limits...”

J Thornloe Smith, the Laurels, Toowoomba Feb 4, 1888¹

In 2021, Redwood Park remains one of Toowoomba’s valued nature reserves and is a popular recreational destination for nature lovers and bird watchers. The Friends of the Escarpment Parks group continue to care for and maintain the park in cooperation with the Toowoomba Regional Council.

Queensland Government²

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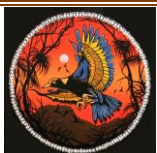
Appendix A

Appendix B

Appendix C

¹ Letter to the editor, *Darling Downs Gazette*, (6.2.1888) regarding alienation of the escarpment reserves and the petition against it, which gathered 260 signatures from prominent Toowoomba citizens.

² <https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/heritage-register/detail/?id=650263>



1 Environment

Redwood Park is by far the most ecologically significant of Toowoomba's Escarpment parks containing a diversity of vegetation communities and ecosystems that provide essential habitat for a rich diversity of fauna.

Endangered dry rainforest

Over one-third of Redwood Park is made up of dry rainforest **listed as Endangered** in Queensland.

Healthy Land & Water's Regional Ecosystem factsheet states...

- Some of the most interesting, resilient and equally diverse rainforest communities are our dry rainforests and semi-evergreen vine thickets.
- 20% of the original dry rainforest extent remains across SEQ. This includes 167 patches of semi-evergreen vine thicket.
- Many of the remaining, often small, patches are restricted to inaccessible, steep rocky areas ... Remaining patches tend to be isolated from each other and scattered between national parks, state forest and private land.
- The small size and isolated nature of many remaining dry rainforest patches means weed incursion, fire, livestock and pest animals have a greater impact.
- Weeds pose the greatest threat to the dry rainforest and semi-evergreen vine thicket – in many cases this will mean canopy killer vines e.g. cat's claw creeper.
- Retain and protect the dry rainforest and semi-evergreen vine thicket by creating a buffer around the patch to allow regeneration and expansion over time.

Part of a Basalt Wildlife Corridor

.... describing *The escarpment and foothills of the Great Dividing Range at Toowoomba* (2001).

"Remnant vegetation forms a valuable link to the basalt wildlife corridor. It is important that the zone maintains a complete corridor system; it is part of a regionally significant vegetation corridor running north to south. The vegetation includes dry vine forest sheltering orchids and ferns."

Vital habitat for threatened species

Dry rainforest is the habitat for the Black-breasted Button-Quail **listed as Vulnerable** in Queensland (see Appendix A).

After being absent in the park for two decades up until 2018, evidence shows the quail is now present in the park and has bred an incredible three times in 2021.

The proposed 20-30km of mountain bike tracks through Redwood Park, even at a width of only 1metre, will require between 20-30 hectares of forest to be cleared. As Redwood Park is only 243ha in size, 20-30 hectares would represent a significant percentage of the Park to be lost with potentially significant impacts on the vulnerable ecological processes in some of the endangered and of concern areas of the Park.



Environment cont'd...

Rich and high value biodiversity

The topography and vegetation in Redwood Park contain several ecosystems and ecotonal areas that support a diversity of fauna including:

- Listed **threatened species** protected under the Commonwealth EPBC Act and/or the Queensland Government *Nature Conservation Act*, which are either resident in Redwood Park or sojourn seasonally in the Park...
 - Black-breasted Button-Quail
 - Powerful Owl
 - Glossy Black-Cockatoo
 - Rufus fantail
 - Spectacled Monarch
 - Black faced monarch
 - Greater Glider
 - Grey-headed Flying-fox winters in Redwood Park.
 - Koala
 - Blotched Butterfly Orchid
- One hundred and fifty-eight species of birds (including migratory). The Toowoomba Bird Observers have been monitoring the birdlife in this amazing park since 1976.
- Approximately 30 species of mammals
- 30 species of reptiles and amphibians

Protected plants flora survey trigger map identifies 'high risk areas' where endangered, vulnerable or near threatened plants are known to exist or are likely to exist.

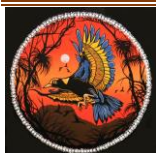
Recorded in Redwood Park,
12/12/2021 21:04:27
Latitude 27.564519
Longitude 151.9796321
(see Appendix B Map)

Under the **Nature Conservation Act 1992 (the Act)** it is an offence to clear protected plants that are 'in the wild' unless authorised or the clearing is exempt (see Section 89 of the Act).

- At least 38 of the bird species live, feed or breed at or near ground level.
- Ten of the mammal species and 26 of the reptile species live, feed or breed at or near ground level.

These species will be impacted by the construction of the mountain bike tracks and then by mountain bikes racing downhill at high speed and by spectator trampling through the bush adjoining the tracks.

The impacts of competitive mountain biking track construction and operation on the landscape probably occur faster and/or are more acute than those from recreational biking given the demands for technically challenging courses, steep up/downhill slopes, need for fast and hard braking and cutting corners, wet sections, and the inclusion of jumps/drop offs. Hardiman, N. & Burgin, S. (2013), Mountain biking: downhill for the environment or chance to up a gear? *International Journal of Environmental Studies*, 70(6):976-986.



Environment cont'd...

There is mounting evidence of the likely impacts from construction and operation of high speed, downhill mountain bike tracks on ecologically sensitive areas such as Redwood Park...

- Loss of vegetation leading to loss and fragmentation of existing intact habitat
- Introduction of weeds and incremental ingress of weeds at track margins through increased bike and people traffic in previously intact vegetation areas
- Die back of trees at the track edges due to compounding soil at their base and progressive root exposure
- Track construction to achieve elevation/descent requirements risks destabilising banks leading to erosion and subsidence under heavy rainfall events
- Sediment discharge, including of imported soil and fill, from the bike tracks into the surrounding Park under heavy rainfall events
- Unplanned diversion of drainage lines and overland water flows leading to erosion and siltation of creeks
- Potential for introduction of damaging fungi such as *Phytophthora multivora*, a root fungus known to impact the health of *Auracaria* sp. such as is happening in the Bunya Mountains.
- High likelihood of construction of informal trails in the network leading to further incursions into intact habitat areas

References...

Hardiman, N. & Burgin, S. (2013), Mountain biking: downhill for the environment or chance to up a gear? *International Journal of Environmental Studies*, 70(6):976-986.
Marion, J. & Wimpey, J. (2006) Environmental Impacts of Mountain Biking: Science Review and Best Practice in *Managing Mountain Biking: IMBA's Guide to Providing Great Riding* (published 2007), a collection of best practices for planning, designing, and managing successful trail networks and parks.

Legislation prescribing matters related to the proposed mountain bike trail network in Redwood Park and/or flora and fauna species within the Park...

- Federal Government *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- Queensland *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
- Queensland *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- Queensland *Environment Protection Act 1994*
- Queensland *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
- Queensland *Recreations Area Management Act 2006*
- Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014*
- Toowoomba Regional Council Planning Scheme Strategic Framework, Section 34.2.1, Parts 1,2,3,4,5,6,7.
- By-laws for management of Trust Land

OF NOTE...The threat to Redwood Park and its high value as a repository of native biodiversity has resulted in a public push to revive the historical petitioning to have the Park listed as a National Park.



2 A History of Redwood Park purpose and management

Indigenous occupation of the escarpment bushland areas has been well documented. In 2021, a handprint found by a Friends of Escarpment Parks volunteer was analysed by the Queensland Everick Heritage & Everick Foundation, Brisbane, and found to be an authentic Indigenous artefact.

- 1871** 13,500 acres (5,463 ha) of land on the eastern Toowoomba escarpment are reserved as the 'Toowoomba Town and Pasturage Common' (see Marie Holland and Peter Cullen's Manuscript *'The escarpment and foothills of the Great Dividing Range at Toowoomba'*, a study commissioned by Toowoomba City Council, published 2001).
- 1888.** Learning of moves by the state Government to alienate escarpment land, concerned Toowoomba citizens petition the Queensland Minister of Lands, requesting a 2,000 acre (809 ha) site be given to the municipal authorities in trust to ensure its continued use as a recreational and natural public park. The petition, known as the Thornloe Smith petition was signed by 260 prominent Toowoomba identities who were motivated because *'it was a piece of land replete with beauty...gratifying to the lover of landscape variety'*. This land encompassed the future Redwood Park, Picnic Point and Jubilee Park.
- 1898** The Surveyor General recommended to the Minister for Lands that 9,120 acres of the Toowoomba Common **should be dedicated a National Park**.
- 1904** Toowoomba City Council asked that certain lands, including some in the 1888 petition, be vested in Council as **reserves for National Parks**. The Thornloe-Smith regard for the escarpment land lingered and still had currency in 1904 and again in 1908.
- 1908** To a deputation from Council, in connection with the old Toll Bar Road, the Minister expressed hope that a beautiful patch of virgin scrub on the pasturage Reserve would be preserved. If Council consented, he would have it proclaimed a National Park. Council consented immediately, asking that it be **set apart as a National Park** and the deed issued to them. At this time shire boundaries were being re-distributed and the escarpment lands became embroiled in bitter, rancorous debate. One of these shire councils, Tarampa Shire, objected to the National Park proposal and the attempt was again without result.
- 1910** The Queensland Government declared 500 acres (202 ha) as **a reserve for the protection and preservation of native birds**.
- 1911** The reserve proclaimed was subsequently named **Redwood Park** (after Councillor Vernon Redwood) by the Toowoomba City Council, who were given trusteeship of the trust land.
- 1921** Redwood Park named a sanctuary where birds and fauna are protected under the *Birds and fauna Protection Act of 1921*. Honorary Redwood Park Rangers (notably, locals Edwin Bernays and Dr Thomas Price) were appointed by the State to patrol the park. These appointments continued for many decades
- 1994** University of Southern Queensland conducts an archaeological dig of the Eagle's Nest area.
- 2011** Toowoomba Regional Council and ten South East Queensland Councils agree to develop regional standards for undertaking ecological restoration projects. Delivered in partnership with regional NRM, Healthy land and Water, the framework is designed to guide SEQ councils, community groups and landowners in their efforts to conserve and enhance biodiversity by increasing the extent and improving the condition of native vegetation.
- 2021** Eagle Nest camp heritage listed with the Queensland Government Heritage Register website describing Redwood Park as follows...
- In 2021, Redwood Park remains one of Toowoomba's valued nature reserves and is a popular recreational destination for nature lovers and bird watchers. The Friends of the Escarpment Parks group continue to care for and maintain the park in cooperation with the Toowoomba Regional Council.*



Purpose and management cont'd...

In 1910, the Queensland Government declared Redwood Park as...
a reserve for the protection and preservation of native birds.

↓
Queensland State Government's Department of Natural Resources is
the owner of Redwood Park.

↓
Trusteeship for management of Redwood Park was granted to
Toowoomba Regional Council and gazetted on 1st April 1911

↓
Trustee roles and responsibilities...

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/state/reserves/trustee-roles>

The trustee must maintain and manage the land in a manner that is consistent with achieving the purpose of the trust land. They must comply with any conditions associated with their appointment as well as the following requirements.

Land management and maintenance

- *Only use the land in a manner consistent with the purpose of the trust land, unless our approval has been obtained.*
- *Control pest plants and animals.*
- *Exercise a duty of care for the land, including protecting and maintaining any improvements.*
- *Obtain a vegetation clearing permit before destroying any vegetation.*
- *Comply with any directions issued by the Minister or chief executive and complete management plans as requested.*

Development and secondary uses

- Obtain [Queensland Government] consent for any development applications under the *Planning Act 2016*.

ISSUES OF NOTE...

- Advice from a TRC officer indicated that TRC does not have a management plan for Redwood Park.
- Queensland Government's [Model by-laws for Trust Land](#) provide guidance on management of Trust Land such as Redwood Park.
- Under Toowoomba Regional Council's Planning Scheme, Redwood Park is designated as an "ecologically significant area".
- Under Toowoomba Regional Council's Strategic Plan, these ecologically significant areas must not have their ecological functioning negatively affected but "maintained or enhanced".



Purpose and management cont'd...

In Toowoomba's *Sport Active Recreation and Healthy Living Plan 2019-2026 (SARHL)* assessment of management of nature-based recreation activities, the following summary concludes:

*[A] multi-use trail network that accommodates bushwalking, horse riding, and mountain biking Council management will be the most suitable as it would be difficult to have any other management model to ensure public access. The other models including provision of a lease agreement provides the organisation with control over day to day management which may result in the reduction of community access. Typically, these trails are also fire trails and therefore require Council management. Dedicated mountain bike trails are generally council managed or under a lease or licence agreement. Ultimately the question in this model is whether the club or organisation have the necessary skills and resources to adequately maintain a trail network that still accommodates broader public access. In consideration of the site investigation that has been undertaken for the five bushland sites in the following pages, it would be considered that **the most appropriate management model to ensure multi use of the sites would be for Council to manage these spaces. As part of this management model Council will also need to consider the financial resources required to maintain any existing and newly developed trails.** (p. 154).*

ISSUES OF NOTE...

For the trustee of Redwood Park, there are a number of management, accountability and financial implications involved in the construction and operation of a commercial development on trust land. Some examples from the State Government's outline of [Roles and Responsibilities of trustees](#) are outlined below.

- The trustee must maintain and manage the land in a manner that is consistent with achieving the purpose of the trust land, which, in the Redwood Park case according to the Government's 1910 declaration, is as a reserve for the protection and preservation of native birds. **Delegating trail maintenance under a lease agreement would not negate the trustee's accountability for management issues in the park.**
- Included among, but not limited to, the responsibilities of the trustee in managing the Park are the following tasks:
 - controlling pest plants and animals, which will be a significant and ongoing task with the forecasted volume of bike and people traffic into the Park;
 - protecting and maintaining any improvements; and
 - ensuring **adequate public liability insurance for the benefit of the trustee and any member of the public** who may use the trust land.
- According to the Role and Responsibilities of trustees of Reserves and Trust Land, any rents received from leases to third parties must be spent on the maintenance or enhancement of the trust land, unless the 'owner' of the land gives written approval for another use.

QUESTION ... is the SARHL Plan assessment of the "management level of activity control" for mountain biking and trail cycling, that is, "Self managed activity – passive management only inc signage" and "Self-managed with permits and signage control" consistent with the trustee's level of responsibilities for Redwood Park?



3 Redwood Park as a place of study

A variety of individuals and groups regularly visit Redwood Park for learning and research purposes including;

- Kindergarten groups participating in ‘nature-based exploration’ (Friends of Escarpment Parks facilitates child-based excursions into the park);
- High school student groups, for example -
 - Fairholme College geography students conducting transect studies of local and exotic plants in Redwood Park (see Appendix C),
 - Students from Grammar, Toowoomba Christian College, Downlands College, Concordia College who come to learn and gain hands on experience in bush regeneration processes (facilitated by Friends of Escarpment Parks volunteers), and
 - Amaroo students completing Certificate level courses in bush conservation;
- Family Open Days where natural history groups share knowledge with the community about the natural values of the Park;
- Scientists from the Queensland museum, University of Queensland, University of Southern Queensland, Queensland Herbarium, Queensland Department of Environment and Science (with expertise in entomology, bats, marsupials and plants) undertaking a range of studies including of nocturnal animals such as micro bats, owls and dunnarts;
- Natural history experts and natural history community groups including U3A and Bush Regeneration groups from outside of Toowoomba;
- Bird observer groups and individuals and photographers including BirdLife Australia and BirdLife Southern Queensland groups and Toowoomba Bird Observers;
- Collaboration on citizen science projects including Redwood Park fauna with other bushland care groups such as the Lockyer Uplands Catchments Inc. (LUCI), a ‘a landholder group and their supporters dedicated to the conservation of native habitats and the wildlife they support’.
- University teachers and researchers writing peer-reviewed papers relating to ecology of the region; and
- Fauna and flora records from Redwood Park are loaded onto web-based natural history sites such as **iNaturalist Australia**, which is a collaboration between the iNaturalist Network, the **Atlas of Living Australia** and **CSIRO**.

Study and research activities are passive uses of the Park and consistent with the Queensland Government’s Model by-law that prohibits any action that disturbs peaceful use of trust land...

Section 7 *A person must not act in a way or do anything that unreasonably disturbs, or is likely to disturb, another person’s peaceful use of the trust land.*

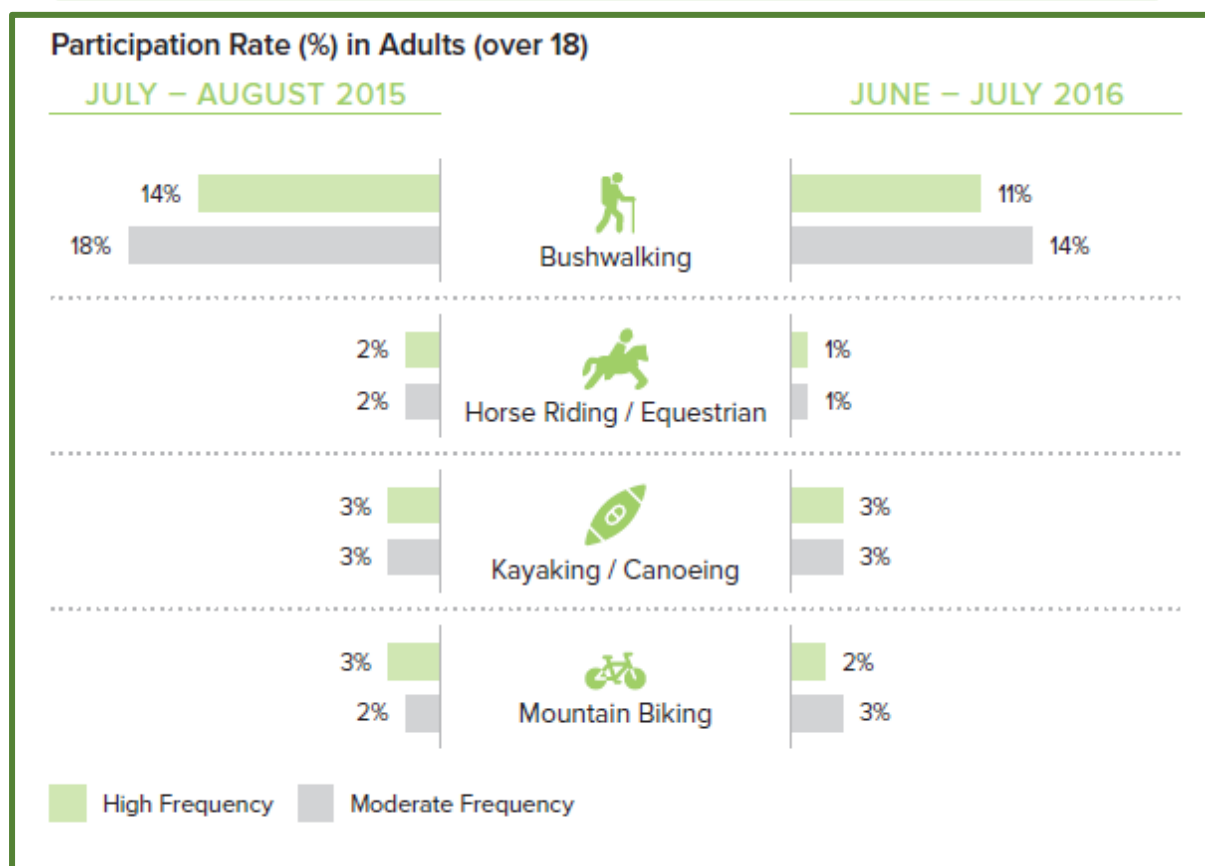
[Model by-laws for Trust Land](#)



4 Consideration for passive enjoyment of Redwood Park

Currently, Redwood Park receives **over 10,000 person visits a year**, for low impact activities such as bushwalking, bird observing/photography, family picnics, low key cycling and natural history study.

Toowoomba's *Sport Active Recreation and Healthy Living Plan 2019-2026* reports **participation rates in nature-based recreation to be significantly weighted towards bushwalking**, a passive means of engaging with nature, and at a higher frequency than participation for mountain biking. This finding was across all ages and gender. Moreover, the study found that bushwalking participants were prepared to travel over 50km to undertake the activity as compared to "only 20% of mountain biking participants [who] travelled 20km or more to undertake the activity." (p.148)



Source: *Sport Active Recreation and Healthy Living Plan 2019-2026*, p. 148.

Mountain biking, with participation rates ranking 7th out of 10 nature-based activities, is currently catered for in Jubilee Park where there is 28km of trails offering the following types of user experience: Approximately 22% green, 64% blue and 16% black skill level trails. Jubilee Park facilities compare positively with the Australian Mountain Bike Trail Guidelines which suggest a break down of 10% white, 30% green, 15% black and 5% double black.

Bushwalking and other forms of passive enjoyment of Redwood Park and the original declaration of the Park as a sanctuary for native birds, would be significantly impacted by...

- An influx of regular mountain bike users, supporters and spectators with the occasional complete closure of the park for mountain biking events such as Enduro events; and
- The bottom picnic area, which is a restful stop in the bush environment and provides community members with a social gathering space, becoming a hub for competitors, spectators and their support entourages during competition events.



5. Volunteer investment in conservation of Redwood Park

Volunteers have been active in working to rehabilitate the Toowoomba escarpment for many decades now. Friends of Escarpment Parks was formed as a Toowoomba City Council volunteer bush care group in 1994 and at that stage was led by an employee of the Toowoomba City Council.

Following Toowoomba Regional Council amalgamation, Friends of Escarpment Parks and the council employee position were both disbanded after which Friends of Escarpment Parks formed its own autonomous group. Under a Memorandum of Understanding with Council, Friends of Escarpment Parks continued to work in local bush parks including Redwood Park.

Friends of Escarpment Parks members donate an average of 2,642 volunteer hours per annum, or 55 hours per week, to manage the enormous task of weed management in the Park, in effect fulfilling the duties of the trustee to maintain the Park consistent with its purpose.

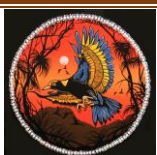
6 Alternative to current trails proposed in Redwood Park

There is an alternative (see map below) to the current proposed mountain bike trail network in Redwood Park. The desire to link the trail network to Withcott can be achieved without putting an extra 30kms of tracks through the most important and biodiverse area of the escarpment parks.

The alternative avoids Redwood Park altogether and skirts north of Prince Henry Heights continuing around and to the east of Prince Henry Heights (Katoomba Point) and exits onto the Toowoomba Connection Road. The council purchased two parcels of land last year that join Jubilee Park to Redwood Park. It makes sense to investigate the tracks through this area. The trails would be longer and have the same elevation drop and exit onto the highway much closer to Withcott than the one through the picnic area in Redwood Park.



Save Redwood Park as it was intended - a Reserve for the protection and preservation of native birds and... *"leave to future generations some evidence that we were alive to their interests"*.



Sources for reference material

Holland, Marie *'The escarpment and foothills of the Great Dividing Range at Toowoomba'*, Graceville, Queensland: Heritage Research Services, 2001 including petition of 1898. The Toowoomba City Council commissioned this study as an overview and history of the escarpment and foothills at Toowoomba for an assessment of its natural and cultural significance for the Register of the National Estate.

The Qld Department of Environment and Science

Healthy Land and Water - two of the region's natural resource management groups, Healthy Waterways and SEQ Catchments, merged to form one entity in June 2016.

The Queensland Government, with the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection as lead agency, produces a [State of the Environment \(SoE\)](#) report every four years.

Toowoomba Bird Observers

BirdLife Australia (Qld)

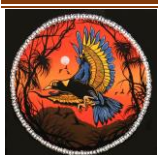
www.agforceqld.org.au/assets/protected-plants-trigger-maps. Queensland's Nature Conservation Act 1992(NC Act)

Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

[Threatened species & ecological communities - DAWE](#)

Toowoomba Field Naturalists

Australian Museum [Australian Museum](#)



APPENDIX A

Turnix melanogaster (Black-breasted Button-quail)

Status

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) status: **Vulnerable**
- Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld): **Vulnerable**
- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (NSW): **Critically Endangered**
- IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: **Near threatened**

Draft National Recovery Plan for *Turnix melanogaster* (Black-breasted Button-quail) 2022¹

Black-breasted button-quail inhabit fragments of microphyll and notophyll vine forest, thickets and coastal scrubs. Protection and management of the black-breasted button-quail will contribute to the conservation of regional ecosystems and communities listed as 'Of concern' or 'Endangered' under the Qld Vegetation Management Act 1999 (e.g. semi-evergreen vine thicket, some rainforest communities and some littoral vegetation types such as Regional Ecosystems 12.2.2, 12.2.3, 12.8.13, 12.8.21, 12.8.22, 12.8.23, 12.9-10.6, 12.9-10.15, 12.11.13, 12.12.18, 12.12.26 in Qld.

Priority strategies

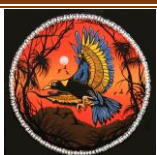
1. Enhance protection, improve the quality and increase the extent of suitable habitat for the Black-breasted Button-quail.
2. Protection of preferred habitat can be effected through appropriate reservation and incorporation into national parks, feature protection areas within state forests, nature refuges or other local government reserves.
3. Improve knowledge of the distribution, biology and ecology of the Black-breasted Button-quail and implement a monitoring strategy to identify and measure population trends.
4. Increase stakeholder participation in Black-breasted Button-quail conservation and management.

The Black-breasted Button-quail is a large, plump, white-eyed button-quail which ranges in size from 16–19 cm in length. It has a grey bill and pale yellow legs. The plumage is of a brown, black, white and grey complexion. The chest is black with half-moon markings in white. The distinguishing feature between the male and female is that the male has a white face and throat while the female has a black face and throat. Species environment is **Terrestrial** (ground feeding and nesting).

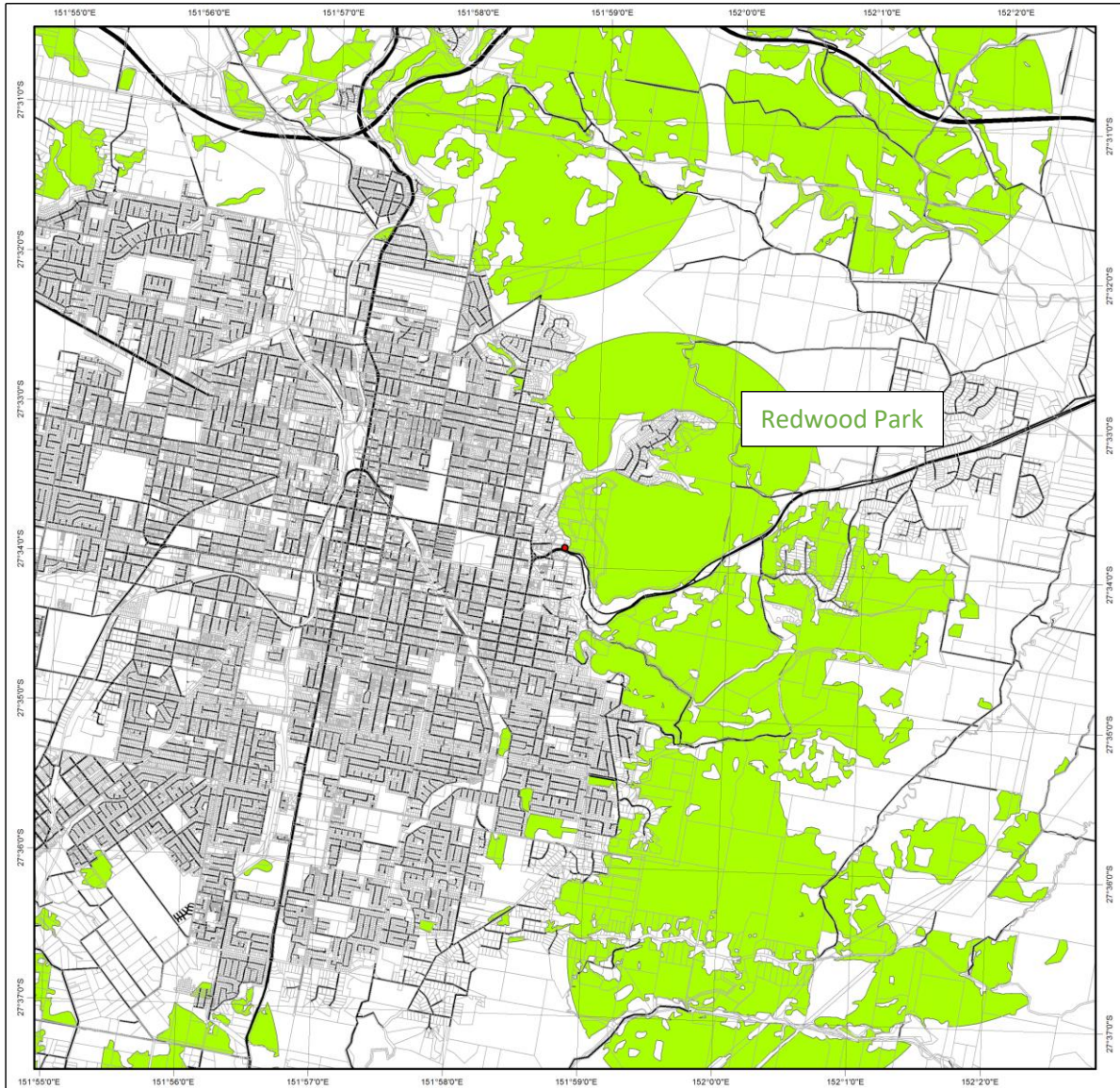


Photo. *Turnix melanogaster* (Black-breasted Button-quail) by Gould (1837).

Friends of Escarpment Parks have been working to improve BBBQ habitat since 1994 with the result that the BBBQ has returned to nest in the dry vine forest and in the margins between the SEVT and the eucalypt/acacia woodlands.



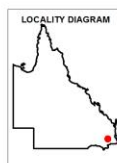
APPENDIX B



Protected Plants Flora Survey Trigger Map

Legend

- Coordinates
- High risk area
- Other land parcel boundaries
- Freeways / motorways / highways
- Secondary roads / streets



This product is projected into:
GDA 1994 Queensland Albers

This map shows areas where particular provisions of the Nature Conservation Act 1992 apply to the clearing of protected plants.

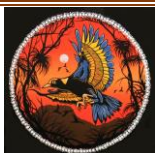
Land parcel boundaries are provided as locational aid only.

This map is produced at a scale relevant to the size of the area selected and should be printed as A4 size in portrait orientation.

For further information or assistance with interpretation of this product, please contact the Department of Environment and Science at palm@des.qld.gov.au

Disclaimer:
While every care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the data used to generate this product, the Queensland Government makes no representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose and disclaim all responsibility and all liability (including without limitation, liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages (including indirect or consequential damages) and costs which might be incurred as a consequence of reliance on the data, or as a result of the data being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason.

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APPENDIX C

From: **Hubert Krenske** <hkrenske@gmail.com>

Date: Thu, 10 Mar. 2022, 8:25 pm

Subject: Visit to Redwood Park by Fairholme students and teachers

To: <info@fairholme.qld.edu.au>

To The Principal

On Thursday 10th February, we had a visit by 4 year 12 students from your school, 2 of your teachers and 1 teacher trainee to Redwood Park in order to carry out some of their geography research. It was a delight to meet them and take them on a tour through the park.

Both Kay and I are of the opinion that if our world is left in the care of young people like those that visited Redwood Park, then we leave the world in very good hands.

Kind Regards

Hugh and Kay Krenske

Coordinators of the Redwood Park FEP volunteers.

[Save Redwood Park \(fep.org.au\)](http://fep.org.au) .© Friends of the Escarpment Parks Toowoomba Inc. 2022

