

Appendix D: Definitions

Term	Definition
beneficial reuse	means dredged material that has been used for a purpose that provides social, economic or environmental benefits (or a combination of these). That is, the dredged material is managed as a valuable resource rather than a product destined for disposal. Beneficial reuse can involve the placement of dredged material on-land and in the aquatic zone (i.e. underwater or in intertidal areas). Consideration of beneficial reuse in the Queensland context to date has been focused on applications that provide economic benefits such as on-land processing and industry reuse or land reclamation (Royal Haskoning DHV and AMA 2016).
capital dredging	see <i>Sustainable Ports Development Act 2015</i> (Ports Act), schedule 1
coastal zone	see the <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> , section 15
dredged material	means capital and maintenance dredged material required for the ongoing operation and future expansion of the port
ecologically sustainable development	see <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> , section 3A
environmental value	see the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> , section 9
fringing reef	means intertidal to subtidal reefs that grow along the mainland or around the margins of continental high islands (Smithers 2011)
Great Barrier Reef coastal zone	means the areas adjacent to the Great Barrier Reef and includes Queensland waters, islands and adjacent inland areas, five kilometres (inland and 10 metres Australian Height Datum, whichever is further)
highest astronomical tide (HAT)	means the highest level which can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and any combination of astronomical conditions
inshore turbid reef	are generally located in turbid water which is shallower than 10 metres, and are usually located within 10 kilometres of the coast. Inshore turbid reefs include both shore attached (fringing reefs in locations close to the mainland) and non-shore attached shoals (Whiteway et al. 2014).
land management plan area	means an area within the environmental management precinct of the master planned area shown on a land management plan area that is required to be managed in accordance with a land management plan prepared for the area under the provisions of the port overlay
local expression of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area	means environmental values present within and surrounding the priority Port of Gladstone master planned area that contribute to the OUV of the GBRWHA. The local expression of the OUV of the GBRWHA within and surrounding the priority Port of Gladstone master planned area has been identified as part of the evidence base and is specifically referred to in the master plan's EMF.
maintenance dredging	means dredging carried out for the purposes of removing sediments that have accumulated in existing channels, berths, approaches and swing basins of a port to maintain an approved capital dredging profile
marine megafauna	means large marine species which may include cetaceans (whales and dolphins), reptiles (marine turtles), Dugongs, Chondrichthyes (sharks, rays, skates and chimaeras) and pinnipeds (seals or sea lions)
marine parks	see Ports Act, section 4
marine plants	see the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> , section 8

Term	Definition
master planned area	see Ports Act, section 6 (1), however for this master plan means all of the area shown on Figure 2
material placement area or areas	means one (or more) existing and future potential material placement areas to be defined in the port overlay for the beneficial reuse and placement of dredged material, until such time as the material placement has been completed and the area is suitable for ground improvement works, or the area is no longer determined to be suitable for material placement
minimise	means the process and actions implemented to avoid, mitigate and/or offset environmental impacts
offsets (environmental offset)	see <i>Environmental Offsets Act 2014</i> , section 7(2), and the relevant Commonwealth and state policies
Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)	as defined in the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole.
planning instrument	see <i>Planning Act 2016</i> , section 8 (1), and land use plan under the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> , development scheme under the <i>State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971</i> and development scheme under the <i>Economic Development Act 2012</i>
port industry activities	means activities carried out for or in association with core port, industrial or commercial activities necessary for the efficient functioning of the priority Port of Gladstone supply chain and future priority Port of Gladstone trade and economic growth for the region
port limits	see <i>Transport Infrastructure (Ports) Regulation 2016</i> , schedule 2, part 2, section 7
port optimisation	<p>means the act of making a port system, design or decision as effective or functional as possible. This may include for example, making efficient use of strategic port land, berths and/or land-based facilities, ability to control berthing allocations and scheduling, minimising capital intensive marine-based infrastructure, minimising the distance between land-based facilities and berths and/or minimising capital or maintenance dredging. Port optimisation requires a balance to be achieved across a number of these issues.</p> <p>For port infrastructure, optimisation usually centres on the resources that are scarcest. However, different development may require different aspects of the infrastructure to be optimised, having regard to the economic, environmental and social context of the project.</p>
port overlay	see Ports Act, section 20
precincts	zones of development intent for specific areas within the master planned area
priority management measures	see Ports Act, section 8 (1)(c)(iii)
priority ports	see Ports Act, section 5
responsible entity	means the entity or entities responsible for implementation of a priority management measure
sensitive land use or uses	see the State Planning Policy 2016
Strategic Port Land (SPL)	see the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> , section 267

Term	Definition
subterranean infrastructure	means infrastructure constructed and operated below the seafloor
supply chain infrastructure	means infrastructure, services and utilities identified as critical to supporting the future functioning of priority Port of Gladstone, and its associated trade and economic growth for the region. This includes, for example road and rail infrastructure and links, above and below ground linear infrastructure (e.g. water, oil, or gas pipelines, conveyors), infrastructure nodes (e.g. power station, treatment plant, extractive resources), transmission lines that service and link the priority Port of Gladstone and industry development.

Appendix E: Abbreviations and acronyms

Acronym/ abbreviation	Definition
EMF	environmental management framework
EP Act	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ESD	ecologically sustainable development
GBRWHA	Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area
GPC	Gladstone Ports Corporation
GPC LUP	Gladstone Ports Corporation Land Use Plan
GRC	Gladstone Regional Council
GRC Planning Scheme	Gladstone Regional Council Planning Scheme
HAT	highest astronomical tide
LMDMP	Long-term Maintenance Dredging Management Plan
Maintenance Dredging Strategy	<i>Maintenance Dredging Strategy for Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area Ports</i>
MNES	matters of national environmental significance
MSES	matters of state environmental significance
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
PMMS	priority management measures
Ports Act	<i>Sustainable Ports Development Act 2015</i>
Reef 2050	<i>Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan</i>
SDA	State Development Area
SPL	Strategic Port Land
TMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VM Act	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>

Appendix F: References

- Adaptive Strategies, GHD and RMC 2017, Method for identifying the presence of Outstanding Universal Value within the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, Prepared for Queensland Department of State Development, Adaptive Strategies, Brisbane.
- AECOM 2016, Master planning evidence base assessment – Priority Port of Gladstone, prepared for the Queensland Department of State Development, AECOM, Brisbane.
- Aurecon 2016, Risk Assessment – Priority Port of Gladstone, prepared for the Queensland Department of State Development, Aurecon, Brisbane.
- Aurecon 2017, Addendum to evidence base – Priority Port of Gladstone, prepared for the Queensland Department of State Development, Aurecon, Brisbane.
- Commonwealth of Australia 2015, Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- Commonwealth of Australia 2016, Reef 2050 Policy Guideline for Decision Makers, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- Department of State Development (DSD) 2016, Master planning for the priority Port of Gladstone master planned area – capacity for growth scenarios, State of Queensland, Department of State Development, Brisbane.
- Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPaC) 2013, Independent Review of the Port of Gladstone Report on Findings July 2013, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- Department of the Environment (DoE) 2015, EPBC Act referral guidelines for the Outstanding Universal Value of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) 2016, Maintenance Dredging Strategy for Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area Ports, Department of Transport and Main Roads, Brisbane.
- Gladstone Ports Corporation 2012, Port of Gladstone Land Use Plan, Gladstone Ports Corporation, Gladstone.
- Gladstone Regional Council 2015, Our Place Our Plan Gladstone Regional Council Planning Scheme 2015, Gladstone Regional Council, Gladstone.
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) 2014, Great Barrier Reef Outlook Report 2014, GBRMPA, Townsville.
- PSA Consulting 2016, Infrastructure and supply chain analysis – Priority Port of Gladstone, prepared for the Queensland Department of State Development, PSA Consulting, Brisbane.
- Royal Haskoning DHV and the Australasian Marine Associates (AMA) 2016, Maintenance Dredging Strategy for Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area Ports: Technical Supporting Document, prepared for the Department of Transport and Main Roads, Royal Haskoning DHV and AMA, Burleigh Heads.
- Smithers SG 2011, Fringing Reefs, in Hopley, D., ed., Encyclopedia of Modern Coral Reefs: Dordrecht, Springer, p. 430-446.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) 2012, Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris.

Whiteway, T, Smithers, S, Potter, A, Brooke, B 2014, Geological and geomorphological features of Outstanding Universal Value in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area. Record 2014/02. Geoscience Australia, Canberra. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11636/Record.2014.002>

Department of State Development

PO Box 15009 City East Queensland 4002 Australia

tel 13 QGOV (13 74 68)

info@dss.qld.gov.au

www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au