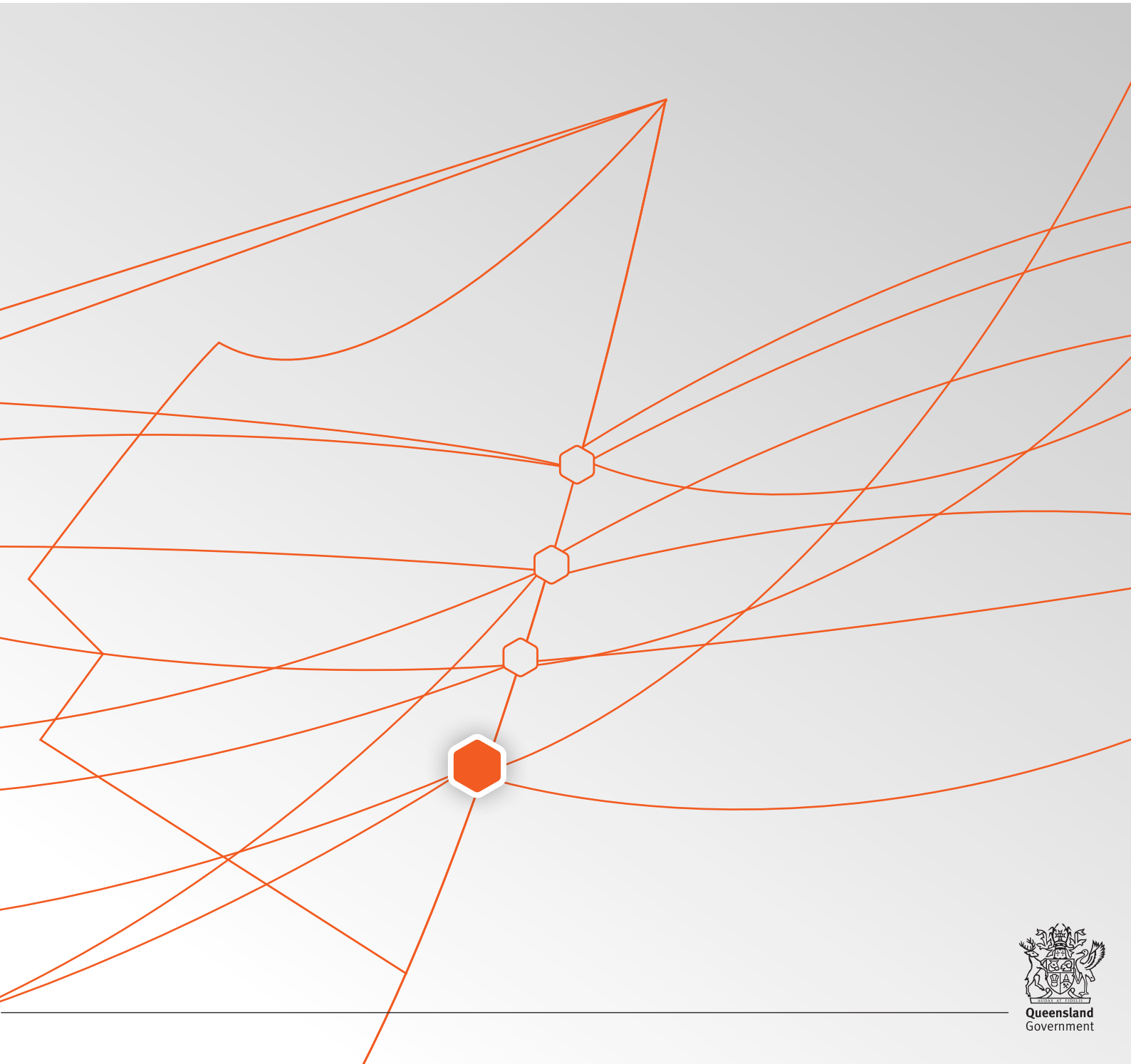


Priority port master planning

Preliminary draft port overlay

Priority Port of Gladstone

Queensland | Australia | 2017



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**Priority Port of Gladstone master
planning**

2017

Preliminary draft port overlay

Department of State Development

*Bringing ideas
to life*

Priority Port of Gladstone master planning

2017

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Schedule 1

Mapping

Appendix A

Preliminary draft port overlay supporting information

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Interpretation:

Words that are in bold are terms that are defined within the dictionary contained in Section 6.

1 Purpose and application of the port overlay

1.1 Background and purpose of the port overlay

The *Sustainable Ports Development Act 2015* (Ports Act) provides for the protection of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area (GBRWhA) through managing port-related development in and adjacent to the area. The Ports Act establishes a legislative framework for sustainable port development in Queensland, and supports action of the state's key port-related commitments within the *Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan* (Reef 2050).

The Ports Act requires that a master plan be prepared for each of the priority ports of Gladstone, Abbot Point, Townsville, and Hay Point/Mackay.

The Ports Act requires that a port overlay be made for the priority port's **master planned area** as soon as practicable after a master plan takes effect. The port overlay implements the master plan for the **master planned area**.

1.1.1 Priority Port of Gladstone port overlay

The purpose of this port overlay is to implement the priority Port of Gladstone master plan under the Ports Act to ensure that the strategic vision, objectives, desired outcomes, state interests and priority management measures (PMMs) are achieved.

The port overlay prescribes:

- how the PMMs in the master plan are to be achieved, including the entity or entities responsible for the measures (Section 3)
- matters which regulate **development** in the **master planned area** by stating aspects of development that may not take place or including measures to reduce the risk of environmental harm, or serious adverse natural, cultural, economic or social impacts in the **master planned area** (Section 4)
- matters an **assessment manager** under the *Planning Act 2016* (Planning Act) must consider in assessing a **development application** for **development** in the **master planned area** (Section 4)
- matters which a local government or port authority must consider when making or amending a local planning instrument or land use plan (Section 5).

1.2 Application

1.2.1 Area to which this port overlay applies

The port overlay applies to all of the **master planned area** shown on the **master plan precinct map** (Figures 1a and 1b – Proposed boundary for the priority Port of Gladstone master planned area and precincts) within Schedule 1 (mapping). The **master planned area** includes land, waterways, tidal areas and marine waters.

The land and marine components of the **master planned area** have been divided into distinct precincts and are identified on the **master plan precinct map** and further described in Section 1.2.2. These are the:

- Environmental management precinct
- Infrastructure and supply chain corridors precinct
- Interface precinct
- Marine infrastructure precinct
- Marine precinct
- Marine services and recreation precinct
- Port, industry and commerce precinct.

Whilst the port overlay applies to all of the **master planned area**, it does not regulate **development** within the Gladstone state development area (SDA), or a priority development area (PDA). There are no PDAs within the **master planned area**.

1.2.2 Precincts

The priority Port of Gladstone master plan states the purpose below for each precinct of the **master planned area** shown on the **master plan precinct map** within Schedule 1 (mapping).

1.2.2.1 Environmental management precinct

The purpose of this precinct is to limit **development** and manage **environmental values**.

Uses that do not compromise the **environmental values** of the area may be acceptable, including limited public access such as boardwalks or visitor centres. Limited **development** in the southern part of Quoin Island and existing townships on Facing Island may also be acceptable where the long-term purpose of the precinct is not compromised.

Necessary infrastructure such as telecommunications and electricity network infrastructure may be located in this precinct to service adjoining industry or residential development if no other alternative is available.

The precinct includes:

- Mount Larcom landform
- Aldoga reserve (Lot 87 SP144431)
- Facing Island
- part of Curtis Island
- other inshore islands.

1.2.2.2 Infrastructure and supply chain corridors precinct

The purpose of this precinct is to allow for the **development** of critical land and marine **supply chain infrastructure** to and from the port, and within the **master planned area**.

Potential **development** within this precinct must ensure the safe and efficient operation and management of **supply chain infrastructure**. **Development** within this precinct will be appropriately designed and located to accommodate the delivery of infrastructure.

This precinct includes:

- planned Port Access Road extension
- potential mainland to Curtis Island road and/or rail link.

1.2.2.3 Interface precinct

The purpose of this precinct is to manage the interface between **sensitive land uses** and adjoining port and industry operations.

Development within this precinct must not hinder the growth or **development** of port, industrial or supply chain activities. **Development** in the interface precinct must be appropriately designed and located to **minimise** potential impacts on **sensitive land uses**.

This precinct includes:

- areas of strategic port land (SPL) at Auckland Point and Barney Point
- areas adjacent to SPL at Auckland Point and Barney Point within the Gladstone Regional Council (GRC) local government area.

1.2.2.4 Marine infrastructure precinct

The purpose of this precinct is to ensure port and shipping access to navigation channels and waterside areas, and provide for marine-based port infrastructure and operational requirements (e.g. navigation channels, port berths and wharves, jetties, floating pontoon facilities, conveyors, pipelines, material placement areas, emergency anchorages), appropriate recreational and commercial activities while minimising potential impacts from development on **environmental values**.

This precinct also includes areas for the beneficial reuse of dredged material, which are likely to be required within the timeframe of the master plan.

This precinct generally extends to the highest astronomical tide (HAT) and includes:

- intertidal and marine areas
- part of Calliope River
- part of Boyne River.

1.2.2.5 Marine precinct

The purpose of this precinct is to provide for limited port and industry **development**, and non-port-related marine activities, which **minimise** impacts on **environmental values**.

Uses that do not compromise the **environmental values** of the marine area may be acceptable, including small scale maritime infrastructure, boat ramps, pontoons and coastal protection structures, coastal rescue services, commercial, tourism and recreational uses. **Development** must be appropriately designed and located to **minimise** impacts on **environmental values** within and surrounding the **master planned area**.

Material placement areas for the placement of dredged material used for the creation of environmental benefits such as artificial wetlands could be undertaken within this precinct.

This precinct generally extends to the HAT and includes intertidal and marine areas adjoining the marine infrastructure precinct that are not critical to the operation or growth of the port and includes:

- intertidal and marine waters
- South Trees Inlet.

1.2.2.6 Marine services and recreation precinct

The purpose of this precinct is to provide for a range of maritime activities, associated marine industries and recreational areas.

Development within this precinct includes marina activities and associated marine industries, small boat harbour, coastal rescue services, commercial, light industry, educational facilities, public open space and public access to the waterfront and harbour.

The precinct will provide direct access to the harbour for tourism and recreational activities, including commercial fishing and facilities to support cruise ship passengers.

Within this precinct, public access to the waterfront and the harbour (including boat ramps, marina, open space and community facilities) will be provided and maintained where it does not compromise public safety or the security of port operations, or result in adverse impacts on **environmental values**.

This precinct includes:

- Gladstone marina facility and surrounds
- part of Auckland Inlet
- Auckland Inlet marine facilities
- Central Queensland University campus
- East Shores recreational hub.

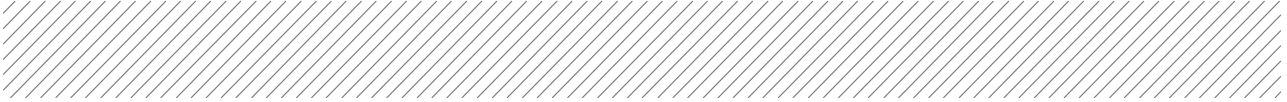
1.2.2.7 Port, industry and commerce precinct

The purpose of this precinct is to provide for port operations, industry, port-related commercial activities and other supporting or related **development**.

A significant portion of this precinct incorporates the Gladstone SDA, which contains defined **development** precincts to manage and regulate industrial and port-related development, and supporting land uses within the SDA (refer Gladstone SDA Development Scheme). The Gladstone SDA contains important infrastructure corridors to connect industry to the Port of Gladstone via the Gladstone SDA.

Development within this precinct includes industries which are of regional, state, national and global economic significance, and **supply chain infrastructure** that supports the operation of the port and industry.

The precinct may also include associated infrastructure required for daily operations of the port such as security, customs and quarantine requirements, parking facilities, utility installations, and materials transportation infrastructure to support industry. Within this precinct, locations that accommodate safe, direct public access to the waterfront and harbour (such as boat ramps) are supported where they are located in areas that do not compromise industrial activity.



Development within this precinct provides for a range of industries, including uses that would benefit from being located in close proximity to the port. For example, uses in this precinct may include manufacturing industries, refineries, warehouses, wholesale trade, transport services, distribution centres and associated residue storage and waste management facilities. It also allows for commercial operations that do not compromise port-related activities, including storage of goods, and rural and agricultural uses that may act as a buffer to external sensitive receptors.

This precinct provides for extraction of extractive resources and minerals, and forestry. This precinct also includes areas that may be suitable for the beneficial reuse of dredged material which are likely to be required within the timeframe of the master plan.

This precinct includes:

- land within the Gladstone SDA
- land within the GRC local government area
- some existing SPL
- some future SPL.

1.2.3 Status of the port overlay

The port overlay is a statutory instrument under the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* and has the force of law as provided for under the Ports Act. The port overlay is not subordinate legislation.

1.2.4 How the PMMs are to be achieved

Section 3 of the port overlay details each PMM and how it is to be achieved to ensure the consistent implementation of the strategic vision, objectives, desired outcomes and state interests for all of the **master planned area**.

The port overlay states how the PMMs are to be achieved, including the entity or entities responsible for the PMMs, to manage potential impacts to **environmental values** that have been identified through the master planning process.

1.2.5 How this port overlay regulates development

The port overlay seeks to ensure that the strategic vision, objectives, desired outcomes and state interests identified in the master plan are considered in development assessment decisions made for **development** within the **master planned area**.

Section 4 of the port overlay states the level of assessment for particular **development**, and the matters an **assessment manager** must consider in assessment of a **development application**.

1.2.6 How this port overlay regulates plan making

Section 5 of the port overlay prescribes the requirement for the chief executive officer of the GRC to consider the port overlay when making or amending the GRC Planning Scheme and the requirement for the chief executive officer of the Gladstone port authority to consider the port overlay when making or amending the Gladstone Ports Corporation (GPC) land use plan (GPC LUP).

1.3 Interpretation

Section 6 includes definitions of particular terms and abbreviations to assist in the interpretation of the port overlay. The terms used in the port overlay have the meaning assigned to that term by:

- (1) the Ports Act, or
- (2) another Act as referenced in Section 6 for that term, or
- (3) another Regulation as referenced in Section 6 for that term, or
- (4) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, or
- (5) the ordinary meaning, if the term is not otherwise defined in one of the instruments referenced above.

1.4 Legislative context and relationship to other instruments

1.4.1 Sustainable Ports Development Act 2015

The Ports Act provides a legislative framework for sustainable port development in Queensland and to action the state's key port-related commitments of Reef 2050. The Ports Act establishes the requirement for master planning for the priority ports of Gladstone, Abbot Point, Townsville, and Hay Point/Mackay.

Under the Ports Act, the master plan for each priority port must:

- state the strategic vision, objectives and desired outcomes for all of the **master planned area**
- identify the state interests affected or likely to be affected by existing uses or future **development** at, or for, the port
- include an Environmental Management Framework (EMF) that states the objectives and PMMs for minimising impacts on **environmental values** within and surrounding the **master planned area**.

The Ports Act requires that as soon as practicable after a master plan takes effect for a priority port, the minister must make a port overlay for a priority port's **master planned area**.

The Ports Act binds all persons, including the state and, to the extent that the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Commonwealth and the other states. However, the Commonwealth or the state cannot be prosecuted for an offence against the Ports Act.

1.4.2 Relationship with Planning Act 2016

The Planning Act applies to **development** within the **master planned area**.

Where there is an inconsistency between the port overlay and a planning instrument under the Planning Act, the port overlay prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

Where the port overlay states matters the **assessment manager** must consider in assessing a **development application**, the **assessment manager** must, in assessing the application, under the Planning Act, consider those matters. The **assessment manager's** decision under the Planning Act about the **development application** must not be inconsistent with the port overlay.

1.4.3 Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

The *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* (Transport Infrastructure Act) applies to development within the **master planned area**, including areas of SPL under the jurisdiction of GPC as the prescribed port authority for the Port of Gladstone.



1.4.4 State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971

The *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971* (SDPWO Act) includes provisions for the planning, establishment and regulation of SDAs. Development within the Gladstone SDA is regulated under the Gladstone SDA Development Scheme in accordance with the SDPWO Act.

Whilst the port overlay applies to all of the **master planned area**, it does not regulate development within the Gladstone SDA.

In accordance with the Ports Act, the Coordinator-General (CG) is required to consider whether the Gladstone SDA Development Scheme is inconsistent with the port overlay. Where there is an inconsistency, the CG must decide whether to amend the Gladstone SDA Development Scheme to remove the inconsistency, or table a report in the Legislative Assembly detailing the reasons if the CG decides not to amend the development scheme.

2 Strategic vision, objectives, desired outcomes and state interests for the master planned area

2.1 Purpose

The priority Port of Gladstone master plan includes a strategic vision for the **master planned area** to guide development until the year 2050. In addition to the strategic vision, the master plan also:

- states objectives which clarify how the strategic vision will be achieved
- states desired outcomes that contribute to achieving the strategic vision and objectives
- identifies state interests for all of the **master planned area** that must be dealt with consistently across development assessment, plan making and operational matters in order to achieve the strategic vision of the master plan.

2.2 Strategic vision

The strategic vision for the priority Port of Gladstone **master planned area** as stated in the master plan is:

The master planned area for the priority Port of Gladstone will enable Queensland's largest multi-commodity port and associated industrial area to develop in a sustainable manner. Development will provide for management of the local expression of the **Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)** of the **Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area (GBRWHA)**, and any potential impacts on **environmental values**, community wellbeing and cultural heritage within and surrounding the **master planned area**.

2.3 Objectives

The objectives for the **master planned area** clarify how the strategic vision will be achieved. The objectives are to:

- facilitate the economic growth of the state and the Gladstone region
- enable the ongoing sustainable growth of trade through the priority Port of Gladstone
- continue to use and develop land and marine infrastructure efficiently where practicable
- **minimise** impact from **development** on the **OUV of the GBRWHA**
- recognise and **minimise** impact from **development** on **environmental values**, including the natural, social and cultural environments within and surrounding the **master planned area**

- maintain wellbeing for the community in the Gladstone region
- promote the safety and security of people and property
- provide for community use of public space.

2.4 Desired outcomes

The desired outcomes contribute to achieving the strategic vision and objectives for all of the **master planned area** and include:

- land and marine areas are available for the development of the port and associated industries, and other **development** that supports and/or does not compromise port-related activities
- provides for major industries of regional, state, national and global significance
- provides for adequate supply chain development and infrastructure, including connections between land and marine areas
- provides port and **supply chain infrastructure** that meets the needs of changing user requirements and has capacity to meet market demand
- use of port and **supply chain infrastructure** is optimised, depending on the economic, environmental and social context, prior to any expansion or **development** of infrastructure where practicable
- encroachment from incompatible uses on infrastructure corridors and nodes is avoided
- **dredging** is undertaken where necessary to support the ongoing operation and growth of the priority Port of Gladstone
- **maintenance dredging** is undertaken in accordance with the dredge management plan and guidelines developed under the *Maintenance Dredging Strategy for Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Areas Ports*
- material generated from **capital dredging** is beneficially reused or placed on land where it is environmentally safe to do so
- provides economic benefit and employment opportunities for the Gladstone region
- recognises the economic value of extractive resources and other minerals
- recognises the economic, recreational and **environmental values** of forest products (including within state forests)
- **minimises** impact from **development** on **environmental values**, including those that contribute to the **OUV of the GBRWHA**
- recognises existing Commonwealth and state offset legislation and policies
- **minimises** impact from **development** on sensitive uses within and surrounding the **master planned area**
- **minimises** impact from **development** on cultural heritage values, including listed cultural heritage sites
- **minimises** impact from **development** on the scenic amenity of land and marine areas
- provides appropriate public access to the waterfront and harbour where practicable having regard to existing and future port operational needs.

2.5 State interests

The master planning process for the priority Port of Gladstone has been conducted with a focus on identifying, balancing and delivering on the interests of the state.

State interests are matters that are affected, or likely to be affected by existing uses within the **master planned area**, and future **development** at, or for, the port. State interests will be consistently applied across the **master planned area** in order to implement the master plan. The state interests are:

- **managing port-related development** – operation of the priority Port of Gladstone and its growth and development
- **economic** – sustainable economic growth of the priority Port of Gladstone and the surrounding region
- **environment** – OUV of the GBRWHA and other **environmental values**
- **community** – wellbeing of the community of the Gladstone region.

3 Priority management measures

3.1 Purpose

The priority Port of Gladstone master plan includes the EMF which:

- identifies and maps the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** within and surrounding the **master planned area**
- identifies potential impacts that **development** in the **master planned area** may have on the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values**
- states the EMF objectives and PMMs for minimising the potential impacts that have been identified through the master planning process.

The purpose of this section is to detail the PMMs for the **master planned area**.

3.2 Priority management measures

Table 3.1 contains each of the PMMs for the **master planned area**, including identification of the precinct/s to which each PMM applies. The implementation provisions for each of the PMMs, including detail on how each PMM will be achieved, together with the entity or entities responsible, and associated timeframes are detailed in Sections 3.3 to 3.11.

Table 3.1 Priority management measures

Priority management measure		Master plan precinct to which the PMM applies						
		Environmental management precinct	Infrastructure and supply chain corridors precinct	Interface precinct	Marine precinct	Marine infrastructure precinct	Marine services and recreation precinct	Port, industry and commerce precinct
1	Aboriginal cultural heritage notification Prior to undertaking any ground disturbance activities within the master planned area , proponents who are not already required to undertake notification under the provisions of the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> , an Indigenous Land Use Agreement registered under the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> , or an agreement with an Aboriginal Party made in accordance with the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> and other agreements under the <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i> will notify the relevant Aboriginal party prior to the works being undertaken	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Environmental values monitoring and reporting program Prepare an environmental values monitoring and reporting program for the environmental values within and surrounding the master planned area that will be impacted by development within the master planned area	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Environmental assessment guideline Prepare an environmental assessment guideline for developments likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environmental values that contribute to the OUV of the GBRWHA to ensure that environmental assessment processes are appropriately and consistently applied across the master planned area for matters relating to the OUV of the GBRWHA and other environmental values	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Land management plan guideline Prepare and implement a land management plan guideline to ensure that the OUV of the GBRWHA and other environmental values are consistently identified and managed within the environmental management precinct of the master planned area	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

Priority management measure	Master plan precinct to which the PMM applies						
	Environmental management precinct	Infrastructure and supply chain corridors precinct	Interface precinct	Marine precinct	Marine infrastructure precinct	Marine services and recreation precinct	Port, industry and commerce precinct
5 Facing Island land management plan Prepare and implement a land management plan for the Facing Island land management plan area in accordance with the land management plan guideline	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
6 Inshore islands land management plan Prepare and implement a land management plan for the Inshore islands land management plan area in accordance with the land management plan guideline	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
7 Mount Larcom landform land management plan Prepare and implement a land management plan for the Mount Larcom landform land management plan area in accordance with the land management plan guideline	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
8 Aldoga reserve land management plan Prepare and implement a land management plan for the Aldoga reserve land management plan area in accordance with the land management plan guideline	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
9 Curtis Island land management plan Prepare and implement a land management plan for the Curtis Island land management plan area in accordance with the land management plan guideline	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No

3.3 PMM 1 – Aboriginal cultural heritage notification

3.3.1 Purpose

The purpose for requiring Aboriginal cultural heritage notification is to ensure the cultural heritage duty of care under the ACH Act is implemented.

In addition, the purpose of the Aboriginal cultural heritage notification is to:

- ensure consistency in the management of cultural heritage across the planning and development assessment processes that apply to all of the **master planned area**
- ensure consistent involvement of the relevant **Aboriginal party** in the management of cultural heritage within the **master planned area**
- ensure consistency in the management of cultural heritage across terrestrial, intertidal and marine areas that apply to all of the **master planned area**
- encourage awareness of cultural heritage requirements.

3.3.2 Notification requirements

A **proponent** involved in **ground disturbance activities** must give **notification** to the relevant **Aboriginal party** at least 20 business days before the day on which the **ground disturbance activities** commence.

Notification under this section is not required if the:

- **proponent** has already undertaken notification under the provisions of the ACH Act, an Indigenous Land Use Agreement registered under the *Native Title Act 1993*, or an agreement with an Aboriginal Party made in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993* and other agreements under the ACH Act, or
- works are associated with maintenance, emergency or **disaster management**, or
- works are associated with **ground disturbance activities** within established approved operations, existing land uses or reclaimed areas, or
- **ground disturbance activities** involve earthworks, including filling or excavating land, that are less than 100 m³.

3.4 PMM 2 – Environmental values monitoring and reporting program

3.4.1 Purpose

The purpose of the environmental values monitoring and reporting program is to prepare a program that:

- identifies foreseeable gaps and duplication in existing research and monitoring programs within and surrounding the **master planned area** beyond current committed program timeframes
- identifies future research and monitoring programs that are required beyond current committed programs during the master plan timeframe to monitor, report and increase the understanding of the health and presence of the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values**, including (but not limited to) seagrass, coral, and marine fauna and migratory shorebird habitat
- ensures consistency in describing and mapping of the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** during development assessment and plan making processes that apply to the **master planned area**

- identifies any gaps in knowledge or monitoring efforts for a receptor or location likely to be influenced by port development or operation which contributes to the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and/or other **environmental values**
- reviews collected data and informs the development of environmental values monitoring and reporting objectives for a five year period
- supports the identification of actions and measures for future **development** and operational management of the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** within the **master planned area**
- identifies any opportunities for improvement, including cost efficiencies and economies of scale, and innovation in data collection and management methods or protocols (e.g. avoiding duplication of research, ensure consistency in data collected, statutory requirements).

3.4.2 Implementation

The **responsible entity** for the preparation of the environmental values monitoring and reporting program is the chief executive administering the Ports Act.

Preparation of the environmental values monitoring and reporting program must be completed by the end of 2018.

In preparing the environmental values monitoring and reporting program, the chief executive must:

- consult with the **advisory entities** that the chief executive considers appropriate, including (but not limited to):
 - Secretary of the Department of the Environment and Energy (DoEE) administering the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act)
 - Secretary of DoEE administering the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*
 - Chief executive administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the Transport Infrastructure Act
 - Chief executive administering the *Land Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Water Act 2000*
 - Chief executive administering the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
 - Chief executive administering the *Fisheries Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
 - Department of Science, Information Technology and Innovation (DSITI)
 - Chief executive officer of the Gladstone port authority
 - Chief executive officer of the GRC
 - Gladstone Healthy Harbour Partnership (GHHP)
 - James Cook University (JCU)
 - Queensland University of Technology (QUT)
 - University of Queensland (UQ)
 - Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)
 - Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)
 - Queensland Energy Resources (QER)
- undertake public notification of the draft environmental values monitoring and reporting program

- publish the environmental values monitoring and reporting program on the departmental website of the chief executive administering the Ports Act.

3.5 PMM 3 – Environmental assessment guideline

3.5.1 Purpose

The purpose of the environmental assessment guideline is for the consistent assessment of **development** likely to have a significant adverse impact on the **environmental values** of the area, including those that contribute to the **OUV of the GBRWHA**, and to ensure that environmental assessment processes are appropriately and consistently applied across the **master planned area**. It will:

- outline the general approach and requirements for applicable assessment processes, including the matters that an **applicant** should address as part of a **development application** under the Planning Act
- guide the **assessment manager** on matters that should be considered during applicable assessment processes under the Planning Act
- outline the general approach and requirements for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or Impact Assessment Report (IAR), including matters that a **proponent** should address as part of an EIS under the SDPWO Act and/or EP Act, or IAR under the SDPWO Act
- guide the **EIS assessment manager** on matters that should be considered during the preparation of a terms of reference (ToR) for an EIS under the SDPWO Act and/or EP Act or during the evaluation of an IAR under the SDPWO Act
- ensure consistency across all applicable assessment processes.

3.5.2 Content of the environmental assessment guideline

The environmental assessment guideline must include the following information.

- **Information regarding the guideline:**
 - the purpose of the guideline
 - the outcomes and objectives to be achieved
 - interpretation and when the guideline is to be applied (e.g. defining significant adverse impact on **environmental values**)
 - a list of abbreviations, terms and acronyms used in the guideline and definitions.
- **The minimum scope of supporting information required for applicable assessment processes (including but not limited to):**
 - development description
 - legislative requirements
 - identification of the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** relevant to the proposed **development**
 - assessment of the potential impacts (direct and indirect) to the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** relevant to the proposed **development**
 - management and mitigation response, including how potential impacts to the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** have been considered and addressed.
- **Any other scope of supporting information required for assessment processes.**

3.5.3 Implementation

The **responsible entity** for the preparation of the environmental assessment guideline is the chief executive administering the Ports Act.

The environmental assessment guideline must be completed by the end of 2019.

In preparing the environmental assessment guideline, the chief executive must:

- consult with the **advisory entities** that the chief executive considers appropriate, including (but not limited to):
 - Secretary of DoEE administering the EPBC Act
 - Secretary of DoEE administering the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975*
 - Chief executive administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Fisheries Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Land Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Water Act 2000*
 - Chief executive administering the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
 - Chief executive administering the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
 - Chief executive administering the Transport Infrastructure Act
 - Chief executive administering the Planning Act
 - Chief executive officer of the Gladstone port authority
 - Chief executive officer of the GRC
 - DSITI
 - QER
- consider the requirement to undertake public notification of a draft environmental assessment guideline
- once the guideline is made, publish the environmental assessment guideline on the departmental website of the chief executive administering the Ports Act.

3.6 PMM 4 – Land management plan guideline

3.6.1 Purpose

The purpose of the land management plan guideline is to:

- guide the preparation of land management plans, through outlining the general approach, contents and requirements
- ensure land management plans are consistent with the intent of the environmental management precinct of the **master planned area**
- ensure sufficient background information and management actions/requirements are included to manage the potential direct and indirect impacts to the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** within and surrounding the **master planned area**
- promote the use of innovative solutions and approaches to the identification and management of the potential direct and indirect impacts to the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** within and surrounding the **master planned area**.

3.6.2 Content of the land management plan guideline

The land management plan guideline must include the following information.

- **Context for the guideline:**

- the purpose of the guideline
- the objectives to be achieved
- when the guideline is to be applied
- a list of abbreviations, terms and acronyms used in the guideline and definitions.

- **Process for preparing a land management plan:**

- identify any consultation requirements, including entities that should be consulted during the preparation of a land management plan.

- **Land management plan requirements:**

- legislative requirements
- management intent
- identification of the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** as they relate to the **land management plan area** and surrounding areas
- identification and assessment of potential impacts (direct and indirect) to the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values**
- mapping requirements
- management and mitigation response.

- **Minimum monitoring and review requirements:**

- identify the proposed monitoring strategy for the implementation of the land management plan
- identify requirements and suitable timeframes for reviewing and amending the land management plan.

- **Minimum reporting requirements:**

- compliance requirements for implementation of a land management plan
- any supporting environmental assessment and associated reporting must be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced person/s in the relevant field
- a reference list for any material and literature cited/relied upon, including any regulatory authorities or stakeholders consulted and copies of any correspondence, is to be included, where applicable.

3.6.3 Implementation

The **responsible entity** for the preparation of the land management plan guideline is the chief executive administering the Ports Act.

The land management plan guideline must be completed by the end of 2019.

In preparing the land management plan guideline, the chief executive must:

- consult with the **advisory entities** that the chief executive considers appropriate, including (but not limited to):
 - Secretary of DoEE administering the EPBC Act
 - Chief executive administering the *Biosecurity Act 2014*

- Chief executive administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Fisheries Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
 - Chief executive administering the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
 - Chief executive administering the *Water Act 2000*
 - Chief executive administering the *Land Act 1994*
 - DSITI
 - Chief executive officer of the Gladstone port authority
 - Chief executive officer of the GRC
 - **land holders**
- publish the land management plan guideline on the departmental website of the chief executive administering the Ports Act.

3.7 PMM 5 – Facing Island land management plan

3.7.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Facing Island land management plan is to inform **land holders** in undertaking land management activities to manage the potential direct and indirect impacts to the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** within and surrounding the Facing Island land management plan area.

3.7.2 Implementation

A land management plan is to be prepared for the Facing Island land management plan area, as shown on Figure 2 (Facing Island land management plan area) contained in Schedule 1 (mapping), in accordance with the land management plan guideline.

The **responsible entity** for the preparation of the Facing Island land management plan is the chief executive officer of the Gladstone port authority.

The Facing Island land management plan must be completed by the end of 2020.

In preparing the Facing Island land management plan, the chief executive officer of the Gladstone port authority must:

- consult with the **advisory entities** that the chief executive officer of the Gladstone port authority considers appropriate, including (but not limited to):
 - Chief executive administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Fisheries Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
 - DSITI
 - Chief executive officer of the GRC
- submit the land management plan to the chief executive administering the Ports Act within an agreed timeframe for review and approval.

The **land holder/s** is responsible for implementing the Facing Island land management plan.

3.8 PMM 6 – Inshore islands land management plan

3.8.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Inshore islands land management plan is to inform **land holders** in undertaking land management activities to manage the potential direct and indirect impacts to the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** within and surrounding the Inshore islands land management plan area.

3.8.2 Implementation

A land management plan is to be prepared for the Inshore islands land management plan area, which includes the inshore islands below as shown on Figure 3 (Inshore islands land management plan area) contained in Schedule 1 (mapping), in accordance with the land management plan guideline.

- Bushy Island
- Diamantina Island
- Garden Island
- Picnic Island
- Rat Island
- She Oak Island.

The **responsible entities** for the preparation of the Inshore islands land management plan are the chief executive administering the *Land Act 1994* and the chief executive officer of the GRC.

The Inshore islands land management plan must be completed by the end of 2020.

In preparing the Inshore islands land management plan, the chief executive administering the *Land Act 1994* and chief executive officer of the GRC must:

- consult with the **advisory entities** that the chief executive administering the *Land Act 1994* and chief executive officer of the GRC considers appropriate, including (but not limited to):
 - Chief executive administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Fisheries Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
 - DSITI
 - Chief executive officer of the Gladstone port authority
 - **Land holders**
- submit the land management plan to the chief executive administering the Ports Act within an agreed timeframe for review and approval.

The **land holder/s** is responsible for implementing the Inshore islands land management plan.

3.9 PMM 7 – Mount Larcom landform land management plan

3.9.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Mount Larcom landform land management plan is to inform **land holders** in undertaking land management activities to manage the potential direct and indirect impacts to the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** within and surrounding the Mount Larcom landform land management plan area.

3.9.2 Implementation

A land management plan is to be prepared for the Mount Larcom landform land management plan area, as shown on Figure 4 (Mount Larcom landform land management plan area) contained in Schedule 1 (mapping), in accordance with the land management plan guideline.

The **responsible entity** for the preparation of the Mount Larcom landform area land management plan is the chief executive administering the *Land Act 1994*.

The Mount Larcom landform land management plan must be completed by the end of 2020.

In preparing the Mount Larcom landform land management plan, the chief executive administering the *Land Act 1994* must:

- consult with the **advisory entities** that the chief executive administering the *Land Act 1994* considers appropriate, including (but not limited to):
 - Chief executive administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - Minister for Economic Development Queensland (MEDQ)
 - The CG administering the SDPWO Act
 - DSITI
 - Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing (DNPSR)
- submit the land management plan to the chief executive administering the Ports Act within an agreed timeframe for review and approval.

The **land holder/s** is responsible for implementing the Mount Larcom landform area land management plan.

3.10 PMM 8 – Aldoga reserve land management plan

3.10.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Aldoga reserve land management plan is to inform **land holders** in undertaking land management activities to manage the potential direct and indirect impacts to the **environmental values** within and surrounding the Aldoga reserve land management plan area.

3.10.2 Implementation

A land management plan is to be prepared for the Aldoga reserve land management plan area, as shown on Figure 5 (Aldoga Reserve – Lot 87 SP144431 land management plan area) contained in Schedule 1 (mapping), in accordance with the land management plan guideline.

The **responsible entity** for the preparation of the Aldoga reserve land management plan is MEDQ.

The Aldoga reserve land management plan must be completed by the end of 2020.

In preparing the Aldoga reserve land management plan, MEDQ must:

- consult with the **advisory entities** that MEDQ considers appropriate, including (but not limited to):
 - Chief executive administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - The CG
 - DSITI
 - Chief executive officer of the GRC

- submit the land management plan to the chief executive administering the Ports Act within an agreed timeframe for review and approval.

The **land holder/s** is responsible for implementing the Aldoga reserve land management plan.

3.11 PMM 9 – Curtis Island land management plan

3.11.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Curtis Island land management plan is to inform **land holders** in undertaking land management activities to manage the potential direct and indirect impacts to the **OUV of the GBRWHA** and other **environmental values** within and surrounding the Curtis Island land management plan area.

3.11.2 Implementation

A land management plan is to be prepared for the Curtis Island land management plan area, as shown on Figure 6 (Curtis Island management plan) contained in Schedule 1 (mapping), in accordance with the land management plan guideline.

The **responsible entity** for the preparation of the Curtis Island land management plan is DNPSR and the CG.

The Curtis Island land management plan must be completed by the end of 2020.

In preparing the Curtis Island land management plan, DNPSR and the CG must:

- consult with the **advisory entities** that DNPSR and the CG considers appropriate, including (but not limited to):
 - Chief executive administering the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Fisheries Act 1994*
 - Chief executive administering the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
 - DSITI
 - Chief executive officer of the Gladstone port authority
 - Chief executive officer of the GRC
- submit the land management plan to the chief executive administering the Ports Act within an agreed timeframe for review and approval.

The **land holder/s** is responsible for implementing the Curtis Island land management plan.