

# State Policy for Coastal Management



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# Part 1 — Introduction



## Purpose

The State Policy for Coastal Management (management policy) is prepared under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* (Coastal Act). It provides direction and guidance about the management of coastal land in Queensland to achieve the objectives of the Coastal Act.

## Application

The management policy applies to management planning, activities, decisions and works that are not assessable development under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and therefore not subject to the State Planning Policy for Coastal Protection (SPP).

## Area to which the policy applies

The management policy applies to coastal land and its resources within the coastal zone. Coastal land includes land under tidal waters, erosion prone areas, land at risk from storm tide inundation or permanent inundation due to sea level rise (collectively called coastal hazard areas), coastal roads and esplanades, reserves and unallocated State land, and other parcels of land adjacent to the foreshore. Coastal resources are the natural and physical features, processes, places or objects of the coastal zone that have ecological, economic or social value. This includes areas of high ecological significance (HES).

Maps that display coastal hazard areas and areas of HES can be found at Annex 1 of the SPP or in more detail at the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) website [www.ehp.qld.gov.au](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au). The land at risk from storm tide inundation is the area below 1.5 metres highest astronomical tide (HAT) in the South East Queensland region or below two metres HAT elsewhere.

## Background

Queensland's coast has significant natural resource and ecosystem service values that support the state's economic and social development. However, the high demand for use of coastal land by the community can result in coastal environments becoming degraded or used for purposes contrary to the objectives of the Coastal Act.

Coastal environments constantly adapt to change as a result of dynamic natural processes, such as tides, waves, floods, storms and cyclones, and changes in sea level. Climate change impacts, such as increasing sea levels, increasing intensity of storms and cyclones, and changed rainfall patterns, will compound the vulnerability of Queensland's low-lying coastal areas to present day coastal hazards. Degraded environments can accelerate this rate of change and increase instability in coastal environments.

Coastal landforms and habitat can be protected by retaining the land in a relatively natural state and free from permanent or non-expendable buildings or infrastructure. Active management of coastal land is required to:

- avoid loss or damage of vegetation and habitat
- ensure surface flow modifications do not occur or, where necessary, do not cause erosion or create land instability
- address adverse impacts caused by pest plants and animals
- avoid intensive recreational activities impacting on ecological values or natural coastal landforms
- control beach access, particularly by vehicles, to avoid erosion, protect ecological values, and ensure beach goers can enjoy the environment in safety.

## Implementation

The management policies are primarily intended to be implemented by the managers of state and local government controlled coastal land and owners of private coastal land. However, the policies will also be of importance for others, such as community groups, research organisations, businesses and individuals involved in undertaking activities on coastal land.

Authorities responsible for making statutory decisions about coastal land, and infrastructure organisations are to have regard to management policies in their decision-making processes. Examples of these processes include those made under the:

- *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Forestry Act 1959*
- *Land Act 1994*
- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Marine Parks Act 2004*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NCA)*
- *Recreation Areas Management Act 2006*
- *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*
- *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999*
- *Water Act 2000*.

Most State coastal land has either been reserved for public purposes (including for coastal protection and management purposes) under the Land Act, been designated as a protected area under the NCA, is unallocated State land or is designated as esplanades or roads. Public purpose reserves are generally managed by trustees with most trustees being local government. Reserves must be managed for the purpose for which they have been reserved.

Unallocated State land, esplanades and roads are administered under the Land Act. Unless declared to be state-controlled roads (for which the Department of Transport and Main Roads is responsible) roads and esplanades are generally managed by local government. The Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing (NPRSR) directly manages protected areas, and the Department of Natural Resources and Mines manages unallocated State land.

Coastal land is also managed by public and corporate bodies responsible for infrastructure, such as ports, airports and marinas or minor maritime facilities, such as public boat ramps and jetties. These areas are often held under lease, reserved for relevant infrastructure purposes or held as freehold land.

Owners and occupiers of private land may undertake activities on their land provided they do so in accordance with relevant laws and policies. This includes a general environmental duty to not cause environmental harm as required by the Environmental Protection Act. Sections 3 and 4 of the management policy particularly apply to private land management activities on private land containing dunes and foreshores or areas of ecological significance.

# Part 2 — Overall policy outcomes



## Management of coastal land:

- protects, conserves and enhances coastal resources (the natural and cultural resources of the coastal zone)
- maintains natural physical coastal processes through appropriate design of works and structures or by setting them back from vulnerable areas
- ensures infrastructure and services facilitate managed public use of the coast without having significant adverse impacts on ecological values or physical coastal processes
- ensures that management actions on State or local government coastal land is consistent with the policy outcomes of the Queensland Coastal Plan
- encourages public participation in the management of public coastal land, collaborative actions, knowledge sharing, community awareness and the monitoring, review and reporting of the effectiveness of management.

# Part 3 — Specific policy outcomes



## 1. Protecting coastal processes in erosion prone areas

### Principle

Natural coastal processes including erosion and accretion are able to occur without interruption.

### Policies

- 1.1 Land stabilisation against wind and water erosion and foreshore and dune building processes are maintained by the protection, management and rehabilitation of native vegetation.
- 1.2 Natural fluctuations of the coast (erosion and accretion) are allowed to occur without interruption by establishing and maintaining coastal buffer zones free of buildings and structures except where they are temporary and removable and for recreation or safety purposes.
- 1.3 Longshore transport of sand is not disrupted by structures or dredging except where it does not significantly impact on coastal management or can be compensated for by sand bypassing or the addition of new sediment to balance the loss.
- 1.4 Sand volume in the dune and active beach systems which contribute to physical coastal processes is not reduced by works or structures, except where:
  - a) there is no significant impact on coastal processes
  - b) beach nourishment with sand from outside the active beach system is undertaken
  - c) the works or structures are necessary for the protection of property.
- 1.5 Dune crest heights are maintained for the protection of adjacent property, buildings and infrastructure against storm tide and wave over-wash processes.

### Notes

The coast is subject to continual change as a result of natural forces associated with the combined actions of the sea and the weather. Coastal processes transport sediment resulting in ongoing erosion or accretion of land along the coast. This policy is to ensure coastal processes are maintained, including natural fluctuations and longshore sand movement which is critical to the maintenance of beaches and foreshore areas.

Erosion prone areas are areas which are subject to coastal erosion or permanent inundation within a 50-year planning cycle. Ideally, coastal erosion should be managed by soft protection measures that involve the augmentation or relocation of natural coastal sediments. This includes beach nourishment, beach scraping and dune reprofiling.

## 2. Buildings and structures in erosion prone areas

### Principle

Structures (including all infrastructure) in erosion prone areas are designed, located and managed to ensure that impacts on coastal processes are avoided or minimised.

### Policies

- 2.1 The exposure of buildings and structures to coastal erosion impacts is minimised by any of the following:
  - a) locating buildings and structures outside of the erosion prone area where feasible
  - b) designing buildings and structures for relocation or removal
  - c) locating buildings and structures as far landward as possible and in a manner that minimises the need for future erosion protection works.
- 2.2 Buildings and infrastructure in erosion prone areas are to be any of the following:
  - a) consistent with the public purpose of the reserve where located on reserved State coastal land
  - b) for coastal-dependent public access facilities
  - c) temporary or relocatable
  - d) for essential community infrastructure that cannot feasibly be located elsewhere
  - e) for redevelopment of an existing approved building or structure that does not increase the intensity of the approved use or the site coverage of the existing building or structure.
- 2.3 Beach nourishment of foreshores or the removal or relocation of structures is the preferred solution where coastal erosion threatens beaches or structures.
- 2.4 Engineered erosion control structures are only considered for protection of permanent infrastructure where beach nourishment or landward retreat of the infrastructure is not a practical or cost effective option. The engineered erosion control structures are to be located as close as practicable to the development under threat in order to minimise the impact on coastal processes.
- 2.5 A shoreline erosion management plan is to be prepared if there is a potential threat to structures, beaches or infrastructure (or infrastructure that facilitates the use of structures or beaches) on State or local government coastal land.



## Notes

Inappropriately located structures, facilities and activities can adversely impact on coastal processes and result in loss of amenity, on-going public costs and risks to public safety. The intent of this policy is to manage erosion prone areas to provide and maintain a buffer between permanent buildings and structures and the landward edge of the foreshore. Managing coastal land to allow natural fluctuations of the coast to occur without interruption or intervention will ensure that, in most cases, costly works are avoided and beaches are naturally maintained.

Managing coastal processes with erosion control works such as seawalls, groynes and artificial reefs can adversely affect coastal processes by trapping or redirecting sediments. The consequence is usually the loss of sand from beaches, receding shorelines, loss of foreshore vegetation and increased coastal erosion adjacent to the area in which erosion control works are undertaken.

Where dunal buffer zones are of insufficient width to protect permanent development from coastal erosion, re-establishment or widening of the dunal buffer zone can maintain the amenity of the coast and natural coastal processes. This is achieved through beach nourishment or removal or relocation of structures on the dunes rather than engineered coastal protection. In some circumstances, land within the erosion prone area (such as clay soils and marine muds) may not be compatible with dune and beach processes or it may comprise imported fill or contaminated material. In these circumstances engineered coastal protection works may be appropriate solutions.

In areas which are under constant threat of erosion, a strategy of retreat from the erosion prone area is the preferred option. For existing development which has social and economic value, erosion control works should be initiated only as a last resort in an instance when erosion presents an immediate threat to public safety, property, and/or infrastructure that is not expendable.

Where shoreline erosion is a potential threat to development, EHP's preferred method for managing this issue on State or local government coastal land is the preparation and implementation of a shoreline erosion management plan (SEMP). SEMPs are intended to investigate the causes of expected future impacts that erosion may cause.

Analysis of the social, environmental and economic aspects of the options then provides a robust and rigorous basis for decision making. The guideline Preparation of a Shoreline Erosion Management Plan (available at [www.ehp.qld.gov.au](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au)) provides detailed guidance on how to develop a SEMP, as does Annex 5 of the SPP guideline. Appendix 1, item 1 of this policy lists priority areas where the preparation of a SEMP is considered necessary. SEMPs may form part of a broader management plan for coastal land.

Structures and public infrastructure are essential to provide safe and equitable access to, and use of, coastal land. Suitable infrastructure for the purpose of this policy may include:

- structures such as picnic tables, barbecues, coastal trails and bikeways that—either in isolation or as part of a group of associated structures—are considered to be expendable when threatened by coastal erosion
- specially designed portable or demountable structures, such as surf life saving observation towers and equipment sheds
- lookouts, shelter sheds, elevated decks and pergolas that—either in isolation or as part of a group of associated structures—are considered to be non-permanent development
- demountable structures which are not founded on permanent concrete pads, do not require permanent services such as water, electricity or sewage and are capable of being easily and quickly removed when threatened by coastal erosion.

Unsuitable infrastructure and activities include:

- permanent or non-expendable development
- rock, concrete or other fixed structures located on the foreshore of open beaches, unless such structures are required for beach retention
- buildings, car parks, roads, pipes, drains, excavation, golf courses, and other non-coastal-dependent sporting or recreational facilities, power and telephone lines, extraction operations, sewage pump stations and similar structures
- clearing, thinning, or other damage to native vegetation except for establishing or maintaining limited recreation areas (note: fire-break clearing, mowing, and works for public safety are acceptable)
- any other types of works or structures which may lead to wind or water erosion.

## 3. Dune management

### Principle

Dunes are to be protected and dune vegetation is maintained and enhanced.

### Policies

- 3.1 The long-term stability of dune systems and the capacity of the dunes to rebuild after erosion is to be maintained through retaining and enhancing the extent, species composition and natural zonation of coastal dune vegetation.
- 3.2 Dune vegetation is to be protected from the adverse impacts of pedestrian trampling, vehicle use, stock grazing and invasion from pest plants and animals.
- 3.3 Public recreational uses and access infrastructure which cannot be located outside of the erosion-prone area is to be located in landward dunal areas which are isolated from present day coastal processes.
- 3.4 For high-use recreational areas where vegetation retention is not practicable, physical management methods such as beach reprofiling are to be implemented to maintain an erosion buffer zone and the sand volume of the beach and dune.



### Notes

Human induced changes to dune configurations and the degradation of dune vegetation significantly limits their protective capacity, amplifies erosion problems, adversely impacts on neighbouring landforms and can result in the complete loss of foreshore areas. Recreational use and access infrastructure includes picnic facilities, walking and bike tracks, park areas and car parks. Where access over dunes to the beach is occurring, board and chain walkways, steps and advisory signs are required.

Rehabilitation includes the restoration, repair or stabilisation of a degraded system. Management actions may include providing small habitat linkages to improve species survival and encourage recolonising the dunal system, and the management of pest plants and animals. Pests compete with native species for habitat, food, light and nutrients. Sometimes they out-compete the native species and reduce habitat quality, diversity and aesthetic and recreational value. Pest management plans or strategies should be developed identifying priority actions for preventing and controlling invasive pest species.

Management and rehabilitation efforts vary in cost, intensity, resource requirements, timeframes, and the suitability of techniques to particular sites and situations. Ongoing maintenance is required to ensure they are effective and it may be useful to develop ongoing maintenance checklists that note required approvals, insurance, standards, assessment criteria and notifications to be checked and, as needed, rectified each time the site is visited.

Coastal Dune Management—A series of Technical Notes and Other Resources (referenced in Appendix 3) provides technical guidance for undertaking maintenance and rehabilitation activities. Where community and voluntary groups are undertaking rehabilitation or maintenance activities on State coastal land, authority from EHP or the trustee, and appropriate insurance, is required under the Land Act.

## 4. Management of areas of ecological significance

### Principle

Protect areas of high ecological significance (HES) and conserve other ecological values.

### Policies

- 4.1 Areas of HES and other ecological values are to be protected, enhanced and rehabilitated to a natural state by:
- conserving, protecting and restoring natural ecosystems and habitats
  - maintaining, enhancing or establishing habitat connectivity for species movement
  - using endemic plants species when undertaking rehabilitation
  - managing pest plants and animals
  - restricting pedestrian and vehicle access to defined and managed paths and tracks
  - designing and locating access, paths and tracks to avoid sensitive areas—in particular, feeding, nesting or roosting sites of shorebirds, and nesting areas of turtles
  - instigating temporary or seasonal closures to pedestrian and/or vehicle access to protect nesting or roosting species.
- 4.2 Active or intensive public activities are located, and buildings and structures are sited and designed, to avoid adverse impacts on HES areas and disturbing nesting or roosting species.
- 4.3 Where impacts from activities, structures and infrastructure cannot feasibly be avoided, management actions are to be taken to minimise impacts, and where possible, undertake rehabilitative actions to ensure there is no loss of the impacted values overall.

### Notes

Areas of HES have a critical role in maintaining the biodiversity of coastal land and coastal resources. This policy seeks to protect areas of HES, those areas identified on maps, and additional areas identified by coastal land managers. Protection includes locating buildings, infrastructure and intensive public activities outside of identified areas. Pedestrian, tourist and marine activities are managed to avoid adverse effects on ecological values. Management actions may include seasonal and night closures of turtle nesting beaches, or seasonal closures at times when migratory birds are present or other species are nesting.

Areas mapped as HES have been identified through a comprehensive assessment of biodiversity values. Other areas of HES cannot be easily mapped and include nesting sites, roosting areas and where threatened species are present in a very localised area. Additionally, our knowledge of the spatial extent of marine ecosystems, including sea grass areas, corals and rocky reefs and their conservation significance, is significantly less in comparison to terrestrial regional ecosystems and species habitats.

Land managers are to refer to the EHP website [www.ehp.qld.gov.au](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au) for mapping of existing areas of ecological significance (AES) to be used as a broad tool, and also identify areas of HES and other areas of general ecological significance (GES) at a local scale.



# 5. Indigenous cultural heritage

## Principle

The living culture of Indigenous Traditional Owners and their connection with cultural resources on the coast and in marine areas is maintained and enhanced.

## Policies

5.1 Traditional Owners are to be encouraged to participate in planning for the management of the coast.

5.2 Management plans and programs are to facilitate access by the Traditional Owners to their coastal cultural resources and for undertaking cultural activities.

## Notes

Indigenous Traditional Owners have been managing their cultural resources for tens of thousands of years as part of an ongoing practice of culture. The degree of Traditional Owner involvement in the management of coastal and marine areas varies and is often limited by past tenure decisions.

Currently, Indigenous Traditional Owners have varying levels of involvement in the management of their ancestral homeland estate depending on land and sea ownership, access, and opportunity or financial and material capacity. Under the *Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984* and the *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*, the following statutory bodies have been established to manage land under deed of grant in trust:

- the Aboriginal Coordinating Council which assists and coordinates Aboriginal councils
- the Island Coordinating Council which assists and coordinates Island councils
- 15 Aboriginal council areas
- 16 (Torres Strait) Island council areas.

Aboriginal councils and Island councils undertake the management of land and are similar to local governments in a number of functions. Indigenous Traditional Owners also have involvement in the management of land including land over which native title rights and interests have been determined, the Indigenous Land Corporation hand-backs, and acquisitions by federal and state government programs.

The participation of Traditional Owners in the preparation of management plans is essential to ensure Indigenous cultural heritage is appropriately protected and Traditional Owners are able to access their cultural resources. Incorporating Indigenous land management knowledge, where this can be provided by Traditional Owners, provides a significant and valuable contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the Coastal Act.

# 6. Public access and use of the coast

## Principle

Public access and use of the coast is maintained and enhanced for current and future generations.

## Policies

- 6.1 Use of coastal land ensures public access to the coast is maintained or enhanced.
- 6.2 Exclusive private access to the foreshore and exclusive private use of beaches is to be avoided.
- 6.3 New public access facilities are only to be provided where:
  - a) there is a demonstrated community demand; or
  - b) there is a need to ensure public safety; and
  - c) the location, design and maintenance provides and enhances equitable and safe public recreation and access opportunities.
- 6.4 Undeveloped esplanades and road reserves on the coast that contain significant coastal resources are not to be constructed unless this is required to provide access to private property that has no other legal access.
- 6.5 The undeveloped roads and esplanades listed in Appendix 1, item 2 are to be retained in a natural, undeveloped state and not formally developed for vehicular purposes unless otherwise stated in the item.
- 6.6 Tenure decisions for State coastal land do not result in the loss of public access to coastal land or the foreshore or public use of these areas except where:
  - a) there is an overriding need in the public interest consistent with the factors set out in Appendix 4, or
  - b) it is to either establish or support a public benefit asset.
- 6.7 Notwithstanding policy 6.6(a) or 6.6(b), tenure decisions are to ensure that the activity for which tenure is granted:
  - a) achieves the policy outcomes of the Queensland Coastal Plan to the maximum extent practicable
  - b) provides an environmental offset for any residual adverse impact on an area of high ecological significance that cannot be avoided as a result of undertaking the activity
  - c) provides for the natural effect of physical coastal processes to continue outside the area subject to the activity.
- 6.8 Public access facilities and walkways to the foreshore are located, designed, constructed and managed to avoid erosion, minimise footprint and prevent adverse impacts on coastal resources.

## Notes

The intent of this policy is to ensure there is to be no net loss of public access to the foreshore or of public use of State coastal land, the foreshore or coastal waters, while not compromising the protection of coastal resources.

Some existing uses of State land, such as unapproved beach or fishing huts or jetties, have the potential to dictate future settlement patterns. These huts are generally inappropriately sited within areas vulnerable to coastal processes. This can lead to significant long-term costs to the community if settlements develop in these areas. The *Land Act 1994* provides for the administration of permits to occupy relating to fishing huts and beach huts. This does not establish an ongoing use right.

The establishment, management and maintenance of structures, such as public access walkways and recreational facilities, are the most appropriate management responses to avoid impacts on significant species and coastal habitats. This will ensure the long-term stability of dunes and other vulnerable coastal landforms, and prevent the introduction of non-native plants and animals.

New public infrastructure should only be considered as a response to community demand (not a means to attract increased visitation to the reserve) or where public safety would be jeopardised if the infrastructure was not provided. This infrastructure should be located and designed so it does not trap or redirect natural sediment transport processes (e.g. wind and tidal transport of sand), result in degradation of natural values or occurs in areas of high ecological significance. Exclusion fencing and/or the placement and design (or absence) of access infrastructure and designated walkways, boardwalks, signage and public amenities can all be used to manage public access and use.

The preferred approach for existing infrastructure such as roads and tracks is for their continued management. However, where roads and tracks become impassable from erosion or storm damage and it is not feasible to reinstate their existing alignment, an alternative alignment should be determined by the relevant management authority that is consistent with the overall policy outcomes of the management policy.

The coast is a dynamic environment and the natural conditions generally mean that structures and buildings experience much shorter operational lives than they would if located elsewhere. To ensure facilities and services continue to operate according to their design purpose, maintenance plans should be prepared, implemented and regularly reviewed. Additionally, inspections of structures and buildings should be undertaken immediately after major storm events or periods of high seas.

Appendix 1, item 3 outlines priority areas for managing the adverse impacts from public access on coastal resources. Appendix 1, item 4 outlines priority areas for improved pedestrian access.



# 7. Buildings and structures on State coastal land

## Principle

Buildings and structures (including all infrastructure) are established on State coastal land only where they are essential, provide a public service, and cannot be feasibly located elsewhere.

## Policies

- 7.1 Buildings and structures are only supported where a public need has been demonstrated and are required to support the orderly public use and enjoyment of the coastal environment.
- 7.2 Buildings and structures are to be located, designed, constructed and operated to complement the landscape characteristics of the natural environment, and in particular:
  - a) not alter the amenity and character of the area
  - b) be muted in colour
  - c) incorporate sustainable and climate-sensitive design and operational features to achieve efficiency in the use of materials, energy, water and management of waste.

## Notes

State coastal land should primarily maintain natural ecological values to the maximum extent possible. The overall objective in the management of State coastal land is to minimise the number and extent of intrusion of buildings and infrastructure. However, coastal areas—particularly those adjacent or close to urban areas—must also cater for extensive public use. In most cases, buildings and infrastructure will be required to manage public use so as to protect ecologically significant areas, prevent damage to coastal landforms, such as dunes, maintain amenity, facilitate public enjoyment and for public safety.

However, in considering either new structures and infrastructure or the redevelopment of existing structures and infrastructure, the community need for the structures and infrastructure is to be demonstrated. Constructing facilities as a means of attracting additional public use to little-used areas is discouraged and should be avoided.



## 8. Driving on beaches

### Principle

Driving on beaches is not supported unless required for access and is actively managed to prevent significant impacts on ecological values and ensure a safe environment for other beach users.

### Policies

- 8.1 Driving on beaches is only supported on beaches where:
- no practical alternative access exists
  - the nature of the beach makes driving practical and safe
  - management actions are employed to ensure there are no significant safety risks to other users of the beach
  - no significant adverse impacts on Indigenous Traditional Owner cultural resources will occur
  - management actions are employed to ensure there are no significant adverse impacts on or to coastal ecosystems and species
  - the responsible government body has prepared and implemented a beach driving management plan that addresses the requirements of this plan.
- 8.2 Vehicle use of beaches is not to cause a significant adverse impact on the ecology of the foreshore—including foreshore plant and animal species, including nesting and roosting areas for sea turtles and migratory or other littoral bird species—and management plans must include provisions for the closures of beaches to vehicles during periods critical to the life cycle of species, such as:
- within two hours of high tide
  - at night (to the extent this is practicable)
  - seasonally, to protect nesting and roosting areas for sea turtles and migratory and other littoral bird species.
- 8.3 Vehicle use on and adjacent to beaches listed in Appendix 1, item 5 is avoided, with the exception of access across the beach at approved boat ramps and access by vehicles for emergency or official purposes such as lifesaving activities, litter collection or wildlife management.
- 8.4 To the extent practicable, land managers are to manage vehicles to minimise impacts on coastal resources on and adjacent to beaches listed in Appendix 1, item 6.



## Notes

The preferred policy position is to discourage driving on beaches, but recognising it is sometimes necessary for access or has resulted from historical use.

Research indicates that compaction of sand by vehicles is destructive for sand-dwelling invertebrates and may also disturb feeding or roosting shorebirds and nesting turtles. Where vehicles are used on beaches, they should be driven below the high water mark and avoid significant areas, such as turtle nesting areas and vegetated areas including grassed areas. Vehicles also should not be driven along debris or drift lines, as these often harbour wildlife.

If vehicle access to, and along, beaches is assessed as essential, the relevant government or local government authority should prepare a management plan setting out the conditions under which beach driving may be permitted. This plan may form part of an overall plan for the relevant coastal strip or be a stand alone plan. In the preparation of a beach vehicle use management plan, the relevant authority should have a qualified and experienced ecologist prepare a report which identifies the relevant ecological and species values of the beach and provides recommendations for how adverse impacts on these values can be minimised.

Similarly, an assessment of how the beach is used by others will be necessary before a proposed plan can be prepared for consultation with Indigenous Traditional Owners, the public generally and specific user groups.

Conditions often employed regarding beach driving include the use of a permit system, speed limits, closure during the period two or more hours each side of high tide, night closures, and seasonal closures during nesting periods for sea turtles and times when migratory bird species are present.

Specific regulations or local laws, the use of signage and physical exclusion devices will often be required to ensure compliance with conditions for vehicle use of beaches. A regular compliance presence will also be necessary.

Revenue raised through a permit system can be used to offset the costs of coastal protection and rehabilitation programs.

Beaches are defined as roads under the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* and all road rules apply.

Appendix 3 includes links to further relevant information.



# 9. Management planning

## Principle

Management and use of coastal land is guided by plans of management.

## Policies

- 9.1 State coastal land managers are encouraged to prepare and implement local area coastal management plans (management plans) that achieve the outcomes of the Queensland Coastal Plan.
- 9.2 Management plans should preferably include a:
  - a) description of the physical coastal processes of the area and a statement of management practices and actions for maintaining these processes
  - b) shoreline erosion-management plan (SEMP) if coastal erosion is posing a threat to structures and infrastructure that cannot be relocated or removed or where the public beach may be lost
  - c) description of the natural coastal resources of the area and a statement of management practices and actions for their conservation or rehabilitation
  - d) description of the recreation, public access and scenic values of the area and a statement of the management practices and actions to be employed to manage these values
  - e) beach driving management plan if driving on beaches is necessary
  - f) statement of the performance indicators, monitoring and reporting arrangements
  - g) program of annual works and maintenance.
- 9.3 The community, Indigenous Traditional Owners, relevant interest groups and the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) are to be consulted in the preparation of management plans, with a final copy of plans provided to EHP.
- 9.4 Management actions on State coastal land, including works and the establishment of structures and infrastructure, are to be consistent with the relevant management plan for the area, the Queensland Coastal Plan, and the purpose for which the land is reserved (where relevant).

## Notes

Local area coastal management plans aim to ensure that management and maintenance activities are sensitive to the fragility of coastal land while also being effective, efficient, and practical. The type, structure, content and implementation mechanisms identified in a management plan is at the discretion of the state coastal land manager and should be tailored to suit the purpose for which the land is used and any special management considerations.

A sample land management plan template for coastal areas is included in Appendix 2. Support and guidance can be provided by EHP in relation to the coastal management components of the land management plan.

It is desirable that coastal reserves have EHP-approved management plan which designates areas for beach access, parks or passive recreational purposes that:

- avoid any sensitive natural areas, such as wetlands, unstable dunes, or the habitats of rare and threatened species
- avoid any culturally significant sites, except where the nature of that cultural significance is consistent with its use and access by the general public
- are to be available to the general public and not confer any level of exclusivity for certain users.

The *Land Act 1994* makes provision for the minister to require a trustee to prepare and submit a land management plan for reserved land managed by trustees. In some circumstances, a trustee will be required to prepare a land management plan for the primary use of the trust land, including for newly created trust land. However, it is generally a requirement that a land management plan is to be prepared when trust land is subject to secondary uses (refer to Department of Natural Resources and Mines' Policy Secondary Use of Trust Land PUX/901/209).

Guidance on management planning for trust land administered under the Land Act is provided in the Land Management Planning for Reserves or Deeds of Grant in Trust–Information Kit. The information kit may be useful to other land managers in the development of management plans regardless of the tenure of the land.

A local government may prepare a management plan for one or more trust lands of similar purpose within its jurisdiction (e.g. all reserves for beach protection and coastal management purposes within the local government area). Such a land management plan for State coastal land may complement or incorporate other relevant land management documentation such as a SEMP or a pest management plan for the local area. However, where local governments have existing coastal planning tools in place, such as foreshore master plans, it may be more efficient to incorporate the objectives of a management plan instead of having separate coastal planning documents (refer to previous policy explanations in this document for advice on additional issues to be addressed in management plans).

Local government may need to develop internal business procedures to ensure the management plan is triggered for consideration when use, management and operational decisions are to be made about coastal land.

Dealings by state land managers include resource allocation, tenure decisions, covenants and the development and implementation of management arrangements on State coastal land. Such dealings are to be consistent with the Queensland Coastal Plan and, where a management plan has been prepared, all decisions about the use of the land are to ensure that the objectives of the plan are achieved to the maximum extent practicable.

Where private interests are permitted on State coastal land they should be compatible with the policy outcomes of the Queensland Coastal Plan and requirements of management plans. Rural land managers on the coast are encouraged to prepare a property vegetation management plan that sets out how land-use activities are to be sustainably managed to maintain their important economic role in Queensland. A property vegetation management plan would include specific provisions to ensure the protection of coastal resources and their values, particularly coastal waters, dunes and areas of high ecological significance. Appendix 3 outlines additional management tools, strategies and voluntary codes of practice for primary industries.

The areas listed in Appendix 1, item 7 are to be allocated a tenure that recognises their importance in protecting coastal resources and their values.

Priority areas for local area coastal management planning are listed in Appendix 1, item 8.



# 10. Monitoring and review

## Principle

Coastal land managers achieve effective coastal management through regular monitoring, reviewing and reporting mechanisms.

## Policies

- 10.1 Coastal land managers are to assess the effectiveness of their coastal management practices by:
- establishing resource extent and condition and management outcome indicators
  - including relevant and reasonable performance indicators in management plans
  - regularly reporting on the extent and condition of coastal resources
  - reviewing management plans and works programs to address adverse impacts identified during monitoring.

## Notes

A framework for monitoring impacts and assessing the conditions of major coastal resources is provided by the four-yearly State of the Coastal Zone Report that forms part of the State of the Environment Queensland Report.

Land managers can achieve the intent of this policy for coastal management monitoring and reporting by:

- establishing baseline measures of environmental conditions on the coast, such as for local waterways and estuaries, dunes and foreshores, and areas of ecological significance
- incorporating regular independent assessment of monitoring results as appropriate
- ensuring results and findings of monitoring are made available to all levels of government, industry and community (unless ownership or confidentiality restricts public access)
- providing information that contributes to improved decision making.



# 11. Knowledge sharing and information

## Principle

Knowledge and awareness of coastal resources and their management is shared with the community.

## Policies

- 11.1 Coastal land managers share knowledge of coastal management issues through:
- a) facilitated participation, collaboration and integration within, and between, programs and community networks
  - b) improved knowledge sharing between organisations with a common interest in maintaining and protecting coastal resources

- c) effective promotion of awareness and understanding of coastal issues to encourage environmentally responsible behaviours (stewardship) in the community.

## Notes

The National Cooperative Approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management—Framework and Implementation Plan 2006 has a fundamental goal to maintain, restore or improve coastal ecosystem quality and the societies these ecosystems support. This is essential for the achievement of long-term, ecologically sustainable development of the coast. National integrated coastal zone management seeks to achieve coastal protection and management through a holistic approach using skills and knowledge from many levels and sectors responsible for the governance, expertise and land management across coastal areas and catchments.

The managed portals of EHP and other state government departments provide access for coastal land managers and others to research data and latest developments, such as in papers, project reports, technical notes and mapping products. Two-way information sharing is also considered important between coastal managers, assessors and researchers. Collaborative projects that involve volunteers, councils, landholders and managers are encouraged to also create new pathways for knowledge transfer and reduce project costs.

EHP provides advice on implementing and interpreting the Queensland Coastal Plan. The department also offers support and guidance to local governments wishing to develop a local coastal management plan, shoreline erosion management plans or plans to manage vehicles on beaches.

Awareness and understanding of coastal issues can be encouraged within communities through community-based social marketing strategies and the provision of education and awareness programs and information via websites, schools, libraries, shopping centres, beachside venues, interpretive signage and information disseminated by government agencies, private land managers, and tourism and wildlife-related businesses.

Information can be obtained from the EHP website [www.ehp.qld.gov.au](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au) or by emailing queries to [coastal.support@ehp.qld.gov.au](mailto:coastal.support@ehp.qld.gov.au).

## 12. Community engagement

### Principle

The community is engaged in coastal management decision-making processes.

### Policies

12.1 Coastal land managers include the community in planning and management activities through:

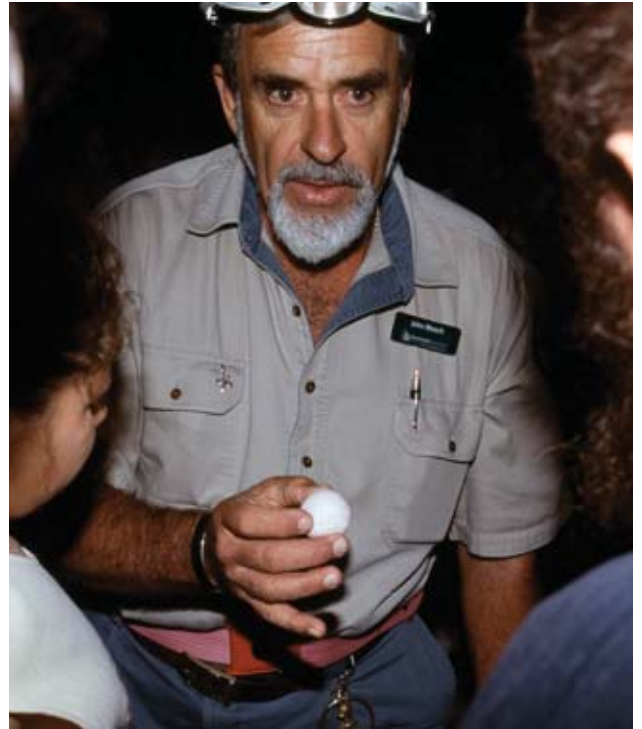
- a) providing opportunities for participation and collaboration
- b) ensuring integration within and between programs and community networks
- c) encouraging and facilitating the active participation of community groups in managing their coastal areas.

### Notes

Effective coastal management requires planned, coordinated and collaborative approaches involving all stakeholders, including members of the community. Effective collaborations and partnerships combine resources, assist in reducing costs, recognise diversity in approaches, and more likely improve coastal management outcomes.

Regional natural resource management bodies, community groups and individuals currently commit funding, time, and effort to prepare strategies, such as integrated catchment management plans and natural resource management strategies. They contribute to on-the-ground works and activities, such as rehabilitation projects that contribute to managing coastal areas.

Community organisations, businesses and industry interest groups, and other agencies which contribute resourcing, skills and knowledge may be supported in various ways in their role as coastal land managers. These include funding from local council, federal, state or regional sources for coastal land management planning, research, monitoring and collaborative programs, forums and on-ground projects identified as having importance to coastal management.



# 13. Review of the State policy for coastal management

## Review of the policy

13.1 A report will be provided on the state of the coast zone at least every four years as part of Queensland's comprehensive report on the state of the environment. It will include an assessment of the condition of coastal resources and evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of coastal management strategies, programs and activities in relation to the protection, restoration and enhancement of the coastal zone. An assessment of the coastal management policy will be included.

13.2 The policy will be reviewed within seven years of its commencement. EHP will assess the policy's performance based on the quality and number of land management plans or shoreline erosion management plans prepared to address issues covered in this policy. Data for this assessment will be a record of advice provided by state and local government land managers at the time of the review. As part of the land management process, local land managers will be responsible for assessing the performance and outcomes of their individual coastal land management plans.



# Appendices

## Appendix 1 – Locations where specific management actions are required

### Item 1

Priority areas for preparation of shoreline erosion management plans (SEMP).

Refer to notes – Policy 2.

Note: SC references \* are to erosion prone area maps published on EHP's website.  
See [www.ehp.qld.gov.au](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au).

Some localities may already have shoreline erosion management plans in use, or currently be in the process of developing a SEMP.

### South-east Queensland coast

- Maroochy–SC3369\*
- Caloundra–SC3368\*
- Caboolture–SC3367\*
- Pine Rivers–SC4002\*
- Redcliffe–SC4006\*
- Brisbane–SC3366\*
- Redland, in particular Amity Point–SC3365\*
- Logan–SC4072\*
- Beaudesert–SC4071\*
- Ipswich–SC4074\*
- Gold Coast–SC3363\* and SC3364\*.

### Curtis coast

- Curtis Coast Region–SC3379\* and SC3380\*
- Bangalee, Wild Cattle Island
- Heron Island
- Seaward side of Curtis Island and Facing Island
- Mainland foreshore between Boyne Island and Colosseum Inlet.

### Cardwell–Hinchinbrook coast

- Hinchinbrook Shire–SC3392\*
- Cardwell Shire (former)–SC3393\*
- South Mission Beach foreshore
- Hull Heads (north of Tully Heads)
- Tully Heads (south of South Mission Beach)
- Cardwell
- Dungeness (between Lucinda and the mouth of the Seymour River)
- Lucinda
- Taylors Beach foreshore (south of Lucinda)
- Cassady Beach dunes (Forrest Beach).

### Wet tropical coast

- Johnstone Shire Council (former)–SC3395\*
- Kurrimine Beach
- Coconuts
- Flying Fish Point
- Cairns City Council (former)–SC3394\*
- Brampton Beach
- Machans and Holloways beaches
- Trinity Beach
- Kewarra Beach
- Clifton Beach
- Palm Beach at Palm Cove
- Green Island
- Cooya and Palm Beach
- Douglas Shire Council (former)–SC3396\*
- Ellis Beach
- Wonga Beach to Dayman Point.

## Item 2

The following is provided in relation to undeveloped roads or esplanades for Policy 6.5.

Refer to Policy 6.5.

### Curtis coast area

Undeveloped esplanades and road reserves on the coast in the following localities are maintained in a natural, undeveloped state and not formally developed for vehicular purposes where not essential for providing access to private property:

- The Narrows
- Hummocky Island
- Facing Island
- Wild Cattle Island/Colosseum Inlet.
- Curtis Island (North and East)
  - vehicular access along the east coast, particularly between South End and Black Head, is set back from the coast except for minor spur roads to key locations
- Curtis Island (Western)
  - management of vehicular access between settlements and public access nodes to minimise adverse impacts on coastal resources particularly coastal wetlands and sand dunes.

### Cardwell–Hinchinbrook coast area

Esplanades in the following localities are to remain in an undeveloped state:

- Tam O'Shanter Point (South Mission)
  - the esplanade in Lugger Bay to Kennedy Bay
- Tully Heads (south of South Mission Beach)
- Pallon Beach on Dunk (Coonanglebah) Island (Dunk Island)
- Tully-Murray wetlands and dunes (Tully Heads)
  - the esplanades along the banks of the Murray and Tully rivers and along the open coast
- Meunga Creek wetlands and dunes (mouth of Meunga Creek)
  - the relatively high natural integrity of coastal resources immediately south of the mouth of Meunga Creek is maintained
- Kennedy (coast between Tully Heads and Cardwell)
- Hinchinbrook Channel (Damper Creek)
  - the high natural integrity of the coast north of the mouth of Five Mile Creek is maintained

- Cape Richards (Hinchinbrook Island)
  - the conservation significance of the esplanade and road reserve at Cape Richards is protected and its remnant vegetation retained
- Cassady Beach dunes (Forrest Beach)
- Forrest Beach to Crystal Creek wetlands (Coolbie, Rollingstone, Clemant, Bluewater)
  - the esplanades between Orient and Cattle creeks
- Taylors Beach and Forrest Beach sand spit (Taylors Beach).

### Wet tropical coast area

Esplanades in the following localities are to remain in an undeveloped state, with the exception of low-key development to support recreational activity such as walking tracks and day-use areas, or to minimise impacts from erosion:

- Clump Point – Mission Beach
- Beaches between Clump Point and Muff Creek, including Garners Beach
- Maria Creek (Kurrimine Beach)
  - Maria Creek estuary including the esplanade is retained in its natural state, with the exception of formalising the existing unauthorised boat ramp
- Liverpool Creek (undeveloped parts of the esplanade, excluding the existing track south of Cowley Beach)
- Ninds Creek (inland from Etty Bay)
- Moresby Range (in the vicinity of Etty Bay and Coquette Point)
  - the large esplanade extending north and south of Etty Bay
- Flying Fish Point, north of lot 246, plan NR 3550
  - the esplanade north of the established seawall is retained in its natural condition, free of development
- Ella Bay—the section of Ella Bay north of lot 337, plan NR53
  - the esplanade north of Heath Point remains in an undeveloped natural condition with no intensification of access
- Joyce wetlands and dunes (Bramston Beach)
- Bramston Beach (Bramston Beach)
- Mutchero (Deeral)
- Russell Heads (Mutchero Inlet)
- Russell Heads North (northeast of Deeral)
  - the undeveloped esplanade is unsuitable for development
- Western Malbon Thompson (between Koombal and Giangurra)
  - management of Giangurra minimises impacts on coastal resources, protects the foreshore

vegetation and maintains the physical and visual integrity of the foreshore and esplanades

- Barron River delta (north of Cairns, includes Ellie Point)
- Barron River
- Yorkeys north and south (inland from Half Moon Beach and Richters/Thomatis Creek, Northern Cairns), particularly Yorkeys Point, Richters Creek and Half Moon Bay
- Double Island and Haycock Island
- Buchan Point (Macalister Range, Palm Cove north to Craiglee)
- Oak Beach to White Cliffs (Macalister Range, Palm Cove north to Craiglee)
- Yule Point (north of White Cliffs)
- Dickson (Newell, Whyanbeel, Cooya Beach, Killaloe)
- Mossman River
- Wonga Beach
- Daintree River and wetland dune complex and beach, Cape Kimberley (mouth and wetlands of the Daintree River)
- Shipwreck Bay (south of Cow Bay)
  - the esplanade needs to be managed to conserve its high environmental values and features
- Bailey Creek complex (inland of Alexandra Bay)
  - the esplanade remains in an undeveloped state with foreshore vegetation retained
  - the esplanade needs to be managed with the input of a range of interest groups, including Indigenous Traditional Owners, to conserve the high environmental values and features
- Noah Creek (south of Noah Head)
  - the esplanade remains in an undeveloped natural state with foreshore vegetation conserved
- Noah Head to Bloomfield (encompasses the coastline from Noah Head to Bloomfield River).

### Item 3

Priority areas for managing the adverse impacts from public access on coastal resources.

Refer to notes – Policy 6.

### Curtis coast area

- Curtis Island (Northern, Eastern and Western Curtis Island)
- Facing Island (east of Gladstone)
- Wild Cattle Island (southeast of Gladstone)
- The Lily's camping area (south of Gladstone)
- Tryon Island and Reef (part of the Capricorn Group)
- Masthead Island and Reef (part of the Capricorn Group)

- Erskine Island and Reef (part of the Capricorn Group)
- Mount Larcom (northwest of Gladstone)
- North West Island and Reef (part of the Capricorn Group).

### Wet tropical coast area

- Access to Liverpool Creek and Cowley Beach (Cowley Beach)
- Ratchet Bay
- Buchan Point.

### Item 4

The following locations are areas where improved management of pedestrian access is required.

### Wet tropical coast area

- Ratchet Bay
- Buchan Point, including the provision of appropriate vehicle parking areas.

### Item 5

Vehicle use on and adjacent to beaches in the following localities is not supported, with the exception of access across the beach at approved boat ramps and access by vehicles for emergency or official purposes, such as life saving activities, litter collection or wildlife management.

### Cardwell–Hinchinbrook coast area

- Luggar Bay and Kennedy Bay
- Yingalinda Beach (between Tully Heads and Cardwell)
- mouth of the Murray River to Meunga Creek.

### Wet tropical coast area

- Clump Point–Mission Beach
- Beaches between Clump Point and Muff Creek, including Garners Beach (within key coastal site 1)
- Maria Creek
- Kurramine Beach—an additional exception is use by licensed commercial fishermen in conducting their business
- Cowley dunes—between the township and the mouth of Liverpool Creek (the existing track on the esplanade south of the township is suitable for managed vehicle use)
- Etty Bay

- Ella Bay
- Joyce wetlands and dunes
- Bramston Beach
- Russell Heads
- Russell Heads north
- Western Malbon Thompson
- Barron River delta
- Machans and Holloways Beach
- Yorkeys Knob
- Half Moon Beach
- Trinity Beach
- Kewarra Beach
- Clifton Beach
- Palm Beach at Palm Cove.

## Item 6

To the extent practicable, land managers are to manage vehicles to minimise impacts on coastal resources on and adjacent to beaches, in the following localities:

### Curtis coast area

- Facing Island
- Wild Cattle Island
- Curtis Island (North, East)

### Cardwell–Hinchinbrook coast area

- Tully Heads (south of South Mission Beach)
- Gentle Annie wetlands (Lucinda)
- Taylors Beach and Forrest Beach sand spit (Taylors Beach)
- Cassady Beach Dunes (Forrest Beach)
- Forrest Beach to Crystal Creek wetlands (Coolbie, Rollingstone, Clemant, Bluewater).

### Wet tropical coast area

- Clump Point (Mission Beach)
- Cowley dunes—for defence training purposes (the beach north of the township of Cowley Beach and the existing track on the esplanade south of the township are suitable for managed vehicle use)
- Moresby headlands—for defence training purposes
- Eastern Malbon Thompson
- Yarrabah Peninsula
- Cape Kimberley—particularly in relation to boat launching
- Wonga Beach—south of USL block (lot 97, plan USL8922).

## Item 7

The areas listed below are to be allocated a tenure that recognises their importance in protecting coastal resources and their values.

### Curtis coast area

- The Narrows, in particular Graham Creek
- Rundle Range, in particular Targinie Landing
- Curtis Island (North and East)—undeveloped esplanades and road reserves
- Curtis Island (Western)—undeveloped esplanades and road reserves
- Harbour islands
- Facing Island
- Wild Cattle Island/Colosseum Inlet.

### Cardwell–Hinchinbrook coastal area

- Wongaling Beach to South Mission Beach (Tully to South Mission Beach)
- Hull Heads (north of Tully Heads)
- Mound (Purtaboi), Woln Garin, Smith (Kurrambah), Mungum Gnackum, Kumboola and Battleship
- Rock (Pee Rahm Ah) Islands (Family Islands)
- Tully-Murray wetlands and dunes (Tully Heads)
- Yingalinda Beach (between Tully Heads and Cardwell)
- Meunga Creek wetlands and dunes (mouth of Meunga Creek)
- Mona Island
- Eva Island
- Hinchinbrook Channel
- Gentle Annie wetlands (Lucinda)
- Taylors Beach wetlands and dunes (Taylors Beach)
- Ripple Creek wetlands (part of the Herbert River)
- Forrest Beach wetlands and dunes (Taylors Beach)
- Forrest Beach to Crystal Creek wetlands (Coolbie, Rollingstone, Clemant, Bluewater).

### Wet tropical coast area

- Clump Point
- Walter Hill
- Maria Creek
- Kurrimine dunes and wetlands
- Moresby wetlands
- Moresby Range, particularly the Moresby Range reserve and esplanades
- Ella Bay, particularly the esplanade

- Joyce wetlands and dunes
- Bramston Beach
- Wyvuri
- Mutchero
- Russell Heads
- Russell Heads north
- Western Malbon Thompson
- Trinity
- Barron River delta
- Machans Beach and Holloways Beach
- Barr and Redden creeks, particularly Barr Creek
- Yorkeys Knob (south and north)
- Double Island and Haycock Island
- Macalister south scenic rim
- Macalister north
- Yule Point
- Dickson
- Daintree wetland-dune complex
- Shipwreck Bay
- Cow Bay
- Bailey Creek
- Noah Creek to Bloomfield
- Bloomfield, particularly the unallocated State land lots.

## Item 8

Priority areas for coastal management planning:

### **South-east Queensland coast**

- Amity Point.

### **Curtis coast area**

- Seaward side of Curtis Island and Facing Island
- Mainland foreshore between Boyne Island and Colosseum Inlet.

# Appendix 2 – Coastal land management plan— sample framework

Note: For guidance only. Different styles and content may suit different scenarios.

## Introduction

Requirement for a land management plan

Process

Working group

Consultation

Use of this plan

Implementation.

## Background

Legislative and policy setting

Land management plan area (map)

Objectives of the land management plan.

## Critical management considerations (may include:)

Population growth

Visitor growth

Foreshore stability and climate change

Vegetation management

Commercial use and leased areas

Unmanaged foreshore and reserve access

Management resources for implementing the plan

Monitoring and evaluating the plan.

## Desired outcomes and actions

Area 1: xxxx

Preamble

Land tenure

Historical changes

Vegetation description.

Coastal management issues and actions (may include:)

1. Pedestrian access
2. Passive recreation
3. Vehicular use of beaches, trail bikes, horse riding
4. Camping and occupation
5. Fire management
6. Vegetation management
7. Management of other coastal resources
8. Management of coastal erosion and shoreline retreat (refer to EHP's shoreline erosion management plan)
9. Restoration of degraded dune systems
10. Weed control
11. Water quality.

## Glossary and abbreviations

## References

## Appendices

Maps

Background information

Practice guidelines

Foreshore proclamation

Bathing reserve

Recreation area.

# Appendix 3 – References, links and further information

## Integrating and delivering effective coastal land management references

Australian Government 2008, *Caring for our country*, Canberra, [www.nrm.gov.au](http://www.nrm.gov.au).

Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council, Australian Government 2006, *National Cooperative Approach to Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Framework and Implementation Plan*, Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra, ACT, [www.environment.gov.au](http://www.environment.gov.au).

Campbell, A 2008, *Managing Australian Landscapes in a Changing Climate: A climate change primer for regional Natural Resource Management bodies*, Report to the Department of Climate Change, Canberra, [www.climatechange.gov.au](http://www.climatechange.gov.au).

Department of Natural Resources and Water 2008, *Looking after country together*, Brisbane.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection 2010, *Secondary use of trust land PUX/901/209 Version 5*, Brisbane, [www.ehp.qld.gov.au](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au).

Low Choy, D, & Cebuliak, B 2008, *NRM Futures: local government and regional body partnerships*, Griffith University, Brisbane.

McKenzie-Mohr, D 2007, *Community based social marketing*, McKenzie-Mohr & Associates, Canada, [www.cbsm.com](http://www.cbsm.com).

## Land management planning references

Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries 2008, *Pest management planning*, Brisbane.

Department of Natural Resources and Water 2008, *Land management planning for reserves for deeds of grant in trust—information kit*, Brisbane,

## Maintenance and rehabilitation practices references

Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries 2008, *Pest management planning*, Brisbane.

Engineers Australia 2004, *Coastal Engineering Guidelines for working with the Australian coast in an ecologically sustainable way*, Canberra, [www.engineersaustralia.org.au/nccoe](http://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/nccoe)

Environmental Protection Agency 2006, *Coastal dune management—a series of technical notes*, Brisbane, [www.ehp.qld.gov.au/library/](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/library/)

Environmental Protection Agency 2006, *Wetland management profiles*, Brisbane, [www.wetlandinfo.ehp.qld.gov.au/wetlands/](http://www.wetlandinfo.ehp.qld.gov.au/wetlands/).

Environmental Protection Agency 2006, *Managing wetlands*, Brisbane, [www.wetlandinfo.ehp.qld.gov.au/wetlands/](http://www.wetlandinfo.ehp.qld.gov.au/wetlands/).

Weeds Australia 2008, National Portal, Canberra, [www.weeds.org.au](http://www.weeds.org.au).

Western Australia Planning Commission, 2003, *Coastal Planning and Management Manual. A community guide for protecting and conserving the Western Australian coast*, Perth, [www.wapc.wa.gov.au](http://www.wapc.wa.gov.au).

## Management tools, strategies and voluntary codes of practice for primary industries

Canegrowers 1998, *Code of practice for sustainable cane growing in Queensland*, Brisbane.

Chemcert 2010, The industry training standard for chemical risk management, [www.chemcert.org.au](http://www.chemcert.org.au).

Landcare 2010, Centre for excellence in landcare, [www.landcare.com.au](http://www.landcare.com.au).

Queensland Farmers' Federation 1998, *The environmental code of practice for agriculture*, Brisbane.

## Further information – Maintenance, protection and rehabilitation guidelines

Maintenance, protection and rehabilitation activities	Technical guidelines on EHP website
<p><b>Improving sand dunes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reconstructing dunes when the shape, size or topography has changed significantly</li> <li>establishing or re-establishing local native vegetation, including foreshore fringing vegetation for protection against wind and water erosion</li> <li>reducing the loss of windblown sand by wind fences and other measures</li> <li>limiting access to sensitive areas and stabilising access points.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dune use for coastal protection</li> <li>Dune management in undeveloped areas</li> <li>Dune management in urban areas</li> </ul>
<p><b>Managing access</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>introducing or upgrading access points</li> <li>closing degraded or sensitive areas with fencing, barriers, signage and alternative access routes to stabilise and protect new or emerging vegetation</li> <li>designating areas for vehicle/pedestrian access</li> <li>identifying existing access points that need to be closed for rehabilitation and undertaking rehabilitation activities to restore degraded habitats and dune conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board and chain walkways and advisory signs</li> <li>Vehicle access to beaches</li> <li>Pedestrian control fences.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conserving native plants and animals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>avoiding modification of the natural characteristics of the area, such as drainage, underlying soil or geological characteristics; avoiding disturbance of acid-sulphate soils</li> <li>retaining native vegetation wherever possible, including riparian vegetation along waterways</li> <li>removing competing weed species through a planned approach that avoids soil or sand loss; loss of soil moisture; and results in no further compaction to the soil strata or loss of structure</li> <li>implementing management programs for the ecologically sustainable harvesting of wildlife by individual communities, where relevant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Function, characteristics and zonation of dune vegetation</li> <li>Pioneer zone vegetation</li> <li>Woodland (or scrub) zone vegetation</li> <li>Forest (or heath) zone vegetation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Restoring degraded vegetation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying priority areas and the development of programs to address degradation issues</li> <li>using vegetation native to the local area and consistent with the species composition of the natural community endemic to the locality wherever possible</li> <li>re-establishing, or regeneration of, coastal wetlands</li> <li>identifying priority areas of acid sulphate soils and acid leachate, and remediation of these areas</li> <li>avoiding restoration works where there is naturally occurring damage to mangrove communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repair of damaged dunes</li> <li>Re-establishment of dunes—a basic approach</li> <li>Re-establishment of dunes—sand dune design</li> <li>Re-establishment of dunes—methods of dune construction</li> <li>Surface stabilising agents—plant materials</li> <li>Planting programs for dune stabilisation</li> <li>Fertiliser programs for dune vegetation</li> <li>Raising dune plants in the nursery</li> <li>Raising dune plants in the nursery (continued)</li> <li>Planting seedlings on coastal sand dunes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Improving habitat connectivity for species movement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifying disconnected habitats and developing proactive approaches to restore connectivity</li> <li>re-establishing, or regeneration of, vegetation of sufficient width to provide for a self-sustainable linked network</li> <li>ensuring public access does not fragment key habitat areas, especially dominant dune vegetation zones and wetland profiles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wetland management profiles</li> <li>Function, characteristics and zonation of dune vegetation.</li> </ul>

Maintenance, protection and rehabilitation activities	Technical guidelines on EHP website
<p><b>Controlling or eradicating weeds and pests</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• areas of high pest species concentration where significant coastal resources or social or economic values are being threatened</li> <li>• highly invasive pest species in waterways and other coastal ecosystems</li> <li>• pest species that are new to the area and have the potential to cause significant damage</li> <li>• need for public education programs</li> <li>• capacity to link with community and other programs utilising appropriate removal or control methods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries 2008, <i>Pest management planning</i>, Brisbane.</li> <li>• Weeds Australia 2008, National Portal, Canberra.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Coastal protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• periodically inspecting hard protection structures to identify and rectify</li> <li>• missing components, slumping, structural movements or instabilities, or safety hazards such as sharp rock edges</li> <li>• ensuring suitably qualified personnel undertake maintenance and repair of structures</li> <li>• developing and advertising means for community members to report safety issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engineers Australia 2004, <i>Coastal engineering guidelines for working with the Australian coast in an ecologically sustainable way</i>, Canberra.</li> <li>• AS 4997-2005 <i>Guidelines for the design of maritime structures</i>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Driving on sand</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle access to beaches</li> </ul>

## Acknowledgement

EHP acknowledges the advice provided by Redlands City Council regarding local policies.

## Appendix 4 — Factors for determining overriding need in the public interest—applicable to policy 6.6(a)

A4.1 The applicant for the tenure must establish:

- a) that the overall social, economic and environmental benefits of granting the tenure outweigh the conflict with the policy outcome; and
- b) the activity for which the tenure is to be granted cannot be located elsewhere so as to avoid conflicting with the policy outcome.

A4.2 The following do not establish an overriding need in the public interest:

- a) uses requiring relatively few locational requirements to function; or
- b) an interest in or options over a site; or
- c) a site's availability.