

Category: Land Management

Category Intent: The actions must manage the impacts from land-based activities on coastal and marine ecosystems by *applying management plans* to maintain ecosystem integrity through implementation of specific planning and management strategies aimed at reducing diffuse land-based pollutants from the catchment entering the Marine Park.

| CODE | PROJECT DETAILS | |
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| | Project Name | Background and Aim |
| LM1 | Greening the Council - various projects | To revegetate and beautify areas of the Council with native plants. The main aims of the programme may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complementing and enhancing previous greening programmes and projects undertaken by the Council and community • Improving the amenity of the Council through strategic landscaping, shade tree plantings and establishment of vegetation particularly along major road corridors and in established parks • Supporting schools in establishing shade trees in school grounds • Encourage community involvement in greening projects on Council managed lands and waterways • Increasing the capacity of Council and the community to undertake greening projects. |
| LM2 | Pest management incentives | Providing incentives for land management on freehold and leasehold land. |
| LM3 | Natural Assets Database | A collating database of flora and fauna natural assets in the local region. |
| LM4 | Preparation and implementation of a Pest Management Plan | The plan will facilitate ongoing, coordinated and effective management of pest plants and pest animals within the local government area. The plan will incorporate the community, landholders and other stakeholders such as neighbouring Councils and relevant State Agencies. Some of the key elements of the Pest Management Plan would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful implementation of the plan • Improved management/control of pest infestation • Increased partnership with landholders to manage/control pest • Increased awareness and compliance on property pest management and legislation • Reduced pest complaints • Improved vegetation management. |
| LM5 | Strategy: No net tree loss practices | Adopt a "no net tree loss" principle, where a tree is removed for a project, a new native tree is planted. |
| LM6 | Listed pest plant biocontrol nursery (eg. <i>Parthenium</i>) | Biocontrol measures implemented on freehold, Council and leasehold land (eg. propagate rust infected plants and distribute to infested areas). |
| LM7 | Regional pest management affiliation | The project may be conducted in collaboration with natural resource management bodies. The project should work toward reducing the impacts of weeds and pest animals. The establishment of a network should mean that pest management includes information on the identification of species, best practice management and assistance opportunities for community members and landholders. |

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| LM8 | Beach, foreshore and dune protection | This project may include fencing of key areas, enforcement of the State Coastal Management Plan and amendment to local laws to restrict encroachment on dune areas. The Council should also consider a regulatory framework that can be used by the Council to enforce compliance. |
| LM9 | Tree retention and remnant vegetation policy | Preparation of a policy regarding the retention and planting of trees and remnant vegetation, including links to the <i>Queensland Vegetation Management Act</i> . The policy can refer to both new development sites and remnant vegetation on existing development. The aim of the policy is to ensure that a sustainable approach is taken when retaining or planting trees with regard to new developments. Policy can be developed in conjunction with a no-net tree loss policy. |
| LM10 | Rationalisation of reserve tenures | To ensure that remnant bushland is protected for environmental purposes rather than park and recreational purposes, thereby removing the perception that bushland can be cleared. |
| LM11 | Equipment loan programme | Provide equipment to assist in the control of introduced weed species that impact on biodiversity. The project will help to reduce weeds by providing resources to assist landowners to implement controls. |
| LM12 | Enviro Levy | The project includes setting a procedure to provide a source of funding to undertake environmental projects. The project will foster improved environmental outcomes in the region, and promote community partnerships and a coordinated approach. |
| LM13 | Implementation of Integrated Planning Act controls to protect the environment | Implementation of land management controls for development under the Integrated Planning Act for the local government area. Controls may relate to riparian zone buffers, vegetation retention, development form, coastal zone buffers etc, which relate to water quality and aesthetic of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and World Heritage Area. |
| LM14 | Riparian zone or wetland management | The project should investigate management systems for remnant and highly modified catchments. The project should identify and/or implement management methods to improve catchment management. |

Category: Water Management

Category Intent: The action must *demonstrate* that it helps maintain reef integrity through the *management and mitigation of catchment-based pollution* sources through:

- a) Reducing suspended solids entering the catchment waterways
- b) Reducing the nutrients in the catchment waterways
- c) Monitoring of catchment waterways for land-based pollutants.

| PROJECT DETAILS | | |
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| CODE | Project Name | Background and Aim |
| WAT1 | Projects for wastewater reuse | The project should seek to reduce pressure on water resources, greenhouse footprint and nutrient outfall, and provide a renewable resource from waste. |
| WAT2 | Projects for sewage system upgrades | The project could consider biosolids recycling, methane recapture, sewerage pumping stations and waste water main replacement, upgrade or improvement. |
| WAT3 | Internal environmental training for Council staff | Training of staff in general environmental responsibilities, including the relevant legislation and policies for wetlands, riparian and coastal areas, and vegetation protection. |
| WAT4 | Stormwater treatment train upgrade and fine and gross stormwater treatment projects (eg. artificial wetlands) | The project may include the development and demonstration of innovative and best practice stormwater management techniques. The project should be able to improve water quality discharged, treat low to medium stormwater flows, and remove heavy metals, organic matter, bacteria and nutrients. The project may include water monitoring stations, and provide for fish habitat. |
| WAT5 | Regional integration of water quality monitoring and research | The project should look to integrate regional and catchment water quality monitoring data. This may include regionally linking the variety of water quality monitoring projects within the region. As part of the regional integration, local water quality objectives (linking to regional/state/national water quality objectives) can also be considered. |
| WAT6 | Rehabilitation and revegetation of watercourses and wetlands | The project should aim to rehabilitate and revegetate waterways and wetlands, and should include a water quality monitoring component. The project may also seek to manage and/or reduce weeds and increase biodiversity in selected areas. |

Category: Community Capacity

Category Intent: The action must *influence and involve the community* through: (a) on-the-ground actions, (b) education and (c) information to promote reef protection - recognising this, the action should seek to achieve increased community willingness to change by targeting key social inhibitors (income, infrastructure, information, on the ground actions and education).

| CODE | PROJECT DETAILS | |
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| | Project Name | Background and Aim |
| CC1 | Weedbusters Day | Weedbusters is an awareness programme that works with the community to achieve sustainable land and water management, primarily through increased public involvement in weed management, education and awareness projects. Promote native plants and undertake activities to reduce weeds (http://www.weedbusters.info/about.htm). Weedbuster Week is held in the second week of October each year. |
| CC2 | World Ocean Day | World Ocean Day is an opportunity each year to celebrate our world ocean and our personal connection to the sea. |
| CC3 | Clean Up Australia Day | Every year hundreds of thousands of Australians help clean up their local environment on Clean Up Australia Day. Individuals and local groups can either organise a Clean Up site or volunteer to join an existing site. It is an apolitical, non-profit community campaign in which everyone can participate. |
| CC4 | World Environment Day | World Environment Day, commemorated each year on 5 June, is one of the principal vehicles through which the United Nations stimulates worldwide awareness of the environment and enhances political attention and action. |
| CC5 | World Wetlands Day | World Wetlands Day is celebrated each year on 2 February. It marks the anniversary of the signing of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) in Ramsar, Iran, on 2 February 1971. Government agencies, non-government organisations and community groups have celebrated World Wetlands Day by undertaking actions to raise public awareness of wetland values and benefits and promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands. These activities can include seminars, nature walks, festivals, launches of new policies, announcement of new Ramsar sites, newspaper articles, radio interviews and wetland rehabilitation. |

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| CC6 | National Water Week | The initiative is designed to assist the community to understand and take action to protect and conserve our precious water resources and habitats. National Water Week creates a large-scale local awareness of community initiatives that generate long-term behaviour change for the protection, rehabilitation and improvement of streams, wetlands, waterways, beaches, and estuaries. In addition, water conservation campaigns are launched, highlighted or reinforced during the week to promote water saving in the community. During National Water Week Australians are encouraged to "Protect, Conserve and Get Involved" in water-related activities and celebrations around the country. The third week in October is designated as National Water Week each year. |
| CC7 | World Water Day | The international observance of World Water Day is an initiative that grew out of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro. The United Nations General Assembly designated 22 March of each year as the World Day for Water by adopting a resolution. |
| CC8 | State of the Environment reporting | State of the Environment reporting helps the local government to determine their environmental assets and to track the performance of programmes and initiatives aimed at protecting and enhancing these assets. |
| CC9 | Landcare | Landcare is a partnership between the community, government and business to 'do something practical' about protecting and repairing our environment. |
| CC10 | Bushcare | Bushcare is undertaken by community-based volunteers assisted by government (often local government) and non-government organisations working to rehabilitate and preserve bushland. |
| CC11 | Land for Wildlife programme | Land for Wildlife is a voluntary, non-binding programme that encourages and supports landholders to provide habitat for native plants and animals on their property. |
| CC12 | Public event displays by the Council | Promotion of environmental initiatives, programmes and activities. |
| CC13 | Total water cycle tours | Provide community education and participation in waterway, creekwatch, catchment tours and total water cycle management. |
| CC14 | Treatment plant tours | The project should provide tours for the local community/schools to the local treatment plants. The project may be operated in conjunction with a total water cycle tour. |

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| CC15 | Community creek monitoring and management project | Community involvement programme at local creek. Objectives of the project include: awareness, management, community involvement, promotes ownership and data collection. |
| CC16 | Sustainable Education Network | Provide community education and participation in waterway, creekwatch, catchment tours and total water cycle management. Enhance communication and information exchange between teachers, students and support community. |
| CC17 | 5-day soil erosion course | To raise awareness of soil erosion and sediment control policies and management strategies, Council can sponsor a soil erosion and sediment control training course. |
| CC18 | What a Load of Rubbish (WALOR) | WALOR - to educate young people about the four 'RE's' of waste management: Recycle, Reduce, Reform, Renew. Develop an understanding based on two scientific principles: rubbish doesn't go away and rubbish spreads. |
| CC19 | Mobile Waste Education Unit | Assist young people understand the importance of recycling, and promotes responsible waste management to ratepayers. For example, a bus is divided into several settings, which are used to demonstrate different recycling options, including a kitchen, a backyard and a park environment. |
| CC20 | National Recycling Week | Planet Ark's National Recycling Week promotes recycling of everyday household items. National Recycling Week runs in the first or second week of November. |
| CC21 | National Tree Day | Each year on National Tree Day, people are encouraged to plant trees and shrubs that are native to their local area. National Tree Day takes place on the last Sunday in July with Schools Tree Day falling on the last Friday in July. |
| CC22 | Environmental and cultural education trips with schools | Trips can include wetland, riparian and coastal areas. Trips can be conducted in conjunction with total water cycle and treatment plant tours. |
| CC23 | Reef Guardian Schools | The Reef Guardian Schools programme encourages schools to commit to the protection and conservation of the World Heritage listed Great Barrier Reef. Reef Guardian Schools help to protect the Reef by promoting their ideas, initiatives and activities to communities to encourage all people to "do their bit to look after it!" |
| CC24 | Community beach monitoring, revegetation and management | Promote awareness and involve communities in clean up and revegetation of the beach, foreshore and dune area. The project may include rehabilitation of these areas. The project should empower communities to take ownership of our natural areas. |
| CC25 | Community vegetation management and rehabilitation | The project may involve a seed collection programme (for street planting etc); revegetation works; volunteer training; land use and case study training; plant identification; revegetation techniques; and promotion of the use of Indigenous plant species in the local area. |

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| CC26 | Internal education of council staff environmental responsibilities | The project aims to ensure council staff understand and comply with the environmental legislation applicable to their roles. |
| CC27 | Clean Beach Challenge | The Clean Beach Challenge is a fun, competitive programme to help keep Queensland's beaches litter free, and to encourage local governments and their communities to work together. Launched in 1998, the competition challenges Queensland's coastal communities to prove they have the State's cleanest beach. The Clean Beach Challenge generally runs from May to December each year, with nominations called in May and closing in June. Judging takes place along Queensland coastline between September and October, regional award events are held in November, and the State Awards are held in December. |
| CC28 | Coastcare | Coastcare Week is a nationwide initiative to highlight not only the iconic nature of the great Aussie coastline, but also the erosion and damage left behind by many who are literally loving our coast to death. With almost 17million visitors every year to Aussie beaches, and the rise in popularity of activities such as whale watching, fishing, snorkelling and boating, the threat to the coastline is real. Coastcare is a nationwide movement to 'do something practical' about protecting and repairing our coastline. Coastcare projects range from protecting the shorebird breeding colonies of the East Gippsland coastal estuaries, to monitoring the coral reef of the Great Barrier Reef and installing nesting igloos for penguins in Tasmania. |
| CC29 | Workshops and forums | Workshops and forums that promote the link between the catchment and the Reef, particularly land based actions and how they can have downstream effects. |

Category: Waste Management

Category Intent: The action must implement *planning requirements within developed and developing areas* within the catchment to ensure that there is no increase in the land-based pollutants entering the marine environment. This will be achieved through implementation of specific planning and management strategies aimed at reducing pollutants from urban development entering the Marine Park.

| CODE | PROJECT DETAILS | |
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| | Project Name | Background and Aim |
| WAS1 | Integrated litter management programme | <p>The programme should seek to visibly reduce the amount of litter in the environment and should encourage education and behaviour change through public advocacy. The programme may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordination of litter management resources across the Council • Cultural change in the community through a comprehensive promotional and educational campaign on litter management • A model strategy suitable for adoption on a local and regional basis. <p>The Litter Management Strategy should be a dynamic document to ensure a whole-of-council approach to litter and to encourage broad community participation in preventing and reducing litter.</p> |
| WAS2 | Public place recycling | <p>Providing recycling facilities at public venues means that the growing volume of packaging discarded is not a wasted resource, as it can be collected and recycled rather than going into landfill or becoming litter. This project may be delivered as part of an integrated management programme.</p> |
| WAS3 | Kerbside recycling programme | <p>Recyclables may be collected all together (co-mingled) for kerbside collection. Bins may be supplied as part of the service and remain the property of Council or the contractor. Responsibility for cleanliness and safekeeping of the bin generally lies with the householder. The aim of the programme is to reduce the output to landfills and increase the longevity of landfills. This will in turn reduce the amount of rubbish finding its way into waterways.</p> |
| WAS4 | Event recycling | <p>Providing recycling facilities at public venues means that the growing volume of packaging discarded is not a wasted resource, as it can be collected and recycled rather than going into landfill or becoming litter.</p> |

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| WAS5 | Prepare environmental management plans for landfill sites | An environmental management plan covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions on waste stream accepted • Site drainage • Groundwater monitoring • Sight/sound barriers • Cell preparation • Leachate collection/management • Landfill gas control • Surface water runoff management • Erosion/saltation control • Site rehabilitation. |
| WAS6 | Oil recycling strategy | By pouring used oil back into an empty oil container and taking it to a local used oil facility for recycling, people can help to conserve a valuable resource and protect the environment. Refer to: http://www.oilrecycling.gov.au/ for further information. The programme aims to encourage the environmentally sustainable management and re-refining of used oil and its re-use. |
| WAS7 | Business - waste exchange register | The register gives business a place to list surplus or waste materials, which could possibly be used by other businesses as feed stock or in other production processes. It also offers a search facility for business seeking materials. Ultimately, this site has the potential to save companies money, with the added bonus of being an environmentally friendly exercise, saving landfill, virgin materials and the environment. |
| WAS8 | Stormwater management plan | Develop a plan to further improve the quality of urban stormwater drainage and to protect local environments. Establish a set of water quality guidelines for indicators that will protect all environmental values for the water. Council's urban stormwater quality management plan needs to be prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements of <i>Environmental Protection Policy (Water) 1997</i> . |
| WAS9 | Strategy for construction material recycling | Recycling of raw materials. This includes reusing materials such as road base, gravel, topsoils, sands and road asphalts. |
| WAS10 | General waste management strategies | Assessment of waste streams in operational activities and investigation on how to reduce the amount of waste being generated. |
| WAS11 | Wastewater treatment plant upgrade | In many developed coastal areas, sewage treatment plants and industries discharge to coastal waters. The standard of this effluent and the quality of the receiving waters and their capacity to absorb additional nutrients and other contaminants varies along the coast. These discharges can have adverse impacts on coastal resources and their values. Under the State Coastal Management Plan, sewage treatment works need to be designed and managed to enable appropriate nutrient removal by 2010 for discharge of effluent from the mainland into coastal waters. Proposed discharges of industrial wastewater into coastal waters must be assessed using the waste management evaluation procedure for wastewater (set out in the <i>Environmental Protection Policy (Water)</i>) and will only be permitted where it is demonstrated no other feasible alternatives exist. |
| WAS12 | Recycling drop-off points | Use drop-off recycling points and transfer stations to minimise the amount of unnecessary waste going to the Council's landfill. Recycling reduces environmental impacts saving on energy requirements for the extraction of raw materials whilst also reducing the requirements for landfill space. |
| WAS13 | Trade waste management plan | Liquid waste generated by industry, small business and commercial enterprises is referred to as trade waste. One of the options for producers of trade waste is to obtain approval from Council to discharge to the sewerage system. To accept trade waste, the Council is required to meet the conditions |

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| | | <p>of the environmental authority (licence), issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, for its sewerage system including the disposal and reuse of treated effluent and biosolids. The Council is also required by the <i>Water Act 2000</i> and the <i>Environmental Protection (Water) Policy 1997</i> to fully assess the effect of trade waste on the sewerage system and the environment before issuing a trade waste approval.</p> <p>Trade waste may have an organic strength many times that of domestic sewage and may overload the treatment facility. Trade waste may also contain other substances such as high levels of fats and grease, heavy metals, organic solvents and chlorinated organic substances which sewerage systems are not designed to treat. These substances may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pose a serious risk to the safety and health of sewerage workers • Damage the infrastructure of the sewerage system • Inhibit biological processes at the treatment plant • Accumulate in biosolids, making their reuse difficult or impracticable • Pass through the plant untreated resulting in environmental contamination. |
| WAS14 | Regional waste management strategy | <p>The purpose of a regional waste management strategy is to develop strategies to reduce waste production, promote resource recovery and to realise better management of solid wastes and secondary resources within the local government region. The aim of the strategy is to provide the local area and its Councils with a range of regional waste management and resource recovery options and identify opportunities and actions for their implementation at appropriate regional and sub-regional levels. This could be achieved by reducing waste production, promoting resource recovery, and better management of solids waste and secondary resources. The strategy and its implementation plan could:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce economic benefits for the region via cost savings, employment and business generation • Reduce the risks to Councils and public in the operation of waste services • Promote resource sharing and utilisation between Councils (knowledge, contracts, staff, plant, facilities, etc) • Increase efficiency and professionalism in the operation and management of wastes • Increase waste management and utilisation knowledge within the community • Show strong societal leadership in the area of sustainable development. |
| WAS15 | Prepare and implement an integrated environmental management strategy | <p>The strategy should involve the researching of the state of the environment, and deciding those environmental values that are to be protected. It will also include developing environmental protection policies that include indicators, standards, waste minimisation and management advice, and promoting community involvement and responsibility. It will be integrate and implement matters such as landuse planning and managing natural resources, ensuring actions to protect environmental values from environmental harm, monitoring contaminants in the environment.</p> |

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| WAS16 | drumMUSTER | <p>drumMUSTER is the national programme for the collection and recycling of empty, cleaned, non-returnable crop production and on-farm animal health chemical containers. drumMUSTER provides you with a defined route to safely dispose of your used chemical containers. The National Farmers Federation, CropLife Australia, Animal Health Alliance (Australia), Veterinary Manufacturers and Distributors Association and the Australian Local Government Association have together developed the initiative as the solution to the safe collection and recycling of cleaned chemical containers.</p> |
| WAS17 | ChemClear® host Council | <p>The project is a chemical waste disposal programme for the safe management of unwanted rural agricultural and vet chemicals. ChemClear® is an industry stewardship initiative under the Industry Waste Reduction Agreement supported through funds contributed by farmers under the existing drumMuster levy, and, through a separate contribution from participating chemical manufacturer companies. The objectives of the ChemClear® programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the generation of unwanted rural chemicals • Minimise the accumulation of unwanted rural chemicals and any associated risks of impact to the environment, public health and trade • Provide for a collection and disposal service for rural chemicals • Provide a management system for unwanted registered rural chemicals. <p>ChemClear® encourages any holder of unwanted rural chemicals to register their unwanted products on the booking line. ChemClear® relies on Councils to provide a suitable site for the collection of booked in waste from their Council area. All negotiations with the waste holder are undertaken by ChemClear®.</p> |