ENVIRONMENTAL

THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA

DESIGN STANDARDS

DS-16

Document Register

Revision	Date	Description	Prepared By	Reviewed By
1.0	18.10.2021	Project Use		TM/KC
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Definitions

When the word “shall” is used, this indicates the requirement is mandatory.
When the word “should” is used. This indicates the requirement is a recommendation.

Abbreviations

CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plans
VM Plan	Vegetation Management Plan
FM Plan	Fauna Management Plan
ESC Plan	Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan
C&DWM Plan	Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan
WQM Plan	Water Quality Management Plan
NVM Plan	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
AQM Plan	Air Quality Management Plan
CHM Plan	Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Disclaimer

Refer to the Disclaimer within the UQ Design Standards.

Reference Documents

Refer to the UQ Design standards for the list of documents and associated standards to be referenced for design work.

The designer is to coordinate between disciplines and standards.

Contents

A1 Environmental Design Standards

This document has been prepared as an appendix to the UQ Design Standards Master Document and provides the minimum environmental management and planning requirements for Contractors engaged by UQ.

1.1 Purpose and Aims

- Purpose

The purpose of these Environmental Design Standards is to support the UQ Design Standards Master Document and provide environmental management requirements for the construction of projects at UQ to further the aims of UQ's Environment and Sustainability Policy.

- Aim

The aim of the Environmental Design Standards is to provide specific and technical environmental standards that shall be implemented during the planning and/or construction of projects at UQ.

Industry standards and best practice guidelines are referenced where relevant.

- Scope

The Environmental Design Standards are applicable to all UQ campuses and locations.

Environmental factors included in the Environmental Design Standards include:

- Flora and Fauna
- Erosion and Sediment Control
- Contamination and Hazardous Substances
- Waste and Resources
- Water Quality Management
- Environmental Nuisance (air quality, noise, vibration, light)
- Planning
- Heritage

The focus of these Environmental Design Standards is is protecting the environment and avoiding harm during the construction phase of projects at UQ. Standards relating to design or operational requirements that support these Environmental Design Standards are documented in the UQ design standards master document, including:

- Indoor air quality and acoustics (Acoustics Design Standard DS-12)Water sensitive urban design and stormwater management (Landscape and Irrigation Design Standard DS-03) and stormwater management (Civil Engineering Design Standard DS-05)
- Landscaping (Landscaping and Irrigation Design Standards DS-03)

The Environmental Design Standards are applicable to all construction projects at UQ.

Prior to construction of the Project, the Consultant and Contractor should confirm the applicability of these Environmental Design Standards with the UQ Project Manager. Compliance with these design standards shall be confirmed through the Gated Capex process.

1.2 Environmental Management at UQ

UQ's Environment and Sustainability Policy states the University's commitment to comply with relevant environmental obligations. In line with UQ's mission, vision and values, this policy expresses UQ's commitment to:

1. adopt economic, social, and environment responsible, and sustainable practices in all areas of its

operations to ensure UQ's long-term sustainability[1]; and

2. protect and, where feasible, enhance the natural environment[2].

1.2.1 Environmental Planning and Strategic Framework

The UQ Sustainability Strategy outlines UQ's commitments and targets to address environmental and operational challenges.

The UQ St Lucia Campus, Gatton, Herston Campuses and Pinjarra Hills Research Facility are designated as Community Infrastructure under the Integrated Planning Act 1997 (now the Planning Act 2016).

Development on these campuses is required to be in accordance with the University's Site Development Plan (SDP) approved by the University Senate and needs to comply with the purpose for which the site has been designated and the conditions of designation.

Other UQ locations that are not designated as Community Infrastructure are subject to relevant local and State planning requirements.

The UQ Campuses on Countries Design Framework acknowledges Traditional Owners, including their custodianship of lands on and around UQ's campuses which range across Queensland.

1.3 Environmental Legislative Framework

1.3.1 Applicable Legislation

These Environmental Design Standards apply to all UQ locations across Queensland, and accordingly compliance with relevant planning legislation and environmental regulatory instruments must be achieved. The project CEMP is to identify applicable legislative requirements including but not limited to, the following:

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)
- Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)
- Planning Act 2016 (Qld)
- Planning Regulation 2017 (Qld)
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)
- Queensland Heritage Act 1992 (Qld)
- Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld) EP Act
- Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (Qld)
- Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019 (Qld)
- Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 (Qld)
- Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 (Qld)
- Nature Conversation Act 1992 (Qld)
- Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020 (Qld)
- Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 (Qld)
- Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)
- Vegetation Management Regulation 2023 (Qld)
- Water Act 2000 (Qld)
- Water Regulation 2016 (Qld)
- Fisheries Act 1994 (Qld)
- Land Act 1994 (Qld)
- Land Regulation 2020 (Qld)
- Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld)
- Biosecurity Regulation 2016 (Qld)
- Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011 (Qld) (WRR Act)
- Natural Assets Local Law 2003 (Brisbane City Council)

The EP Act is a key element of Queensland's environmental legal system and provides the overarching environmental protection. Under

the EP Act there are three primary duties that apply to everyone in Queensland:

- General environmental duty – not to carry out an activity that may cause harm without taking measures to prevent or minimise the harm
- Duty to notify of environmental harm – to inform the relevant authority and landowners when environmental harm has occurred, or might occur
- Duty to restore the environment – where an incident has resulted in unlawful environmental harm, to take measures to rehabilitate or restore the environment to its conditions before the harm.

Other duties that conferred under Qld legislation include:

- General Biosecurity Obligation (Biosecurity Act 2014)
- Cultural Heritage Duty of Care (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003).

The Contractor shall be responsible for identifying and undertaking reasonable and practicable management measures appropriate to the Work under the Contract, in order to:

1. Avoid causing environmental harm (including environmental nuisance), and
2. Comply with legislative requirements.

All incidents must be reported to the UQ Project Manager as soon as reasonably practicable to ensure that UQ can meet environmental legal obligations. UQ Project Managers shall ensure that all environmental incident and/or hazards are reported through UQ Safe environmental reporting.

1.4 Construction Environmental Management Plan

Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMP) are required for construction activities at UQ that have the potential to cause environmental harm. A CEMP may not be required for minor building fit-outs and construction activities with low environmental risks. General Environmental Duties still apply as outlined in the Environment Design Standard.

The CEMP is to address the requirements of these Design Standards and is to include a level of detail suited to the environmental risk of the works. Construction works in sensitive environments such as Heron Island Research Station (HIRS) must comply with the HIRS Environmental Management Plan. Construction works in regulated environments such as Gatton Environment Authorities must ensure works do not impact UQ's capacity to meet conditions of environmental authorities, permits and licenses.

The CEMP must incorporate environmental aspects, issues, management measures and relevant legislative requirements for the project. The CEMP shall detail how the project complies with UQ Environment and Sustainability Policy, aligns with the intent of planning and strategic documents and must be approved by the UQ Sustainability and Environment Manager (or delegate) prior to works commencing.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the preparation and adoption of CEMPs through all phases of the project. The Contractor shall be responsible for reviewing the CEMP at least every 12 months, and following changes to project scope, design and/or construction methodology, and changes to legislation, compliance incident or UQ policies and procedures.

1.5 Flora and Fauna

1.5.1 Flora and Fauna Objectives and outcomes

- Impacts on native flora and fauna species, vegetation communities and fauna habitats within and adjacent to the project are minimised.
- No native fauna or vegetation protected under legislation, local bylaws or other permit is harmed or disrupted.
- No unauthorised clearing of vegetation (ie without approval from UQ and/or regulatory authorities where required).
- No injury or death of fauna during construction.

1.5.2 Vegetation Management Plan

- For any project that requires vegetation clearing, the Contractor is responsible for the preparation and implementation of a Vegetation Management Plan (VM Plan)

for the construction stage as part of the CEMP.

- The VM Plan must be prepared by a qualified arborist and identify project objectives, key risks, mitigation measures, and monitoring and reporting responsibilities.
- The VM Plan must provide measures to protect and clearly define/mark vegetation to be retained or avoided.
- The VM Plan is to identify requirements for arborist assessment where necessary to avoid impacts to specific trees.
- The Contractor through the VM Plan and qualified arborist must supply information suitable to make an application to remove any protected trees (for example, trees protected under Brisbane City Council Natural Areas Local Law – NALL and HIRS lease requirements). Applications to remove trees under permit, must be signed off by the appropriate UQ Delegate.

1.5.3 Fauna Management Plan

- For any project that requires vegetation clearing or disturbance of potential fauna habitat, the Contractor is responsible for the preparation and adoption of a Fauna Management Plan (FM Plan) for the construction stage, as part of the CEMP.
- UQ has an approved Species Management Program – low risk species (SMP1169) for activities in relation to projects managed under the CPO. Any project that may require the removal of least concern habitat and breeding places or the relocation of least concern species must be registered on UQ's LRSMP. For Project activities that trigger use of this SMP and any registrations, the Sustainability Office must be engaged by the UQ Project Manager to confirm applicability and relevant conditions which must be documented in the FM Plan.
- The FM Plan must identify project objectives, key risks, mitigation measures, and monitoring and reporting responsibilities.
- The FM Plan must identify any habitat logs, tree or other fauna shelters or breeding places prior to clearing works, and where possible relocate to non-impacted areas, in accordance with relevant permit requirements under the Nature Conservation Act 1992
- The FM Plan must provide for a suitably licensed Fauna Spotter Catcher to assess vegetation prior to clearing, be present during all tree clearing activities and handle fauna relocations if required.
- The FM Plan is to identify opportunities for habitat creation or enhancement as part of the project.

1.5.4 Wildlife and Fencing

Considerations shall be made to ensure that internal and perimeter fencing installations adopt wildlife-friendly design to reduce the risk of harm to native fauna.

The following applies to new fencing and the replacement of existing farms/internal fencing:

1. Consider whether fencing is genuinely required.
2. Choose a type of fencing that poses minimal to no risk of wildlife entanglement.
3. Choose plain wire fencing if it is not required to contain livestock (e.g. crops, field boundaries).
4. Choose plain wire fencing around high-risk areas such as near water bodies (e.g. dams, lakes, creeks), ridgelines, near feed trees, across wildlife corridors or where vegetation is lower than the fence line. Allow for at least a 30-50cm gap between the ground and the first wire, where possible.
5. Consider electrifying fences to contain livestock. If the only feasible option is to use barbed wire to contain livestock, the following options shall be considered in order of preference:

   a. 1st, 2nd and 4th row wires shall be plain wire (4-strand barbed wire fence); 1st, 2nd and 5th row wires shall be plain wire (5-strand barbed wire fence). Consider border line (white plastic coated) sighter wire in place of plain wire, where applicable, especially for the 1st row of wires.

b. 1st and 4th row wires shall be plain wire (4-strand barbed wire fence); 1st and 5th row wires shall be plain wire (5-strand barbed wire fence).

c. 1st row wires shall be plain wire (4-strand and 5-strand barbed wire fence).

d. 1st row of barbed wire should be removed.

6. Consider capping or installing visual deterrents to the top row of barbed wire that will not be damaged by livestock and can withstand strong weather conditions (e.g. split white poly pipe, reflective metal tags, electric fence tape).

7. Monitor fencing for signs of injuries or entanglements.

The following applies to new fencing and the replacement of existing boundary fencing:

1. Consider whether fencing is genuinely required.

2. Choose a type of fencing that poses minimal to no risk of wildlife entanglement.

3. Choose plain wire fencing such as chain-link fencing. Ensure the ends of the chain-link wires are finished so no sharp edges are exposed.

4. Choose plain wire fencing around high-risk areas such as near water bodies (e.g. dams, lakes, creeks), ridgelines, near feed trees, across wildlife corridors or where vegetation is lower than the fence line.

5. Remove barbed wire from the top of existing high chain-link fencing and replace with plain wire or no wire.

6. Consider capping or installing visual deterrents to the top row of the barbed wires and/or sharp edges that can withstand strong weather conditions (e.g. split white poly pipe, reflective metal tags, electric fence tape).

7. Monitor fencing for signs of injuries or entanglements.

1.5.5 Biosecurity and invasive flora and fauna

Under the Biosecurity Act 2014, everyone in Qld has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to ensure that they do not spread a pest, disease or a contaminant. Individuals and corporations must:

- Take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each biosecurity risk
- Minimise the likelihood of causing a biosecurity event, and limit the consequences if an event is cause
- Prevent or minimise the harmful effects a risk could have, and not do anything that might make any harmful effects worse.

The VM Plan must identify any invasive species and detail measures to manage these species.

The FM Plan must include a requirement to assess the potential for biosecurity risks to be encountered during the project and any controls required to meet GBO (including considerations for specific sensitive site locations e.g. HIRS).

Fire ants are an increasing biosecurity risk encountered on UQ properties in SE Qld. Reasonable and practical measures must be taken to prevent or minimise the spread of fire ants.

Refer to the National Fire Ant Eradication Program and the Guideline on meeting the General Biosecurity Obligation for businesses that move red imported fire ant carriers. Suspected fire ants must be reported to the UQ Project Manager for internal environmental reporting.

Movement of the following fire ant carriers must be undertaken in a way that manages the risk of fire ants spreading, including:.

- Baled hay or straw
- Material that is a product or by-product of mining or quarrying (e.g. chitters, sand, coal fines, coal stone, decomposed granite, gravel, overburden)
- Material that is a product or by-product of the processing of an animal, or something that comes from an animal (e.g. solid waste produced by processing an animal at an abattoir, animal manure)
- Material that is a product or by-product of the processing of a plant, or something that comes from a plant (e.g. mulch, sawdust, green waste, compost)
- A potted plant or advanced plant with soil on its roots
- Turf

- Soil
- An appliance that soil or another growing medium is attached to (e.g. used agricultural machinery).

1.6 Erosion and Sediment Control

1.6.1 Objectives and outcomes for Projects

- Stormwater run-off during construction is managed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act) to prevent soil erosion, water pollution and property damage.
- Erosion and sediment control is implemented in accordance with Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines (International Erosion Control Association)
- There is no uncontrolled releases of prescribed contaminants to waters entering local waterways, and drainage lines (Schedule 10, Environmental Protection Regulation 2019).
- Erosion and sediment controls remain in place until the site is stabilised.

1.562 Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan

- For any Project that involves ground disturbance and/or is within 50m of a watercourse, the Contractor is responsible for the preparation and adoption of an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (ESC Plan) for the construction stage as part of the CEMP.
- The ESC Plan must identify project objectives, key erosion hazard assessment and risks, design and implementation of mitigation measures, monitoring and reporting responsibilities and be developed by a suitably qualified person (e.g engineer)..
- The ESC Plan must comply with and adopt recommendations from the Best Practice Erosion and Sediment Control (International Erosion Control Association, 2008).

1.7 Contamination and Hazardous Substances

1.7.1 Objectives and outcomes for Projects

- Hazardous chemicals are stored and transported in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- If contaminated land is present in the project area, specialist advice is obtained and contaminated land is managed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1994, including a Contaminated Land Management Plan if required.
- Soil imported to site is certified free of contaminants as determined by a suitably qualified person.

1.8 Waste and Resources

1.8.1 Objectives and outcomes for Projects

- The waste hierarchy is implemented during project construction:
  - Avoid unnecessary resource consumption
  - Reduce waste generation and disposal
  - Reuse waste resources without further manufacturing
  - Recycle water resources to make the same of different products
  - Recover; waste resources, including the recovery of energy
  - Treat waste before disposal, including reducing the hazardous nature of waste and
  - Dispose of waste only if there is no viable alternative.
- Waste is adequately stored and disposed of throughout construction by the Contractor, to prevent environmental harm, nuisance and HSW risks.
- Resource requirements and construction waste are minimised through reuse and recycling and the efficient selection and use of resources.

1.8.2 Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plan

- For any Project with demolition works of $1 million or more in value, the Contractor

is responsible for the preparation and adoption of a Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (C&DWM Plan) as part of the CEMP for the project.

- The C&DWM Plan must contain details for storage, handling, monitoring and reporting of waste generated throughout the course of demolition and construction.
- The C&DWM Plan must detail recycling and/or reuse actions that will maximise *the diversion rate (by weight) from landfill.*
- The C&DWM Plan shall establish targets for diversion from landfill consistent with the draft Queensland Waste Strategy 2025-2030. Targets for diversion from landfill shall consider: (indent next 3 dot points)
- Construction and demolition (C&D) waste – concrete, brick, masonry, timber, metal and scrap metal and asphalt.
- Commercial and industrial (C&I) waste – paper and packaging materials, scrap metal, sawmill residues, green waste.
- Municipal solid waste streams for all other waste generated by the construction project including – comingled, gypsum, glass and landfill.

1.8.4 Regulated waste and waste tracking

The Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 imposes obligations on waste handlers when handling regulated waste or regulated waste residues. Regulated waste and waste tracking requirements must be complied with, including but not limited to the classification of waste, appropriately licensed transport and disposal and waste tracking. The project shall identify potential regulated waste and incorporate relevant controls and management measures in the CEMP. The UQ Project Manager is responsible for retaining records associated with regulated waste and waste tracking management.

1.9 Water Quality Management

1.9.1 Objectives and outcomes for Projects

- The works minimise the impact on existing water quality within local waterways and drainage lines throughout construction and operation
- Contaminants are prevented from entering surrounding waterways, stormwater drains, land, soil and groundwater.
- There are no uncontrolled releases of prescribed contaminants to waters (Schedule 10, Environmental Protection Regulation 2019) entering local waterways, and drainage lines.

1.9.2 Water Quality Management Plan

- For any Project involving works within 50m of a watercourse, or involving discharge to waters, the Contractor is responsible for the preparation and adoption of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQM Plan) within the CEMP for the construction stage.
- The WQM Plan must identify project objectives, key risks, mitigation measures, and monitoring and reporting responsibilities.
- The WQM Plan must detail methods for construction phase water quality monitoring including an understanding of baseline (pre project) water quality. Unless otherwise instructed by UQ Project Manager, monitoring is required to meet the objectives established in the WQM Plan and referenced against Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (ANZG 2018) and Environmental Values (EVs) of water bodies and Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) set under the Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy 2019 (EPP Water).

1.9.3 Water Use Management

The project shall prioritise conservation of potable water and where feasible, available and safe to do so maximise use of recycled water supplies for construction activities such as:

- Cleaning and washing pathways, and hard surfaces;
- The use of water on construction sites (e.g. civil works, dust suppression, drilling, vacuum excavation);

- The use of water in building and construction processes (Sustainability section in Structural Design Standard);
- Irrigation landscapes and gardens; and
- Washing of vehicles.

1.10 Environmental Nuisance

During construction environmental nuisances such as dust, noise, smoke, odour, light, shall be managed and controlled.

1.10.1 Noise objectives and outcomes:

- Construction is planned and scheduled to minimise noise and vibration (including consideration of exam periods, sensitive facilities and laboratories, student accommodation and nesting, foraging and other essential behaviours of native fauna).
- Heritage buildings and other sensitive structures are protected against the effects of vibration.
- Construction noise and vibration achieves the levels specified in the Acoustic Engineering Standard Standard DS-12.
- Where construction noise and vibration are likely to exceed acceptable levels, with the implementation of all reasonable and practical measures, further mitigation is to be investigated and consultation with impacted sensitive receivers is to be undertaken.

1.10.2 Noise and Vibration Management Plan

- For Projects likely to result in elevated noise and vibration at sensitive receptors, or as directed by the UQ Project Manager, the Contractor is responsible for the preparation and adoption of a Noise and Vibration Management Plan (NVM Plan) as part of the CEMP for the construction stage.
- The NVM Plan must identify project objectives, key risks, mitigation measures, and monitoring and reporting responsibilities.
- The NVM Plan must identify noise sensitive receptors adjacent to the site.
- The NVM Plan must identify standard working hours and limit construction works outside of these standard working hours as much as reasonably possible.
- The NVM Plan must detail community consultation and notification procedures (eg. letter box drops, door knock etc) as well as complaints register and handling process.
- The NVM Plan must identify any real-time monitoring at sensitive locations if necessary.

1.10.3 Air quality objectives and outcomes:

- Ambient air quality is maintained throughout construction.
- Risks to public health from changes to air quality are reduced as far as possible and managed appropriately.
- Reasonable and practicable measures are implemented to manage potential for diminished air quality, including dust and odour.
- Compliance with relevant air quality objectives under the Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019 (Qld) applies.
- No burning of waste or vegetation occurs on site.

1.10.4 Air Quality Management Plan

- For any Project likely to generate air emissions (including for example demolition or earthworks), the Contractor is responsible for the preparation and adoption of an Air Quality Management Plan (AQM Plan) as part of the CEMP for the construction stage.
- The AQM Plan must identify project objectives, key risks, mitigation measures, and monitoring and reporting responsibilities.

- The AQM Plan must identify air quality sensitive receptors adjacent to the site.
- The AQM Plan must identify measures to limit dust, odour and any other air emissions generated by the project.
- The AQM Plan must detail community consultation and notification procedures (eg. letter box drops, door knock etc) as well as complaints register and handling process.
- The AQM Plan must identify any real-time monitoring at sensitive locations if necessary. Monitoring equipment must be placed in locations that are most likely to be adversely impacted.

1.10.5 Light quality objectives and outcomes

Construction is planned and scheduled to prevent light emissions from causing an environmental nuisance to any sensitive receptor and harm to health, sleep, or daily activities.

Buildings and other sensitive structures are protected through appropriate lighting choices, design and technology. Refer to Design Standards for Electrical DS-08 and Architectural DS-02.

1.10.6 Light quality management plan

For any Project likely to generate light emissions, the contractor is responsible for the preparation and adoption of a Light Quality Management Plan (LQM Plan) as part of the CEMP for the construction stage.

- The LQM Plan must identify project objectives, key risks, mitigation measures, and monitoring and reporting responsibilities.
- The LQM Plan must identify light quality sensitive receptors adjacent to the site.
- The LQM Plan must identify measures to limit light emissions generated by the project.
- The LQM Plan must detail community consultation and notification procedures (e.g. letter box drops, door knock etc) as well as complaints register and handling process.
- The LQM Plan must identify any real-time monitoring at sensitive locations if necessary. Monitoring equipment must be placed in locations that are most likely to be adversely impacted.

1.11 Heritage and Cultural Heritage

1.11.1 Heritage objectives and outcomes:

Projects involving heritage sites require assessment of potential impacts and seeking approval from the relevant authorities, including Queensland Government for State Heritage Places and local governments for local heritage places. Where projects involve heritage, as part of the CEMP, it must include strategies to avoid or minimise detrimental impacts through design and construction and potentially mitigate losses through compensation. UQ has developed several Conservation Management Plans and Heritage Protocols to document the heritage significance of specific buildings and sites, and to guide processes to determine approval pathways to carry out permissible works. Heritage Protocols and Conservation Management Plans are in place for UQ campuses and sites as follows:

- St Lucia. UQ Great Court Conservation Plan, UQ Great Court Heritage Protocol, Avalon Theatre Conservation Plan
- Brisbane City. Customs House Conservation Management Plan, 308 Queen Street Due Diligence Heritage Report
- Herston. Mayne Medical School Conservation Plan
- Gatton. Gatton Campus Heritage Protocol

1.11.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage

Projects involving known cultural heritage or uncover cultural heritage through works are to be assessed for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage, and required to recognise, protect, and conserve significant cultural heritage while ensuring Traditional

Owners are involved in decision-making processes.

Key outcomes include understanding a place's significance to inform development, conserving physical features and archaeological potential, and designing developments that are integral to the cultural landscape, all while avoiding significant reduction or destruction of cultural values. This is achieved through legislative obligations, the Duty of Care, engagement with Cultural Heritage Bodies, and the use of the Cultural Heritage Database and Register.

Where cultural heritage is identified, the project through the CEMP must address the following:

- Aboriginal and historical heritage values relevant to the project location are identified and assessed.
- Impacts to Aboriginal and historical heritage are avoided or minimised.
- Works comply with the Aboriginal and Cultural Heritage Act, 2003 and Duty of Care Guideline and the Queensland Heritage Act, 1992.
- The design process incorporates relevant requirements from the UQ "Indigenous Design Principles" document (Section 1.8 Master Document Design Standards).

1.11.3 Cultural Heritage Management Plan

- For any Project that has the potential to impact Aboriginal or historical heritage places, the Contractor in consultation with the UQ Project Manager is responsible for preparing a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHM Plan). This plan is an agreement between land users and Traditional Owners to manage cultural heritage during development activities and best prepared by a suitably qualified cultural heritage specialist.
- The CHM Plan must identify relevant heritage values and applicable legislative requirements.
- The CHM Plan must identify project objectives, key risks, mitigation measures, and monitoring and reporting responsibilities.

The CHM Plan must include a 'cultural heritage find procedure' for unexpected cultural heritage finds, including the requirement to cease work immediately, advise UQ, and engage a heritage specialist where required.